New Mexico Department of Health



Published October, 2012 Surveillance Report Birth Years 2009-2010

STATE of NEW MEXICO

Susana Martinez, Governor New Mexico Department of Health Brad McGrath, Interim Secretary Public Health Division Michael Landen, M.D., M.P.H., Interim Director Maggi Gallaher, Medical Director ane Peacock, Deputy Director Marcella Ortega, Deputy Director Family Health Bureau Emelda Martinez, Chief Maternal Child Health Epidemiology Program Eirian Coronado, PRAMS Director-Principal Investigator Rebecca Garcia, PRAMS Data Collection Specialist Mary Shepherd, Ph.D., Principal Investigator- Epidemiologist Dorin Sisneros, PRAMS Data Manager



About New Mexico PRAMS

The New Mexico Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (NM PRAMS) is a public health surveillance system of women giving live birth in New Mexico. Its purpose is to measure maternal attitudes, behaviors and experiences occurring before, during and after pregnancy. The resulting data are used to assess the health of mothers and infants in New Mexico.

PRAMS is sponsored by the New Mexico Department of Health and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). PRAMS is conducted to improve the health of mothers, infants, and families, by providing the state's only population-based maternal and infant information. Each month PRAMS surveys are mailed to a sample of women with a recent live birth, 2-6 months after delivery. After data collection ends for a birth year, a complete birth file is submitted to the CDC for statistical weighting of the survey data to represent the NM birth population.

This report is based on survey responses from NM resident mothers with a live birth in 2009-2010. Two years of data have been combined to increase the sample size of subgroups. Trend data is provided for certain indicators for the years 2000-2010.

What this report contains

This report covers selected topics from many of the 76 survey questions. Each section contains bullet points highlighting NM PRAMS findings, referencing tables and graphs. Multiyear line charts are included for selected topics to illustrate change over an 11 year period. Where possible, each topic also includes a Healthy People 2020 goal for comparing NM PRAMS estimates to national targets. The appendix includes the survey, methodology and details for the sample, survey response, data weighting, and definitions or coding for reported variables.

Population and sample

The study "population" is all New Mexican resident mothers with a registered live birth in New Mexico for the years 2009-2010. Excluded are birth mothers whose infants were relinquished for adoption prior to birth registration. In the years 2009-2010, the birth population was estimated at 53,358 women. About 1 in 12 mothers are selected for the survey sample; thus each responding mother speaks for about 12 others with similar demographic characteristics. Because PRAMS sample data are statistically weighted, information is estimated for the entire NM maternal /live birth population.

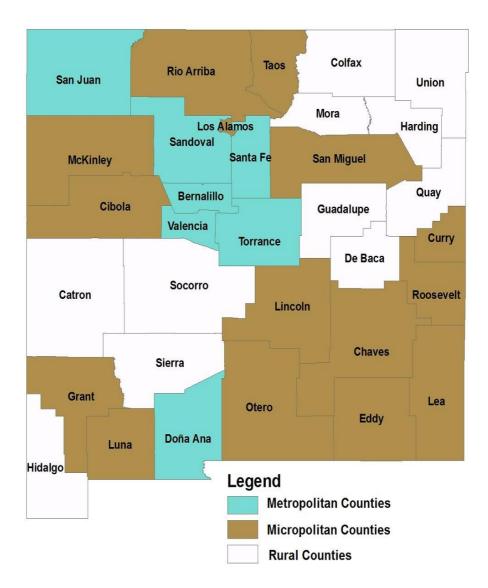
To address uncertainty about each estimate, we calculate a 95% confidence interval (CI) or margin of error. This interval is shown as lower and upper bounds for each of the estimates in the detailed graph/data tables. In general, the precision of estimates depends upon the number of survey respondents, and on the specific item response for each question. The CI (margin of error) is larger if the number of respondents is small, or if the percentage answering "yes" (or "no") is close to 50%.

How to read the charts and tables

Data tables show estimates by maternal characteristics such as age, race/ethnicity, education, income level, geographic residence, WIC participation and source of insurance. The line at the end of each bar shows the margin of error (Cl). A strikethrough over an estimate cautions the reader about a wide confidence interval, indicating the data may be unstable for that subgroup. Multiyear line chart figures contain rounded estimates to give a general overview of trend.

The sun symbol displayed on the axis indicates the Healthy People 2020 target goal.

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=26



Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (metro and micro areas) are geographic entities defined by the Office of Management and Budget for use by Federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics. A metro area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population, and a micro area contains an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population, and a rural area contains no urban core of 10,000 or more. Each metro or micro area consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About NM PRAMS	I
Thematic Metropolitan/Micropolitan/Rural Map	3
Acknowledgments	6
Preconception Health of Mothers	7
Pregnancy Intention Multivitamin Use Body Mass Index Contraceptive Use / Failure	7 9 13 15
Social Determinants	17
Food Sufficiency Government Assistance (TANF, food stamps, or other programs) Homelessness Social Support Stressful events Physical Abuse	17 19 20 22 26 28
Health Behaviors	32
Smoking Before or During Pregnancy Drinking Before or During Pregnancy	32 35
Health Services	38
WIC Participation Home Visiting Families First case management	38 39 40
Prenatal & Maternity Care Adequate/Inadequate Prenatal Care Prenatal Care Location	42 42 44

TABLE OF CONTENTS CONTI	NUED
Prenatal & Maternity Care Continued	46
Prenatal Care Barriers	46
Prenatal Care Discussion topics	48
HIV Test	52
Oral Health	54
Diabetes	61
Maternal Morbidity	64
Delivery by Cesarean Section	66
Postpartum Care	70
Health Care Visit for Birth Control	70
Health Care Referral for Health Problem	71
Postpartum Contraception	72
Postpartum Depression	74
Received Help for Depression	75
Neonatal Health & Infant Care	77
Low Birth Weight	77
Preterm Delivery	77
Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Hospitalization	78
Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation	81
Breastfeeding Barriers	84
Breastfeeding - Workplace Policies	86
Infant Sleep Position and Safety	90
Infant Car Seat	94
Smoke in Household	96
Appendix/Technical notes	98

Page 6

The NM PRAMS team wishes to thank the New Mexico mothers who answered our survey. Because of their generosity, this report is possible.

We also thank the PRAMS Steering Committee members for their input on survey design and PRAMS data uses for the improvement of maternal and infant health in New Mexico. (Abbreviations: NMDOH= New Mexico Department of Health, ERD= Epidemiology and Response Division, PHD= Public Health Division, CYFD= Children Youth and Families Department, HSD= Human Services Department, UNM= University of New Mexico, NMSU =New Mexico State University)

Ramona Antone-Nez	Navajo Epidemiology Center- Director
Rudy Blea	NMDOH- Director, Office of Oral Health
Maureen Burns	NMDOH- Manager, Families FIRST Case Management Program
Jennifer Chavez	HSD- Staff Manager, MAD/Benefits Services Bureau
Jonah Garcia	La Clínica de Familia Healthy Start, Director
Sharon Giles-Pullen	NMDOH-WIC, Manager, NM Breastfeeding program
Corazon Halasan	NMDOH- Diabetes Epidemiologist, Diabetes Prevention and Control Program
Jean Howe	Northern Navajo Medical Center, Shiprock- Chief of Obstetrics
Denise Inight	Presbyterian Health Plan
Sharen Kimmet	Blue Cross/Blue Shield - Manager, Blue Salud Case Manager
Adele King	Navajo Women Infants and Children (WIC), Program Manager
Naomi Kistin	NMDOH- Medical Director, Public Health Region 3
Felicia Mancini	UNM- Instructor, School of Medicine
Suzanne Marks	Indian Health Service- Director Oral Health
Emelda Martinez	NMDOH- Family Health Bureau, Chief
John McPhee	NMDOH- Child Injury Prevention Program, Safer Kids NM
April Neri	NMDOH- Family Planning Program, Health Educator
Larry Nielsen	NMDOH- Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Chief
James Padilla	NMDOH- Epidemiologist, Chronic Disease & Tobacco Use Prevention and Control
Michelle Peixinho	Midwife/ MCH Researcher
Goretti Richardson	Lovelace Health Plan- Manager, Disease Management
Sharilyn Roanhorse	HSD, Native American Liaison, Medical Assistance Division (MAD)
Karina Rodas	La Clinica de Familia Healthy Start, Data Manager
Giovanna Rossi	Collective Action Strategies, Executive Director
Sylvia Ruiz	NM Teen Pregnancy Coalition, Executive Director
Corrine Sanchez	Tewa Women United, Director
Carmelita Sorrelman	Indian Health Service- Nurse, Shiprock Health Promotions
Laura Spencer	NMDOH- WIC Breastfeeding
Brandy Van Pelt	NM March of Dimes- Albuquerque Chapter, Director of Program Services
Sallyanne Wait	HSD Medicaid Pregnancy and Family Planning Waivers Manager
Lori White	Quality and Population Health Management Manager, Presbyterian Health Plan

Photos provided by Family Health Bureau employees Report analysis, design and layout: MCH Epidemiology Unit -Eirian Coronado, Rebecca D. Garcia, Rosie Lucero, Dr. Mary Shepherd, and Dorin Sisneros. Report citation: New Mexico Department of Health. NM Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System surveillance report 2009-2010 births. Santa Fe, NM; 2012.

Preconception Health

Page 7

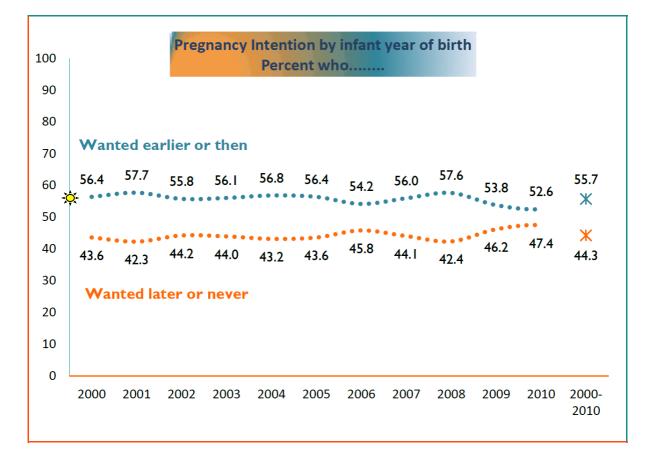
Intended Pregnancy birth years 2009-2010

Percent of mothers who wanted pregnancy earlier Maternal characteristic than or at the time of conception 50 % 20 30 40 60 70 0 10 80 90 100 All New Mexico Mothers 53.2 Age (years) 32.8 <20 20-24 45 0 25-34 61.5 35+ 67.6 Ethnicity Non-Hispanic White 61.9 Native American 42.6 Hispanic 51.2 Education Less than high school 45.3 High school 48 9 More than high school 59.9 Marital status Married 67.7 Not married 38.7 Maternal residence Metropolitan 55.7 48 9 Micropolitan Rural | 43.9 Income as % of Poverty level <=100% 43.6 101-185% 51.5 186-235% 56 6 >235% 73.0 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy No 60.7 47.5 Yes | Payer of preconception care 42.2 Medicaid Insurance | 65 7 46.7 None

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Pregnancy intention

- Among NM women with a recent live birth in 2009-2010, just over half (53%) said their pregnancy was intended (wanted at that time or sooner).
- Pregnancy intention is associated with family income level: 44% of women with a household income at 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) said their pregnancy was intended compared to 73% of women at or above 235% FPL.
- maternal age, marital status, ethnicity and education were also associated with pregnancy intention.



Page 8

Multi-vitamin use every day of week

birth years 2009-2010

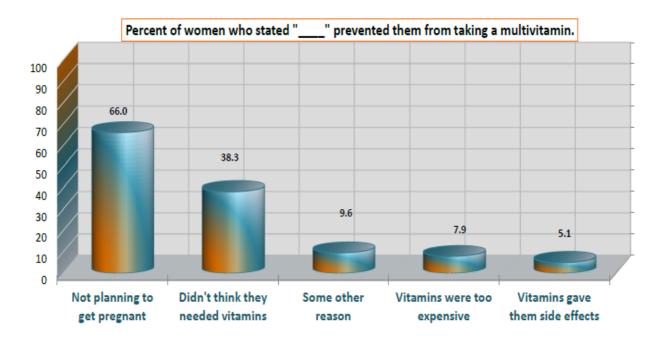
Ma II and	Perc	ent o	of moth	ners wh	io too	ok a da	ily vita	min du	iring th	ne mor	th befo	ore
Maternal characteristic	preg	nancy	/	***								
	0	10	20	30 [°] €	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	%
All New Mexico Mothers			1	н								26.9
Age (years)											
<20		H										17.3
20-24	1	2	-									21.1
25-34	1			-								31.6
35+	-			-								35.4
Ethnicit	у											
Non-Hispanic White	2			H	H							37.1
Native Americar		-	1	-								21.8
Hispanio	-		H									22.6
Education												
Less than high schoo		1	-									21.4
High schoo		1	-	ł								22.9
More than high schoo				-								32.5
Marital statu	s											
Married				H	н							36.9
Not married		- F	-									17.0
Maternal residence	e											
Metropolitar				 -1								28.4
Micropolitar	1		- F	ł								23.7
Rura	_		-		H							28.8
Income as % of Poverty leve	el 👘											
<=100%	6											20.2
101-185%	6		-									23.1
186-235%	6											28.3
>235%	6				-							43.1
Enrolled in WIC during pregnanc	у											
No	0			-								33.5
Ye	_	-										21.5
Payer of preconception car	e											
Medicaio			- 1-	-								23.9
Insurance	2			H	н							36.9
None	2	1										18.4
	2	•		-		4			ن مم			

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

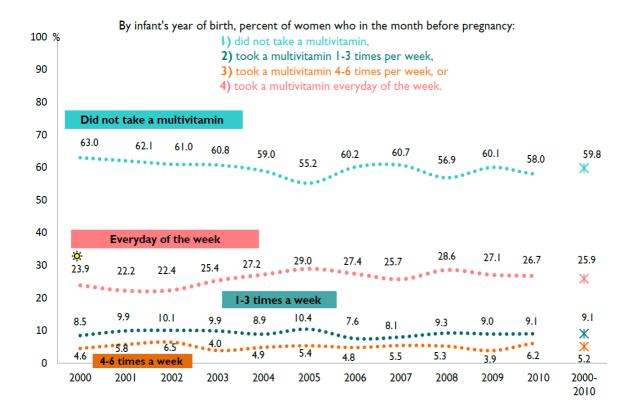
Reasons for not taking a preconception vitamin

(Among those who said they did not take vitamins during the month before pregnancy)



Preconception Multivitamin Use

- Fewer than 30% of women giving live birth in 2009-2010 took a multi/prenatal/folic acid vitamin every day in the month before pregnancy.
- Thirty-seven percent of women with private insurance took a multivitamin or folic acid vitamin every day; 43% of women with a household income at or above 235% Federal Poverty Level did so.
- Only 17% of women under the age of 20 took a daily vitamin before pregnancy.
- The HP2020 target is 33.1% for folic acid (via vitamin) in the preconception period.









Page 13

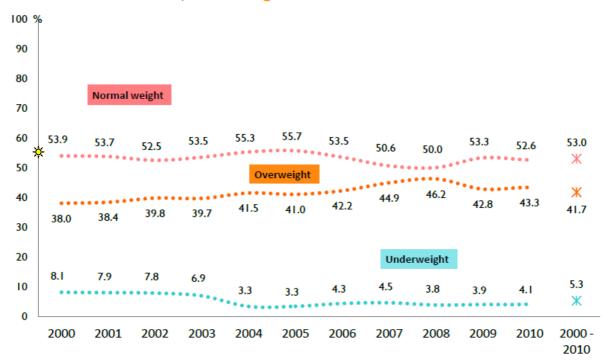
Pre-pregnancy weight problem birth years 2009-2010

Percent of mothers who had a BMI > 24.9 Maternal characteristic 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 % All New Mexico Mothers 43.I Age (years) 23.1 <20 41.1 20-24 49.2 25-34 35+ 46.5 Ethnicity Non-Hispanic White 38.0 Native American 55.6 Hispanic 43.7 Education Less than high school 37.1 High school 46.1 More than high school 44.2 Marital status Married 44.5 Not married 41.6 Maternal residence 42.0 Metropolitan 45.7 Micropolitan 38.5 Rural Income as % of poverty level <=100% 43.5 101-185% 52.5 _ 186-235% 44.1 >235% 38.9 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 40.9 No 44.8 Yes 🛛 Payer of preconception care 44.1 Medicaid Insurance 41.8 None 40.4

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Preconception Weight Problem

- Forty-three percent (43%) of women giving live birth in 2009-2010 were overweight before they got pregnant. This rate increased from 38% in 2000 to 43% in 2010.
- Native American women were more likely to have a preconception over-weight problem compared to women of other ethnicity or race background.
- There was a higher prevalence of overweight among women participating in WIC and among Medicaid recipients (due to lower income and lower educational level) compared to those with private insurance or no insurance before pregnancy.



By infant's year of birth percent of women whose BMI was Normal, Under, or Overweight:

birth years 2009-2010 Contraceptive use among those who reported that they were Maternal characteristic not trying to become pregnant at the time of conception 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 % 48.0 All New Mexico Mothers Age (years) <20 42.1 20-24 51.1 25-34 49.1 35+ 45.0 Ethnicity Non-Hispanic White 46.0 Native American 39.1 Hispanic 51.0 Education Less than high school 44.9 High school 47.0 50.4 More than high school Marital status Married 51.2 Not married 46.3 Maternal residence Metropolitan 49.4 Micropolitan 45.3 Rural 48.8 Income as % of Poverty level <=100% 45.0 101-185% 54.1 186-235% 57.1 >235% 48.7 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy No 51.7 Yes 45.9 Payer of preconception care Medicaid 47.4 Insurance 46.8 49.0 None

Contraception at conception

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Page 15

Contraception

- Among women who were not trying to get pregnant and giving live birth in 2009 -2010, almost one-half (48%) said they were using a form of contraception at the time of conception.
- Native American women were less likely to report contraception at conception compared to Hispanic and non-Hispanic White women.
- Married women were more likely to use contraception at conception compared to unmarried women (51% v. 46%).



Page 16

Social Determinants

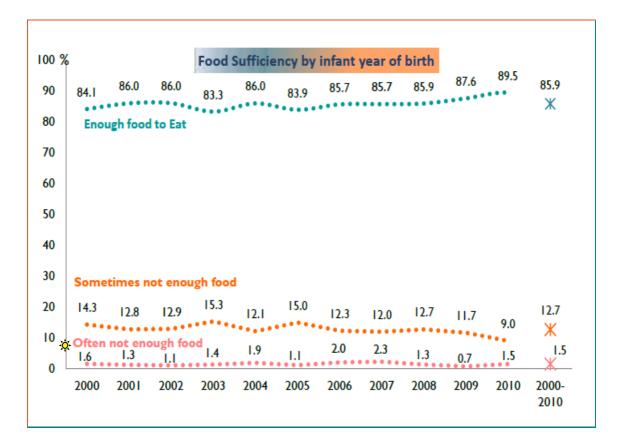
Food Sufficiency birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percent of previous I		ho did not al	ways have en	ough food fo	r their fami	ily in the
	o 🔅	10	20	30	40	50	%
All New Mexico Mothers							11.5
Age (years)							
<20							14.9
20-24							12.5
25-34							10.1
35+	H						10.4
Ethnicity							
Non-Hispanic White							7.2
Native American		-					17.2
Hispanic							12.6
Education							
Less than high school		- F					18.8
High school		-					12.3
More than high school							7.2
Marital status							
Married	the second s						8.8
Not married							14.1
Maternal residence							
Metropolitan							10.1
Micropolitan			-				14.8
Rural							6.0
Income as % of Poverty level							
<=100%			 				19.3
101-185%							10.6
186-235%							7.1
>235%							1.8
Enrolled in WIC during pregnance	ÿ						
No							5.8
Yes	-						15.8
Payer of care							
Medicaid							13.7
Insurance							3.4
Other							16.8

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Food sufficiency

- From 2000-2010, 14% of NM women giving live birth said they did not always have enough food to eat for their family.
- For the 2009-2010 birth period, 12% reported food insufficiency.
- Over 17% of Native American women reported not having enough food to eat, and 19% of women at 100% FPL did not have enough to eat.
- Sixteen percent of women with WIC did not have enough food.



Government Assistance

birth years 2009-2010

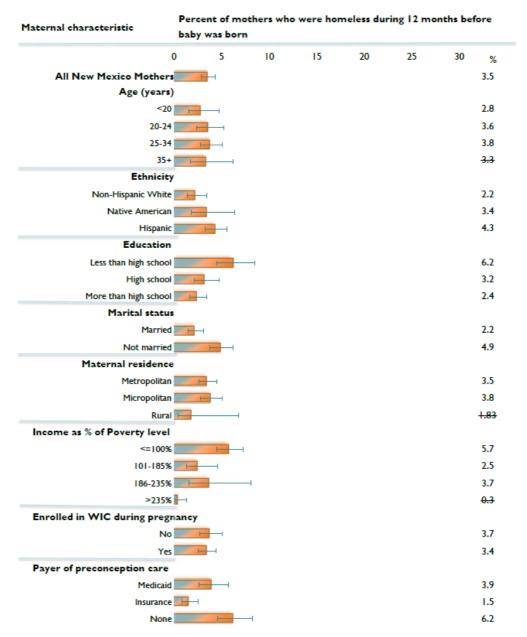
	Percent of mothers who received government assistance (TANF, welfare or other public assistance) in the 12 months before their											
Maternal characteristic			s bori		one di			ane i	2 11101		cione t	
(, 10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	%
All New Mexico Mothers												20.8
Age (years)												
<20	_		-									23.4
20-24												28.3
25-34												17.2
35+		-										13.3
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic White		H										14.8
Native American				н								20.5
Hispanic			- H									24.4
Education												
Less than high school												28.7
High school			- F									26.2
More than high school		-	ł									13.2
Marital status												
Married	-	-										12.8
Not married				 -								28.8
Maternal residence												
Metropolitan												20.
Micropolitan		2										21.
Rural			-									28.3
Income as % of Poverty level	_											
<=100%				- F								35.(
101-185%		-										15.9
186-235%			I									9.4
>235%	-											1.5
Enrolled in WIC during pregnat		_										
No				_								12.
Yes	_											27.0
Payer of preconception care					_							
Medicaid					-	ł						40.8
Insurance		1										6.4
None	-											20.1

Percent of mothers who received government assistance (TANF.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Homelessness

birth years 2009-2010



Government Assistance

- Over twenty percent (20.8%) of women giving live birth in 2009-2010 had some form of government assistance (TANF, public assistance, or welfare) in the twelve months before their baby was born.
- Over 40% of women with Medicaid received some other form of government assistance.
- One-quarter of Hispanic women giving live birth received government assistance.

Homelessness

- Nearly 4% of NM women with live birth were homeless in the 12 months before their baby was born.
- About 6% of moms under 20, without high-school education, or without insurance had no place to live in the year before delivery.



Photograph courtesy of Susan Gramm

Social Support

birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percent of at the time		o reported a	low level o	of social s	upport
0	10	20	30	40	50	%
All New Mexico Mothers	-	H				11.9
Age (years)						
<20						13.5
20-24	-					12.5
25-34						11.1
35+						12.2
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White						6.2
Native American	-	H				16.2
Hispanic		I I				14.2
Education						
Less than high school			ł			19.7
High school						12.7
More than high school						7.7
Marital status						
Married						10.8
Not married						13.1
Maternal residence						
Metropolitan						11.2
Micropolitan						13.5
Rural						12.7
Income as % of Poverty level						
<=100%						18. 4
101-185%						10.0
186-235%						6.6
>235%						4.1
Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy	/					
No						7.8
Yes		H				15.1
Payer of preconception						
Medicaid						15.3
Insurance						6.0
None						17.5
A strikethrough indicates a l	arge margin of	error and the	need to use the	e data with ca	ution.	

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Low social support

About 12% of newly-delivered women reported a low level of support from friends or family at the time of survey. This meant they did not have three out of the five types of support reported here: someone to loan her \$50, someone to help her if she were sick, someone to talk to about problems, someone to help take care of her baby, someone to help her if she were tired and frustrated with her baby.



 Those with the most precarious financial situation also reported the lowest prevalence of social support.



Eighteen percent of women with no insurance, and 18% of women with household income at or below 100% FPL re ported little social support.

Mother's comments Pulled verbatim from PRAMS surveys

"I didn't want to get big with birth control and I was trying to get patches but it was too expensive



the insurance is different now. I used to use the patches with Medicaid, but I don't have insurance now."



"I wasn't aware prenatal vitamins were that beneficial before pregnancy."

"Labor was induced [and there was] too much sedation for me to stay awake to push. I was given something that was just supposed to "take the edge off" the pain, but it knocked me

"The nurses in the hospital fed him formula without my consent. After that he didn't want to nurse and I pumped but lost my milk supply."

out."

"I have a lot of fear that my baby will be sick and

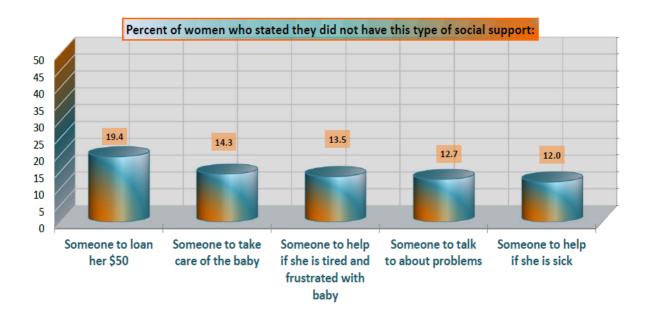


I worry a lot about my mom because we are far away. I am afraid of what life will present or that something will happen to my daughter, the most important part."

"When I did work in the last two years at various jobs if one of the women got pregnant they didn't have a job any more. The bosses would see to that."

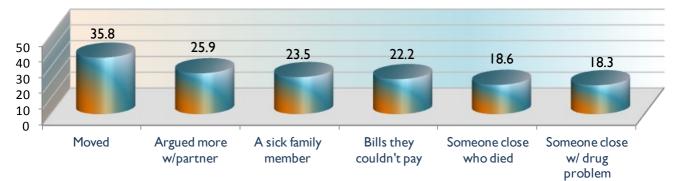
Page 24

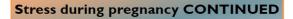
Low social support



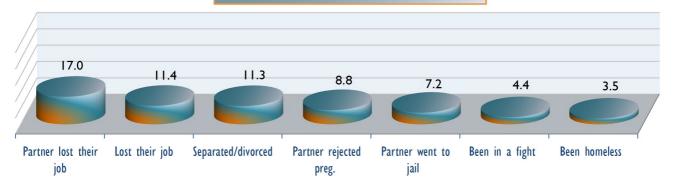


Percent of women who said they had





Percent of women who said they had ...



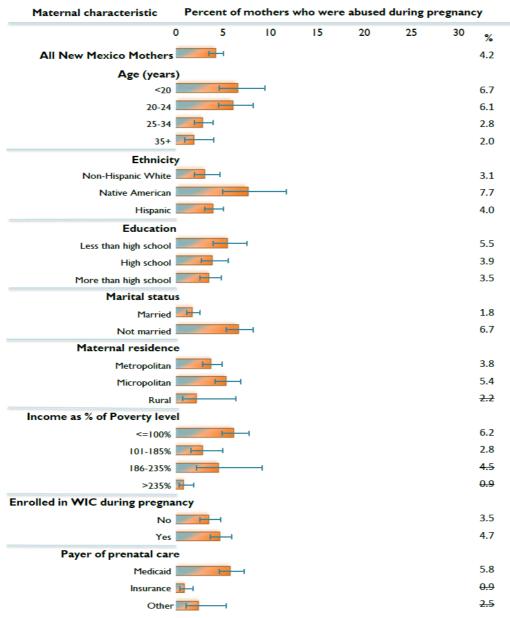
Physical abuse before pregnancy birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percent of mothers who were abused in the 12 months									
	befor	re preg	nancy							
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	%		
All New Mexico Mothers	5							4.8		
Age (years	;)									
<20	0	-						6.8		
20-24	4							7.7		
25-34	4	4						2.7		
35-	+	—						3.5		
Ethnicit	у									
Non-Hispanic White	e 📕	—						3.7		
Native America	n	-						7.2		
Hispani	c							4.9		
Education	1									
Less than high schoo	l 📃	 _						5.2		
High schoo								5.7		
More than high schoo								3.6		
Marital statu	s									
Marrie	d 💼 🛶							2.2		
Not married	d 📃 👘	-	-					7.3		
Maternal residenc	e									
Metropolita	n <mark>– – –</mark>							3.9		
Micropolita	n							5.9		
Rura	al and a second							10.4		
Income as % of Poverty leve	el									
<=1009		-						8.2		
101-1859	6	_						2.8		
186-2359								3.5		
	6 🖬							0.8		
Enrolled in WIC during preg	_									
N								3.9		
	s	_						5.4		
Payer of preconception ca	_									
	d		_					7.5		
Insurance								2.0		
	e -							4.6		
A strikethrough indicates a la			ror and	the need	to uso t	ho data w	with court			

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Physical abuse during pregnancy birth years 2009-2010



Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Physical abuse before and during pregnancy birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percent of mothers who were abused before and during pregnancy								
	0	10	20	30	%				
All New Mexico Mother	s				3.0				
Age (years	5)								
<20	0	ł			4.6				
20-2-	4				4.6				
25-3-	4 💶 🖂				1.8				
35-	+				2.0				
Ethnicit	y								
Non-Hispanic White	e 💶 🚽				2.4				
Native America	n				5.0				
Hispani	c 🗾 🕂				2.9				
Education	n								
Less than high schoo					4.2				
High schoo	al 🔚 🚽				2.4				
More than high schoo	ol 💴 🛏 🖂				2.5				
Marital statu	IS								
Marrie	d 📴 4				1.3				
Not marrie	d 🔜 🛏				4.7				
Maternal residenc	e								
Metropolita	n 🗾 🚽				2.8				
Micropolita	n 🗾 📙 🖂				3.6				
Rura	d 💶 🛶				2.2				
Income as % of Poverty leve	el								
<=1009	6				5.0				
101-1859	6 💶i				1.6				
186-2359	6				2.2				
>2359	6 📙				0.4				
Enrolled in WIC during pregnan	cy								
N	o 				2.6				
Ye	es 📕 🕂				3.3				
Payer of prenatal car	e								
Medicai	di				4.0				
Insuranc	e 🛏				0.4				
Oth	er 📕 🖂				1.4				

Physical abuse

• For the 2009-2010 birth period, five percent (5%) of NM women were physically abused in the 12 months before pregnancy, and 4% were abused during pregnancy. While the

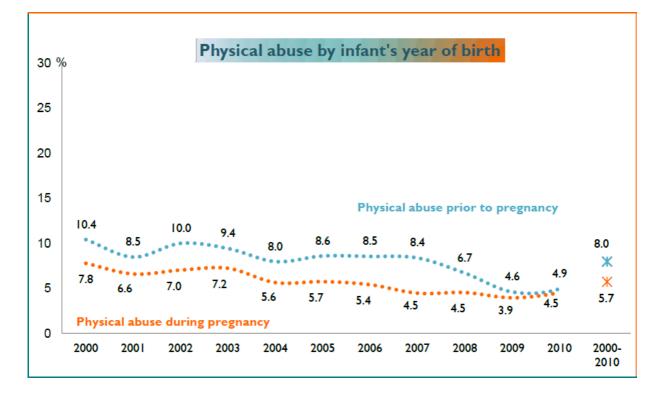
rates ha from disp for

rates have decreased for both periods (before pregnancy rates decreased from 10% in 2000 to 5% in 2010 and from 8% to 6% during pregnancy), disparities persist.

• In 2009-2010, 7% of Native American women were abused before and 8% were abused during pregnancy.

Ten percent (10%) of rural residents reported abuse during preg-

nancy, and young women under 25 were more likely to be abused both before and during pregnancy.



Health Behaviors Page 32

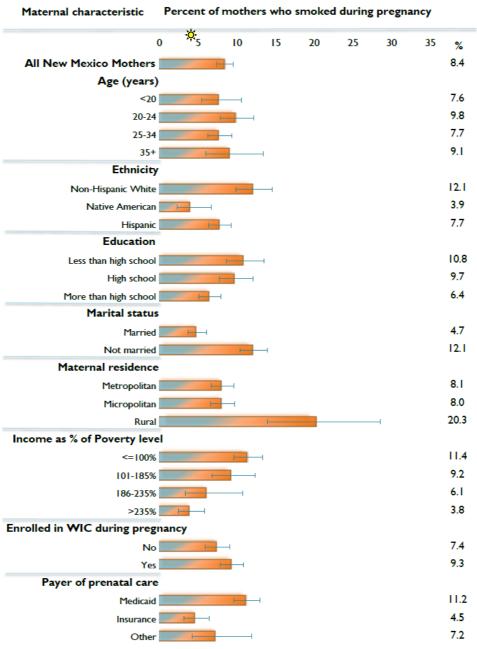
Smoking before pregnancy birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percent three n	nonth	s befo			cigarett	es in t	he
	0	10	. <mark>⊘</mark> 20)	30	40	50	%
All New Mexico Mothers				II				23.6
Age (years))							
<20			ŀ		4			24.0
20-24				-				31.1
25-34			F	H				21.1
35+		-						14.0
Ethnicity	,							
Non-Hispanic White				-	<u> </u>			28.3
Native American			-					20.7
Hispanic			1					22.4
Education								
Less than high school				-				25.9
High school				-				29.2
More than high school	Second Second		-	4	-			19.1
Marital status								
Married	-	F						16.0
Not married								31.1
Maternal residence					_			
Metropolitan								22.7
, Micropolitan								24.5
Rural				_				34.4
Income as % of Poverty leve								
<=100%				-				28.3
101-185%					-			24.7
186-235%			-					23.3
>235%		-						15.1
Enrolled in WIC during preg								
No	-		-	_				19.8
Yes					-1			26.8
Payer of care								
Medicaid								27.9
Insurance				4				18.5
None								24.4
None								

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Smoking during pregnancy birth years 2009-2010



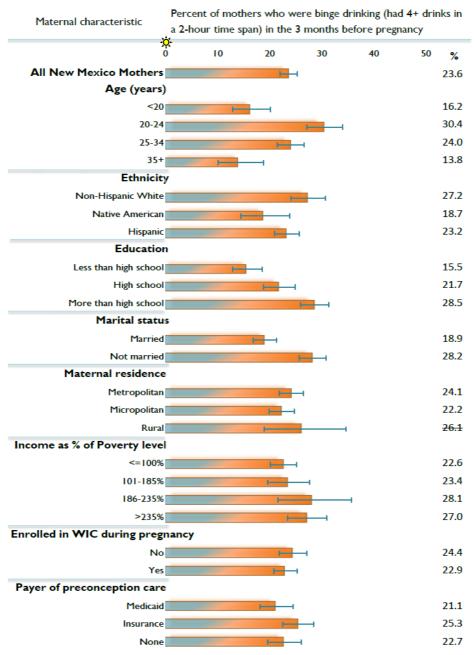
Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Smoking before or during pregnancy

- Twenty-four percent of NM women with a recent live birth smoked cigarettes prior to pregnancy.
- Only 16% of married women smoked compared to 31% of unmarried women.
- Just 14% of women ages 35 and older smoked, but 31% of those between 20 and 24 years were smokers.
- Twenty-seven percent of women participating in WIC smoked before pregnancy, as did 20% of those without WIC.
- Medicaid recipients were more likely to smoke compared to those with private insurance (28% v. 19%).
- Rural residence was associated with smoking during pregnancy: 20% of rural residents smoked versus just 8% of women in micropolitan or metropolitan areas.
- Only 4% of Native American mothers smoked compared to 12% of non-Hispanic White women.
- Poverty level was inversely related to prenatal smoking prevalence.

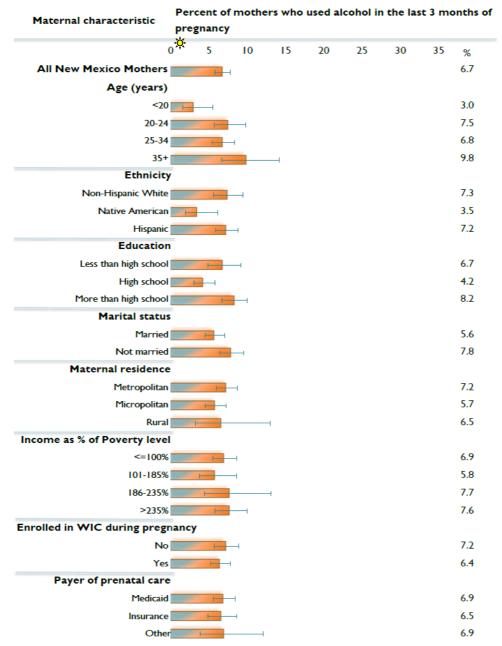


Binge drinking before pregnancy birth years 2009-2010



Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Alcohol use during pregnancy birth years 2009-2010



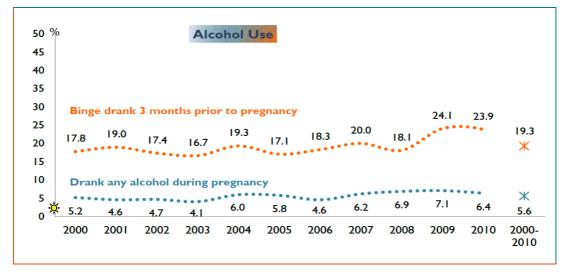
A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Page 36

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Use of alcohol before or during pregnancy

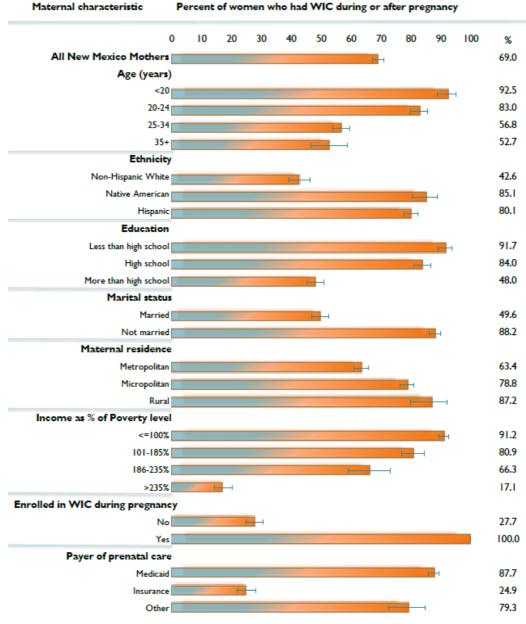
- Almost one quarter (24%) of NM women with a recent live birth in 2009-2010 reported binge drinking in the 3 months before pregnancy.
- Women with more than a high school education report binge drinking more than those with low educational attainment (29% v. 16%).
- A higher proportion of unmarried women (28%) reported binge drinking compared to married women (16%).
- Binge drinking was also more prevalent among Non-Hispanic White women compared to Native American or Hispanic women.
- Almost 7% of NM women giving live birth reported drinking during pregnancy.
- Only 4% of Native American drank during pregnancy compared to 7% of Hispanic and non-Hispanic White women.
- Maternal age was associated with drinking during pregnancy: 3% of women under the age of 20 drank, but close to 10% of women 35 years and over drank alcohol during pregnancy. Women residing in Metropolitan areas were more likely to drink compared to those in other areas. Women with WIC were less likely to engage in prenatal drinking compared to those without WIC.





WIC Participation

birth years 2009-2010

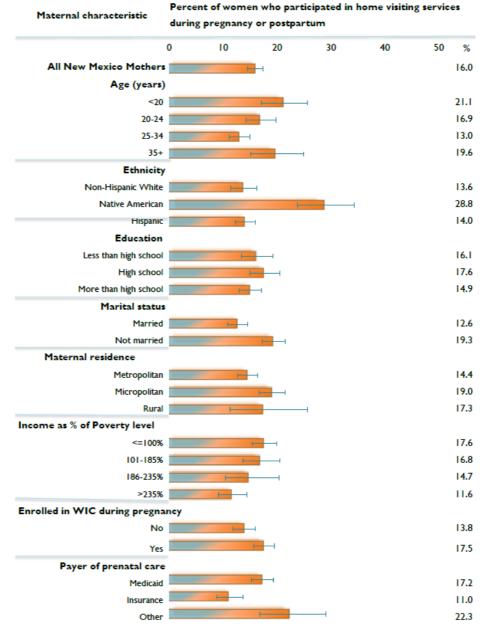


Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Health Services

Home visiting services birth years 2009-2010

Page 39



A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

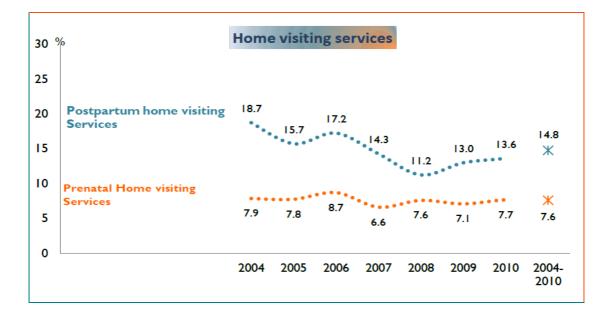
Page 40

Families FIRST participation

				-		r pregr	-					
0		5 I	0	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	9
All New Mexico Mothers			-									Ш
Age (years)												
<20			-									14
20-24				ł								10
25-34		-										9
35+		-										Ľ
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic White		-	-	4								10
Native American		-										10
Hispanic				-								П
Education												
Less than high school		F F										Ľ
High school			-									Ľ
More than high school		-										9
Marital status												
Married		-										8
Not married			-									Ľ
Maternal residence												
Metropolitan												7
Micropolitan				1								Ľ
Rural		-										ł
Income as % of Poverty level												
<=100%		H H		-								
101-185%												I
186-235%		-										10
>235%	-		-									5
Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy		_										
No	- H											5
Yes			-									В
Payer of prenatal care												
Medicaid			-	H								I
Insurance	-			H								- 3

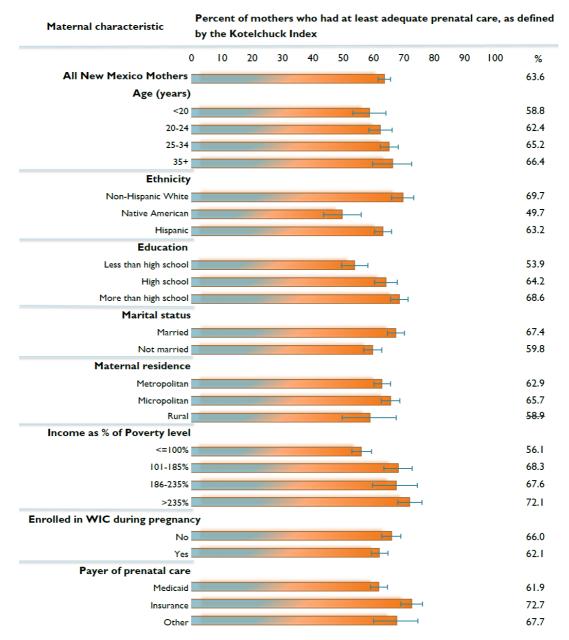
Health Services

- Almost 70% of women giving live birth in 2009-2010 participated in WIC either during their pregnancy or postpartum. Young mothers under the age of 20 were the most likely to participate (93%) and 88% of Medicaid recipients also had WIC.
- Eighty-eight percent of unmarried women participated and almost 50% of married women also received WIC. Eighty-five percent of Native American women and 80% of Hispanic women had WIC while only 43% of non-Hispanic White women did.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of NM women giving live birth had home visiting services either during or after pregnancy. Almost 30% of Native American women had home visiting.
- Prenatally, only 7% of women had home visiting services. Fourteen percent (14%) of Native American women had prenatal home visiting compared to 6% and 7% among non-Hispanic White and Hispanic women, respectively.
- Eleven percent (11%) of Medicaid-eligible women had Families FIRST case management. Seventeen percent of micropolitan residents accessed Families FIRST while 7% of metropolitan residents did so.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of mothers under the age of 20 had Families FIRST services.



Prenatal Care Page 42

Adequate prenatal care birth years 2009-2010



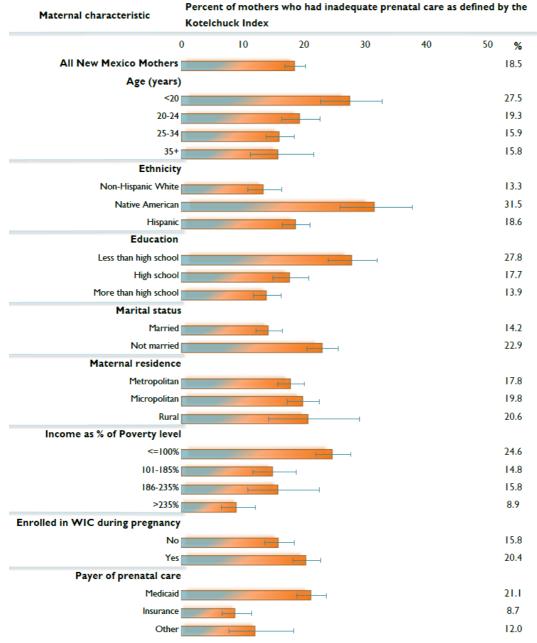
A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Inadequate prenatal care birth years 2009-2010

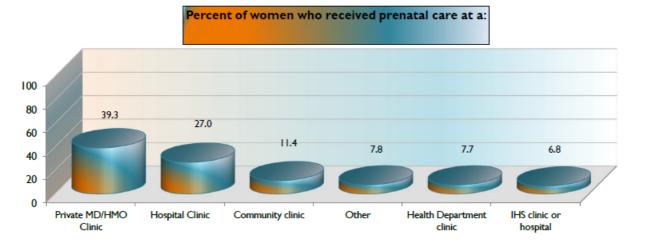
Page 43

Prenatal Care



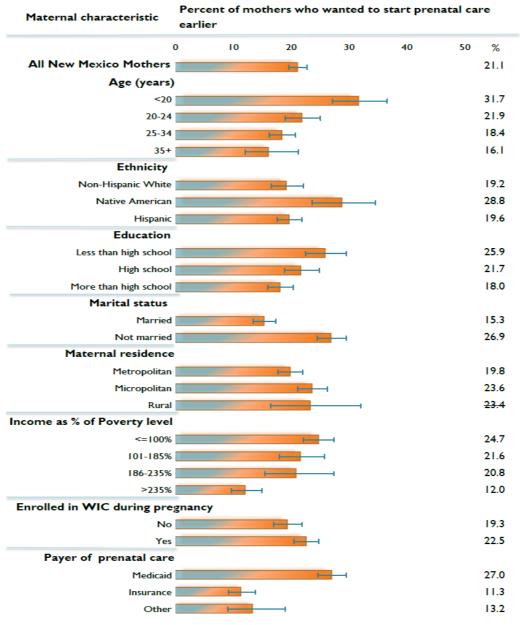
Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Prenatal Care location



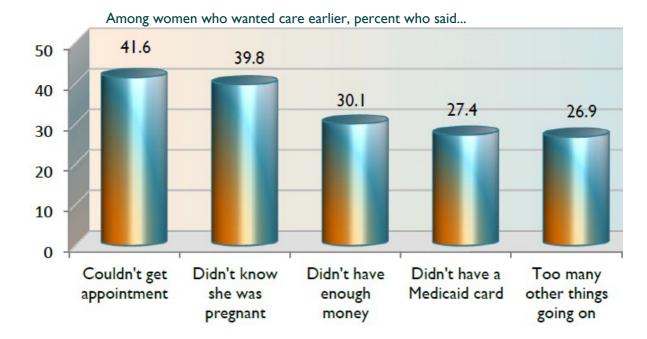


Wanted prenatal care earlier birth years 2009-2010



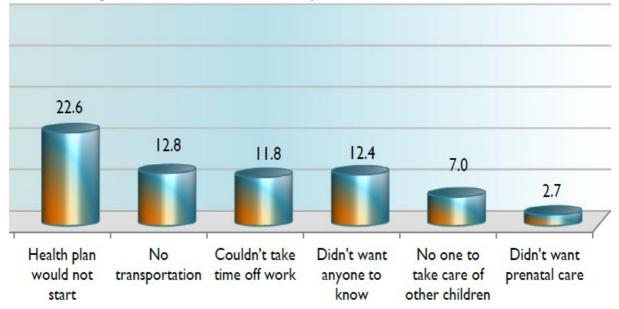
Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Barriers to Prenatal care



Barriers to Prenatal care Continued

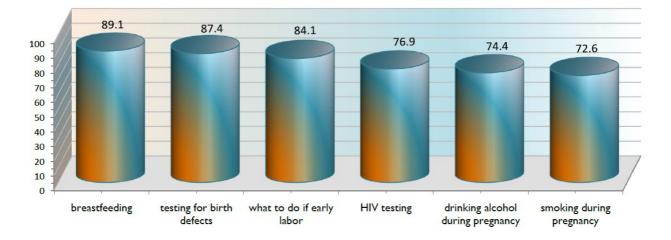
Among women who wanted care earlier, percent who said...



Prenatal care discussion topics

Percent of women who reported that a health care worker talked with them about...

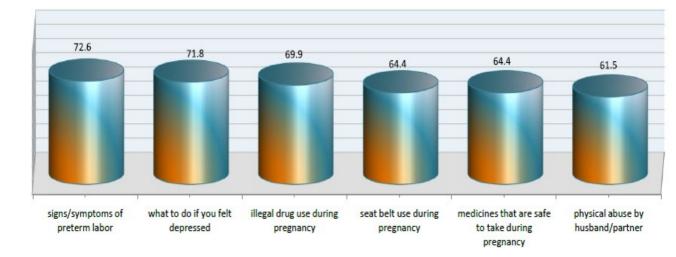
(Response options were not mutually exclusive)



Prenatal care discussion topics

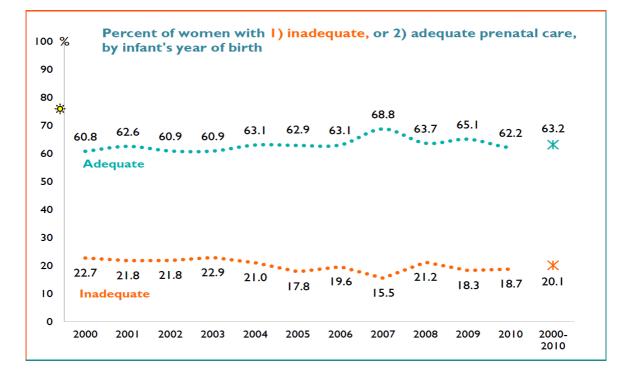
Percent of women who reported that a health care worker talked with them about...

(Response options were not mutually exclusive) **Continued**

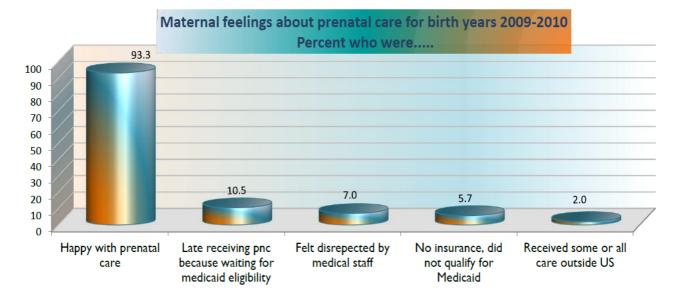


Prenatal Care

- For the 2009-2010 birth years, 64% of NM women had an adequate level of prenatal care.
- Seventy-three percent of women with private insurance had adequate prenatal care compared to 62% of women with Medicaid 68% of those with no insurance.
- Only 60% of unmarried women had adequate prenatal care, and the lowest prevalence of adequate prenatal care (50%) was observed among Native American women.
- Thirty-two percent of Native American women had inadequate prenatal care. Over 20% of women with Medicaid had inadequate prenatal care, and almost 30% of mothers under the age of twenty had inadequate prenatal care.



Feelings & experiences with prenatal care



Page 52

HIV testing birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percent of mothers who had an HIV test before or at delivery												
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	%	
All New Mexico Mothers								E-	4			73.	
Age (years)													
<20								H				75.	
20-24								F				76.	
25-34								-	l.			72.	
35+							F					68.	
Ethnicity	,												
Non-Hispanic White							ł	-				67.	
Native American								-				74.	
Hispanic								1	-			76.	
Education													
Less than high school								ŀ				77.	
High school								- F				75.	
More than high school												70.	
Marital status													
Married												68.	
Not married									H-H			78.	
Maternal residence													
Metropolitan								-	I.			72.	
Micropolitan								- F	-1			76.	
Rural								-				75.	
ncome as % of Poverty level													
<=100%												79.	
101-185%			-					 				70.	
186-235%							- F					71.	
>235%							- F					67.	
nrolled in WIC during pregnanc	y												
Νο												67.	
Yes												78.	
Payer of prenatal care	_												
Medicaid	_								-			77.	
Insurance							- I					64.	
Other	_	_							_			72.	

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

HIV Test

- Nearly three-quarters (74%) of NM women with live birth said they were tested for HIV during prenatal care or at delivery.
- Seventy-eight percent (78%) of women with Medicaid were tested versus 65% of women with private insurance.



Page 54

Oral Health

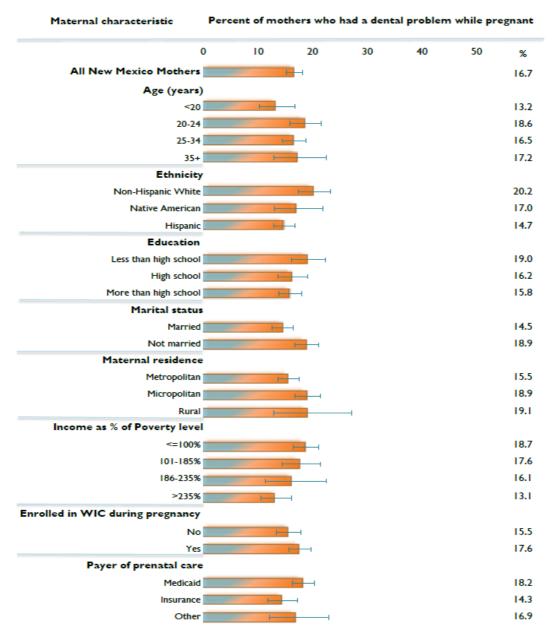
Oral Health- preconception teeth cleaning birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic					en wh regn:		d the	ir tee	eth cl	eane	d in t	he I 2
	0	10	20	30	4 0	50	60	70	80	90	100	%
All New Mexico Mothers						F-H						48.1
Age (years))											
<20						1	-					51.3
20-24					-							44.1
25-34					1							47.5
35+						-						57.4
Ethnicity	,											
Non-Hispanic White						-	-					52.9
Native American					-							45.7
Hispanic					- H							45.7
Education												
Less than high school												39.8
High school					-	4						42.5
More than high school						- F	-1					55.9
Marital status												
Married						- I						52.0
Not married					H	-						44.2
Maternal residence	•											
Metropolitan												49.9
Micropolitan					- F	H						45.2
Rural				-		-						38.5
Income as % of Poverty level												
<=100%												39.7
101-185%					1							42.6
186-235%					- H-		-					4 9.8
>235%	-						1					68.7
Enrolled in WIC during pregna	incy	,					_					
No	_					H	-1					56.3
Yes					-							41.8
Payer of prenatal care												
Medicaid					-	-1		_				44.6
Insurance							E F					66.1
Other					-							31.0

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Dental problem birth years 2009-2010



Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Oral health -prenatal discussion

birth years 2009-2010

						gum	•				
0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	%
All New Mexico Mothers				H	4						44.4
Age (years)											
<20				-							45.3
20-24				-	4						42.3
25-34				-	-						43.8
35+					1						52.0
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic White											48.7
Native American											52.6
Hispanic											40.5
Education											
Less than high school											39.9
High school											40.7
More than high school											48.6
Marital status											
Married				ŀ							47.1
Not married											41.6
Maternal residence											
Metropolitan				- E							46.4
Micropolitan				-							41.1
Rural			1								34.2
Income as % of Poverty level											
<=100%											38.7
101-185%											39.7
186-235%	-										52.7
>235%					- H						55.9
Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy											
No											48.3
Yes				-							41.3
Payer of prenatal care											
Medicaid				-	I						42.4
Insurance					- H-						55.4
Other		H		-							29.8

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Page 56

Prenatal dental visit

birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic		rcen egnal		omer	n who	wen	t to t	he de	ntist	durin	g	
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	%
All New Mexico Mothers												37.5
Age (years)												
<20				-								33.9
20-24				-	-							33.2
25-34												39.0
35+					-							45.
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic White					H							47.
Native American				-								36.8
Hispanic				- F	I.							32.8
Education												
Less than high school												28.
High school												29.
More than high school					- F							46.
Marital status												
Married					-	4						43.
Not married												32.
Maternal residence												
Metropolitan												40.
Micropolitan				-	н							33.
Rural			-									26.
Income as % of Poverty level												
<=100%												27.9
101-185%				-								34.4
186-235%					-							43.
>235%						F						57.
nrolled in WIC during pregna	ncy											
No					E F							46.
Yes												30.
Payer of prenatal care												
Medicaid												32.
Insurance						H	H					55.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Oral Health barriers- could not pay

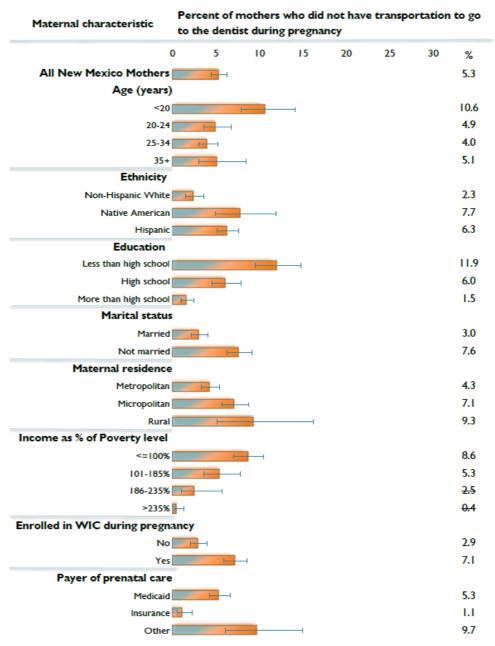
birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic			hers who pregnancy		afford to g	go to the
	0	10	20	30	40	50 %
All New Mexico Mothers			I			18.
Age (years))					
<20						13.
20-24						18.
25-34			<u> </u>			20.
35+						16.
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White						17.
Native American		-	-			11.
Hispanic						21.
Education						
Less than high school						18.
High school						21.
More than high school		-				16.
Marital status			_			
Married						17.
Not married						19.
Maternal residence						
Metropolitan						17.
Micropolitan						20.
Rural				-		18.
Income as % of Poverty level						
<=100%			-			24.
101-185%			-			24.
186-235%						16.
>235%						5.3
Enrolled in WIC during pregnan						
No	-					12.
Yes			-			23.
Payer of prenatal care						
Medicaid						21.
Insurance		-1				5.5
		-				

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Oral health barriers- no transportation

birth years 2009-2010



Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Oral Health

- Almost half of NM women with a recent live birth in 2009-2010 had their teeth cleaned in the 12 months before pregnancy. Sixty-six percent of women with private insurance before pregnancy had their teeth cleaned, but only 31% of women without insurance had their teeth cleaned. Almost 70% of women with a household income level at or above 235% FPL had their teeth cleaned.
- Almost 40% (37.5%) of NM moms went to the dentist during pregnancy. Forty-seven percent of mothers with more than high-school education went to the dentist, but 28% of those with less than high school went. Income level had a positive relationship with dental visit prevalence.
- Fifteen percent of Hispanic mothers had a dental problem during pregnancy compared to 20% of non-Hispanic White women. Just 13% of mothers at 235% FPL had a dental problem versus 19% of women at 100% FPL.
- Nineteen percent (19%) of NM moms could not afford to go to the dentist, however just 6% of those with private health insurance during pregnancy said they could not afford dental visits compared to 37% of women without any prenatal insurance. Almost one-quarter of WIC recipients could not afford a prenatal dental visit compared to 12% of women without WIC.
- Only 5% of NM women with recent live birth said they had no way to get to the dentist, but among moms under 20 years of age, 11% had no way to get there. Five percent of moms said they could not find a provider who would take pregnant patients.



Page 60

Pre-existing Diabetes birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Perc	ent of I	mother	s who ha	ad diabe	tes befo	ore preg	gnanc
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	%
All New Mexico Mother	's 📕	4						3.0
Age (years	5)							
<20	0							2.8
20-24	4							2.7
25-34	4							2.6
35-								5.4
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic White	e 📕	 						3.1
Native America	י ד							2.9
Hispanie	c 🗾	-						2.6
Education								
Less than high schoo	I 📻	_						2.9
High schoo		<u> </u>						3.1
More than high schoo	1							2.9
Marital status								
Married	d 📁							3.6
Not married	d 📰 🚽	-						2.4
Maternal residenc	e							
Metropolitar	n 📕	H						3.2
Micropolitar	n 📻	-						2.6
Rura	l 📻							1.8
Income as % of Poverty leve	el							
<=100%	6 💶	-						2.5
101-1859	6 💶							2.4
186-2359	6							5.0
>2359	6							3.6
Enrolled in WIC during pregna	uncy							
No	• 							2.9
Ye	s 📊							2.7
Payer of preconception car	e							
Medicaio	d 💼 🗕	4						2.4
Insurance	e 📕							3.7
None	e							3.0

Gestational Diabetes

birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percer	it of moth	ers who had	d diabetes th	nat started	during pi	regna
	0	10	20	30	40	50	%
All New Mexico Mothers	5						10.
Age (years))						
<20		н					4.4
20-24		H					6.3
25-34							10.
35+			-				26.
Ethnicity	,						
Non-Hispanic White	-						7.3
Native American		-					14.
Hispanic		-					10.
Education							
Less than high school							п.
- High school		-					9.6
More than high school							10.
Marital status	5						
Married							П.
Not married		H					9.1
Maternal residence							
Metropolitan							10.
Micropolitan							9.1
Rura	H						9.7
Income as % of Poverty leve							
<=100%							10.
101-185%							11.
186-235%		-					12.
>235%							8.7
rolled in WIC during pregnancy							0.7
Noted in Wie during pregnancy							8.
Yes							11.
Payer of prenatal care	-						
Medicaid							9.3
Insurance		I					10.

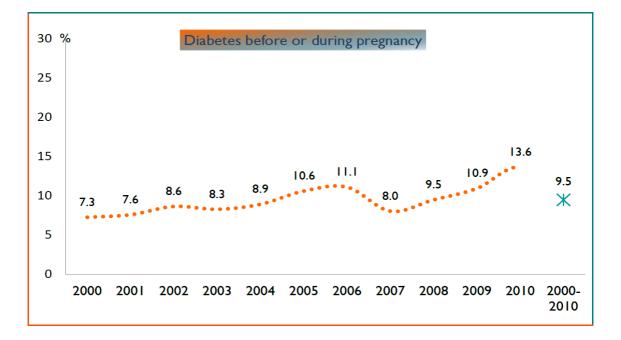
A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Page 62

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

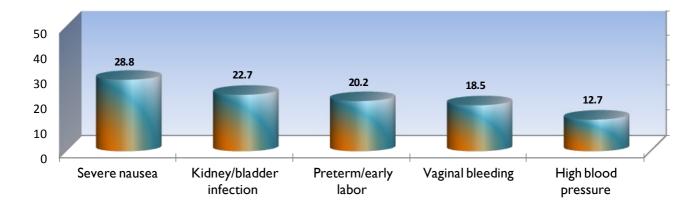
Diabetes

- Three percent of women giving live birth had diabetes before their pregnancy, and 10% developed gestational diabetes in 2009-2010.
- Twenty-six percent of women 35 or older had gestational diabetes.
- Fifteen percent of women without health insurance had gestational diabetes compared to 9% of women with Medicaid. Fifteen percent of Native American women also had gestational diabetes.
- The prevalence of diabetes before or during pregnancy nearly doubled between the 2000 and 2010 birth periods (7.% to 14%).
- Three percent of women giving live birth in 2009-2010 had diabetes before their pregnancy, and 10% developed gestational diabetes.



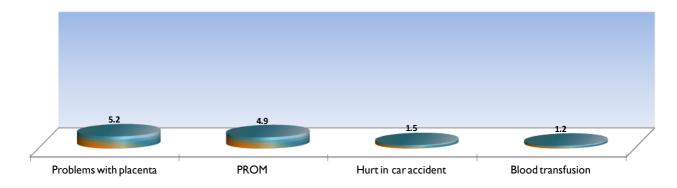
Maternal morbidity

Percent of women who reported the following medical problem during pregnancy:



Maternal morbidity, continued

Percent of women who reported the following medical problem during pregnancy:



Problems with placenta included conditions such as Placenta Previa and Abruptio placenta. PROM= Premature Rupture of Membranes.

Medical conditions were self-reported and do not represent confirmed medical diagnoses.

Cesarean delivery birth years 2009-2010

Age (years) 14.3 20-24 1 25-34 25.6 35+ 37.5 Ethnicity 22.7 Non-Hispanic White 1 Hispanic 1 Hispanic 1 Less than high school 1 Hispanic 1 More than high school 1 Marital status 21.3 Maternal residence 21.3 Maternal residence 22.8 Marital status 18.3 Income as % of Poverty level 22.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 22.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 24.7 No 1 24.7 No 1 24.7 Yes 1 21.3 Insurance 21.3 21.7 No 1 22.6 Rural 19.0 22.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 21.5 Insurance 21.5 Insurance 21.5 Insurance 21.5 No 1.5 </th <th>Maternal characteristic</th> <th>Perce</th> <th>ent o</th> <th>f mot</th> <th>thers</th> <th>who</th> <th>o deli</th> <th>vere</th> <th>d via</th> <th>ces</th> <th>arean</th> <th></th>	Maternal characteristic	Perce	ent o	f mot	thers	who	o deli	vere	d via	ces	arean																																				
Age (years) 14.3 20-24 1 25-34 15.5 25-34 37.5 Ethnicity 10.0 Non-Hispanic White 10.0 Hispanic 10.0 Education 22.0 More than high school 10.0 Hispanic 10.0 Hispanic 10.0 Marital status 21.3 Maternal residence 22.8 Married 10.0 Married 10.0 Hispanic 10.0 Married 10.0	C	0 10	20	30	4 0	50	60	70	80	90	100	%																																			
<20	All New Mexico Mothers		F									22.9																																			
20-24 17.5 25-34 37.5 Ethnicity 37.5 Non-Hispanic White 1 Non-Hispanic White 1 Hispanic 1 Hispanic 1 Less than high school 1 Less than high school 1 High school 1 Marital status 21.3 Marternal residence 21.3 Maternal residence 22.6 Metropolitan 1 101-185% 1 23.5% 1 23.5% 1 23.5% 1 101-185% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 101-185% 1 125 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 21.4 1 Payer of delivery 21.5 Insurance 27.0	Age (years)																																														
25-34 35+ 37.5 Ethnicity 22.7 Non-Hispanic White 4 22.7 Native American 4 20.8 Hispanic 4 23.0 Education 22.8 23.0 Education 22.8 22.8 High school 4 22.8 High school 4 22.4 More than high school 4 22.4 More than high school 6 4 23.0 Married 6 4 23.2 Married 6 4 23.2 Married 6 4 23.3 Married 6 4 23.3 Maternal residence 2 2 2 Metropolitan 6 4 22.6 Rural 1 10.1 185 19.6 101-185% 1 19.6 19.0 >235% 1 27.5 27.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 24.7 24.7 Yes 4 21.5	<20	-	-									14.3																																			
35+ 37.5 Ethnicity 22.7 Non-Hispanic White 4 Mative American 20.8 Hispanic 4 Mative American 20.8 Hispanic 4 Celucation 22.8 High school 4 More than high school 4 Marital status 23.2 Marital status 21.3 Maternal residence 21.3 Metropolitan 4 101-185% 4 101-185% 4 101-185% 1 101-185% 1 101-185% 1 101-185% 1 101-185% 1 101-185% 1 101-185% 1 1101-185% 1 1235% 1 1235% 1 1235% 1 1235% 1 1235% 1 1235% 1 1235% 1 1235% 1 1235% 1	20-24	1										17.5																																			
Ethnicity Non-Hispanic White Native American Hispanic Hispanic Education Less than high school High school High school High school Hispanic Married Married Married Maternal residence Metropolitan Hispanic Metropolitan Hispanic Maternal residence Metropolitan So of Poverty level <<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	25-34		ŀ	-1								25.6
Non-Hispanic White 22.7 Native American 20.8 Hispanic 23.0 Education 22.8 Less than high school 1 Less than high school 1 High school 1 More than high school 1 Marital status 23.0 Marital status 24.5 Not married 1 Maternal residence 23.3 Micropolitan 1 Micropolitan 21.1 101-185% 1 186-235% 1 101-185% 1 186-235% 1 No 1 Yes 21.4 Payer of delivery 21.5 Medicaid 1 Medicaid 1 190 1 21.5 1 191 21.5 192 21.4 193 21.4 194 21.5 195 1 21.5 196 1 11.4 197 21	35+			- H								37.5																																			
Native American 20.8 Hispanic 23.0 Education 22.8 High school 1 Less than high school 1 High school 1 More than high school 1 Marital status 24.5 More than high school 1 Marital status 21.3 Maternal residence 22.6 Rural 1 Micropolitan 1 Income as % of Poverty level 22.1 101-185% 1 186-235% 19.0 >235% 27.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 24.7 Yes 21.4 Payer of delivery 21.5 Insurance 27.0	Ethnicity																																														
Hispanic 23.0 Education 22.8 Less than high school 1 High school 1 More than high school 1 Marital status 23.2 Marital status 23.2 Maternal residence 21.3 Maternal residence 23.3 Micropolitan 1 Marital status 23.3 Maternal residence 23.3 Micropolitan 1 Maternal residence 18.3 Income as % of Poverty level 22.1 <=100%	Non-Hispanic White		-	н. —								22.7																																			
Education 22.8 Less than high school 21.4 More than high school 21.4 More than high school 21.4 More than high school 21.3 Marital status 21.3 Maternal residence 21.3 Maternal residence 23.3 Micropolitan 1.4 22.6 Rural Rural 21.3 Micropolitan 1.4 22.6 Rural Micropolitan 1.4 22.6 Rural Micropolitan 1.4 101-185% 1.4 101-185% 1.4 23.5% 1.4 23.5% 1.4 23.5% 1.4 21.1 101-185% 101-185% 1.4 23.5% 1.4 21.7 1.4 Payer of delivery 24.7 Medicaid 1.4 21.4 21.5 Insurance 27.0	Native American		-	-								20.8																																			
Less than high school	Hispanic		- H	4								23.0																																			
High schoolImage: Additional a	Education																																														
More than high school Marital status Marital status Maternal residence Metropolitan Hedicaid Hed	Less than high school		-									22.8																																			
Marital status Married Married Maternal residence Metropolitan Micr	High school		-	4								22.4																																			
Married 24.5 Not married 21.3 Maternal residence 23.3 Metropolitan 1 Metropolitan 1 Married 23.3 Micropolitan 1 Metropolitan 1 Metropolitan 1 Micropolitan 1 Rural 1 Income as % of Poverty level 22.1 101-185% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 19.0 235% 235% 27.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 24.7 Yes 1 Medicaid 1 Medicaid 1 Medicaid 21.5 Insurance 27.0	More than high school		- H	н. –								23.2																																			
Not married 1 21.3 Maternal residence 23.3 Metropolitan 1 Micropolitan 1 Rural 22.6 Rural 18.3 Income as % of Poverty level 18.3 <	<<=100%	<<=100%	<<=100%	Marital status																																											
Maternal residence Metropolitan Micropolitan Rural Rural 	Married		F	H								24.5																																			
Metropolitan 1 23.3 Micropolitan 1 22.6 Rural 18.3 Income as % of Poverty level 18.3 22.1 101-185% 19.0 >235% 1 186-235% 19.0 >235% 1 19.0 22.5% Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 24.7 Yes 1 Medicaid 1 Medicaid 1 19.0 21.5 19.0 24.7 Yes 21.4 Payer of delivery 21.5 10.5 1 21.5 10.5 1 21.5 10.5 1 21.5	Not married		-									21.3																																			
Micropolitan 1 Rural 1 Rural 1 183 183 Income as % of Poverty level 22.1 101-185% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 186-235% 1 19.0 23.5% 27.5 27.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 24.7 Yes 1 14 11.4 Payer of delivery 21.5 Insurance 1 27.0 1	Maternal residence																																														
Rural 18.3 Income as % of Poverty level 22.1 <	Metropolitan		- H	н								23.3																																			
Income as % of Poverty level <=100% <=100% 21 101-185% 19.0 >235% Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy No 24.7 Yes 11.4 Payer of delivery Medicaid 11.5 Insurance 27.0	Micropolitan		- H	e i								22.6																																			
- 22.1 101-185% 19.6 186-235% 19.0 >235% 27.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 27.5 No 1 Yes 1 Yes 1 Medicaid 1 Insurance 27.5	Rural	-		-								18.3																																			
101-185% 19.6 186-235% 19.0 >235% 27.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 27.5 Yes 1 Yes 1 Payer of delivery 21.4 Medicaid 1 Insurance 27.5	Income as % of Poverty level																																														
186-235% 19.0 >235% 27.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 24.7 No 1 Yes 1 H 21.4 Payer of delivery 21.5 Insurance 27.0	<=100%		- F									22.1																																			
>235% 27.5 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 24.7 No H Yes 21.4 Payer of delivery 21.5 Insurance 27.0	101-185%	1	-									19.6																																			
Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy No 24.7 Yes 44.7 Yes 44.7 21.4 Payer of delivery Medicaid 44 15 Insurance 27.0	186-235%	1		H .								19.0																																			
No H 24.7 Yes H 21.4 Payer of delivery Medicaid H 21.5 Insurance 27.0	>235%											27.5																																			
Yes 21.4 Payer of delivery 21.5 Medicaid 1 Insurance 27.0	Enrolled in WIC during preg	nancy																																													
Payer of delivery Medicaid 21.5 Insurance 27.0	No		H	H -								24.7																																			
Medicaid 21.5 Insurance 27.0	Yes		-									21.4																																			
Insurance 27.0	Payer of delivery																																														
	Medicaid		-									21.5																																			
Other 20.8	Insurance		1									27.0																																			
	Other		-	-								20.8																																			

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Page 66

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Cesarean Section

- C-section prevalence was highest among women 35 years and older (38%) and those with income levels over 235% of FPL (28%).
- Twenty-seven percent (27%) of women with private insurance had C-sections compared to 22% of those with Medicaid.
- Only 21% of Native American women reported a C-section compared to 23% of Hispanic or non-Hispanic White women.
- Among women with a delivery by C-section, 42% said it was because they had a previous Cesarean.



• Twenty-four percent (24%) their baby was in the wrong position.

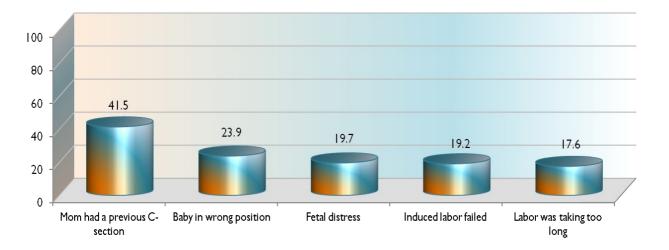


• Twenty percent of women with a C-section said it was because the fetal monitor indicated problems or distress for the baby.

Response options were not mutually exclusive

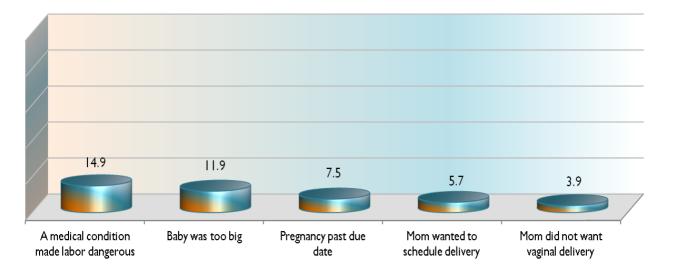
Reasons for C-section

Among women with a c-section delivery, percent who gave the following reasons...



Reasons for C-section continued

(responses are not mutually exclusive)





Postpartum healthcare visit-birth control birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic					ers w ontro			a he	althc	are v	vorker	' to
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	%
All New Mexico Mothers	5											59.
Age (years))											
<20	_						-	н				64.
20-24							÷					66.
25-34						1	-					56.
35+					-							44.
Ethnicity	,											
Non-Hispanic White						ŀ						57.
Native American							-	-				61.
Hispanic							H					61.
Education												
Less than high school						H						56.
High school							-	H.				62.
More than high school							-					59.
Marital status	5											
Married						- F	H					54.
Not married							H	-				64.
Maternal residence	•											
Metropolitan												60.
Micropolitan							-					58.
Rural						-		4				57.
Income as % of Poverty leve	el											
<=100%							- F	•				62.
101-185%							-					60.
186-235%						-						57.
>235%						- H	H					54.
Enrolled in WIC during pregn	ancy	,										
No						H	н					55.
Yes							- F	4				62.
Payer of delivery	1											
Medicaid							H	1				62.
Insurance						-						54.
Other	r					1		-				61.4

Postpartum Care

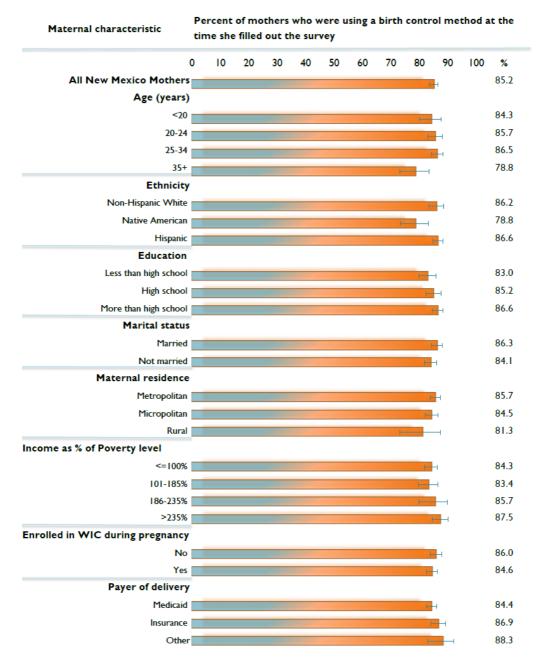
Page 71

Postpartum healthcare referral birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percent of mo health issue	received a	a referral f	or a postp	artum	
(0 10	20	30	40	50	%
All New Mexico Mothers						8.5
Age (years))					
<20						6.6
20-24						7.1
25-34						9.9
35+						9.1
Ethnicity	(
Non-Hispanic White						9.4
Native American						8.6
Hispanic						8.4
Education						
Less than high school						6.2
High school						8.3
More than high school	H-1					9.9
Marital status	5					
Married						9.5
Not married						7.6
Maternal residence	e					
Metropolitan						8.3
Micropolitan						8.7
Rural						11.6
Income as % of Poverty leve	l .					
<=100%						8.2
101-185%						9.2
186-235%						6.6
>235%						9.8
Enrolled in WIC during pregna	ncy					
No						8.9
Yes						8.3
Payer of delivery						
Medicaid	(8.6
Insurance						8.3
Other						10.8

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Postpartum contraception birth years 2009-2010

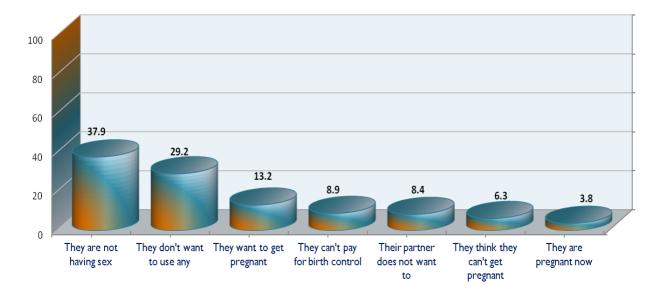


A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Page 72

Reasons for not using birth control, postpartum

Among women who were not using contraception, percent who said



Page 74

Postpartum Depression birth years 2009-2010

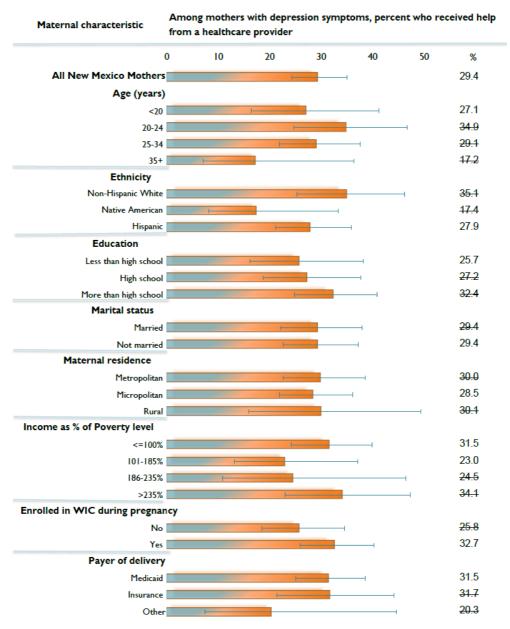
Maternal characteristic	Pe	rcen	t of m	other	s who	had	postp	artun	n depr	essive	e sym	ptor
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	%
All New Mexico Mother	s		-									П.
Age (years)											
<20			-		4							14.
20-24	4	-	-									9.9
25-34	1		-	-								H.
35-	-	-										10.
Ethnicit	у											
Non-Hispanic White	2		-									10.
Native America	n 🚃		-									12.
Hispanie	:		-	-								11.
Education	1											
Less than high schoo			-									11.
High schoo			-									11.
More than high schoo		2	-									10.
Marital statu	s											
Marrieo	1		-									10.
Not married	1		-									12.
Maternal residenc	e											
Metropolita	n											9.9
Micropolita	n 🦳		- F									13.
Rura				-								20.
Income as % of Poverty leve	el											
<=1009	6		H	H-								12.
101-1859	6			4								9.6
186-2359	6		—		I							11.
>2359	6		-	1								9.9
Enrolled in WIC during pregnan	су											
No	• <u> </u>		-	H.								11.
Ye	5		- I	H I								TL.
Payer of deliver	у											
Medicaio	1		-	-								12.
Insurance	2		-									10.
Othe	_			-								9.1

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Help for postpartum depression/baby blues

birth years 2009-2010



A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Postpartum health

- Eleven percent (11%) of NM women reported depressive symptoms at the time of survey (2-6 months, postpartum). Prevalence was highest among young women and those living in rural areas (20% v. 13% in micropolitan, and 10% in metropolitan areas). Among women with postpartum depressive symptoms, 29% received help from a healthcare provider.
- Eighty-five percent of newly-delivered women were using contraception at survey. Among those not using contraception 38% were not having sex, 29% said they did not want to use birth control, and 13% said they wanted to get pregnant again.
- Sixty percent (60%) of women said they had visited a healthcare provider to get a birth control method after delivery.
- Nine percent (9%) of delivering women said they received a referral for a health problem, postpartum.



Neonatal health

Page 77

Low Birth Weight birth years 2009-2010

0	5 1	0 15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	
All New Mexico Mothers										
Age (years)										
<20	-									
20-24		4								
25-34										
35+										
Ethnicity										
Non-Hispanic White										
Native American										
Hispanic										
Education										
Less than high school										
High school										
More than high school										
Marital status										
Married	-									
Not married		H								
Maternal residence										
Metropolitan										
Micropolitan										
Rural										
Income as % of Poverty level										
<=100%										
101-185%		4								
186-235%										
>235%										
Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy										
No										
Yes										
Payer of delivery Medicaid										
Insurance										
Other										

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

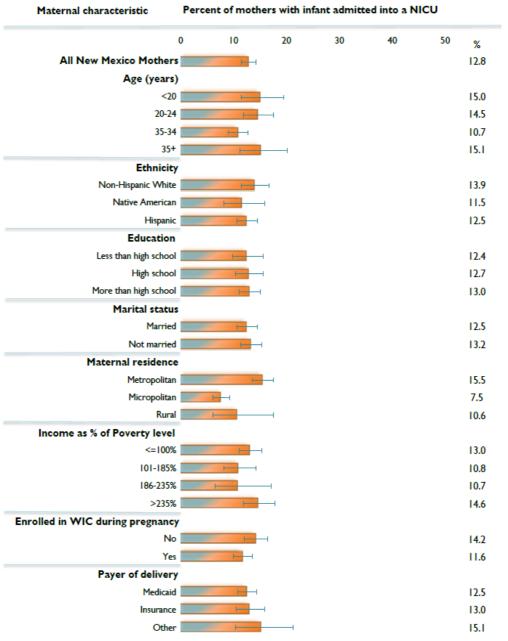
Preterm delivery birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Percent	t of mothers	s with a pr	reterm infa	nt (born bei	fore 37 w	veeks)
	0	10	20	30	40	50	%
All New Mexico Mothe	rs 👘	н					7.5
Age (year	rs)						
<2	20						8.5
20-2	4	H					7.4
25-3	34	4					6.3
35	i+						12.0
Ethnici	ty						
Non-Hispanic Whit	te 🛛						8.9
Native America	an 🗕 🛏						7.9
Hispan	ic 🗾	4					6.5
Educatio	n						
Less than high scho	ol 🔚						6.8
High scho	ol 🛛 🛏						8.1
More than high scho	ol 🔚						7.2
Marital state	us						
Marrie	ed 📃 📙						7.1
Not marrie	ed 📕	-					8.0
Maternal resident	ce						
Metropolita	an 🔚						7.1
Micropolita	an 🕒						7.9
Run	al	l					12.6
Income as % of Poverty level							
<=100	%						8.5
101-185	%						7.2
186-235	%						5.4
>235	%						6.4
Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy	y						
N	lo						8.1
	es 📕	-					6.8
Payer of delive	ry						
Medica	id 🗾	-1					8.4
Insurance	ce 📕	-					6. I
Othe	er 💻	4					4.0

A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Page 78

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit



Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Neonatal health outcomes

- LBW- Seven percent of NM women giving live birth had an infant weighing less than 2500 grams^{*}. Women with Medicaid were more likely to have a LBW infant compared to those with private insurance (8.6% v. 5.0%).
- Unmarried women (8.7%) also had a higher proportion of LBW infants compared to married women (5.8%).
- Almost eight percent of new NM moms had a preterm delivery^{*}; 12% of women 35 years and older had a preterm infant, and 8% of unmarried women had a preterm delivery compared to 7% of married women.
- NICU- Thirteen percent (13%) of NM mothers had an infant that was in an intensive care unit after they were born.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of women residing in a metropolitan area had an infant admitted to the NICU compared to 8% of those in micropolitan areas.





^{*}Low birth weight and preterm birth statistics from the PRAMS survey differ from those reported by the NM DOH Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics for the state birth population due to sampling error and non-response bias.

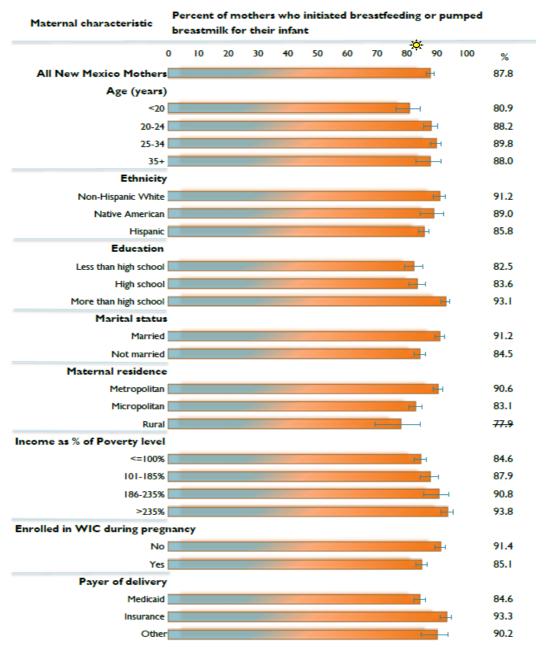
Page 80



Breastfeeding initiation birth years 2009-2010

Page 81

Infant Care



Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

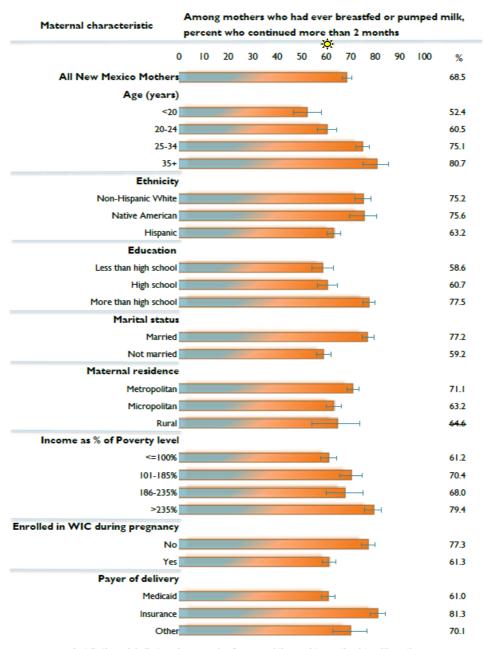
Breastfeeding exclusively birth years 2009-2010

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 % All New Mexico Mothers	Maternal characteristic							ever ant b			or p	umpeo	l milk,
Age (years) 42.5 20 43.9 25.34 44.1 35+ 10 Ethnicity 54.3 Non-Hispanic White 54.3 Hispanic 45.5 Hispanic 45.5 Hispanic 45.5 Hispanic 45.5 Hispanic 47.7 Education 47.7 More than high school 41.7 Married 41.7 Married 41.7 Maternal residence 41.7 Married 41.7 Micropolitan 41.7 101-185% 52.6 >235% 53.6 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 42.3 Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery 42.3 Medicaid <t< th=""><th>(</th><th>D</th><th>10</th><th>20</th><th>30</th><th></th><th></th><th>60</th><th>70</th><th>80</th><th>90</th><th>100</th><th>%</th></t<>	(D	10	20	30			60	70	80	90	100	%
-20 425 20-24 439 25-34 486 35+ 504 Ethnicity Non-Hispanic White 543 Native American 455 Hispanic 417 Education 544 Marital status 51.3 Not married 41.7 Maternal residence 41.7 Married 41.7 Maternal residence 41.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 No 41.7 101-185% 41.7 215% 53.6 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 53.6 Enrolled in WIC during regnancy 42.7 Medicaid 43.2 Yes 42.7	All New Mexico Mothers						-1						46.7
20-24 439 25-34 64 35+ 64 Ethnicity 543 Non-Hispanic White 543 Native American 455 Hispanic 427 Education 427 Less than high school 4 High school 4 Marital status 513 Married 51.3 Not married 61.3 Married 41.7 Married 41.7 Married 41.7 Married 41.7 Maternal residence 41.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 101-185% 46.5 >235% 53.6 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 52.0 Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery 42.3 Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 43.2	Age (years)												
25-34 48.6 35+ 54.3 Non-Hispanic White 54.3 Native American 42.7 Education 42.7 Education 38.9 Hispanic 54.3 Marital status 38.9 Marital status 51.3 Not married 41.7 Matropolitan 41.7 Marcopolitan 41.4 Rural 39.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 101-185% 10-4 223% 10-4 210% 4.5 223% 10-4 Payer of delivery 43.2 Medicald 43.2 Insurance 43.2	<20					-							42.5
35+ 54 Ethnicity Non-Hispanic White Aitive America Hispanic Education Less than high school High school Marital status Marital status Marited	20-24					-							43.9
Ethnicity Non-Hispanic White Native American Hispanic Hispanic </td <td>25-34</td> <td></td> <td>48.6</td>	25-34												48.6
Non-Hispanic White 54.3 Native American 45.5 Hispanic 42.7 Education 38.9 Hispanic 1.4 Less than high school 1.4 More than high school 1.4 Marital status 51.3 Marital status 51.3 Marital residence 48.0 Micropolitan 41.7 Micropolitan 41.4 Rural 39.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 Illoi-1.85% 1.4 Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy 42.7 No 1.4 42.7 Marital status 43.2 Maternal residence 41.7 Micropolitan 41.4 Rural 39.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 Illoi-1.85% 51.3 Payer of delivery 42.3 Payer of delivery 42.3 Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	35+					ł							50. 4
Native American 455 Hispanic 427 Education 389 Less than high school 1 High school 399 More than high school 544 Marital status 513 Marited 513 Not married 41.7 Matrenal residence 41.7 Metropolitan 41.4 Rural 397 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 101-185% 400 186-235% 465 >235% 463 Payer of delivery 42.2 Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 43.2 Maisurance 52.0 Yes 43.2 Insurance 43.2 Insurance 43.2 Insurance 43.2 Insurance 43.2 Insurance 43.2 Insurance 54.2	Ethnicity												
Hispanic 42.7 Education 38.9 Less than high school 39.9 More than high school 54.4 Marital status 54.4 Marital status 41.7 Matried 41.7 Marital status 39.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 <	Non-Hispanic White						H						54.3
Education Less than high school High school More than high school Marital status Married Married Maternal residence Metropolitan Micropolitan Micropolitan Micropolitan 41.7 Marea s % of Poverty level <	Native American					-	-						45.5
Less than high school High school More than high school Marital status Marital status Married Maternal residence Metropolitan Micropol	Hispanic					-	H						42.7
High school More than high school Marital status Marital status Married Matropolitan Medicaid Metropolitan Medicaid Metropolitan Medicaid Metropolitan Metropo	Education												
More than high school Marital status Marital status Married Married Maternal residence Metropolitan Micropo	Less than high school				-								38.9
Marital status Married 51.3 Not married 41.7 Maternal residence Metropolitan 44.4 Rural 44.4 Rur	High school												39.9
Married 51.3 Not married 1, 41.7 Maternal residence Metropolitan 44.4 Rural 44.4 Rura	More than high school						H	H					54.4
Not married 41.7 Maternal residence 480 Metropolitan 44.4 Micropolitan 44.4 Rural 39.7 Income as % of Poverty level 39.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 101-185% 1 186-235% 1 <	Marital status												
Maternal residence Metropolitan Micropolitan Rural Rur	Married						-						51.3
Metropolitan Metropolitan Micropolitan Rural Rural Second Poverty level Second Pov	Not married					-	1						41.7
Micropolitan 44.4 Rural 39.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 <=100%	Maternal residence												
Rural 39.7 Income as % of Poverty level 41.7 <	Metropolitan												4 8.0
Income as % of Poverty level <=100% 41.7 101-185% 186-235% 386-235% 53.6 imrolled in WIC during pregnancy No Yes Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	Micropolitan					H	H						44.4
<=100%	Rural				-								39.7
101-185% 49.0 186-235% 46.5 >235% 53.6 inrolled in WIC during pregnancy 52.0 Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery 43.2 Insurance 54.2 Other 54.2	Income as % of Poverty level												
186-235% 46.5 >235% 53.6 inrolled in WIC during pregnancy 52.0 Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery 42.3 Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	<=100%					-	4						41.7
>235% 53.6 inrolled in WIC during pregnancy No Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	101-185%												4 9.0
inrolled in WIC during pregnancy No S2.0 Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	186-235%					-		I					46.5
No S2.0 Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	>235%						-	_					53.6
Yes 42.3 Payer of delivery Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	nrolled in WIC during pregnanc	y											
Payer of delivery Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	No						-	4					52.0
Medicaid 43.2 Insurance 54.2	Yes					-	4						42.3
Insurance 54.2	Payer of delivery												
	Medicaid					H	4						43.2
Other 45.1	Insurance							4					54.2
	Other					-							45.1

birth years 2009-201

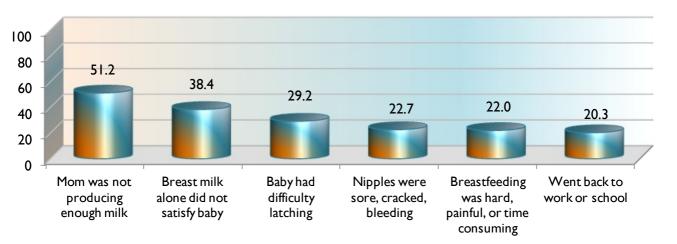
Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Breastfeeding continuation birth years 2009-2010



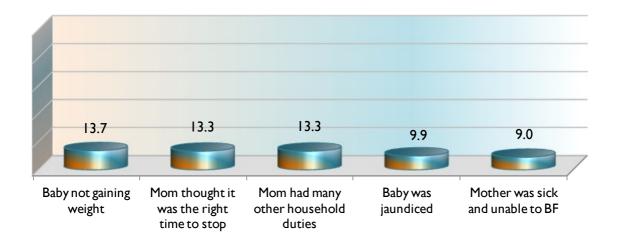
Breastfeeding Barriers

Among women who were not breastfeeding at the time of survey, percent who



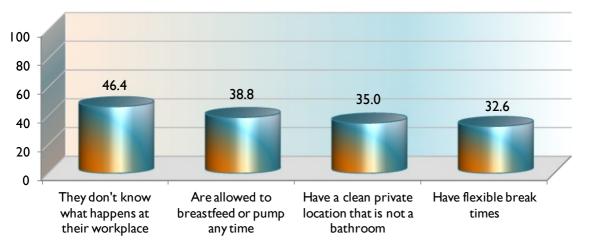
Breastfeeding Barriers

Continued



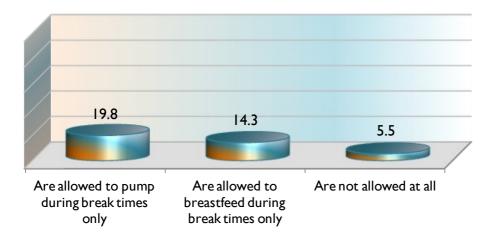
Page 86 Breastfeeding and pumping- workplace policies

Among women who worked in the past 2 years, percent who said the following about breastfeeding or pumping at their workplace:



Breastfeeding and pumping - workplace policies Page 87

Continued



Breastfeeding

- Eighty-eight percent (88%) of recently-delivered NM moms reported breastfeeding initiation, and 47% of all moms said they had not given their infant any other liquid or food at the time of survey.
- Breastfeeding initiation was most prevalent among women with private insurance (93%), and women with the highest income level relative to FPL (94%). Married women and women with higher education levels were more likely to

breastfeed compared to their counterparts. Among women who started breastfeeding, 69% breastfed for over two months. Only 63% of Hispanic mothers breastfed over two months compared to 75% of White or Native American women.



- Just 56% of unmarried women kept breastfeeding compared to 77% of married women.
- Breastfeeding continuation was positively associated with federal poverty levels and education level. Maternal age was also strongly associated with longer breastfeeding; only 52% of women age 20 or younger were still breastfeeding after two months, but this proportion increased with each age group with 81% of women 35 years and older still breastfeeding.

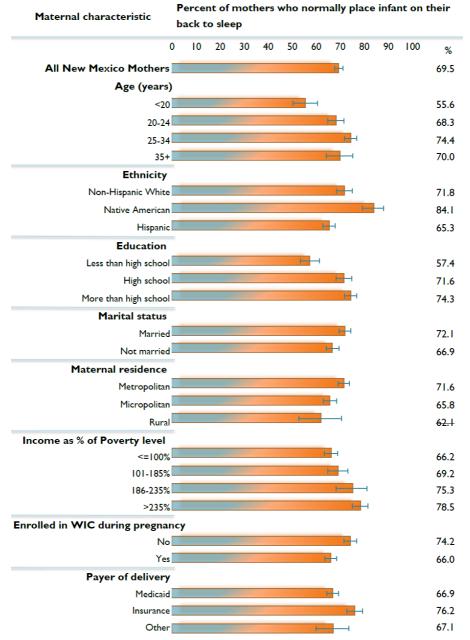
Breastfeeding

- Among women who were no longer breastfeeding after two months, the following reasons were given: 51% were not producing enough milk, 39% said breast milk alone did not satisfy their baby, and 29% said their baby had difficulty latching on.
- Twenty-three percent of moms no longer breastfeeding cited sore, cracked or bleeding nipples as the reason, and 20% said it was because they had to go back to work or school. Fewer than 15% said they curtailed breastfeeding because their baby was not gaining enough weight, women had too many household duties, or they felt it was the right time to stop (13%).
- Among women who had worked in the previous two years, 38% said they could pump or breastfeed any time at their workplace. Thirty-five percent (35%) said their workplace had a clean, private place to pump milk that was not a bathroom.
- Thirty-three percent (33%) also stated that they had flexible breaks for pumping or breastfeeding.
- Twenty percent said they were allowed to pump milk only during break times, and 14% said they were allowed to breastfeed only during break times.
- Almost 6% said they were not allowed to breastfeed or pump milk at their place of employment.





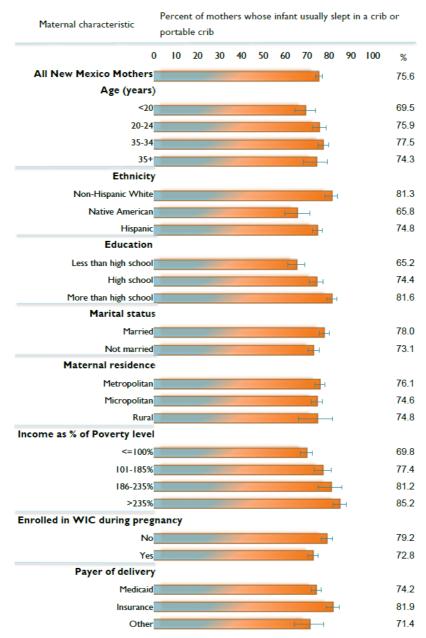
Supine sleep position birth years 2009-2010



A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2.757 population = 53.358

Crib use birth years 2009-2010

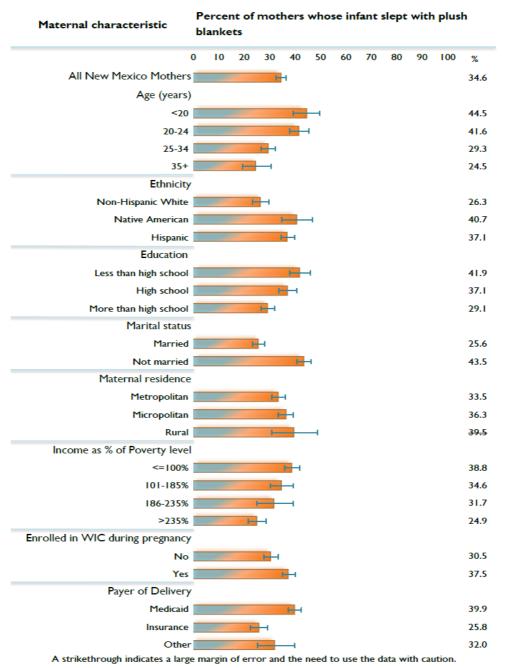


Page 92

Bumper pads birth years 2009-2010

Maternal characteristic	Perce	nt of	mot	hers	who	se in	fants	slept	with	bump	er pads
(0 10	20	30	4 0	50	60	70	80	90	100	%
All New Mexico Mothers				H-H							38.8
Age (years)											
<20			-	H							36.6
20-24											39.1
35-34											38.9
35+					-						41.2
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic White				1	ł						41.9
Native American		-									25.2
Hispanic											40.0
Education											
Less than high school			- F								36.7
High school			ł								38.2
More than high school											40.1
Marital status											
Married											38.9
Not married											38.7
Maternal residence											
Metropolitan	-										39.8
Micropolitan			F	H							36.7
Rural			-								39.4
Income as % of Poverty level											
<=100%	-		- F	H							36.6
101-185%			H								37.4
186-235%				-							45.7
>235%				-	-						44.0
Enrolled in WIC during pregnancy											
No											40.2
Yes											37.8
Payer of delivery											
Medicaid			1	-1							37.5
Insurance				-	H						41.9
Other	-		H		-						39.8
A strikethneugh indicates a la		nin of a		and the		d +	es the	data .	with a	aution.	

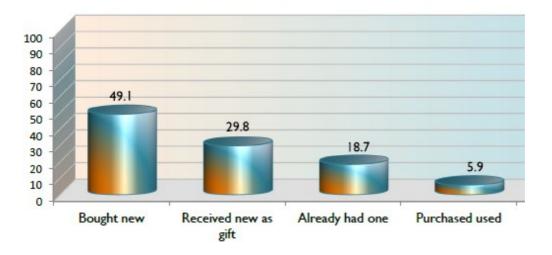
Plush or thick blankets birth years 2009-2010



Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Source of infant car seat

Percent of moms who said they obtained an infant car seat in the following way:



Options with less than 1% response are not represented in this chart, including "borrowed/rented a car seat from a loaner program" and "did not get a carseat".

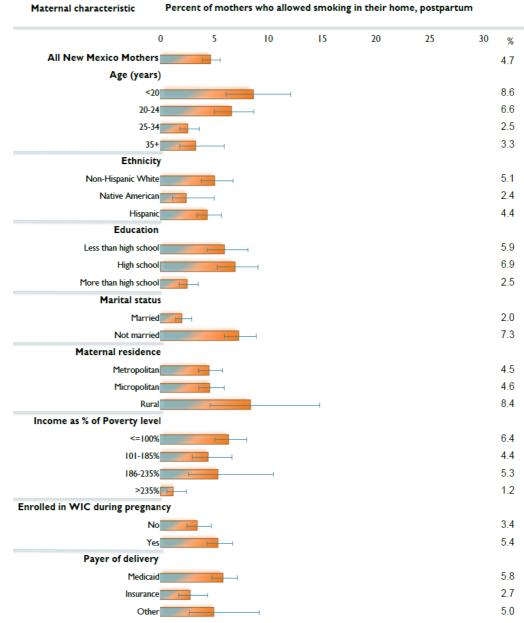
Source of infant car seat

Percent of moms who said they obtained an infant car seat in the following way:

5.5	2.2	2.1	
Borrowed from friend/family	Birth hospital gave me one	Community program gave me one	~

Options with less than 1% response are not represented in this chart, including "borrowed/rented a car seat from a loaner program" and "did not get a carseat".

Smoking allowed in home birth years 2009-2010



A strikethrough indicates a large margin of error and the need to use the data with caution.

Number of respondents = 2,757, population= 53,358.

Page 96

Infant Care

- Seventy-six percent (76%) of all NM moms said their baby usually sleeps in a crib, but 33% also said their infant usually sleeps with another person (indicators were not mutually exclusive).
- Other risky sleep environment factors included 35% of women with infants sleeping with plush or thick blankets, 14% with pillows, and 5% with stuffed toys.
- Close to 40% of NM mothers said their infant slept with bumper pads (normally marketed for use in cribs or cradles).
- On a positive note, 79% of new moms said their infant slept on a hard or firm mattress. Still, there was a disparity between very young moms (<20 years), 68% reporting a hard or firm mattress and older women, ranging from 79-83%.
- The same pattern was observed by educational level, income level and payer of delivery. Non-Hispanic white women were also more likely to use a firm/hard mattress for their infant compared to Hispanic or Native American women.



- Seventy percent (70%) of NM women place their infants in the supine position to sleep. Mothers receiving WIC were less likely than those without WIC to use the supine position (66% v. 74%).
- Supine position was also associated with income level: it ranged from 66% among women with 100% poverty up to almost 80% among women with incomes at 235% of FPL. Women with less than a high school education were the least likely to observe the back-to-sleep recommendation; only 57% did.
- Eighty-four percent of Native American women practiced back to sleep, but only 65% of Hispanic women did.
- Almost 5% of women giving birth 2009-2010 said smoking was allowed in their home.

⁸ Appendix/Technical notes

Sample numbers, response rates and population estimates for NM PRAMS by year of infant's birth

Year of infant's birth	Number sampled	Number responding	Percent responding (unweighted)	Population Estimate
2000	2210	1615	73.1	25821
2001	2265	1599	70.6	25835
2002	2243	1562	69.6	26237
2003	2049	1428	69.7	26219
2004	2194	1530	69.7	26868
2005	1524	1056	69.5	18210
2006	2396	1549	64.6	28346
2007	l 646	1037	62.9	28836
2008	2109	1292	61.3	28473
2009	2336	1420	60.8	27263
2010	2192	1334	60.9	26095

Data analysis software

This report was prepared by NM PRAMS with SAS-callable SUDAAN version 10.0 (Research Triangle Park, NC).



Page 98

Response rates

Unweighted response rates are presented in the table on page 98. To be called a respondent, a woman had to answer at least 75% of the survey. PRAMS strives for a weighted response rate of at least 65%. Weighted response rates generally differ from unweighted rates by less than one percentage point. Estimated population numbers above are provided as a denominator for estimating counts from percentages in the report.

Sample Stratification

For years 2001-2005, the sampling strategy was to select women equally based on residence from five Department of Health Public Health Regions, about 1/12 women per region. From 2006 to 2010 the sampling strata were based on race/ethnicity by Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White and Other race/ethnicity grouping.

Potential sources of bias

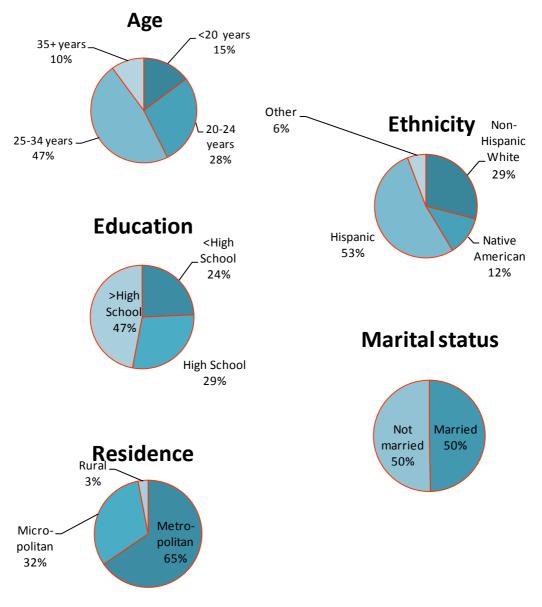
Bias may result from non-response, especially when response rates fall below 60% for that stratum or domain (a domain is a subgroup other than the sampling stratum). Other potential sources of bias include omitting observations with missing values, lack of control for important confounders, or analysis by domains. Item non-response, where data are missing from questions on the survey or birth certificate may lead to bias. Low response rates can limit the reliability of prevalence estimates and representativeness or comparisons among populations. Estimates were not reported for groups with fewer than 50. Criteria for strikethroughs were a confidence interval spanning more than 15 percentage points or a relative error (standard error divided by point estimate) equal or greater than 0.40.

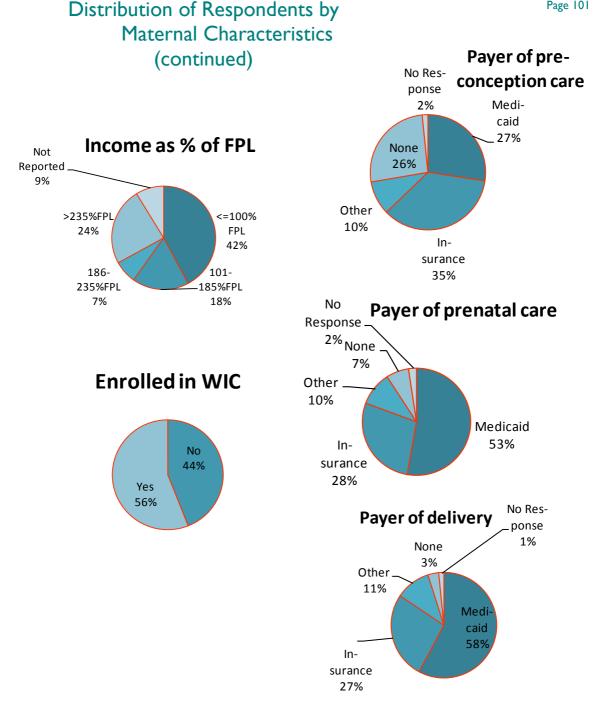
Population and sample

The NM PRAMS population refers to all New Mexico resident mothers giving live birth in NM. Exclusions: births to mothers who gave their infant up for adoption, if known, infants who were older than 180 days (six months) old when their birth was registered, and only one infant from multiple gestation births is included. Only mothers of twins and triplets are sampled; higher order multiple gestation births are excluded. Births are also excluded for records where a mother's last name is missing from the birth certificate.

Page 100

Distribution of Respondents by Maternal Characteristics





Variable definitions

Survey variable definitions. Unless otherwise stated, all variables below are derived from the PRAMS survey questionnaire.

Maternal Age– Data from the birth certificate. Mother's age at the time of the baby's birth.

Ethnicity– Data from the birth certificate. Categorized according to NM DOH reporting guidelines. Mothers who did not fall into the three largest categories were excluded (6%). http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/docs/StandardsRace Guidelines.pdf.

Education– Data from the birth certificate. Those with missing data were excluded (1%).

Marital Status– Data from the birth certificate. Marital status of the mother is reported at the time of the baby's birth.



Residence – Data from the birth certificate. Residence of the mother at the time of the baby's birth. County of residence is categorized according to the U.S. Census' metropolitan / micropolitan geographic designation. A map and description is provided in the front of the report on page 3.

Income – Household income and number of household members were converted to Percentage of the U.S. Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Level (FPL). See guidelines: http:// aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/. Those with missing data were excluded (10%). **WIC**– Mothers reported that they participated in WIC during pregnancy. Those with missing data were excluded (1%). For the table on WIC participation (p. 38) women who had WIC during pregnancy or postpartum were included.

Payer of preconception care – The respondent could choose up to seven options for source of insurance coverage before pregnancy. The variable in this report combined these options hierarchically into three categories: Medicaid, Private Insurance, or No payer. Those who did not fall into the three main categories were excluded (12%).

Payer of prenatal care – The respondent could choose up to seven options for her payer of prenatal care. This variable was created by categorizing the payers hierarchically as: Medicaid, Private insurance, Other payers or no coverage. Those with no coverage or no response (9%) were excluded.

Payer of delivery – This variable was coded in the same manner as payer of prenatal care. Four percent (4%) of respondents with no coverage or no response were excluded.

Alcohol use – Binge drinking is defined as having 4 or more alcoholic beverages in a 2-hour time span. Drinking during pregnancy means that the mother reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the last three months of pregnancy.

Breastfeeding – *Initiation:* the respondent reported that she breastfed or pumped milk for her infant at least once. *Continuation to at least 2 months:* the mother reported that she was still breastfeeding at the time of the survey. *Breastfeeding exclusively:* meant among moms who initiated breastfeeding, they had had not introduced any liquids or solids. Those who were no longer breastfeeding at the time of survey were asked the reasons that they stopped.

Cigarette smoking – Respondents who said they smoked at least 100 cigarettes in the past 2 years were asked how many cigarettes they smoke on an average day (before, during, and after pregnancy). If the mother said she smoked at least one cigarette or she did not know how many cigarettes she smoked, she was coded as a smoker.

Diabetes – Pre-existing and gestational. These conditions are self reported about what a health provider said, and may not indicate a valid medical diagnosis.

Page 104

Government assistance – The PRAMS survey queried mothers about applying for and receiving aid such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), welfare or public assistance, during the 12 months before the baby was born. 26% of women said they or a household member applied. Those applying and receiving help represented about 20% of the birth population.

Postpartum depressive symptoms – Three survey questions were used to measure symptoms of postpartum depression: 1. I felt down, depresses or sad; 2. I felt hopeless; 3. I felt slowed down; with the following response options: I=never, 2=rarely, 3=sometimes, 4=often, and 5=always. Women with a sum of 10 or higher for the three questions were classified as having depression. This definition was recommended by the CDC Division of Reproductive Health, and the coding was developed by Dr. Sherry Farr and Dr. Patty Dietz.

Pregnancy intention – The PRAMS survey asked mothers how they felt about being pregnant at the time of conception, with the following response options : 1) wanted to be pregnant sooner, 2) wanted to be pregnant later, 3) wanted to be pregnant then, or 4) did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future. Unintended pregnancy includes both mistimed (option 2) and unwanted (option 4) pregnancies.

Preconception multivitamin- Mothers were asked how frequently they took a multivitamin, a prenatal vitamin, or a folic acid vitamin during the month before they became pregnant. Those who did not take a vitamin were asked the reasons for not taking a vitamin.

Preconception weight problem – Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated from the mother's self-reported pre-pregnancy weight and height and calculated by dividing weight (kg) divided by height squared (m2). Overweight/obese is defined as a BMI of 25.0 or more for mothers 20 years of age and older. For children under 20 years of age, gender- and age-specific charts (BMI-for-age) define underweight as BMI-for-age at or below the fifth percentile; normal as 5th to below 85th percentile; at risk for overweight as 85th to below 95th percentile; and overweight as 95th percentile or more. BMI cutoffs are available from www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/bmi/bmi-adult.htm.

Prenatal care– adequate or inadequate prenatal care utilization (APNCU). Definitions are taken from the Kotelchuck (also called Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index). A concise reference can be found at http://www.mchlibrary.info/databases/HSNRCPDFs/

The PRAMS questionnaire

Changes between survey phases

This section highlights survey changes between Phase 4 (birth years 2000-2003), Phase 5 (birth years 2004-2008), and Phase 6 (birth years 2009-2010). These changes may account for slight differences in multiyear comparisons.

-Contraception at conception and postpartum:

"Norplant" and "shots [Depo-Provera]" were removed as examples for Phase 5 and "cervical ring" was added to the list of examples. Phase 4 (2000) added the filter question, "When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you tying to become pregnant?" (Yes/No). Women responding "yes" were instructed to skip the question about whether they used contraception at conception.

-Diabetes: Prior to 2004 pre-existing and gestational diabetes were not distinguished from one another. From 2004 on, one question asks about pre-existing high blood sugar or diabetes and another asks about gestational diabetes during pregnancy. -Insurance: The questions were modified for phase 6 to differentiate between private insurance through employment and plans purchased outside of work. It also separated Indian Health Service and military health care options from Medicaid.

-Multivitamin use:

This question was revised for Phase 5: "In the month before" was replaced with "During the month before" and the term "prenatal vitamin" was added. Starting in 2009, 'folic acid vitamin' was added to 'prenatal' and 'multivitamin'. Reasons for not taking prenatal or multivitamins before pregnancy were added in 2009.

-**Postpartum depression** questions were added in 2004. They changed between 2008 and 2009, so the estimates are not comparable for the two periods.

-Smoking before and during pregnancy:

In 2004, the number of cigarettes options were made categorical, and the write-in option was removed.

The phase 6 survey is found at the end of this appendix.

References

I. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website: http://www.cdc.gov/ prams. For January 2000 through December 2003 births, NM used the Phase 4 questionnaire developed by the CDC. State-developed questions were included at the end of the survey. For January 2004-2008 births, NM implemented the Phase 5 questionnaire, and starting with 2009 births Phase 6 was initiated. Each questionnaire consisted of two parts: a core portion that was the same for all states, several standard questions available to all states for selection, and a state-specific portion that was tailored to NM State needs. Topics in the core questions covered barriers to and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress and early infant development and health status. The CDC provided standard Spanish translations, and both the English and Spanish questionnaires were adapted for telephone interviews.



NM PRAMS survey, Phase Six: Birth years 2009-2011 The actual survey is formatted differently from this document, in which the response options are condensed. Skip patterns refer to page numbers in the original format, not to page numbers in this appendix. A phone survey as worded differently and there is also a Spanish language version.

First, we would like to ask a few questions about you and the time before you became pregnant with your new baby.

1. At any time during the 12 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did you do any of the following things? For each item circle I? (yes) if you did it or circle N(no) if you did not. (a) I was the did it or circle N(no) if you did not. (a) I was the different of the sequency taking prescription medicines other than birth control NX' (d) I visited a health care worker to get checked or treated for high blood pressure NX; (f) I visited a health care worker to get checked or treated for high blood pressure NX; (f) I visited a health care worker to get checked or treated for high blood pressure NX; (f) I visited a health care worker to get checked or treated for high blood contracted for depression or anxiety NX; (g) I talked to a health care worker about my family medicial history NY; (h) I had my teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygients NY

During the month you got pregnant with your new baby, were you covered by any of these health insurance plans? Check all that apply.

__Health insurance from your job or the job of your husband, partner, or parents ;___health insurance that you or someone else paid for (but not from a job);____Medicaid or Salhal;___TRICARE or other military health care;____Indian Health Service (IHS);_____ Indigent Health Care;__Other Please tell us;____ I did not have any health insurance before I got pregnant.

3. During the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin prenatal vitamin or a folic acid vitamin?

__ I didn't take a multivitamin at all; __1 to 3 times a week; __4 to 6 times a week; __Every day of the week

4. What were the reasons for not taking multivitamins, prenatal vitamins, or folic acid vitamins during the month before you got pregnant with your new baby? Check all that apply;

_I wasn't planning to get pregnant; _I didn't think I needed to take vitamins; _The vitamins were too expensive; _the vitamins gave side effects (such as constipation); _ Other; Please explain

 Just before you got pregnant, how much did you weigh? __Pounds OR__ Kilos

How tall are you without shoes? ____Feet and ____inches OR ____centimeters

What is your date of birth? Month ___ Day ___ Year ___

 Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?
 No: Go to Question 10 / Yes

 Did the baby born just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2.5 kilos) or less at birth? No/Yes

11. Was the baby just before your new one born more than 3 weeks before his or her due date? No/Yes

12. Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Check one answer.

_I wanted to be pregnant sooner; _I wanted to be pregnant later; _I wanted to be pregnant then ; _I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future

 When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to become pregnant? No/Yes: Go to Page 2, Question 14. 14. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner doing anything to keep from getting pregnant?

No / Yes: Go to Question 15

15. What were your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? Check all that apply.

I didn't mind if I got pregnant; I thought I could not get pregnant at that time; I had side effects from the birth control method I was using. I had problems getting birth control when I needed it; I thought my partner or I was sterile (could not get pregnant at all; My husband or partner did not want to use anything; Other - Please tell us: ____

The next questions are about the prenatal care you received during your most recent pregnancy. Prenatal care includes visits to a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker before your baby was born to get checkups and advise about pregnancy.

 How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were sure you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.)
 (1) Months OR (2) Weeks (3) I don't remember

 How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care? (Do not count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC, [the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children])

(1) ____Months OR ____Weeks (3) I didn't go for prenatal care

18. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?

No / Yes: Go to Question 20 / I didn't want prenatal care

 Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care as early as you wanted? Check all that apply;

(a.) I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one (b.) I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits (c.) I had no transportation to get to the clinic or doctor's office I alidn't have that I was pregnant (d.) The doctor or my health plan would not start care earlier (e.) I had too many other things going on (f.) I couldn't take time off from work or school (g.) I did not have my Medicaid or Salud! card (h.) I had no one to take care of my children (i.) I didn't know that I was pregnant (j.) I didn't want prentatl care

If you did not go for prenatal care, go to Question 23.

20. Where did you go most of the time for your prenatal visits? Don't include visits for WIC. Check one answer

__Hospital clinic; __Health department clinic; __Private doctor's office or HMO clinic; __Indian Health Service (IHS)clinic or hospital; __Community clinic; __Other - Please tell us:

21. Did any of these health insurance plans help you pay for your prenatal care? Check all that apply.

__Health insurance from your job or the job of your huzband partner or parents; __Health insurance that you or someone else paid for but not from a job; __Medicaid or Saludi; __TRICARE or other military health care; __Indian Health Service (IHS) with or without Medicaid; __State Coverage Insurance (SCI); __Premium Assistance for Maternity (PAM); __Other source Please tell us:

^{22.} During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? Please count only discussions, not literature or videos. For each item, circle Y (Yes) if someone talked with you about it or circle N (No) if no one talked with you about it. (a)How smoking during pregnancy could affect my baby NY₂(c)Breast feeding my baby NY₂(c)How drinking a seat belt during pregnancy NZ₁(e)Medicines that are safe to take during during head normal seater that are safe to take during during head normal seater that are safe to take during during head normal seater that are safe to take during during head normal seater to take during during head normal sea

Page 108

my pregnancy NT; (f)How using illegal drugs could affect your baby NT; (g) Doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in my family NT; (h)The signs and symptoms of preterm labor (labor more than 3 weeks before the baby is due) NT; (i)What to do if my labor starts early NT; (j)Getting tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)NT; (k)What do if I feel depressed during pregnancy or after my baby is born NT; (i)Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners NT;

23. At any time during your most recent pregnancy or delivery, did you have a test for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)? __No / _Yes/_ I don't know

24. During your pregnancy, were you on WIC (the special supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children)? No /Yes

25. During your most recent pregnancy, were you told by doctor, nurse, or other health care worker that you had gestational diabetes (diabetes that started during this pregnancy)? N/Y

 Did you have any of these problems during your pregnancy? For each item, circle Y (Yes) if you had the problem or circle N (No) if you did not;

(a) Vaginal bleeding NT; (b)Kidney or bladder (urinary tract) infaction NT; (c)Severe nause, vomiting, or dehydration NT; (d) Cervix had to be sewn shut (cerlage for incompetent cervix)NT; (e)High blood pressure, hypertension (including pregnancyinduced hypertension (PIH) preeclampsia or toxemia)NT; (f) Problems with the placenta (such as abruptio placentae, placenta previa) NT; (g)Labor pains more than 3 weeks before my baby was due (preterm or early labor)NT(i) Mater broke more than 3 weeks before your baby was due (premature rupture of membranes, PROAM) NT; (i)I had to have a blood transfusion NT; (j)I was hurt in a car accident NT

The next questions are about smoking cigarettes around the time of pregnancy (before, during, and after).

27. Have you smoked any cigarettes in the past 2 years? No: Go to Question 31 / Yes

28. In the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.)

<u>4</u>1 Cigarettes or more; 21 to 40 cigarettes; 11 to 20 cigarettes; 6 to 10 cigarettes; 1 to 5 cigarettes; Less than 1 cigarette a day ; I didn't smoke then

29. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?

__41 Cigarettes or more; __21 to 40 cigarettes; __11 to 20 cigarettes; __6 to 10 cigarettes; __1 to 5 cigarettes; __Less than 1 cigarette a day; __1 didn't smoke then

30. How many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes do you smoke on an average day now?

_41 Cigarettes or more; _21 to 40 cigarettes; _11 to 20 cigarettes; _6 to 10 cigarettes; _1 to 5 cigarettes; _Less than 1 cigarette a day; _1 don't smoke now

31. Which of the following statements best describes the rules about smoking *inside* your home *now*? <u>Check one answer</u>

No one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside my home; Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times; Smoking

is permitted anywhere inside my home

The next questions are about drinking alcohol around the time of pregnancy (before, during, and after).

32. Have you had any alcoholic drinks in the past 2 years? (A drink is 1 glass of wine, wine cooler, can or bottle of beer, shot of liquor, or mixed drink.) No Go to Ouestion 32 / Yes 33a.During the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

__I didn't drink then; __Less than 1 drink a week; __1 to 3 drinks a week; __4 to 6 drinks a week; __7 to 13 drinks a week; __14 drinks or more a week; __I don't know

33b.During the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many times did you drink 5 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting? A sitting is a two hour time span;

_____6 or more times; ____4 to 5 times; ___2 to 3 times; ___1 time; ___I didn't have 4 drinks or more in one sitting

34a. During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? ______I didn't drink then; _____ Less than 1 drink a week; ______ 1 to 3 drinks a week; ______ 4 to 6 drinks a week; ______ 7 to 13 drinks a week; ______ 14 drinks or more a week; _____ I don't know

34b.During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many times did you drink 5 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting?

__6 or more times; __4 to 5 times; __2 to 3 times; __1 time; __1 didn't have 4 drinks or more in 1 sitting

Pregnancy can be a difficult time for some women. The next questions are about things that may have happened before and during your most recent pregnancy

35. This question is about things that may have happened during the 12 months before your new baby was born. For each item, circle Y (Yes) if it happened to you or circle N (No) if it did not. (It may help to use the calendar.)

(a) A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital N17;(b)I got separated or divorced from your husband or partner N7;(c)I moved to a new address N17;(d)I was homeless N17;(e)My husband or partner lost his job N7;(f)I lost my job even though I wanted to go on working N17;(g)I argued with my husband or partner more than usual N17;(h)My husband or partner said he did not want me to be pregnant N17;(i)I had a lot of bills I could not pay N17;(j)I was in a physical fight N17;(k)My husband or partner or I went to jail N17;(I)Someone very close to me had a bad problem with drinking or drugs N17;(m)Someone very close to me died N17

36. During the 12 months before you got pregnant, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way? No / Yas:

37. During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way? No / Yes

38. When was your baby due? Month Day Year

 When did you go into the hospital to have your baby?
 (1) Month Day Year (2) I did not have my baby in a hospital

When was your baby born? Month ___ Day ___ Year ___

41. How was your new baby delivered? Vaginally Go to Question 43/C-section

42. What was the reason that your new baby was born by cesarean delivery (c-section)?

I had a previous cesarean delivery (c-section); My baby was in the wrong position; I was past my due date; My health care provider worried that my baby was too big; I had a medical condition that make labor dangerous for me; my health care provider tried to induce my labor but it didn't work(g); Labor was taking too long; The fetal monitor showed that my baby was having problems during labor; J wanted to schedule my delivery; I didn't want to have my baby vaginally; other please tell us _____ 43. When were you discharged from the hospital after your baby was born? (It may help to use the calendar.)

(1) Month Day Year (2) I did not have my baby in a hospital

44. Did any of these health insurance plans help you pay for the delivery of your new baby? Check all that apply.

Health insurance from your job or the job of your husband, partner, or parents; Health insurance that you or someone else paid for (not from a job); __Medicaid or Salud!; __ TRICARE or other military health care; _Indian Health Service (IHS); _State Coverage Insurance (SCI); Premium Assistance for Maternity (PAM); Other source(s) Please tell us:

The next questions are about the time since your new baby was born.

45. After your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit?

__No__Yes __I don't know

46. After your baby was born, how long did he or she stay in the hospital?

Less than 24 hours (Less than 1 day); ___24-48 hours (1-2 days); __3 to 5 days; ___6 to 14 days; ___More than 14 days; ___My baby was not born in a hospital; ___My baby is still in the hospital. Go to Question 49

47. Is your baby alive now? No: Go to Question 57 / Yes:

48. Is your baby living with you now? No: Go to Question 57 / Yes

49. Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby after delivery, even for a short period of time? No: Go to Question 53b / Yes

50. Are you currently breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your new baby? No / Yes: Go to Question 53a

51. How many weeks or months did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your baby?

 Weeks or _Months ____Less than 1 week

52. What were you reasons for stopping breastfeeding? Check all that apply

My baby had difficulty latching or nursing; Breast milk alone did not satisfy my baby; __I thought my baby was not gaining enough weight; __My nipples were sore, cracked, or bleeding; was too hard, painful, or too time consuming; _ I thought I was not producing enough milk; I had too many other household duties; I felt it was the right time to stop breastfeeding; I got sick and was not able to breastfeed; _ I went back to work or school; My baby was jaundiced (yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes); __ Other; Please tell us:

53a. How old was your new baby first time he or she drank liquids other than breast milk (such as formula, water, juice, tea, or cow's milk)?

Weeks or ____ Months; My baby was less than 1 week old; My baby has not had any liquids other than breast milk.

53b.How old was your new baby the first time he or she ate food (such as baby cereal, baby food, or any other food)? Weeks or Months; My baby was less than 1 week old; My baby has not eaten any foods.

If your baby is still in the hospital go to Question 57.

54. In which on position do you most often lay your baby down to sleep now? Check one answer

On his or her side; On his or her back; On his or her stomach

55. Listed below are some things that describe how your new baby usually sleeps. For each item, circle T (True) if it usually applies or your baby or F (False) if it doesn't apply to your baby (a) My new baby sleeps in a crib or portable crib T/F;(b) My new baby sleeps on a firm or hard mattress T/F; (c) My baby sleeps with pillows T/F(d) My new baby sleeps with bumper pads T/F(e) My new baby sleeps with plush blankets T/F (f) My new baby sleeps with stuffed toys T/F (g) My new baby sleeps with another person T/F

56. Was your new baby seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker for a one week check-up after he or she was born? ___No ___Yes

57. Are you or your husband or partner doing anything now to keep from getting pregnant? (Some things people do to keep from getting pregnant include not having sex at certain times [natural family planning or rhythm] or withdrawal, and using birth control methods such as the pill, condoms, vaginal ring, IUD, having their tubs tied, or their partner having a vasectomy.) No Yes, Go to Question 59

58. What are your reasons or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant now? Check all that apply.

I am not having sex; I want to get pregnant; I don't want to use birth control; My husband or partner doesn't want to use anything; I don't think I can get pregnant(sterile); I can't pay for birth control; I am pregnant now; Other; Please explain:

59. Below is a list of feelings and experiences that women sometime have after childbirth. Read each item to determine how well it describes your feeling and experiences. Then, write on the line the number of the choice that best describes how often you have felt or experienced things this way since your new baby was born. Use the scale when answering:

1	2		5	
5 Never Always	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	

I felt down, depressed, or sad...... a.

b. I felt hopeless.....

c. I felt slowed down.....

The next questions are on a variety of topics.

If you did not go for prenatal care, go to Question 61.

60. There are many feelings and experiences women may have with prenatal care. Please select the statement or statements that most closely describe your feelings or experiences with prenatal care during your most recent pregnancy. Check all that apply.

I was happy with the prenatal care I got; _ I felt disrespected by clinic or hospital staff during prenatal care; _ I did not have prenatal insurance coverage and I did not qualify for Medicaid; I wanted prenatal care earlier, but I was waiting for my Medicaid eligibility; I received some or all of my prenatal care outside of the United States; My husband/partner or boyfriend did not want me to get prenatal care.

61. During your most recent pregnancy, did any of the following medical problems cause you to go to the hospital or emergency room? For each item, circle Y (yes) if it caused you to go to the hospital or emergency room or circle N (no) if it did not. It may help to look at a calendar when you answer this question. (a) Preterm or early labor N/Y; (b)Severe nausea or dehydration N/Y(c) Kidney or bladder infection N/Y (d) High blood pressure N/Y;(e)Vaginal bleeding N/Y;(f) Premature rupture of membranes N/Y;(g) Other; Please tell us:

62. This question is about the care of your teeth during your most recent pregnancy. For each item, circle Y (yes) if it is true or circle N (no) if it is not true.

(a) I had a dental problem while I was pregnant N/Y; (b) I went to a dentist or dental clinic while I was pregnant N/Y;(c) A dental or

4

Page 110

other healthcare worker talked with me about how to care for my teeth and gums $N'T_i(d)$ I could not find a provider or clinic that would take Medicaid patients $N'T_i(e)$ I could not find a provider or clinic that would take pregnant patients $N'T_i(f)$ I could not afford to go to the dentist $N'T_i(g)$ I had no way to get to the dentist $N'T_i$;

63. During your most recent pregnancy, did you participate in any of these services? For each one, circle Y (yes) if you did participate or circle N (no) if you did not. (a)Home visiting services by a nurse, social worker, or other health care worker NY;(b)Families First NY;(c)A class or support group to stop smoking cigarettes NY;(d)Healthy start NY

If your baby is not alive or is not living with you go to Question 70.

 How did you get your new baby's infant car seat(s)? Check all that apply;

__I bought a car seat new; __I received it new for this baby as a gift; __I had one from another one of my babies; __I bought a car seat used; __I borrowed or rented a car seat from a loaner program; __The hospital where my new baby was born gave me a car seat; __A community program gave me a car seat; __I did not ever get a car seat for my new baby; __Other; Please tell us

65. Have you worked outside the home in the past two years? *No/Yes*

66. New Mexico state law requires that all employers provide a clean, private location for mothers to breastfeed or pump milk for their infants. What happens when a mother wants to breastfeed or pump milk for her baby at your current or most recent workplace? Check all that apply: __She can breastfeed nor pump breast milk any time; __She can breastfeed her baby during break times only;

__She can pump breast milk during break times only; __She has flexible break times to breastfeed or pump milk; __She has a clean, private place that is not a bathroom, where she can breastfeed or pump milk; __She is not allowed to breastfeed or pump milk at work; __I don't know

67. Since you delivered your new baby, would you have the kinds of help listed below if you needed them? For each one, circle Y (Yes) if you would have it or circle N (No) (a) Someone to loan me \$50 NY (b) Someone to help me if I were sick and needed to be in bed N/Y; (c) Someone to talk with about my problems NY; (d) Someone to take care of my baby NY; (e) Someone to help me if I were tired and feeling frustrated with my new baby NY

 Since your new baby was born, have you or your baby received any home visiting services by a nurse, social worker, or other health care worker?

N/Y

69. Since your new baby was born, have you participated in any of these services? For each one circle Y (Yes) if you have participated or circle N (No) if you have not. (a)Breastfeeding class or peer counseling NY;(b)WIC for you and your baby NY;(c)Families First NY;(d)A class or support group to stop smoking cigarettes NY; (e)Healthy Start NY

70. Since your new baby was born, have you seen a doctor, nurse, or midwife for yourself for any of these reasons? For each one, circle N (Yes) if you did not:
(a) I got help for depression or "baby blues" NY; (b)I received a birth control method N/T; (c)I received a referral for a health problem NY

 During the past 12 months, which one of the following statements best describes the food eaten by you and your family? Check one answer;

__Enough food to eat; __Sometimes not enough food to eat; __ Often not enough food to eat. The last questions are about the time during the 12 months before your new baby was born.

72. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, did you or any member of your household apply for government payments such as welfare, TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), or other public assistance? No Go to Question 74/Yes

73. Did any of these happen to you when you applied for government assistance? Check all that apply; <u>I</u>received assistance; <u>I</u> was told I made too much money to get assistance; <u>I</u> was told I shouldn't apply because I might need my benefits later; <u>I</u> was told I couldn't get assistance because I am from another country

74. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, what was your yearly total household income before taxes? Include your income, your husband's or partner's income, and any other income you may have received. (All information will be kept private and will not affect any services you are now getting.)

- ____ Less than \$10, 000
- \$10,000 to \$14,999
- \$15,000 to \$19,999
- \$20,000 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$64,999
- _____\$65,000 to \$74.999
- ______\$75,000 to \$74,9

75. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, how many people including yourself, depended on this income? People

76. What is today's date? <u>Month</u> /<u>20</u> <u>Year</u>