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2010 Healthy Kent Breastfeeding Task Force Survey of New Mothers

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Key Words: Sampling frame; Stratified sampling; Respondent; Sampling error

Abstract

Students in STA 311 Introduction to Survey Sampling developed a sampling plan to sample mothers in Kent County who had a child born during the first nine months of 2007. Mothers were given a survey whose purpose was to gather information on breastfeeding practices in Kent County. The Michigan Department of Community Health provided access to the Kent County Health Department of a listing of all newborns in Kent County. From this list mothers were randomly selected to be sent a questionnaire about their current breastfeeding practices. This paper details results of the analysis of the survey data. Questions should be directed to John Gabrosek. His contact information is listed above.

1. Introduction

Students in STA 311 Introduction to Survey Sampling developed a sampling plan to sample mothers in Kent County who had a child born during the first nine months of 2007. Mothers were given a survey whose purpose was to gather information on breastfeeding practices in Kent County. The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) provided access to the Kent County Health Department (KCHD) of a listing of all newborns in Kent County. The survey was done in conjunction with the 2010 Healthy Kent Breastfeeding Task Force.

One of the goals of the Breastfeeding Task Force is to increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies. As of 2005, 72.9% of all U.S. mothers had initiated breastfeeding (Stenchover, 2007). This is close to the Breastfeeding Task Force target goal of 75% initiation. However, these initiation rates are still “lowest among non-Hispanic black women, women younger than 20 years of age, women enrolled in WIC, and those who completed high school or less” (Stenchover, 2007).

Breastfeeding has positive long term effects for both the infant and the mother. For infants, longer durations of breastfeeding have a protective effect against childhood and adult obesity (Harmon-Jones, 2006). Breastfeeding is associated with improved cognitive performance (Harmon-Jones, 2006). Human milk also provides the infant with antibodies and has multiple substances with antimicrobial properties (Stenchover, 2007). For mothers, long term effects include reduced risk of Type 2 diabetes with each year of breastfeeding and reduced incidence of rheumatoid arthritis (Harmon-Jones, 2006).

In Section 2 we discuss characteristics of the sampling frame of new mothers and of the randomly selected 1200 new mothers that were mailed a survey. In Section 3 we discuss demographics of the survey respondents. We compare the respondents to the randomly selected mothers. In Section 4 we analyze results of the survey.

2. Characteristics of the Random Sample

Information on new mothers in Kent County was provided by the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) through the Kent County Health Department (KCHD). Information on 7191 new mothers age 18 and older was stored in an Excel file that served as the sampling frame of new mothers who had a child born in Kent County in the first nine months of 2007.

An infant nutrition survey (see Appendix) initially developed by Becky Twing and Alice Christensen and modified by John Gabrosek was sent to 1200 new mothers in Kent County. New mothers were selected from the sampling frame using a stratified sampling method. The frame of new mothers was split by race into three groups; black, white, and other. The column “Frame” in Table 1 shows the number of new mothers in each racial group in the sampling frame. For example, there were 5943 white new mothers in Kent County. The column “Sample” in Table 1 shows that 650 surveys were sent to randomly selected white new mothers. The column “Inclusion Probability” is the percentage of mothers within each racial group that were sent a survey (e.g., $\frac{650}{5943} = 10.9\%$ of all white new mothers were sent a survey). As Table

1 shows, the racial groups Black and Other were sampled at much higher rates (41.7% and 49.4%, respectively) than Whites. The column “Return” in Table 1 shows that 179 of the sampled white mothers returned the survey. The response rate is the percentage of the surveys sent out that were returned (e.g., for whites $\frac{179}{650} = 27.6\%$ of the sampled mothers returned the survey). The response rates for the Black and Other racial groups are only 6.0% and 19.5%, respectively.

Table 1. Racial characteristics of the sampling frame and the sample.

Race	Frame	Sample	Inclusion Probability	Return	Response Rate
White	5943	650	10.9%	179	27.6%
Black	840	350	41.7%	21	6.0%
Other	405	200	49.4%	39	19.5%

Table 2 shows the educational levels of new mothers in the sampling frame and in the sample. New mothers with less than a high school education were sampled at the highest rate (inclusion probability 21.3%), but had the lowest response rate (3.0%). This is especially troublesome because breastfeeding initiation rates are lowest among those whose educational level is high school or less (Stenchover, 2007). In general, as level of education increases the response rate increases. New mothers with a college degree had the highest response rate (47.1%).

Table 2. Educational characteristics of the sampling frame and the sample.

Education	Frame	Sample	Inclusion Probability	Return	Response Rate
Less than High School	1266	270	21.3%	8	3.0%
High School/GED	2006	362	18.0%	27	7.5%
Some College	1553	256	16.5%	47	18.4%
College Graduate	2359	310	13.1%	146	47.1%

3. Demographics of the Survey Respondents

Table 3 shows the age distribution of mothers that responded to the survey. The youngest mother's age was 18 years and the oldest was 47 years. The average age for mothers that responded to the survey was 30.6 years.

Table 3. Mother's age.

Age	Count	Percent
18-24	32	14.2
25-34	148	65.5
35 and older	46	20.4

Figure 1 shows the racial distribution of mothers that responded to the survey. A large majority of mothers (75%) identified their race/ethnic background as White. The other category (16% of respondents) includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or the choice “Other” (where the respondent could specify her race).

Figure 1. Mother’s Race.

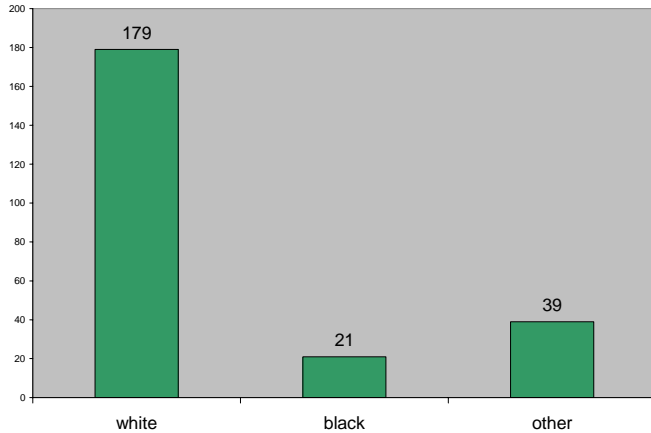


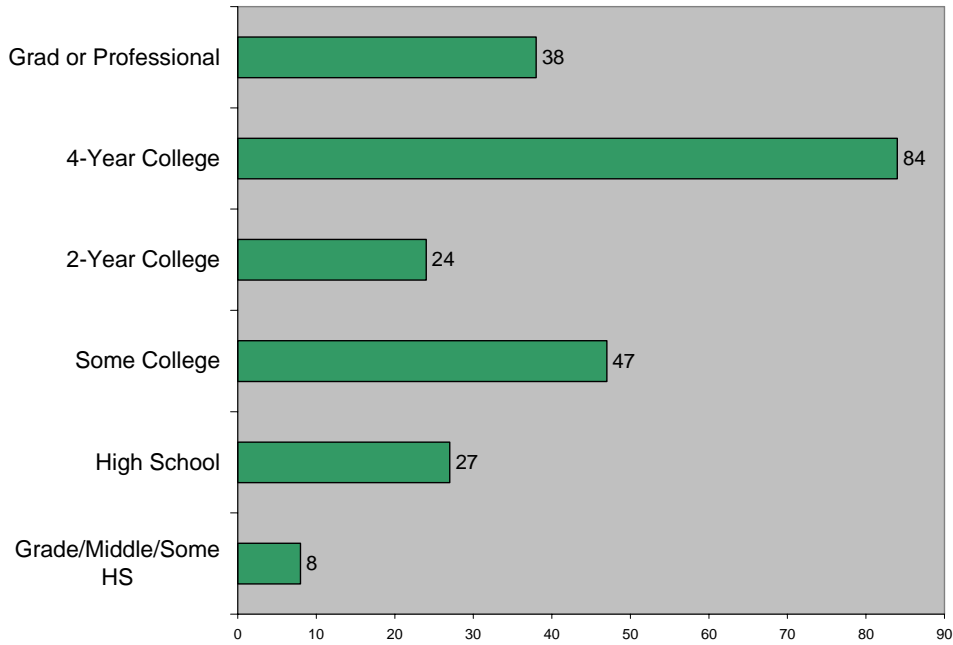
Table 4 shows that most of the mothers (82.8%) were married. It may be that a disproportionate percentage of single mothers are under age 18; and, thus are excluded from the sampling frame.

Table 4. Mother’s marital status.

Marital Status	Count	Percent
Single	37	16.3
Married	188	82.8
Divorced	2	0.9

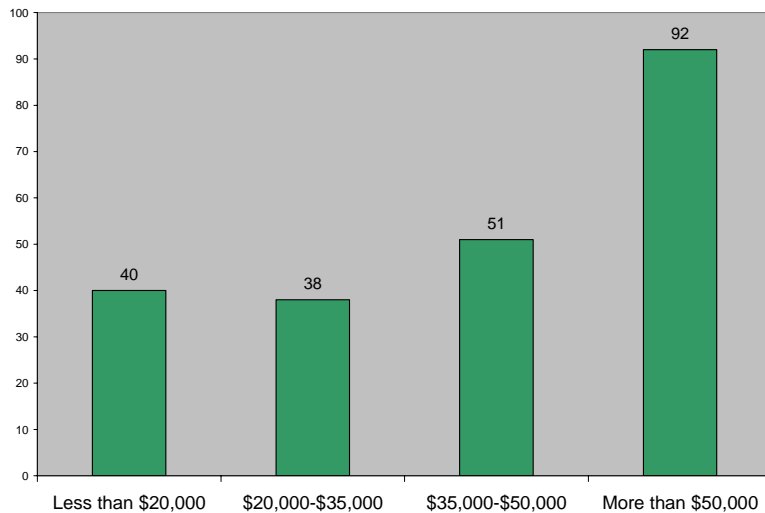
Figure 2 shows that most of the respondent mothers have at least some college education (84%), with 53% having a degree from a 4-year college or a graduate/professional degree. Only 4% of respondents had an education level below completing high school. By comparison 39% of the sample had an education level high school or less (Table 2).

Figure 2. Mother's Highest Level of Education.



As shown in Figure 3, 41.6% of mothers have an income level of \$50,000 or more. This suggests that the survey respondents may be more affluent than the population of new mothers in Kent County.

Figure 3. Mother's Income Level.



There were 113 new mothers working outside the home and 113 new mothers not working outside the home.

4. Analysis of Survey Responses

4.1 Characteristics of the New Mothers and Newborns

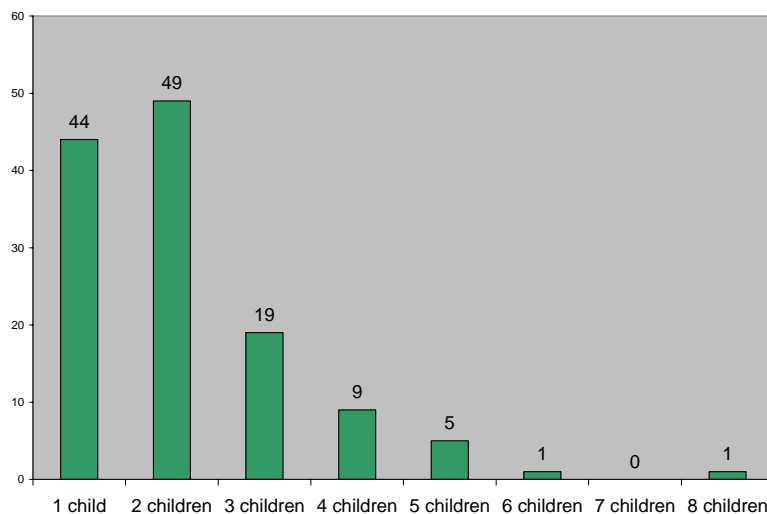
Table 5 shows the percentages of mothers using each method of payment for their prenatal care and delivery. (Note: The mothers surveyed could choose more than one option.) A majority of new mother's method of payment included health insurance or Health Maintenance Organization (80.2%). Very few new mothers used emergency Medicaid or Mothers Offering Mothers Support (MOMS).

Table 5. Method of payment for prenatal care and delivery.

Payment	Count	Percent
Medicaid	45	19.8
Personal Income	34	15.0
Health Insurance/HMO	182	80.2
Emergency	3	1.3
MOMS	2	0.9

The majority of the respondents were not first-time mothers (56.8%). Figure 4 shows the distribution of the number of other children (not including the newborn) for those mothers who were not first-time mothers. Most of these mothers had at most two other children (73%).

Figure 4. Number of Other Children for Not-First Time Mothers.



Status as a first-time mother was compared to the mother’s age. Mother’s age was categorized into three groups: 18-24, 25-34, and 35 and older. Table 6 shows that nearly 2/3 of the first-time mothers were between the ages of 25 to 34. However, more than 10% of the new mothers were age 35 and older.

Table 6. First-time mothers’ ages.

18-24	25-34	35 and older
23.5%	65.3%	11.2%

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the newborns’ ages (in days). The youngest newborn was 2 days old, while the oldest was a little over 14 months. The average age of newborns was approximately 9 months.

Figure 5. Age of Newest Born.

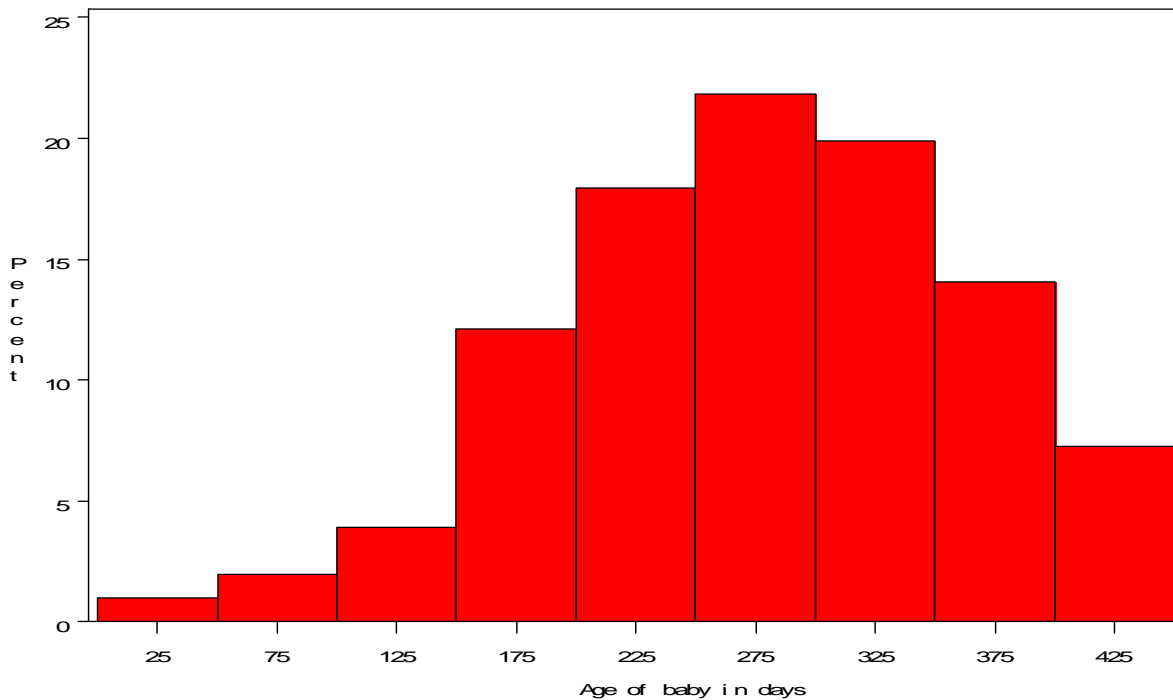


Figure 6 shows that approximately half of the respondents had a natural vaginal birth. Nearly one-third had a Caesarean section. Table 7 shows that the majority of mothers that delivered by induced vaginal birth or Cesarean section responded that they were not currently breastfeeding their newborns (53.7% and 58.9%, respectively). In contrast, the majority of mothers that delivered by natural vaginal birth (60.7%) were still currently breastfeeding their newborns.

Figure 6. Method of Birth.

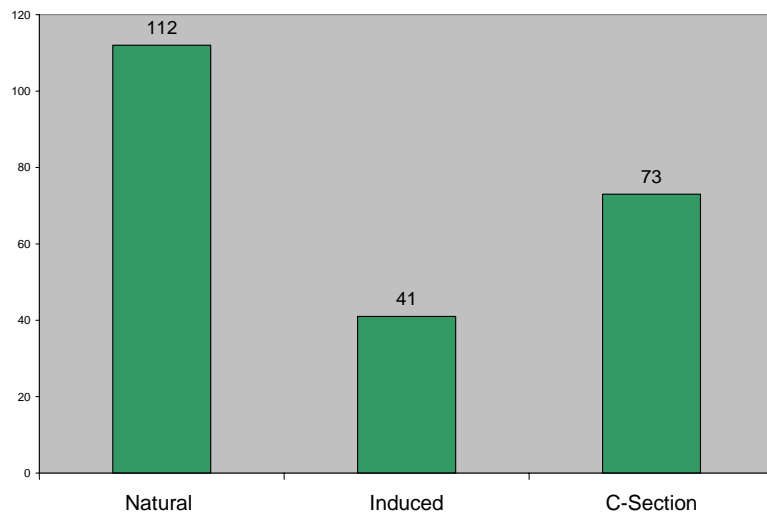
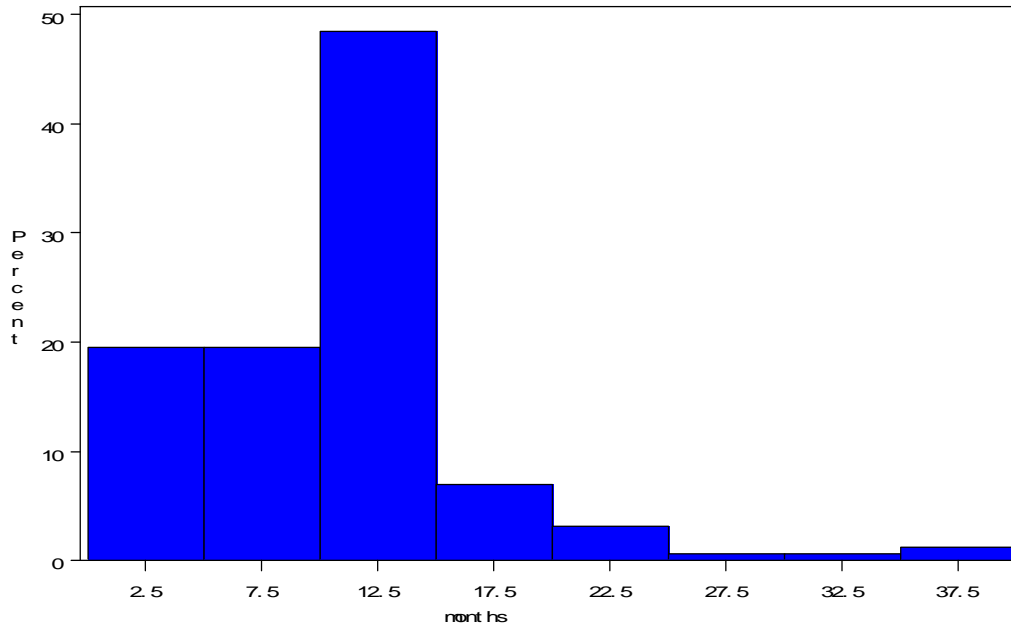


Table 7. Method of delivery compared to current breastfeeding status.

Delivery	Currently Breastfeeding	
	No	Yes
Natural	39.2%	60.7%
Induced	53.7%	46.3%
C-Section	58.9%	41.1%

Most mothers (51.9%) indicated that they are currently breastfeeding their newest born. Figure 7 shows the distribution of latest newborn age at which mothers intend to breastfeed for those mothers who currently breastfeed and latest newborn age at which mothers did breastfeed for those mothers who at one time breastfed their newest born but are not currently breastfeeding their newest born. The latest newborn's age for breastfeeding ranges from one month to 36 months. The average age at which mothers intend to stop breastfeeding is 10.3 months with a standard deviation of 6.1 months. As age of the baby increases, fewer and fewer mothers intend to continue to breastfeed. Only 21.4% of mothers intend to breastfeed beyond 12 months.

Figure 7. Latest age Mother Breastfed or Intends to Breastfeed.



4.2 Analysis of Breastfeeding Practices for Mothers Currently Breastfeeding

The analysis discussed in Section 4.2 includes only mothers who answered that they currently breastfeed their newest born. Table 8 shows that a large majority of currently breastfeeding mothers made decisions about feeding their newborns before pregnancy (89.0%). No mothers responded that they had made decisions just prior to birth or after leaving the hospital.

Table 8. Time of decision regarding newborn’s nutrition – currently breastfeeding.

	Count	Percent
Before pregnancy	105	89.0
During the first 3 months	8	6.8
Between 3rd and 6th month	3	2.5
Last 3 months	2	1.7
Prior to birth	0	0
After leaving the hospital	0	0

Figure 8 shows that for those mothers currently breastfeeding the majority of their newborns (68.4%) receive most or all of their nutrition from breast milk.

Figure 8. Source of Infant’s Nutrition – Currently Breastfeeding.

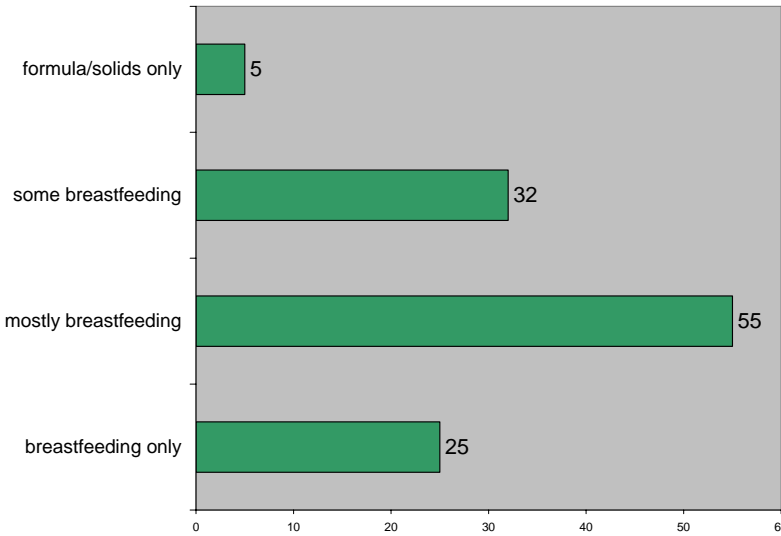
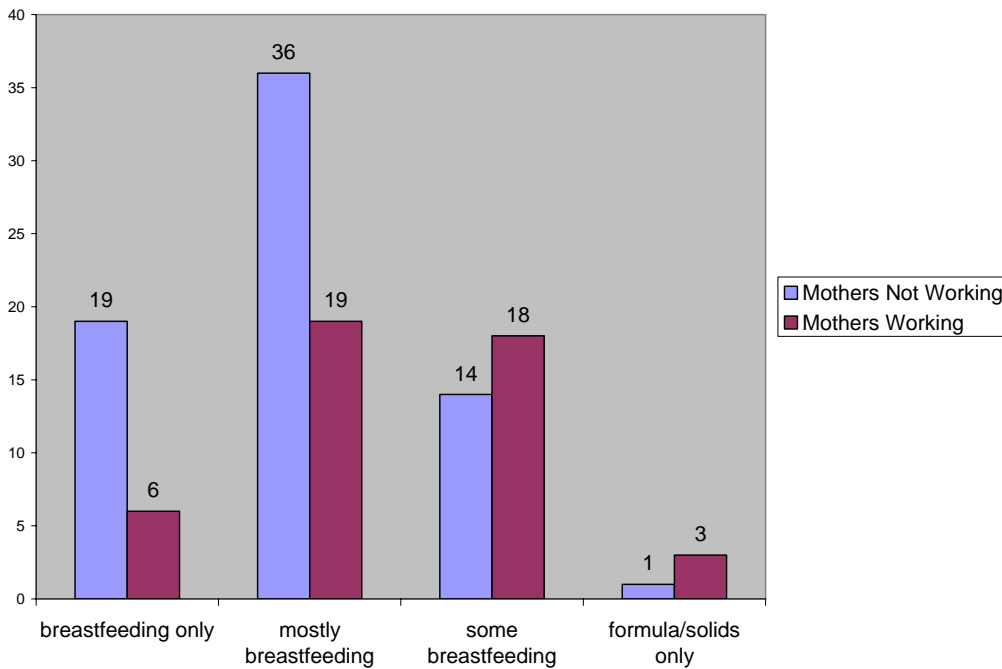


Figure 9 shows differences in infants’ source of nutrition between working and nonworking mothers for those mothers currently breastfeeding. The percentage of infants’ nutrition that comes from “breastfeeding only” decreases in the working mothers group (from 27% to 13%).

Figure 9. Infant Nutrition.



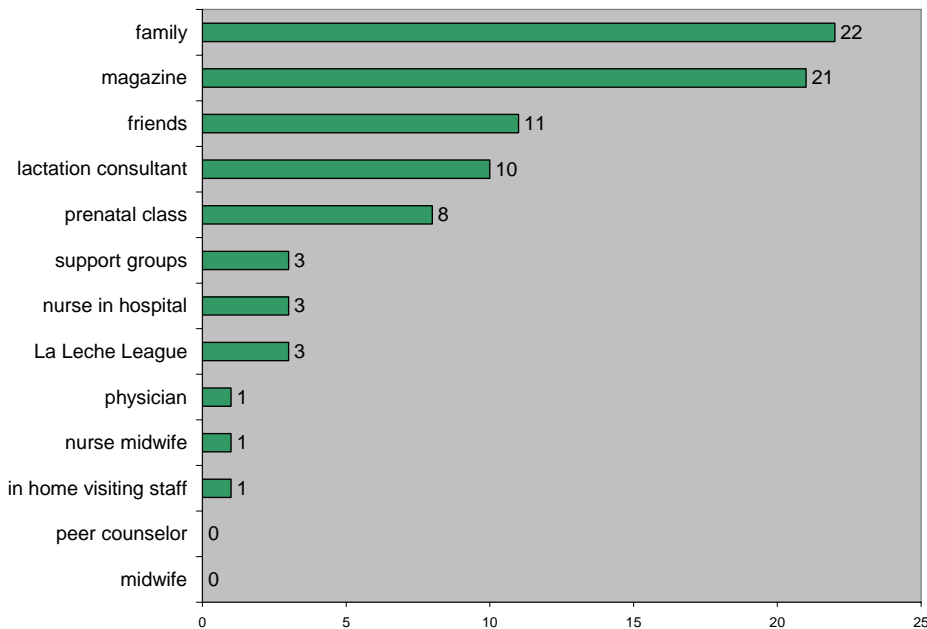
Mothers currently breastfeeding were asked to check all that apply from a list of reasons for breastfeeding. Table 9 shows the number and percentage of mothers that checked each reason for breastfeeding. The top four reasons cited by mothers to breastfeed were the “nutritional value for baby” (96.6%), “better health for the baby” (96.6%), “bonding with my new baby” (79.8%), and “cost benefit” (71.4%). Most of the mothers chose at least two reasons for breastfeeding with many mothers choosing three or more reasons.

Table 9. Reasons for breastfeeding.

	Count	Percent
nutritional value for baby	115	96.6
more natural than bottle feeding	56	47.1
bonding with my new baby	95	79.8
cost benefit	85	71.4
better health for mother	82	68.9
better health for baby	115	96.6
convenience	72	60.5
family members’ feelings regarding breastfeeding	29	24.4
information from media (books, magazines, or TV)	37	31.1
health care provider encouraged me to breastfeed	30	25.2

Figure 10 shows that family members or the media are the primary source of information on breastfeeding for half of the mothers. La Leche League, lactation consultants, support groups, and prenatal classes account for the primary source of information for 30% of the mothers currently breastfeeding. Physicians and nurses only make up a small fraction for primary sources of information (1% and 4%, respectively).

Figure 10. Primary Source of Information about Breastfeeding – Currently Breastfeeding.



Of those currently breastfeeding mothers that were not first-time mothers, 97.3% responded that they had breastfed their other children.

4.3 Analysis of Breastfeeding Practices for Mothers Not Currently Breastfeeding

The analysis discussed in Section 4.3 includes only mothers who answered that they do not currently breastfeed their newest born. The majority of mothers (78.4%) not currently breastfeeding answered that they had at one time breastfed their newest born. Combining these results with the 51.9% currently breastfeeding, we have 192 out of 228 (84.2%) of respondents who either currently breastfeed their newest born or at one time breastfed their newest born. One of the goals for the Breastfeeding Task Force is to reach breastfeeding initiation rates of at least 75% by the year 2010. This appears to suggest that this is an attainable target. However, as was pointed out in the discussion of the characteristics of the survey respondents and the sampling frame (see Tables 1 and 2), those mothers who chose to respond to the survey are quite likely to have strong feelings about the importance of breastfeeding. Thus, the respondents are likely to initiate breastfeeding at higher rates than the target population of all new mothers in Kent County.

Table 10 shows breastfeeding initiation rates compared to the mother's education level. As level of education rises, the proportion of mothers that initiate breastfeeding increases. The percentages in parentheses are for each level of education. For example, 33% of mothers with grade/middle/some high school said that they did not ever breastfeed their newborn while 67% did initiate breastfeeding. Graduates of 4-year colleges initiate breastfeeding at a rate of 92%.

Table 10. Breastfeeding initiation by education level.

	Grade/Middle/ Some HS	High School	Some College	2-Year College	4-Year College	Grad or Professional
No	3 (33%)	9 (38%)	4 (9%)	1 (4%)	6 (8%)	2 (6%)
Yes	6 (67%)	16 (62%)	43 (91%)	23 (96%)	70 (92%)	34 (94%)

Table 11 shows that for mothers who are not currently breastfeeding their newest born but who at one time did breastfeed their newest born the percentage who made the decision on breastfeeding before pregnancy was 72.5%. For mothers currently breastfeeding 89.0% made the decision prior to pregnancy (see Table 8).

Table 11. Time of decision regarding newborn’s nutrition - stopped breastfeeding.

	Count	Percent
Before pregnancy	58	72.5
During the first 3 months	10	12.5
Between 3rd and 6th month	3	3.75
Last 3 months	5	6.25
Prior to birth	0	0
After leaving the hospital	4	5

Figure 11 shows that for mothers who stopped breastfeeding, the largest percentage get their information from nurses in hospitals (21%), followed by the media (19%), and family (19%). Compared to mothers currently breastfeeding (Figure 10), the percentages for physician, nurse in hospital, in home visiting staff, and prenatal class all increased. This may suggest inconsistency among physicians, nurses, and other health care professionals in what they are saying about breastfeeding.

Figure 11. Primary Source of Information about Breastfeeding – Stopped Breastfeeding.

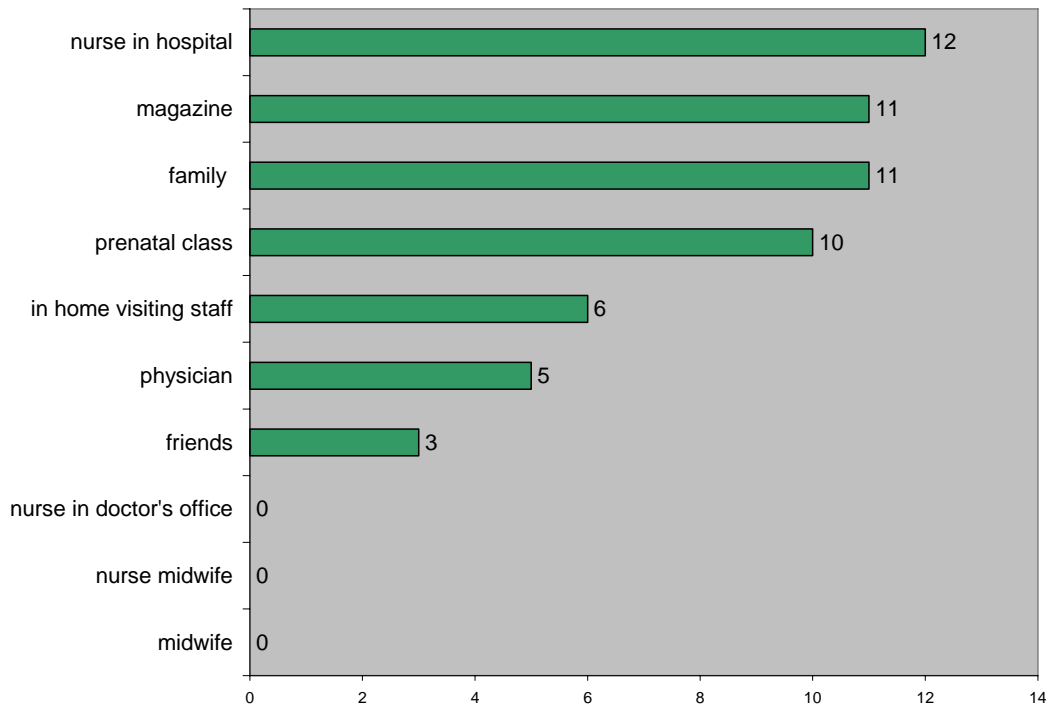


Table 12 details the reasons that caused these mothers to stop breastfeeding. The mothers chose all that apply from a list. The most common reasons for the mothers to stop breastfeeding were lack of milk production (38%), it was time to stop breastfeeding (29%), returning to school/work (28%), baby had difficulty nursing (24%), and breast milk alone did not satisfy baby (22%).

Table 12. Reasons mothers stopped breastfeeding.

	Count	Percent
baby had difficulty nursing	17	23.6
breast milk alone did not satisfy baby	16	22.2
baby was not gaining enough weight	4	5.6
baby got sick and could not breastfeed	5	7.0
nipples were sore, cracked, or bleeding	6	8.3
lack of milk production was an issue	27	38.0
too many other household duties	6	8.3
it was the right time to stop breastfeeding	21	29.2
mother got sick and couldn't breastfeed	6	8.3
mother went back to work/school	20	27.8
some else needed to be able to feed the baby	12	16.9
baby was jaundiced	4	5.6

Table 13 shows the number and percentage of mothers that checked each reason for not breastfeeding for mothers who never breastfed their newest born. The top four reasons mothers gave for why they never breastfed their newest born were “I didn’t like breastfeeding” (34.6%), “I had other children to take care of” (29.6%), “I went back to school or work” (26.9%), and “Tried nursing but was unable to produce adequate milk” (26.9%). For mothers that said they stopped breastfeeding because of school or work, all replied that they were currently working. It may be that breastfeeding is not supported or promoted in their workplace environment.

Table 13. Reasons mothers did not breastfeed.

	Count	Percent
I had other children to take care of	8	29.6
I had too many household duties	1	3.9
I didn't like breastfeeding	9	34.6
I didn't want to be tied down	3	11.5
I was embarrassed to breastfeed	2	7.7
I went back to school or work	7	26.9
my husband or partner didn't want me to breastfeed	0	0.0
I wanted my body back to myself	1	3.9
tried nursing but was unable to produce adequate milk	7	26.9

5. Conclusion

The survey of new mothers in Kent County, Michigan suggests that the target goal of 75% initiation rates for breastfeeding is attainable. However, there is concern that the survey respondents are not an unbiased representation of all new mothers in Kent County. Caucasian new mothers and more highly educated mothers returned the survey at significantly higher rates than African American new mothers and new mothers lacking a college degree. In addition, new mothers under age 18 were not included in the sampling frame. It is important for the Breastfeeding Task Force of the 2010 Healthy Kent Initiative to receive accurate information on these under-represented groups. We suggest that future efforts be geared toward properly assessing breastfeeding practices in under-represented groups. Follow-up surveys and in-person interviews are more likely to provide useable data on these groups.

Appendix Infant Nutrition Survey

<u>Infant Nutrition Survey</u> (To be filled out by mother)		
1.)	How old are you (in years)? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Please indicate below
		_____ years
2.)	What do you identify as your race/ethnic background? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check all that apply
	A. American Indian, Alaska Native	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Asian	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Black or African American	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. Hispanic or Latino	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. White	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	G. Other [specify] _____	<input type="checkbox"/> G
3.)	What is your current marital status? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check one box
	A. Single	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Married	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. Separated	<input type="checkbox"/> E
4.)	What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check one box
	A. Grade school, Middle school, or some High school	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. High school / GED	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Some College	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. 2-Year College Degree (Associates)	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. 4-Year College Degree (BA or BS)	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. Graduate or Professional School	<input type="checkbox"/> F
5.)	Income Level– (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check one box
	A. Less than \$20,000	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. \$20,000 to less than \$35,000	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. \$35,000 to less than \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. Greater than \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> D
6.)	Do you currently work outside of the home? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Circle one
		Y N

7.)	How was your prenatal care and delivery paid for? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check all that apply
	A. Medicaid	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Personal income (cash, check, credit card, or health savings account)	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Health insurance or HMO (including insurance from your work or your husband's work)	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. Emergency Medicaid	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. MOMS	<input type="checkbox"/> E
8.)	Are you a first time mom? If no, how many other children do you have? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Circle one
		Y N
		_____ # of children
9.)	Is your newest born a boy or a girl? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Circle one
		Boy Girl
10.)	How old is your newest born (number of months and days)? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Indicate below
		_____ months
		_____ days
11.)	How was your newest born delivered? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check one
	A. Natural Vaginal Birth	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Induced Vaginal Birth	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. C-Section (Cesarean Birth)	<input type="checkbox"/> C
12.)	Do you currently breastfeed your newest born? What is the latest age you breastfeed or intend to breastfeed (in months)? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Circle one and indicate months
		Y N
		_____ # months
		If your answer is NO, skip to question 18.
13.)	When did you make your decision regarding the way you would be feeding your newest born? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Please check one
	A. Before pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. During the first 3 months of pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Between the 3 rd and 6 th month of pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. In the last 3 months of pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. In the hospital prior to the birth	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. After leaving the hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> F

14.)	How much of this infant's current nutrition is breast milk? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check one
	A. Breastfeeding Only	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Mostly Breastfeeding	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Some Breastfeeding	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. Formula and/or solids (includes weaned) Only	<input type="checkbox"/> D
15.)	What are your reasons for breastfeeding? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check all that apply
	A. Nutritional value for baby	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. More natural than bottle feeding	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Bonding with my new baby	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. Cost benefit	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. Better health for mother	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. Better health for my new baby	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	G. Convenience	<input type="checkbox"/> G
	H. Family members' feelings regarding breastfeeding	<input type="checkbox"/> H
	I. Information from books, magazines, or TV	<input type="checkbox"/> I
	J. My health care provider encouraged me to breastfeed	<input type="checkbox"/> J
16.)	Where does/did your PRIMARY source for breastfeeding information come from? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check one
	A. Prenatal class	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Magazine, book, TV	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Family	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. Physician	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. Nurse in hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	G. Nurse in Doctor's office	<input type="checkbox"/> G
	H. In home visiting program staff (Maternal Infant Health Program, Strong Beginnings, Nurse Family Partnership, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> H
	I. Lactation consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> I
	J. Support groups	<input type="checkbox"/> J
	K. Peer counselor	<input type="checkbox"/> K
	L. La Leche League	<input type="checkbox"/> L
	M. Midwife	<input type="checkbox"/> M
	N. Nurse Midwife	<input type="checkbox"/> N
17.)	If you are not a first time mother, did you breastfeed your other children?	Circle one
		Y N
***	<i>If you were NOT instructed to skip to question 18, your survey is complete! Thank you for your time!</i>	*****

18.)	Did you at one time breastfeed your newest born? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Circle one
		Y N
		If NO, skip to question 23.
19.)	When did you make your decision regarding the way you would be feeding your newest born? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check one
	A. Before pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. During the first 3 months of pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Between the 3 rd and 6 th month of pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. In the last 3 months of pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. In the hospital prior to the birth	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. After leaving the hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> F
20.)	Where does/did your PRIMARY source for breastfeeding information come from?	Check one
	A. Prenatal class	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Magazine, book, TV	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Family	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. Physician	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. Nurse in hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	G. Nurse in Doctor's office	<input type="checkbox"/> G
	H. In home visiting program staff (Maternal Infant Health Program, Strong Beginnings, Nurse Family Partnership, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> H
	I. Midwife	<input type="checkbox"/> I
	J. Nurse Midwife	<input type="checkbox"/> J
21.)	What were the reasons that caused you to stop breastfeeding this infant? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check all that apply
	A. My baby had difficulty nursing	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Breast milk alone did not satisfy my baby	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. My baby was not gaining enough weight	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. My baby got sick and could not breastfeed	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. My nipples were sore, cracked, or bleeding	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. Lack of milk production was an issue	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	G. Too many other household duties	<input type="checkbox"/> G
	H. It was the right time to stop breastfeeding	<input type="checkbox"/> H
	I. I got sick and could not breastfeeding	<input type="checkbox"/> I
	J. I went back to work or school	<input type="checkbox"/> J
	K. Someone else needed to be able to feed my baby	<input type="checkbox"/> K
	L. My baby was jaundiced (yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes)	<input type="checkbox"/> L
22.)	If you are not a first time mother, did you breastfeed your other children?	Circle one
		Y N
***	<i>If you were NOT instructed to skip to question 23, your survey is complete! Thank you for your time!</i>	*****

23.)	What are your reasons for not breastfeeding? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check all that apply
	A. I had other children to take care of	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. I had too many household duties	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. I didn't like breastfeeding	<input type="checkbox"/> C
	D. I didn't want to be tied down	<input type="checkbox"/> D
	E. I was embarrassed to breastfeed	<input type="checkbox"/> E
	F. I went back to school or work	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	G. My husband or partner didn't want me to breastfeed	<input type="checkbox"/> G
	H. I wanted my body back to myself	<input type="checkbox"/> H
	I. Tried nursing but was unable to produce adequate milk	<input type="checkbox"/> I
24.)	What is the current source of nutrition for this infant? (Note: Please report answer in the box to the right)	Check one
	A. Formula Only	<input type="checkbox"/> A
	B. Mostly Formula	<input type="checkbox"/> B
	C. Some Formula, Some Breast Milk	<input type="checkbox"/> C
25.)	If you are not a first time mother, did you breastfeed your other biological children?	Circle one
		Y N
***	END <i>Thank you for your time!</i>	*****

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