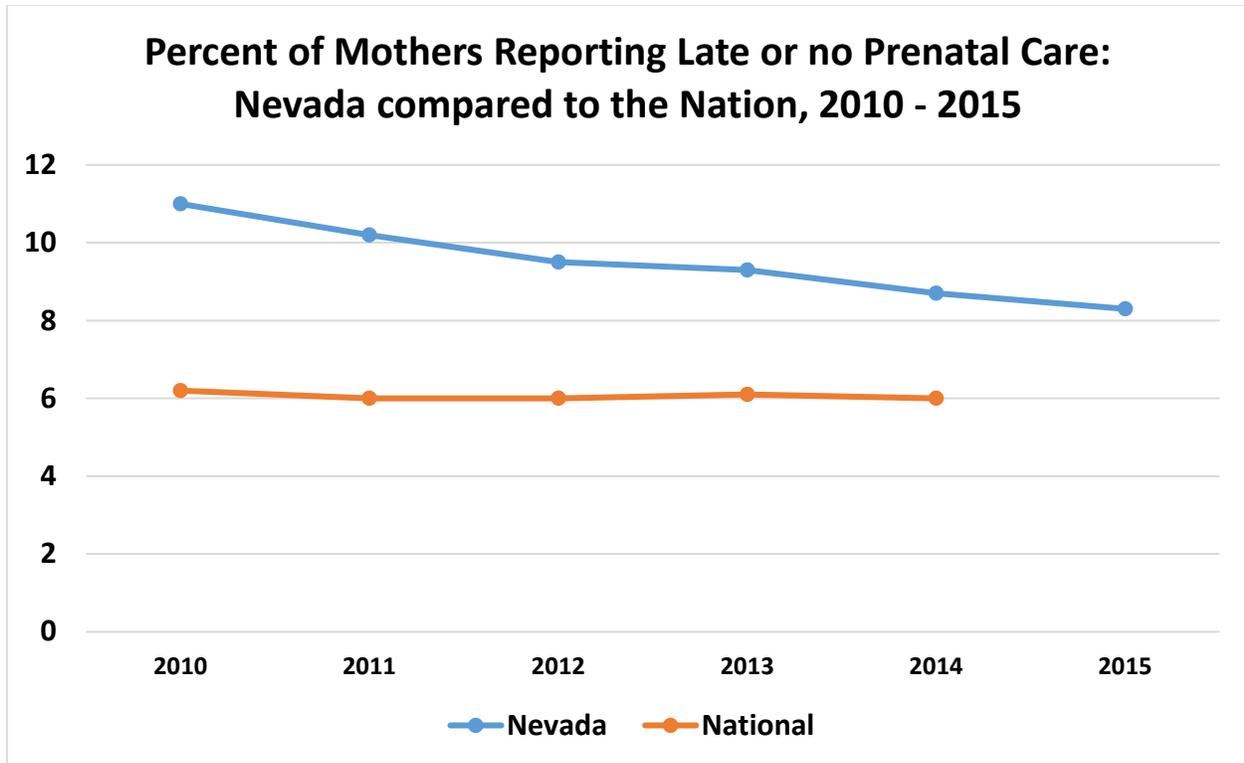


Maternal and Child Health Title V Block Grant Application for 2017 and Report for 2015

Nevada State Performance Measures

SPM #1: Percent of mothers reporting late or no prenatal care.

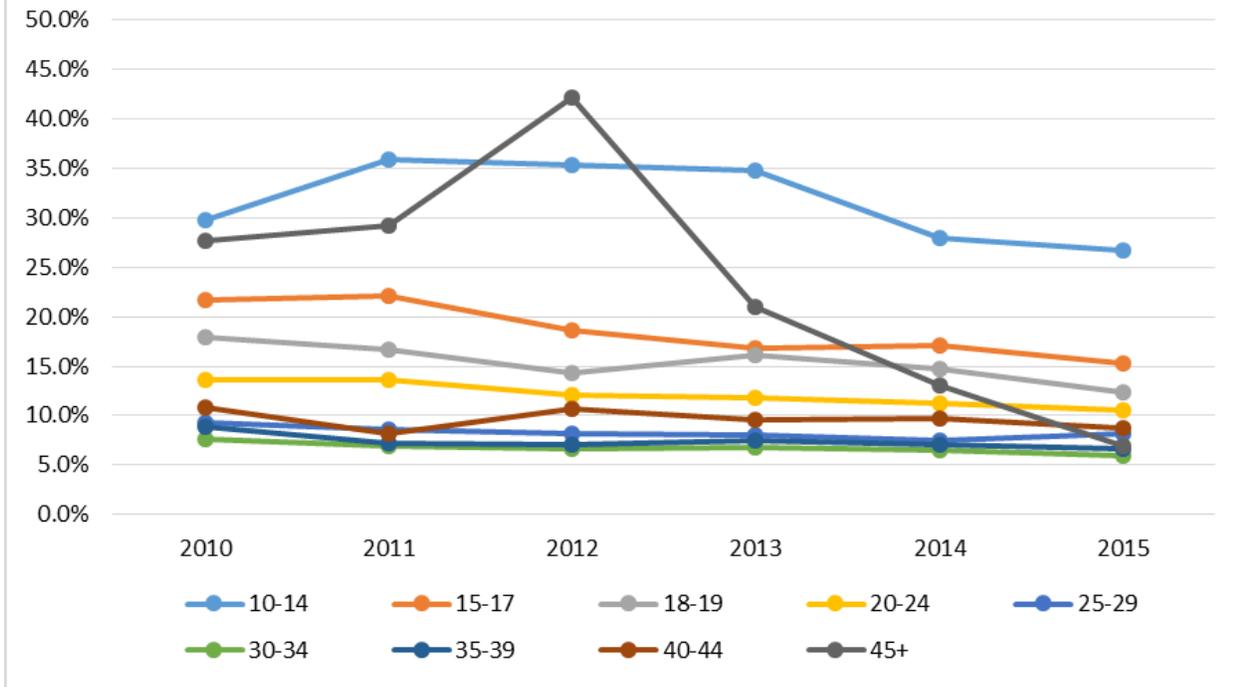


Nevada data source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

National data source: National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)

Late/no prenatal care is defined as care that started in the 3rd trimester (7-9 months) or no care received. From 2010 to 2015, there was a 24.5% decrease in the percent of mothers reporting late or no prenatal care in Nevada. Compared to the nation, Nevada has a higher percentage of births with late or no prenatal care.

Percent of Births With Late or No Prenatal Care By Mother's Age Group, Nevada Residents, 2010 -2015

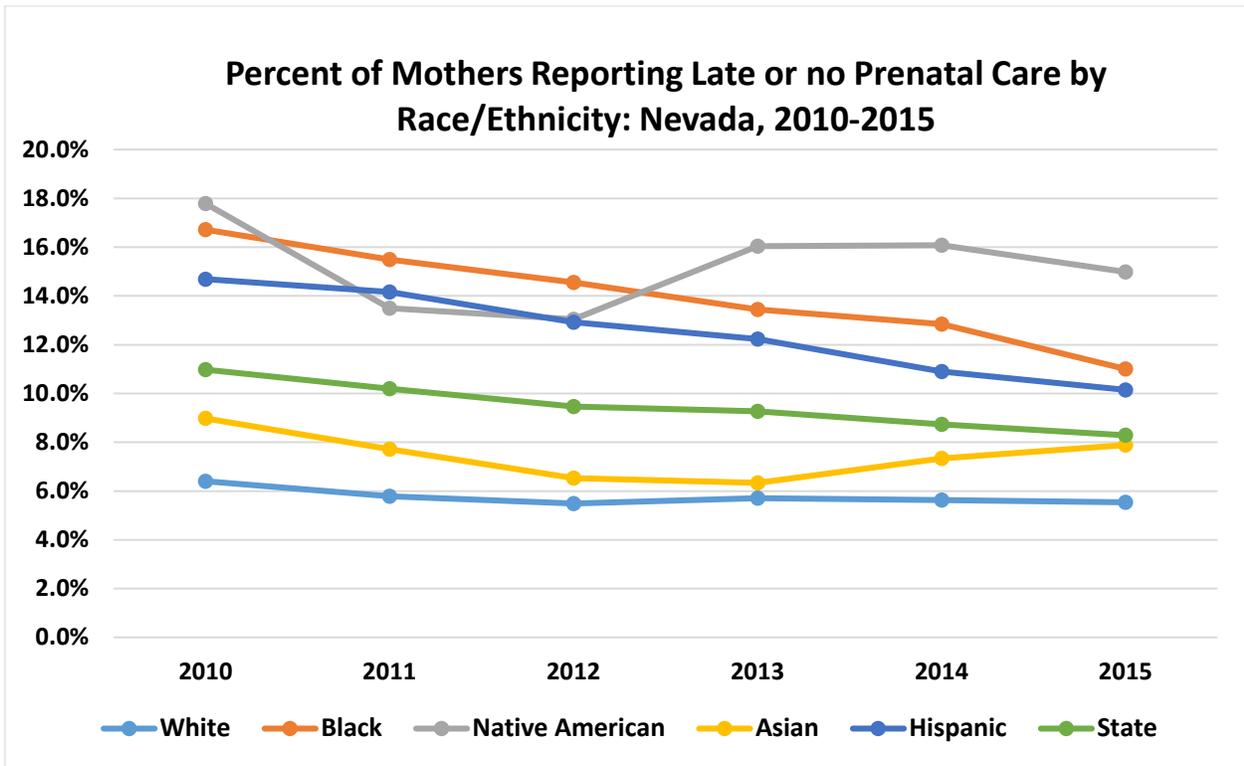


Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
10-14	29.8%	35.9%	35.3%	34.8%	28.0%	26.7%
15-17	21.7%	22.1%	18.6%	16.9%	17.1%	15.3%
18-19	17.9%	16.7%	14.3%	16.1%	14.8%	12.4%
20-24	13.6%	13.6%	12.1%	11.8%	11.3%	10.5%
25-29	9.4%	8.6%	8.2%	8.0%	7.5%	8.1%
30-34	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	6.5%	6.0%
35-39	8.9%	7.3%	7.1%	7.5%	7.1%	6.6%
40-44	10.8%	8.1%	10.7%	9.5%	9.7%	8.7%
45+	27.6%	29.3%	42.2%	20.9%	13.0%	7.0%
Total	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.3%	8.7%	8.3%

Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

From 2010 to 2015, adolescents aged 10 to 14 years had the highest percent of late or no prenatal care other than in 2012 when women 45 years and older had the highest percent. In the same time period, women aged 45 years and older had largest percent decrease (78%) going from 27.6% in 2010 to 7.0% in 2015. The second largest percent decrease was among adolescents aged 18 to 19 years old (30.8%).



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

The percent of late or no prenatal care in 2015 was highest among Native American women, at 15% and lowest among White women, 5.5%. From 2010 to 2015, Black mothers had the largest decrease of late or no prenatal care, a decrease of 34.2%. Overall, the percent of late or no prenatal care during pregnancy in the state decreased by 24.5%.

**Percent of Mothers Reporting Late or no Prenatal Care by County:
Nevada, 2010-2015**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carson City	6.5	7.6	9.1	8.2	10.6	10.3
Churchill	8.1	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.2	6.4
Clark	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.2	9.3	8.8
Douglas	5.3	6.7	9.3	5.7	5.5	8.4
Elko	15.9	13.3	10.8	12.3	11.8	14.6
Esmeralda*	14.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Eureka	10.0	5.3	11.1	8.3	14.3	16.7
Humboldt	10.9	12.5	11.7	10.0	8.6	10.7
Lander	11.0	10.4	17.9	11.1	13.0	16.0
Lincoln	6.7	0.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.9
Lyon	7.3	6.0	8.1	6.8	9.8	6.3
Mineral	12.0	9.1	11.3	9.4	7.3	2.2
Nye	10.2	10.8	12.4	12.6	10.0	6.5
Pershing	14.5	9.1	11.1	4.1	5.6	12.1
Storey*	0.0	3.8	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Washoe	4.3	4.9	3.8	4.7	5.9	5.1
White Pine	15.7	15.0	13.0	10.3	8.3	7.8
Total	11.0	10.2	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.3

Note: Data are preliminary.

* Interpret data with caution due to unreliability from small counts.

Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

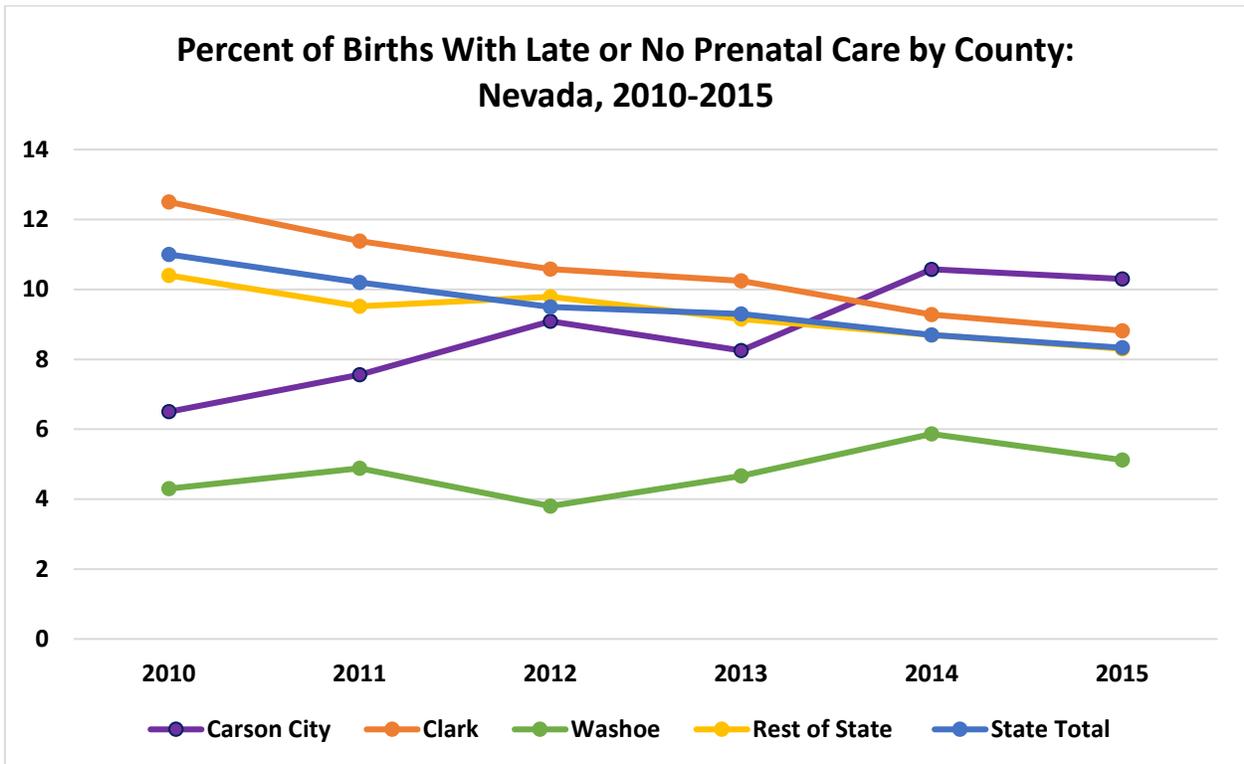
**Percent of Mothers Reporting Late or no Prenatal Care by County:
Nevada, 2010-2015**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carson City	6.5	7.6	9.1	8.2	10.6	10.3
Clark	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.2	9.3	8.8
Washoe	4.3	4.9	3.8	4.7	5.9	5.1
Rest of State	10.4	9.5	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.9
Total	11.0	10.2	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.3

Note:

Data are preliminary.

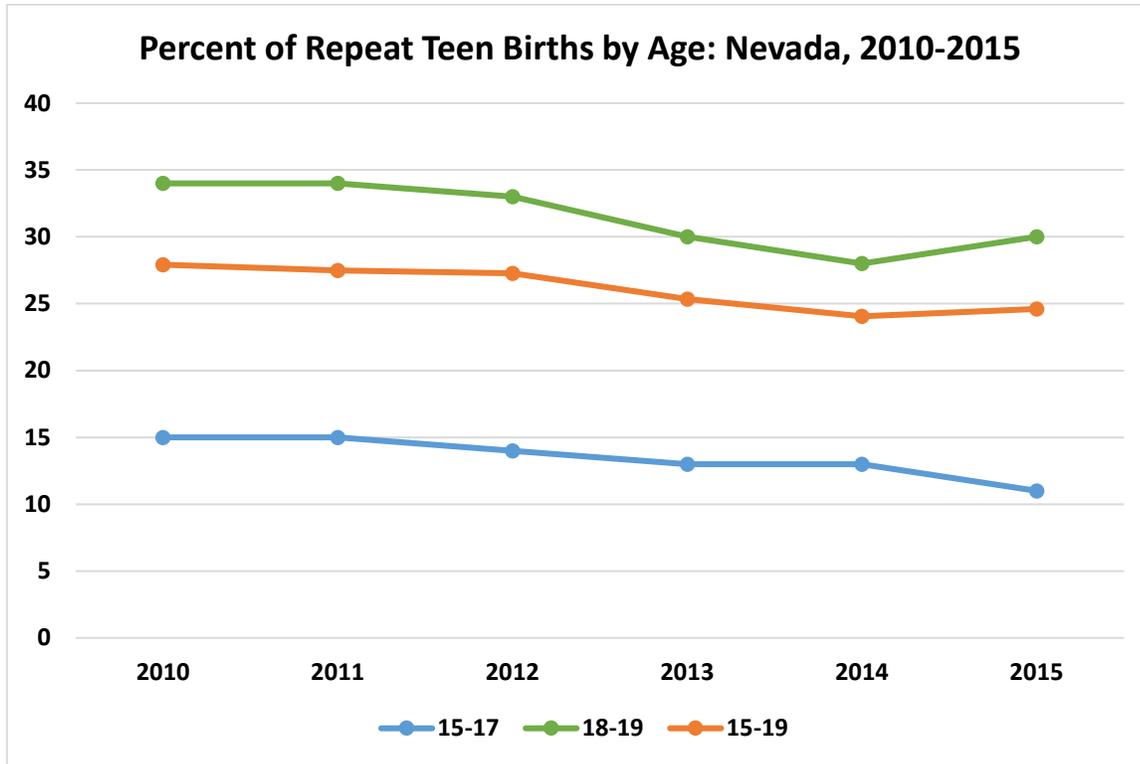
Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

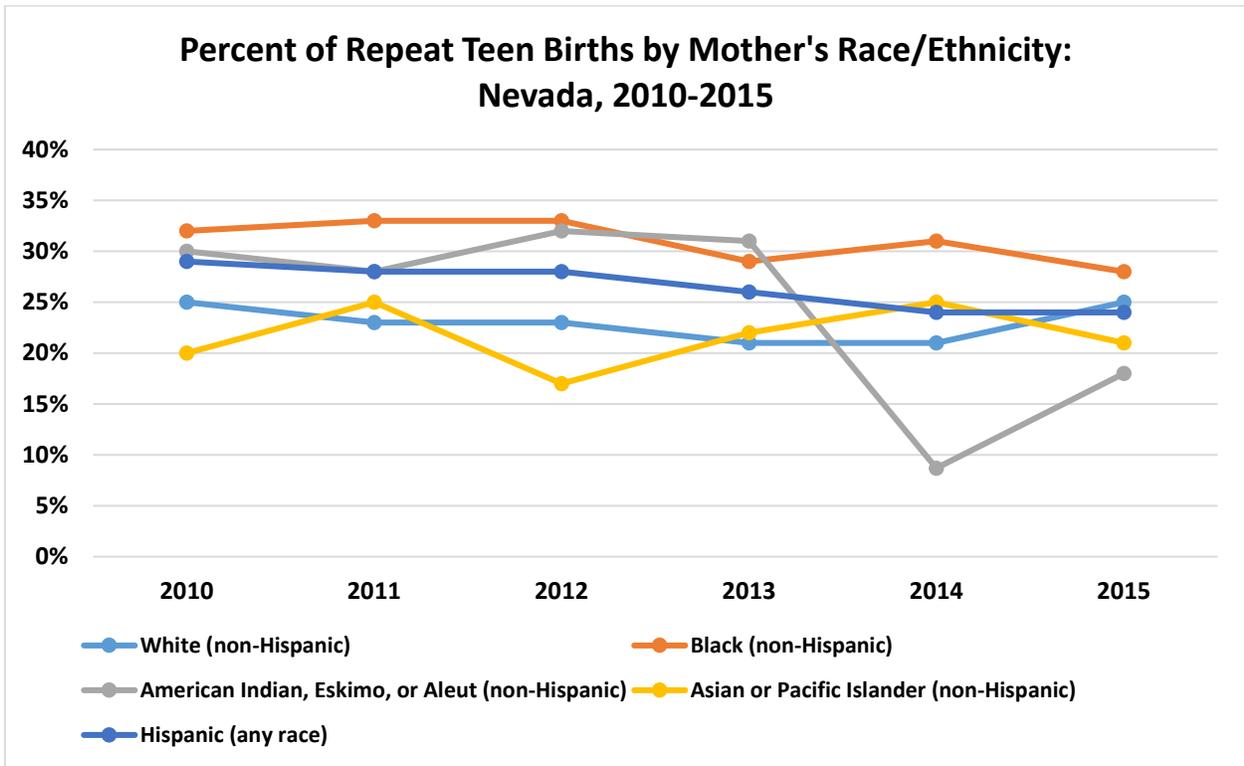
Carson City and Washoe counties had an increase in the percent of births with late or no prenatal care. From 2010-2015, the percent of births with late or no prenatal care in Carson City and Washoe counties increased by 58.5% and 19%, respectively. Clark County saw a decrease in the percent of births with late or no prenatal care of 29%. Overall, Nevada has seen a decrease of 24% from 11% in 2010 to 8.3% in 2015.

SPM #2: Percent of repeat teen births.



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

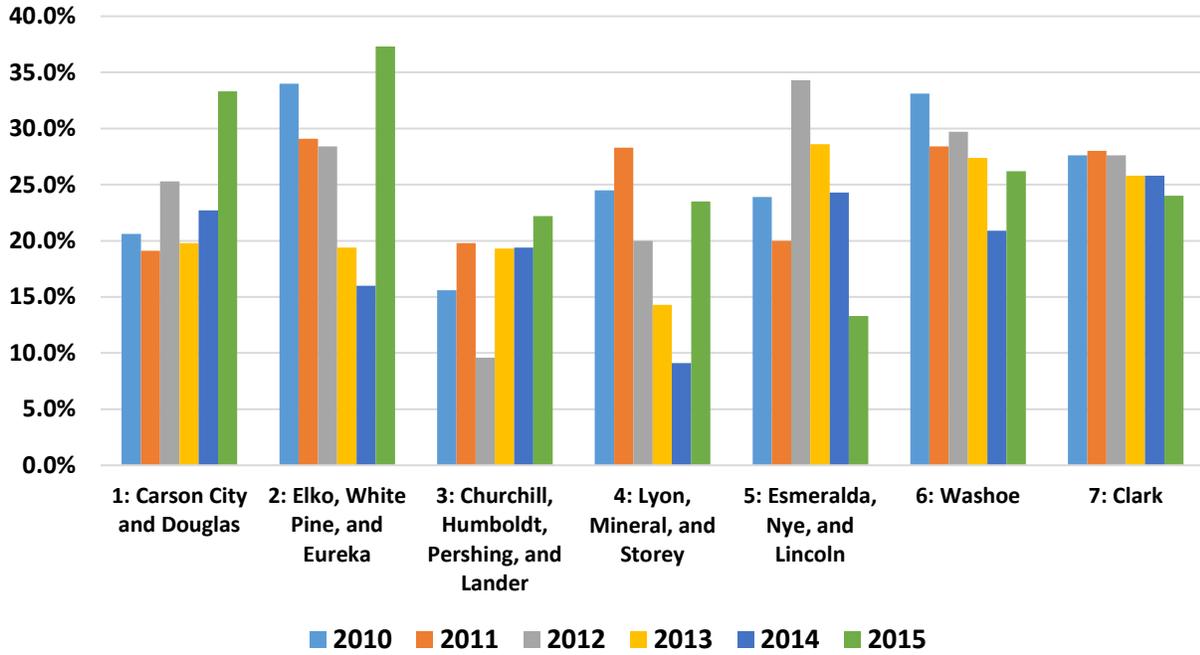
The percent of repeat teen births in Nevada decreased by 12% from 2010-2015 for 15 to 19 year olds.



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

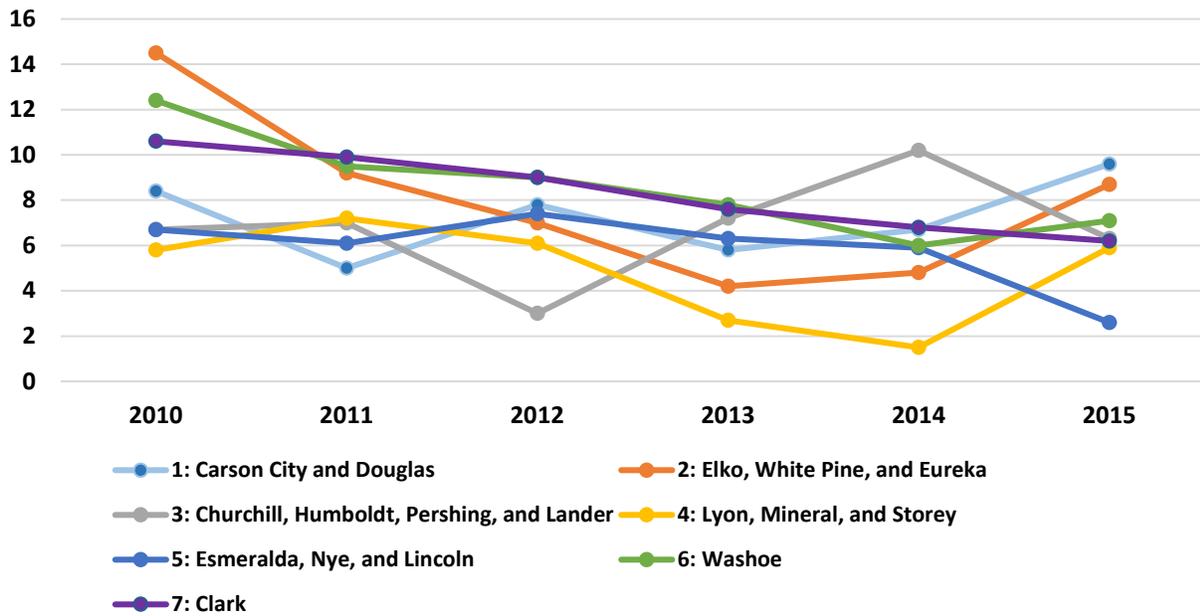
By race/ethnicity, Native American teens had the largest decrease in repeat teen births from 2010 to 2015. Overall, Nevada's percent of repeat teen births has decreased by 11% from 28% in 2010 to 24.8% in 2015.

Percent of Repeat Teen Births by Regions: Nevada, 2010-2015



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

Rate of Repeat Teen Births per 1,000 by County: Nevada, 2010-2015



Reported LARC use from Title X clinics and Planned Parenthood in Nevada

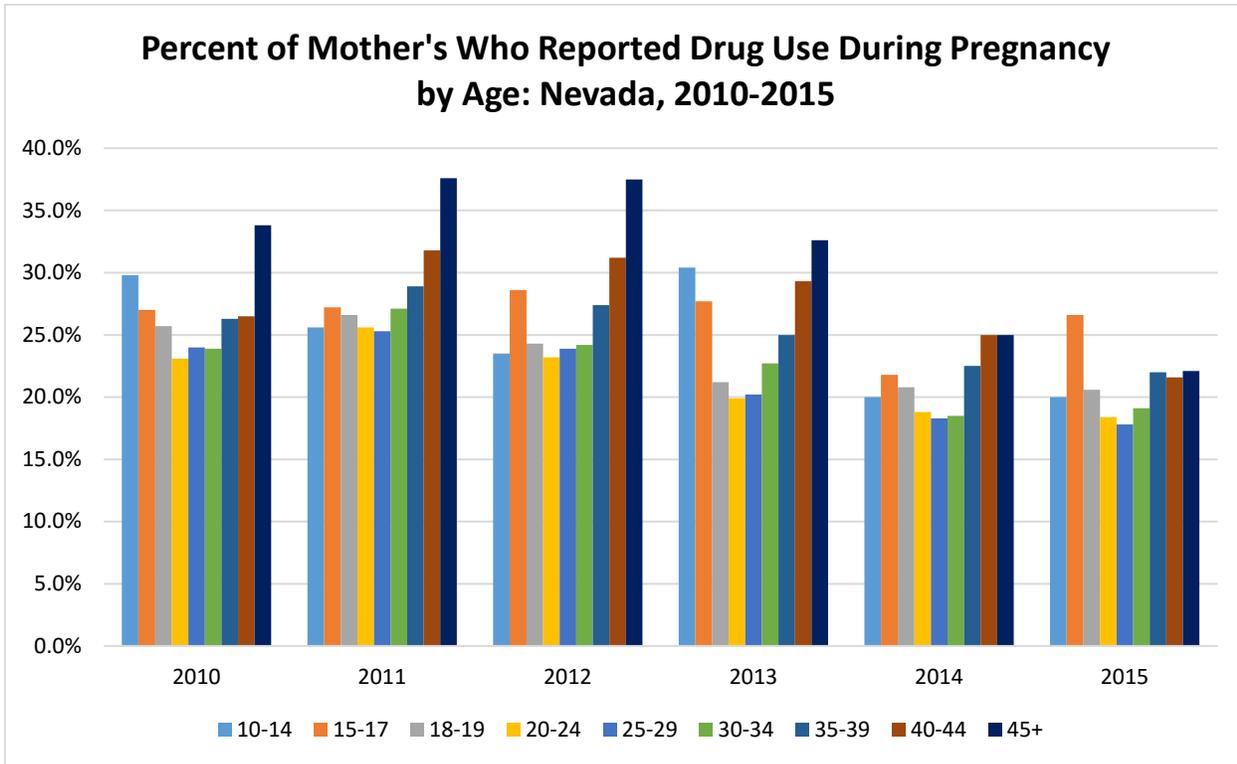
Nevada LARC Data (Counts)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Washoe County Health District					
15-19	19	47	52	27	145
20-44	387	412	438	417	1654
Southern Nevada Health District					
15-19	28	21	15	31	95
> 20	850	794	538	564	2746
Carson City Health and Human Services					
15-19	33	17	41	70	161
> 20	228	289	382	448	1347
Rural Community Health Nurses					
15-19	0	0	~	~	6
> 20	174	133	93	88	488
Planned Parenthood Mar Monte*					
15-19	~	~	5	9	19
20+	8	56	111	89	264
Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountains**					
15-19	13	~	23	17	56
20+	187	141	138	135	601
Total					
15-19	94	92	138	158	482
20+	1,834	1,825	1,700	1,741	7,100

* Does not currently offer contraceptive implants

** Does not accept Medicaid, but in the process of accepting it

~ Less than five (5)

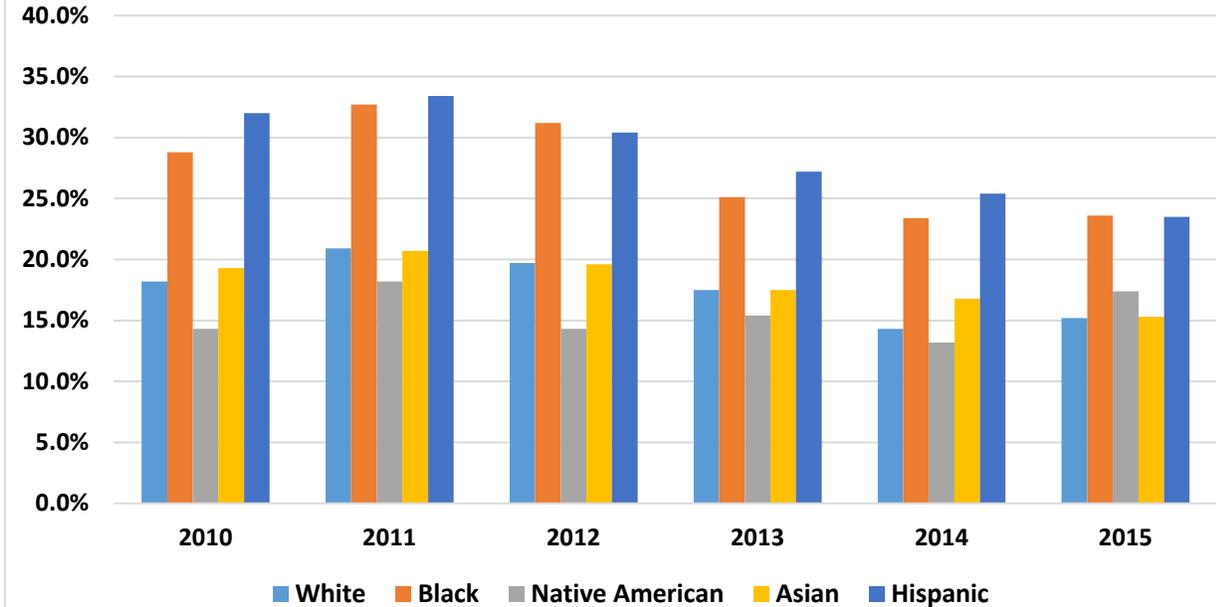
SPM #3: Percent of women who use substances during pregnancy.



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015. Drug use includes over-the-counter drugs, prescription drugs, and/or illegal substance use. Drug use data are self-reported.

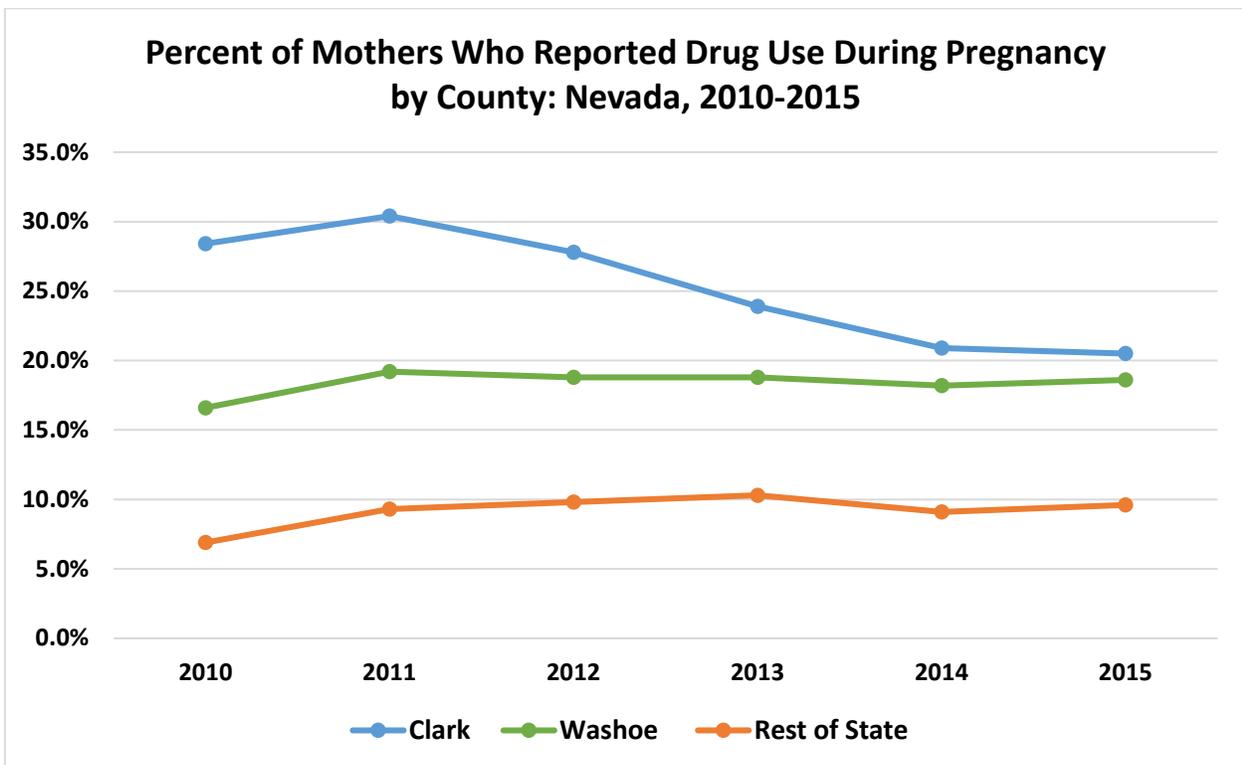
Reporting of substance use on the birth certificate is inclusive of over-the-counter, prescription drugs, and/or illegal drugs. By age category, reported drug use has decreased by over 30% among mothers aged 45 and older and among adolescents aged 10 to 14 years old. In 2015, the age group with the highest prevalence of drug use reported was 15 to 17 years old, at 26%.

Percent of Mother's Who Reported Drug Use During Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity: Nevada, 2010-2015



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015. Drug use includes over-the-counter drugs, prescription drugs, and/or illegal substance use. Drug use data are self-reported.

By race/ethnicity, in 2015 mothers of Black and Hispanic origin had the highest prevalence of drug use at 23%. From 2010 to 2015, the prevalence of reported drug use by mothers has decreased by 21%.



Source: Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015. Drug use includes over-the-counter drugs, prescription drugs, and/or illegal substance use. Drug use data are self-reported.

2010 to 2015, mothers in Clark County reporting drug use decreased by 27%. Washoe and the Rest of the State have experienced increases in the percent of mothers reporting drug use by 12% and 39%, respectively. Overall, from 2010 to 2015 Nevada's percent of mothers who reported drug use during pregnancy decreased by 21%.

Smoking status

Percent of Mothers Who Reported Smoking Before and/or During Pregnancy by Time Period: Nevada, 2010 - 2015				
	3 months before pregnancy	1st Trimester	2nd Trimester	3rd Trimester
2010	5.7%	5.0%	4.4%	4.1%
2011	6.5%	5.5%	4.5%	4.2%
2012	7.1%	5.9%	5.0%	4.7%
2013	6.1%	5.5%	4.7%	4.3%
2014	5.6%	4.9%	4.1%	3.8%
2015	5.3%	4.5%	3.9%	3.7%

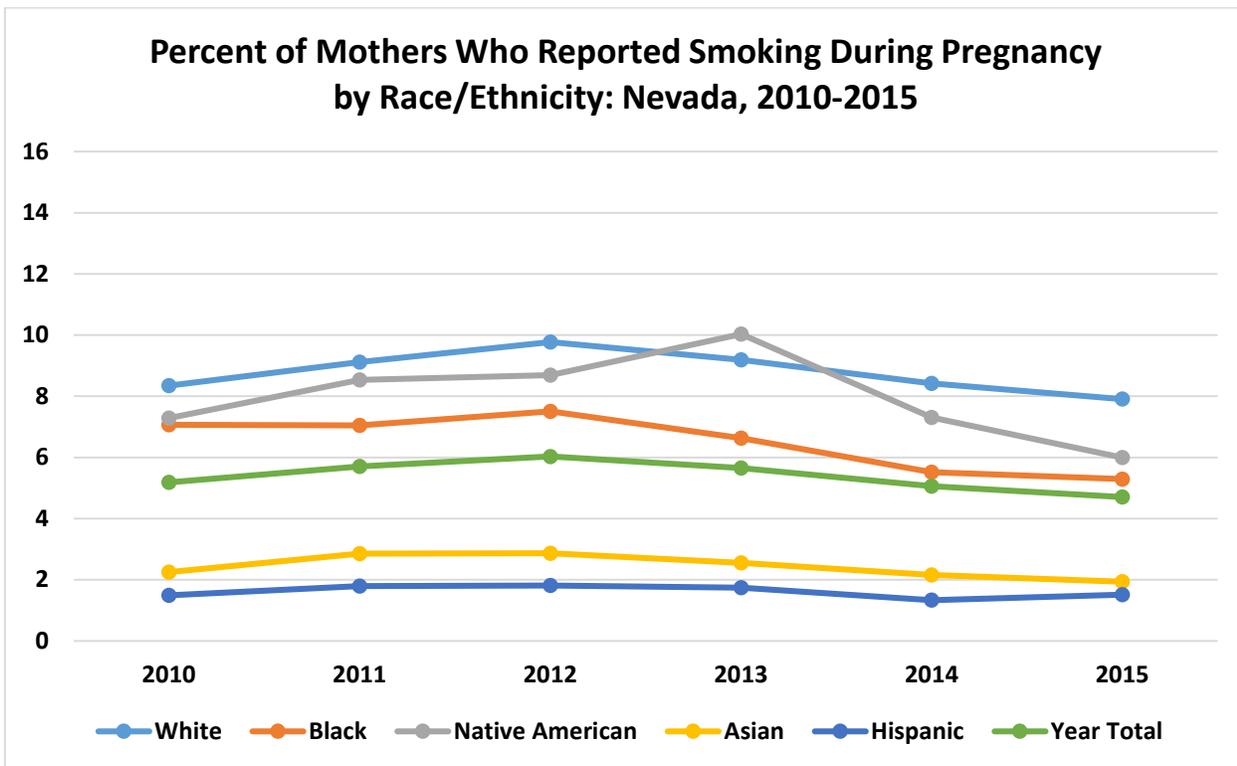
Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

Data indicates that the percent of mothers who smoke before and during pregnancy decreases as the pregnancy progresses.

Percent of Mothers Who Reported Smoking Before and/or During Pregnancy by Age: Nevada, 2010 - 2015								
	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Total
2010	4.4%	7.9%	8.6%	6.8%	5.0%	4.9%	7.3%	6.6%
2011	6.2%	9.1%	9.6%	7.3%	5.8%	5.6%	6.6%	7.3%
2012	6.9%	8.7%	9.3%	7.9%	6.2%	5.6%	7.5%	7.6%
2013	4.9%	8.0%	8.2%	6.7%	5.4%	4.7%	6.2%	6.5%
2014	5.4%	6.7%	7.5%	6.4%	4.6%	4.9%	4.4%	6.0%
2015	4.0%	6.7%	7.0%	6.1%	4.4%	4.9%	3.8%	5.6%

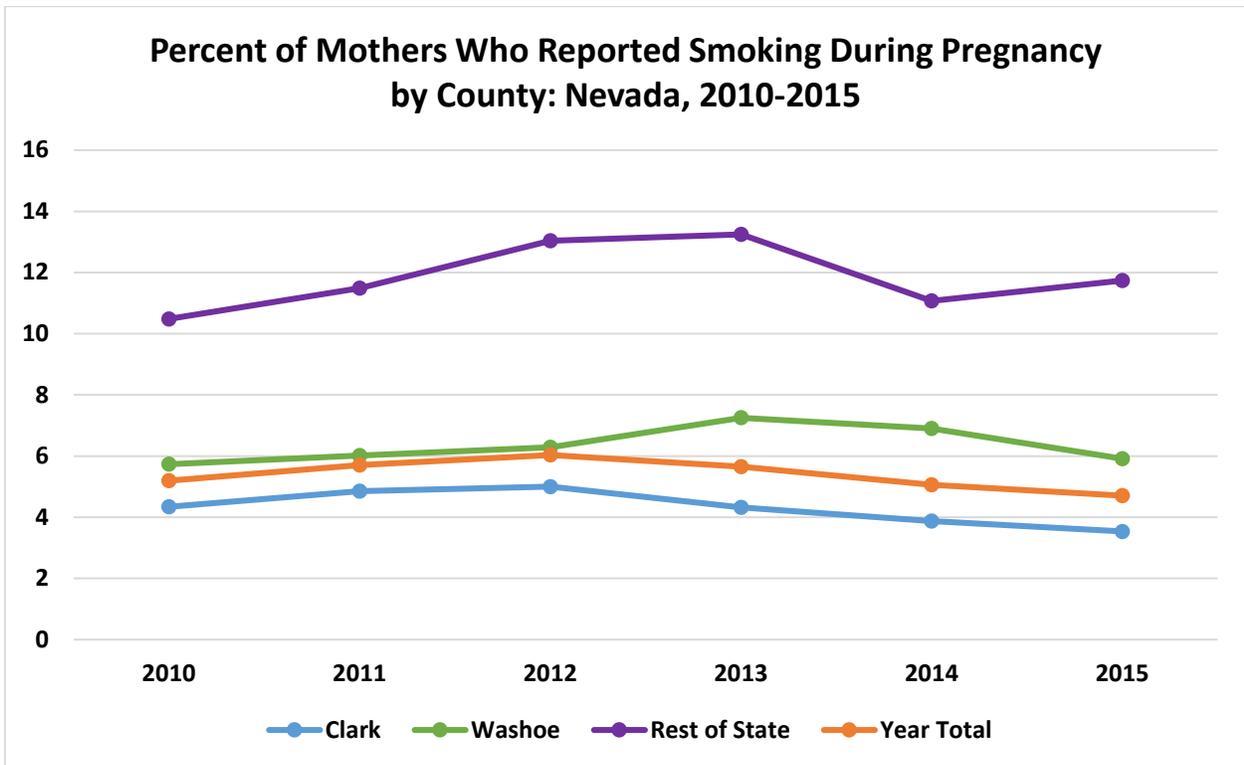
Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

The largest percent of mothers who reported smoking before and/or during pregnancy was among 20 to 24 year old mothers.



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

By race/ethnicity, in 2015, White mothers had the highest prevalence of smoking during pregnancy at 8%. From 2010 to 2015, Black women who reported smoking during pregnancy decreased by 25% from 7.1% in 2010 to 5.3% in 2015. Overall, the percent of mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy decreased by 9% in Nevada.



Source: Nevada Electronic Vital Records, 2010-2015

In 2015, rural counties had the highest percent of mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy at 11.7% versus 3.5% in Clark County and 5.9% in Washoe County. From 2010 to 2015, the percent of mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy decreased by 9%.