







Hispanic Health Profile
Alabama 2003

Alabama Department of Public Health

Center for Health Statistics

Statistical Analysis Division







HISPANIC HEALTH PROFILE
ALABAMA 2003

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Alabama 2003

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INTRODUCTION

Hispanic Origin

According to the Bureau of the Census, the number of people of Hispanic origin in Alabama increased from 24,629 in 1990 to 75,830 in 2000, a growth of 208 percent. While the number of people of Hispanic origin in Alabama is still a small (1.7) percent of the total population, this is a rapidly growing population group. This publication contains information from several sources on demographic and health issues related to persons of Hispanic origin in Alabama. Data presented in this report are primarily from Alabama birth and death certificates and other information available from the Department of Public Health. Alabama data are compared to national data from the National Center For Health Statistics (NCHS) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data from the Bureau of the Census are also included to help describe this population group.

Data Tabulation

Race and Hispanic origin are reported as separate entities for purposes of data collection on vital records. Thus, data may be tabulated by race alone or by Hispanic origin alone, or in a variety of combinations. Persons indicating they were of Hispanic origin are also asked to indicate their country of origin.

For this report, in order to look at just the Hispanic origin population, data were grouped into the following categories: Hispanic origin and non-Hispanic origin.

The Hispanic origin group was sub-divided for some tabulations according to their country of origin as follows: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Hispanic group.

The non-Hispanic origin group was divided into the following sub-categories: non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black. The non-Hispanic White subgroup included those who gave a response of either "no" or "unknown" to the Hispanic origin question, and their race was recorded as White. The non-Hispanic Black subgroup included those who gave a response of either "no" or "unknown" to the Hispanic origin question, and their race was recorded as Black.

In Alabama, birth, fetal death, and induced termination of pregnancy statistics are reported according to the Hispanic origin and race of the mother since many of the health conditions related to these events are directly associated with the mother. Deaths are reported by the Hispanic origin and race of the decedent. Infant deaths are tabulated by Hispanic origin and race of the infant (the decedent) while births, the denominator used for calculating infant mortality rates, are based on the Hispanic origin and race of the mother.

SOURCES

Population (Census) Data

Population data were gathered from 1990 and 2000 from reports produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Figures used are actual Census counts for those two years. Any Census data used for calculations for other years were estimates based on 2000 Census counts. Census data may be obtained from the web site www.census.gov.

Birth and Death Data

Alabama birth and death data in this publication are from certificates and reports filed with the Center for Health Statistics (CHS) in the Alabama Department of Public Health as required by Alabama Vital Statistics Laws. Additional data on births and deaths are available on the Department of Public Health web site at www.adph.org, then choose Fast Find, then Health Statistics.

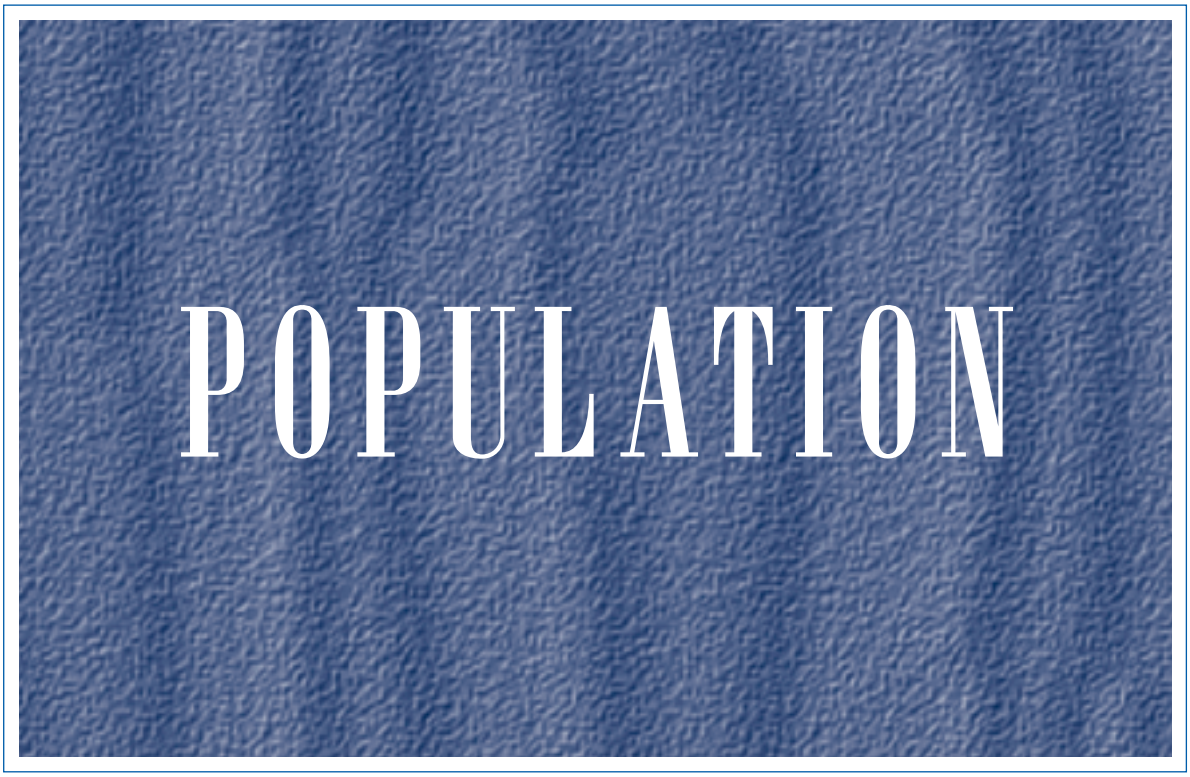
All national data on birth and death used in this publication come from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHS data include data from Alabama as well as all other states. All states follow the same basic conventions in collecting and tabulating vital record data so that comparisons can be made. NCHS data may be obtained from their web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

PRAMS

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a surveillance system of Alabama mothers who recently gave birth. It is supported through a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The collected information includes responses to numerous questions about the mother's experiences with the health care system during pregnancy and delivery, postpartum care for the mother, and care for the infant. Data are also collected on maternal behaviors and experiences influencing the outcome of the pregnancy and the health of the infant. Additional information on PRAMS may be found on the Department of Public Health web site at www.adph.org, then choose Fast Find, then Health Statistics.

Other Health Data

Data on AIDS cases, tuberculosis cases, and sexually transmitted disease cases were reported to the Alabama Department of Public Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease. Additional data on these diseases are available on the Department's web site at www.adph.org under the particular disease category.


POPULATION

HISPANIC HEALTH PROFILE

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Hispanic Population By Specific Origins In Alabama

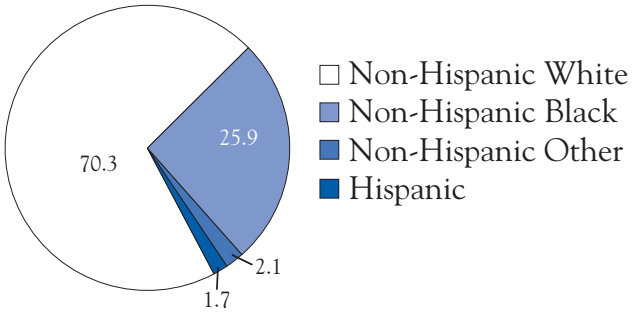
(Source: US Census 2000)

Ethnic Origins in Alabama	Number	Percent
All Origins:	4,447,100	100
Non-Hispanic or Latino:	4,371,270	98.3
Hispanic or Latino:	75,830	1.7
Hispanic Origins By Type:		
Mexican	44,522	58.7
Puerto Rican	6,322	8.3
Cuban	2,354	3.1
Dominican Republic	294	0.4
Central American:	4,742	6.3
Costa Rican	218	4.6
Guatemalan	2,453	51.7
Honduran	535	11.3
Nicaraguan	180	3.8
Panamanian	744	15.7
Salvadoran	464	9.8
Other Central American	148	3.1
South American:	2,084	2.7
Argentinean	158	7.6
Bolivian	81	3.9
Chilean	153	7.3
Colombian	775	37.2
Ecuadorian	159	7.6
Paraguayan	61	2.9
Peruvian	302	14.5
Uruguayan	29	1.4
Venzuelan	284	13.6
Other South American	82	4.0
Other Hispanic or Latino:	15,512	20.5
Spaniard	240	1.5
Spanish	1,748	11.3
Spanish American	198	1.3
All Other Hispanic or Latino	13,326	85.9

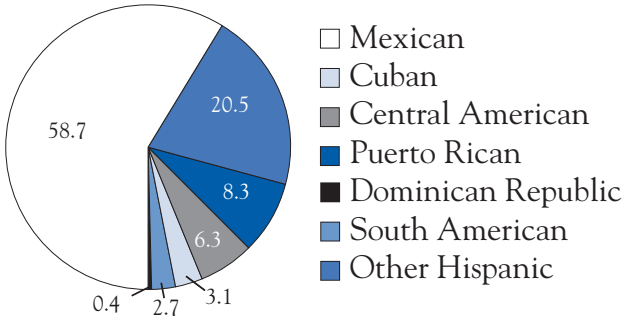
Hispanic Ethnicity By Specific Origin In Alabama

(Source: Census 2000)

Alabama's Ethnicity



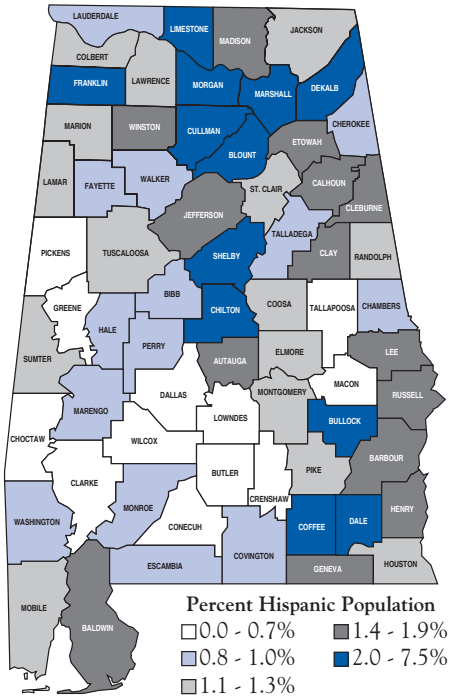
Hispanic Group



- 1.7 percent of Alabama's population indicated they were Hispanic in the 2000 census.
- Of the 1.7 percent of Alabamians who were of Hispanic origin, 58.7 percent reported that they were of Mexican ethnicity.
- The second largest ethnic group (8.3 percent) was of Puerto Rican heritage, with the third largest group being of Central American ancestry (6.3 percent).
- Central and South American ethnic groups combined to make up 9.0 percent of Alabama's Hispanic population.
- Other Hispanic ethnic groups made up 20.5 percent of Alabama's Hispanic population in 2000.

Percent Of Hispanic Population Of Any Race By Counties In Alabama

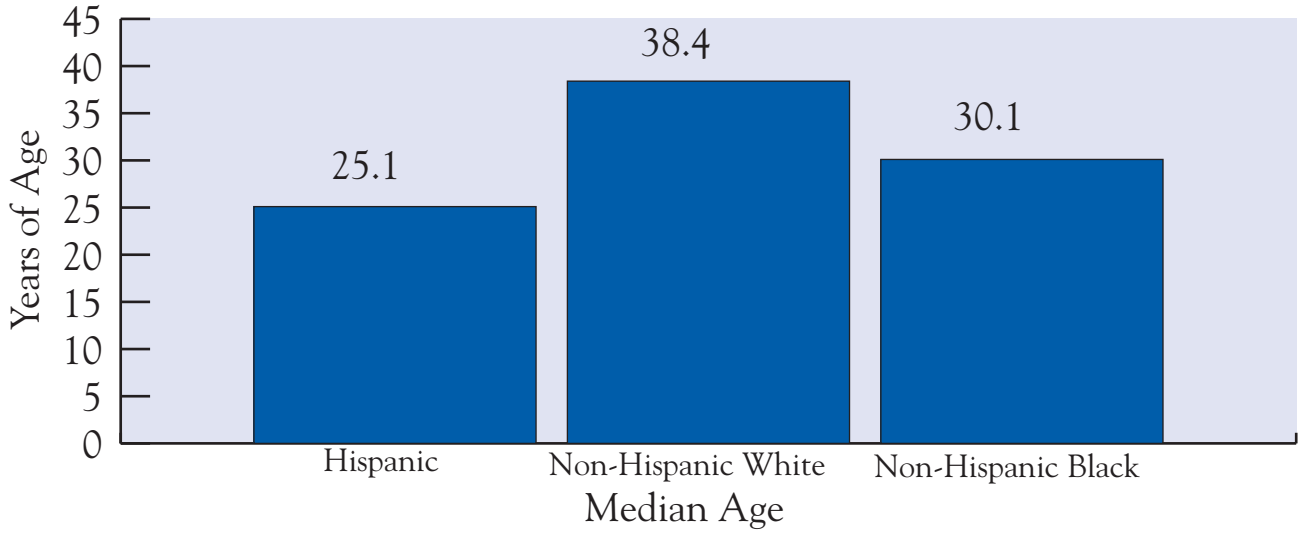
(Source: Census 2000)



- Alabama counties which have seen the largest Hispanic population growth from 1990 to 2000 are: Franklin (2,193 percent increase); DeKalb (1,564 percent increase); Marshall (1,511 percent increase); Chilton (893 percent increase); Blount (850 percent increase); and Clay (837 percent increase). (see Table 3)
- Franklin County had the largest percentage of Hispanics (7.4 percent), while Clarke, Crenshaw, Dallas, Greene, Lowndes, and Tallapoosa counties had the lowest percentage (0.6 percent) in 2000.

Median Age By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama

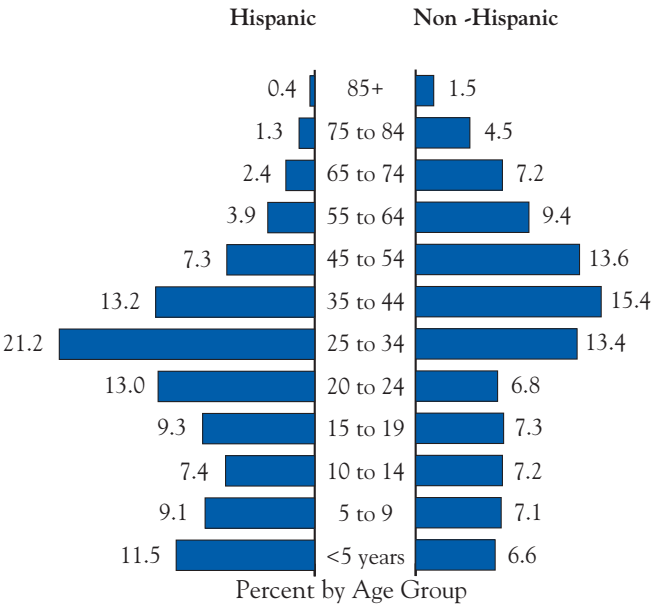
(Source: Census 2000)



- According to the 2000 Census, the median age of the Hispanic population was much younger compared to the median age of non-Hispanic Whites and non-Hispanic Blacks in Alabama.
- The median age of the Hispanic population was 34 percent lower than the non-Hispanic White population and 16 percent less than the non-Hispanic Black population in Alabama in 2000.

Percent Hispanic And Non-Hispanic Populations In Alabama By Age Groups

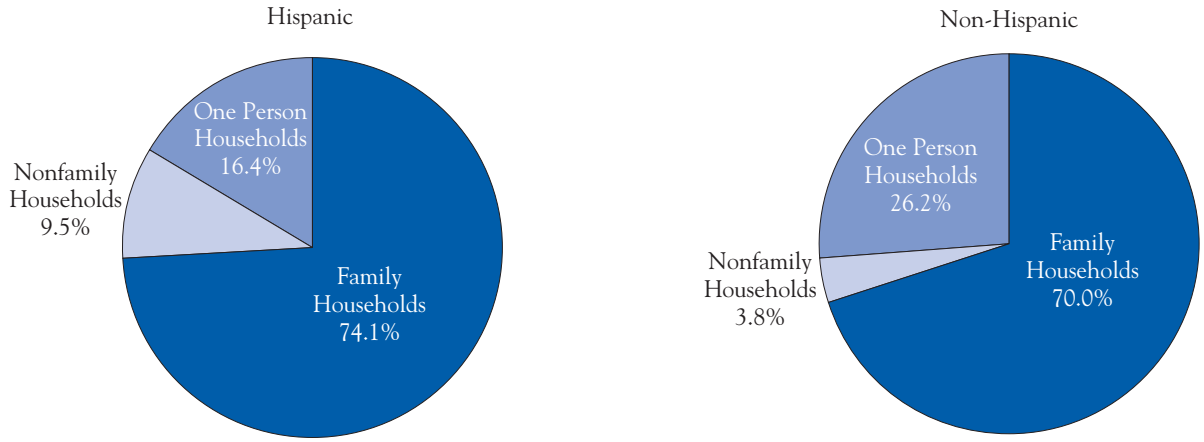
(Source: Census 2000)



- As shown in the 2000 U.S. census, the Alabama Hispanic population was younger in age with 71.5 percent under 35 years old compared to 48.4 percent under 35 years in the non-Hispanic population.
- The 35 and over age group accounted for 28.5 percent of the Hispanic population in Alabama, while in the non-Hispanic population, this age group accounted for half of the population (51.6 percent).
- Over one-third (37.3 percent) of Alabama's Hispanic population was 19 years old or younger compared to 28.2 percent in the non-Hispanic population.
- Another one-third (34.2 percent) of the Hispanic population consisted of persons between the ages of 20 and 34 years.

Types Of Households By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama

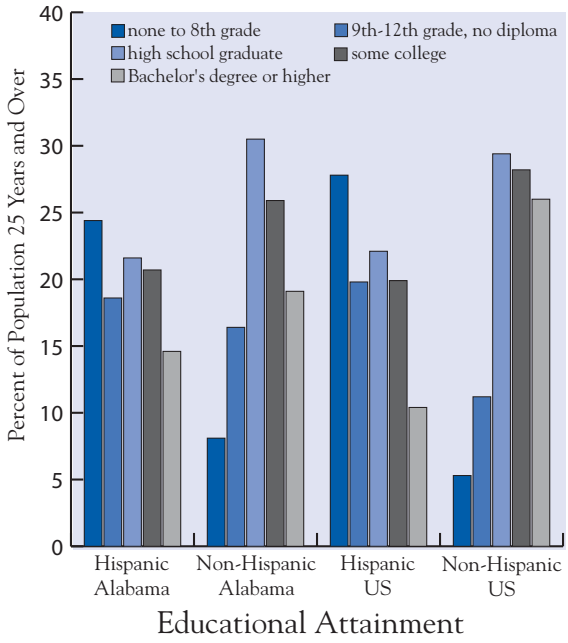
(Source: Census 2000)



- According to the 2000 Census data, 74.1 percent of Hispanic households in Alabama consisted of family members. In Alabama's non-Hispanic population, family households represented 70.0 percent of households.
- Hispanic households were over twice as likely to consist of individuals not related to one another (9.5 percent) as non-Hispanic households (3.8 percent).
- One person households were more numerous among non-Hispanics than Hispanics: 26.2 percent and 16.4 percent, respectively.

Educational Attainment For The Population 25 Years and Over By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama And The United States

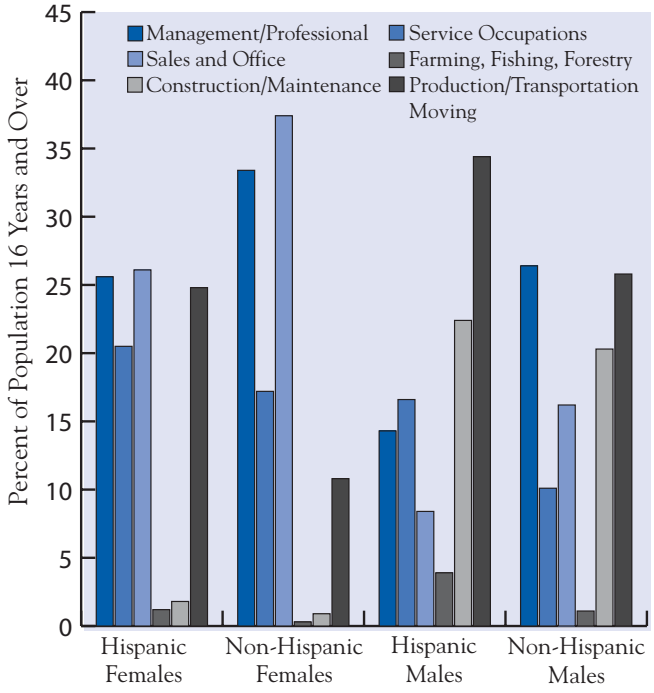
(Source: Census 2000)



- In 2000, almost one-fourth (24.4 percent) of Hispanics 25 years or older in Alabama had less than 9 years of education. This percentage was three times higher than in the non-Hispanic population (8.1 percent) for the same age group.
- Forty-three percent of Hispanics in Alabama did not receive a high school diploma compared to 24.5 percent of non-Hispanics. Nationally, about 47.6 percent of Hispanics did not have a high school diploma.
- Over one-third of Alabama Hispanics, 25 years or older, had some college or a Bachelor's or higher degree compared to 45.0 percent in the non-Hispanic population.
- In 2000, the number of Alabama Hispanics who had some college or higher education was 16 percent above that of the Hispanic population nationwide.

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years And Over By Occupations, Hispanic Ethnicity, And Gender In Alabama

(Source: Census 2000)



- According to the 2000 census, 33.4 percent of Hispanic women worked compared to 46.6 percent of non-Hispanic women. Two-thirds of Hispanic males were employed compared to 53.4 percent of non-Hispanic males.
- In 2000, Sales and Office occupations employed 26.1 percent of Hispanic women, with Management and Professional employing 25.6 percent, and Production, Transportation, and Moving employing 24.8 percent of Hispanic women.
- The largest percentage of Hispanic men (34.4 percent) worked in the areas of Production, Transportation, and Moving with Construction and Maintenance employing the second largest percentage (22.4), whereas for non-Hispanic men, the majority (26.4 percent) were employed in Management or Professional occupations.

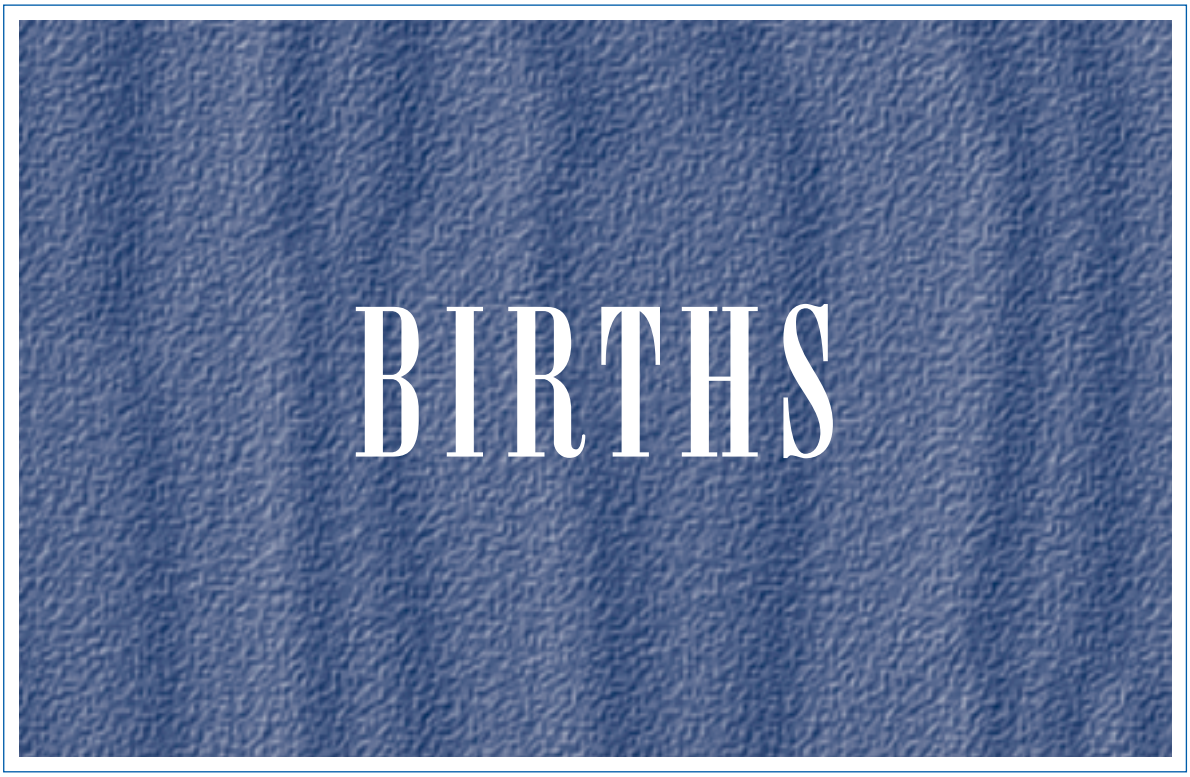
Number And Percent Of Persons With Income Below Poverty Level In 1999

(Source: US Census 2000)

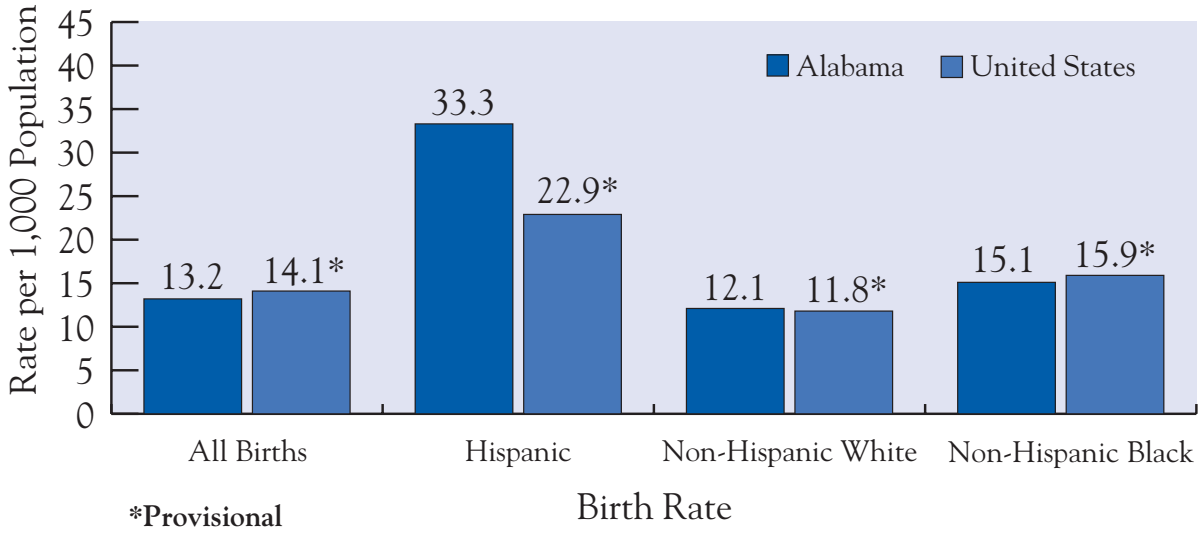
	Alabamians			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic		
Age Groups:	Total Population	Population Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty	Total Population	Population Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty	Total Population	Population Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty
Total	4,334,919	698,097	16.1	70,568	17,675	25.0	4,264,351	680,422	16.0
<5 years	291,645	69,062	23.7	8,067	2,645	32.8	283,578	66,417	23.4
5 years	60,140	13,852	23.0	1,456	551	37.8	58,684	13,301	22.7
6 to 11 years	381,435	83,828	22.0	7,421	2,132	28.7	374,014	81,696	21.8
12 to 17 years	375,507	71,139	18.9	6,788	1,582	23.3	368,719	69,557	18.9
18 to 64 years	2,670,787	373,940	14.0	44,493	10,318	23.2	2,626,294	363,622	13.8
65 years and over	555,405	86,276	15.5	2,343	447	19.1	553,062	85,829	15.5

- In 1999, the total population of Alabama was 4,334,919. The Hispanic population was 70,568 and the non-Hispanic population was 4,264,351.
- In 1999, 25 percent (17,675) of Alabama's Hispanic population lived below poverty level compared to 16 percent for non-Hispanic persons.
- A greater percentage of Hispanics, in every age group, lived below poverty level than Non-Hispanics in Alabama in 1999.

Note: Poverty level is a conversion of income, factoring in family size and inflation, with thresholds outlined by the United States Census Bureau and Social Security Administration. In 1998, the poverty level for a family of four with two related children under 18 years old was $16,530.


BIRTHS

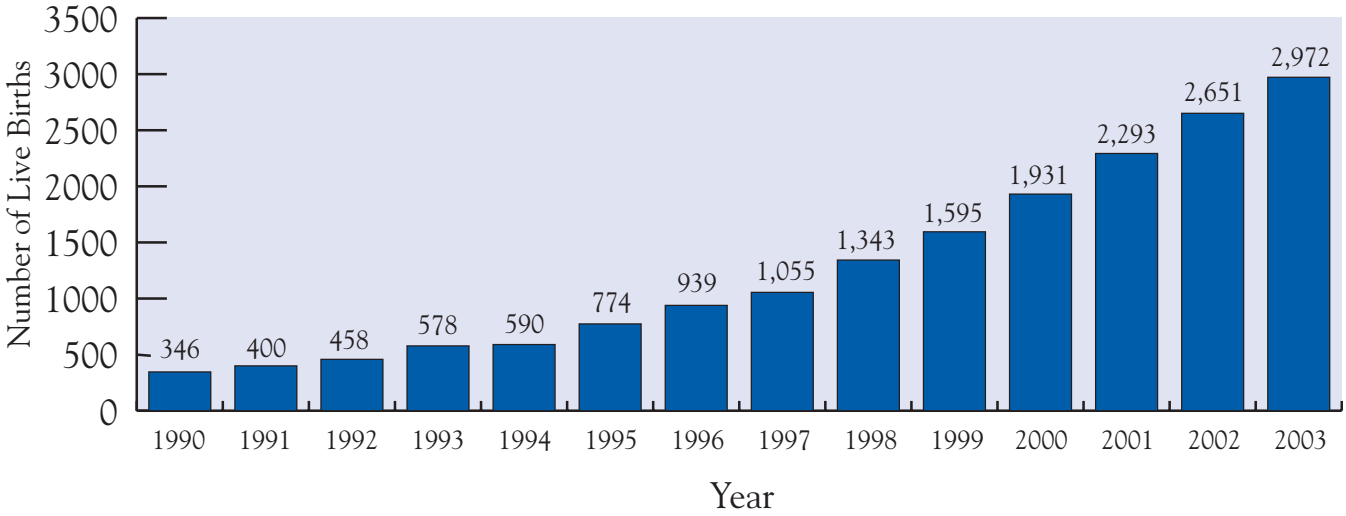
Birth Rates For Alabama And The U.S.* By Hispanic Ethnicity, 2003



***Provisional**

- In 2003 in Alabama, the Hispanic population had a higher birth rate (33.3 per 1,000 population) than the non-Hispanic White (12.1) and non-Hispanic Black (15.1) populations.
- Alabama's Hispanic birth rate was more than twice that of the non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black populations in the State.
- The birth rate of Alabama's Hispanic population (33.3) was higher than the national Hispanic birth rate of 22.9 per 1,000 population.

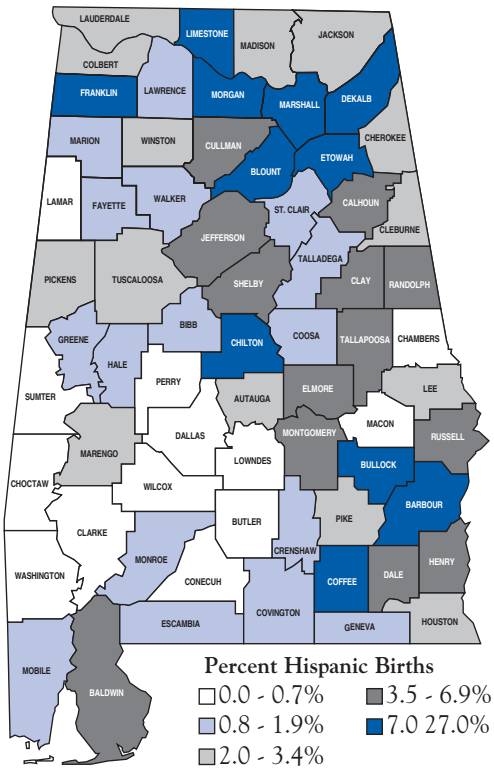
Number Of Hispanic Births In Alabama, 1990-2003



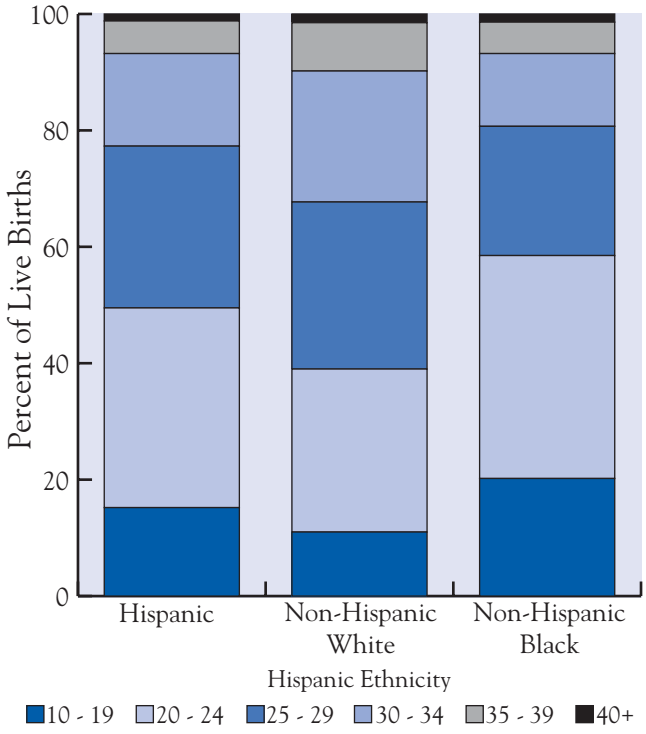
- From 1990 to 2003, the average annual percentage increase in Hispanic births has been approximately 18 percent.
- In thirteen years, the number of Hispanic births has risen by 759 percent.

Note: In 1990, 24,629 Alabamians were of Hispanic ethnicity. In 2000, this population had grown to 75,830, an increase of 208 percent.

Percent Of Births Of Hispanic Origin By County Of Residence In Alabama, 2003

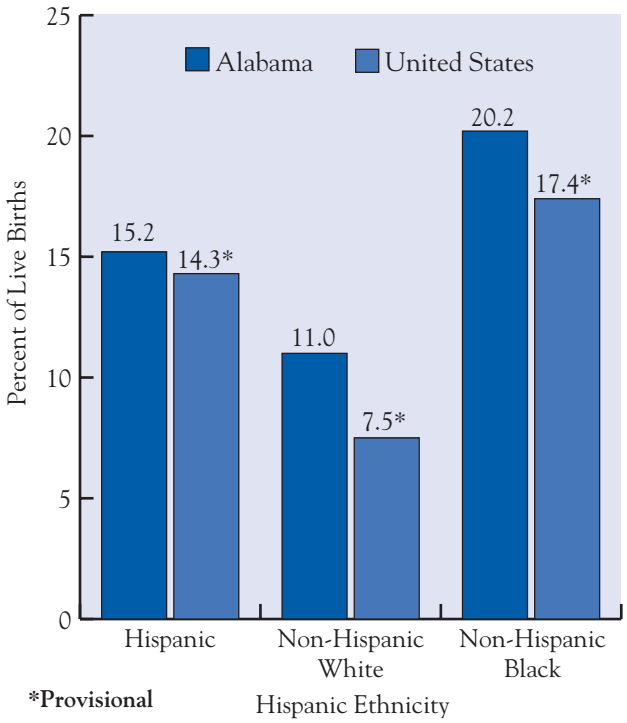


Percent Of Hispanic And Non-Hispanic Births By Mother's Age In Alabama, 2003



- Nearly half of Hispanic mothers were between the ages of 10 and 24 years compared to 39.0 percent of non-Hispanic White mothers and 58.5 percent of non-Hispanic Black mothers.
- Over one-third of Hispanic mothers (34.3 percent) were between the ages of 20 and 24 years.
- The percentage of births to mothers 40 years or older was approximately the same in all three populations.

Percent Of Births To Teen Mothers By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama And In The U.S.*, 2003



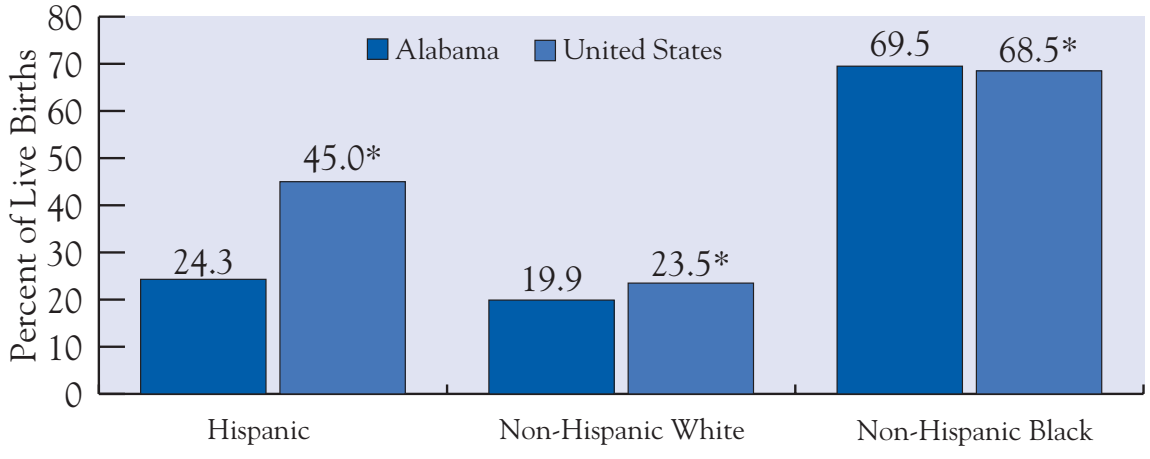
*Provisional

- In Alabama in 2003, 15.2 percent of Hispanic births were to teenage mothers whereas 11.0 percent and 20.2 percent of non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black births, respectively, were to teens.
- The percentages of Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, and non-Hispanic Black births to teen mothers in Alabama were higher than for those populations nationwide.

Note: Teenage pregnancy is an important public health issue in the nation. The teen pregnancy rate in the U.S. is twice as high as that in England, France, and Canada, and nine times higher than in Japan or the Netherlands.

Teen mothers are often unmarried, less likely to finish their education, more likely to live in poverty, and therefore, require public assistance. Infants born to teenage mothers are at greater risk for low birth weight, neonatal death, SIDS, and possible abuse or neglect.

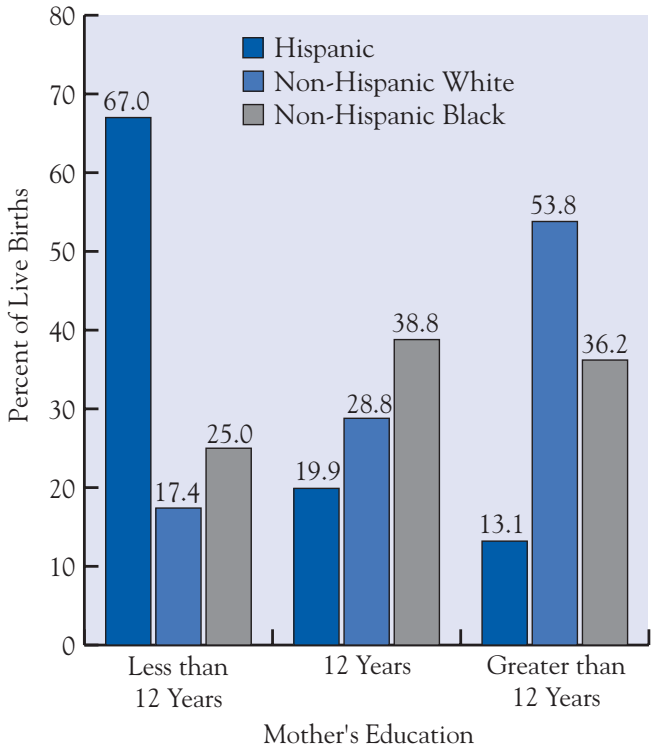
Percent Of Births To Unmarried Mothers By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama And The U.S.*, 2003



*Provisional

- In Alabama, 24.3 percent of Hispanic women who gave birth in 2003 were unmarried compared to 45.0 percent nationwide.
- In 2003 in Alabama, the percentage of unmarried Hispanic women giving birth was only slightly higher than for unmarried non-Hispanic White women; however, the Hispanic percentage was much lower than for unmarried non-Hispanic Black women.

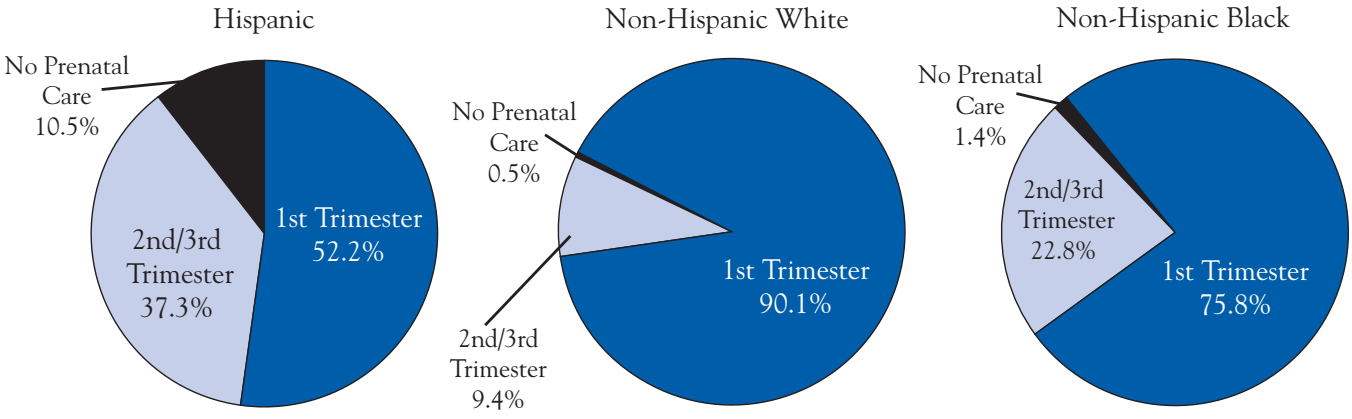
Percent Of Births By Mother's Educational Attainment And Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003



- In 2003, Hispanic mothers in Alabama had a much lower level of education than non-Hispanic White or non-Hispanic Black mothers.
- Two-thirds of Hispanic births were to mothers who had less than 12 years of education. This was over three times higher than for non-Hispanic White mothers and over twice as high as for non-Hispanic Black mothers.
- Only 19.9 percent of Hispanic mothers had 12 years of schooling. This was the lowest percentage among the three groups.
- Only 13.1 percent of Hispanic mothers had some college compared to over half of non-Hispanic White mothers and over one-third of non-Hispanic Black mothers.

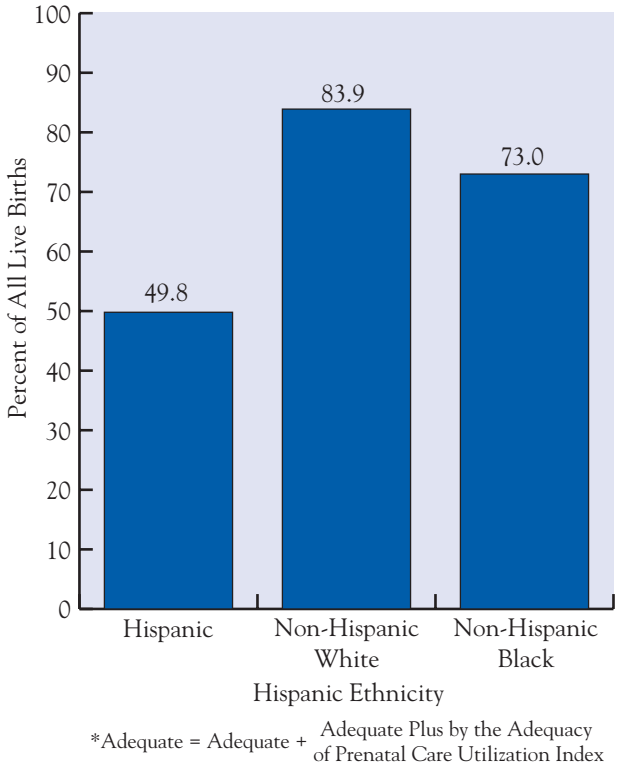
Note: Women with a higher level of education, generally, will have better birth outcomes. They are older in age. They seek prenatal care earlier, which reduces the risk of negative birth outcomes. Also, they are more often financially stable.

Percent Of Births By Initiation Of Prenatal Care And Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003



- In 2003, slightly over half of Hispanic mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancies.
- In 2003, Hispanic mothers received late prenatal care at a rate four times higher than non-Hispanic White mothers.
- About one in ten Hispanic mothers received no prenatal care at all, which was over twenty times higher than in the non-Hispanic White population and over seven times higher than in the non-Hispanic Black population.

Percent Of Mothers Who Received Adequate* Prenatal Care By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003

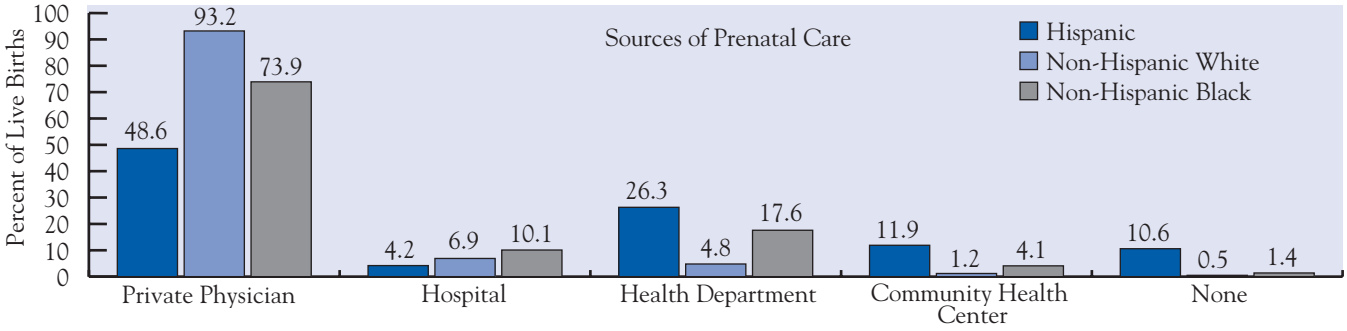


*Adequate = Adequate + Adequate Plus by the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index

- In 2003, less than one-half of Hispanic mothers received Adequate prenatal care.
- Hispanic mothers were approximately 40 percent less likely to receive Adequate prenatal care when compared to the non-Hispanic White population. Over 83.9 percent of non-Hispanic White mothers received Adequate prenatal care.
- Compared to non-Hispanic Black mothers, Hispanic mothers were over 30 percent less likely to receive Adequate prenatal care.

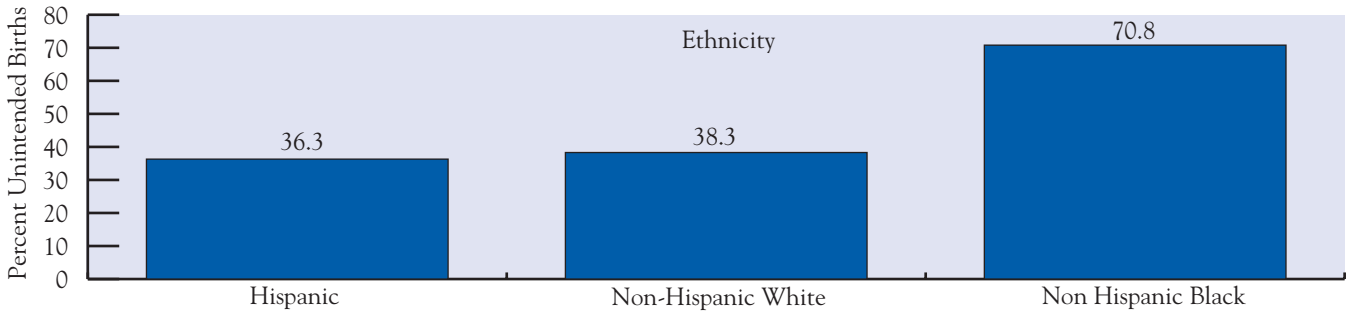
Note: Kotelchuck Classifications of prenatal care are used. 'Adequate Plus' (when prenatal care is begun by the 4th month, and 110 percent or more of recommended visits occur) and 'Adequate' (when prenatal care is begun by the 4th month, and 80-109 percent of recommended visits occur) are combined to form the category of 'Adequate' prenatal care.

Percent Of Births By Source Of Prenatal Care By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003



- Less than half of Hispanic mothers received their prenatal care from a private physician, whereas 93.2 percent of non-Hispanic White mothers and 73.9 percent of non-Hispanic Black mothers used a private physician for their prenatal care.
- Over one-forth (26.3 percent) of Hispanic mothers received their prenatal care from Health Departments, compared to 4.8 percent for non-Hispanic White mothers and 17.6 percent for non-Hispanic Black mothers.
- Hispanic mothers were ten times more likely to use a Community Health Center for their prenatal care as were non-Hispanic White women.
- Nearly 11 percent of Hispanic mothers received no prenatal care, compared to 0.5 percent for non-Hispanic White mothers and 1.4 percent for non-Hispanic Black mothers.

Percent Of Unintended Births By Hispanic Ethnicity, Alabama PRAMS, 2000-2002



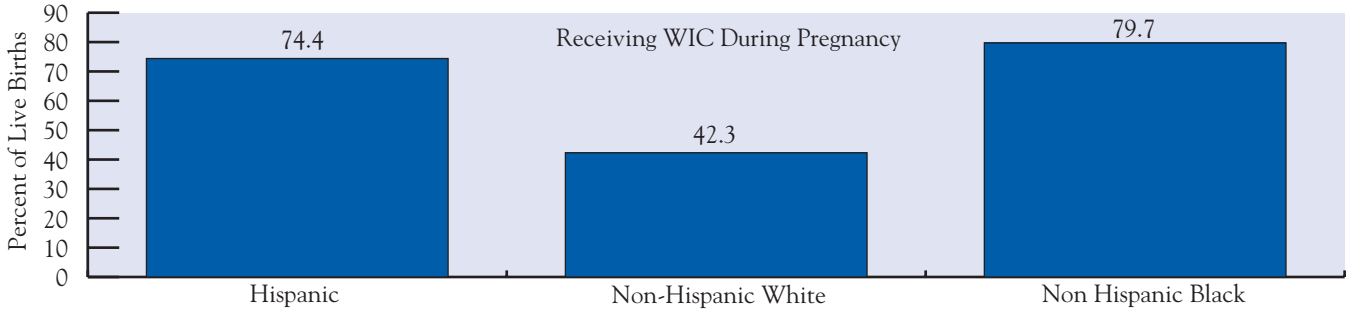
- From 2000 through 2002, Hispanic women had the lowest percentage of unintended births at 36.3 percent. Though the percentage was slightly lower than that of non-Hispanic White women (38.3 percent), the difference was not significant. However, the percentage of unintended births to Hispanic women was significantly lower than for non-Hispanic Black women (70.8 percent).

Confidence Intervals

Note: PRAMS data are obtained from a survey sent to a sample of new mothers. Therefore, 95 percent confidence intervals are presented so statistical comparisons may be made among groups.

Hispanic Ethnicity	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black
Percent Unintended	24.7-48.0	36.2-40.5	67.9-73.7

Percent Of Mothers Who Received WIC Services During Pregnancy By Hispanic Ethnicity, Alabama PRAMS, 2000-2002



- From 2000 through 2002, approximately three out of four Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black mothers received WIC during their pregnancies. Less than half of non-Hispanic White mothers received WIC services.

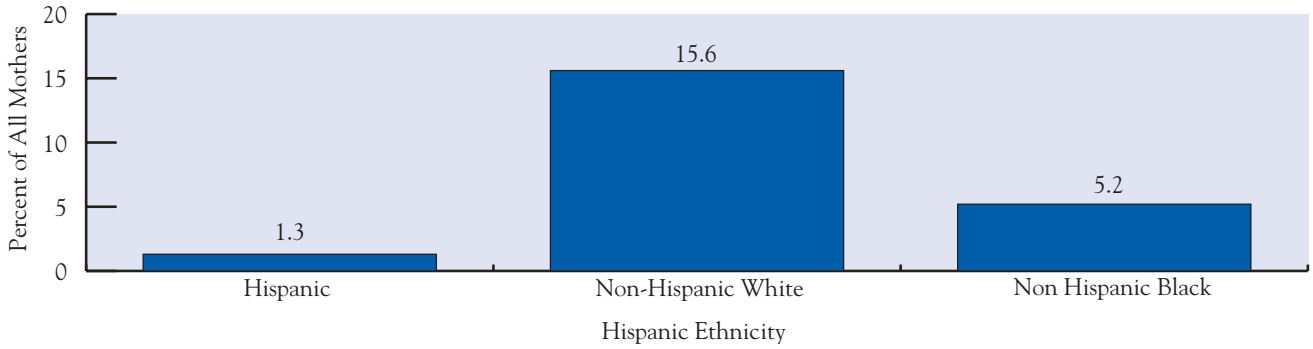
Note: WIC, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, is a program designed to educate and supplement Alabama families of low income. Pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and children greatly benefit from WIC services. Access to WIC has helped prevent low birth weight, prematurity in infants, and anemia in children.

Confidence Intervals

Note: PRAMS data are obtained from a survey sent to a sample of new mothers. Therefore, 95 percent confidence intervals are presented so statistical comparisons may be made among groups.

Hispanic Ethnicity	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black
Percent on WIC	63.9-84.9	40.5-44.2	77.2-82.2

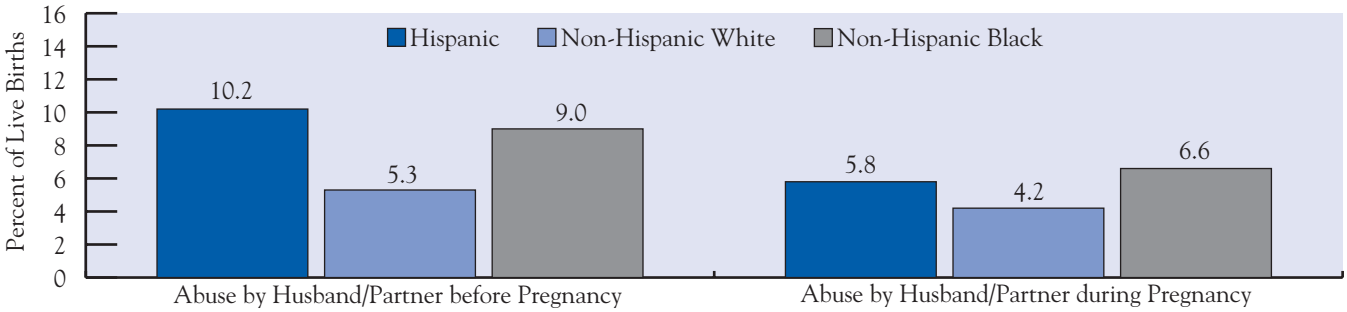
Percent Of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy By Hispanic Ethnicity, Alabama 2001-2003



- Very few Hispanic mothers (1.3 percent) smoked during pregnancy from 2001 through 2003.
- The rate at which Hispanics smoked was 91.7 percent less than non-Hispanic Whites and 75 percent less than non-Hispanic Blacks.

Note: Smoking during and after pregnancy can have serious health effects on both the mother and child. Babies whose mothers smoke are more likely to be born premature and at lower birth weights than infants of non-smokers. In addition, infants of smokers are more likely to develop greater respiratory problems and are more likely to die during infancy than babies of non-smokers.

Percent Of Mothers Who Experienced Abuse Before And During Pregnancy By Hispanic Ethnicity, Alabama PRAMS, 2000-2002



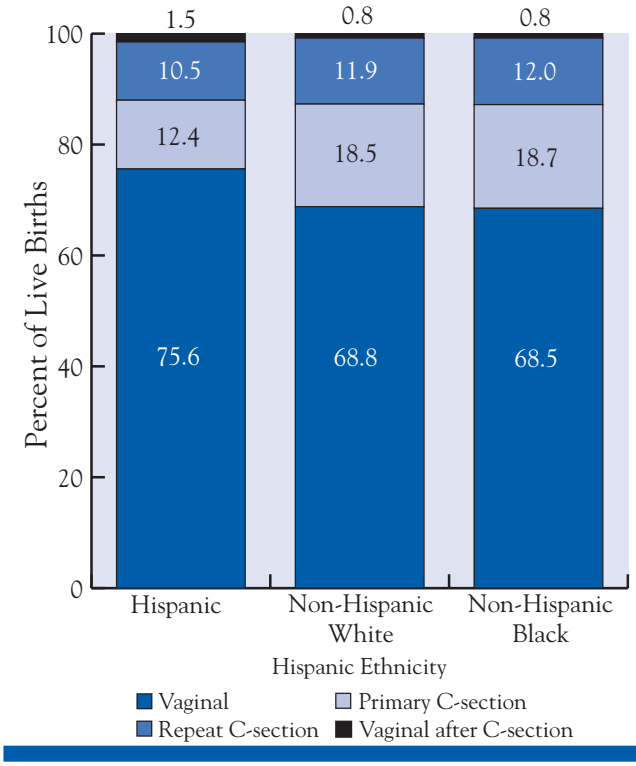
- In this three-year period, 10.2 percent of Hispanic women reported some sort of physical abuse before their pregnancy by their husband or partner. The difference of reported abuse before pregnancy between Hispanic mothers and non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black mothers was not statistically significant.
- Fewer Hispanic mothers reported abuse during pregnancy, but the difference of reported abuse before pregnancy and during pregnancy was not statistically significant.

Confidence Intervals

Note: PRAMS data are obtained from a survey sent to a sample of new mothers. Therefore, 95 percent confidence intervals are presented so statistical comparisons may be made among groups.

Hispanic Ethnicity	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black
%Reporting Abuse Before Pregnancy	2.5-18.0	4.3-6.3	7.2-10.8
%Reporting Abuse After Pregnancy	0.1-11.7	3.3-5.1	5.0-8.1

Percent Of Births By Method Of Delivery And Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003

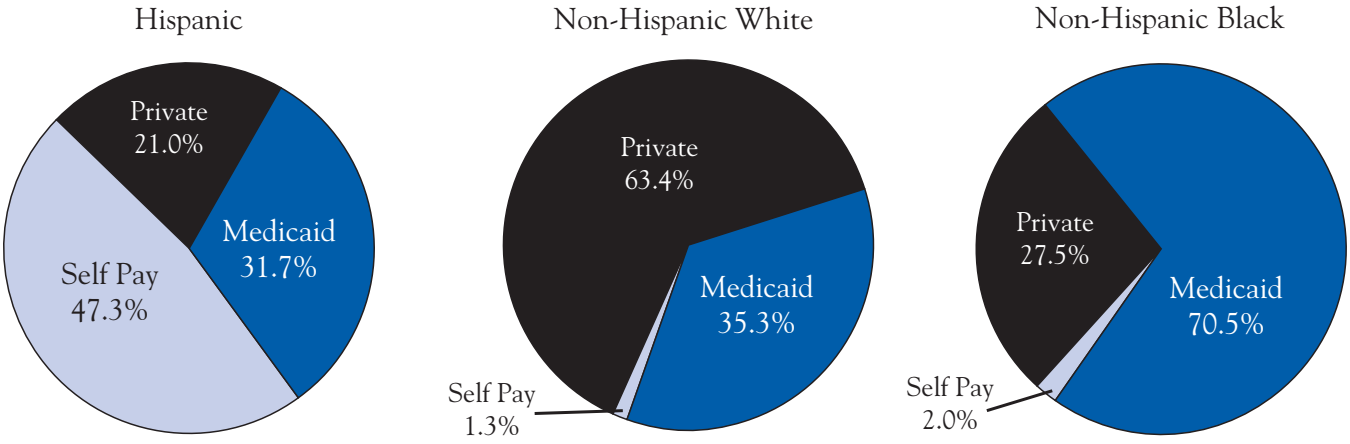


- In 2003, the majority of births of Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, and non-Hispanic Black women were delivered by vaginal methods.
- Hispanic mothers had the lowest (22.9 percent) Cesarean Delivery Rate[1] of the three groups. The rate for non-Hispanic White mothers was 30.4 percent and for non-Hispanic Black mothers, 30.7 percent.

[1]Cesarean Delivery Rate =

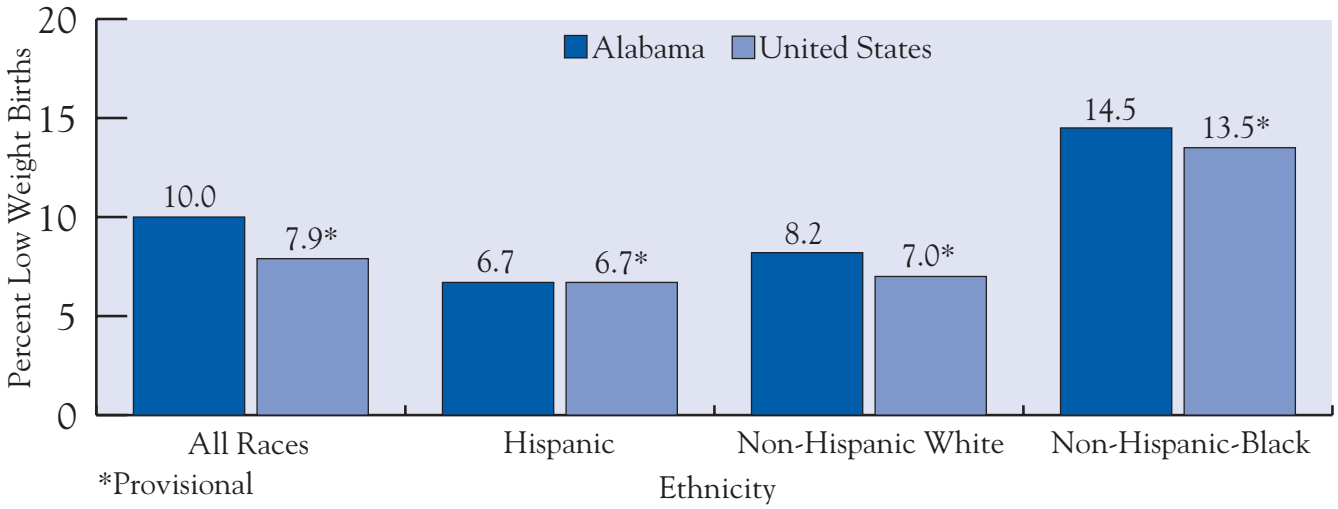
$$\frac{\text{(\# of births delivered by Primary Cesarean + \# of births delivered by repeat C-section)}}{\text{\# of live births with known method of delivery}} \times 100$$

Method Of Payment For Birth Delivery By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003



- Slightly fewer than one-third of Hispanic mothers were covered by Medicaid, and about one-fifth were covered by private insurance for payment of their deliveries.
- Ninety-eight percent of non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black mothers had either Medicaid or private insurance coverage.
- Nearly half of the deliveries to Hispanic women were self-pay compared to about 2.0 percent of non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black deliveries.

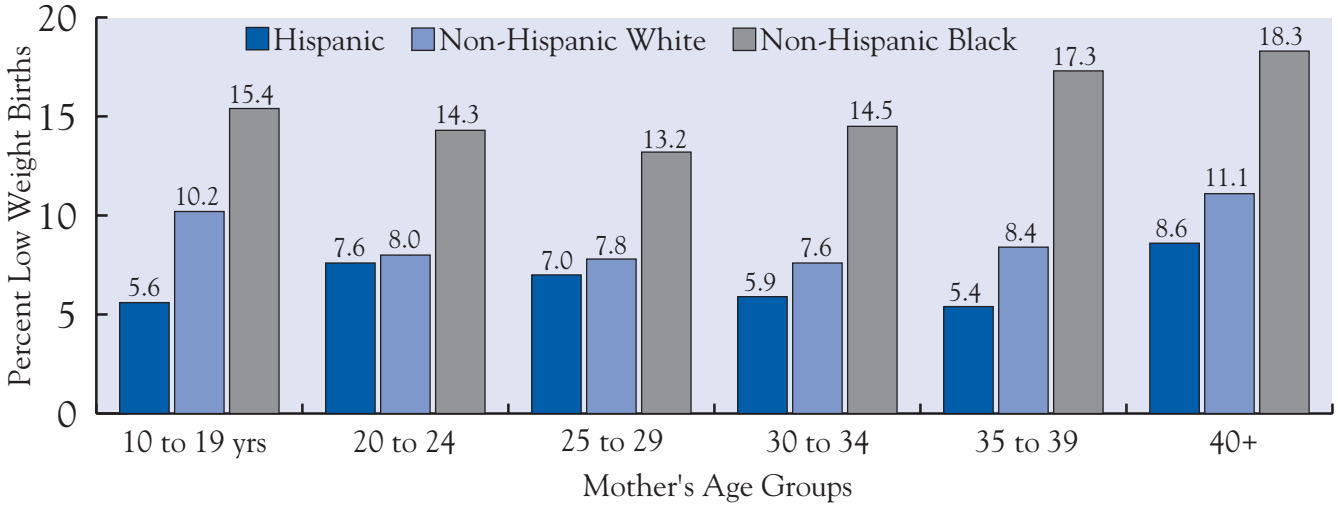
Percent Low Weight Births (<2,500 grams) By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama And The U.S.*, 2003



*Provisional

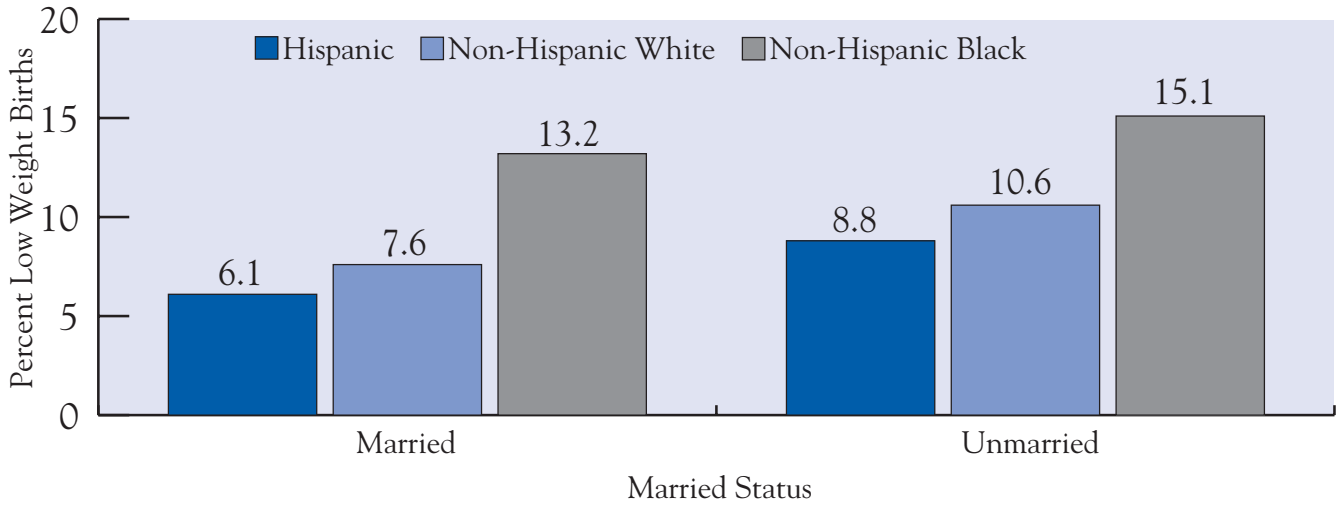
- In 2003, Alabama's Hispanic mothers had a lower percentage (6.7) of low weight births (less than 2,500 grams) than non-Hispanic White (8.2 percent) and non-Hispanic Black (14.5 percent) mothers.
- Alabama's percentage of low weight births to Hispanic mothers (6.7 percent) was the same as the percentage of low weight births born to Hispanic mothers nationwide (6.7 percent).

Percent Low Weight Births (<2,500 grams) By Mother's Age And Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003



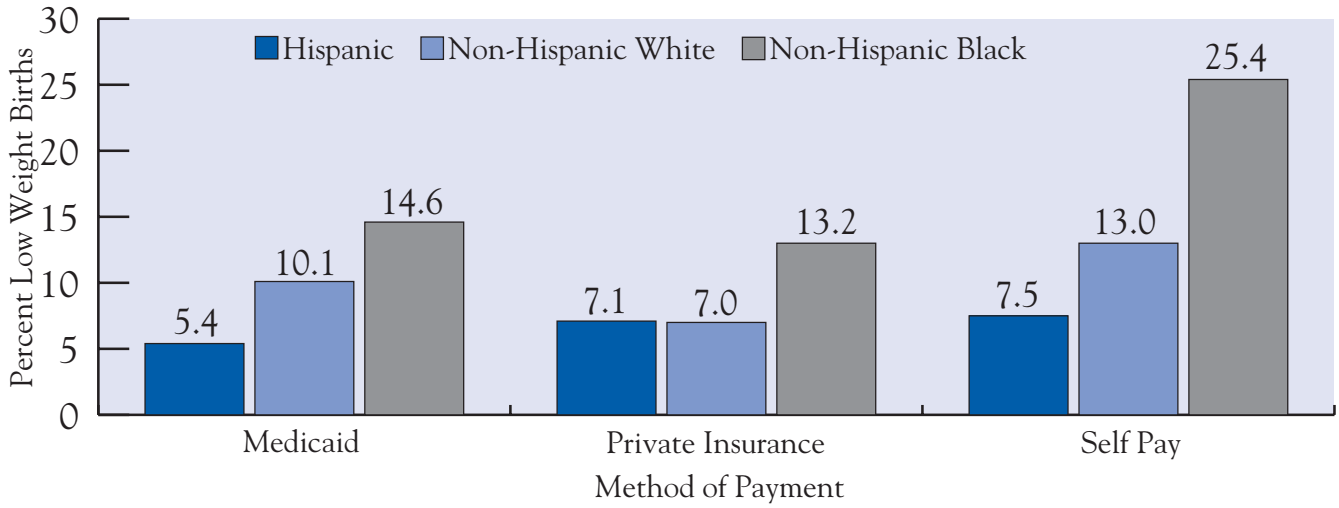
- In 2003, Hispanic mothers had the lowest percentage of low birth weight infants for all age groups.
- The largest percentage (8.6) of low weight births among Hispanic mothers occurred in the oldest age group, 40 years and above. This age group also had the largest percentage of low weight births for both non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black mothers.

Percent Low Weight Births (<2,500 grams) By Marriage Status And Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003



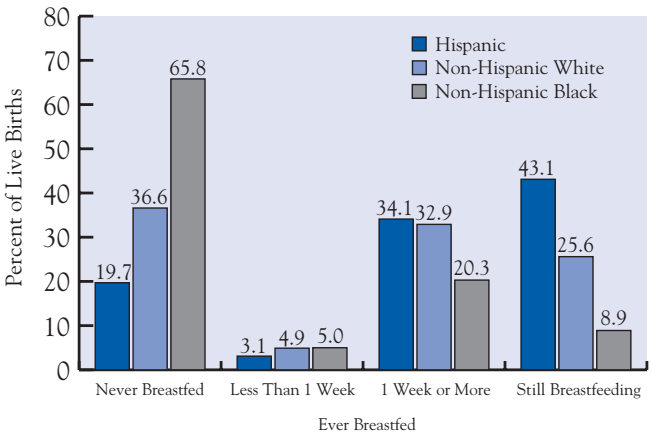
- In 2003, unmarried mothers of Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, and non-Hispanic Black ethnicity delivered a higher percentage of low birth weight infants than did mothers who were married.
- Hispanic mothers who were unmarried delivered 44 percent more low birth weight infants than married Hispanic mothers.

Percent Low Weight Births (<2,500 grams) By Method Of Payment For Delivery And Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2003



- In 2003, the highest percentage of low weight births among Alabama's Hispanic population (7.5 percent) was to Hispanic mothers with no insurance coverage. This was also true for non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black low weight births.
- Of births paid for by Medicaid, Hispanic mothers had the lowest percentage of low weight births. They were about half as likely to deliver a low weight infant as non-Hispanic White mothers covered by Medicaid.

Percent Of Mothers Who Breastfed By Hispanic Ethnicity, Alabama PRAMS, 2000-2002



- In Alabama, 80.3 percent of Hispanic mothers initiated breastfeeding and/or were still breastfeeding at the time the PRAMS survey was conducted (approximately two to six months after birth) compared to 63.4 percent for non-Hispanic White mothers and 34.2 percent for non-Hispanic Black mothers.

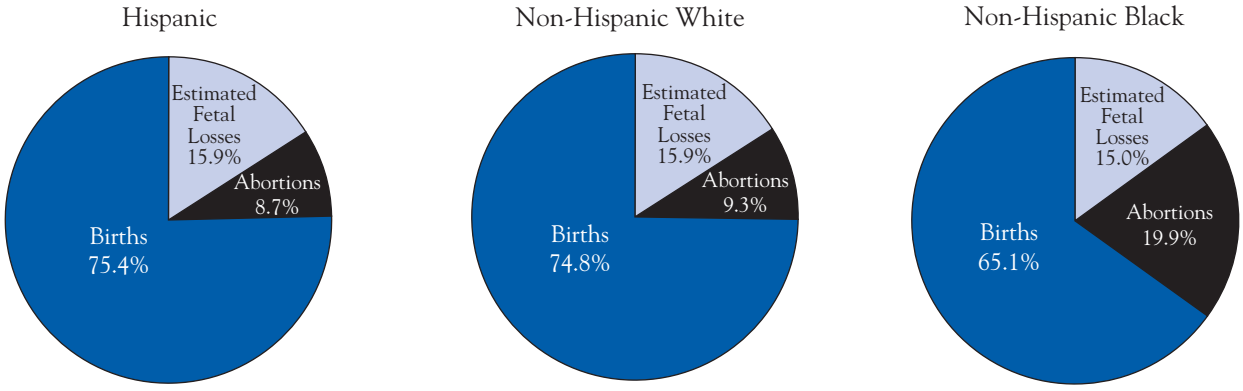
Note: Research has provided important data indicating the superiority of neurological, behavioral, and general health development of breastfed infants over that of formula-fed infants. For these reasons, the Healthy People 2010 Objectives have set the following goals: the percent of mothers breastfeeding in early postpartum, 75 percent; those mothers who are still breastfeeding at six months, 50 percent; those mothers who are still breastfeeding at one year, 25 percent.

Confidence Intervals

Note: PRAMS data are obtained from a survey sent to a sample of new mothers. Therefore, 95 percent confidence intervals are presented so statistical comparisons may be made among groups.

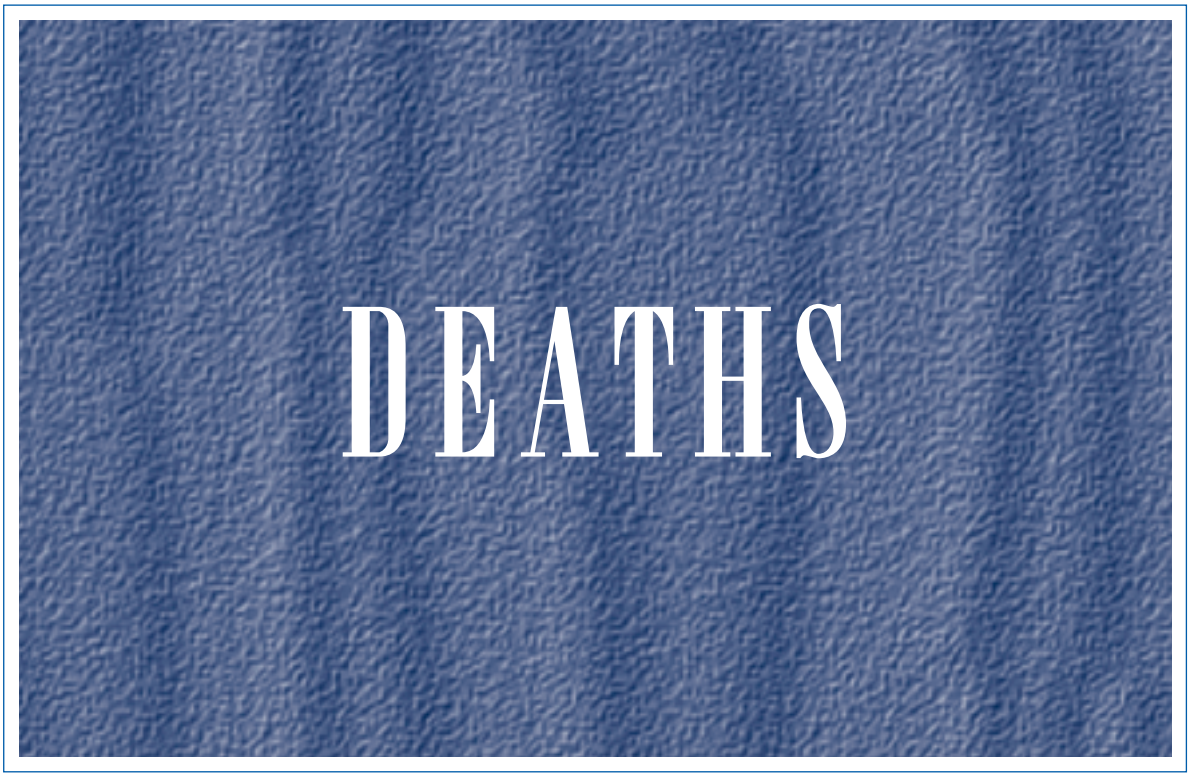
Hispanic Ethnicity	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black
Did not breastfeed	9.9-29.5	34.4-38.8	62.6-68.9
Breastfed for less than one week	0.0-7.0	3.9-5.9	3.6-6.5
Breastfed for one week or more	22.0-46.1	30.8-35.1	17.6-22.9
Still breastfeeding at time of survey	30.3-56.0	23.6-27.6	6.9-10.9

Outcomes Of Pregnancy: Estimated Fetal Losses, Abortions, And Births By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2001-2003

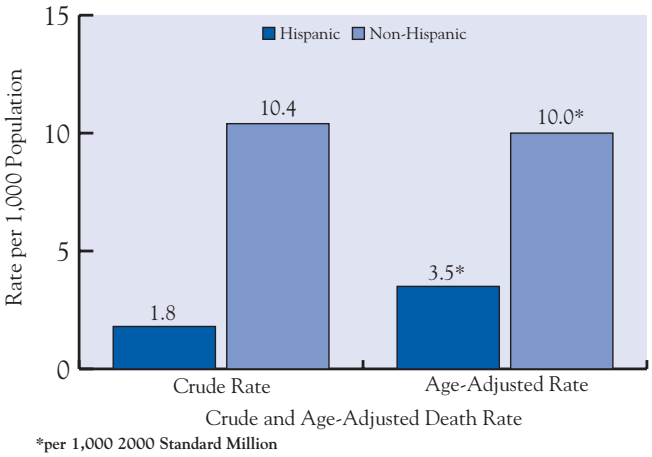


- For the three-year period of 2001-2003 in Alabama, over 75 percent of Hispanic pregnancies resulted in live births. About 16 percent resulted in fetal loss, and less than one-tenth ended in abortion.
- The outcome of pregnancy for Hispanic women was similar to that of non-Hispanic White women.

Note: Estimated total fetal losses, which is a component used in determining estimated pregnancies, is an estimate of the total number of fetal losses regardless of the gestational age of the fetus, and is calculated as: 20 percent of live births plus 10 percent of induced terminations of pregnancies (abortions).


DEATHS

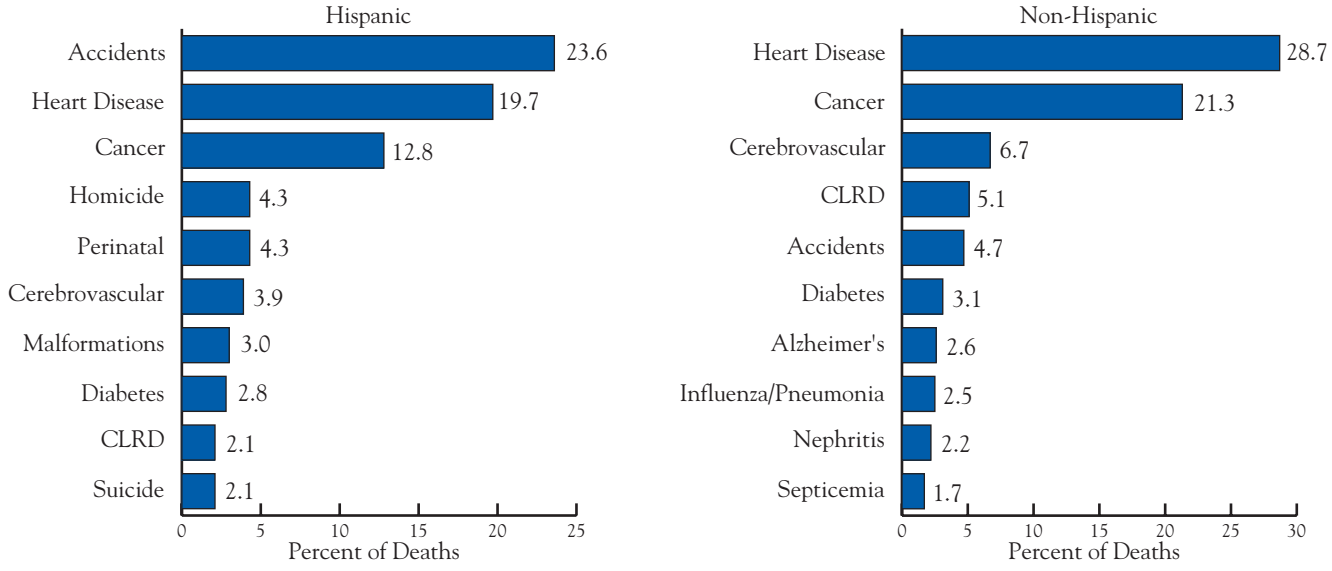
Crude And Age-Adjusted* Death Rates For Alabama By Hispanic Ethnicity, 2001-2003



*per 1,000 2000 Standard Million

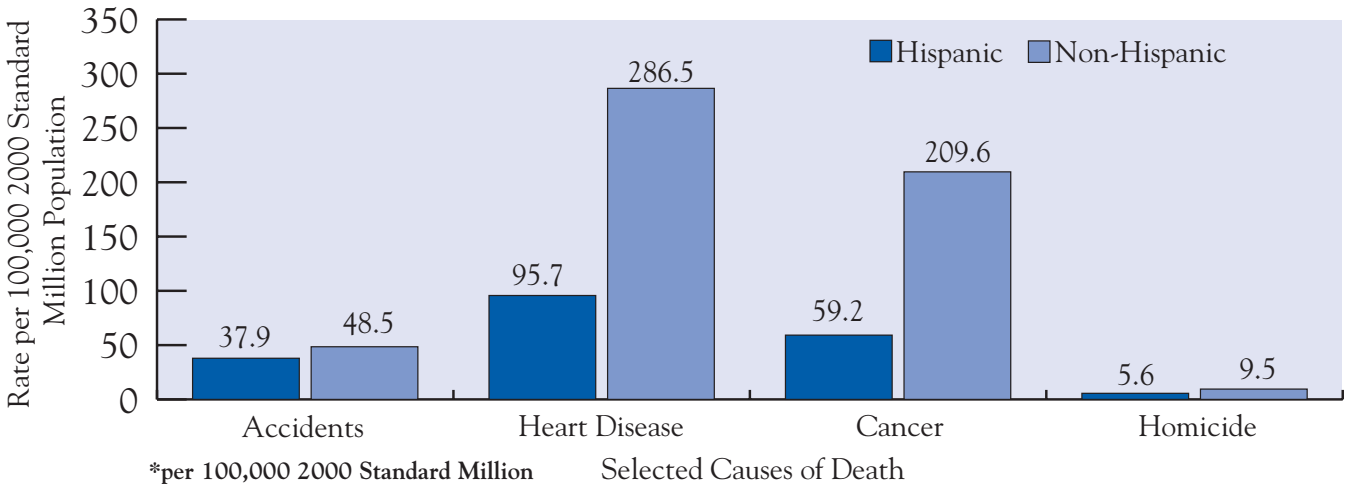
- The crude death rate for Hispanics for 2001-2003 was 1.8 deaths per 1,000 population, whereas the crude death rate for non-Hispanics was 10.4.
- When age is taken into account, the overall death rate for Hispanics increases while the overall death rate for non-Hispanics remains unchanged. This is because the Hispanic population in Alabama is younger.

Ten Leading Causes Of Death By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2001-2003



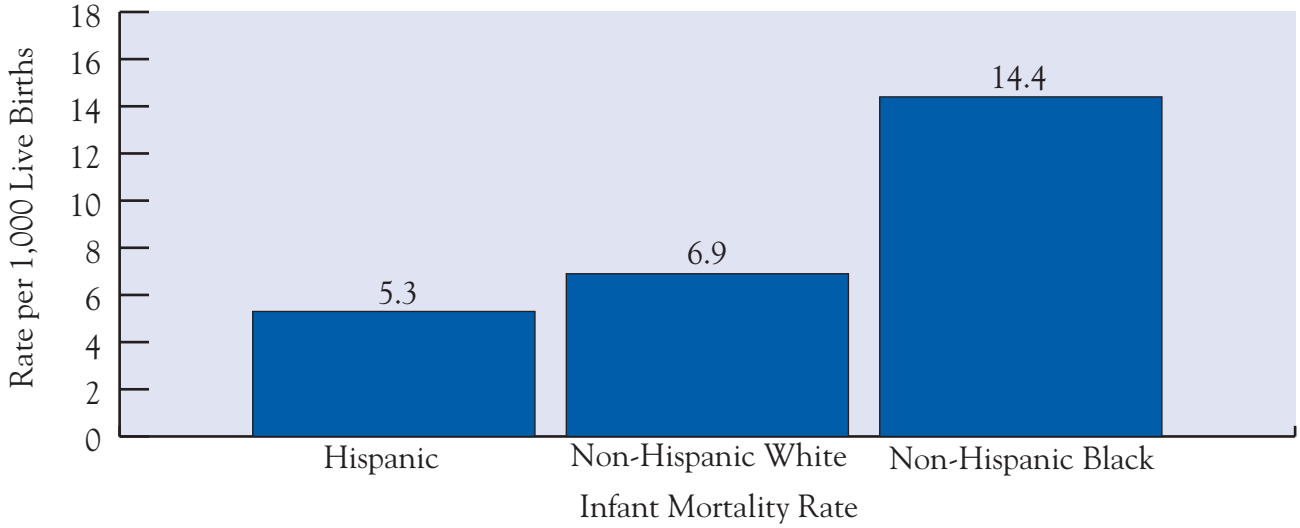
- During the three-year period, one out of five Hispanic deaths was the result of an accident compared to one out of twenty in the non-Hispanic population.
- Heart disease (19.7 percent) was the second leading cause, and cancer was the third leading cause of death in Alabama's Hispanic population (12.8 percent).
- Perinatal complications were responsible for 4.3 percent of Hispanic deaths.
- Because of the young age of Alabama's Hispanic population, some causes of death found in an older population, such as Alzheimer's disease, kidney disease, etc., are not among the ten leading causes of death for this group.

Age-Adjusted* Death Rates For Selected Causes Of Death For Hispanics And Non-Hispanics In Alabama, 2001-2003



- From 2001-2003 in Alabama, the age-adjusted death rate for accidents and for homicide were very similar for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations.
- Non-Hispanics had an age-adjusted death rate for heart disease that was three times higher than the heart disease death rate for Hispanics. For cancer, the age-adjusted death rate for non-Hispanics was more than three times higher than for Hispanics.

Infant Mortality Rates By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2001- 2003



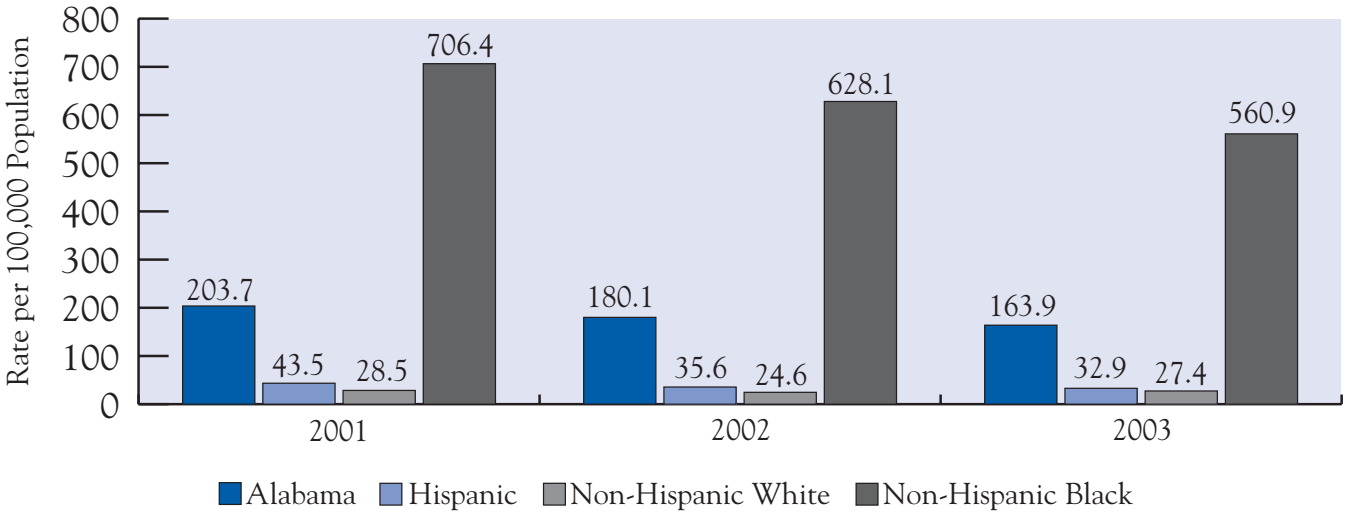
- From 2001-2003, the infant mortality rate for Alabama's Hispanic population was 5.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 23 percent lower than the rate for the non-Hispanic White population and 63 percent lower than the non-Hispanic Black infant mortality rate.

HISPANIC HEALTH PROFILE

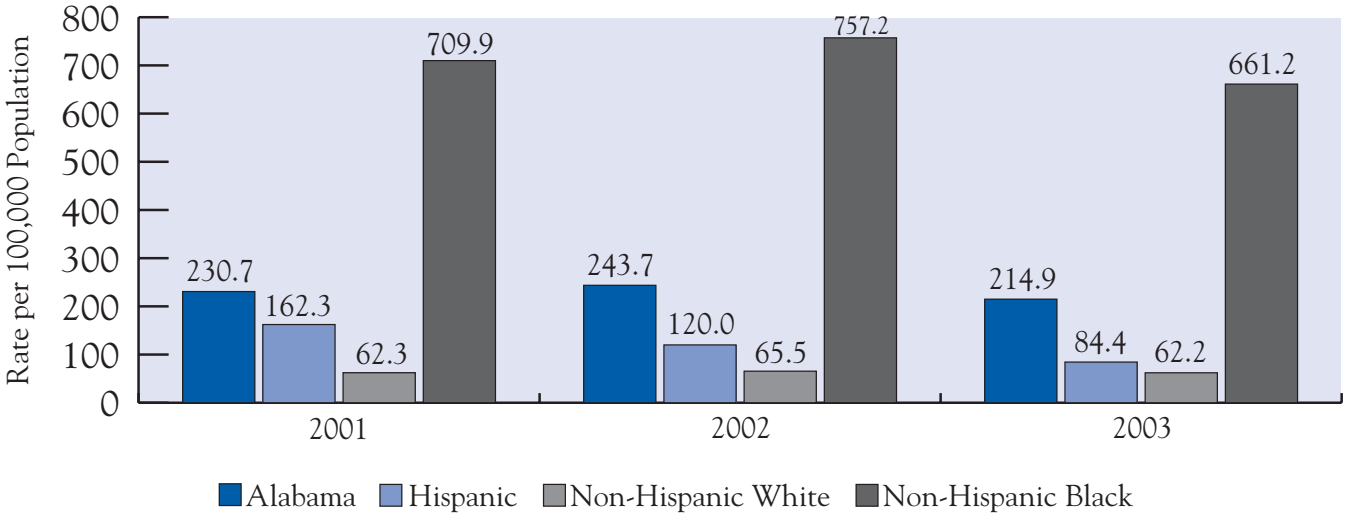
Alabama 2003

OTHER HEALTH DATA

Prevalence Rates For Gonorrhea By Year And Hispanic Ethnicity, 2001-2003

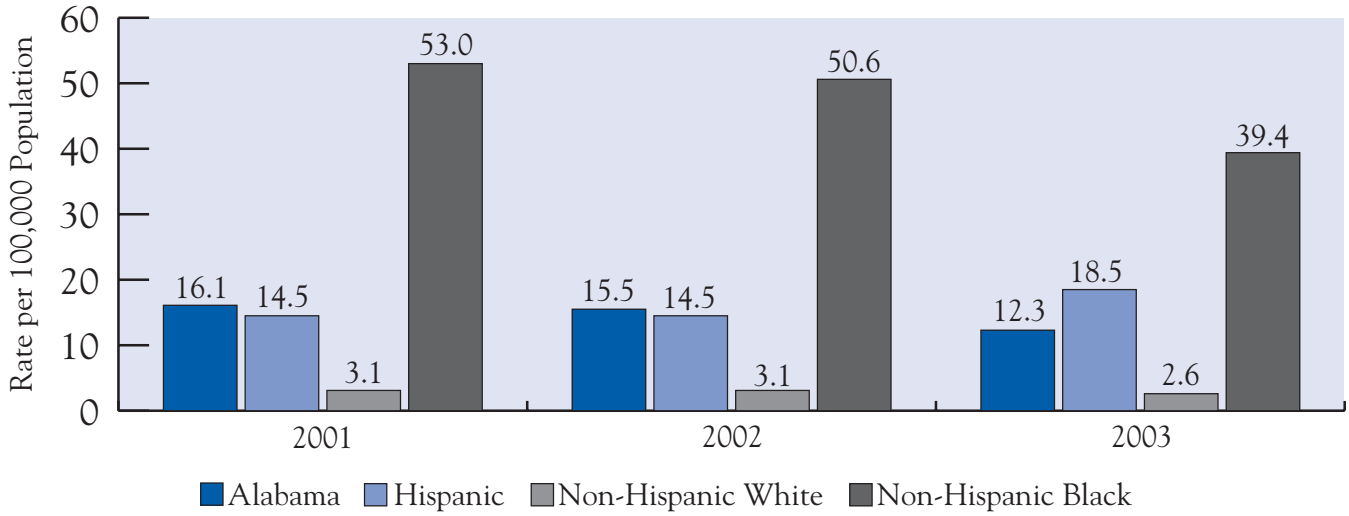


Prevalence Rates For Chlamydia By Year And Hispanic Ethnicity, 2001-2003



- From 2001-2003, the number of cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia decreased by 24 percent and 48 percent, respectively, in Alabama's Hispanic population.

Prevalence Rates For Syphilis By Year And Hispanic Ethnicity, 2001-2003



Sexually-Transmitted Disease (STDs) Cases By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2001-2003
(Source: Alabama STD Program, Alabama Department of Public Health)

Gonorrhea

Year	Total Cases	Hispanic	Prevalence Rate*	Non-Hispanic White	Prevalence Rate*	Non-Hispanic Black	Prevalence Rate*
2001	9,100	33	43.5	902	28.5	8,165	706.4
2002	8,065	27	35.6	777	24.6	7,261	628.1
2003	7,375	25	32.9	866	27.4	6,484	560.9

Chlamydia

Year	Total Cases	Hispanic	Prevalence Rate*	Non-Hispanic White	Prevalence Rate*	Non-Hispanic Black	Prevalence Rate*
2001	10,302	124	162.3	1,972	62.3	8,206	709.9
2002	10,917	91	120.0	2,073	65.5	8,753	757.2
2003	9,674	64	84.4	1,966	62.2	7,644	661.2

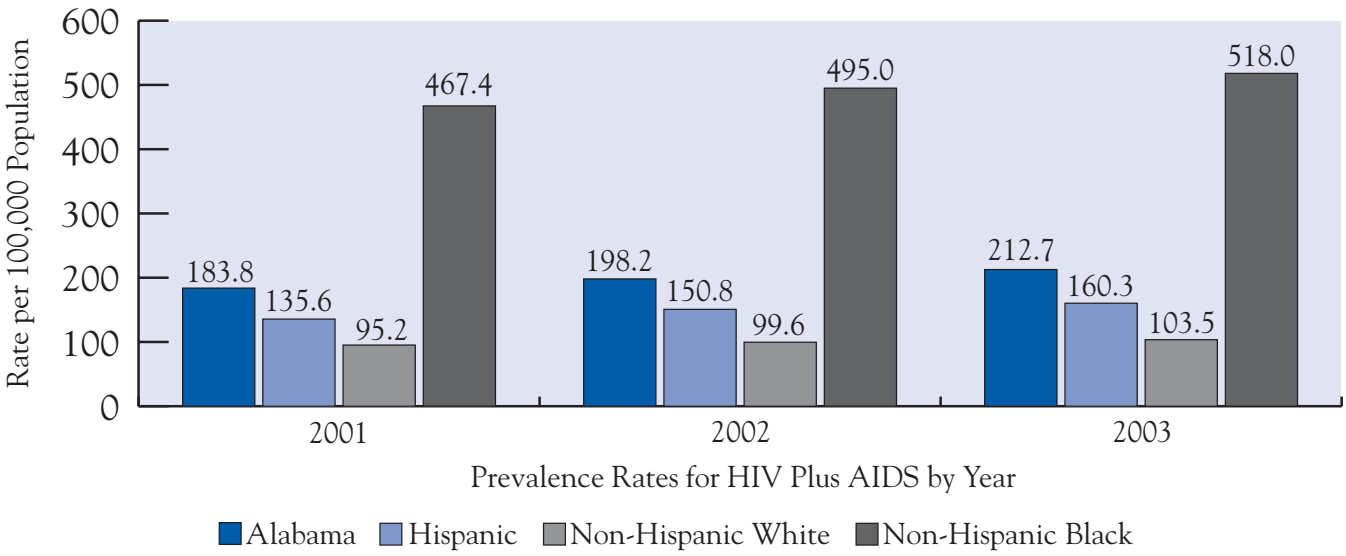
Syphilis

Year	Total Cases	Hispanic	Prevalence Rate*	Non-Hispanic White	Prevalence Rate*	Non-Hispanic Black	Prevalence Rate*
2001	721	11	14.5	97	3.1	613	53.0
2002	695	11	14.5	99	3.1	585	50.6
2003	552	14	18.5	83	2.6	455	39.4

* Prevalence rate is per 100,000 population

- The prevalence rates for Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Alabama's Hispanic population were slightly higher than the rates for non-Hispanic Whites but much lower than the rates for non-Hispanic Blacks.

HIV Plus AIDS Prevalence Rates And Cases* By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama, 2001-2003



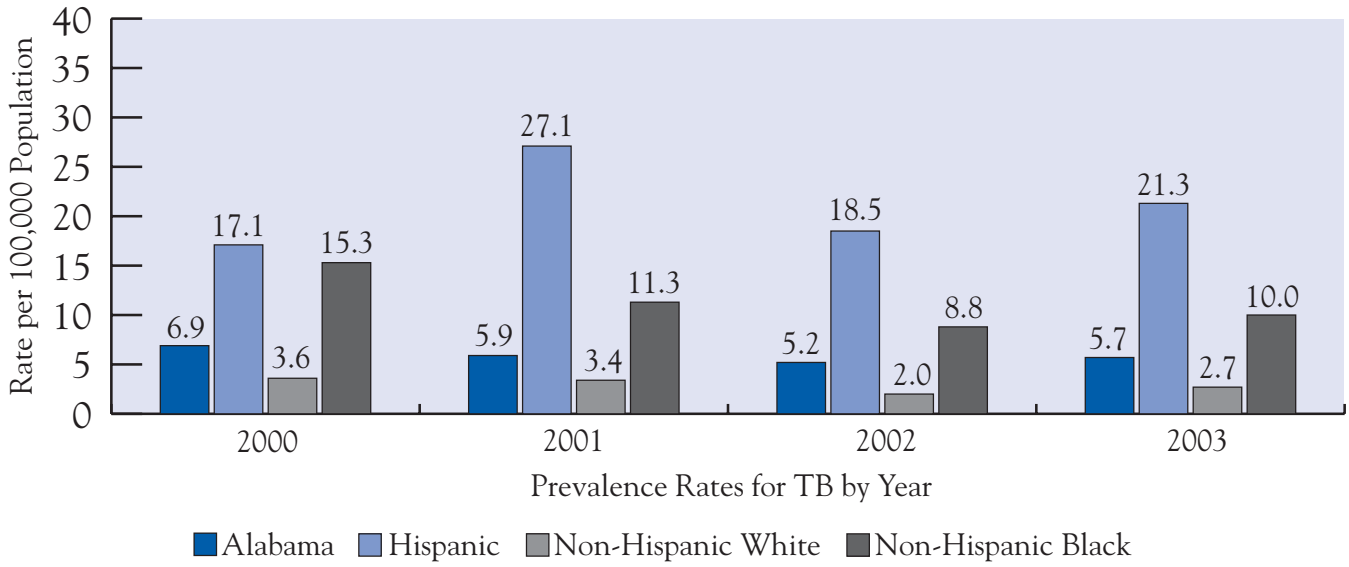
HIV Plus AIDS Cases* By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama From 2001-2003
(Source: HIV/AIDS Surveillance Branch, Alabama Department of Public Health)

Year	*Number of Persons known to be living with HIV/AIDS	Prevalence Rate is per 100,000 population
Hispanic		
2001	109	135.6
2002	128	150.8
2003	143	160.3
Non-Hispanic White		
2001	2,980	95.2
2002	3,116	99.6
2003	3,242	103.5
Non-Hispanic Black		
2001	5,437	467.4
2002	5,800	495.0
2003	6,125	518.0

- During 2001-2003, Alabama saw an increase of 16 percent in the number persons known to be living with the HIV/AIDS infection. The Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, and non-Hispanic Black populations in Alabama also saw an increase of cases.
- The Hispanic population had a higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases than the non-Hispanic White population, but a much lower prevalence than non-Hispanic Blacks in Alabama.

Tuberculosis Prevalence Rates* And Cases By Hispanic Ethnicity In Alabama From 2000-2003

(Source: Division of Tuberculosis Control, Alabama Department of Public Health)



YEAR	Total Cases in Alabama	Prevalence Rate*	Hispanic Cases	Prevalence Rate*	Non-Hispanic White Cases	Prevalence Rate*	Non-Hispanic Black Cases	Prevalence Rate*
2000	309	6.9	13	17.1	113	3.6	176	15.3
2001	263	5.9	22	27.1	106	3.4	126	11.3
2002	233	5.2	16	18.5	62	2.0	98	8.8
2003	258	5.7	19	21.3	85	2.7	118	10.0

*Prevalence Rates are per 100,000 Population

- From 2000 through 2004 in Alabama, the Hispanic population had a higher prevalence of tuberculosis cases than did the non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black populations.
- During that period, the prevalence rate of TB among Hispanics ranged from twice to five times higher than the State's prevalence rate.

HISPANIC HEALTH PROFILE

Alabama 2003


TABLES

TABLE 1
Births And Deaths By Hispanic Ethnicity And Resident County, Alabama 2003

Resident County	Hispanic Births	Non-Hispanic Births	Hispanic Deaths	Non-Hispanic Deaths
Autauga	18	610	1	399
Baldwin	65	1,795	2	1,494
Barbour	47	260	1	285
Bibb	5	254	0	228
Blount	101	592	4	553
Bullock	32	107	1	119
Butler	2	271	0	311
Calhoun	51	1,372	10	1,285
Chambers	2	443	0	471
Cherokee	5	244	0	307
Chilton	46	512	4	444
Choctaw	0	177	0	174
Clarke	1	359	1	265
Clay	9	129	1	170
Cleburne	3	148	0	177
Coffee	50	523	3	459
Colbert	15	548	1	604
Conecuh	1	162	0	185
Coosa	1	125	0	131
Covington	6	452	5	504
Crenshaw	2	179	0	180
Cullman	53	917	1	900
Dale	38	712	1	459
Dallas	3	706	1	551
Dekalb	251	723	8	675
Elmore	40	890	2	630
Escambia	5	482	1	418
Etowah	88	1,175	5	1,380
Fayette	3	198	0	209
Franklin	91	311	3	367
Geneva	5	277	2	341
Greene	1	123	0	122
Hale	2	208	0	208
Henry	10	185	0	225
Houston	31	1,331	1	831

TABLE 1 continued
Births And Deaths By Hispanic Ethnicity And Resident County, Alabama 2003

Resident County	Hispanic Births	Non-Hispanic Births	Hispanic Deaths	Non-Hispanic Deaths
Jackson	18	649	1	588
Jefferson	468	8,541	18	7,303
Lamar	1	166	1	180
Lauderdale	33	986	2	945
Lawrence	5	406	2	339
Lee	47	1,369	3	823
Limestone	66	701	4	594
Lowndes	0	188	0	145
Macon	0	250	1	259
Madison	120	3,435	12	2,268
Marengo	7	292	2	267
Marion	6	358	0	378
Marshall	377	1,017	14	983
Mobile	61	5,780	8	3,941
Monroe	3	291	0	260
Montgomery	125	3,077	5	2,015
Morgan	196	1,266	8	1,070
Perry	1	189	0	143
Pickens	6	247	1	265
Pike	10	403	0	307
Randolph	12	263	3	273
Russell	30	555	2	552
St. Clair	14	820	0	729
Shelby	155	2,350	8	1,062
Sumter	1	183	2	142
Talladega	18	1,000	2	900
Tallapoosa	20	430	2	512
Tuscaloosa	67	2,141	3	1,524
Walker	16	833	2	991
Washington	0	200	0	163
Wilcox	0	201	0	156
Winston	6	256	0	288
Total:	**2,972**	**56,343**	**165**	**46,426**

TABLE 2

Infant Mortality Data By Hispanic Ethnicity For 2001-2003

Ethnicity:	Number of Infant Deaths for 2001-2003	Number of Births for 2001-2003	Infant Mortality Rate for Combined Years*
Hispanic	42	7,916	5.3
Non-Hispanic White	780	113,383	6.9
Non-Hispanic Black	797	55,180	14.4
*per 1,000 live births			

TABLE 3
Percent Increase In Hispanic Population In Alabama From 1990 To 2000

1990 Census- Number of Persons of Hispanic Origin by County					2000 Census- Number of Persons of Hispanic Origin by County				
County	Total Population	Population of Hispanic Origin	Population Not of Hispanic Origin	% Hispanic of Total Population	Total Population	Population of Hispanic Origin	Population Not of Hispanic Origin	% Hispanic of Total Population	% Increase Hispanic Pop. 1990-2000
Total	4,040,587	24,629	4,015,958	0.6	4,447,100	75,830	4,371,270	1.7	207.9
Autauga	34,222	230	33,992	0.7	43,671	610	43,061	1.4	165.2
Baldwin	98,280	1,022	97,258	1.0	140,415	2,466	137,949	1.8	141.3
Barbour	25,417	124	25,293	0.5	29,038	478	28,560	1.6	285.5
Bibb	16,576	39	16,537	0.2	20,826	210	20,616	1.0	438.5
Blount	39,248	286	38,962	0.7	51,024	2,718	48,306	5.3	850.3
Bullock	11,042	65	10,977	0.6	11,714	322	11,392	2.7	395.4
Butler	21,892	65	21,827	0.3	21,399	143	21,256	0.7	120.0
Calhoun	116,034	1,282	114,752	1.1	112,249	1,753	110,496	1.6	36.7
Chambers	36,876	127	36,749	0.3	36,583	280	36,303	0.8	120.5
Cherokee	19,543	57	19,486	0.3	23,988	204	23,784	0.9	257.9
Chilton	32,458	116	32,342	0.4	39,593	1,152	38,441	2.9	893.1
Choctaw	16,018	53	15,965	0.3	15,922	107	15,815	0.7	101.9
Clarke	27,240	103	27,137	0.4	27,867	180	27,687	0.6	74.8
Clay	13,252	27	13,225	0.2	14,254	253	14,001	1.8	837.0
Cleburne	12,730	38	12,692	0.3	14,123	198	13,925	1.4	421.1
Coffee	40,240	471	39,769	1.2	43,615	1,183	42,432	2.7	151.2
Colbert	51,666	187	51,479	0.4	54,984	618	54,366	1.1	230.5
Conecuh	14,054	82	13,972	0.6	14,089	102	13,987	0.7	24.4
Coosa	11,063	18	11,045	0.2	12,202	158	12,044	1.3	777.8
Covington	36,478	130	36,348	0.4	37,631	292	37,339	0.8	124.6
Crenshaw	13,635	30	13,605	0.2	13,665	87	13,578	0.6	190.0
Cullman	67,613	272	67,341	0.4	77,483	1,688	75,795	2.2	520.6
Dale	49,633	1,215	48,418	2.4	49,129	1,642	47,487	3.3	35.1
Dallas	48,130	131	47,999	0.3	46,365	290	46,075	0.6	121.4
DeKalb	54,651	215	54,436	0.4	64,452	3,578	60,874	5.6	1,564.2

TABLE 3 continued
Percent Increase In Hispanic Population In Alabama From 1990 To 2000

1990 Census- Number of Persons of Hispanic Origin by County					2000 Census- Number of Persons of Hispanic Origin by County				
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Elmore	49,210	270	48,940	0.5	65,874	805	65,069	1.2	198.1
Escambia	35,518	169	35,349	0.5	38,440	379	38,061	1.0	124.3
Etowah	99,840	331	99,509	0.3	103,459	1,763	101,696	1.7	432.6
Fayette	17,962	78	17,884	0.4	18,495	152	18,343	0.8	94.9
Franklin	27,814	101	27,713	0.4	31,223	2,316	28,907	7.4	2,193.1
Geneva	23,647	121	23,526	0.5	25,764	453	25,311	1.8	274.4
Greene	10,153	24	10,129	0.2	9,974	58	9,916	0.6	141.7
Hale	15,498	57	15,441	0.4	17,185	157	17,028	0.9	175.4
Henry	15,374	92	15,282	0.6	16,310	249	16,061	1.5	170.7
Houston	81,331	464	80,867	0.6	88,787	1,122	87,665	1.3	141.8
Jackson	47,796	208	47,588	0.4	53,926	610	53,316	1.1	193.3
Jefferson	651,525	2,745	648,780	0.4	662,047	10,284	651,763	1.6	274.6
Lamar	15,715	71	15,644	0.5	15,904	207	15,697	1.3	191.5
Lauderdale	79,661	313	79,348	0.4	87,966	894	87,072	1.0	185.6
Lawrence	31,513	102	31,411	0.3	34,803	367	34,436	1.1	259.8
Lee	87,146	552	86,594	0.6	115,092	1,645	113,447	1.4	198.0
Limestone	54,135	261	53,874	0.5	65,676	1,740	63,936	2.6	566.7
Lowndes	12,658	60	12,598	0.5	13,473	85	13,388	0.6	41.7
Macon	24,928	103	24,825	0.4	24,105	173	23,932	0.7	68.0
Madison	238,912	2,984	235,928	1.2	276,700	5,226	271,474	1.9	75.1
Marengo	23,084	75	23,009	0.3	22,539	219	22,320	1.0	192.0
Marion	29,830	65	29,765	0.2	31,214	360	30,854	1.2	453.8
Marshall	70,832	289	70,543	0.4	82,231	4,656	77,575	5.7	1,511.1

TABLE 3 continued
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Mobile	378,643	3,164	375,479	0.8	399,843	4,887	394,956	1.2	54.5
Monroe	23,968	94	23,874	0.4	24,324	190	24,134	0.8	102.1
Montgomery	209,085	1,624	207,461	0.8	223,510	2,665	220,845	1.2	64.1
Morgan	100,043	584	99,459	0.6	111,064	3,645	107,419	3.3	524.1
Perry	12,759	36	12,723	0.3	11,861	102	11,759	0.9	183.3
Pickens	20,699	50	20,649	0.2	20,949	147	20,802	0.7	194.0
Pike	27,595	108	27,487	0.4	29,605	365	29,240	1.2	238.0
Randolph	19,881	53	19,828	0.3	22,380	272	22,108	1.2	413.2
Russell	46,860	301	46,559	0.6	49,756	744	49,012	1.5	147.2
St. Clair	50,009	209	49,800	0.4	64,742	686	64,056	1.1	228.2
Shelby	99,358	525	98,833	0.5	143,293	2,910	140,383	2.0	454.3
Sumter	16,174	78	16,096	0.5	14,798	165	14,633	1.1	111.5
Talladega	74,107	490	73,617	0.7	80,321	812	79,509	1.0	65.7
Tallapoosa	38,826	71	38,755	0.2	41,475	242	41,233	0.6	240.8
Tuscaloosa	150,522	948	149,574	0.6	164,875	2,130	162,745	1.3	124.7
Walker	67,670	224	67,446	0.3	70,713	607	70,106	0.9	171.0
Washington	16,694	51	16,643	0.3	18,097	160	17,937	0.9	213.7
Wilcox	13,568	40	13,528	0.3	13,183	97	13,086	0.7	142.5
Winston	22,053	59	21,994	0.3	24,843	372	24,471	1.5	530.5

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