Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

PRAMS

PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

New Hampshire

2013 - 2015 Data Book

Stratified by Birth Weight

July 2018 (v.1.0)

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Disclaimer:

The findings and observations in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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2013-2015 Data Book Stratified by Birth Weight

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Data can also be requested from this website.

For more information on the national PRAMS project see:
http://www.cdc.gov/PRAMS/index.htm

Executive Summary

Since 2013, New Hampshire's Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) has been collecting statewide data from resident women who have a live birth, within two to six months after giving birth. Topics include maternal behaviors, attitudes and experiences just prior to the pregnancy, during pregnancy, and shortly after delivering their baby. This data book compares the answers of women who have a low birth weight baby with those who have a normal (or higher) birth weight baby for births occurring 2013-2015.

It is important to note that these comparisons may show differences between groups that could change (weaken, strengthen, disappear or reverse) if other factors were considered at the same time. The purpose of this report is to make the data available in a way that encourages further exploration of these relationships. Interested researchers may request de-identified data using the forms linked on the NH PRAMS website.

Smoking tobacco during pregnancy is well-known to have detrimental impacts on birth outcomes including birth weight. Among NH births, smoking was more frequent in the low birth weight group, in all perinatal time periods: two years before the pregnancy, three months before the pregnancy, in the last trimester, and at the time of the survey (postpartum).

A larger percentage of women who had a low birth weight baby were in the lower income group and in the lowest education group, than women with a normal birth weight baby. Socioeconomic status is strongly related to health outcomes through a variety of factors such as access to health services, physical environment and complex differences in the social and economic structures of our society. These factors, often referred to as the social determinants of health, are a source of health inequities.

Differences in breastfeeding were also noted, with fewer women in the low birth weight group breastfeeding more than eight weeks, and also fewer breastfeeding at the time of survey (2-6 months postpartum). The most frequently cited reason among all women for breastfeeding discontinuation was not producing enough milk.

Around half of the women with a low birth weight baby reported having had a postpartum home visitor. Postpartum depression was reported by nearly one in five women with a low birth weight baby, compared to approximately one in ten women with a normal birth weight baby.

More summary information can be found in the Summary Highlights section, and the data tables at the end of this report contain detailed information.

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New Hampshire PRAMS
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
2013-2015 Data Book Stratified by Birth Weight

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a quick reference to basic findings that researchers and practitioners may find useful when deciding whether to further investigate any of these indicators related to pregnancy.

INTRODUCTION

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a surveillance project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducted through cooperative agreements with state health departments. PRAMS collects state-specific, population-based data on maternal attitudes and experiences shortly before, during, and shortly after pregnancy. The goal of the PRAMS project is to improve the health of mothers and infants by reducing adverse outcomes such as low birth weight, infant morbidity and mortality, and maternal morbidity.

Initiated in 1987 as part of the CDC's initiative to reduce infant mortality and low birth weight, in the period 2013-2015 PRAMS was active in 40 states plus New York City, representing 78% of all US live births. Because all participating states follow a standard protocol and ask identical Core Questions, results can be compared across states as well as aggregated into a national snapshot of maternal and infant health.

Findings from PRAMS are used to enhance understanding of maternal behaviors and their relationship with adverse pregnancy outcomes. PRAMS data are also used to plan and evaluate health programs and to inform policymakers and the general public. NH PRAMS collects data on several factors pertaining to Title V Maternal and Child Health priorities, including access to health care, substance use or misuse, and safe sleep practices.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling and Data Collection

PRAMS-eligible women are all New Hampshire residents who have a live birth. Approximately one in 12 New Hampshire-resident women are randomly sampled between two and six months after giving birth. New Hampshire includes out-of-state births to New Hampshire residents in the sampling plan due to the high proportion of births occurring out-of-state (8.4% in 2013; 9.2% in 2014; 9.0% in 2015) and their potentially higher risk profile: women may go out of state in order to utilize a higher level of care when this is closer to their home than higher level care in New Hampshire.

The annual PRAMS samples of women who have had a recent live birth are drawn from the State's birth certificate file. New Hampshire PRAMS samples approximately 1,000 women per year. Each month, a random

sample is drawn of approximately 85 women who had a live birth; the sample is stratified by birth weight, with women having a low birth weight baby (less than 5.5 pounds) sampled at a higher rate to ensure adequate data are available from this smaller, but higher risk population. In this report, very low and low birth weights are grouped together (LBW), and the normal and high birth weights comprise the second, comparison group (NBW), with 5.5 pounds as the demarcation between the two groups.

Data collection procedures and instruments are standardized to allow comparisons between states as well as multi-state analyses. All states administer a group of Core Questions, and states select their own Standard Questions according to their needs and priorities. States may also write their own state-specific questions; New Hampshire-specific questions in the Phase 7 survey (2013-2015) covered arsenic in well water, use of text messaging, and use of social media for information on pregnancy issues.

After a sample is drawn, a series of mailings is implemented over the next six weeks. The PRAMS questionnaire contains items asking about the early postpartum period; thus, the mailings are timed to ensure that all women will be able to respond for this timeframe. The first mailing is a letter to introduce PRAMS to the mother and to inform her that a questionnaire will follow. Five days later, a questionnaire packet is mailed. This packet contains the 75-item survey booklet plus an informed consent document, calendar, resource list, and a coupon for a birth certificate as a reward for completion of the survey. Ten days after the initial packet is mailed, a tickler serving as a thank you and reminder note is sent. Mothers who did not return their questionnaire in the next two weeks are sent a second questionnaire packet. All remaining non-respondents are mailed a third questionnaire packet two weeks after the second.

After the mailings, a series of telephone calls are made to all women who did not return a mailed survey; over the next four weeks up to 15 attempts are made to contact each woman. Telephone calls are made at various times of the day and on different days of the week. Call-back interviews are arranged as needed to accommodate the mother's schedule. The full data collection cycle from the mailing of the pre-letter to the end of telephone follow-up is 85 days.

Survey Results and Data Analysis

The CDC recommends that states obtain a response rate of at least 60% for analysis of PRAMS data. New Hampshire's weighted response rates were 67% in 2013, 64.0% in 2014, and 62% in 2015, representing a three-year total of 36,340 resident births; of these, the weighted frequency estimate for low birth weights was 2,065 and for normal birth weights 34,275.

Data collected through PRAMS are linked to birth certificate data, which allows the survey data to be weighted to reflect the total birth population and not just the survey respondents. Sampling, non-response and non-coverage weights are applied to the data in order to make the results generalizable to the State's entire population of women delivering live born infants during each study period (one calendar year). Population estimates are obtained by using the analysis weights and survey design variables. Analysis was done using SAS survey analysis procedures for complex survey design (version 9.4).

Interpretation of text and tables

A combined three-year percentage estimate is reported for each indicator in the PRAMS survey. In addition, annual percentage estimates are provided for indicators for which the annual confidence intervals showed a significant difference by year, within either the low birth weight (LBW) group or the normal/high birth weight (NBW) group.

Because of the survey design, a margin of error is computed, which is the 95% confidence interval (CI). A 95% CI indicates 95% certainty that the true (unknown) population value is included within this range.

Data are suppressed and represented with an asterisk (*) when the sampled number of 'Yes' responses was less than ten, or when the relative standard error of the estimate is large (>= 30% of the estimate), which indicates that the estimate has high variability and is unreliable.

LIMITATIONS

The PRAMS survey is subject to limitations. Non-response bias may be present if the sampled women who did not participate were systematically different from those who did and if the weighting process did not fully account for this. PRAMS data are self-reported and may be subject to social desirability bias or inaccuracies, leading to reporting bias. The questionnaire is administered two to six months after the birth occurs, so recall bias should be limited but cannot be excluded. Mode bias also is possible if mothers answer differently depending on whether they completed the mail survey or the telephone survey. The survey is available only in English, so mothers with limited English proficiency may not be able to participate.

This data book presents findings stratified by birth weight (LBW, defined as low or very low vs. NBW, defined as normal or high). The findings show simple associations between various indicators and the birth weight outcomes, and are not intended to imply causal relationships. Causation cannot be considered without examining the effects of possible confounders such as plurality, preterm birth, small for gestational age, previous births (if any), maternal age, education, socioeconomic status, and the content and/or frequency of prenatal care, to name a few. Causation and the role of confounders are beyond the intended scope of this data book.

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Summary Highlights

These bullet points provide an overview of the findings on various indicators. **They are not an exhaustive summary of all findings**; rather, they focus on some indicators that show a significant difference between the LBW group and the NBW group. These differences may not be valid upon adjustment for confounders. They also may not have clinical significance.

The reader should **r**efer to the data tables in the body of the report for more complete information; data points that are not featured in this summary section may still be of interest.

NB: Each bullet point cites the question to which it refers; e.g., [Q1] = summary finding from Question 1.

Pre-pregnancy

- There were no significant differences in the **BMI** groupings or **age** groupings of the women who had a low birth weight baby compared with those who had a normal birth weight baby. [Q2, Q3]
- Having had a **previous live birth** was proportionately more common among women who had a normal birth weight baby (54.8%) than among those who had a low birth weight baby (47.8%). [Q4]
- Conversely, having had a **previous low birth weight** baby was proportionately more common among women giving birth to a low birth weight baby (26.1%) than among women who had a normal birth weight baby (8.7%). [Q5]
- Likewise, having had a **previous preterm birth** was proportionately more common among women who had a low birth weight baby (23.6%) than among those who had a normal birth weight baby (12.1%). [Q6]
- **Health-related behaviors**: Women who had a low birth weight baby, compared with those who had a normal birth weight baby, reported less dieting and exercise before pregnancy, and more instances of getting checked for diabetes, high blood pressure or depression. [Q7]
- Women who had a low birth weight baby reported less **insurance coverage from work**, and more **Medicaid** coverage (59.5%, 17.5%), than women who had a normal birth weight baby (66.1%, 11.5%). [Q8]
- Women who had a low birth weight baby reported proportionately more diagnoses of **high blood pressure** and **depression** (8.5%, 21.9%) than women who had a normal birth weight baby (3.1%, 15.8%). [Q11]
- There were no differences in **pregnancy intendedness** between the two groups [Q12], nor in whether or not they were trying to conceive. [Q14]

During Pregnancy

- Among women who had a low birth weight baby, proportionately fewer had a **Kotelchuck score** (adequacy of prenatal care utilization, based on initiation of care and the number of visits) of 'Adequate' (19.3%) and more had a Kotelchuck score of 'Adequate plus' (68.7%) than the women who had a normal birth weight baby (47.5% Adequate; 38.7% Adequate plus). [after Q18]
- Women who had a low birth weight baby reported getting **prenatal care as early as they wanted** less often (83.3%) than women who had a normal birth weight baby (88.6%). [Q19]

- The most frequently cited **reason for not getting early prenatal care** was not knowing that she was pregnant, reported by 53.1% of women who had a low birth weight baby, and by 38.6% of women with a normal birth weight baby. [Q20]
- Among women who had a low birth weight baby, 58.4% reported that their prenatal care was paid by **health insurance from work**, and 38.6% by **Medicaid**; for women who had a normal birth weight baby, these figures were 65.5% from work and 30.7% from Medicaid. [Q21]
- Between the two birth weight groups, there were several significant differences reported in the content of **information received during prenatal care visits**, such as information about the effects of smoking on the baby, or information on breastfeeding. [Q22]
- 20.9% of women with a low birth weight baby took **childbirth classes**, compared to 25.6% of women with a normal birth weight baby. [Q28]
- A significantly larger percentage of women in the LBW group were **enrolled in WIC** during pregnancy, than women in the NBW group (34.9% vs. 27.2%). [Q31]
- **Gestational diabetes** was reported by a larger percentage of women in the LBW group than in the NBW group (11.0% vs. 7.7%). [Q31]
- **Smoking in the two years before pregnancy** was reported by 40.5% of women who had a low birth weight baby, and by 25.5% of women who had a normal birth weight baby. [Q32]
- 33.8% of women in the LBW group and 22.9% of women in the NBW group reported **smoking in the three months just before the pregnancy**. [Q33]
- 23.2% of those in the LBW group and 10.3% of those in the NBW group **smoked in the last three months of pregnancy**. [Q34]
- 27.1% of those in the LBW group and 13.7% of those in the NBW group reported **smoking at the time of the survey** (2-6 months after giving birth). [Q35]
- There was no significant difference in rates of **drinking alcohol in the previous two years** between women who had a low birth weight baby (78.9%) and those who had a normal birth weight baby (80.5%). [Q36]
- However, women who had a low birth weight baby reported less **drinking in the three months before pregnancy** than women in the normal birth weight group (66.6% vs. 71.7%). [Q37]
- Women who had a low birth weight baby also reported less **drinking in the last three months of pregnancy** (6.8% vs. 11.5%). [Q38]
- Several significant differences in rates of **stressors experienced during pregnancy** were reported, with women having had a low birth weight baby reporting higher rates than women having had a normal birth weight baby, in each instance. [Q39]
- Rates of **intimate partner violence** were higher among women who had a low birth weight baby than those who had a normal birth weight baby: 3.9% vs. 2.1% before pregnancy, and 3.8% vs. 1.2% during pregnancy. [Q40, Q41]
- In both groups of women, approximately 40% reported having their **labor induced**; among women with a low birth weight baby the most frequently cited reason was a pregnancy complication (45.4%, vs. 16.8% among women in the NBW group); the most often cited reason among women with a normal birth weight baby was being past the due date (35.2%; for women in the LBW group this data point was too small to report). [Q44]

- There were several significant differences reported in health care worker **advice regarding smoking** between women who ultimately had a low birth weight baby and those who had a normal birth weight baby. [Q68]

Postpartum

- 57.1% of babies of low birth weight were placed in an **intensive care unit (NICU)**, compared to 6.4% of babies of normal birth weight. [Q46]
- 100% of LBW babies and 99.7% of NBW babies were alive at the time of survey. [Q48]
- Among all women (not just those who initiated breastfeeding):
    - ❖ 46.6% of those who had a low birth weight baby were **breastfeeding at the time of survey** (2-6 months postpartum), compared with 57.1% of those who had a normal birth weight baby. [Q51]
    - ❖ 57.1% of those who had a low birth weight baby **breastfed more than 8 weeks**, compared with 63.9% of those who had a normal birth weight baby [Q52]
- Among all women who initiated but had stopped breastfeeding by the time of survey, the most frequently cited **reason for discontinuation** was not producing enough milk: 55.9% among those with a low birth weight baby, and 49.6% of those with a normal birth weight baby (no statistically significant difference between LBW and NBW groups). [Q53]
- Other reasons cited for discontinuation (with a statistically significant difference) were that milk didn't satisfy baby (27.9% in LBW group, 43.5% in NBW group), and sore nipples (9.7% in LBW group, 29.7% in NBW group). [Q53]
- There were several statistically significant differences between groups in hospital norms, hospital staff behavior or teaching, and health care worker advice or instruction. [Q54, Q55]
- Approximately half of women with a low birth weight baby (50.7%) and nearly one-third of women with a normal birth weight baby (31.0%) had a **home visitor** postpartum. [Q57]
- A smaller percentage of women with a low birth weight baby were using **postpartum contraception** than women with a normal birth weight baby (76.8% vs. 82.7%). [Q58]
- Proportionately fewer women who had a low birth weight baby had a **postpartum checkup** than women who had a normal birth weight baby (88.7% vs. 93.2%). [Q61]
- A combined measure of **postpartum depression** shows that 18.8% of women who had a low birth weight baby scored positive for depression, compared to 11.0% of women who had a normal birth weight baby. [Q62, Q63]
- Postpartum, a smaller percentage of women in the LBW group compared to the NBW group had **insurance from work** (56.0% vs. 63.1%), and a larger proportion were enrolled in **Medicaid** (29.2% vs. 21.7%). [Q64}

Other points

- **Home safety**: A higher proportion of women who had a low birth weight baby than those who had a normal birth weight baby reported knowing infant CPR (67.7% vs. 62.6%), and having the poison control phone number accessible in their homes (76.9% vs. 72.0%). [Q69]
- A smaller percentage of women who had a low birth weight baby always **used a seatbelt** during pregnancy, than women who had a normal birth weight baby (78.9% vs. 85.8%). [Q69]
- Among women who had a low birth weight baby, **co-sleeping with the new baby** was reported by 23.1% "Sometimes" and by 26.1% "Rarely"; among women who had a normal birth weight, these data points were 17.2% "Sometimes," and 30.5% "Rarely." [Q70]
- There was no significant difference in the use of **text messaging** between both groups of women (approximately 95% each). [Q71]
- 49.1% of women who had a low birth weight baby were in the category of 0-185% of the **Federal Poverty Level**, compared to 40.7% of women who had a normal birth weight baby. [Q73, Q74]
- 60.5% of women who had a low birth weight baby were **married**, compared to 65.5% of women who had a normal birth weight baby.
- Among women who had a low birth weight baby, 11.6% had less than 12 years of **education**, and 65.4% had more than 12 years of education; among women who had a normal birth weight baby, these figures were 6.5% (less than 12 years) and 71.4% (more than 12 years).

New Hampshire 2013-2015 Survey Topics and Questions (Phase 7)

Alcohol and drug use	Question
Alcohol	
Any alcohol use in the past 2 years	36
Alcohol use in the 3 months before pregnancy	37
Alcohol use in the last trimester of pregnancy	38
Advice during prenatal visits regarding effects of alcohol on baby	22d
Illegal drugs	
Prenatal care health worker informed how illegal drugs could affect baby	22g
Breastfeeding Advice	**Question**
Breastfeeding advice during prenatal care	22c
Breastfeeding advice at birthing hospital	54a
Hospital staff helped me learn how to breastfeed	54c
Hospital staff advised to breastfeed whenever baby wanted	54g
Hospital gave a breast pump to use	54h
Hospital gave a gift pack with formula	54i
Hospital gave a phone number to call for help with breastfeeding	54j
Hospital staff gave my baby a pacifier	54k
After birth, health care worker offered help or information about breastfeeding	55a
Breastfeeding Behaviors	**Question**
Breastfed in first hour after baby was born	54d
Breastfed in the hospital	54e
Baby fed only breast milk at the hospital	54f
Ever breastfed or pumped breast milk	50
Currently breastfeeding or pumping breast milk	51
Duration of breastfeeding	52
Reasons for discontinuation of breastfeeding	53
Contraception	**Question**
Use or non-use prior to recent pregnancy	15
Reasons for non-use prior to recent pregnancy	16
Method used prior to most recent pregnancy	17
Use or non-use postpartum	58
Reasons for non-use postpartum	59
Method used postpartum	60
Postpartum contraceptive advice from health care workers	55c
Diabetes	**Question**
Preconception diabetes screening	7d
Pre-pregnancy type 1 or type 2 diabetes	11a
Gestational diabetes	31
Diet and physical activity	**Question**
Preconception dieting to lose weight	7a
Preconception physical activity 3x per week	7b

Domestic violence	Question
Discussion by prenatal care health workers of physical violence	22l
Pre-pregnancy physical violence by partner	40
During pregnancy, physical violence by partner	41
Drinking water contamination — Arsenic	**Question**
Testing well water before birth of baby	65
Health care worker advice to test well water	66
Testing for arsenic in well water done	67
Flu Vaccine	**Question**
12 months before birth of baby, health care worker advised flu vaccine	24
12 months before birth of baby, received flu vaccine	25
Month and year of flu vaccine	26
Head trauma	**Question**
Health care worker informed what happens if baby is shaken	55h
HIV	**Question**
Prenatal advice by health care worker to get tested for HIV	22j
During pregnancy, obtained HIV test	23
Home visiting	**Question**
Prenatal home visitor	29
Postpartum home visitor	57
Immunization — see Flu Vaccine	
Infant Status	**Question**
Infant in NICU	46
Infant alive now	48
Infant living with mother now	49
Insurance	**Question**
Type of insurance, pre-pregnancy	8
Type of insurance for prenatal care	21
Type of insurance postpartum	64
Insurance for dental care during pregnancy	27d
Insurance not accepted by prenatal health care provider	20l
Labor and delivery	**Question**
Labor induced	43
Reasons for labor induction	44
NICU admission	46
Length of hospital stay	47
Life stressors	**Question**
Various life stressors (illness, divorce, lost job, etc.)	39a-n

Maternal characteristics	Question
Age group	3
Pre-pregnancy BMI	1, 2
Weight gain during pregnancy	45
Mental Health	**Question**
Pre-pregnancy depression check	7f
Pre-pregnancy depression diagnosis	11c
Prenatal health worker advice on depression	22k
Health care worker advice about postpartum depression	55d
Health care worker advice about emotional pain	55j
Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	62
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	63
Nutrition	**Question**
Preconception use of vitamins or folic acid	9
Oral health	**Question**
Preconception teeth cleaning	7h
Oral health care during pregnancy (knowledge, services, need)	27a-f
Postpartum health care	**Question**
Postpartum checkup	61
Postpartum advice (various topics) from health care workers	55a-j
Postpartum home visitor	57
Preconception morbidities	**Question**
Prescription medication	7c
Hypertension screening	7e
Hypertension diagnosis	11b
Health care worker asked about family medical history	7g
Health care worker advice to improve health	10
Pregnancy history	**Question**
Previous live birth	4
Previous low birth weight birth	5
Previous preterm birth	6
Pregnancy intention	**Question**
How did you feel about becoming pregnant	12
How much longer did you want to wait to become pregnant	13
Were you trying to get pregnant	14
Husband or partner said he didn't want you to be pregnant	39j
Prenatal care	**Question**
Timing of first prenatal care visit	18
Started prenatal care as early as you wanted	19
Barriers to prenatal care	20a-l
Discussion topics by prenatal care health providers	22a-l

Help or advice to quit smoking by prenatal care health providers	68a-k
Classes to prepare for childbirth	28
Home visitor to help you prepare for new baby	29
Pregnancy intention	**Question**
How did you feel about becoming pregnant	12
How much longer did you want to wait to become pregnant	13
Were you trying to get pregnant	14
Husband or partner said he didn't want me to be pregnant	39j
Safety	**Question**
In cars	
Always used a seatbelt during pregnancy	69i
New baby always rides in a rear-facing infant car seat	69d
In homes	
Various safety issues	69a-i
Arsenic in drinking water	65,66,67
Socioeconomic Status	**Question**
Household income 12 months before baby was born	73
Number of persons dependent on household income	74
WIC participation during pregnancy	30
Sleep behaviors	**Question**
Baby stayed in mom's room at hospital	54b
Infant sleep position	56
Infant sleeps with others	70
Smoking	**Question**
Smoking in past 2 years	32
Smoking 3 months before pregnancy	33
Smoking last trimester	34
Current smoking	35
Help or advice to quit smoking by prenatal care health providers	22b, 68a-k
Social media	**Question**
Text messaging	71
Sources of information for pregnancy issues (traditional and social media)	72a-l
Violence - see Domestic Violence	
WIC	**Question**
WIC participation during pregnancy	30

Before Pregnancy

A combined three-year percentage estimate is reported for each indicator in the PRAMS survey.

Additionally, annual percentage estimates are provided for indicators in which the yearly confidence intervals show a significant difference by year, within either the LBW group or the NBW group; where yearly differences occur, text is *italicized* and cells are shaded.

NB: This data book presents findings stratified by birth weight (LBW, defined as low or very low vs. NBW, defined as normal or high). The findings show simple associations between various indicators and the birth weight outcomes, and are not intended to imply causal relationships. Causation cannot be considered without examining the effects of possible confounders such as plurality, preterm birth, small for gestational age, previous births (if any), maternal age, education, socioeconomic status, and the content and/or frequency of prenatal care, to name a few. Causation and the role of confounders are beyond the intended scope of this data book.

1. How tall are *you* without shoes?

2. *Just before* you got pregnant with your *new* baby, how much did you weigh?

Woman's height and weight are used to calculate BMI before pregnancy; BMI is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters (kg/m^2).

BMI [MOM_BMIG_QX_REV]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=708)					
Underweight, BMI 18.4 or less	4.7	3.6	6.2	34	95
Normal weight, BMI 18.5 to 24.9	53.5	50.4	56.5	377	1079
Overweight, BMI 25.0 to 29.9	20.5	18.1	23.1	145	414
Obese, BMI 30.0 or higher	21.3	18.9	23.9	152	430
NBW (n=1142)					
Underweight, BMI 18.4 or less	3.4	2.5	4.7	36	1161
Normal weight, BMI 18.5 to 24.9	50.0	47.1	52.9	575	16837
Overweight, BMI 25.0 to 29.9	24.7	22.3	27.3	287	8331
Obese, BMI 30.0 or higher	21.8	19.5	24.4	244	7361

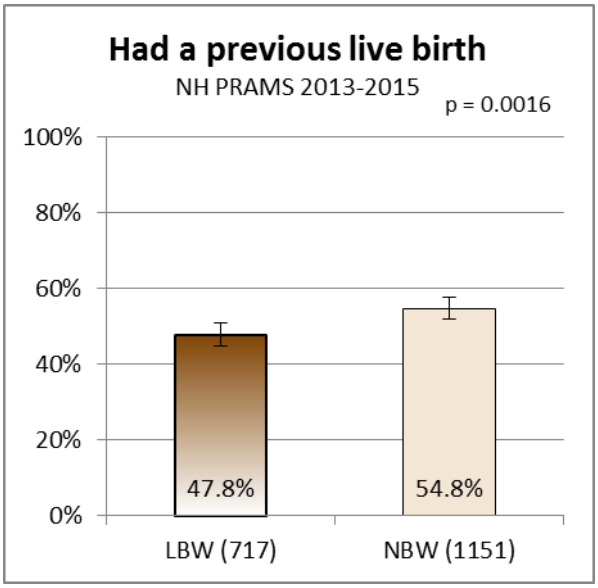
3. What is *your* date of birth? (used to calculate mother's age group)

Age group [calculated from MAT_AGE_NAPHSIS]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=724)					
Under 20	4.9	3.8	6.4	35	101
Age 20 – 24	18.7	16.3	21.2	124	385
Age 25 – 29	26.8	24.2	29.6	193	554
Age 30 – 34	29.6	26.9	32.4	225	610
Age 35 – 39	15.7	13.6	18.0	117	323
Age 40 and older	4.4	3.2	5.9	30	90

NBW (n=1161)					
Under 20	4.5	3.4	6.0	44	1534
Age 20 – 24	18.8	16.6	21.3	198	6448
Age 25 – 29	28.7	26.1	31.4	323	9833
Age 30 – 34	31.7	29.2	34.4	394	10881
Age 35 – 39	12.8	11.0	14.7	160	4373
Age 40 and older	3.5	2.6	4.7	42	1207

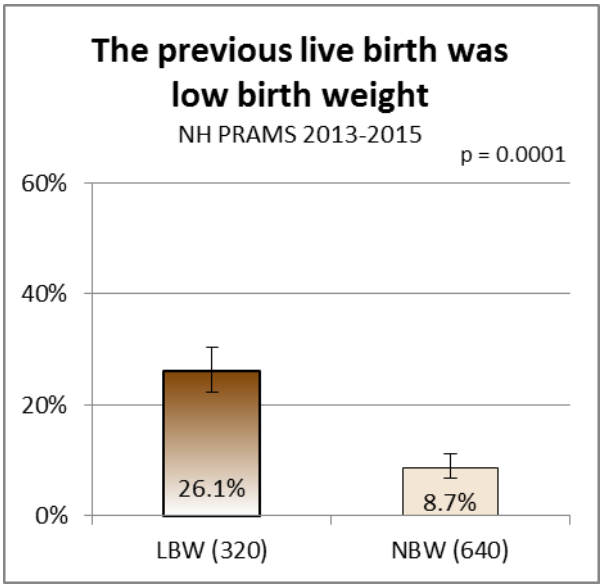
4. *Before* you got pregnant with your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?

Had a previous live birth [PREV_LB]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=717) 3-yr combined	47.8	44.8	50.9	323	
LBW in 2013 (n=240)	***42.0***	*37.0*	*47.2*	*101*	*267*
LBW in 2014 (n=246)	*48.1*	*43.0*	*53.3*	*116*	*339*
LBW in 2015 (n=231)	***52.7***	*47.3*	*58.1*	*106*	*371*
NBW (n=1151) 3-yr combined	*54.8*	*51.9*	*57.7*	*643*	
NBW in 2013 (n=394)	*55.7*	*50.7*	*60.6*	*224*	*6365*
NBW in 2014 (n=378)	*52.7*	*47.7*	*57.7*	*203*	*5935*
NBW in 2015 (n=379)	*56.0*	*51.0*	*60.9*	*216*	*6310*



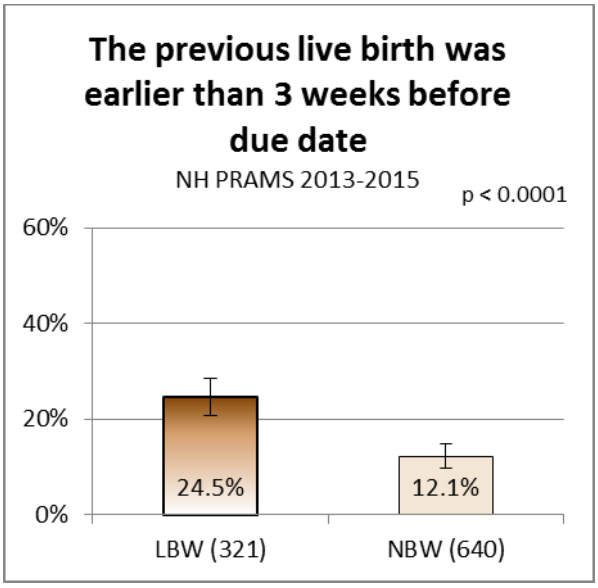
5. Did the baby born *just before* your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2.5 kg) *or less* at birth?
**Women who answered No to Q4 were instructed to skip this question.

Had a previous low birthweight baby [PREV_LBW]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=320)	26.1	22.2	30.4	81	252
NBW (n=640)	8.7	6.7	11.2	52	1607



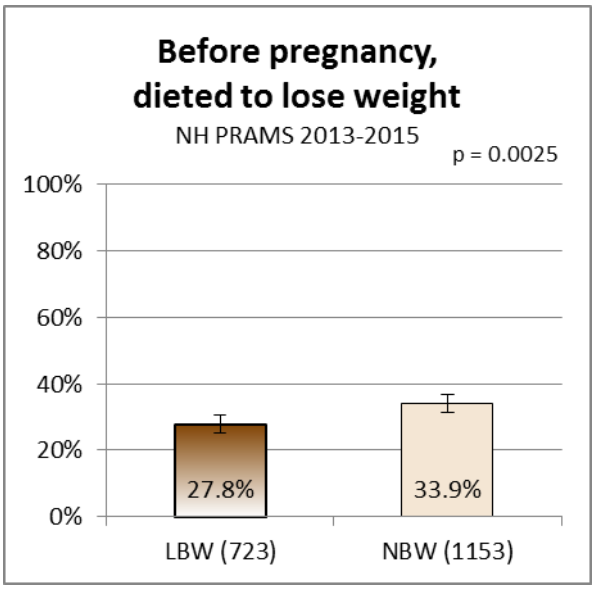
6. Was the baby *just before* your new one born *earlier* than 3 weeks before his or her due date?
**Women who answered No to Q4 were instructed to skip this question.

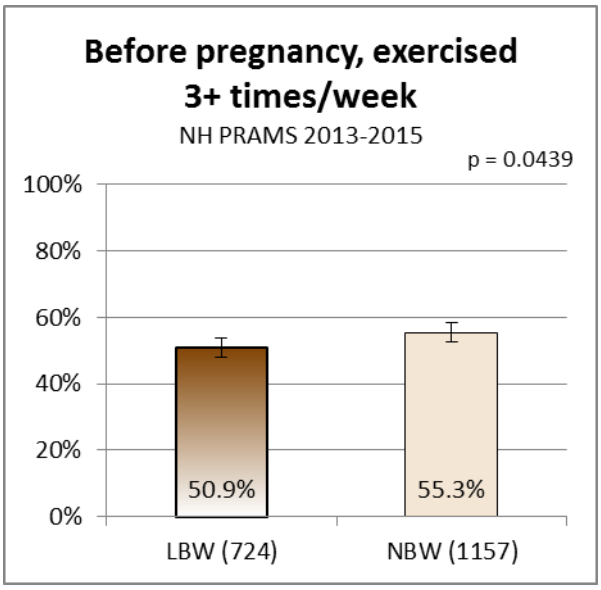
Had a previous preterm birth [PREV_PRE]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=321)	24.5	20.8	28.6	80	238
NBW (n=640)	12.1	9.8	14.9	76	2241

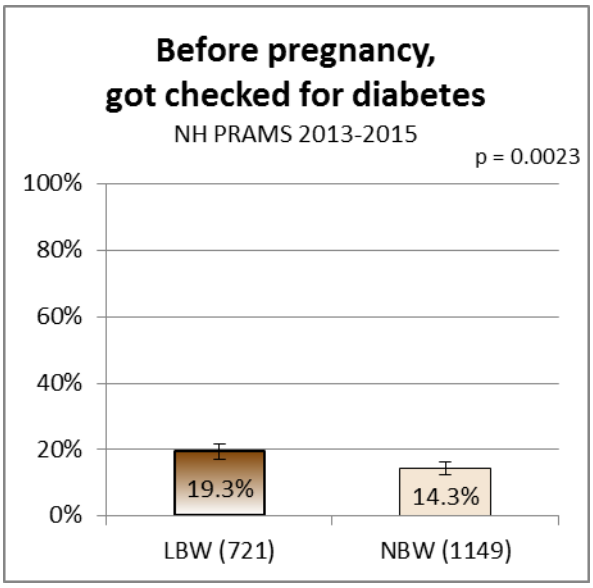


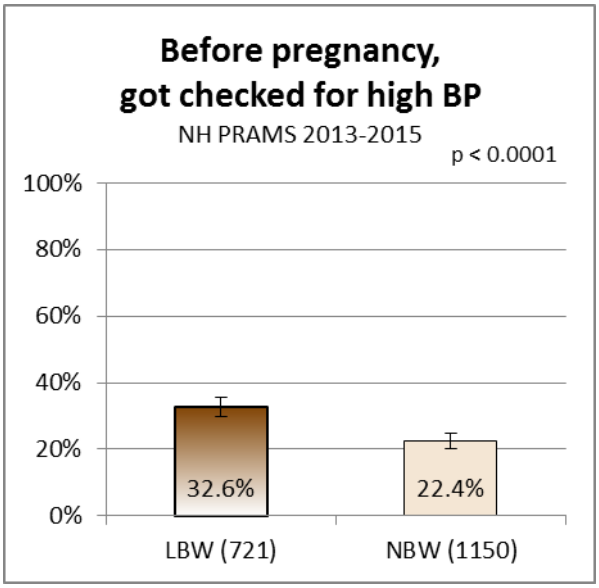
7. At any time during the 12 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did you do any of the following things?

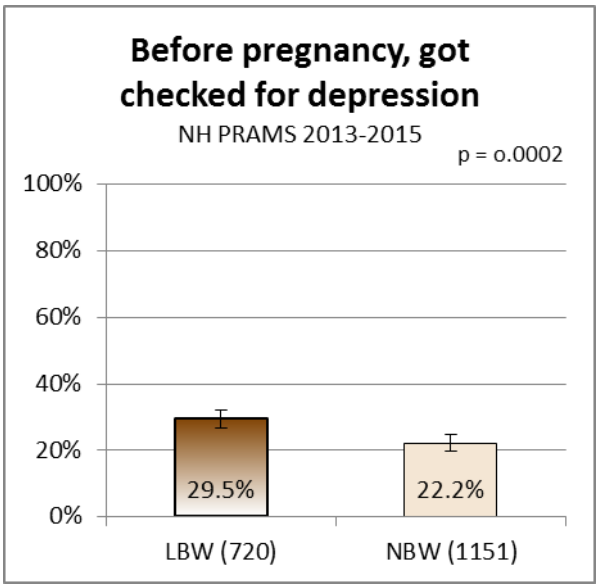
	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=723)					
Diet to lose weight [PRE_DIET]	27.8	25.1	30.6	204	573
Exercise 3+ days/week [PRE_EXER]	50.9	47.9	53.9	378	1051
Regularly take prescription med [PRE_RX]	34.3	31.4	37.2	243	705
Get checked for diabetes [PRE_CKD]	19.3	17.0	21.8	139	397
Get checked for high BP [PRE_CKBP]	32.6	29.8	35.5	237	670
2013 check for HBP (LBW=242)	***38.2***	*33.3*	*43.4*	*90*	*245*
2014 check for HBP (LBW=247)	***27.8***	*23.4*	*32.7*	*69*	*197*
2015 check for HBP (LBW=232)	*32.2*	*27.4*	*37.5*	*78*	*228*
Checked for depression/anxiety [PRE_DEPR]	29.5	26.8	32.3	210	605
Talk to health care worker about family medical history [PRE_HIST]	42.9	39.9	45.9	311	881
Had teeth cleaned [PRE_DDS]	53.1	50.0	56.1	401	1095
NBW (n=1153)					
Diet to lose weight [PRE_DIET]	33.9	31.2	36.7	396	11535
Exercise 3+ days/week [PRE_EXER]	55.3	52.4	58.2	653	18896
Regularly take prescription med [PRE_RX]	26.8	24.4	29.5	308	9149
Get checked for diabetes [PRE_CKD]	14.3	12.4	16.5	168	4861
Get checked for high BP [PRE_CKBP]	22.4	20.1	24.9	265	7606
2013 check for HBP (NBW=392)	*24.8*	*20.9*	*29.3*	*102*	*2818*
2014 check for HBP (NBW=379)	*19.2*	*15.6*	*23.4*	*75*	*2164*
2015 check for HBP (NBW=379)	*23.2*	*19.3*	*27.7*	*88*	*2625*
Checked for depression/anxiety [PRE_DEPR]	22.2	19.9	24.7	256	7538
Talk to health care worker about family medical history [PRE_HIST]	40.0	37.3	42.9	469	13589
Had teeth cleaned [PRE_DDS]	63.0	60.1	65.7	748	21433

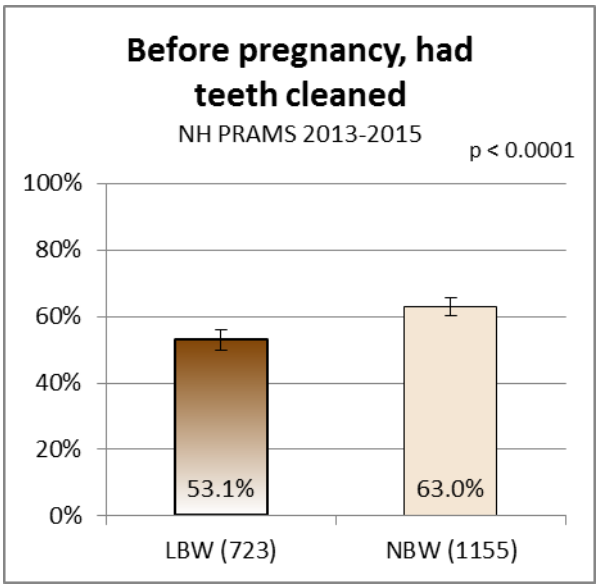








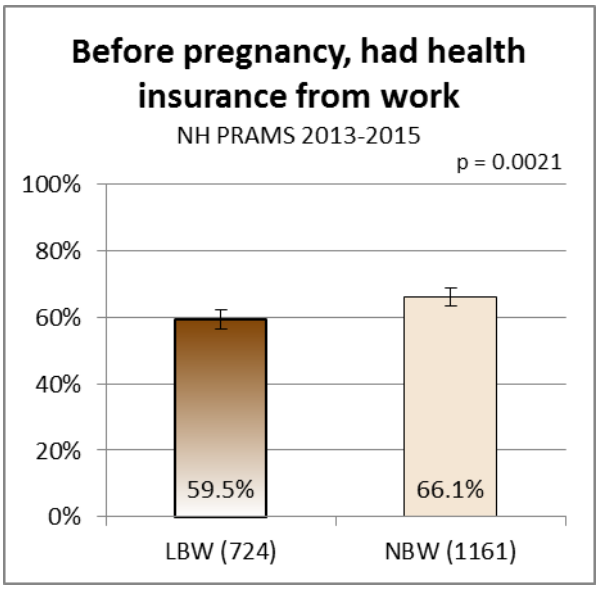


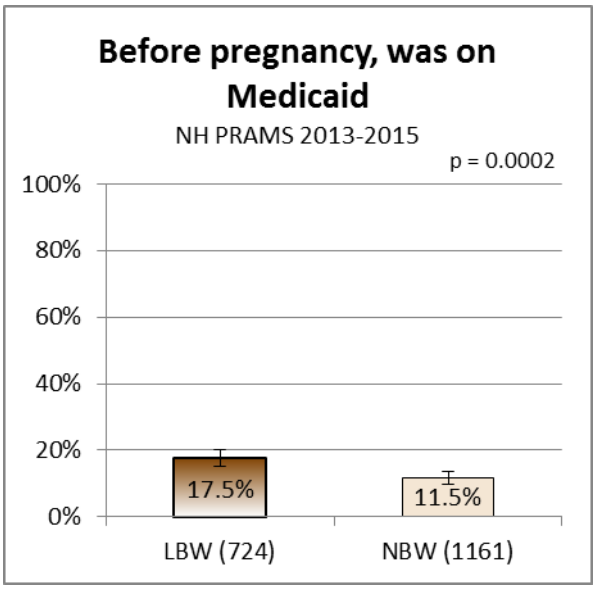


8. During the *month before you got pregnant* with your new baby, what kind of health insurance did you have?

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=724)					
Insurance paid by job [INSWORK]	59.5	56.4	62.4	449	1228
Private, purchased insurance [INSCOMP]	1.9	1.2	2.8	15	39
Medicaid [INSMED]	17.5	15.2	20.0	115	361
Community health center or local hospital program [INSGOV]	1.4	0.8	2.3	10	29
TRICARE or other military health [INSMIL]	1.5	0.9	2.5	11	31
Some other insurance [INSOTH]	4.0	2.9	5.4	28	82
Did not have insurance [INSNONE]	16.0	13.8	18.4	109	330

NBW (n=1161)					
Insurance paid by job [INSWORK]	66.1	63.3	68.8	792	22651
Private, purchased insurance [INSCOMP]	2.2	1.5	3.2	28	756
Medicaid [INSMED]	11.5	9.7	13.5	121	3936
Community health center or local hospital program [INSGOV]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
TRICARE or other military health [INSMIL]	1.3	0.8	2.1	16	453
Some other insurance [INSOTH]	4.0	2.9	5.3	42	1355
Did not have insurance [INSNONE]	15.3	13.3	17.5	165	5242





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

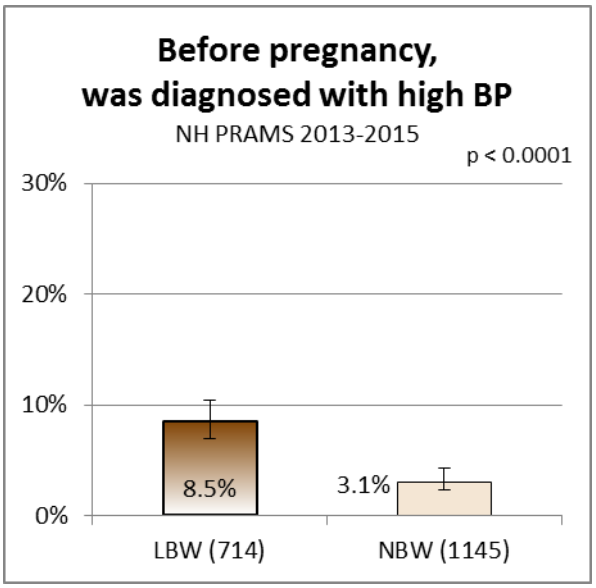
Multivitamin use [VITAMIN]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=718)					
Didn't take vitamin	50.3	47.3	53.4	346	1030
1-3 times per week	4.6	3.5	6.1	33	95
4-6 times per week	6.3	5.0	7.9	48	128
Every day of the week	38.8	35.9	41.8	291	794
NBW (n=1150)					
Didn't take vitamin	45.6	42.7	48.5	499	15478
1-3 times per week	8.2	6.7	9.9	96	2778
4-6 times per week	7.9	6.5	9.5	95	2670
Every day of the week	38.4	35.6	41.2	460	13027

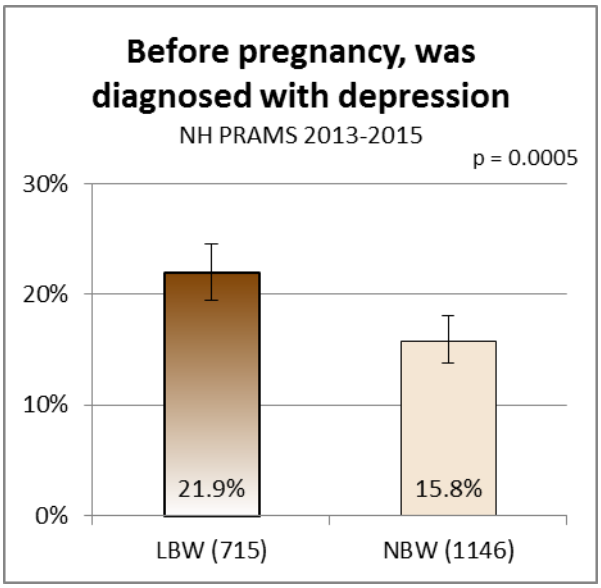
10. *Before* you got pregnant with your new baby, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk to you about how to improve your health before pregnancy?

Advice to improve health [BPG_HLTH]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=717)	27.3	24.7	30.1	201	559
NBW (n=1148)	23.9	21.5	26.4	282	8085

11. *Before* you got pregnant with your new baby, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker tell you that you had any of the following health conditions?

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=709)					
Diabetes [BPG_DIAB]	2.5	1.7	3.7	18	51
High blood pressure [BPG_HBP]	8.5	7.0	10.4	63	173
Depression [BPG_DEPRS]	21.9	19.5	24.6	151	447
NBW (n=1140)					
Diabetes [BPG_DIAB]	2.2	1.5	3.2	25	739
High blood pressure [BPG_HBP]	3.1	2.3	4.3	37	1051
Depression [BPG_DEPRS]	15.8	13.8	18.1	174	5348





12. Thinking back to *just before* you got pregnant with your new baby, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?

[PGINTENT]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=715)					
I wanted to be pregnant later	18.2	15.9	20.7	126	371
I wanted to be pregnant sooner	16.3	14.2	18.6	121	332
2013 wanted sooner (LBW=238)	***24.0***	*19.8*	*28.8*	*57*	*151*
2014 wanted sooner (LBW=247)	***10.5***	*7.8*	*14.0*	*27*	*74*
2015 wanted sooner (LBW=230)	***15.3***	*11.8*	*19.5*	*37*	*107*
I wanted to be pregnant then	45.0	42.0	48.1	332	917
2013 wanted then (LBW=238)	***39.5***	*34.5*	*44.7*	*96*	*248*
2014 wanted then (LBW=247)	***50.0***	*44.9*	*55.2*	*126*	*355*
2015 wanted then (LBW=230)	*45.0*	*39.6*	*50.5*	*110*	*314*
I didn't want to be pregnant	5.2	3.9	6.8	34	105
I wasn't sure what I wanted	15.3	13.2	17.7	102	311
NBW (n=1141)					
I wanted to be pregnant later	20.1	17.8	22.6	215	6771
I wanted to be pregnant sooner	16.3	14.3	18.5	195	5484
2013 wanted sooner (NBW=388)	*17.9*	*14.4*	*22.0*	*71*	*2007*
2014 wanted sooner (NBW=375)	*14.9*	*11.8*	*18.7*	*60*	*1667*
2015 wanted sooner (NBW=378)	*16.1*	*12.8*	*20.0*	*64*	*1811*
I wanted to be pregnant then	45.0	42.2	47.9	528	15158
2013 wanted then (NBW=388)	*44.7*	*39.8*	*49.7*	*178*	*5025*
2014 wanted then (NBW=375)	*44.9*	*40.0*	*50.0*	*173*	*5019*
2015 wanted then (NBW=378)	*45.4*	*40.5*	*50.4*	*177*	*5115*
I didn't want to be pregnant	5.1	4.0	6.6	55	1728
I wasn't sure what I wanted	13.4	11.6	15.6	148	4524

13. How much longer did you want to wait to become pregnant? **Only women who answered "I wanted to be pregnant later" to Q12 were instructed to answer this question.

[PGWAIT]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=128)					
Less than 1 year	16.9	12.3	22.8	23	64
1 year to less than 2 years	32.7	26.3	39.9	41	124
2 years to less than 3 years	25.6	19.8	32.5	32	97
3 years to 5 years	18.8	13.8	25.0	24	71
More than 5 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
NBW (n=211)					
Less than 1 year	23.6	18.5	29.6	55	1568
1 year to less than 2 years	24.8	19.5	30.9	55	1646
2 years to less than 3 years	24.7	19.2	31.1	49	1638
3 years to 5 years	20.6	15.6	26.8	40	1370
More than 5 years	6.3	3.6	10.8	12	419

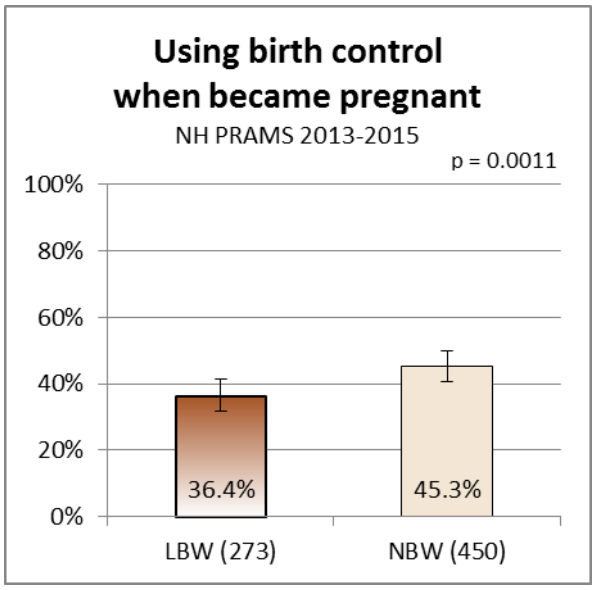
14. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to get pregnant?

Trying to get pregnant [PREG_TRY]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=715)	59.7	56.7	62.7	440	1217
NBW (n=1147)	58.1	55.2	61.0	691	19688

15. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner doing anything to keep from getting pregnant?

**Women who answered Yes to Q14 were instructed to skip this question.

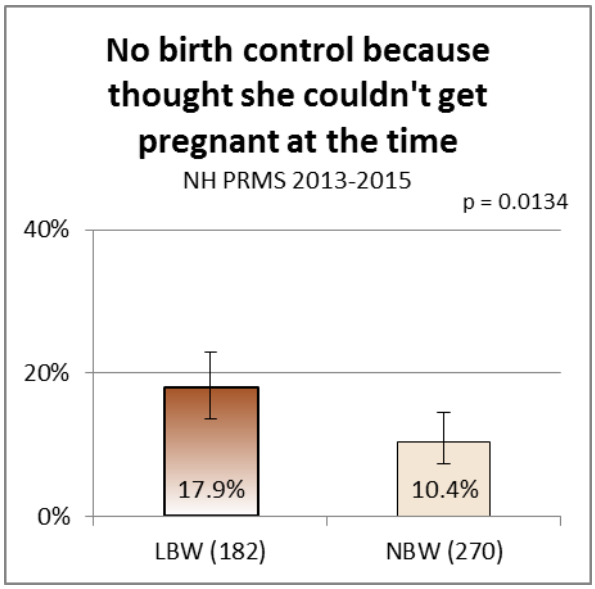
Using birth control used when got pregnant [BC_WHEN4]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=273)	36.4	31.8	41.3	102	296
NBW (n=450)	45.3	40.7	49.9	200	6333



16. What were your reasons or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? **Women who answered Yes to Q15 were instructed to skip this question.

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=182)					
Didn't mind getting pregnant [NBC_MIND]	47.5	41.5	53.5	91	262
Thought couldn't get pregnant at time [NBC_TIME]	17.9	13.7	23.0	33	99
Had side effects [NBC_SIDE]	10.5	7.2	15.0	18	58
Had problems getting birth control [NBC_GET]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Thought sterile [NBC_STER]	9.9	6.8	14.1	18	55
Husband/partner didn't want to use [NBC_HUSB]	9.8	6.7	13.9	18	54
Forgot to use [NBC_MEM]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other [NBC_OTH]	14.8	11.0	19.7	27	82

NBW (n=269)					
Didn't mind getting pregnant [NBC_MIND]	49.9	43.9	55.8	140	4101
Thought couldn't get pregnant at time [NBC_TIME]	10.4	7.3	14.5	29	855
Had side effects [NBC_SIDE]	14.9	11.1	19.8	38	1232
Had problems getting birth control [NBC_GET]	5.2	3.1	8.8	13	433
Thought sterile [NBC_STER]	7.6	4.9	11.5	19	626
Husband/partner didn't want to use [NBC_HUSB]	10.9	7.6	15.5	27	903
Forgot to use [NBC_MEM]	4.6	2.7	7.8	13	382
Other [NBC_OTH]	14.9	11.0	19.8	38	1229



17. What method of birth control were you using when you got pregnant?

**Women who answered No to Q15 were instructed to skip this question.

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=113)					
The pill [PBC_PILL]	25.6	19.6	32.8	30	85
Condoms [PBC_COND]	34.1	27.2	41.7	39	113
Injection (Depo-Provera®) [PBC_SHT3]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Implant (Implanon®) [PBC_IMPL]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Patch (OrthoEvra®) or vaginal ring (NuvaRing®) [PBC_PTRG]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
IUD [PBC_IUD]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Natural family planning [PBC_RHYT]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Withdrawal [PBC_PULL]	33.4	26.5	41.0	37	111
Other [PBC_OTH]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

NBW (n=219)					
The pill [PBC_PILL]	32.7	26.9	39.2	71	2252
Condoms [PBC_COND]	35.9	29.8	42.5	76	2472
Injection (Depo-Provera®) [PBC_SHT3]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Implant (Implanon®) [PBC_IMPL]	0	0	0	0	0
Patch (OrthoEvra®) or vaginal ring (NuvaRing®) [PBC_PTRG]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
IUD [PBC_IUD]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Natural family planning [PBC_RHYT]	8.8	5.9	13.0	22	608
Withdrawal [PBC_PULL]	34.2	28.2	40.7	74	2352
Other [PBC_OTH]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

During Pregnancy

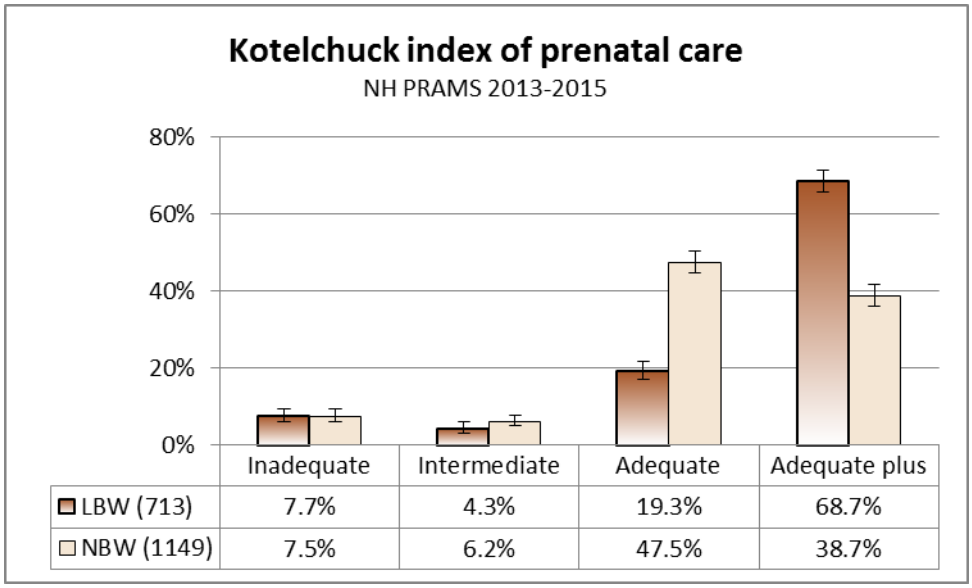
18. How many week or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care? Do not count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants, and Children).

[PNC_1TRM]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=716)					
PNC began in 1st trimester	88.9	86.7	90.7	641	1814
PNC began later than 1st trimester	10.1	8.3	12.1	68	206
No PNC	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
NBW (n=1141)					
PNC began in 1st trimester	90.0	88.1	91.7	1033	30293
PNC began later than 1st trimester	9.2	7.6	11.0	99	3084
No PNC	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

NB: Because of question wording, both “13 weeks” and “3 months” are classified as <u>not</u> first trimester pregnancy.

Kotelchuck index of prenatal care Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) index [KOTELCHUCK]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=713)					
Inadequate	7.7	6.2	9.5	55	156
Intermediate	4.3	3.2	5.9	28	88
Adequate	19.3	17.0	21.8	136	392
Adequate plus	68.7	65.8	71.5	494	1399
2013 adequate plus (LBW=236)	*71.5*	*66.5*	*76.0*	*169*	*448*
2014 adequate plus (LBW=245)	*66.4*	*61.2*	*71.1*	*166*	*467*
2015 adequate plus (LBW=232)	*68.6*	*63.3*	*73.4*	*159*	*483*

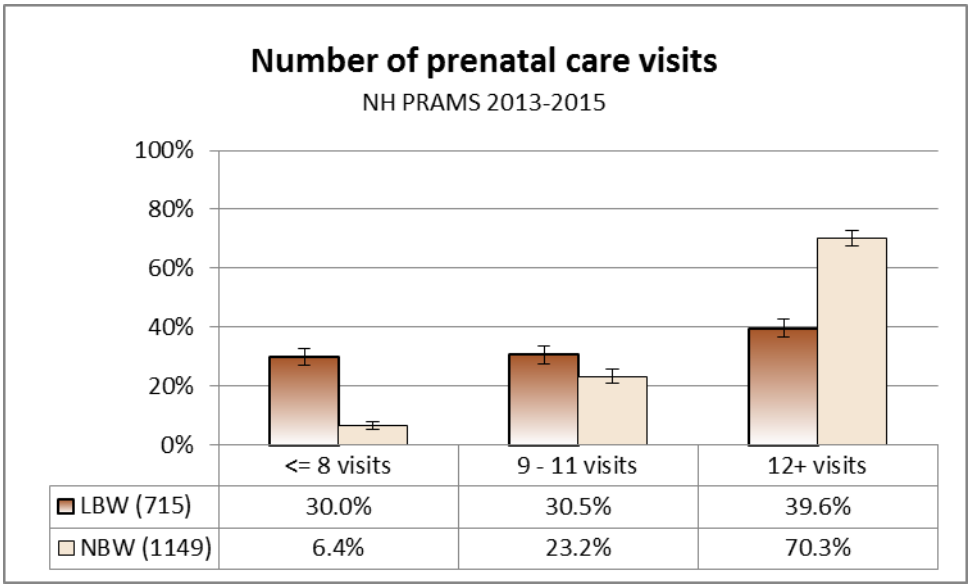
NBW (n=1149)						
Inadequate		7.5	6.1	9.3	81	2554
Intermediate		6.2	5.0	7.8	73	2116
Adequate		47.5	44.6	50.4	552	16119
Adequate plus		38.7	36.0	41.6	443	13152
	2013 adequate plus (NBW=388)	***44.9***	*40.0*	*49.9*	*173*	*5057*
	2014 adequate plus (NBW=378)	*37.4*	*32.6*	*42.3*	*141*	*4203*
	2015 adequate plus (NBW=383)	***34.0***	*29.5*	*38.9*	*129*	*3892*



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

Prenatal care as early as wanted [ERLY6PNC]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=710)	83.8	81.4	85.9	596	1693
NBW (n=1137)	88.6	86.6	90.4	1016	29727

Number of visits for prenatal care [PNC_VST_NAPHSIS]		Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=715)						
8 or fewer visits		30.0	27.2	32.9	210	611
9 – 11 visits		30.5	27.7	33.4	219	622
	2013 9-11 visits (LBW=237)	*32.6*	*27.9*	*37.7*	*78*	*205*
	2014 9-11 visits (LBW=246)	*29.9*	*25.4*	*34.9*	*74*	*211*
	2015 9-11 visits (LBW=232)	*29.1*	*24.4*	*34.4*	*67*	*205*
12 or more visits		39.6	36.6	42.6	286	808
NBW (n=1149)						
8 or fewer visits		6.4	5.1	8.0	72	2185
9 – 11 visits		23.2	20.9	25.7	268	7885
	2013 9-11 visits (NBW=388)	***17.8***	*14.3*	*21.9*	*70*	*1998*
	2014 9-11 visits (NBW=378)	***27.0***	*22.8*	*31.7*	*102*	*3037*
	2015 9-11 visits (NBW=383)	*24.9*	*20.9*	*29.5*	*96*	*2849*
12 or more visits		70.3	67.6	72.9	809	23871

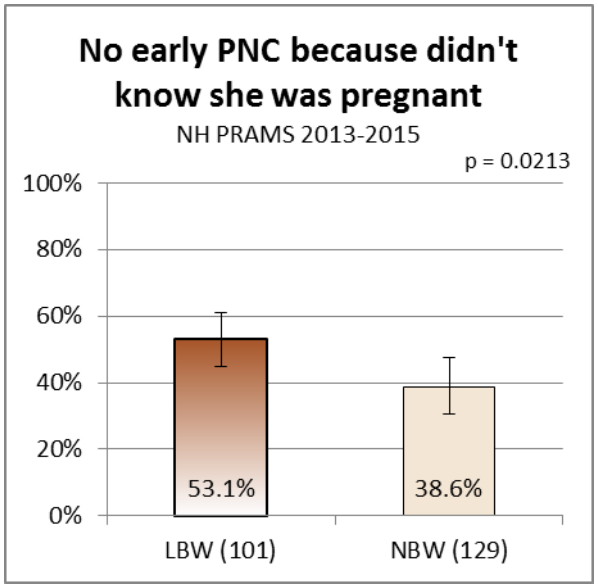


20. Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care when you wanted it?

**Women who answered Yes to Q19 were instructed to skip this question.

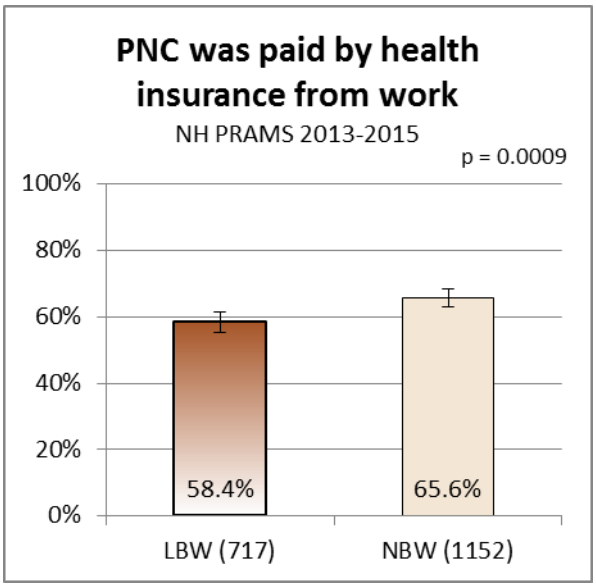
	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=101)					
Couldn't get appointment [EP6APPT]	32.7	25.5	40.7	34	96
No money or insurance [EP6MONY]	22.6	16.5	30.3	22	64
No transportation [EP6TRAN]	18.5	12.6	26.3	16	53
Provider or health plan would not start as early as I wanted [EP6START]	19.3	13.7	26.3	21	54
Too busy [EP6BUSY]	15.9	10.5	23.3	14	44
No leave time at work or school [EP6LEAVE]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
No Medicaid card [EP6MEDI]	12.9	8.2	19.8	12	36
No child care [EP6CHLD]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Didn't know was pregnant [EP6PREG]	53.1	45.0	61.0	50	155
Didn't want anyone to know about pregnancy [EP6SECRT]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Didn't want prenatal care [EP6PNC]	0	0	0	0	0
Couldn't find provider who took Medicaid or my insurance [EP6PRVDR]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
NBW (n=124)					
Couldn't get appointment [EP6APPT]	28.1	21.0	36.6	36	1089
No money or insurance [EP6MONY]	22.1	15.7	30.1	28	858
No transportation [EP6TRAN]	9.6	5.4	16.5	11	363
Provider or health plan would not start as early as I wanted [EP6START]	23.3	16.8	31.5	30	894
Too busy [EP6BUSY]	15.8	10.2	23.6	18	602
No leave time at work or school [EP6LEAVE]	9.7	5.4	16.6	11	359
No Medicaid card [EP6MEDI]	20.9	14.6	29.0	25	802
No child care [EP6CHLD]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

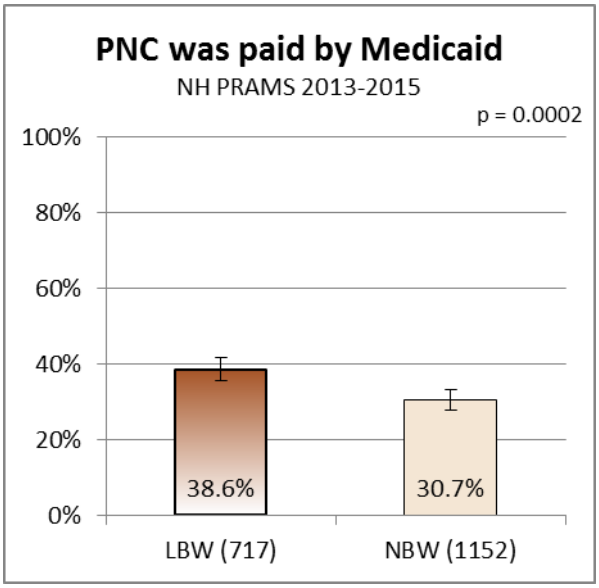
Didn't know was pregnant [EP6PREG]	38.6	30.6	47.4	48	1560
Didn't want anyone to know about pregnancy [EP6SECRT]	13.2	8.0	21.0	14	498
Didn't want prenatal care [EP6PNC]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Couldn't find provider who took Medicaid or my insurance [EP6PRVDR]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)



21. During your most recent pregnancy, what kind of health insurance did you have to pay for your prenatal care? **Women who did not get prenatal care were instructed to skip this question.

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=717)					
Insurance paid by job [PP_WORK]	58.4	55.3	61.4	438	1194
Private, purchased insurance [PP_COMP]	1.5	1.0	2.4	12	31
Medicaid [PP_MEDIC]	38.6	35.6	41.7	259	789
Community health center or local hospital program [PP_GOV]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
TRICARE or other military health [PP_MILIT]	1.8	1.1	2.9	12	36
Some other insurance [PP_OTH]	3.9	2.9	5.3	27	80
Did not have insurance [PP_NONE]	2.4	1.6	3.5	16	48
NBW (n=1152)					
Insurance paid by job [PP_WORK]	65.6	62.8	68.4	783	22320
Private, purchased insurance [PP_COMP]	2.5	1.7	3.5	30	844
Medicaid [PP_MEDIC]	30.7	28.0	33.5	323	10444
Community health center or local hospital program [PP_GOV]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
TRICARE or other military health [PP_MILIT]	1.6	1.0	2.4	19	53
Some other insurance [PP_OTH]	3.2	2.3	4.4	35	1082
Did not have insurance [PP_NONE]	1.6	1.0	2.5	19	554

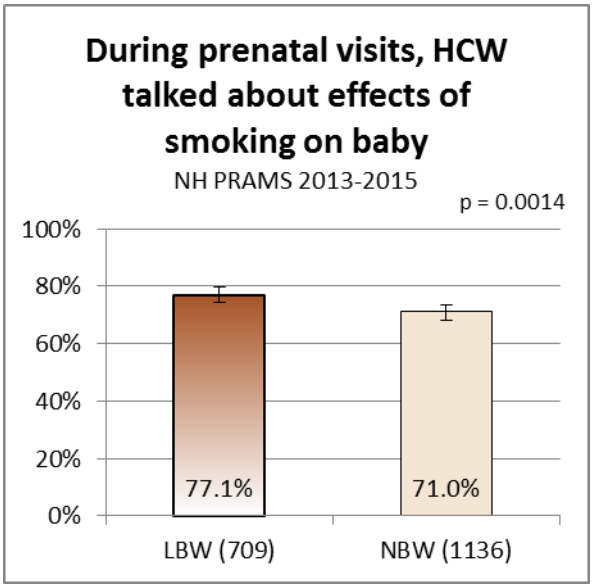


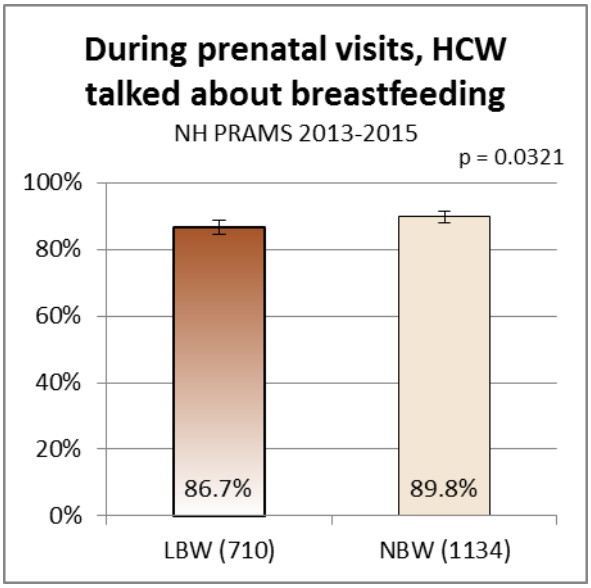


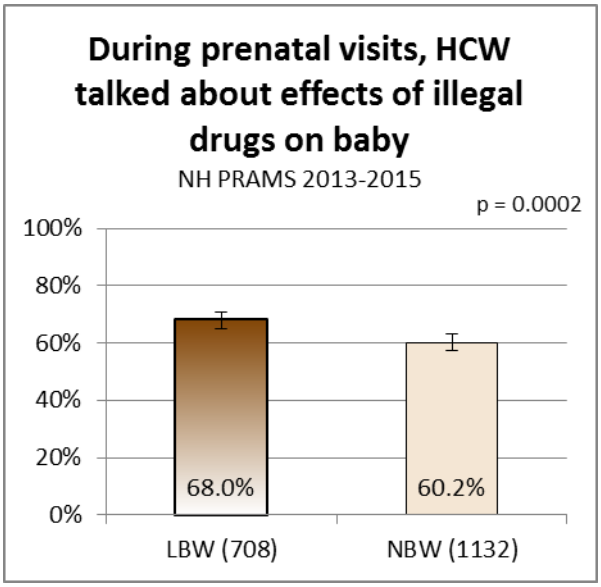
22. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? Please count only discussions, not reading materials or videos. **Women who did not get prenatal care were instructed to skip this question.

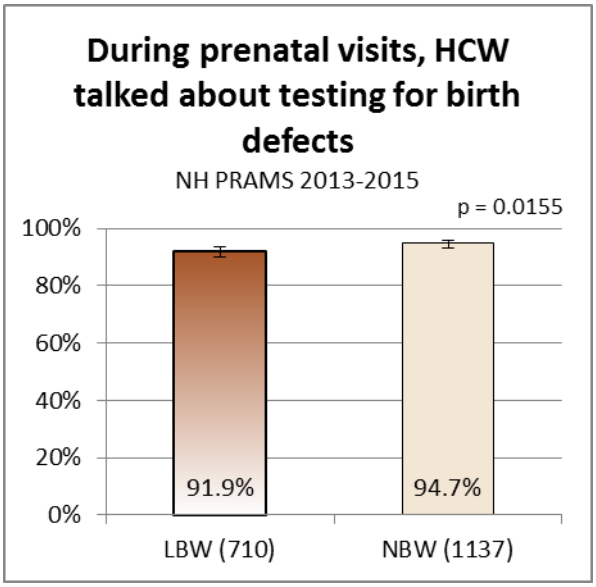
	Percent	95% CI		Yes	Population
	Yes	Lower	Upper	Responses	Estimate
LBW (n=710)					
How much weight to gain [TLK_WT]	81.8	79.3	84.1	583	1654
Smoking [TLK_SMK]	77.1	74.5	79.6	541	1557
Breastfeeding [TLK_BF]	86.7	84.5	88.7	615	1754
Effects of drinking alcohol on baby [TLK_DRK]	75.7	73.0	78.3	538	1528
Seat belt use [TLK_BELT]	57.8	54.8	60.8	411	1162
Medicines that are safe to take [TLK_MEDS]	89.5	87.4	91.3	637	1809
Effects of illegal drugs on baby [TLK_DRUG]	68.0	65.1	70.8	476	1370
Testing for birth defects [TLK_BDEF]	91.9	90.1	93.5	654	1859
Signs of preterm labor [TLK_PRET]	75.7	73.0	78.3	534	1527
HIV testing [TLK_HIVT]	67.4	64.5	70.2	473	1360
2013 HIV testing (LBW=240)	*70.9*	*66.0*	*75.4*	*169*	*451*
2014 HIV testing (LBW=241)	*63.1*	*57.9*	*67.9*	*149*	*435*
2015 HIV testing (LBW=227)	*68.6*	*63.3*	*73.5*	*155*	*474*
Depression [TLK_DPRS]	78.7	76.1	81.1	562	1591
Physical abuse by husband or partner [TLK_ABUS]	56.6	53.5	59.6	394	1140
NBW (n=1138)					
How much weight to gain [TLK_WT]	81.6	79.3	83.8	928	27403
Smoking [TLK_SMK]	71.0	68.3	73.5	793	23797
Breastfeeding [TLK_BF]	89.8	87.9	91.4	1016	30046
Effects of drinking alcohol on baby [TLK_DRK]	72.3	69.7	74.8	810	24185
Seat belt use [TLK_BELT]	57.4	54.5	60.2	646	19145
Medicines that are safe to take [TLK_MEDS]	92.0	90.3	93.4	1041	30796
Effects of illegal drugs on baby [TLK_DRUG]	60.2	57.3	63.0	670	20113
Testing for birth defects [TLK_BDEF]	94.7	93.2	95.9	1079	31740

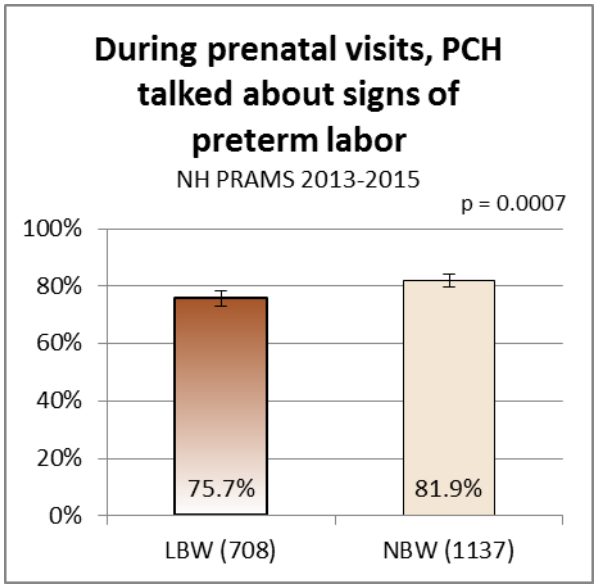
Signs of preterm labor [TLK_PRET]	81.9	79.5	84.0	932	27464
HIV testing [TLK_HIVT]	64.2	61.4	67.0	721	21444
2013 HIV testing (NBW=386)	***71.0***	*66.3*	*75.3*	*270*	*7963*
2014 HIV testing (NBW=370)	*61.7*	*56.7*	*66.5*	*229*	*6792*
2015 HIV testing (NBW=375)	***59.9***	*54.9*	*64.7*	*222*	*6689*
Depression [TLK_DPRS]	82.1	79.7	84.2	933	27476
Physical abuse by husband or partner [TLK_ABUS]	56.1	53.2	59.0	631	18709











23. At any time during your most recent pregnancy or delivery, did you have a test for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?

Had HIV test during pregnancy [HIVTEST_DK]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=709)	55.6	52.5	58.6	391	1124
NBW (n=1139)	51.7	48.8	54.6	583	17384

24. During the 12 months before the delivery of your new baby, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker offer you a flu shot or tell you to get one?

Health care worker advised flu vaccine [FLUSHOT]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=719)	87.2	85.0	89.2	630	1789
NBW (n=1151)	88.7	86.7	90.4	1025	30102

25. During the 12 months before the delivery of your new baby, did you get a flu shot?

[calculated from FLUPREG]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=713)					
No flu shot	35.0	32.1	38.0	244	710
Yes, before pregnancy	15.2	13.1	17.6	107	309
Yes, during pregnancy	49.8	46.7	52.9	362	1012
NBW (n=1149)					
No flu shot	34.4	31.7	37.2	387	11660
Yes, before pregnancy	11.5	9.8	13.4	136	3899
Yes, during pregnancy	54.1	51.2	57.0	626	18338

26. Year and month of flu shot (used to calculate trimester of flu shot)

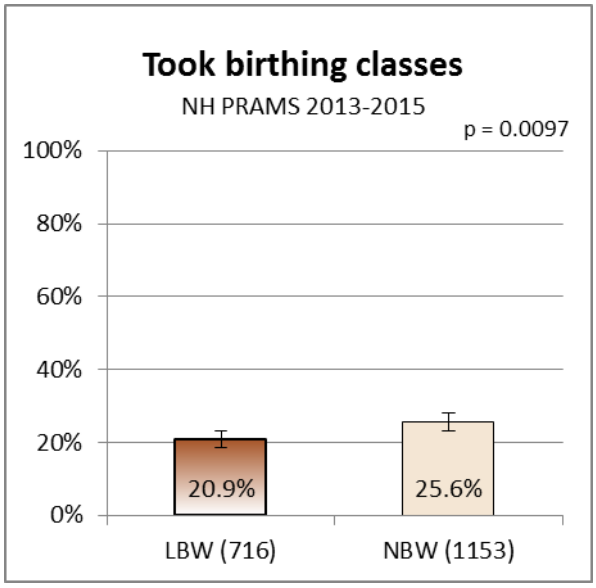
[FLUTRIM]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=232)					
First trimester	28.3	23.7	33.3	67	181
Second trimester	44.3	39.1	49.7	103	284
Third trimester	27.4	22.9	32.5	62	176
NBW (n=409)					
First trimester	30.1	25.9	34.6	126	3576
Second trimester	30.7	26.4	35.4	125	3653
Third trimester	39.2	34.6	44.0	158	4664

27. This question is about the care of your teeth during your most recent pregnancy.

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=717)					
Knew it was important to care for teeth/gums [DDS_CARE]	90.4	88.4	92.1	653	1849
Talk about how to care for teeth/gums [DDS_TALK]	50.4	47.3	53.4	373	1026
2013 talk how to care (LBW=240)	***55.7***	*50.5*	*60.8*	*134*	*353*
2014 talk how to care (LBW=243)	*51.7*	*46.5*	*56.9*	*129*	*361*
2015 talk how to care (LBW=231)	***44.2***	*38.9*	*49.6*	*110*	*311*
Had teeth cleaned during pregnancy [DDS_CLN]	44.2	41.2	47.2	329	899
Had insurance for dental care during pregnancy [DDS_INS]	63.5	60.5	66.5	466	1291
Needed dental care for a problem [DDS_PROB]	20.9	18.4	23.6	140	420
Received dental care for a problem [DDSWENT]	12.7	10.8	14.9	88	257
NBW (n=1154)					
Knew it was important to care for teeth/gums [DDS_CARE]	92.8	91.0	94.2	1077	31596
Talk about how to care for teeth/gums [DDS_TALK]	55.6	52.8	58.5	649	18837
2013 talk how to care (NBW=391)	*59.3*	*54.3*	*64.1*	*234*	*6726*
2014 talk how to care (NBW=378)	*55.7*	*50.6*	*60.6*	*214*	*6261*
2015 talk how to care (NBW=378)	*51.9*	*46.9*	*56.9*	*201*	*5850*
Had teeth cleaned during pregnancy [DDS_CLN]	55.5	52.6	58.3	655	18777
Had insurance for dental care during pregnancy [DDS_INS]	68.7	65.9	71.4	796	23099
Needed dental care for a problem [DDS_PROB]	19.2	17.0	21.7	205	6447
Received dental care for a problem [DDSWENT]	13.3	11.5	15.5	146	4478

28. During your most recent pregnancy, did you take a class or classes to prepare for childbirth and learn what to expect during labor and delivery?

Childbirth classes to prepare for birth [PGS_BIRT]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=716) 3-yr combined	20.9	18.6	23.4	162	426
LBW in 2013 (n=240)	***25.2***	*21.0*	*30.0*	*61*	*160*
LBW in 2014 (n=245)	*21.2*	*17.3*	*25.6*	*55*	*149*
LBW in 2015 (n=231)	***16.7***	*13.2*	*20.8*	*46*	*117*
NBW (n=1153) 3-yr combined	25.6	23.2	28.2	299	8706
NBW in 2013 (n=394)	*27.7*	*23.5*	*32.4*	*109*	*3167*
NBW in 2014 (n=378)	*26.4*	*22.3*	*31.0*	*102*	*2973*
NBW in 2015 (n=381)	*22.6*	*18.7*	*27.0*	*88*	*2567*

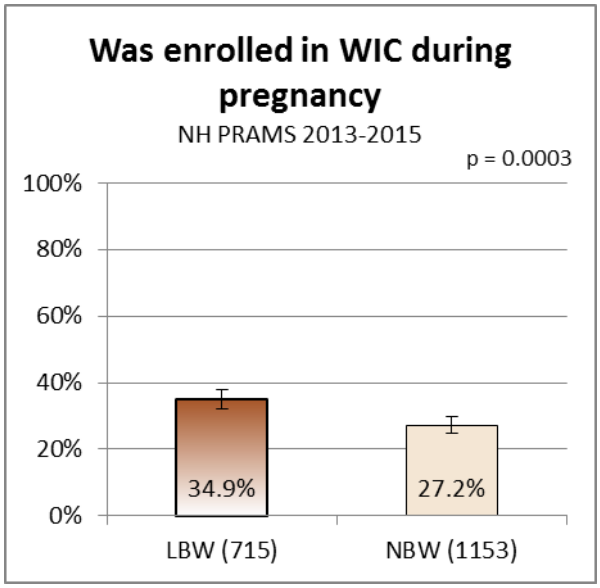


29. During your most recent pregnancy, did a home visitor come to your home to help you prepare for your new baby? A home visitor is a nurse, a health care worker, a social worker, or other person who works for a program that helps pregnant women.

Home visitor to prepare for baby [VST_PREP]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=716)	5.5	4.3	7.1	40	113
NBW (n=1152)	3.9	2.9	5.2	41	1310

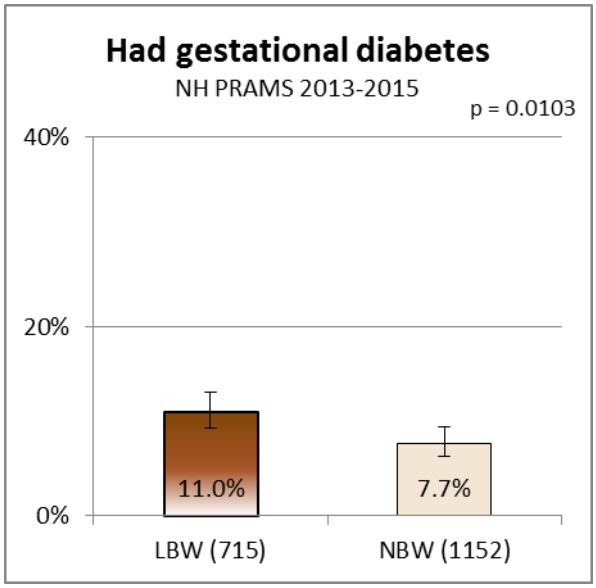
30. During your most recent pregnancy, were you on WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)?

WIC during pregnancy [WIC_PREG]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=715)	34.9	32.0	37.9	234	712
NBW (n=1153)	27.2	24.7	30.0	287	9268



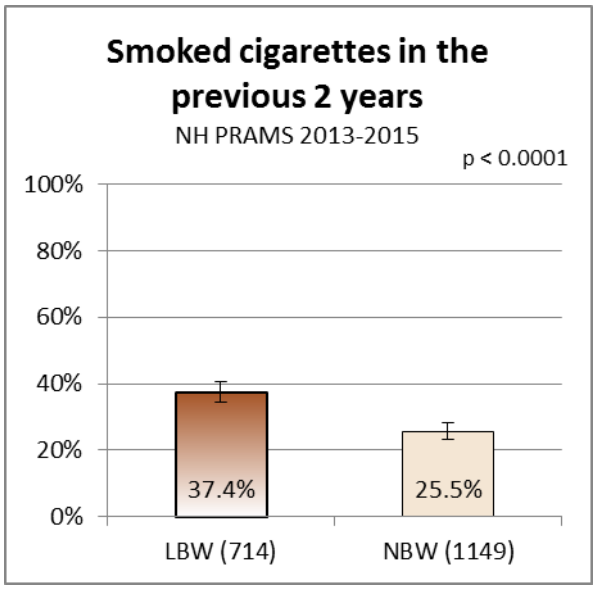
31. During your most recent pregnancy, were you told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker that you had gestational diabetes (diabetes that started *during this pregnancy*)?

Gestational diabetes – this pregnancy [PG_GDB]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=715)	11.0	9.3	13.1	79	225
NBW (n=1152)	7.7	6.3	9.4	87	2626



32. Have you smoked any cigarettes in the *past 2 years?*

Smoked any cigarettes in the last 2 years [SMK2YRS]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=714)	37.4	34.4	40.5	251	762
NBW (n=1149)	25.5	23.1	28.2	272	8657

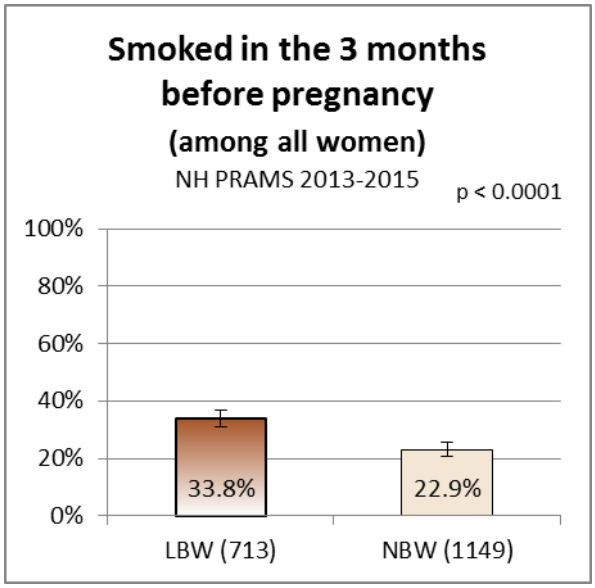


33. In the *3 months before* you got pregnant, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? **Women who answered No to Q32 were instructed to skip this question.

Did smoke in the 3 months before pregnancy [calculated from SMK6_3B]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=250)	90.6	87.2	93.2	225	688
NBW (n=272)	89.8	85.7	92.8	243	7773

Among all women (not just women who smoke): **In the *3 months before* you got pregnant, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?**

Did smoke in the 3 months before pregnancy [SMK63B_A]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=713)	33.8	30.9	36.8	225	688
NBW (n=1149)	22.9	20.5	25.5	243	7773

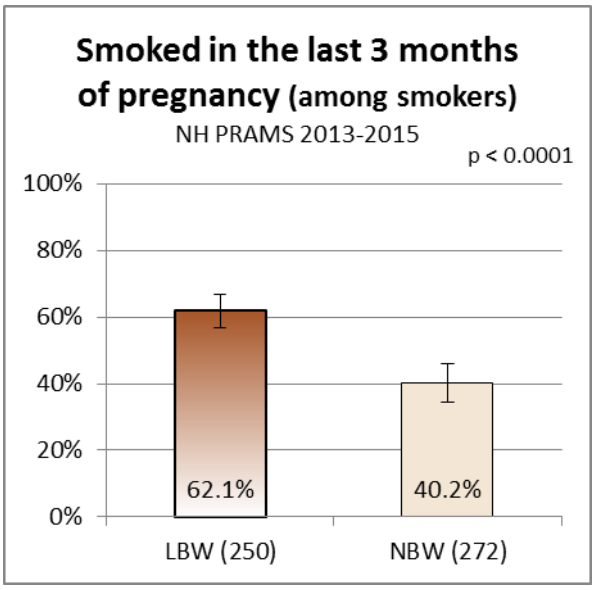


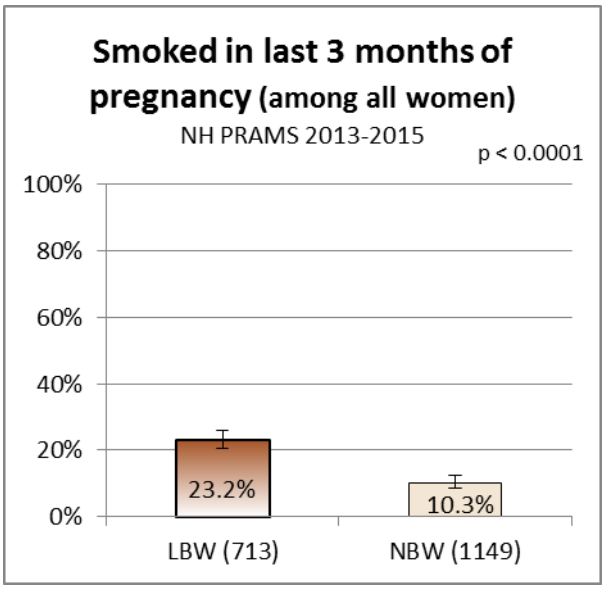
34. In the *last 3 months* of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?
**Women who answered No to Q32 were instructed to skip this question.

Did smoke in the last trimester [calculated from SMK6_3L]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=250)	62.1	57	67.0	152	472
NBW (n=272)	40.2	34.5	46.2	105	3484

Among all women (not just women who smoke): **In the *last 3 months* of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?**

Did smoke in the last trimester [SMK63L_A]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=713)	23.2	20.6	26.0	152	472
NBW (n=1149)	10.3	8.6	12.3	105	3484



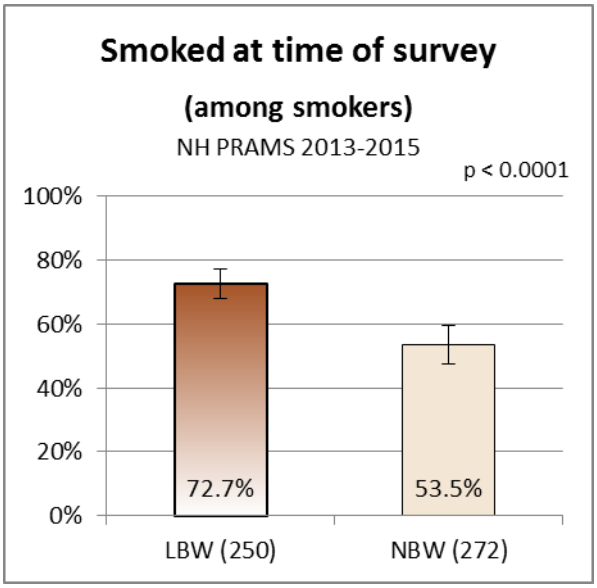


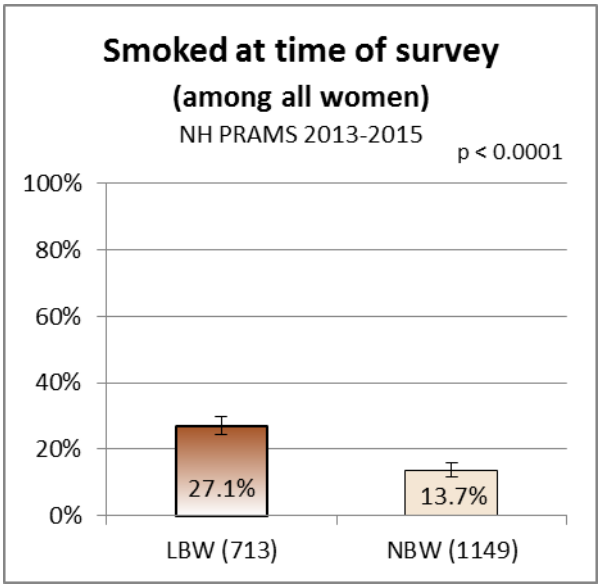
35. How many cigarettes do you smoke on an average day *now*?
**Women who answered No to Q32 were instructed to skip this question.

Do smoke now (at time of survey) [calculated from SMK6_3N]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=250)	72.7	67.8	77.0	180	552
NBW (n=272)	53.5	47.6	59.4	142	4632

Among all women (not just women who smoke): **How many cigarettes do you smoke on an average day *now*?**

Do smoke now (at time of survey) [SMK6NW_A]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=713)	27.1	24.4	30.0	180	552
NBW (n=1149)	13.7	11.7	15.9	142	4632





36. Have you had any alcoholic drinks in the *past 2 years?*

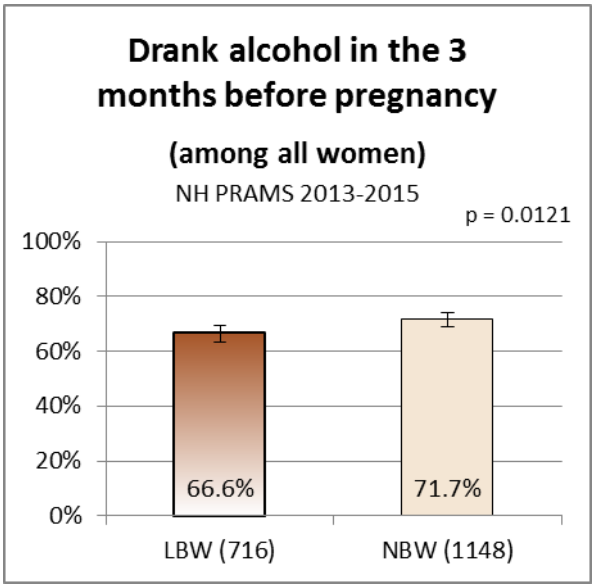
Drank alcohol in the last 2 years [DRK_2YRS]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=717)	78.9	76.3	81.4	572	1616
NBW (n=1153)	80.5	78.0	82.7	934	27372

37. During the *3 months before* you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? **Women who answered No to Q36 were instructed to skip this question.

Drank alcohol 3 months before pregnancy [calculated from DRK6_3B]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=571)	84.4	81.7	86.7	483	1361
NBW (n=929)	89.2	87.1	91.1	829	24291

Among all women (not just women who drink): **During the *3 months before* you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?**

Drank alcohol 3 months before pregnancy [DRK63B_A]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=716)	66.6	63.6	69.4	483	1361
NBW (n=1148)	71.7	69.0	74.2	829	24291

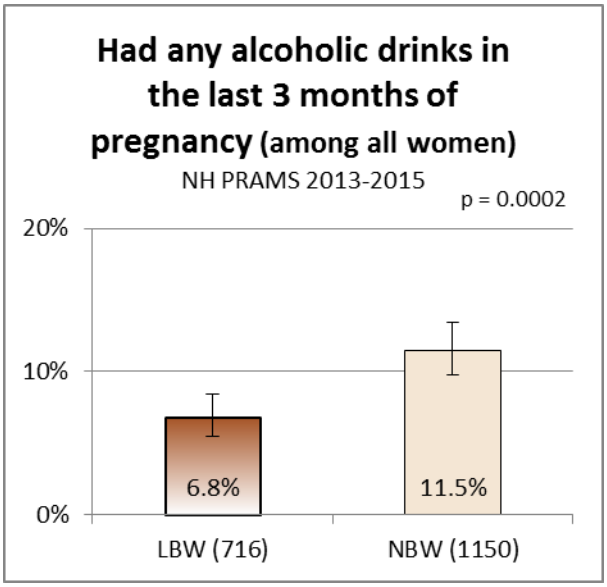


38. During the *last 3 months* of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? **Women who answered No to Q36 were instructed to skip this question.

Drank alcohol in last trimester [calculated from DRK6_3L]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=571)	8.6	7.0	10.7	53	139
NBW (n=931)	14.3	12.2	16.7	135	3895

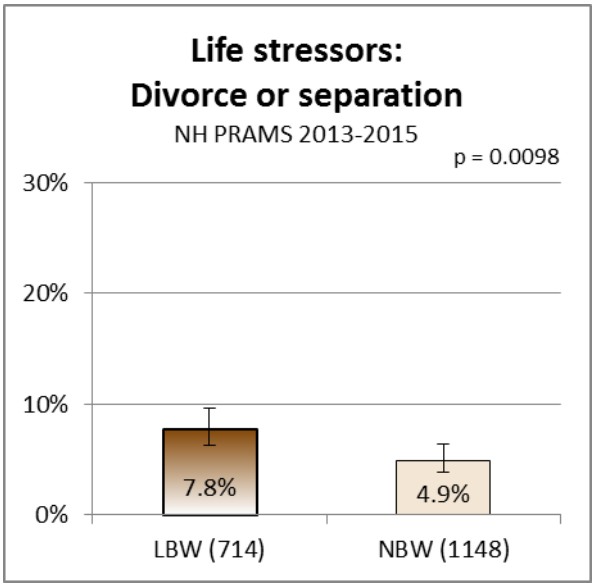
Among all women (not just women who drink): **During the *last 3 months* of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?**

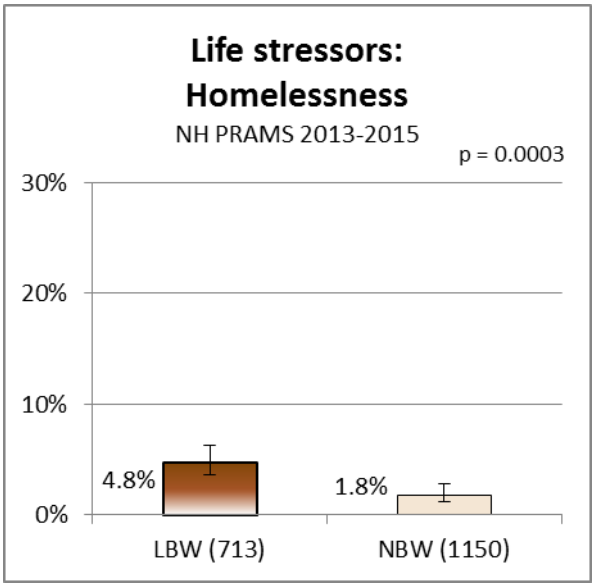
Drank alcohol in last trimester [DRK63L_A]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=716)	6.8	5.5	8.4	53	139
NBW (n=1150)	11.5	9.8	13.4	135	3895

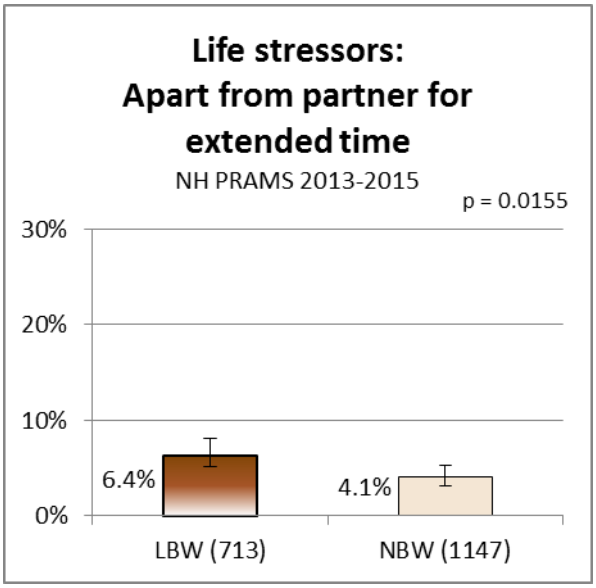


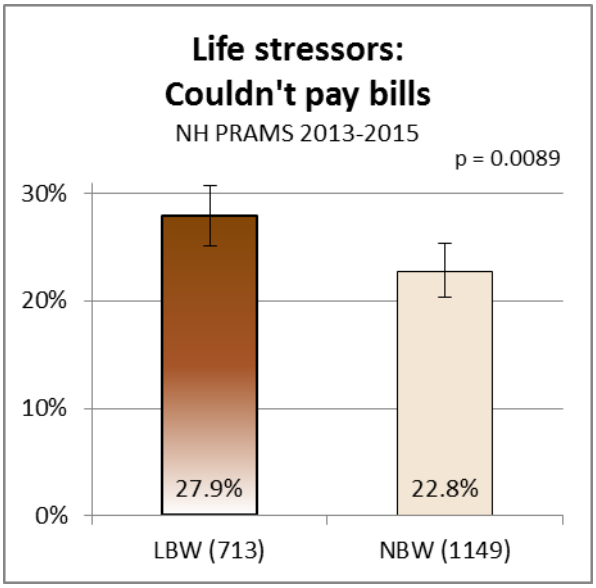
39. This question is about things that may have happened during the *12 months before your new baby was born*.

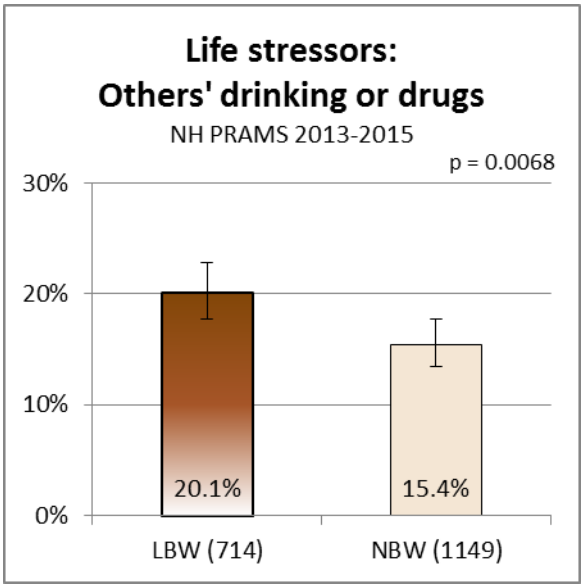
	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=714)					
Family member was ill [STRS_FM3]	30.3	27.6	33.2	218	618
Divorce or separation [STRS_DV3]	7.8	6.3	9.6	53	158
Moved [STRS_MOV]	37.1	34.2	40.1	258	755
Homeless [STRSHOME]	4.8	3.6	6.3	31	97
Husband/partner lost job [STRS_JOB]	13.6	11.6	15.9	93	277
Mom (self) lost job [STRS_WRK]	9.3	7.6	11.3	62	190
Husband/partner or herself had cut in work hours or pay [STRS_PAY]	18.9	16.6	21.4	135	383
Apart from husband/partner for military deployment or extended work travel [STRS_AWY]	6.4	5.1	8.1	45	130
Frequent arguments [STRS_ARG]	23.5	20.9	26.2	161	478
Husband/partner did not want pregnancy [STRS_PG]	7.8	6.3	9.7	53	159
Couldn't pay bills [STRS_BIL]	27.9	25.2	30.8	194	568
Husband/partner or herself in jail [STRS_JL3]	4.1	3.0	5.6	26	83
Others drinking or drugs [STRS_DRG]	20.1	17.7	22.8	134	410
Someone close died [STRS_DH3]	18.4	16.2	20.9	129	376
2013 someone died (LBW=240)	***12.9***	*9.8*	*16.8*	*30*	*82*
2014 someone died (LBW=247)	***21.2***	*17.3*	*25.7*	*52*	*150*
2015 someone died (LBW=228)	*20.7*	*16.6*	*25.5*	*47*	*144*
NBW (n=1152)					
Family member was ill [STRS_FM3]	27.5	25.0	30.2	317	9355
Divorce or separation [STRS_DV3]	4.9	3.8	6.4	51	1664
Moved [STRS_MOV]	36.6	33.8	39.4	409	12419
Homeless [STRSHOME]	1.8	1.2	2.8	19	617
Husband/partner lost job [STRS_JOB]	12.0	10.2	14.1	130	4078
Mom (self) lost job [STRS_WRK]	7.7	6.3	9.5	83	2621
Husband/partner or herself had cut in work hours or pay [STRS_PAY]	19.0	16.8	21.4	210	6439
Apart from husband/partner for military deployment or extended work travel [STRS_AWY]	4.1	3.1	5.3	47	1370
Frequent arguments [STRS_ARG]	20.5	18.2	23.0	222	6919
Husband/partner did not want pregnancy [STRS_PG]	7.3	5.9	9.1	75	2468
Couldn't pay bills [STRS_BIL]	22.8	20.4	25.4	248	7731
Husband/partner or herself in jail [STRS_JL3]	2.2	1.5	3.3	24	748
Others drinking or drugs [STRS_DRG]	15.4	13.4	17.7	166	5225
Someone close died [STRS_DH3]	18.6	16.4	21.0	209	6297
2013 someone died (NBW=391)	*19.2*	*15.5*	*23.6*	*71*	*2176*
2014 someone died (NBW=377)	*19.3*	*15.7*	*23.6*	*74*	*2169*
2015 someone died (NBW=380)	*17.3*	*13.8*	*21.4*	*64*	*1952*


Life stressors:
Divorce or separation
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0098
30%
20%
10%
0%
7.8%
4.9%
LBW (714)
NBW (1148)


Life stressors:
Homelessness
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0003
30%
20%
10%
0%
4.8%
1.8%
LBW (713)
NBW (1150)


Life stressors:
Apart from partner for extended time
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0155
30%
20%
10%
0%
6.4%
4.1%
LBW (713)
NBW (1147)


Life stressors:
Couldn't pay bills
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0089
30%
20%
10%
0%
27.9%
22.8%
LBW (713)
NBW (1149)



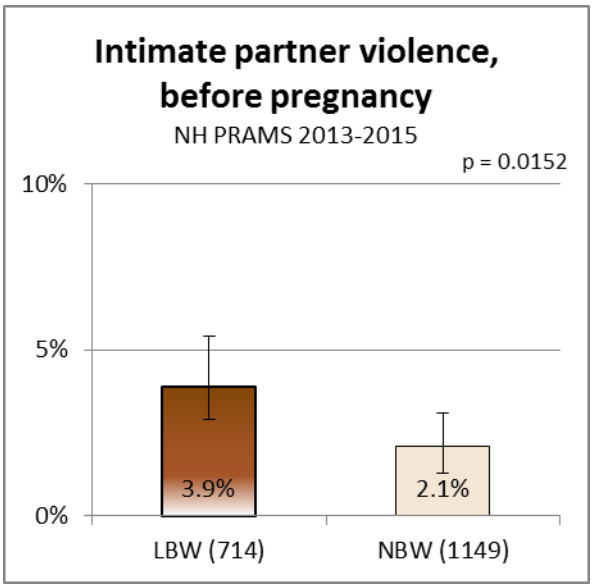
Number of stressors experienced during pregnancy (calculated from Q39 above) [STRS_T_G]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=718)					
No stressors	24.2	21.7	26.8	180	495
1 – 2 stressors	37.9	34.9	40.9	272	776
3 – 5 stressors	29.2	26.5	32.1	208	599
6 or more stressors	8.8	7.1	10.7	58	180
NBW (n=1152)					
No stressors	27.7	25.2	30.3	331	9403
1 – 2 stressors	39.9	37.1	42.7	467	13551
3 – 5 stressors	26.5	24.0	29.2	292	9024
6 or more stressors	5.9	4.6	7.5	62	2014

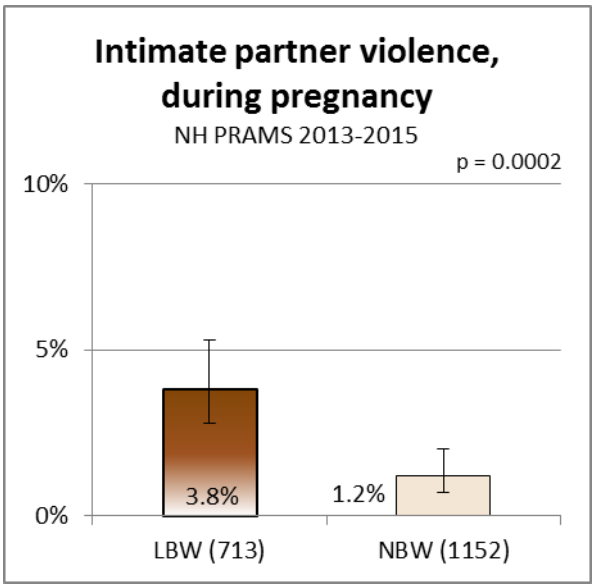
40. During the *12 months before you got pregnant* with your new baby, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any way?

Abuse by husband/partner 12 months before this pregnancy [PAB6HUS]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=714)	3.9	2.9	5.4	26	80
NBW (n=1149)	2.1	1.3	3.1	21	694

41. *During your most recent pregnancy*, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any way?

Abuse by husband/partner during this pregnancy [PAD6HUS]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=713)	3.8	2.8	5.3	25	78
NBW (n=1152)	1.2	0.7	2.0	13	404





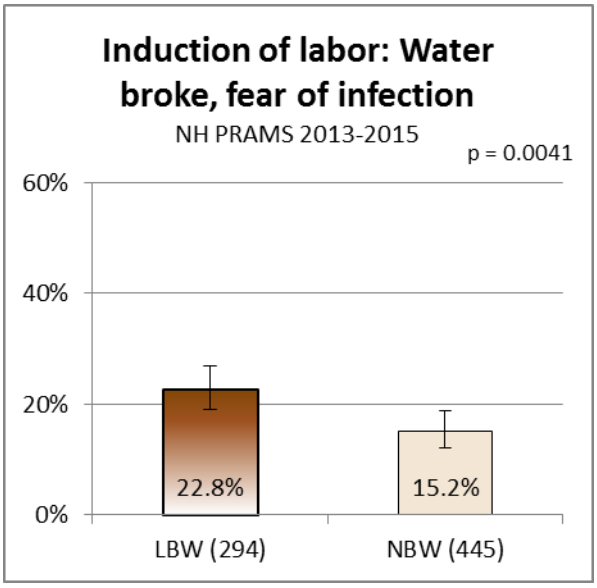
Estimated gestational age, grouped into four categories [GEST_WK_NAPHSIS]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=723)					
<= 27 weeks	5.1	3.9	6.6	37	105
28 – 33 weeks	26.8	24.2	29.6	190	553
34 – 36 weeks	37.4	34.5	40.4	273	771
37 – 42 weeks	30.6	27.9	33.5	222	631
43+ weeks	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
NBW (n=1147)					
<= 27 weeks	0	0	0	0	0
28 – 33 weeks	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
34 – 36 weeks	2.8	2.0	3.9	34	956
37 – 42 weeks	97.0	95.9	97.8	1111	32878
43+ weeks	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

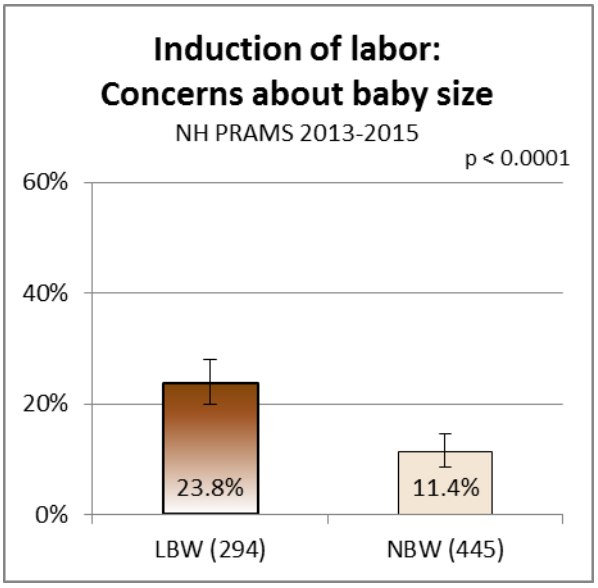
43. Did your doctor, nurse, or other health care worker try to induce your labor (start your contractions using medicine)?

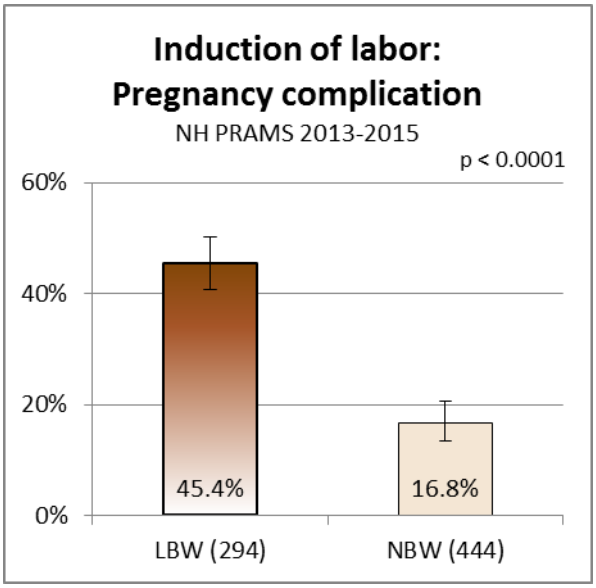
Tried to induce labor [INDUCE]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=712)	40.6	37.6	43.7	289	824
NBW (n=1152)	39.0	36.2	41.8	442	13262

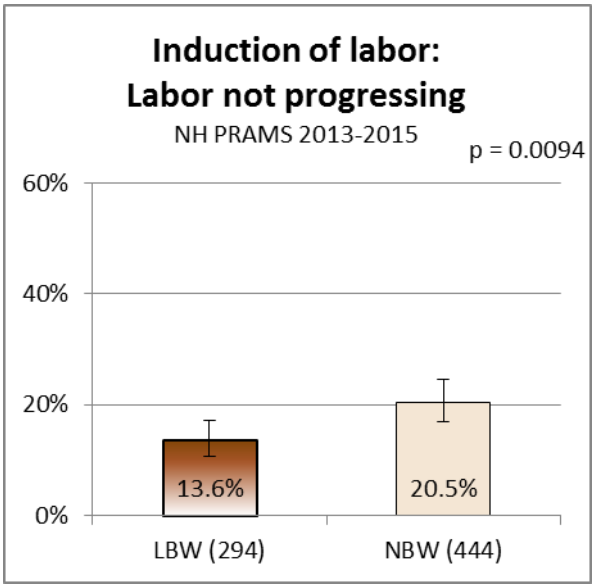
44. Why did your doctor, nurse, or other health care worker try to induce your labor (start your contractions using medicine. **Only women who answered Yes to Q43 were instructed to answer this question.

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=294)					
Water broke, fear of infection [IND_INF]	22.8	19.1	27.0	69	192
Past due date [IND_DUE]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2013 past due date (LBW=96)	*(*)*	*(*)*	*(*)*	*(*)*	*(*)*
2014 past due date (LBW=103)	*(*)*	*(*)*	*(*)*	*(*)*	*(*)*
2015 past due date (LBW=95)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Concerns about baby size [IND_SIZE]	23.8	19.9	28.1	69	199
Baby not doing well [IND_BBY]	13.7	10.7	17.4	39	115
Pregnancy complication [IND_COMP]	45.4	40.7	50.2	134	381
Labor stopped/not progressing [IND_LABR]	13.6	10.7	17.3	40	115
Wanted to schedule delivery [IND_PLAN]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
To have a specific provider [IND_DOC]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other reason [IND_OTH]	20.4	16.9	24.5	62	171
NBW (n=445)					
Water broke, fear of infection [IND_INF]	15.2	12.2	18.7	71	2024
Past due date [IND_DUE]	35.2	30.9	39.7	157	4699
2013 past due date (NBW=162)	***25.8***	*19.8*	*33.0*	*44*	*1229*
2014 past due date (NBW=155)	*38.5*	*31.2*	*46.4*	*58*	*1813*
2015 past due date (NBW=128)	***42.7***	*34.4*	*51.4*	*55*	*1658*
Concerns about baby size [IND_SIZE]	11.4	8.7	14.7	49	1516
Baby not doing well [IND_BBY]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pregnancy complication [IND_COMP]	16.8	13.6	20.6	75	2241
Labor stopped/not progressing [IND_LABR]	20.5	17.0	24.5	92	2732
Wanted to schedule delivery [IND_PLAN]	5.0	3.2	7.6	20	662
To have a specific provider [IND_DOC]	3.1	1.8	5.3	13	416
Other reason [IND_OTH]	21.6	18.0	25.6	95	2871









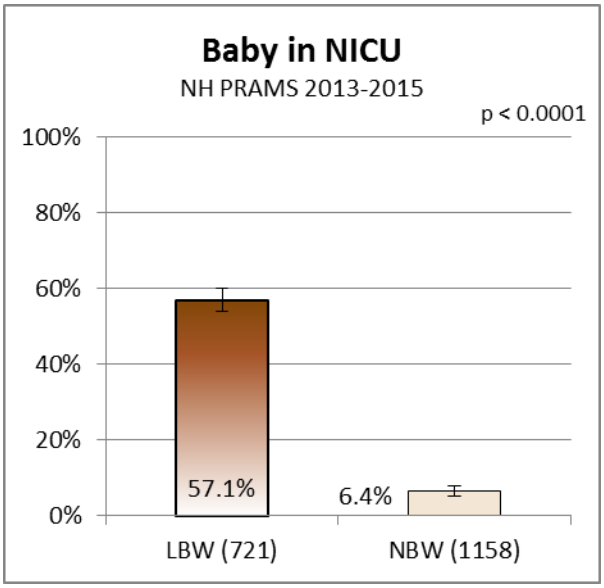
45. By the end of your most recent pregnancy, how much weight had you gained?

[PGWT_GNU_DK]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=720)					
Gained weight	88.8	86.7	90.6	642	1824
Lost weight	4.9	3.8	6.4	36	102
Weight didn't change	1.4	0.9	2.3	10	29
Don't know	4.8	3.6	6.4	32	99
NBW (n=1150)					
Gained weight	93.1	91.5	94.5	1073	31618
Lost weight	3.4	2.5	4.6	38	1158
Weight didn't change	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Don't know	2.6	1.8	3.7	29	882

After Pregnancy

46. After your baby was delivered, was he or she put in an intensive care unit (NICU)?

Baby in NICU [INF_ICU_DK]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=721)	57.1	54.1	60.1	406	1175
NBW (n=1158)	6.4	5.1	8.0	71	2190



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

[LTH_HOSP]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=720)					
Less than 24 hours (less than 1 day)	1.9	1.2	2.8	14	38
24 to 48 hours (1 to 2 days)	14.4	12.4	16.7	104	297
3 to 5 days	28.2	25.5	31.0	207	578
6 to 14 days	18.5	16.2	20.9	134	379
More than 14 days	34.5	31.6	37.4	243	707
Baby was not born in a hospital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Baby still in hospital (at time of survey)	2.3	1.5	3.4	16	46
NBW (n=1155)					
Less than 24 hours (less than 1 day)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
24 to 48 hours (1 to 2 days)	61.2	58.3	63.9	708	20858
3 to 5 days	32.9	30.2	35.6	377	11201
6 to 14 days	2.7	1.9	3.9	32	935
More than 14 days	1.2	0.7	2.0	13	396
Baby was not born in a hospital	1.3	0.8	2.1	16	436
Baby still in hospital (at time of survey)	0	0	0	0	0

48. Is your baby alive now?

**Women whose baby was still in the hospital were instructed to skip this question.

Baby alive now [INFLIVE5]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=695)	96.4	95.1	97.4	670	1908
NBW (n=1138)	100.0	x	x	1138	33604

49. Is your baby living with you now?

**Women who answered No to Q48 were instructed to skip this question.

Baby living with mom [INFWMOM5]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=672)	100.0	X	X	672	1914
NBW (n=1134)	99.7	99.2	99.9	1134	33483

50. Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby, even for a short period of time? **Women who answered No to Q49 were instructed to skip this question.

Breastfed – ever [BF5EVER]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=693)	87.0	84.7	89.0	607	1718
NBW (n=1152)	89.3	87.3	91.0	1034	30372

51. Are you currently breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your baby?

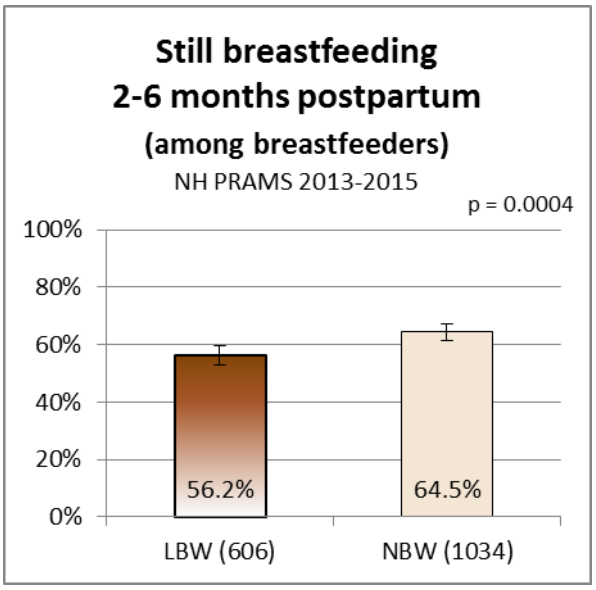
**Only women who answered Yes to Q50 were instructed to answer this question.

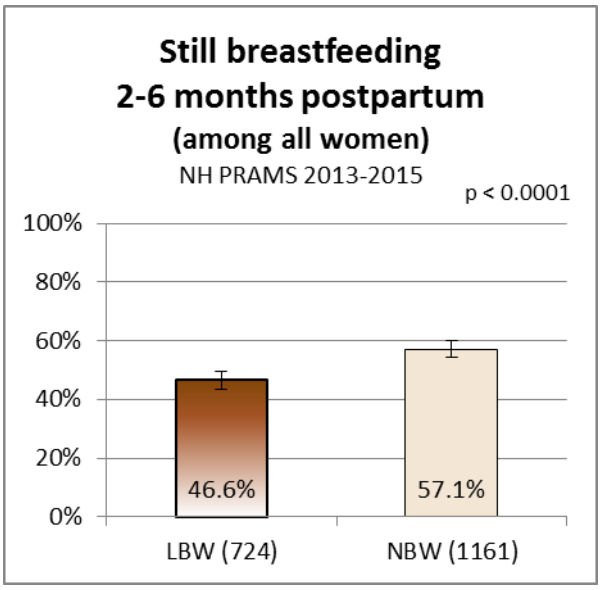
Still Breastfeeding (at time of survey) [BF5STILL]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=606)	56.2	52.8	59.4	349	963
NBW (n=1034)	64.5	61.5	67.3	682	19580

Currently breastfeeding, among <u>all</u> women

**Based on all respondents with a live baby, not only Yes respondents to Q50.

Still Breastfeeding (at time of survey) [calculated from BF5STILL]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=724)	46.6	43.6	49.7	349	963
NBW (n=1161)	57.1	54.3	59.9	682	19580



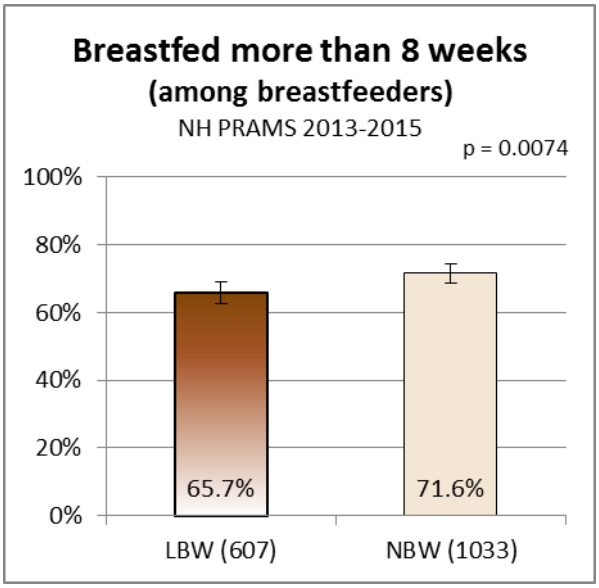


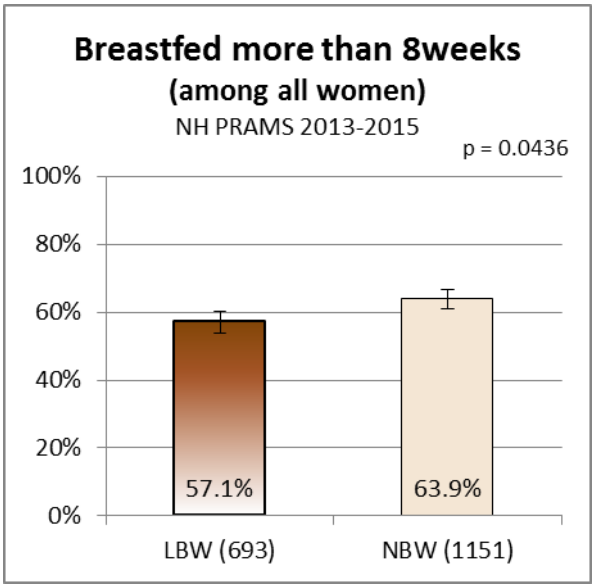
52. How many weeks or months did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your baby?
**Only women who ever breastfed (Yes to Q50), but had stopped (No to Q51) were instructed to answer this question.

[calculated from BF5LNGTU and BF5LNGTH]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=607)					
Less than 1 week	4.6	3.3	6.2	26	78
1 – 4 weeks or 1 month	15.5	13.2	18.1	88	266
5 – 8 weeks or 2 months	14.3	12.1	16.8	87	246
More than 8 weeks or 2 months	65.7	62.4	68.8	406	1128
NBW (n=1033)					
Less than 1 week	3.9	2.8	5.3	37	1178
1 – 4 weeks or 1 month	13.6	11.6	15.8	135	4114
5 – 8 weeks or 2 months	10.9	9.1	13.1	107	3321
More than 8 weeks or 2 months	71.6	68.7	74.3	754	21727

Duration of breastfeeding among all women

[calculated from BF5LNGTU and BF5LNGTH]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=693)					
Less than 1 week	4.0	2.9	5.4	26	78
1 – 4 weeks or 1 month	13.5	11.4	15.8	88	266
5 – 8 weeks or 2 months	12.4	10.5	14.6	87	246
More than 8 weeks or 2 months	57.1	54.0	60.2	406	1128
2013 more than 8wks (LBW=228)	*53.5*	*48.1*	*58.7*	*122*	*323*
2014 more than 8wks (LBW=236)	*57.2*	*51.9*	*62.3*	*139*	*387*
2015 more than 8wks (LBW=229)	*60.3*	*54.7*	*65.6*	*145*	*418*
Did not breastfeed	13.0	11.0	15.3	86	257
NBW (n=1151)					
Less than 1 week	3.5	2.5	4.7	37	1178
1 – 4 weeks or 1 month	12.1	10.3	14.1	135	4114
5 – 8 weeks or 2 months	9.8	8.1	11.7	107	3321
More than 8 weeks or 2 months	63.9	61.1	66.7	754	21727
2013 more than 8wks (NBW=392)	***58.2***	*53.2*	*63.1*	*235*	*6620*
2014 more than 8wks (NBW=376)	*64.8*	*59.8*	*69.5*	*250*	*7247*
2015 more than 8wks (NBW=383)	***68.8***	*64.0*	*73.3*	*269*	*7860*
Did not breastfeed	10.7	9.0	12.7	118	3638

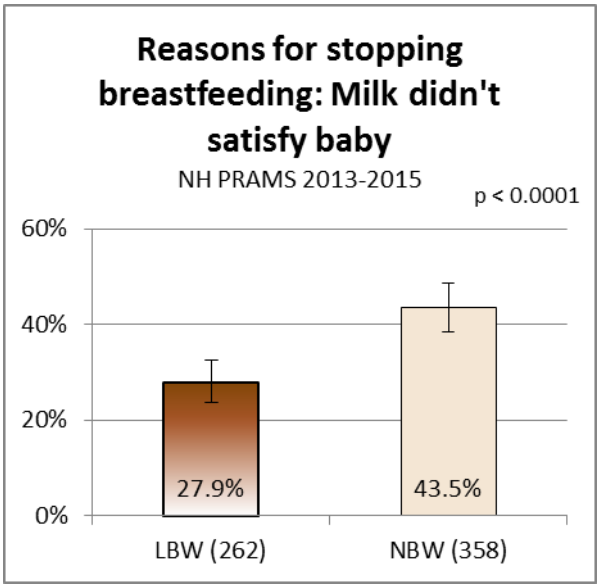


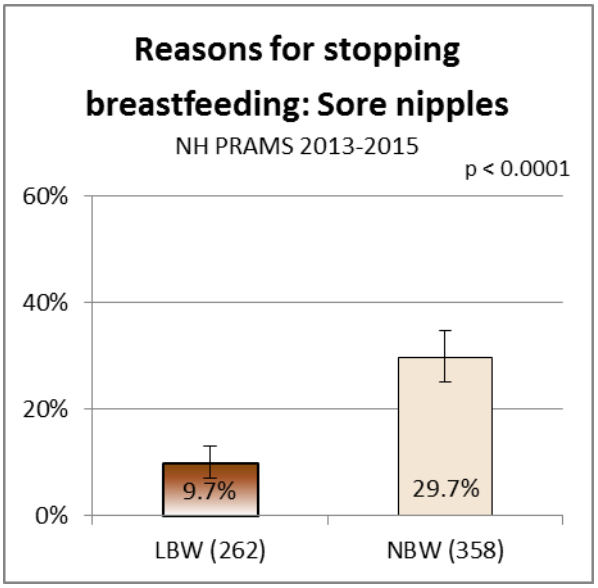


53. What were your reasons for stopping breastfeeding?

**Only women who answered No to Q51 were instructed to answer this question.

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=262)					
Difficulty latching [BFC5DIFF]	31.4	26.9	36.2	86	241
Milk didn't satisfy baby [BFC5SAT]	27.9	23.6	32.6	76	214
Baby not gaining weight [BFC5WT]	10.1	7.5	13.6	27	78
Nipples sore [BFC5SORE]	9.7	7.0	13.2	24	74
Too hard, painful, time-consuming [BFC6HARD]	21.7	17.9	26.1	59	167
Not producing enough milk [BFC5MILK]	55.9	50.8	60.9	147	430
Too many household duties [BFC5HOME]	14.0	10.8	17.9	36	107
Was right time to stop [BFC5STOP]	9.1	6.6	12.5	24	70
Got sick/medical reasons [BFC5ILLM]	5.6	3.8	8.3	16	43
Back to work/school [BFC5WORK]	13.9	10.7	17.7	38	107
Baby was jaundiced [BFC5JAUN]	5.8	3.9	8.6	16	45
Other [BFC5OTH]	29.8	25.4	34.7	78	229
NBW (n=358)					
Difficulty latching [BFC5DIFF]	33.2	28.6	38.2	120	3645
Milk didn't satisfy baby [BFC5SAT]	43.5	38.5	48.7	158	4773
Baby not gaining weight [BFC5WT]	14.7	11.5	18.8	54	1616
Nipples sore [BFC5SORE]	29.7	25.2	34.7	104	3262
Too hard, painful, time-consuming [BFC6HARD]	26.7	22.3	31.5	95	2926
Not producing enough milk [BFC5MILK]	49.6	44.4	54.8	178	5443
Too many household duties [BFC5HOME]	11.7	8.7	15.6	41	1287
Was right time to stop [BFC5STOP]	6.5	4.4	9.4	25	708
Got sick/medical reasons [BFC5ILLM]	6.3	4.2	9.2	23	686
Back to work/school [BFC5WORK]	17.6	14.0	22.0	61	1936
Baby was jaundiced [BFC5JAUN]	6.1	4.1	9.1	23	674
Other [BFC5OTH]	26.2	21.8	31.0	92	2870

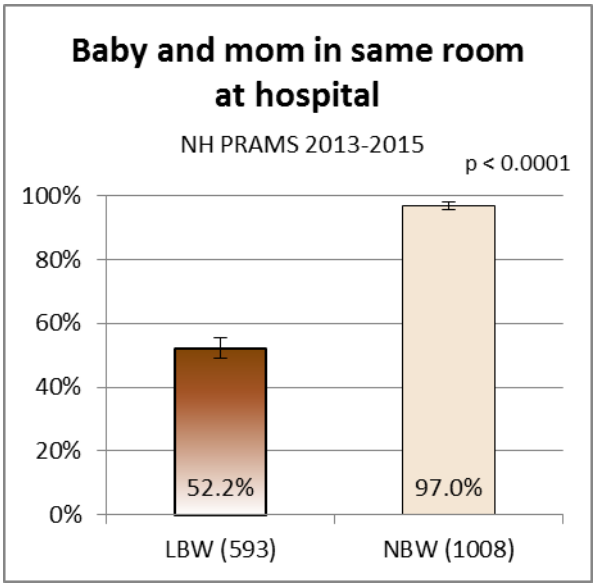


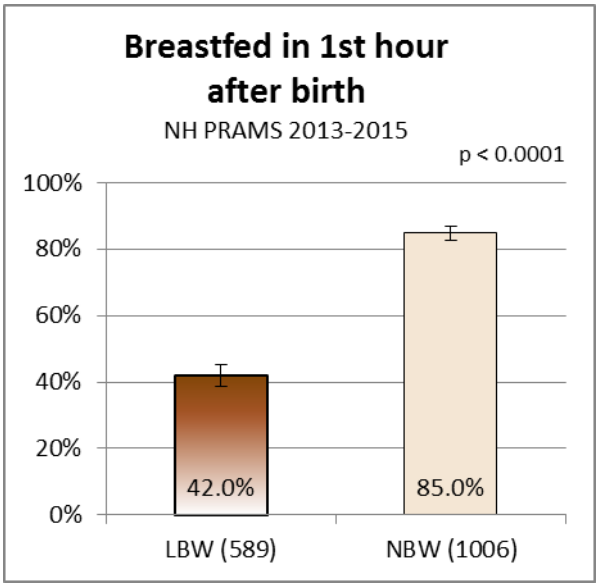


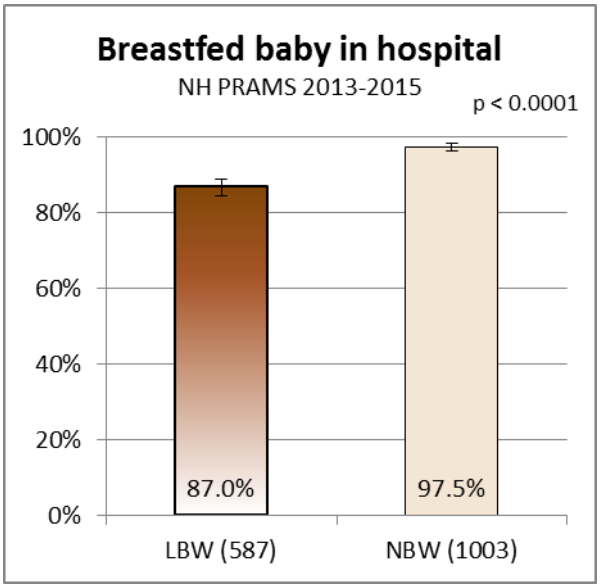
54. This question asks about things that may have happened at the hospital where your new baby was born. **Women whose baby had died or was not living with them, or whose baby was not born in a hospital, were instructed to skip this question.

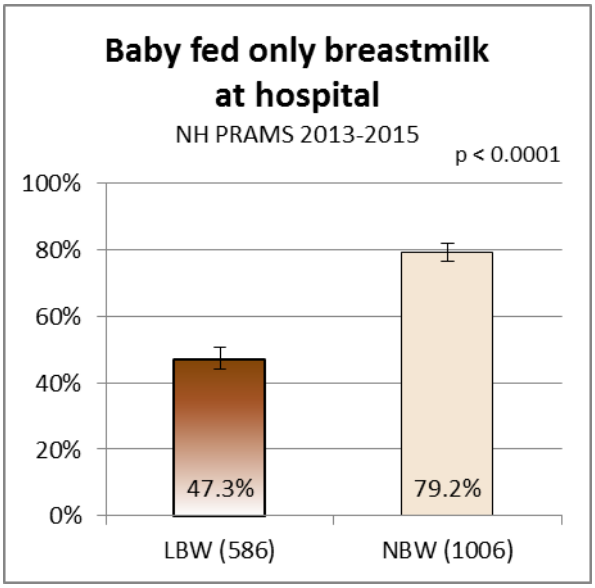
	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=595)					
Hospital staff gave breastfeeding info [BFH6INFO]	97.6	96.2	98.4	582	1645
Baby stayed in same hospital room with mom [BFH6ROOM]	52.2	48.9	55.6	316	878
Hospital staff helped me learn to breastfeed [BFH6HELP]	90.0	87.8	91.9	539	1518
2013 staff helped (LBW=183)	***94.4***	*91.0*	*96.5*	*172*	*458*
2014 staff helped (LBW=209)	*90.3*	*86.4*	*93.1*	*189*	*534*
2015 staff helped (LBW=203)	***86.3***	*81.6*	*90.0*	*178*	*526*
Breastfed in first hour after birth [BFH6HOUR]	42.0	38.7	45.3	247	701
Breastfed baby in hospital [BFH6BFED]	87.0	84.5	89.1	514	1448
Baby fed only breast milk at hospital [BFH6ONLY]	47.3	43.9	50.6	278	785
Hospital staff instructed to breastfeed on demand [BFH6WHEN]	65.0	61.7	68.1	384	1078
2013 on demand (LBW=180)	***72.2***	*66.5*	*77.2*	*129*	*344*
2014 on demand (LBW=205)	*66.2*	*60.6*	*71.4*	*137*	*384*
2015 on demand (LBW=201)	***58.1***	*52.2*	*63.7*	*118*	*349*
Hospital staff gave breast pump [BFH6PUMP]	88.8	86.5	90.7	526	1495
Hospital staff gave gift pack with formula [BFH6GIFT]	38.9	35.7	42.2	227	651
Hospital staff gave phone # for help with breastfeeding [BFH6FONE]	84.9	82.2	87.2	509	1421
Hospital staff gave baby a pacifier [BFH7PACI]	73.9	70.9	76.7	431	1239
2013 gave pacifier (LBW=182)	*77.2*	*71.9*	*81.8*	*140*	*372*
2014 gave pacifier (LBW=207)	*74.0*	*69.0*	*78.5*	*149*	*433*
2015 gave pacifier (LBW=203)	*71.2*	*65.7*	*76.1*	*142*	*434*

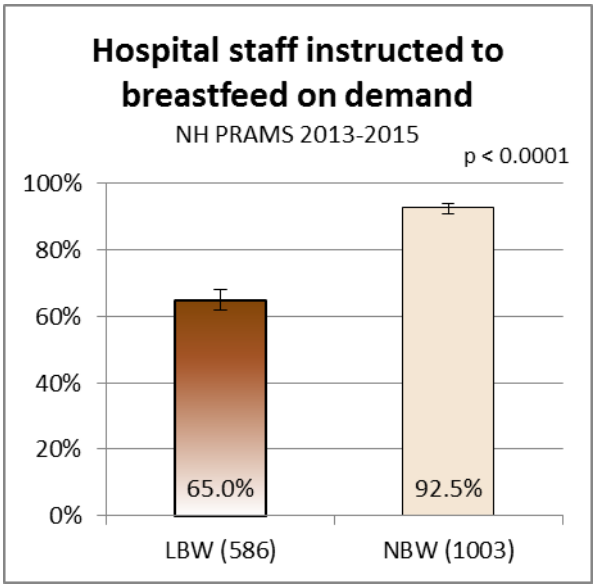
NBW (n=1008)					
Hospital staff gave breastfeeding info [BFH6INFO]	97.6	96.4	98.4	984	28895
Baby stayed in same hospital room with mom [BFH6ROOM]	97.0	95.7	97.9	978	28730
Hospital staff helped me learn to breastfeed [BFH6HELP]	89.2	87.1	90.9	897	26389
2013 staff helped (NBW=335)	*85.9*	*81.7*	*89.3*	*289*	*8296*
2014 staff helped (NBW=330)	*91.7*	*88.2*	*94.2*	*302*	*8930*
2015 staff helped (NBW=342)	*89.9*	*86.3*	*92.6*	*306*	*9164*
Breastfed in first hour after birth [BFH6HOUR]	85.0	82.6	87.0	857	25114
Breastfed baby in hospital [BFH6BFED]	97.5	96.3	98.3	978	28733
Baby fed only breast milk at hospital [BFH6ONLY]	79.2	76.6	81.7	803	23421
Hospital staff instructed to breastfeed on demand [BFH6WHEN]	92.5	90.6	94.0	931	27273
2013 on demand (NBW=335)	*91.6*	*87.9*	*94.3*	*309*	*8846*
2014 on demand (NBW=328)	*92.4*	*88.9*	*94.8*	*304*	*8949*
2015 on demand (NBW=340)	*93.4*	*90.2*	*95.6*	*318*	*9477*
Hospital staff gave breast pump [BFH6PUMP]	37.6	34.6	40.6	367	11116
Hospital staff gave gift pack with formula [BFH6GIFT]	20.3	17.9	22.9	198	5975
Hospital staff gave phone # for help with breastfeeding [BFH6FONE]	91.8	89.9	93.4	928	27121
Hospital staff gave baby a pacifier [BFH7PACI]	33.4	30.5	36.4	329	9819
2013 gave pacifier (NBW=334)	***41.0***	*35.8*	*46.5*	*135*	*3951*
2014 gave pacifier (NBW=329)	***28.2***	*23.6*	*33.4*	*90*	*2741*
2015 gave pacifier (NBW=338)	*31.0*	*26.4*	*36.2*	*104*	*3127*

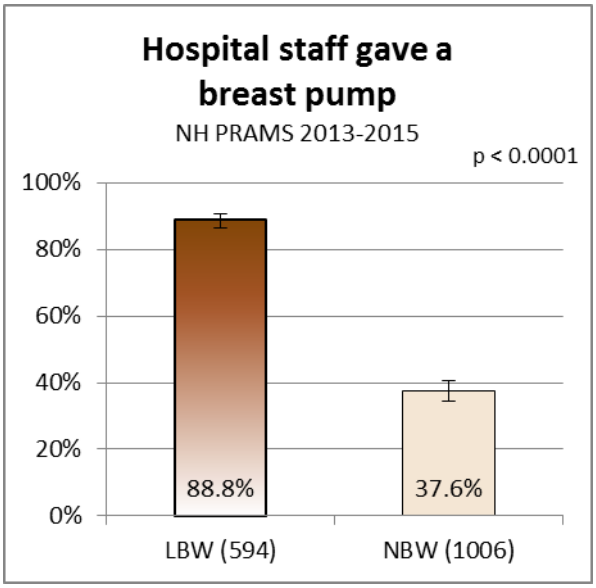


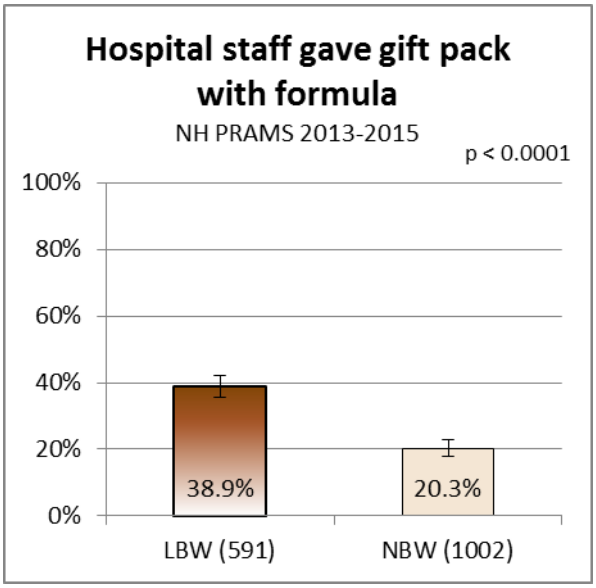


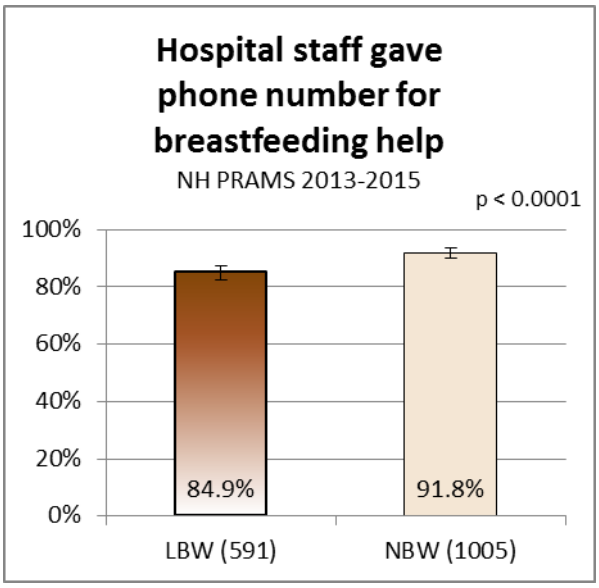

Breastfed baby in hospital
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p < 0.0001
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
87.0%
97.5%
LBW (587)
NBW (1003)

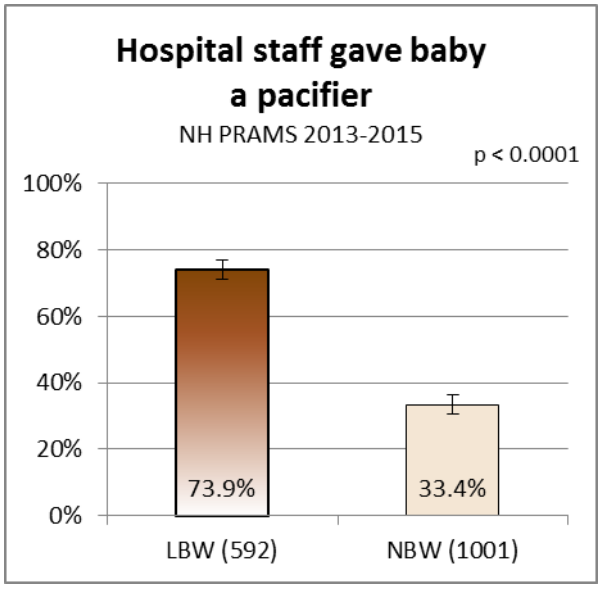

Baby fed only breastmilk at hospital
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p < 0.0001
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
47.3%
79.2%
LBW (586)
NBW (1006)


Hospital staff instructed to breastfeed on demand
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p < 0.0001
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
65.0%
92.5%
LBW (586)
NBW (1003)


Hospital staff gave a breast pump
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p < 0.0001
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
88.8%
37.6%
LBW (594)
NBW (1006)



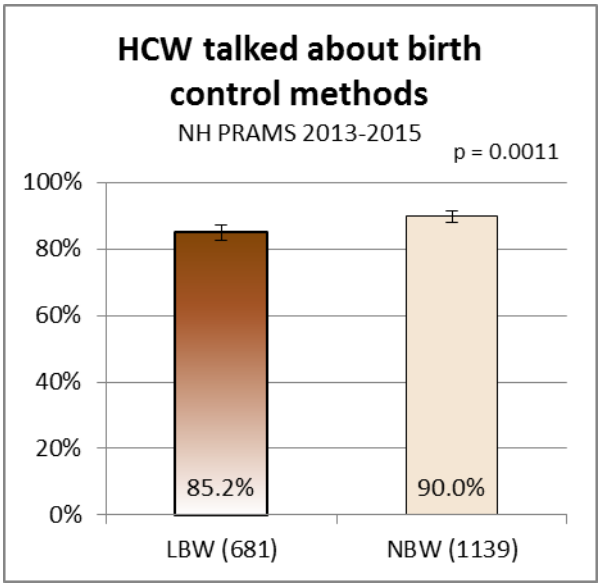


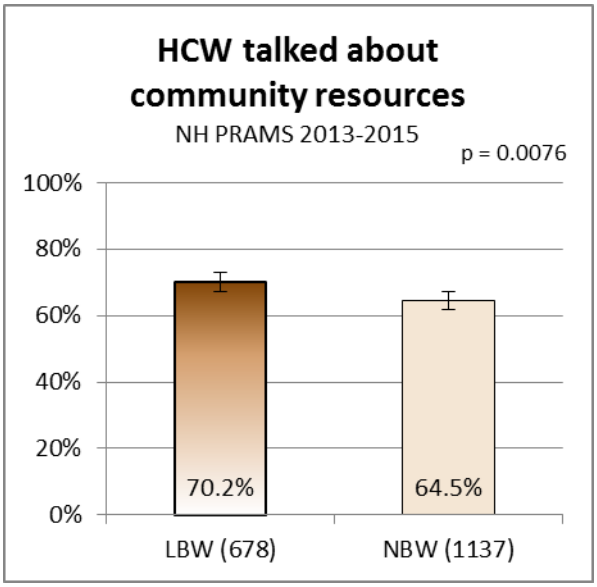


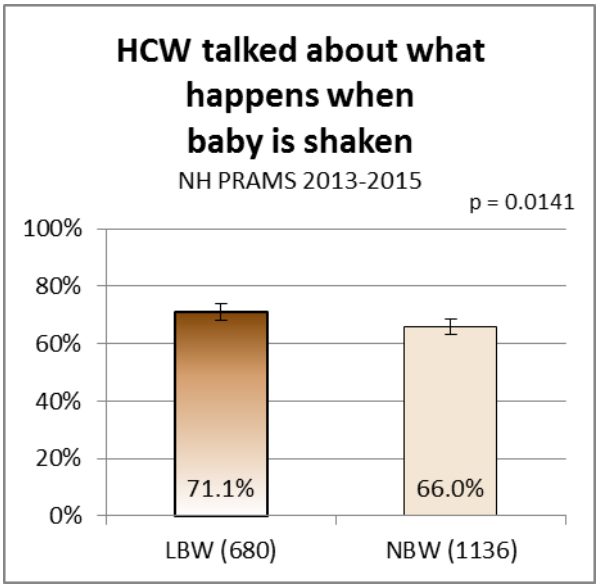
55. Since your new baby was born, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? Please count only discussions, not reading materials or videos. **Women whose baby had died or was not living with them were instructed to skip this question.

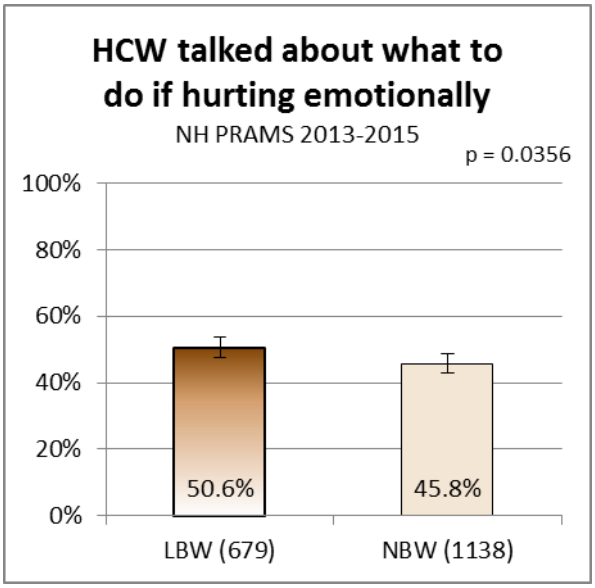
	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=683)					
Help or information about breastfeeding [PP_BF]	88.5	86.3	90.5	610	1725
How long to wait before next pregnancy [PP_PREG]	54.3	51.2	57.5	374	1053
Birth control methods [PP_BC]	85.2	82.8	87.3	583	1654

Depression, baby-blues [PP_DEPRS]	91.4	89.5	93.0	622	1772
Support groups for new parents [PP_SUPRT]	60.9	57.8	63.9	415	1179
Community resources [PP_RES]	70.2	67.2	73.0	481	1356
Healthy weight after delivery [PP_WT]	36.2	33.2	39.3	245	701
What happens if a baby is shaken [PP_SHAKE]	71.1	68.1	73.8	484	1379
How to quiet a crying baby [PP_QUIET]	73.7	70.9	76.4	506	1433
2013 how to quiet (LBW=219)	***80.1***	*75.4*	*84.1*	*175*	*464*
2014 how to quiet (LBW=234)	***69.8***	*64.7*	*74.4*	*164*	*467*
2015 how to quiet (LBW=228)	*72.3*	*67.1*	*77.0*	*167*	*502*
If someone is hurting emotionally [PP_HURT]	50.6	47.4	53.7	341	979
NBW (n=1142)					
Help or information about breastfeeding [PP_BF]	88.9	86.9	90.6	1017	29952
How long to wait before next pregnancy [PP_PREG]	53.8	50.9	56.7	612	18102
Birth control methods [PP_BC]	90.0	88.1	91.6	1026	30251
Depression, baby-blues [PP_DEPRS]	92.4	90.7	93.8	1053	31087
Support groups for new parents [PP_SUPRT]	63.2	60.3	65.9	721	21221
Community resources [PP_RES]	64.5	61.7	67.3	736	21652
Healthy weight after delivery [PP_WT]	38.1	35.3	40.9	437	12805
What happens if a baby is shaken [PP_SHAKE]	66.0	63.2	68.6	746	22107
How to quiet a crying baby [PP_QUIET]	72.7	70.1	75.2	825	24449
2013 how to quiet (NBW=389)	*73.8*	*69.2*	*77.9*	*285*	*8328*
2014 how to quiet (NBW=371)	*68.1*	*63.2*	*72.6*	*250*	*7522*
2015 how to quiet (NBW=379)	*76.2*	*71.7*	*80.2*	*290*	*8599*
If someone is hurting emotionally [PP_HURT]	45.8	43.0	48.7	520	15396









56. In which *one position* do you <u>most</u> <u>often</u> lay your baby down to sleep now?

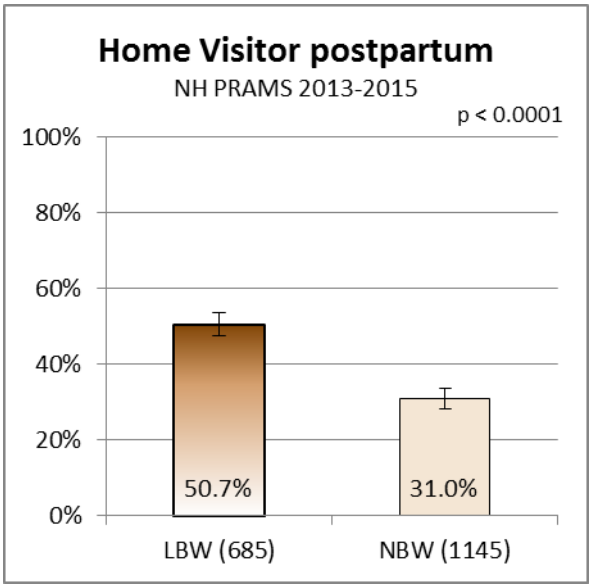
**Women whose baby had died, or was not living with them, or was still in the hospital, were instructed to skip this question.

Correct position – On Back [calculated from SLEEPPOS]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=674)	87.9	85.7	89.9	596	1691
NBW (n=1130)	88.4	86.4	90.1	999	29472

57. Since your new baby was born, has a home visitor come to your home to help you learn how to take care of yourself or your new baby? A home visitor is a nurse, a health care worker, a social worker, or other person who works for a program that helps mothers of newborns.

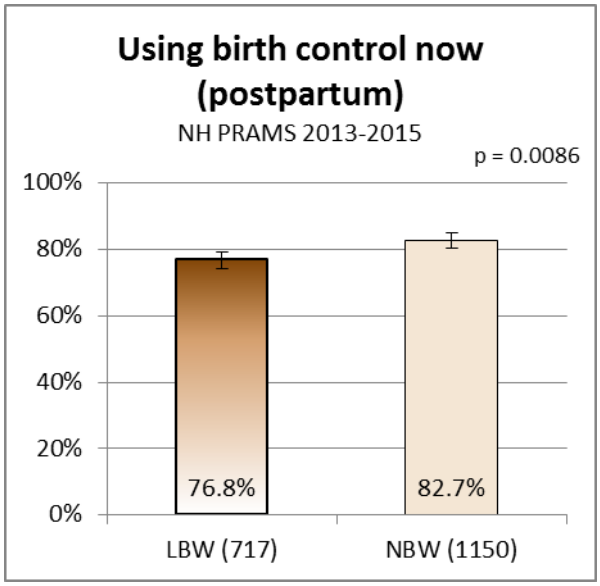
**Women whose baby had died, or was not living with them, were instructed to skip this question.

Home visitor to help care for self/baby [VST_CARE]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=685)	50.7	47.6	53.8	349	991
NBW (n=1145)	31.0	28.4	33.7	357	10473



58. Are you or your husband or partner doing anything *now* to keep from getting pregnant?

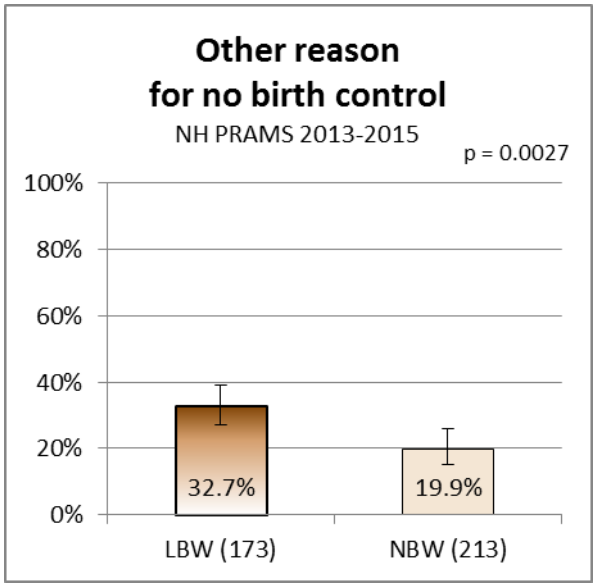
Postpartum birth control – using now [BC_NOW4]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=717)	76.8	74.1	79.3	551	1568
NBW (n=1150)	82.7	80.5	84.8	947	28073



59. What are your reasons or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant now?

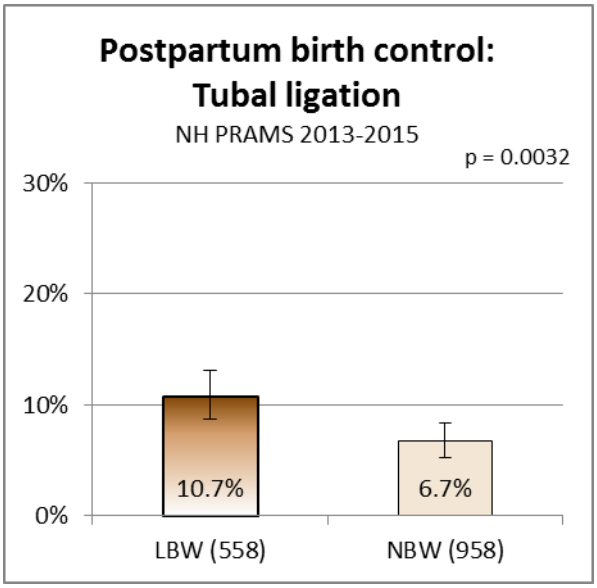
**Women who answered Yes to Q58 were instructed to skip this question.

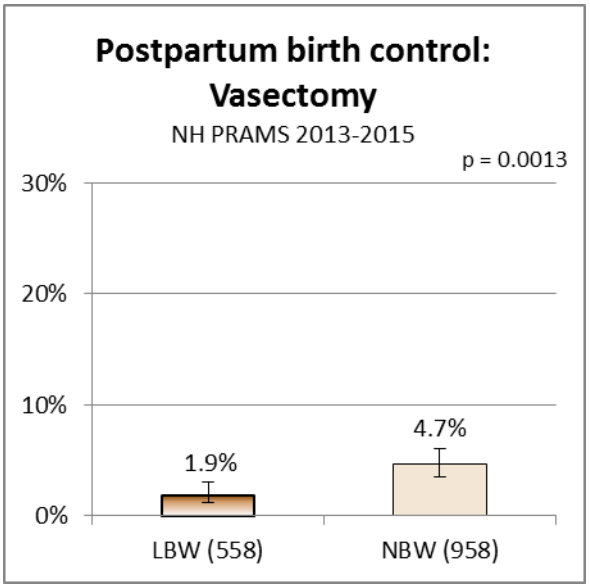
	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=173)					
Not having sex [BCB_NSEX]	31.2	25.8	37.2	55	155
Want to get pregnant [BCB_PREG]	12.0	8.7	16.3	23	59
Don't want to use birth control [BCB_WANT]	21.7	17.0	27.2	38	108
Concern over side effects [BCB_SIDE]	17.7	13.4	22.9	31	88
Husband/partner doesn't want to use any [BCB_HUSB]	5.8	3.5	9.6	10	29
Problems getting birth control [BCB_PROB]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tubes tied/blocked [BCB_TUBE]	13.0	9.3	18.0	21	65
Vasectomy [BCB_VASE]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pregnant now [BCB_PNOW]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other reason [BCB_OTH]	32.7	27.1	38.9	54	163
NBW (n=213)					
Not having sex [BCB_NSEX]	34.1	28.0	40.8	70	2100
Want to get pregnant [BCB_PREG]	14.4	10.4	19.6	32	885
Don't want to use birth control [BCB_WANT]	29.0	23.4	35.4	64	1786
Concern over side effects [BCB_SIDE]	18.9	14.2	24.7	40	1161
Husband/partner doesn't want to use any [BCB_HUSB]	5.2	2.9	9.2	11	322
Problems getting birth control [BCB_PROB]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tubes tied/blocked [BCB_TUBE]	8.9	5.8	13.5	19	546
Vasectomy [BCB_VASE]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pregnant now [BCB_PNOW]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other reason [BCB_OTH]	19.9	15.2	25.8	43	1227

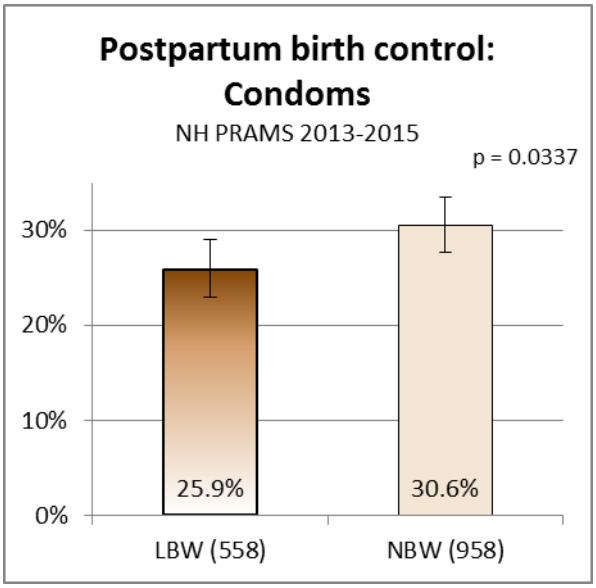


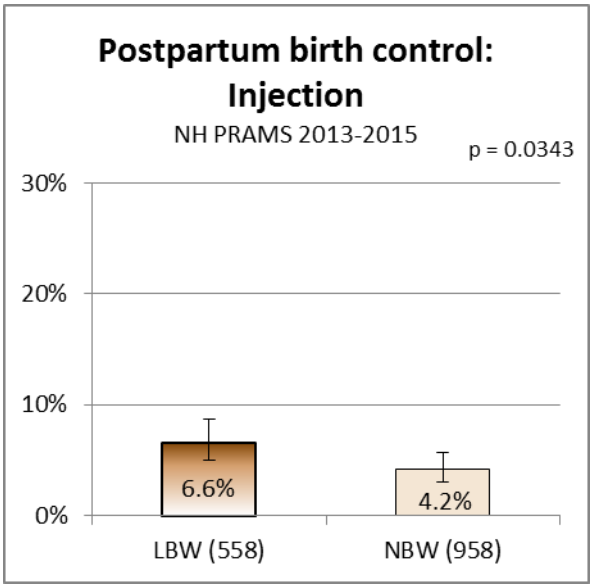
60. What kind of birth control are you or your husband or partner using now to keep from getting pregnant? **Only women who answered Yes to Q58 were instructed to answer this question.

	Percent	95% CI		Yes	Population
	Yes	Lower	Upper	Responses	Estimate
LBW (n=558)					
Tubes tied/blocked [BCP_TUBE]	10.7	8.7	13.1	58	170
Vasectomy [BCP_VASE]	1.9	1.2	3.1	11	30
The pill [BCP_PILL]	26.1	23.2	29.3	148	416
2013 the pill (LBW=186)	***33.8***	*28.5*	*39.6*	*63*	*166*
2014 the pill (LBW=190)	***22.1***	*17.5*	*27.5*	*41*	*120*
2015 the pill (LBW=182)	*23.2*	*18.5*	*28.8*	*44*	*129*
Condoms [BCP_COND]	25.9	23.0	29.0	148	412
Injection (Depo-Provera®) [BCP_SHT3]	6.6	5.0	8.7	34	105
Contraceptive implant (Implanon®) [BCP_IMPL]	4.3	3.1	6.0	23	69
Contraceptive patch (OrthoEvra®) or vaginal ring (NuvaRing®) [BCP_PTRG]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
IUD (including Mirena® or ParaGard®) [BCP_IUD]	18.4	15.9	21.3	102	293
Natural family planning [BCP_RHYT]	3.3	2.3	4.7	19	52
Withdrawal [BCP_PULL]	12.2	10.1	14.7	67	194
Not having sex [BCP_NSEX]	11.8	9.8	14.3	65	188
Other [BCP_OTH]	3.0	2.0	4.5	15	48
NBW (n=958)					
Tubes tied/blocked [BCP_TUBE]	6.7	5.2	8.4	64	1890
Vasectomy [BCP_VASE]	4.7	3.5	6.1	49	1323
The pill [BCP_PILL]	24.2	21.6	27.1	232	6888
2013 the pill (NBW=329)	*22.8*	*18.6*	*27.7*	*75*	*2200*
2014 the pill (NBW=313)	*26.7*	*22.2*	*31.9*	*84*	*2484*
2015 the pill (NBW=316)	*23.3*	*18.9*	*28.2*	*73*	*2204*
Condoms [BCP_COND]	30.6	27.7	33.5	295	8680
Injection (Depo-Provera®) [BCP_SHT3]	4.2	3.0	5.7	36	1187
Contraceptive implant (Implanon®) [BCP_IMPL]	4.9	3.7	6.6	44	1403
Contraceptive patch (OrthoEvra®) or vaginal ring (NuvaRing®) [BCP_PTRG]	2.0	1.2	3.1	18	559
IUD (including Mirena® or ParaGard®) [BCP_IUD]	22.3	19.8	25.1	210	6339
Natural family planning [BCP_RHYT]	2.9	2.0	4.1	29	822
Withdrawal [BCP_PULL]	13.7	11.7	16.1	131	3899
Not having sex [BCP_NSEX]	8.3	6.8	10.2	82	2368
Other [BCP_OTH]	2.7	1.8	3.9	26	757


Postpartum birth control:
Tubal ligation
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0032
30%
20%
10%
0%
10.7%
6.7%
LBW (558)
NBW (958)


Postpartum birth control:
Vasectomy
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0013
30%
20%
10%
0%
1.9%
4.7%
LBW (558)
NBW (958)


Postpartum birth control:
Condoms
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0337
30%
20%
10%
0%
25.9%
30.6%
LBW (558)
NBW (958)


Postpartum birth control:
Injection
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0343
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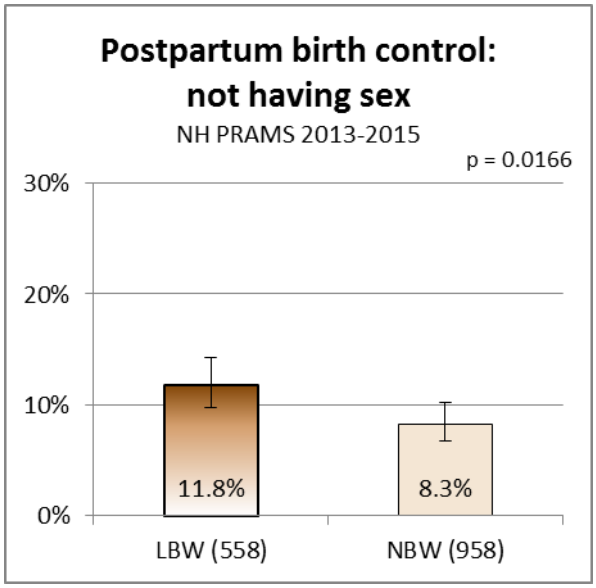
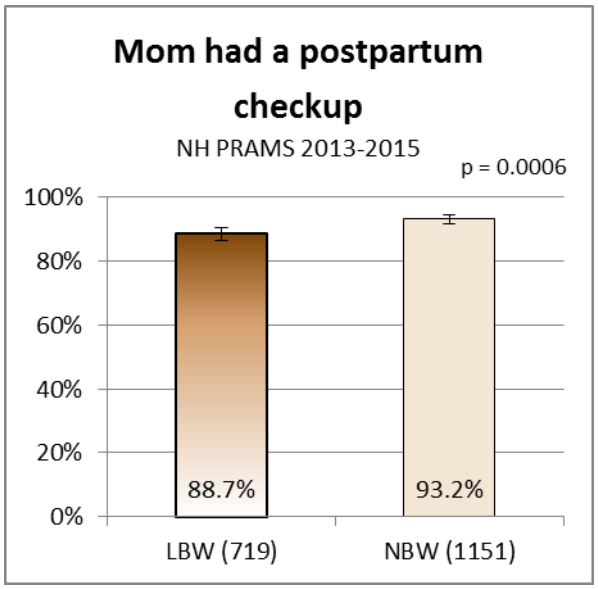
20%
10%
0%
6.6%
4.2%
LBW (558)
NBW (958)



61. Since your new baby was born, have you had a postpartum checkup for yourself?

Postpartum checkup for herself [PPV_CHK]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=719)	88.7	86.6	90.6	644	1819
NBW (n=1151)	93.2	91.5	94.5	1077	31643



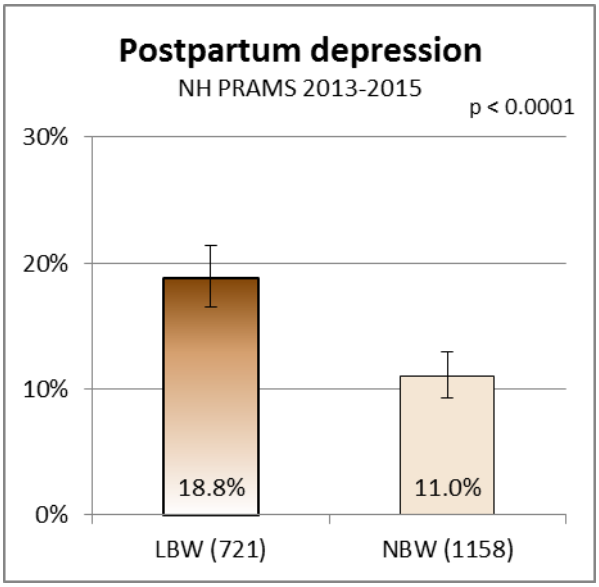
62. Since your new baby was born, how often have you felt down, depressed, or hopeless?

[MH_PPDPR]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=722)					
Always	2.1	1.4	3.3	14	44
Often	10.8	9.0	12.8	75	222
Sometimes	25.3	22.7	28.0	186	520
Rarely	33.9	31.1	36.8	246	698
Rarely, in 2013 (LBW=242)	***27.0***	*22.6*	*31.8*	*65*	*173*
Rarely, in 2014 (LBW=247)	*35.6*	*30.9*	*40.7*	*89*	*253*
Rarely, in 2015 (LBW=233)	***38.4***	*33.3*	*43.8*	*92*	*273*
Never	28.0	25.3	30.8	201	576
NBW (n=1159)					
Always	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Often	6.9	5.5	8.6	73	2348
Sometimes	21.9	19.6	24.4	250	7501
Rarely	38.8	36.1	41.6	455	13279
Rarely, in 2013 (NBW=396)	*35.5*	*31.0*	*40.4*	*142*	*4081*
Rarely, in 2014 (NBW=379)	*40.7*	*35.9*	*45.7*	*157*	*4590*
Rarely, in 2015 (NBW=384)	*40.3*	*35.5*	*45.2*	*156*	*4609*
Never	31.7	29.1	34.4	374	10852

63. Since your new baby was born, how often have you had little interest or little pleasure in doing things?

[MH_PPINT]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=722)					
Always	2.6	1.8	3.8	19	55
Often	9.6	7.9	11.6	66	197
Sometimes	22.5	20.0	25.1	161	462
Rarely	28.9	26.2	31.7	209	595
Rarely, in 2013 (LBW=242)	***22.7***	*18.6*	*27.4*	*54*	*145*
Rarely, in 2014 (LBW=248)	***32.2***	*27.6*	*37.1*	*81*	*229*
Rarely, in 2015 (LBW=232)	*31.2*	*26.4*	*36.5*	*74*	*220*
Never	36.4	33.6	39.4	267	751
NBW (n=1158)					
Always	1.5	0.9	2.4	16	507
Often	5.8	4.6	7.4	64	1993
Sometimes	18.7	16.6	21.1	208	6407
Rarely	33.3	30.6	36.1	390	11383
Rarely, in 2013 (NBW=396)	*34.1*	*29.6*	*38.9*	*136*	*3914*
Rarely, in 2014 (NBW=379)	*32.7*	*28.2*	*37.6*	*125*	*3694*
Rarely, in 2015 (NBW=383)	*33.1*	*28.6*	*37.9*	*129*	*3774*
Never	40.6	37.9	43.5	480	13897

Summary measure of postpartum depression (answered "Always" or "Often" to either Q62 or Q63) [PP_DEPRESS]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=721)	18.8	16.5	21.4	130	387
NBW (n=1158)	11.0	9.3	13.0	120	3758

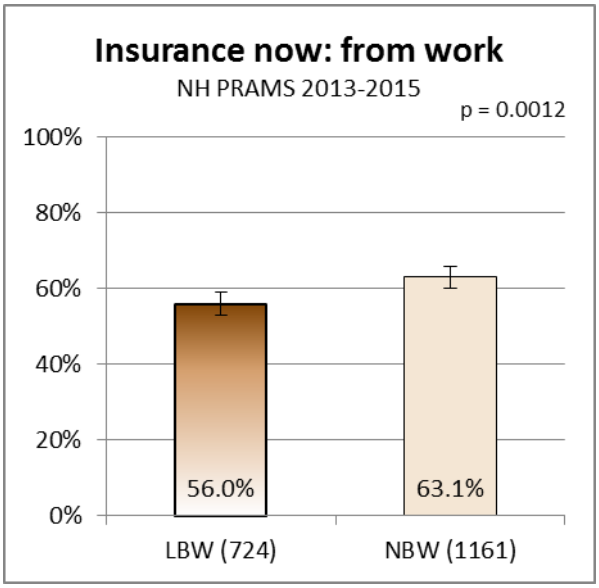


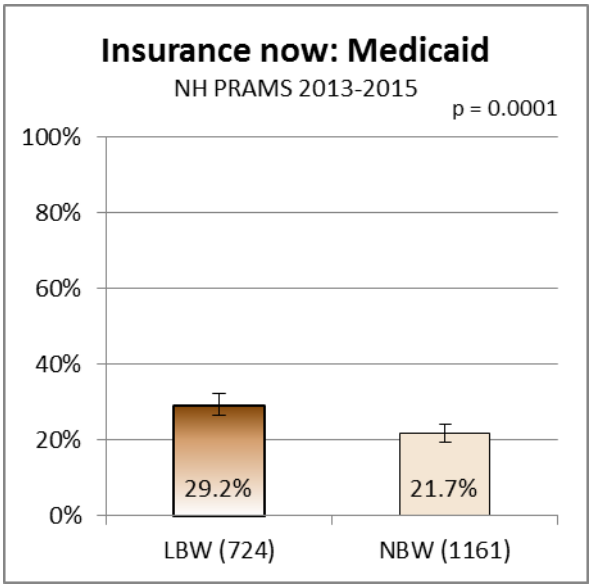
Postpartum depression was defined as 'Yes' if respondent answered 'Always' or 'Often' to either Q62 or Q63.

64. What kind of health insurance do <u>you</u> have now?

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=724)					
From job [HI_WORK]	56.0	53.0	59.1	425	1157
Purchased [HI_COMP]	2.0	1.4	3.0	16	42
Medicaid [HI_MEDIC]	29.2	26.5	32.2	193	604
Medicaid, in 2013 (LBW=243)	***21.1***	*17.1*	*25.7*	*49*	*136*
Medicaid, in 2014 (LBW=248)	***30.6***	*26.0*	*35.6*	*72*	*218*
Medicaid, in 2015 (LBW=233)	***35.3***	*30.1*	*40.8*	*72*	*250*
State-specific other govt. entity [HI_GOV]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
TRICARE or military [HI_MILIT]	1.7	1.1	2.7	12	35
Other [HI_OTH]	4.3	3.2	5.7	30	89
No Insurance [HI_NONE]	11.2	9.4	13.3	79	232
No insurance, in 2013 (LBW=243)	***15.0***	*11.7*	*19.1*	*37*	*97*
No insurance, in 2014 (LBW=248)	***12.5***	*9.4*	*16.4*	*29*	*89*
No insurance, in 2015 (LBW=233)	***6.5***	*4.1*	*10.0*	*13*	*46*
NBW (n=1161)					
From job [HI_WORK]	63.1	60.2	65.9	761	21624
Purchased [HI_COMP]	2.1	1.4	3.0	26	716
Medicaid [HI_MEDIC]	21.7	19.4	24.3	227	7445
Medicaid, in 2013 (NBW=396)	***15.3***	*11.9*	*19.5*	*54*	*1756*
Medicaid, in 2014 (NBW=380)	*22.8*	*18.8*	*27.4*	*80*	*2577*
Medicaid, in 2015 (NBW=385)	***27.1***	*22.8*	*31.9*	*93*	*3111*

State-specific other govt. entity [HI_GOV]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
TRICARE or military [HI_MILIT]	1.7	1.1	2.6	21	589
Other [HI_OTH]	3.7	2.7	5.0	39	1255
No Insurance [HI_NONE]	10.1	8.5	12.0	112	3478
No insurance, in 2013 (NBW=396)	***17.6***	*14.1*	*21.8*	*66*	*2019*
No insurance, in 2014 (NBW=380)	***7.0***	*4.8*	*10.1*	*25*	*790*
No insurance, in 2015 (NBW=385)	***5.8***	*3.8*	*8.7*	*21*	*669*





Other Experiences

65. During the 12 months *before the delivery* of your new baby, did you get your household tap water from a private water system, such as a well?

Get house tap water from private system [HS_WATER]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=714)	40.1	37.1	43.1	289	816
NBW (n=1150)	38.3	35.6	41.2	453	13019

66. During the 12 months *before the delivery* of your new baby, did your doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk to you about getting your household tap water tested for arsenic?

**Women who answered No to Q65 were instructed to skip this question.

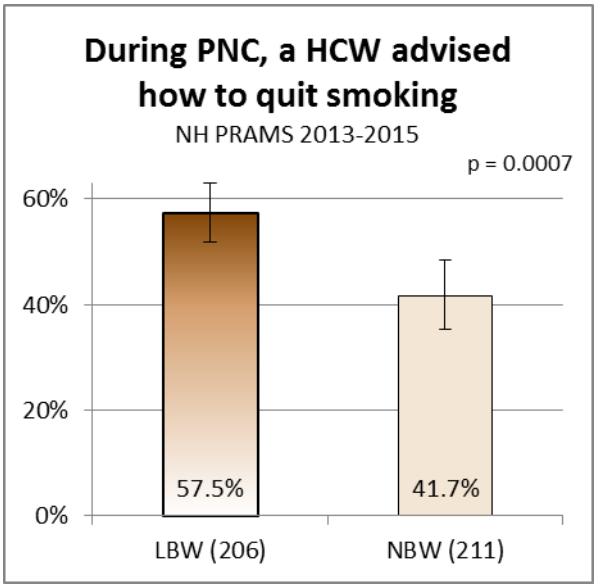
Health care worker advised to get house tap water tested for arsenic [HS_WTRTST]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=288)	14.7	11.6	18.4	43	120
NBW (n=453)	14.5	11.5	18.1	65	1889

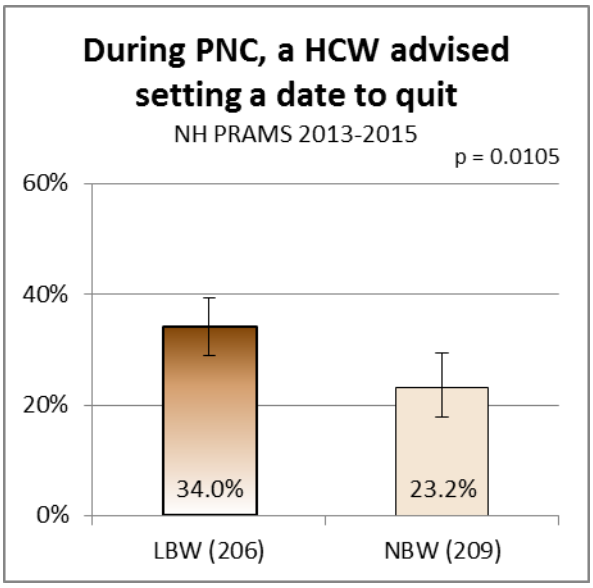
67. During the 12 months *before the delivery* of your new baby, did you have your well water tested for arsenic? **Women who answered No to Q65 were instructed to skip this question.

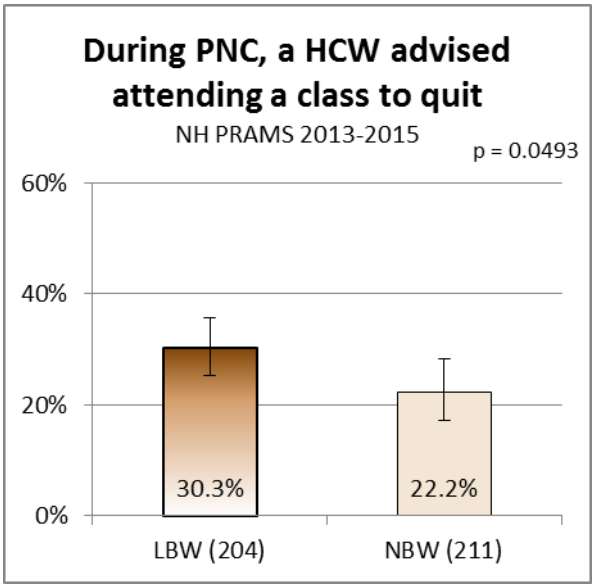
Got well tested for arsenic [WELLTST]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=286)	24.6	20.8	28.9	76	199
NBW (n=449)	28.9	25.0	33.2	134	3739

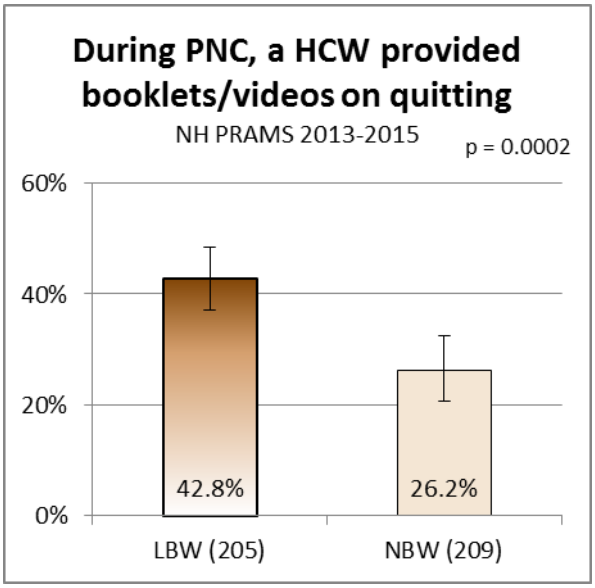
68. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or health care worker--
**Women who did not smoke during the 3 months before they got pregnant or did not get prenatal care were instructed to skip this question.

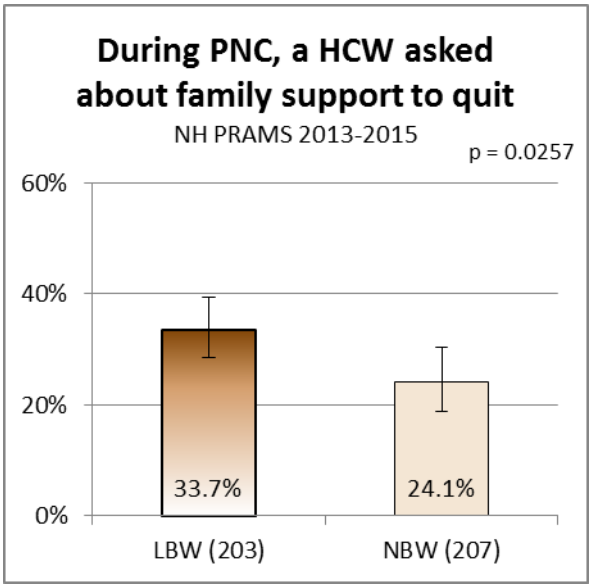
	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=206)					
Advise how to quit [SMKA_STP]	57.5	51.8	63.1	120	363
Advise setting a date to quit [SMKA_DAT]	34.0	28.9	39.5	72	215
Advise setting date, in 2013 (LBW=73)	***43.5***	*34.4*	*52.9*	*31*	*86*
Advise setting date, in 2014 (LBW=68)	*39.1*	*30.0*	*48.9*	*26*	*84*
Advise setting date, in 2015 (LBW=65)	***20.6***	*13.7*	*29.6*	*15*	*45*
Suggest attending a class [SMKA_CLS]	30.3	25.3	35.8	62	189
Provide booklets/videos [SMKA_BK]	42.8	37.2	48.5	88	269
Refer to counseling [SMKA_HLP]	15.8	12.2	20.3	34	99
Asked about family support [SMKA_FAM]	33.7	28.5	39.3	69	209
Refer to a quit line [SMKA_CAL]	22.7	18.4	27.7	49	142
Advise nicotine gum [SMKA_GUM]	19.8	15.6	24.7	41	124
Advise nicotine patch [SMKA_PAT]	23.8	19.3	29.1	48	149
Prescribe nicotine spray/inhaler [SMKA_SPY]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Prescribe a pill [SMKA_PIL]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
NBW (n=211)					
Advise how to quit [SMKA_STP]	41.7	35.2	48.4	88	2807
Advise setting a date to quit [SMKA_DAT]	23.2	18.0	29.4	49	1548
Advise setting date, in 2013 (NBW=84)	*24.7*	*16.7*	*35.0*	*21*	*638*
Advise setting date, in 2014 (NBW=67)	*27.0*	*17.8*	*38.7*	*18*	*571*
Advise setting date, in 2015 (NBW=58)	*17.2*	*9.6*	*29.0*	*10*	*339*
Suggest attending a class [SMKA_CLS]	22.2	17.1	28.3	46	1492
Provide booklets/videos [SMKA_BK]	26.2	20.7	32.5	54	1742
Refer to counseling [SMKA_HLP]	13.3	9.3	18.7	27	887
Asked about family support [SMKA_FAM]	24.1	18.8	30.4	49	1593
Refer to a quit line [SMKA_CAL]	13.4	9.4	18.8	27	873
Advise nicotine gum [SMKA_GUM]	10.5	7.0	15.4	22	689
Advise nicotine patch [SMKA_PAT]	12.1	8.3	17.3	25	791
Prescribe nicotine spray/inhaler [SMKA_SPY]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Prescribe a pill [SMKA_PIL]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

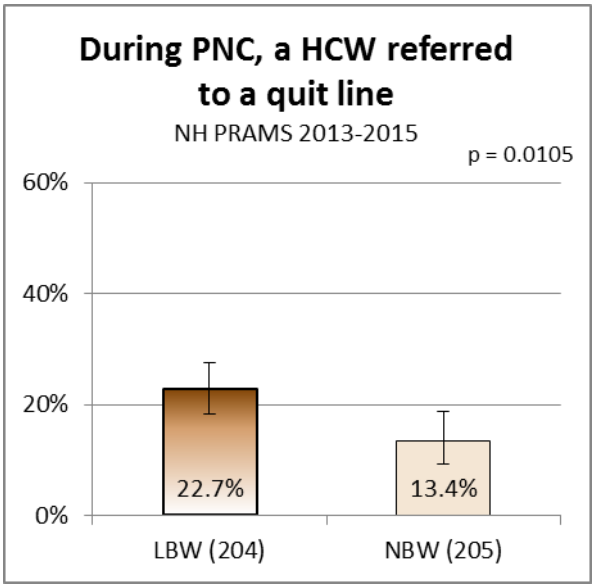

During PNC, a HCW advised how to quit smoking
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0007
60%
40%
20%
0%
57.5%
41.7%
LBW (206)
NBW (211)

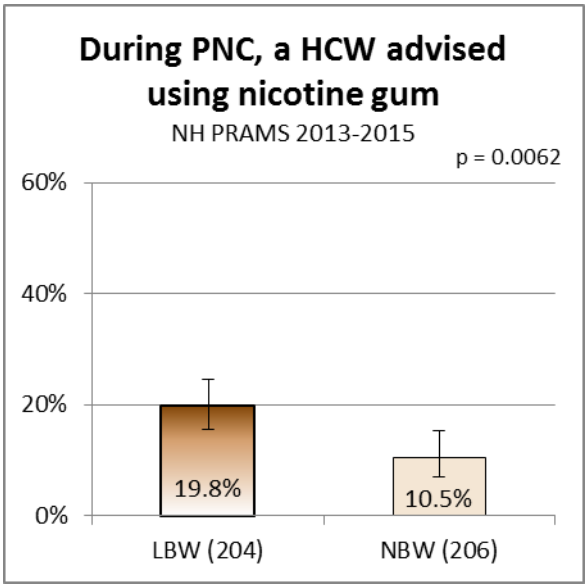

During PNC, a HCW advised setting a date to quit
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0105
60%
40%
20%
0%
34.0%
23.2%
LBW (206)
NBW (209)

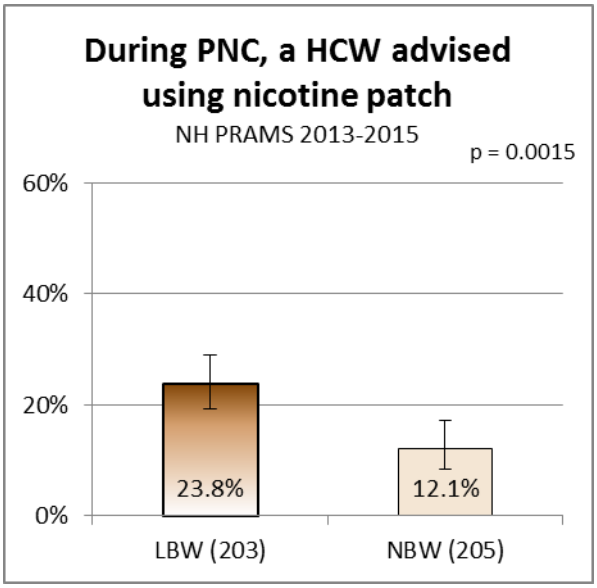

During PNC, a HCW advised attending a class to quit
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0493
60%
40%
20%
0%
30.3%
22.2%
LBW (204)
NBW (211)


During PNC, a HCW provided booklets/videos on quitting
NH PRAMS 2013-2015
p = 0.0002
60%
40%
20%
0%
42.8%
26.2%
LBW (205)
NBW (209)





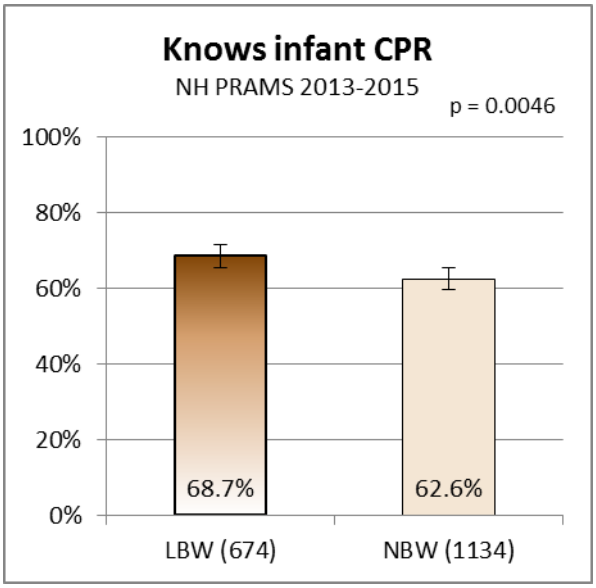


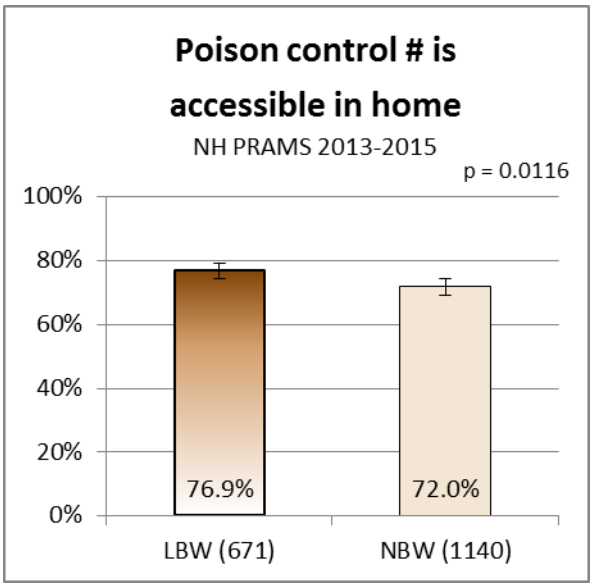


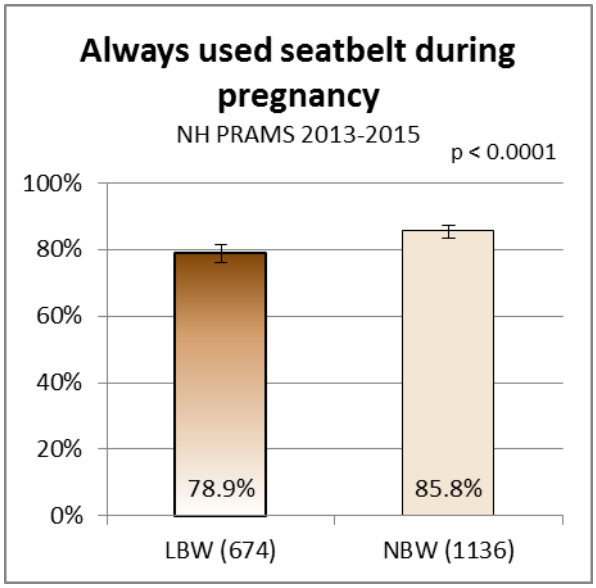
69. Listed below are some statements about safety. For each one, check No if it does not apply to you or Yes if it does. **Women whose baby was not alive, not living with them, or was still in the hospital, were instructed to skip this question.

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=674)					
I know baby CPR [SAF_BCPR]	68.7	65.7	71.5	466	1320
Know baby CPR, in 2013 (LBW=217)	***77.6***	*72.6*	*81.8*	*169*	*445*
Know baby CPR, in 2014 (LBW=231)	***61.4***	*56.1*	*66.5*	*142*	*407*
Know baby CPR, in 2015 (LBW=226)	*68.3*	*62.9*	*73.2*	*155*	*468*
Working smoke alarm at home [SAF_SMOK]	97.8	96.6	98.5	660	1881

Supplies out of reach of children [SAF_MTRL]	96.2	94.9	97.2	649	1855
Always use rear-facing infant care seat [SAF_RFST]	99.7	99.1	99.9	673	1919
Poison control # accessible in home [SAF_PSN]	76.9	74.2	79.4	511	1472
Carbon monoxide alarm in home [SAF_CMAL]	77.8	75.1	80.4	517	1476
Baby always supervised in/round water [SAF_BWTR]	98.9	98.1	99.4	667	1903
Loaded firearms in home [SFT_FRARM]	6.7	5.2	8.5	44	128
Always used seatbelt during pregnancy [SFT_STBLT]	78.9	76.1	81.4	540	1515
NBW (n=1134)					
I know baby CPR [SAF_BCPR]	62.6	59.8	65.4	714	20952
Know baby CPR, in 2013 (NBW=386)	*66.4*	*61.5*	*71.0*	*257*	*7420*
Know baby CPR, in 2014 (NBW=376)	*58.8*	*53.8*	*63.7*	*223*	*6589*
Know baby CPR, in 2015 (NBW=372)	*62.7*	*57.7*	*67.5*	*234*	*6943*
Working smoke alarm at home [SAF_SMOK]	98.2	97.1	98.8	1120	32960
Supplies out of reach of children [SAF_MTRL]	95.7	94.4	96.7	1088	32198
Always use rear-facing infant care seat [SAF_RFST]	99.1	98.3	99.5	1131	33384
Poison control # accessible in home [SAF_PSN]	72.0	69.3	74.5	814	24212
Carbon monoxide alarm in home [SAF_CMAL]	78.0	75.5	80.4	889	26027
Baby always supervised in/round water [SAF_BWTR]	99.4	98.7	99.8	1133	33407
Loaded firearms in home [SFT_FRARM]	8.4	6.9	10.1	97	2803
Always used seatbelt during pregnancy [SFT_STBLT]	85.8	83.6	87.8	989	28763

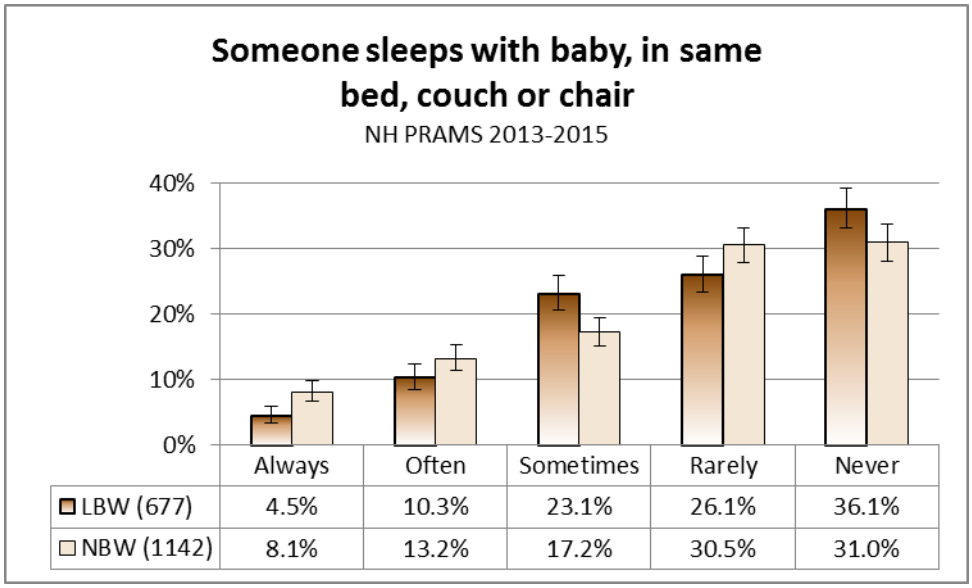






70. How often do you, other adults, or any other children sleep with your new baby in the same bed, couch, or chair. **Women whose baby was not alive, was not living with them, or was still in the hospital, were instructed to skip this question.

[SLPWBBY]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=677)					
Always	4.5	3.3	6.0	30	87
Often	10.3	8.5	12.3	71	198
Sometimes	23.1	20.6	25.8	159	446
Rarely	26.1	23.4	28.9	176	504
Never	36.1	33.1	39.2	241	697
NBW (n=1142)					
Always	8.1	6.6	9.9	90	2735
Often	13.2	11.4	15.3	149	4462
Sometimes	17.2	15.1	19.4	197	5785
Rarely	30.5	27.9	33.2	349	10272
Never	31.0	28.4	33.8	357	10455



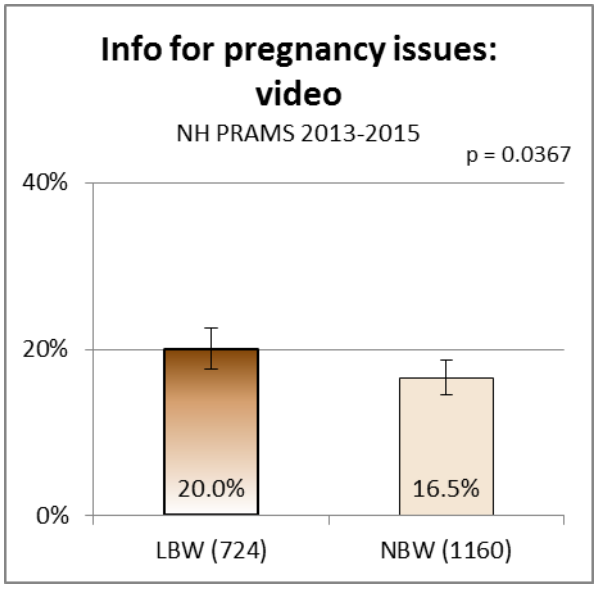
71. In the past 12 months, have you sent or received a text message on your cell phone?

[TXT_MESG]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=715)					
Sent/received text on cell phone	94.4	92.7	95.7	678	1923
Did not send/receive text on cell phone	3.2	2.2	4.4	22	65
Does not have cell phone	2.5	1.6	3.7	15	50
NBW (n=1147)					
Sent/received text on cell phone	95.2	93.8	96.3	1093	32213
Did not send/receive text on cell phone	3.1	2.2	4.2	35	1036
Does not have cell phone	1.7	1.1	2.7	19	590

72. Have you used any of the following sources to find information or assistance with pregnancy issues?

	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=724)					
Internet search [INF_ITRNT]	92.0	90.2	93.5	668	1900
Text messages [INF_TEXT]	25.6	23.1	28.3	191	529
Email [INF_EMAIL]	26.6	24.1	29.4	204	550
Twitter [INF_TWITR]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Facebook [INF_FB]	37.3	34.4	40.2	272	769
Online bulletin board [INF_FORUM]	37.9	35.0	40.8	286	782
Face-to-face [INF_F2F]	78.5	75.9	81.0	577	1622
Magazine [INF_MAG]	32.3	29.5	35.2	238	666
Magazine, in 2013 (LBW=243)	*38.3*	*33.4*	*43.5*	*93*	*246*
Magazine, in 2014 (LBW=248)	*30.6*	*26.0*	*35.5*	*75*	*218*
Magazine, in 2015 (LBW=233)	*28.5*	*23.9*	*33.6*	*70*	*202*

Newspaper [INF_PAPER]	3.7	2.7	5.0	27	76
Book [INF_BOOK]	48.5	45.5	51.5	367	1001
Book, in 2013 (LBW=243)	***56.5***	*51.3*	*61.5*	*138*	*363*
Book, in 2014 (LBW=248)	*47.6*	*42.5*	*52.7*	*122*	*339*
Book, in 2015 (LBW=233)	***42.1***	*36.9*	*47.5*	*107*	*299*
Radio [INF_RADIO]	3.8	2.8	5.1	28	79
Video [INF_VIDEO]	20.0	17.7	22.5	149	413
Other sources [INF_OTH]	5.1	3.9	6.7	36	106
NBW (n=1160)					
Internet search [INF_ITRNT]	94.0	92.5	95.3	1093	32204
Text messages [INF_TEXT]	24.7	22.3	27.3	285	8458
Email [INF_EMAIL]	27.3	24.9	29.9	324	9358
Twitter [INF_TWITR]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Facebook [INF_FB]	36.0	33.3	38.8	414	12320
Online bulletin board [INF_FORUM]	41.8	39.0	44.6	493	14310
Face-to-face [INF_F2F]	81.6	79.2	83.7	950	28936
Magazine [INF_MAG]	36.0	33.4	38.8	419	12344
Magazine, in 2013 (NBW=396)	***43.2***	*38.4*	*48.2*	*173*	*4966*
Magazine, in 2014 (NBW=379)	*38.0*	*33.3*	*43.0*	*143*	*4290*
Magazine, in 2015 (NBW=385)	***26.9***	*22.7*	*31.5*	*103*	*3089*
Newspaper [INF_PAPER]	3.1	2.2	4.3	33	1059
Book [INF_BOOK]	50.8	47.9	53.6	594	17392
Book, in 2013 (NBW=396)	***56.4***	*51.4*	*61.3*	*225*	*6478*
Book, in 2014 (NBW=379)	*53.7*	*48.6*	*58.6*	*205*	*6055*
Book, in 2015 (NBW=385)	***42.3***	*37.5*	*47.3*	*164*	*4860*
Radio [INF_RADIO]	2.3	1.6	3.4	26	801
Video [INF_VIDEO]	16.5	14.5	18.7	190	5645
Other sources [INF_OTH]	3.5	2.5	4.7	40	1182



73. 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.

Total respondents: 615 [INCOME7]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=691)					
$0 to $15,000	19.5	17.1	22.1	126	384
$15,001 to $19,000	8.0	6.4	10.0	48	158
$19,001 to $22,000	4.1	3.0	5.5	27	80
$22,001 to $26,000	4.2	3.1	5.7	27	83
$26,001 to $29,000	3.4	2.5	4.7	25	67
$29,001 to $37,000	5.6	4.3	7.2	38	110
$37,001 to $44,000	4.8	3.6	6.3	33	95
$44,001 to $52,000	5.7	4.4	7.3	40	112
$52,001 to $56,000	3.2	2.2	4.5	21	63
$56,001 to $67,000	4.3	3.2	5.7	32	85
$67,001 to $79,000	6.5	5.2	8.2	47	129
$79,001 or more	30.8	28.0	33.7	227	607
NBW (n=1120)					
$0 to $15,000	15.3	13.3	17.7	155	5057
$15,001 to $19,000	4.4	3.3	5.9	44	1463
$19,001 to $22,000	4.2	3.1	5.6	44	1379
$22,001 to $26,000	3.9	2.9	5.3	40	1294
$26,001 to $29,000	3.2	2.3	4.5	33	1056
$29,001 to $37,000	4.8	3.7	6.2	51	1578
$37,001 to $44,000	5.4	4.3	6.9	61	1796
$44,001 to $52,000	5.2	4.1	6.7	59	1728
$52,001 to $56,000	3.7	2.8	5.0	43	1230
$56,001 to $67,000	5.2	4.1	6.7	60	1723
$67,001 to $79,000	7.8	6.4	9.5	91	2566
$79,001 or more	36.7	34.0	39.5	439	12085

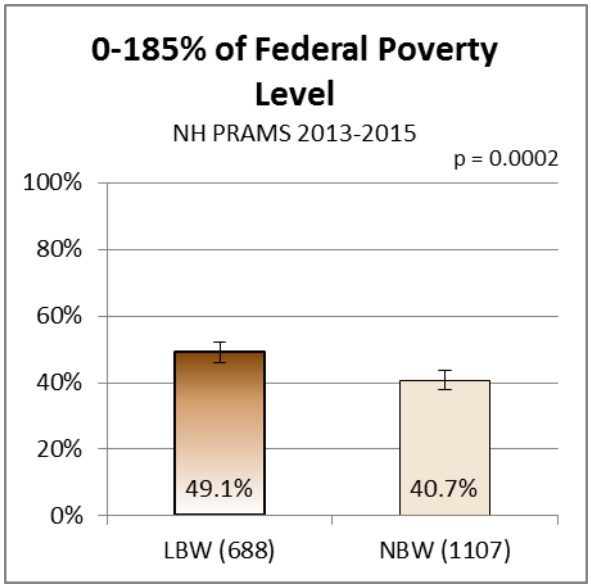
74. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, how many people, *including yourself,* depended on this income?

[calculated from INC_NDEP]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=703)					
1 dependent	7.4	5.9	9.1	52	148
2 dependents	45.8	42.8	48.9	334	919
3 dependents	26.7	24.0	29.5	183	535
4 dependents	12.5	10.6	14.7	84	251
5 dependents	4.5	3.3	6.1	28	90
6 dependents	1.6	1.0	2.6	11	32
More than 6 dependents	1.6	1.0	2.5	11	31

NBW (n=1118)					
1 dependent	5.9	4.6	7.6	60	1954
2 dependents	38.7	35.9	41.6	426	12764
3 dependents	32.6	30.0	35.4	378	10741
4 dependents	13.7	11.8	15.8	155	4496
5 dependents	5.7	4.4	7.2	62	1865
6 dependents	2.2	1.5	3.2	25	714
More than 6 dependents	1.2	0.7	2.2	12	406

Percent of Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

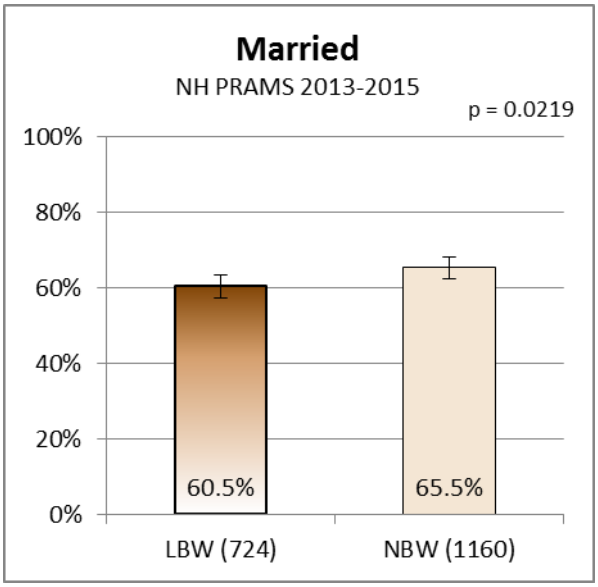
[calculated from INCOME7 and INC_NDEP]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=688)					
0 - 185% of FPL	49.1	46.0	52.2	317	964
>185%+ of FPL	50.9	47.8	54.0	371	1000
NBW (n=1107)					
0 - 185% of FPL	40.7	37.8	43.7	416	13253
>185%+ of FPL	59.3	56.3	62.2	691	19314



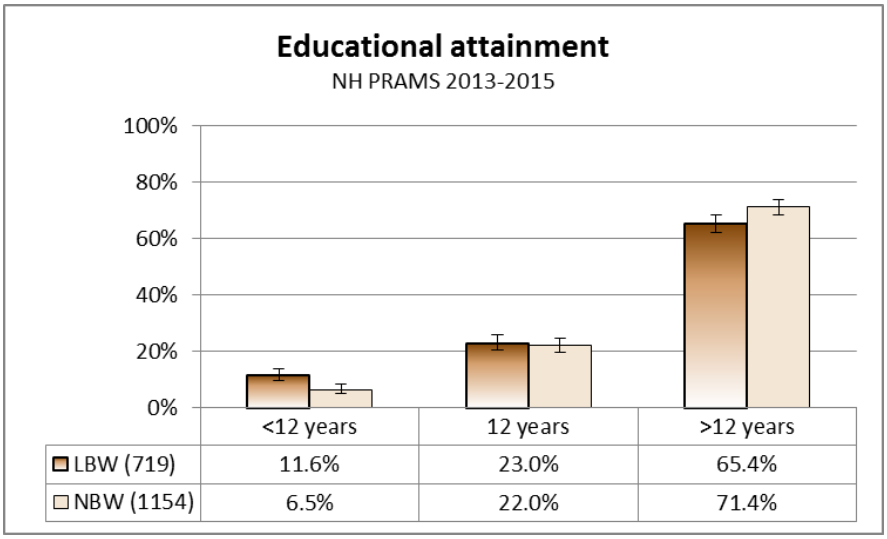
Demographics / Birth Certificate Variables

Urban/Rural [URB_RUR]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=724)					
Urban	61.7	58.7	64.6	445	1274
Rural	38.3	35.4	41.3	279	791
NBW (n=1161)					
Urban	63.4	60.7	66.2	730	21746
Rural	36.6	33.8	39.3	431	12529

Married [MARRIED]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=724)	60.5	57.4	63.4	450	1249
NBW (n=1160)	65.5	62.6	68.2	811	22402



Education [calculated from MAT_ED]	Percent Yes	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Yes Responses	Population Estimate
LBW (n=719)					
Less than 12 years	11.6	9.7	13.9	71	238
12 years	23.0	20.4	25.8	141	471
More than 12 years	65.4	62.3	68.4	507	1340
NBW (n=1154)					
Less than 12 years	6.5	5.1	8.2	64	2222
12 years	22.0	19.7	24.6	229	7502
More than 12 years	71.4	68.6	74.0	861	24303



PRAMS Data To Action: How Can PRAMS Data Be Used?

PRAMS is a valuable source for data that were not previously available on health indicators for mothers and very young infants. In addition to supporting grant proposals and evaluations for a variety of public health programs, New Hampshire PRAMS data has proven valuable for some creative projects that are being developed by stakeholders to address emerging issues and challenges within the state. These projects serve as examples that demonstrate a wide range of possibilities for using PRAMS to enrich efforts to improve the health of mothers and babies across the state and beyond.

Development of a Cell Phone Application for Pregnant and Parenting Women in Substance Addiction Programs

In a culture that is increasingly dependent on technology as a primary communication tool, stakeholders strive to adapt to new generations and methods of communication. NH PRAMS developed state specific questions on access to and use of texting among New Hampshire women of childbearing age; these data demonstrate the potential for using technology to reach women for health related messaging. The Dartmouth Perinatal Addiction Treatment Program used the NH PRAMS data on texting and major life stressors to support a successful grant proposal to fund a pilot program for the development of a digital platform (cell phone application) in 2017. The platform will assist pregnant and parenting women who are in addiction treatment programs in maintaining and documenting adherence to their Plan of Safe Care (PSC) for their infants, as required by federal law. The results of this pilot will be used to support additional funding proposals; project leaders believe that this technology has the potential to transform approaches to PSC development nationally.

Supporting Professional Development Opportunities for Providers Working with Patients on Tobacco Cessation

In its ongoing efforts to improve tobacco cessation and treatment strategies, the New Hampshire Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (NH TPCP) developed a series of video learning modules in 2017 to educate providers in the best strategies to help patients quit tobacco use. NH TPCP used PRAMS data on smoking during the perinatal period to inform the creation of a specific module on the unique needs of pregnant and parenting women. The modules are now available online to meet the professional development needs of providers across the state.

As NH PRAMS collects more years of data, the value to stakeholders increases with opportunities to track trends and emerging issues within the state, all with an eye toward using these data to develop and improve programs to address the health needs of mothers and infants and to support a healthy future for the citizens of New Hampshire.

Are you using NH PRAMS data? Do you have questions about the data or how it might help you develop or improve your program? We would love to hear from you whether you have questions or a story about how you have used the data.

Contact New Hampshire PRAMS:
Prams@dhhs.nh.gov / 603-271-2081

Using New Hampshire PRAMS Data

The following programs have used PRAMS data to support their work, some for a one-time project and many on an ongoing basis:

NH Governor's Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Treatment and Recovery
Data on tobacco and alcohol use and other substance misuse.
To inform the Commission's strategic plan.

NH Oral Health Program
Data on oral health, income level, WIC enrollment.
For evaluation, report writing, and for a presentation for Northern New England Perinatal Quality Improvement Network (NNEPQIN) conference, November 2017.

NH Abusive Head Trauma Coalition
Data on infant crying, advice to sooth crying baby, and stressors.
For evaluation and planning; grant reporting.

NH Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (TPCP)
Data on texting and social media use, tobacco use, breastfeeding, income, Medicaid participation, birthweight, conversations with providers, and life stressors.
To evaluate and plan new approaches to reach audience for the *Quitline.*
To develop educational video modules for providers.

Belknap-Merrimack CAP/WIC
Data on flu vaccination during pregnancy (Data Brief) and the PRAMS factsheet.
To include in packets for providers at WIC clinics.

NH Chronic Disease Program
Data on breastfeeding.
To update report on breastfeeding in New Hampshire.

Injury Prevention Center at Children's Hospital at Dartmouth (CHAD)/ Injury Prevention Advisory
Data on safety issues and provider conversation about soothing a crying infant.
For annual Injury Prevention Report.

Dartmouth Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Research Center
Data on advice from providers and testing of private wells; data on maternal characteristics.
For research study on the association between maternal characteristics, provider patterns and water testing behavior.

Dartmouth-Hitchcock Perinatal Addiction Program
Data related to neonatal abstinence syndrome including stressors, alcohol and tobacco use, texting, income, and conversations with providers.
To support a successful grant to develop a digital platform (cell phone application) to assist pregnant and parenting women in addiction treatment programs monitor and adhere to their *Safe Plan of Care.*

Community Health Institute/ Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV)
All PRAMS data.
To complete a needs assessment for MIECHV.

NH Maternal and Child Health Section
Data on Safe Sleep practices, tobacco use, alcohol use, postpartum depression, oral health, stressors, folic acid use in pregnancy.
For comparison to National Outcome Measures and National Performance Measures and to support grants for Safe Sleep programing, the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the Home Visiting Program, and the Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) program.