TABLE 3. Coefficients from logit analyses (and standard errors) indicating the effects of parents' pregnancy intentions on maternal behaviors related to infant health, by mother's marital status and type of analysis

Outcome	Unmarried		Married	
	Cross-sectional	Fixed-effects	Cross-sectional	Fixed effects
Prenatal care after first trimester	(N=2,369)	(N=687)	(N=5,058)	(N=1,051)
Neither parent intended	0.46* (.13)	0.65* (.26)	0.18† (.11)	0.16 (.20)
Mother only intended	0.48* (.25)	1.43* (.52)	–0.03 (.25)	0.21 (.50)
Father only intended	0.64* (.16)	0.59* (.29)	0.48* (.14)	0.55† (.28)
Both intended	ref	ref	ref	ref
p-value from χ^2				
Father irrelevant‡	*.08*	*.02*	*.20*	*.42*
Equality of effects§	*.50*	*.29*	*.10*	*.47*
Smoked during pregnancy	(N=2,427)	(N=292)	(N=5,176)	(N=440)
Neither parent intended	–0.02 (.12)	–0.14 (.41)	0.36* (.10)	0.01 (.32)
Mother only intended	0.14 (.23)	1.10 (.99)	0.29 (.23)	1.47† (.82)
Father only intended	0.10 (.16)	0.37 (.49)	0.29* (.15)	–0.02 (.54)
Both intended	ref	ref	ref	ref
p-value from χ^2				
Father irrelevant‡	*.61*	*.33*	*.44*	*.20*
Equality of effects§	*.64*	*.35*	*.90*	*.24*
Ever breastfed	(N=2,476)	(N=286)	(N=5,273)	(N=923)
Neither parent intended	0.04 (.14)	–0.88* (.45)	–0.13 (.09)	–0.28 (.22)
Mother only intended	0.57* (.25)	–0.74 (1.26)	–0.27 (.21)	–1.83* (.74)
Father only intended	–0.12 (.17)	–0.93† (.55)	–0.25† (.14)	–0.29 (.31)
Both intended	ref	ref	ref	ref
p-value from χ^2				
Father irrelevant‡	*.06*	*.84*	*.31*	*.05*
Equality of effects§	*.05*	*.98*	*.63*	*.11*

*p≤.05. †p≤.10. ‡Test of the joint hypothesis that the effect of mother only intended equals the effect of both parents intended and the effect of father only intended equals the effect of neither parent intended. §Test that the three coefficients shown are equal. *Notes:* ref=reference group. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and clustering among siblings. In addition to the categories listed in the table, analyses control for undetermined mother's pregnancy intention, undetermined father's pregnancy intention (if mother's intention is determined); region and urban residence in the year following the birth; mother's race and ethnicity; child's sex, birth order and year of birth; and characteristics of the mother's household when she was 14 (whether both parents were present, whether the household received newspapers or magazines, whether any household member had a library card and educational attainment of the mother's mother). The model also includes a control for the mother's score on the Armed Forces Qualifications Test, administered to the sample in 1980, and for whether the mother reported pregnancy intention during pregnancy or after delivery. In the unmarried sample, one marital status dummy (divorced/separated vs. never married) is included. In the fixed-effects analyses, effects are identified by variation among siblings; effects of explanatory variables that do not vary among siblings cannot be estimated; and observations contribute to the likelihood function only if there is variation within mother (i.e., among siblings) in the outcome.