



Epi Data Tables

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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Employment Among Pregnant Women in New York City and Return to Work After Birth

Data Tables

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Data Source

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing population-based survey of New York City (NYC) resident mothers who give birth in NYC, designed to monitor maternal experiences and behaviors before, during, and after pregnancy; NYC data from the 2012 survey are presented here. Findings from PRAMS are used to enhance understanding of maternal behaviors, develop and evaluate programs to improve maternal and infant health, and to inform policy development in NYC. For more information on PRAMS, visit nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/ms/PRAMSintro.pdf

To access the related Epi Data Brief, go to nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/databrief56.pdf

Table 1: Characteristics of New York City mothers by paid work status during pregnancy, 2012

Source: NYC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2012

	Worked for pay at any time during pregnancy		Did not work for pay at any time during pregnancy	
	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	57.5 ^D	(54.3-60.6)	42.5	(39.4-45.7)
Race/Ethnicity*				
Hispanic	57.2	(51.6 - 62.6)	42.8	(37.4 - 48.4)
White [^]	72.2	(66.8 - 76.9)	27.8	(23.1 - 33.2)
Black [^]	51.7	(44.4 - 59.0)	48.3	(41.0 - 55.6)
Asian/Pacific Islander [^]	35.9	(28.9 - 43.5)	64.1	(56.5 - 71.2)
Age (years)*				
<=24	50.8	(44.3-57.3)	49.2	(42.7-55.7)
25-34	57.9	(53.6-62.2)	42.1	(37.8-46.5)
35+	63.4	(56.9-69.5)	36.6	(30.5-43.1)
Education*				
<=High school graduate	40.0	(35.3-44.9)	60.0	(55.1-64.8)
Some college	63.7	(57.0-69.9)	36.3	(30.1-43.0)
College Graduate	75.3	(70.5-79.5)	24.8	(20.5-29.5)
Number of Previous Live Births*				
0	60.3	(55.8-64.7)	39.7	(35.3-44.2)
1	61.2	(55.4-66.7)	38.8	(33.3-44.6)
2+	46.7	(40.0-53.5)	53.3	(46.5-60.0)
Household Income (% Federal Poverty Line)*				
0-100%	42.8	(37.5-48.2)	57.2	(51.8-62.5)
101-200%	60.0	(52.0-67.5)	40.0	(32.5-48.0)
201+%	79.4	(74.8-83.4)	20.6	(16.6-25.3)

*Chi-square test for trend: p<0.05 (significant)

95% confidence intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval the more imprecise the estimate.

^Destimate rounds down[^]non-Hispanic

Table 2: Return to work by new mothers who worked during their pregnancy, New York City, 2012*Source: NYC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2012*

	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Returned to the job held during pregnancy		
Did not return	29.9	(26.3 - 33.8)
Plan to return	18.0	(15.1 - 21.3)
Returned	52.1	(48.0 - 56.2)

95% confidence intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval the more imprecise the estimate.

Table 3: Type of post-partum leave taken by women who worked for pay during pregnancy and have either already returned or plan to return to that job, New York City, 2012

Source: NYC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2012

	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Did not take leave	3.3	(2.0 - 5.6)
Unpaid leave only	39.4	(34.7 - 44.4)
Paid* leave only	41.1	(36.3 - 46.1)
Both paid* and unpaid leave	16.1	(12.8 - 20.0)

*Paid leave may include employer provided leave, use of accrued vacation and sick leave, and Temporary Disability Insurance

95% confidence intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval the more imprecise the estimate.

Table 4: Characteristics of New York City mothers who worked during pregnancy by type of post-partum leave taken, 2012

Source: NYC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2012

	Mother took only unpaid leave from work following birth		Mother took at least some paid leave following birth	
	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	40.8	(35.9-45.8)	59.2	(54.2-64.1)
Race/ethnicity				
Hispanic	43.1	(33.4-53.5)	56.9	(46.5-66.6)
White [^]	35.5	(28.6-43.1)	64.5	(56.9-71.4)
Black [^]	43.6	(32.0-56.0)	56.4	(56.9-71.4)
Asian/Pacific Islander [^]	43.8	(30.3-58.3)	56.2	(41.7-69.7)
Age group (years)*				
<=24	60.6	(47.2-72.6)	39.4	(27.4-52.8)
25-34	38.9	(32.5-45.7)	61.1	54.3, 67.5
35+	33.5	(25.4-42.7)	66.5	57.3, 74.6
Education*				
<=Highschool graduate	59.8	(49.0-69.7)	40.2	(30.4-51.0)
Some college	48.4	(38.3-58.6)	51.7	(41.4-61.8)
College Graduate	28.0	(22.3-34.5)	72.0	(65.5-77.7)
Number of Previous Live Births				
0	38.2	(31.5-45.3)	61.8	(54.7-68.5)
1	37.3	(29.3-46.0)	62.7	(54.0-70.7)
2+	55.4	(42.7-67.3)	44.6	(32.7-57.3)
Household Income (% Federal Poverty Line)*				
0-100%	69.4	(57.9-78.9)	30.6	(21.1-42.2)
101-200%	46.1	(34.0-58.8)	53.9	(41.2-66.0)
201+%	25.5	(20.0-31.8)	74.5	(68.2-80.0)

*Chi-square test for trend: p<0.05 (significant)

95% confidence intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval the more imprecise the estimate.

[^]non-Hispanic

Table 5: Factors considered regarding taking leave by women who worked for pay during pregnancy and have either already returned or plan to return to that job, New York City, 2012

Source: NYC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2012

Reason impacting decision	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval
My job does not have paid leave	32.8	(28.2-37.8)
I could not financially afford to take leave	32.2	(27.7-37.1)
I was afraid I'd lose my job if I took leave or stayed out longer	21.9	(18.0-26.4)
I had not built up enough leave time to take any or more time off	17.8	(14.2-22.0)
I had too much work to do to take leave or stay out longer	13.6	(10.5-17.5)

95% confidence intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval the more imprecise the estimate.

Table 6: Food insecurity by work status and type of leave taken following birth, New York City, 2012

Source: NYC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 2012

	Food Secure		Food Insecure	
	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Worked for Pay During Pregnancy				
No	75.6	(71.0-79.7)	22.3	(20.3-29.0)
Yes	77.7	(74.0-81.0)	24.4	(19.0-26.0)
Type of leave taken post-partum*				
Unpaid only	73.6	(65.9-80.1)	26.4	(19.9-34.1)
Any paid	84.4	(79.0-88.8)	15.5 ^u	(11.2-21.1)
Total	76.7	(73.9-79.3)	23.3	(20.7-26.1)

*Chi-square test for trend: $p < 0.05$ (significant)

95% confidence intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval the more imprecise the estimate.

^u estimate rounds up