

Table S1 Supplement reports the ratios of breastfeeding rates of WIC participants relative to breastfeeding rates of non-WIC participants by race/ethnicity, and education level. Here we show that black Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and white non-Hispanic mothers with less than a high school education (low) are more likely to breastfeed when they are WIC participants. There was no effect of WIC on breastfeeding rates among white, non-Hispanic mothers with less than a high school education. The most dramatic difference is among black non-Hispanic mothers with less than an 8th-grade education, who were 39% more likely to breastfeed if they were in the WIC program. In the 9-12 grade education category, black Hispanic mothers and black non-Hispanic mothers were 10% and 13%, respectively, more likely to breastfeed if they were in the WIC program than those who were not. White Hispanic mothers with less than an 8th-grade education were 13% more likely to breastfeed if in WIC, but the breastfeeding rates were not significantly different in the 9-12th grade group. Table 3 also shows differences in rates of breastfeeding depending on race and ethnicity and the type of insurance used, which can be considered a proxy for socioeconomic status.

Table S1 Supplement. Prevalence Ratios for Breastfeeding by Racial/Ethnic Groups

Prevalence Ratios for Breastfeeding					
Race/Ethnicity	Education Level	Sample Size (N)	Prevalence Ratio	95% Confidence Intervals	
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Black Hispanic	Low	21740	1.019	1.004	1.034
	High	6572	0.979	0.965	0.994
Black non-Hispanic	Low	95744	0.988	0.977	0.998
	High	24743	0.922	0.913	0.931
White Hispanic	Low	76518	0.978	0.973	0.984
	High	36818	0.972	0.966	0.978
White non-Hispanic	Low	157529	0.890	0.885	0.894
	High	126148	0.944	0.939	0.950
Other	Low	55708	0.995	0.988	1.002
	High	28017	0.983	0.977	0.990