



IOWA'S
BARRIERS TO
PRENATAL CARE
PROJECT

2014 Data Summary

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OVERVIEW

The findings in this summary are based on the Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care project. Ongoing since 1991, the purpose of this project is to obtain brief, accurate information about women delivering babies in Iowa hospitals. Specifically, the project seeks to learn about women's experiences getting prenatal or delivery care during their current pregnancy. Other information is included which may be pertinent to health planners or those concerned with the systematic development of health care services.

This project is a cooperative venture of all of Iowa's maternity hospitals, the University of Northern Iowa Center for Social and Behavioral Research, and the Iowa Department of Public Health. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation funded the first three years of this project. The current funding is provided by the Iowa Department of Public Health. The Director is Dr. Mary Losch, University of Northern Iowa Center for Social and Behavioral Research. The Coordinator for the project is Rodney Muilenburg.

The questionnaire is distributed to nearly ninety maternity hospitals across the state of Iowa. Nursing staff or those responsible for obtaining birth certificate information in the obstetrics unit are responsible for approaching all birth mothers prior to dismissal to request their participation in the study. The questionnaire takes approximately ten minutes to complete. Completed questionnaires are returned to the University of Northern Iowa Center for Social and Behavioral Research for data entry and analysis. Returns are made monthly, weekly, or biweekly depending on the number of births per week in a given hospital. Except in the case of a mother who is too ill to complete the questionnaire, all mothers are eligible to be recruited for participation.

The present yearly report includes an analysis of large Iowa cities, frequencies by income, and a trend analysis of the last ten years. Also presented in this report is a frequency analysis of all variables included in the 2014 questionnaire. Unless otherwise noted, all entries reflect percentages. Please note that, because percentages were rounded, total values may not equal 100%. Data presented are based upon 2014 questionnaires received to date (n = 24,696). All analyses reflect unweighted percentages of those responding.

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A. Analysis of Selected Variables by City

The present section compares the findings across the following cities for all 2014 data received (n = 24,696). Location of birth is the basis for analysis.

DM = Des Moines (n = 7,010)
 DV = Davenport (n = 340)
 SC = Sioux City (n = 451)
 WL = Waterloo (n = 1,718)
 CR = Cedar Rapids (n = 1,874)
 DB = Dubuque (n = 862)
 IC = Iowa City (n = 1,667)

*All data provided in the following tables reflect percentages unless otherwise noted.

Mother/Family Characteristics

Overall, the age of the mothers in the cities matched the state data. Davenport and Sioux City had a higher percentage of mothers aged 18-19 (4%) than the other cities. Iowa City (11%) had the highest percentage of mothers over 35 (Table A1).

Table A1. Mother's Age

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
< 18 years	01	01	02	02	01	01	01	01
18 - 19 years	04	03	04	04	03	03	03	02
20 - 25 years	28	24	30	26	29	26	25	21
26 - 30 years	35	34	36	40	36	37	37	35
31 - 35 years	24	28	19	21	25	25	27	30
> 35 years	08	09	09	06	06	08	08	11

Sioux City had the largest percentage of Hispanic mothers (16%) and Native American mothers (11%). Davenport (16%) and Waterloo (9%) had the highest percentages of African American mothers (Table A2).

Table A2. Race/Ethnicity

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Hispanic	07	07	07	16	04	03	03	07
Non-Hispanic	93	94	94	84	96	97	97	93
White	91	88	81	82	88	90	93	88
African American	05	07	16	03	09	07	05	07
Asian	03	05	03	04	03	03	03	04
Native American	01	01	<1	11	01	01	<1	01

As shown in Table A3, the largest proportion of mothers born outside of the US was found in Sioux City (13%) while Waterloo (73%) and Cedar Rapids (71%) had the highest percentage of mothers who were born in Iowa.

Table A3. Mother's Place of Birth

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
In Iowa	66	66	61	61	73	71	66	59
In U.S., outside of Iowa	26	24	33	26	21	23	29	31
Outside of U.S.	08	10	06	13	07	06	05	10

Sioux City had the lowest level of educational attainment compared to the other cities with 14% of mothers possessing less than a high school education. Iowa City had the highest level of educational attainment compared to the other cities with 19% of mothers possessing a graduate degree (Table A4).

Table A4. Education

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
< High School	08	06	08	14	07	07	06	05
High School	19	18	20	22	19	15	14	16
Some College	36	32	32	31	36	39	34	31
College	27	32	27	23	28	28	33	30
Graduate School	10	13	12	09	10	11	14	19

Dubuque, Des Moines and Cedar Rapids respondents reported the highest family incomes while Davenport and Sioux City had the highest percentage of respondents in low income categories (Table A5).

Table A5. Annual Family Income Last Year

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Under \$10,000	14	12	24	21	15	13	11	11
\$10,000 - \$19,999	10	09	14	10	09	10	10	09
\$20,000 - \$29,999	10	09	07	12	09	08	07	09
\$30,000 - \$39,999	09	08	07	08	08	07	07	07
\$40,000 - \$49,999	08	07	08	07	09	07	06	08
\$50,000 - \$59,999	09	07	05	10	08	08	09	10
\$60,000 - \$69,999	07	07	03	05	09	09	10	08
\$70,000 or more	33	41	33	28	34	40	42	38

Davenport had the highest percentage of women reporting smoking in the last two years while Iowa City had the lowest percentage. Across locations, a higher proportion of women in Waterloo and Davenport reported consuming 1 or more cigarettes per day during the last 3 months of their pregnancy (see Table A6).

Table A6. Smoked in Last 2 Years and Cigarettes Smoked Per Day in Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Not Smoked in Last 2 Years	74	77	68	76	75	74	81	82
Smoked in Last 2 Years	26	23	32	24	25	26	19	18
Zero in last three months of pregnancy	54	55	54	58	53	59	58	61
1-10 per day in last three months of pregnancy	39	39	41	39	39	34	37	32
11-20 per day in last three months of pregnancy	06	05	06	02	07	06	04	06
>20 per day in last three months of pregnancy	01	<1	<1	01	01	01	<1	01

Across locations, a higher proportion of women in Iowa City, Dubuque and Des Moines reported consuming 1 or more alcoholic beverages per week during the last 3 months of pregnancy, but overall, the majority of women who reported having any alcoholic drinks in the last 2 years reported not having any in the last three months of their pregnancy (see Table A7).

Table A7. Alcoholic Drinks Per Week During Last 2 Years and Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Have Not Drank in Last 2 Years	29	29	27	33	30	25	22	29
Drank in Last 2 Years	71	71	73	67	70	75	78	71
Zero in last three months of pregnancy	98	98	100	99	98	98	98	97
1 per week during last three months of pregnancy	01	02	<1	01	01	01	01	02
2 per week during last three months of pregnancy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
3 or more per week during last three months of pregnancy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1

Iowa City (76%) and Dubuque (75%) had the highest rates of intended pregnancy (76% and 75% respectively) Of all unintended pregnancies, women in Davenport had the highest rate of pregnancies while not using birth control (72%). Cedar Rapids (36%) had the highest rates of unintended pregnancy while using some form of birth control and the lowest rate of unintended pregnancies when no birth control was used (64%) (see Table A9).

Table A8. Pregnancy Intent

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Intended	69	71	61	67	69	71	75	76
Unintended	31	29	39	33	31	29	25	24

Table A9. Unintended Pregnancy, Birth Control Use

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Unintended, No Birth Control Used	66	68	72	67	71	64	67	65
Unintended, Birth Control Used	34	32	28	33	29	36	33	35

Prenatal Care

Across the state, the most common way women confirmed their pregnancy was through the use of at-home pregnancy tests. Cedar Rapids and Dubuque mothers were more likely than other locations to also indicate confirmation at their physician's office (47% and 57% respectively) (see Table A10).

Table A10. Confirmation of Pregnancy

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Pregnancy Test-Home	89	89	88	86	88	88	92	88
Pregnancy Test-Dr. Office	36	33	33	36	28	47	57	30
Pregnancy Test-Family Planning Clinic	04	04	10	04	03	03	02	03
Pregnancy Test-Community Health Center	01	01	02	03	01	02	02	01
Pregnancy Test-Urgent Care Clinic	02	02	04	02	02	03	<1	01
Miscellaneous/Other	02	02	04	03	01	03	01	02

Women in Iowa City and Cedar Rapids reported the highest rates of HIV/AIDS testing during pregnancy (60% and 56% respectively), while women in Dubuque reported the lowest rates of testing (45%) (see Table A11).

Table A11. HIV/AIDS Testing

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Tested	50	46	51	51	48	56	45	60
Not Tested	25	29	26	22	26	22	29	20
Offered But Not Tested	04	02	06	05	05	04	03	05
Don't Know	22	23	18	22	21	18	24	15

Table A12 indicates that over half of the women in the state (62%) reported receiving a flu shot during their pregnancy. Women in Iowa City were more likely to get a flu shot (75%) and women in Waterloo were less likely to get a flu shot (51%). Fourteen percent of women in the state report they never get a flu shot, with the highest number of those in Davenport (20%).

Table A12. Flu Shot

	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Received During	62	61	54	73	51	68	61	75
Received Before	07	08	02	04	07	07	09	07
Not Wanted	13	13	23	12	19	13	15	08
Dr. Instructed to Wait	01	01	<1	01	01	01	01	01
Never Get Flu Shots	14	14	20	07	19	11	13	08
Flu Shot Not Available	02	03	01	02	02	01	01	01

B. Trend Analysis of Barriers Data 2005-2014

All percentages in the present section reflect statewide percentages. The number of respondents was greater than 17,000 for all years.

Respondents by Year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N =	18,247	17,489	22,553	21,603	20,752	23,511	23,934	23,674	24,634	24,696

Demographics

The age distribution of mothers has maintained a generally stable pattern over the past ten years with about two-thirds of mothers between the ages of 20 and 30 years of age. However, there has been a slight decrease in mothers 20 to 25 years old and an increase in mothers 26 to 35 years old (see Table B1).

Table B1. Mother's Age Ranges

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<18 years	02	02	02	03	02	02	02	02	02	01
18 - 19 years	06	06	06	06	06	06	05	05	04	04
20 - 25 years	33	33	32	32	31	30	29	29	29	28
26 - 30 years	32	32	33	33	33	35	35	35	35	35
31 - 35 years	19	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24
> 35 years	08	08	08	07	07	07	07	07	07	08

Educational levels have shown subtle increases in the past ten years. The proportion of mothers completing college has increased from 23% in 2005 to 27% in 2014. The proportion of mothers completing graduate school also increased from 7% in 2005 to 10% in 2014 (see Table B2).

Table B2. Education

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mother										
< High School	11	11	11	11	10	09	09	08	08	08
High School	24	24	22	22	21	20	20	20	20	19
Some College	36	35	38	38	36	37	36	36	36	36
College	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	26	26	27
Graduate School	07	07	07	08	08	09	10	10	10	10

Consistent with population changes in the state, racial and ethnic backgrounds of respondents have become more diverse over the last ten years. The proportion of Hispanic mothers has increased from 6% in 2005 to 8% in 2010, with a slight decrease to 7% in 2014, and the proportion of African American mothers responding has more than doubled from 2% in 2005 to 5% in 2014 (see Table B3).

Table B3. Race/Ethnicity

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mother										
Hispanic	06	06	08	08	07	08	06	06	07	07
Non-Hispanic*	--	--	92	92	93	93	94	94	93	93
White	89	89	94	94	93	93	92	91	91	91
African American	02	02	04	04	04	04	05	05	05	05
Asian	02	02	02	02	02	03	03	03	03	03
Native American	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

*Analysis began on category in 2007.

The proportion of mothers reporting an annual family income over \$70,000 has steadily increased over the past ten years from 20% in 2005 to 33% in 2014. The proportion of mothers in the lowest income range (<\$10,000) has decreased slightly in 2014 as compared to the upward trend seen in previous years (see Table B4).

Table B4. Annual Family Income Last Year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Under \$10,000	14	14	14	13	14	14	15	16	16	14
\$10,000 - \$19,999	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	10
\$20,000 - \$29,999	13	12	11	11	11	10	09	10	10	10
\$30,000 - \$39,999	11	11	11	10	10	10	09	08	08	09
\$40,000 - \$49,999	12	11	11	10	10	10	09	08	08	08
\$50,000 - \$59,999	11	11	10	10	10	10	09	09	08	09
\$60,000 - \$69,999	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	08	08	07
≥ \$70,000	20	21	22	25	27	28	29	31	32	33

Prenatal Experiences and Care

The most widely used form of birth control across all ten years was the birth control pill. Condoms were the second most popular method across the time frame (see Table B5).

Table B5. Birth Control Used At Conception

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No Birth Control Used	82	83	84	84	83	84	84	85	84	86
Birth Control Pills	08	07	07	07	08	07	07	07	07	06
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Condom	05	05	05	04	05	05	05	04	04	04
NFP/Rhythm Method	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Birth Control Patch	01	02	01	01	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1
Birth Control Injection	01	<1	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
NuvaRing*	--	--	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
IUD/IUC**	--	--	--	--	<1	01	01	01	01	01
Implant/ Implanon**	--	--	--	--	<1	--	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other	01	01	01	01	<1	--	<1	<1	01	01

*Analysis on category began in 2007.

**Analysis on category began in 2009.

Over two-thirds of women not desiring pregnancy reported that they were not using birth control at the time of conception; this number has decreased slightly from 67% in 2007 and 2008 to 66% in 2014 (see Table B6).

**Table B6. Reported Birth Control Type
Among Those Not Desiring Pregnancy**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No Birth Control Used	62	63	67	67	64	65	64	66	66	66
Birth Control Pills	18	17	18	17	19	18	19	18	18	17
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	01	01	01	01	01	<1	01	<1	<1	<1
Condom	12	11	11	10	11	11	12	11	10	09
NFP/Rhythm Method	03	03	03	03	03	02	02	02	01	02
Birth Control Patch	03	04	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Birth Control Injection	02	01	02	01	01	01	01	02	02	02
NuvaRing	--	--	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	01
IUD/IUC	--	--	--	--	01	01	01	01	01	01
Implant/Implanon	--	--	--	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other	02	02	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

Approximately two-thirds of the pregnancies were reported to be desired across the time frame. The percentage of mistimed pregnancies decreased slightly to 27% in 2014 which is the lowest level in a more than a decade (see Table B7).

Table B7. Desirability of Pregnancy

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yes, and Earlier	31	30	31	31	32	33	32	33	32	34
Yes, at that Time	33	33	33	33	33	33	36	35	37	36
No, But in Future	32	32	32	32	32	30	29	29	28	27
No, Nor in Future	04	04	04	04	04	04	03	03	04	04

The percentage of mothers who desired pregnancy and did not use birth control has remained relatively consistent over the past ten years (see Table B8).

Table B8. No Birth Control Use by Desirability of Pregnancy

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yes, and Earlier	96	97	97	98	97	97	96	97	96	97
Yes, at that Time	95	95	95	95	95	95	94	95	94	94
No, But in Future	63	64	67	68	65	65	65	67	67	67
No, Nor in Future	58	56	60	59	57	61	57	55	61	59

For the mothers who reported not wanting to be pregnant at that time, the reported reasons behind not using birth control has remained relatively consistent since 2011. The most common reason reported for not using birth control among these mothers was not trying to become pregnant but not actively preventing it, with nearly two-thirds of these mothers selecting this response (see Table B9).

Table B9. Reported Reason For Not Using Birth Control When Pregnancy Not Desired

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Didn't want to ruin mood	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Physical discomfort/side effects from BC	10.0	11.7	10.7	10.8
Embarrassed buying or going to health care provider	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Against religious beliefs	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5
Judgment impaired	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.7
Ran out	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2
Did not plan to have intercourse	8.3	7.0	7.4	7.7
Father wanted child/refused	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Preferred method too expensive	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.5
Birth control failed	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.2
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing	62.1	61.3	58.4	63.2
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	11.7	11.3	10.6	10.5
Other	6.7	4.6	7.2	6.4

C. 2014 Income Frequency Tables

A frequency analysis of all variables in the 2014 questionnaire for differing incomes is presented below. Data presented in this section are based upon 2014 questionnaires received to date (n = 24,696). All entries reflect unweighted percentages of those mothers answering the item.

MOTHER/FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of mothers under the age of 25 years old report income levels under \$10,000 while the majority of mothers over 26 years old report income levels greater than \$30,000.

Table C1. Mother's Age by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
< 18	48	12	13	13	09	04
18-19	60	18	10	09	02	01
20-25	30	20	17	21	07	05
26-30	12	12	13	28	17	16
31-35	09	11	13	30	20	18
> 35	10	14	15	30	17	15

Mother's born outside the US reported lower income levels than those born in the US.

Table C2. Mother's Birth Place by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
In Iowa	21	15	14	24	14	12
In the US outside of Iowa	23	15	15	25	12	10
Outside the US	19	17	21	25	10	07

The majority of mothers reporting an education level of High School/GED or less had income levels of under \$10,000. The majority of mothers who reported receiving at least some college education reported greater income levels over \$30,000.

Table C3. Mother's Education by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Less than high school	48	19	16	13	03	01
High school or GED	35	22	16	18	06	03
Some college	14	16	16	28	14	11
College (Bachelor's degree)	03	05	09	31	25	26
Graduate school	03	04	08	29	28	29

Black mothers were the most likely of minority groups to report income levels less than \$10,000. White and Asian/Pacific Islander mothers tended to have a higher proportion of reported income exceeding \$30,000.

Table C4. Mother's Race by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Black	48	20	14	12	03	02
White	19	15	14	26	14	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	14	18	26	14	13
American Indian or Native Alaskan	45	21	14	10	07	03

More Hispanic mothers tended to report income levels less than \$30,000 while more Non-Hispanic mothers reported incomes greater than \$30,000.

Table C5. Mother's Ethnicity by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Hispanic	28	21	20	22	07	03
Non-Hispanic	21	15	14	25	14	12

BEFORE YOU BECAME PREGNANT

Mothers reporting incomes greater than \$50,000 tended to report more topics being discussed with a healthcare professional in the 12 months before becoming pregnant whereas mothers reporting incomes below \$30,000 reported fewer topics being discussed. Additionally, mothers reporting household incomes under \$30,000 were more likely to report that they had not seen a health professional in the 12 months before pregnancy.

Table C7. Topics Discussed with Healthcare Professional in 12 Months Prior to Becoming Pregnant by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Taking folic acid or multivitamin	28	29	34	41	50	57
Smoking	38	33	31	33	35	37
Drinking alcohol	28	25	24	28	32	35
Your weight	25	24	25	27	30	33
Regular exercise	25	24	24	30	35	38
How romantic relationships affect your health	12	10	11	12	12	13
Did not see health professional	41	44	42	37	32	26

WHEN YOU BECAME PREGNANT

Mothers who reported not wanting to get pregnant at that time and who reported not using birth control decreased as income increased. The most commonly reported birth control types used among these mothers were birth control pills followed by condoms. Mothers whose reported income levels greater than \$20,000 tended to report using birth control pills more whereas mothers reporting using condoms were relatively similar across all income levels.

Table C8. Type of Birth Control Used When Pregnancy Not Desired by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
No birth control used	72	66	63	64	63	63
Birth Control Pills	13	16	20	20	18	21
Patch	01	01	01	01	01	<1
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1
Injection	03	02	02	02	02	<1
Nuva Ring	01	01	01	01	01	01
Condom	09	10	10	09	10	10
NFP/Rhythm	01	01	02	02	05	05
IUD/IUC/ParaGard/Mirena	01	01	01	01	01	01
Implant/Implanon	01	01	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other	01	01	02	02	02	01

Mothers who reported wanting to get pregnant tended to report incomes greater than those who did not desire pregnancy.

Table C9. Mother's Desire to Become Pregnant at that Time by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes and Earlier	17	21	27	34	38	43
Yes, at that Time	20	24	28	35	42	42
No, But in Future	56	49	40	27	18	12
No, Nor in Future	06	06	05	04	03	03

For mothers who reported not wanting to get pregnant at the time, the most common reported reasoning for not using birth control was that they were not trying to become pregnant, but they were also not actively preventing it. A higher proportion of mothers who reported income greater than \$30,000 report this reason more often than those reporting lower income.

Table C10. Reason for Not Using Birth Control by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Didn't want to ruin mood	02	01	01	01	01	02
Physical discomfort/side effects from BC	09	09	08	08	08	06
Embarrassed buying or going to health care provider	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1
Against religious beliefs	01	01	01	01	03	01
Judgment impaired	03	03	02	01	02	<1
Ran out	06	07	05	06	03	04
Did not plan to have intercourse	09	07	06	04	04	02
Father wanted child/refused	02	01	01	<1	01	01
Preferred method too expensive	02	03	02	02	02	<1
Birth control failed	18	20	25	23	25	23
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing	44	44	43	46	50	48
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	10	09	07	07	06	06
Other	07	07	07	08	07	13

DURING YOUR PREGNANCY

Mothers reporting incomes less than \$10,000 were more likely to report that they had a healthcare professional or other agency staff who came to their home before the baby was born to help them take care of themselves or to help prepare for the baby.

Table C11. Healthcare Professional or Other Staff Came to Home to Help Take Care of Mother or Prepare for Baby by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	09	06	05	04	02	02
No	91	94	95	97	98	98

Moving to a new address was the most commonly reported life event for mothers across all incomes but was especially likely for those mothers who reported incomes below \$30,000. Getting separated or divorced was also negatively related to income as was job loss, relationship discord, financial stress, incarceration of husband or partner and having a family member or friend with a drug/drinking problem. Those in the lowest income groups were also more likely to have a friend or loved one die (see Table C12).

Table C12. Life Events Happening During this Pregnancy by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Close family member was sick and hospitalized	13	12	13	14	13	12
Got separated or divorced from husband/partner	10	07	05	02	01	01
Moved to a new address	42	38	33	23	18	14
Was homeless (sleep outside, in car, or homeless shelter)	03	01	<1	<1	<1	<1
Husband or partner lost their job	10	09	07	06	03	02
Lost my job	15	11	08	04	03	02
Argued with husband/partner more than usual	18	15	13	09	06	06
Husband/Partner said didn't want me to be pregnant	04	04	03	01	01	01
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	16	16	14	09	05	03
Was in a physical fight	02	01	01	<1	<1	<1
Husband or partner or I went to jail	08	04	02	01	<1	<1
Family member/Friend had problem with drinking/drugs	07	05	05	03	02	02
Family member or close friend died	19	16	15	14	13	13
Any of the above selected	74	68	62	52	43	40
Average number of events	1.68	1.40	1.19	.88	.65	.57

More mothers who reported income under \$10,000 reported their intent as less likely to return to work after the baby was born as compared to mothers who reported income greater than \$50,000.

Table C13. Mother’s Intent to Return to Work after Birth of Baby by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	62	71	67	66	70	77
No	38	29	33	34	30	23

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report knowing whether their worksite had a designated room/location for breastfeeding or pumping/expressing breast milk and to report that their workplace had such a designated location..

Table C14. Mother’s Knowledge of Worksite having Designated Room/Location for Breastfeeding or Pumping Breast Milk by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	16	29	36	46	55	57
No	37	41	36	34	31	31
Don’t know	47	30	28	20	14	12

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report that their workplace had a written policy about breastfeeding and knowing whether their worksite has a written policy about breastfeeding.

Table C15. Mother’s Knowledge of Worksite Having Written Policy about Breastfeeding by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	04	09	12	16	18	20
No	29	34	30	31	35	33
Don’t know	68	58	58	53	47	47

As reported income increased, mothers were less likely to report smoking in the past two years.

Table C16. Mother's Use of Cigarettes in Past 2 Years by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$20,000	\$20,001-\$30,000	\$30,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	57	49	39	26	19	14
No	43	51	61	74	81	86

Of those who smoked in the three months before pregnancy, those mothers reporting income below \$30,000 reported smoking the most cigarettes per day.

Table C17. Mother's Use of Cigarettes in 3 Months Before Pregnancy by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$20,000	\$20,001-\$30,000	\$30,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$70,000	More than \$70,000
Did not smoke in the past 2 years	43	51	61	74	81	86
Zero Cigarettes per day	04	04	05	04	04	03
1-10 per day	31	26	23	14	11	08
11-20 per day	19	16	10	08	04	03
More than 20 per day	03	02	02	01	<1	<1

Of those who smoked in the last three months of pregnancy, those mothers reporting income below \$30,000 reported smoking the most cigarettes per day.

Table C18. Mother's Use of Cigarettes in Last 3 Months of Pregnancy by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$20,000	\$20,001-\$30,000	\$30,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$70,000	More than \$70,000
Did not smoke in the past 2 years	44	51	61	74	81	86
Zero Cigarettes per day	22	23	22	15	13	10
1-10 per day	29	22	15	09	05	04
11-20 per day	05	03	02	02	01	<1
More than 20 per day	01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report drinking alcohol in the past two years.

Table C19. Mother’s Use of Alcohol in Past 2 Years by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	53	61	64	68	74	78
No	47	39	36	32	26	22

Mothers’ alcohol use in the three months before pregnancy was relatively similar across all income levels with slight variations on intake. Mothers reporting income between \$10,000 and \$30,000 were slightly more likely to report having 3 or more drinks per week than those reporting higher incomes.

Table C20. Mother’s Use of Alcohol in 3 Months Before Pregnancy by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Did not drink in the past 2 years	47	39	36	32	26	22
Zero drinks per week	16	18	20	20	22	21
1 drink per week	14	17	18	23	25	26
2 drinks per week	09	09	10	10	11	14
3 or more drinks per week	13	17	17	15	16	16

The majority of mothers, regardless of income level, reported not drinking any alcohol in the last three months of pregnancy.

Table C21. Mother’s Use of Alcohol in Last 3 Months of Pregnancy by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Did not drink in the past 2 years	47	39	36	32	26	22
Zero drinks per week	51	60	62	66	73	77
1 drink per week	01	01	01	01	01	01
2 drinks per week	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
3 or more drinks per week	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

PRENATAL CARE

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report finding out they were pregnant with a home pregnancy test. Additionally, a little over a third of mothers across all reported income levels reported finding out they were pregnant through a test at a doctor's office.

Table C22. How Mother Knew About Pregnancy by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Did a home pregnancy test	77	87	87	91	93	94
Received pregnancy test at a doctor's office	37	35	36	37	37	36
Received pregnancy test at a family planning clinic	08	07	05	03	01	01
Received pregnancy test at a community health center	03	03	02	01	01	<1
Received pregnancy test at an urgent care center	04	02	02	01	01	01
Other	05	02	02	02	02	01

As reported income increased, mothers were less likely to have problems getting prenatal care. Of those who did have problems getting prenatal care, mothers reporting income under \$10,000 had the most difficulty. The most commonly reported problems reported by these mothers were signing up for Medicaid/Title 19 or difficulties finding a way to get to the doctor's office or clinic.

Table C23. Problems Getting Prenatal Care by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Did not have any problems	79	81	84	87	92	92
Couldn't get appointment when wanted	02	02	02	01	01	01
Difficulty paying for visits	03	02	02	02	01	01
No way to get to doctor's office or clinic	04	02	02	<1	<1	<1
Couldn't take time off work	01	02	01	01	<1	01
Doctor or health plan wouldn't start care as early as wanted	01	01	01	01	<1	<1
Problems signing up for Medicaid/Title 19	05	05	04	03	01	01
Medicaid coverage was dropped during pregnancy	02	02	01	01	<1	<1
Had no one to take care of my children	01	01	01	01	<1	<1
Had too many other things going on	02	02	01	01	<1	<1
Didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1
Some other problem	02	01	01	01	01	<1

A slightly higher percentage of mothers reporting lower incomes reported being refused prenatal care more often than mothers reporting higher incomes.

Table C24. Mother was Refused Prenatal Care by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	03	03	02	01	01	<1
No	97	97	98	99	99	100

Of those mothers who reported being refused prenatal care, the most commonly reported reason for being refused care among mothers who reported income below \$30,000 pertained to not having insurance or problems with insurance. High risk pregnancy was the most commonly reported reason for being refused prenatal care among mothers who reported income greater than \$70,000.

Table C25. Reason Mother was Refused Prenatal Care by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Didn't have insurance	26	40	35	38	25	11
Had problems with insurance	29	29	24	20	17	11
Doctor was not accepting new patients	12	15	22	10	<1	11
Unable to find doctor who accepted Medicaid/Title 19	06	22	14	08	08	<1
Pregnancy was high risk	13	09	16	20	08	22
Too late in pregnancy to change doctors	10	08	16	08	08	11
Unsure why I was refused care	17	09	08	08	08	<1

The number of months along mothers were when they had their first prenatal care visit was relatively similar across all income levels with the majority of mothers being two months along when they had their first visit.

Table C26. Months Along in Pregnancy for First Prenatal Care Visit by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
0	03	02	02	03	02	03
1	29	30	29	28	28	27
2	37	42	43	46	49	51
3	17	16	16	17	16	16
4	06	05	04	03	02	01
5	04	03	02	01	01	<1
6	02	01	01	01	01	<1
7	01	01	01	01	01	<1
8	01	01	01	<1	01	01
9	01	<1	01	<1	<1	<1

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report receiving prenatal care as early as they wanted.

Table C27. Prenatal Care Received as Early as Wanted by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	83	88	89	93	95	97
No	16	11	10	06	04	03
No prenatal care	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report going to a private doctor's office or clinic for most of their prenatal care whereas mothers reporting lower incomes were more likely to report going to a public clinic for most of their prenatal care.

Table C28. Location for Most of Prenatal Care by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Private doctor's office or clinic	69	72	74	79	83	86
Midwife's office or home visit from a midwife	04	05	05	06	06	05
Public clinic	24	22	20	13	11	08
Other	02	01	<1	01	<1	<1
No prenatal care	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1

Mothers reporting lower incomes tended to report being provided with more information regarding behavioral activities that could affect their pregnancy such as how smoking or illegal drug use during pregnancy might affect their baby. However, mothers reporting higher incomes were more likely to report being provided with more information regarding problems they might encounter in their pregnancy such as what to do if baby activity level is not as expected or what to do if labor starts early and screening for birth defects/diseases.

Table C29. Information Provided by Healthcare Professionals during Prenatal Care by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
How smoking during pregnancy may affect baby	71	69	64	61	58	60
Breastfeeding my baby	70	72	70	71	70	70
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy may affect baby	58	59	56	56	57	58
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy	45	46	46	47	48	52
Medicines safe to take during pregnancy	76	79	80	84	85	87
How using illegal drugs may affect baby	53	52	49	47	48	48
How using prescription medications may affect baby	53	54	53	54	57	58
Doing tests on me/baby to screen for birth defects/diseases	71	75	79	82	85	85
What to do if feel depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	54	59	56	58	59	60
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	36	38	34	36	36	36
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	60	64	66	69	70	74
What to do if labor starts early	59	65	66	69	71	74
How to monitor changes in baby's activity during pregnancy	65	70	71	75	77	80
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	66	70	70	74	78	79
Not provided with any information listed above	02	02	01	02	01	01

Mothers giving birth in medium sized hospitals, in general, tended to report being provided more information about their pregnancies than other mothers. However, differences were evident across hospital size depending on the information topic.

Table C30. Information Provided by Healthcare Professionals during Prenatal Care by Hospital Size

	< 100 births per year	100-200 births per year	201-600 births per year	601-1000 births per year	1001-2000 births per year	> 2000 births per year
How smoking during pregnancy may affect baby	66	67	61	67	67	56
Breastfeeding my baby	74	74	70	75	76	64
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy may affect baby	57	60	56	64	64	52
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy	44	48	45	60	54	42
Medicines safe to take during pregnancy	83	83	81	86	84	83
How using illegal drugs may affect baby	48	50	47	57	54	44
How using prescription medications may affect baby	53	55	54	62	61	52
Doing tests on me/baby to screen for birth defects/diseases	78	76	80	83	84	83
What to do if feel depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	55	57	55	63	63	57
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	32	35	33	44	41	34
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	68	70	67	71	71	66
What to do if labor starts early	71	70	69	71	71	66
How to monitor changes in baby's activity during pregnancy	73	72	73	75	77	77
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	72	72	73	75	77	76
Not provided with any information listed above	02	02	02	01	01	01

As reported income increased, mothers were less likely to report being tested for HIV/AIDS during their pregnancy.

Table C31. Mother Tested for HIV/AIDS during this Pregnancy by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	60	56	52	48	45	45
No	17	19	21	25	27	29
No, offered testing, but didn't want to be tested	01	02	03	04	05	05
I don't know	22	24	24	22	22	22

Mothers giving birth in hospitals with 1001-2000 births per year reported the highest rate of being tested for HIV/AIDS. Mothers in the smallest two hospital groups were the most likely to not know if they had received a test during their pregnancy.

Table C32. Mother Tested for HIV/AIDS during this Pregnancy by Hospital Size

	< 100 births per year	100-200 births per year	201-600 births per year	601-1000 births per year	1001-2000 births per year	> 2000 births per year
Yes	50	48	51	48	55	48
No	23	26	23	26	23	27
No, offered testing, but didn't want to be tested	03	03	05	03	06	02
I don't know	24	24	22	23	17	22

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report that they received a flu shot during their pregnancy.

Table C33. Mother Received Flu Shot during this Pregnancy by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	56	54	55	58	62	66
No – Received a flu shot before became pregnant	06	07	06	06	07	08
No – Did not want a flu shot during pregnancy	15	17	17	15	13	12
No – Doctor said to wait until after pregnancy	02	01	01	01	01	01
No – Do not ever get flu shots	18	17	18	17	15	11
No – Flu shot was not available	04	03	03	02	03	02

HOSPITAL CARE

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report receiving encouragement by hospital staff to breastfeed within the first 24 hours after the birth of their baby.

Table C34. In First 24 hours after Birth, Encouragement by Hospital Staff to Breastfeed by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Yes	67	74	81	84	87	89
No	26	22	17	14	12	10
Don't know	06	04	02	03	02	02

As reported income increased, mothers were more likely to report receiving more information regarding all of these topics from a healthcare professional during the course of their pregnancy or their time in the hospital. The most commonly reported topics mothers across all reported income levels received information for were breastfeeding/breastfeeding techniques and how to lay their baby down to sleep.

Table C35. Information Provided by Healthcare Professional during course of Pregnancy or time in Hospital by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
Breastfeeding or breastfeeding techniques	64	71	73	78	82	85
Action steps to take to decrease frustration when baby cries	43	46	45	48	51	52
How to lay my baby down to sleep	51	54	54	55	58	60
Dangers of shaking an infant	44	48	45	48	50	49
Did not receive information and have not scheduled a time	17	13	12	10	08	06

Mothers were more likely to report filling out the questionnaire alone if their reported income was below \$30,000 whereas mothers reporting income greater than \$30,000 reported filling out the questionnaire with their husband/partner.

Table C36. Who Completed Questionnaire by Income

	Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$70,000	More than \$70,000
I completed it alone	85	82	80	74	73	72
I completed it with a nurse/other hospital staff member	01	02	01	01	<1	<1
I completed it with my husband/partner	09	14	17	24	26	27
I completed it with another family member	04	02	02	01	<1	01
I completed it with a friend	01	01	<1	<1	<1	<1

D. 2014 Questionnaire Frequency Tables

A frequency analysis of all variables in the 2014 questionnaire is presented below. Data presented in this section are based upon 2014 questionnaires received to date (n = 24,696). All entries reflect unweighted percentages of those mothers answering the item.

MOTHER/FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

1. How old are you (baby's mother)?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
< 18	294	1.2
18-19	942	3.8
20-25	6,816	27.9
26-30	8,536	34.9
31-35	5,997	24.5
> 35	1,886	7.7

2. Where were you born?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
In Iowa	16,248	66.3
In the US outside of Iowa	6,310	25.7
Outside the US	1,951	8.0

3. What is the highest grade or year of regular school or college that you completed? (select one)?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Grade school	208	0.8
Junior high	144	0.6
Some high school	1,544	6.3
12 th grade or GED	4,773	19.4
Vocational school or A.A. degree	3,615	14.7
Some college	5,171	21.0
Bachelor's degree	6,572	26.7
Master's degree	1,914	7.8
Doctoral/Professional degree	643	2.6

4. Which one of the following best describes your racial background? Are you...

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Black	1,261	5.2
White	21,926	90.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	778	3.2
American Indian or Native Alaskan	218	0.9

5. Which one of the following best describes your ethnic background? Are you...

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hispanic	1,654	6.8
Non-Hispanic	22,772	93.2

6. What was the general range of your household income before taxes last year – including wages, unemployment, Social Security, and all other sources of income?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Under \$10,000	3,377	14.2
\$10,000-\$19,999	2,443	10.3
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,310	9.7
\$30,000-\$39,999	2,041	8.6
\$40,000-\$49,999	1,822	7.7
\$50,000-\$59,999	2,033	8.6
\$60,000-\$69,999	1,755	7.4
\$70,000 or over	7,918	33.4

7. During the last year, how many people, including you depended on that income?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	2,793	11.6
2	7,254	30.1
3	7,355	30.5
4	4,082	16.9
5	1,684	7.0
6	570	2.4
7	205	0.9
8	72	0.3
9	39	0.2
10 or more	47	0.2

BEFORE YOU BECAME PREGNANT

8. In the twelve months prior to becoming pregnant, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional ever talk to you about any of the following topics as they relate to pregnancy? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Taking folic acid or multivitamin	11,561	46.8
Smoking	9,018	36.5
Drinking alcohol	7,913	32.0
Your weight	7,288	29.5
Regular exercise	8,142	33.0
How romantic relationships affect your health	3,131	12.7
Did not see health professional	7,831	31.7

WHEN YOU BECAME PREGNANT

9. Thinking back to the time you became pregnant, were you (or your partner) using any form of birth control when you got pregnant? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No birth control used	21,224	85.9
Birth Control Pills	1,565	6.3
Patch	93	0.4
Diaphragm	11	0.0
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	36	0.1
Injection	164	0.7
Nuva Ring	113	0.5
Condom	890	3.6
NFP/Rhythm	244	1.0
IUD/IUC/ParaGard/Mirena	153	0.6
Implant/Implanon	45	0.2
Other	136	0.6

10. Thinking back, just before you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant at that time?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes and Earlier	8,173	33.5
Yes, at that Time	8,720	35.8
No, But in Future	6,616	27.1
No, Nor in Future	876	3.6

11. If you did not want to get pregnant, why did you not use any form of birth control? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Wanted to get pregnant – SKIP TO Q12	13,991	56.7
Didn't want to ruin mood	92	0.4
Physical discomfort/side effects from BC	617	2.5
Embarrassed buying or going to health care provider	31	0.1
Against religious beliefs	97	0.4
Judgment impaired	151	0.6
Ran out	435	1.8
Did not plan to have intercourse	450	1.8
Father wanted child/refused	81	0.3
Preferred method too expensive	146	0.6
Birth control failed	1,623	6.6
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing	3,548	14.4
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	637	2.6
Other	552	2.2

DURING YOUR PREGNANCY

12. During this pregnancy, did a health care professional or other agency staff person come to your home to help you take care of yourself or prepare for your new baby?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	977	4.0
No	23,213	96.0

13. Here are a few things that might happen to some women during pregnancy. Please tell us if any of these things happened to you during this pregnancy.

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Close family member was sick and hospitalized	3,093	12.5
Got separated or divorced from husband or partner	773	3.1
Moved to a new address	5,946	24.1
Was homeless (sleep outside, in car, or homeless shelter)	165	0.7
Husband or partner lost their job	1,199	4.9
Lost my job	1,320	5.3
Argued with husband or partner more than usual	2,340	9.5
Husband/Partner said didn't want me to be pregnant	437	1.8
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	1,836	7.4
Was in a physical fight	136	0.6
Husband or partner or I went to jail	488	2.0
Family member/Friend had problem with drinking/drugs	797	3.2
Family member or close friend died	3,530	14.3

14. Do you plan to return to work outside of your home following the birth of this baby?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	17,079	71.8
No	6,704	28.2

15. Does your worksite have a designated room/location (not counting bathroom stalls) for mothers to breastfeed or pump/express their breast milk?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	8,114	48.3
No	5,441	32.4
Don't know	3,239	19.3

16. Does your worksite have a written policy about breastfeeding?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	2,961	17.7
No	5,100	30.4
Don't know	8,691	51.9

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	6,408	26.4
No – SKIP TO Q20	17,895	73.6

18. In the 3 months before you got pregnant how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (If none, fill in 00; a pack has 20 cigarettes)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Zero Cigarettes per day	841	13.1
1-10 per day	3,499	54.5
11-20 per day	1,834	28.6
More than 20 per day	244	3.8

19. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (If none, fill in 00)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Zero Cigarettes per day	3,456	53.9
1-10 per day	2,519	39.3
11-20 per day	390	6.1
More than 20 per day	42	0.7

20. Have you had any alcoholic drinks in the past 2 years? (A drink is 12 oz. of beer, 4 oz. of wine, and 1 ½ oz. of liquor)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	17,169	70.8
No – SKIP TO Q23	7,071	29.2

21. In the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? (If none, fill in 00)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Zero drinks per week	4,627	27.0
1-2 drinks per week	8,404	49.1
3-5 drinks per week	3,186	18.6
6-10 drinks per week	731	4.3
More than 10 drinks per week	174	1.0

22. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? (If none, fill in 00)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Zero drinks per week	16,746	98.0
1-2 drinks per week	294	1.7
3-5 drinks per week	45	0.3
6-10 drinks per week	8	0.0
More than 10 drinks per week	2	0.0

PRENATAL CARE

The next questions are about the prenatal care that you received during this pregnancy. Prenatal care includes visits to a doctor, nurse, or health care worker before your baby was born to checkups and advice about pregnancy.

23. How did you find out for sure that you were pregnant during this pregnancy? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Did a home pregnancy test	22,061	89.3
Received pregnancy test at a doctor's office	8,893	36.0
Received pregnancy test at a family planning clinic	909	3.7
Received pregnancy test at a community health center	327	1.3
Received pregnancy test at an urgent care center	372	1.5
Other	474	1.9

24. Some women experience problems getting prenatal care, while others do not. Here is a list of problems some women can have getting prenatal care. (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Did not have any problems	21,770	88.2
Couldn't get appointment when wanted	303	1.2
Difficulty paying for visits	332	1.3
No way to get to doctor's office or clinic	259	1.0
Couldn't take time off work	168	0.7
Doctor or health plan wouldn't start care as early as wanted	140	0.6
Problems signing up for Medicaid/Title 19	565	2.3
Medicaid coverage was dropped during pregnancy	195	0.8
Had no one to take care of my children	135	0.5
Had too many other things going on	202	0.8
Didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	106	0.4
Some other problem	170	0.7

25. Were you ever refused prenatal care during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	292	1.2
No	23,546	98.8

26. Why were you refused care? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Didn't have insurance	87	29.8
Had problems with insurance	68	23.3
Doctor was not accepting new patients	34	11.6
Unable to find doctor who accepted Medicaid/Title 19	29	9.9
Pregnancy was high risk	37	12.7
Too late in pregnancy to change doctors	29	9.9
Unsure why I was refused care	32	11.0

27. How many months along were you when you went for your first prenatal care visit?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
0	729	3.1
1	6,599	28.1
2	10,943	46.6
3	3,661	15.6
4	704	3.0
5	319	1.4
6	162	0.7
7	111	0.5
8	149	0.6
9	85	0.4

28. Did you get prenatal care as early in this pregnancy as you wanted?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	21,962	92.8
No	1,604	6.8
No prenatal care	94	0.4

29. Where did you go for most of your prenatal care?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Private doctor's office or clinic	19,021	80.5
Midwife's office or home visit from a midwife	1,264	5.4
Public clinic	3,140	13.3
Other	55	0.2
Family planning	5	0.0
Hospital	36	0.2
No prenatal care	94	0.4

30. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional provide you with information about any of the things listed below? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
How smoking during pregnancy may affect baby	15,270	61.8
Breastfeeding my baby	17,279	70.0
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy may affect baby	14,168	57.4
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy	11,645	47.2
Medicines safe to take during pregnancy	20,492	83.0
How using illegal drugs may affect baby	12,020	48.7
How using prescription medications may affect baby	13,708	55.5
Doing tests on me/baby to screen for birth defects/diseases	20,114	81.4
What to do if feel depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	14,324	58.0
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	8,829	35.8
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	16,882	68.4
What to do if labor starts early	16,954	68.7
How to monitor changes in baby's activity during pregnancy	18,493	74.9
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	18,475	74.8
Not provided with any information listed above	333	1.3

31. Were you tested for HIV/AIDS during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	11,917	49.7
No	5,996	25.0
No, offered testing, but didn't want to be tested	875	3.6
I don't know	5,209	21.7

32. Did you get a flu shot during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	14,840	61.9
No – Received a flu shot before became pregnant	1,686	7.0
No – Did not want a flu shot during pregnancy	3,182	13.3
No – Doctor said to wait until after pregnancy	248	1.0
No – Do not ever get flu shots	3,442	14.4
No – Flu shot was not available	576	2.4

HOSPITAL CARE

33. During the first 24 hours following the birth of your baby, did the hospital staff encourage you to breastfeed?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	19,697	82.7
No	3,445	14.5
Don't remember	671	2.8

34. During the course of your pregnancy or time in the hospital, has a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional provided you with information or scheduled a time to discuss any of the follow? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Breastfeeding or breastfeeding techniques	19,333	78.3
Action steps to take to decrease frustration when baby cries	11,999	48.6
How to lay my baby down to sleep	13,933	56.4
Dangers of shaking an infant	11,832	47.9
Did not receive information and have not scheduled a time	2,332	9.4

35. Please indicate who completed this questionnaire.

	Frequency	Valid Percent
I completed it alone	17,994	75.0
I completed it with a nurse/other hospital staff member	159	0.7
I completed it with my husband/partner	5,425	22.6
I completed it with another family member	350	1.5
I completed it with a friend	62	0.3