Table 1 Summary of Studies Included in the Review: Supplemental Digital Content

Immigrant Women’s Experiences as Mothers in the United States: A Scoping Review

Oerther, S., Lach, H. L., & Oerther, D. (2020). *MCN The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing, 45*(1).

| **Author**  **Year of Publication** | **Immigrant’s Country of Origin** | **Objective** | **Number of Participants** | **Average**  **Maternal Age range** | **Education Level** | **In a committed relationship or married** | **Average**  **Household**  **Income** | **Average number of Children** | **Length of time living in the US** | **Type of Study/ Data Collection Method** | **Findings** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agbemenu et al., 2017 | Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Zambia | To understand factors that influenced how African immigrant mothers provided reproductive health education to their adolescent daughters | 20 | Not specified | 95% of participants had some college education or higher | 80% | Not specified | Not specified | 2-28 years | Qualitative  Semi structured interviews | -Sexual intercourse was a significant taboo that was reported  -Mothers overemphasized abstinence for their daughters |
| Ayón et al., 2017 | Mexico | To understand how oppression impacted Latina mothers | 32 | 33 years | 65% had less than a high school education | 81% | 65% had an annual income of less than $20,000 | 3 children | Approximately 13 years | Qualitative  Semi-structured interviews | -Discrimination places a burden on Latina immigrant mothers |
| Babington & Patel, 2008 | Vietnam | To understand beliefs related to maternal feeding practices and nutritional knowledge of Vietnamese immigrants with young children | 12 | 35.9 years | 60% had less than a high school education | 70% | 50% had an annual income of less than $40,000 | 2 children | Not specified | Qualitative  Focus groups | -Breastfeeding was viewed as healthier than formula but difficult to do because of work  -Traditional diet was preferred for children under 6 yrs. old  -Viewed junk food and inactivity as causes of obesity  -Work schedules made it difficult to make sure kids received exercise |
| Burke et al., 2015 | Cambodia | To understand mothering beliefs that surrounds the decision-making process of the HPV vaccine in Cambodian immigrants | 25 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Qualitative  Semi-structured interviews | -Most mothers were unaware of the HPV vaccine and its purpose  -Some acted on the advice of medical providers and some did note |
| Chao, 2000 | China | To understand mothering styles and goals | 147 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Approximately  5-10 years | Quantitative  -Baumrind’s parenting styles  -Chao’s training items | -Authoritarian and permissive mothering styles  -Endorsed socialization goals and structural parental involvement |
| Cheah et al., 2009 | China | To understand authoritative mothering styles | 85 | 37 years | 63% had a graduate education or higher | 100% | 100% Middle class (amount not specified) | 41.3% had two children | 3 months to 45 years | Quantitative  -Parenting Styles Dimensions Questionnaire  -Psychological Well-Being Scale  -The Parenting Daily Hassles  -The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire | -Mothers favored authoritative parenting style |
| Cheah et al., 2013 | China | To understand mothering beliefs and practices of Chinese immigrants | 50 | 38.9 years | 90% had a college degree | 100% | 100%  Middle class (amount not specified) | 50% had two children | Approximately 10 years | Qualitative  Semi-structured interviews | -Used physical punishment and social comparisons as forms of strict discipline more often as compared to white middle class American mothers  - Felt they emphasized academic performance whereas white middle class American mothers tended to focus on their children’s overall development |
| Cheah et al., 2015 | China | To understand culturally specific perceptions and practices of maternal warmth in Chinese immigrant | 140  (70 were Chinese and 70 were white middle class Americans) | 37.87 years | 68.6% had a graduate degree | 97% | 60.62%  Middle class (amount not specified) | 68.6% had two children | 3 months to 25 years | Mix Methods  Semi-structured interviews  -The Maternal Expressions of Warmth Coding Scheme | -Chinese immigrant mothers’ responses were interpreted as reflecting a cultural emphasis on nurturance and instrumental support  -White American mothers’ responses reflected the Western cultural focus on more demonstrations of warmth |
| Chen et al.,2012 | China | To understand mothering styles and practices of Chinese immigrants with young children | 12 | 33.3 years | 66% middle school education | 100% | Not specified | 58% had three children | 5 to 20 years | Qualitative  Semi-structured interviews | -Mothering practices reflected indigenous concepts:  - Jiaoyang, which implies educating and rearing |
| Colón-Ramos et al., 2017 | Central American Countries | To understand how mothers feed their children in neighborhoods with unhealthy food choices | 15 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Less than 15 yeas | Qualitative  Semi-structured interviews  -Photographs | -Mothers’ food choices were influenced by their pre-migration food values  -Neighborhood food choices and schools influenced what children’s food preferences |
| Kim et al., 2006 | Korea | To understand Korean immigrant women’s mothering in the context of working outside the home | 22 | 45.7 years | 54.5% had a graduate degree | Not specified | Not specified | 59% had only one child | 2 to 25 years | Qualitative  -Theoretical sampling | -Work changed the way mothers related to their children  -Children were treated as small adults who shared housework with their children |
| Lindsay et al., 2009 | Central America, Dominican Republic | To understand influences on food-related mothering practices of Latina immigrants and their impact on children’s physical activity and eating | 51 | 32 years | 72% had obtained a high school diploma | 51% | 46%  an annual income of less than $20,000 | 2.5 kids | Average of 9 years | Qualitative  Semi-structured interviews  Focus groups | -Numerous barriers to healthy lifestyle-supermarket proximity, food cost, neighborhood weather  -TV was important and prevented physical activity |
| Lindsay et al., 2016 | Brazil | To understand the beliefs and infant feeding practices of Brazilian immigrant women | 29 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | At least 12 months | Mixed Methods  Focus groups  -SASH questionnaire | -All immigrant women breastfed their children but a majority did not exclusively breastfeed |
| Lindsay et al., 2018 | Brazil | To understand mothers’ beliefs and attitudes towards children’s sleep routines | 37 | 35.3 years | 92% had obtained a high school diploma | 92% | 51% had an annual income of less than $40,000 | 89% had at least 2 children | At least 12 months | Mixed Methods  Focus groups  -SASH questionnaire | -Mothers reported suboptimal routines influence by social contextual and environmental factors |
| Momin et al., 2013 | India | To understand mothers’ child feeding practices and factors that influence those practices | 27 | 34.7 | 48% had a graduate degree | Not specified | 52% had an annual income of more than $80,000 | Not specified | At least one year | Qualitative  -semi-interviews | Asian Indian immigrant mothers’ feeding practices reflected positive and negative controlling behaviors  -Feeding practices reflected preservation of Indian culture |
| Nilsson et al., 2012 | Somalia | To understand mothers’ perceptions about their children’s adjustment to the US | 24 | 36 years | 100% less than a high school diploma | 50% | Not specified | 91.7% had more than 2 children | 6 months to 12 years | Qualitative  Focus Groups | Somali women felt they lost disciplinary authority and their support systems |
| Park et al., 2016 | Korea | To understand mothering practices of Korean immigrants | 20 | 37.74 years | 48% had a bachelor’s degree or less | 100% | 45% had an annual income of more than $75,000 | Not specified | Over 5 years | Qualitative  Focus Groups | -Intensive parenting  -Described strategies of raising healthy children in the US (strict rules regarding TV, encouraged participation in sports) |
| Schlickau & Wilson, 2005 | Mexico, Puerto Rico, Central and South America | To understand attitudes, beliefs and practices related to breastfeeding | 8 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | 1 to seven years | Qualitative  Semi structured interviews | -Breastfeeding was easy and convenient  -Breastfeeding was common in country of origin due to the expense of formula  -Some women didn’t breastfeed due to family influence or out of necessity  -Mothers liked being provided information on breastfeeding |
| Straub et al., 2008 | Cambodia | To understand beliefs related to infant feeding practices of Cambodian immigrants | 9 | 33.6 years | 55% had a high school education or less | 77% | Not specified | 3 children on average | 10 years | Qualitative  Semi-structured interviews | -All initiated breastfeeding  -All mothers continued to practice Cambodian traditions related to food or rituals |
| Vaughn et al, 2010 | Latin America | To understand determinants of breastfeeding | 40 | 28 years | 40% never attended high school | 35% | 78% received food from Women, Infants and Children | 3 children on average | Approximately 5 years | Mix Methods  Semi-structured interview  -Breast -feeding Self-Efficacy Scale questionnaire | Most mothers decided to breastfeed for one month or more  -Mothers requested language specific breastfeeding educational material  -Support for breastfeeding was viewed as an influencing the choice to breastfeed |
| Villegas et al., 2018 | Mexico | To understand how food insecurity and stress influence children’s dietary adjustment | 137 | 38.55 years | 70% less than high school | 82% | 70.8% had an annual income of less than $30,000 | Not specified | 4-44 years | Mixed Methods  -The Perceived Stress Scale  -The Confusion, Hubbub, and Order Scale  -Brief Cope Scale  -Health Options Scale  -Scale of Perceived Social Support  -Latina Dietary Behavior Questionnaire  -Children’s Nutrition Behavior Questionnaire | Maternal stress plays a role in family health behaviors |
| Zhou et al., 2015 | China | To understand food-related mothering practices of Chinese immigrants | 22 | 39.79 years | 100% had at least a college degree | 100% | Not specified | 2 children on average | On average 11 year | Qualitative  Focus groups | New feeding practices:  -regulating health routines and food  -spoon-feeding  -using social comparison to encourage child to eat  -making an effort to cook specific foods unique to Chinese culture |