



IOWA'S
BARRIERS TO
PRENATAL CARE
PROJECT

2022 Data Summary

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OVERVIEW

The findings in this summary are based on the Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care project. Ongoing since 1992, 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 Iowa's maternity hospitals, the University of Northern Iowa Center for Social and Behavioral Research, and the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation funded the first three years of this project. The current funding is provided by the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services. 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 over fifty 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, a trend analysis of the last ten years, and a frequency analysis of all variables included in the 2022 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 2022 questionnaires received to date (n = 17,986). All analyses reflect unweighted percentages of those responding.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Analysis of Selected Variables by City.....	5
B. Trend Analysis of Barriers Data 2012 – 2022.....	19
C. 2022 Questionnaire Frequency Tables.....	28

A. Analysis of Selected Variables by City

The present section compares the findings across the following cities for all 2022 data received (n = 10,895). It is important to note that the location of the hospitals where mothers gave birth is the basis for analysis, not the mothers' home zip codes.

DM = Des Moines (n = 5,198)

QC = Quad Cities (n = 1,192)

SC = Sioux City (n = 385)

WL = Waterloo (n=1,592)

CR = Cedar Rapids (n = 1,027)

DB = Dubuque (n = 611)

IC = Iowa City (n = 890)

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

Overall, the age of the mothers in the cities closely matched the state data. Sioux city had the fewest percentage of mothers over 35 years old (6%; see Table A1).

Table A1. Mother's Age

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
13-17 years	01	01	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1
18-19 years	02	02	02	03	03	02	02	02
20-25 years	23	19	22	26	22	22	14	17
26-30 years	36	36	32	37	37	34	39	38
31-35 years	28	30	31	28	27	31	36	30
More than 35 years	10	13	13	06	10	10	09	13

In terms of diversity, Sioux City by far had the largest percentage of Hispanic mothers (20%). Dubuque had the lowest percentage of Black mothers (5%) while the Quad Cities had the highest percentage of Black mothers (11%; see Table A2).

Table A2. Race and Ethnicity

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Hispanic	10	10	12	20	05	04	03	08
Non-Hispanic	90	90	88	80	95	96	97	92
American Indian or Alaskan Native	01	01	01	7	01	01	01	01
Asian/Pacific Islander	03	04	03	04	04	03	02	04
Black or African American	06	08	11	05	09	08	05	07
Native Hawaiian	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
White	89	87	87	84	86	90	92	89

As shown in Table A3, mothers giving birth in the Quad Cities had the lowest proportion of mothers born in Iowa (47%) while Waterloo and Cedar Rapids had the highest percentage of mothers who were born in Iowa (74%). Sioux City had the highest percentage of mothers who were born outside of the U.S. (11%).

Table A3. Mother's Place of Birth

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
In Iowa	65	65	47	61	74	74	71	63
In U.S., outside of Iowa	27	26	46	28	18	21	26	29
Outside of U.S.	08	09	07	11	07	05	04	08

In general, mothers throughout the major cities reported attaining similar levels of education as compared to educational attainment across the state. Mothers in Iowa City had the highest proportion completing graduate school (24%). Sioux City had the highest percentage (29%) of mothers reporting that they attained a high school education or less (see Table A4).

Table A4. Education

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
<High School	07	06	05	07	08	06	04	05
High School	21	18	21	22	19	19	13	14
Some College	30	26	30	31	32	32	25	28
College	29	33	28	27	28	29	40	30
Graduate School	14	17	17	13	13	15	18	24

The major cities tend to have a higher proportion of mothers reporting an annual income of \$100,000 or more compared to the state as a whole. Sioux City (12%) and Waterloo (11%) had the highest proportion of mothers reporting an annual income of under \$10,000. Des Moines had the highest percent of mothers (8%) reporting an income over \$200,000 per year (see Table A5).

Table A5. Annual Family Income Last Year

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Under \$10,000	09	07	09	12	11	07	05	07
\$10,000 - \$19,999	06	05	07	07	06	06	04	04
\$20,000 - \$29,000	07	07	07	08	06	07	04	06
\$30,000 - \$39,999	08	07	07	09	08	07	07	07
\$40,000 - \$49,999	06	06	05	07	07	06	05	06
\$50,000 - \$59,999	07	06	05	05	05	05	04	06
\$60,000 - \$69,999	06	05	06	06	06	06	07	07
\$70,000 - \$79,999	06	05	06	07	07	05	07	08
\$80,000 - \$89,999	07	06	06	06	08	06	08	07
\$90,000 - \$99,999	08	07	08	09	08	08	11	09
\$100,000 - \$199,999	25	32	28	20	25	30	34	27
\$200,000 or more	05	08	06	04	04	05	05	06

Generally, the major cities had lower percentages of mothers reporting unintended pregnancies (mistimed/unwanted) compared to the state reports (see Table A6). Women in Dubuque had the lowest reports of unintended pregnancies (15%). Comparing unintended pregnancies across the major cities, Waterloo (79%) had the highest proportion of women reporting an unintended pregnancy while not using birth control compared with a state average of 73% (see Table A7).

Table A6. Pregnancy Intent

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Intended	79	81	79	80	79	80	85	84
Unintended	21	19	21	20	21	20	15	16

Table A7. Unintended Pregnancy, Birth Control Use

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Unintended - birth control used	27	26	27	32	21	32	30	32
Unintended - no birth control used	73	74	73	68	79	68	70	68

Statewide, the three most commonly reported stressors experienced during pregnancy were moving homes (18%), close friends or family dying (15%), and close family members being sick and hospitalized (12%). In the city comparison, Sioux City had the highest reports of mothers moving homes (20%). Dubuque had the highest percentage of mothers in the major cities report experiencing a close friend or family member die (18%; see Table A10).

Table A10. Possible Stressors during Pregnancy

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
A close family member was very sick and had to be hospitalized	12	12	12	11	12	13	13	13
I got separated or divorced from my husband or partner	02	02	02	04	02	02	01	01
I moved to a new address	18	17	18	20	17	17	13	14
I was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1	01
My husband or partner lost their job	03	03	03	03	03	04	02	02
I lost my job	04	04	04	03	05	03	02	02
I argued with my husband or partner more than usual	07	06	07	07	06	06	07	06
My husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	01
I had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	05	05	05	07	05	04	04	04
I was in a physical fight	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
My husband or partner or I went to jail	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	01
A family member or close friend has a bad problem with drinking or drugs	03	03	03	03	03	04	02	02
A family member or close friend died	15	15	14	15	16	15	18	15

The major cities had similar percentages of respondents reporting they had been diagnosed with depression during their pregnancy. Cedar Rapids had the highest rate of respondents diagnosed with depression before their pregnancy (21%) while Dubuque was the lowest both before and during their pregnancy (13% and 1%; respectively see Table A11).

Table A11. Diagnosed with Depression

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	03	02	03	03	02	03	01	02
No	80	82	81	81	81	76	86	82
No – Diagnosed before pregnancy	17	15	17	16	17	21	13	16

Of those reporting a diagnosis of depression, Iowa City had the highest percentage of depressed mothers who took prescription anti-depressants during their pregnancy (63%). Quad Cities mothers experiencing depression had the highest percentage deciding on their own to not take prescription medicine for depression during their pregnancy (15%; see Table A12).

**Table A12. Take Prescription Medicine for Depression
(of those diagnosed with depression)**

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	56	59	52	59	50	53	59	63
No	30	29	31	30	31	33	24	25
No – Doctor told me to stop	03	03	01	<1	05	03	02	01
No – I decided to stop	11	08	15	10	14	12	14	11

Statewide, about one in four mothers who were diagnosed with depression received counseling for depression during their pregnancy (28%). Across cities, Iowa City (36%) had the highest percentage of mothers who had counseling for depression during their pregnancy and the Quad Cities and Sioux City had the lowest (22%; see Table A13).

Table A13. Counseling for Depression (of those diagnosed with depression)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	28	33	22	22	29	28	26	36
No	72	67	78	78	71	72	74	64

Cedar Rapids and Iowa City had the largest percentage of mothers diagnosed with anxiety during their pregnancy (4%). Cedar Rapids also had the highest rate of respondents diagnosed with anxiety before their pregnancy (25%; see Table A14).

Table A14. Diagnosed with Anxiety

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	03	03	02	03	03	04	02	04
No	78	79	80	79	77	72	81	77
No – Diagnosed before pregnancy	19	19	18	18	20	25	16	19

Of those diagnosed with anxiety disorders, Dubuque had the highest percentage of mothers who took prescription medicine for anxiety during their pregnancy (56%). Waterloo had the highest percentage of mothers reporting that their doctors told them to stop taking their prescription anxiety medication (9%; see Table A15).

Table A15. Take Prescription Medicine for Anxiety (of those diagnosed with anxiety)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	50	55	53	47	40	48	56	55
No	33	31	32	37	38	35	27	31
No – Doctor told me to stop	05	05	03	04	09	06	04	04
No – I decided to stop	12	10	12	12	13	12	12	11

Of those diagnosed with anxiety, mothers across the major cities reported receiving counseling for anxiety at varying rates compared to the state average of 28%. Iowa City (35%) and Des Moines (33%) had the highest percentage of mothers who had counseling for anxiety during their pregnancy and Sioux City had the lowest (21%; see Table A16).

Table A16. Counseling for Anxiety (of those diagnosed with anxiety)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	28	33	23	21	30	27	24	35
No	72	67	77	79	70	73	76	65

Mothers giving birth in Cedar Rapids reported the highest rate of e-cigarette use in the past two years at 13% and mothers in Dubuque and Iowa City reported the lowest (8%) (see Table A17).

Table A17. Used E-Cigarettes in Past 2 Years

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	12	10	12	12	11	13	08	08
No	88	90	88	88	89	87	92	92

Of those reporting some e-cigarette use in the past two years, Sioux City mothers reported the highest percentage of using e-cigarettes more than once a day three months before their pregnancy (58%). More mothers in Waterloo and Dubuque (28%) reported that they did not use e-cigarettes during this time compared to other major cities (see Table A18).

Table A18. E-Cigarette Use 3 Months before Pregnancy (among those using e-cigarettes)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
More than once a day	53	54	51	58	48	46	56	42
Once a day	09	08	12	09	11	10	06	06
2-6 days a week	09	10	08	05	08	08	06	10
1 day a week	08	09	07	14	05	10	04	19
Did not use e-cigarettes	21	19	21	14	28	25	28	23

Among those reporting some e-cigarette use in the past two years, City had the highest percentage of mothers who did not use an e-cigarette during their last three months of pregnancy (78%). Across the major cities, there was a lower reporting of using e-cigarettes more than once a day during the last three months of the pregnancy compared to the state average of 15% (see Table A19). It is important to note that the cell sizes here are low and hence, the random variability is higher. Caution should be used in interpreting these findings.

Table A19. E-Cigarette Use in the last 3 Months of Pregnancy (among those using e-cigarettes)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
More than once a day	15	14	10	14	13	14	12	10
Once a day	05	06	04	10	07	06	02	06
2-6 days a week	03	02	03	02	05	03	02	01
1 day a week	06	05	07	05	06	06	08	04
Did not use e-cigarettes	70	72	75	69	69	71	76	78

The Quad Cities had the highest percentage of mothers reporting marijuana use during the last two years (16%) and mothers in Sioux City reported the lowest (6%; see Table A20).

Table A20. Used Marijuana in Past 2 Years

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	10	09	16	06	11	11	08	09
No	90	91	84	94	89	89	92	91

Of those reporting some marijuana use in the past two years, Des Moines had the highest reports (35%) of no marijuana use three months before pregnancy, whereas Dubuque had the highest percentage (23%) of mothers reporting using marijuana more than once a day during the same period (see Table A21).

**Table A21. Marijuana Use 3 Months before Pregnancy
(among those using marijuana)**

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
More than once a day	17	13	22	20	13	13	23	19
Once a day	15	12	14	12	12	18	21	22
2-6 days a week	11	11	12	16	10	13	08	07
1 day a week	26	29	27	32	32	26	23	21
Did not use marijuana	30	35	24	20	33	31	26	31

Among those reporting some marijuana use in the past two years, Mothers giving birth in Sioux City reported higher rates of no marijuana use in the last three months of pregnancy compared to the state as well as the other major cities (96%). The Quad Cities and Dubuque had the highest percentage (>18%) of mothers reporting they used marijuana 1 day a week or more during this same time frame (see Table A22). It is important to note that the cell sizes here are low and variability is higher. Caution should be used in interpreting these findings.

**Table A22. Marijuana Use in the last 3 Months of Pregnancy
(among those using marijuana)**

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
More than once a day	02	01	03	04	01	03	04	<1
Once a day	03	02	03	<1	01	03	02	05
2-6 days a week	02	01	02	<1	01	01	04	01
1 day a week	08	07	10	<1	05	06	08	09
Did not use marijuana	86	88	84	96	93	88	83	85

Waterloo had the highest proportion (4%) of mothers reporting someone other than themselves smoked in the house daily during the pregnancy (see Table A23).

Table A23. Someone Smoking Cigarettes in the Home

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Daily	03	03	03	02	04	03	03	02
Weekly	01	<1	01	<1	01	01	<1	<1
Monthly	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1
Less than monthly	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	01
Never	95	96	95	96	94	96	95	96

How to monitor changes in the baby’s activity (83%) and medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy (83%) were the most frequently reported types of information received during pregnancy. Cedar Rapids had a much lower percentage (77%) of mothers compared to the state and other major cities reporting receiving information about monitoring changes in the baby’s activity. The Zika virus and physical abuse were the least reported types of information across locations. Considerable variability (15% or more) was present for several items (see Table A24).

Table A24. Information Provided by a Health Care Professional during This Pregnancy

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
How smoking during pregnancy may affect baby	54	46	60	52	54	55	62	59
Breastfeeding my baby	67	58	72	61	68	62	74	74
How drinking during pregnancy may affect baby	51	44	57	49	51	54	58	59
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy	43	34	47	34	41	52	43	45
Medicines safe to take during pregnancy	83	82	83	80	80	83	88	85
How using illegal drugs may affect baby	44	36	51	42	45	47	50	49
How using prescription medications may affect baby	52	46	57	50	51	55	55	56
Doing tests on me/baby to screen for birth defects/diseases	76	76	79	71	74	79	78	81
What to do if I feel depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	61	57	64	46	61	65	57	64
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	33	26	40	27	36	35	31	38
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	66	61	74	57	67	65	72	71
What to do if labor starts early	70	66	77	59	71	68	76	76
How to monitor changes in baby’s activity during pregnancy	83	85	87	78	80	77	87	87
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	75	74	79	71	74	74	81	79
Oral health or dental care	47	41	44	43	52	51	54	49
The Zika Virus	21	16	26	17	18	22	25	28
Not provided with any information listed above	04	04	03	06	06	04	03	02

Waterloo had the highest percentage of mothers reporting they were tested for HIV/AIDS during their pregnancy (44%) and Dubuque had highest percentage of mothers reporting that they were not tested (43%). Approximately 1 in 4 mothers indicated that they did not know whether or not they had been tested (see Table A25).

Table A25. HIV/AIDS Testing

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Tested	38	35	39	40	44	42	32	41
Not tested	35	39	33	35	32	35	43	34
Offered but not tested	02	01	02	01	02	01	02	01
Don't know	25	25	26	25	23	23	24	24

Sioux City had the highest percentage of mothers (52%) tested for syphilis during their pregnancy and Dubuque had the lowest percentage (30%) of mothers reporting being tested. Approximately 1 in 3 mothers in locations other than Sioux City indicated that they did not know whether or not they had been tested (see Table A26).

Table A26. Syphilis Testing

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Tested	33	31	40	52	41	33	30	38
Not tested	31	33	27	23	28	31	36	28
Offered but not tested	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	01
Don't know	35	35	32	24	31	36	34	33

The majority of mothers statewide (52%) reported that they were able to travel to their prenatal care visits in under 15 minutes; however, mothers giving birth in Iowa City were least likely to report the ability to travel to their provider in under 15 minutes (40%) compared to other major cities. Consistent with more high-risk mothers giving birth at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, higher percentages of mothers giving birth in Iowa City also reported travel times in the 31 to 60-minute range (24%) and in the greater than 60-minute category (9%; see Table A27).

Table A27. Travel Time to Prenatal Care Visits

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
<15 Minutes	52	53	55	63	52	57	55	40
16-30 Minutes	31	34	27	21	28	28	28	26
31-60 Minutes	15	11	16	15	18	14	16	24
>60 Minutes	02	02	01	01	02	01	01	09

Mothers giving birth in Iowa City had the highest reports of encouragement to breastfeed (88%) following the birth of their baby and mothers in Sioux City had the highest reports of not receiving encouragement to breastfeed (16%) following the birth of their baby but the percentages were similar across locations (see Table A29).

Table A29. Encouraged to Breastfeed by Hospital Staff

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	84	84	83	80	84	84	82	88
No	13	13	14	16	14	15	15	10
I don't remember	03	03	03	03	03	02	03	02

Mothers in Sioux City had higher reports of receiving information about action steps you can take when their baby cries (67%) and the dangers of shaking an infant (70%) compared to those giving birth in other major cities and the state as a whole. Only about a third of those giving birth in the Quad Cities, Des Moines and Waterloo reported being given information on the dangers of shaking an infant (see Table A30).

Table A30. Information Provided by a Health Care Professional during This Pregnancy

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Action steps to decrease frustration when my infant cries	44	33	35	67	37	55	45	40
How to lay my baby down to sleep	59	52	45	65	56	67	57	50
Dangers of shaking an infant	43	33	32	70	34	54	36	37
POST-BIRTH birth warning signs	54	49	45	52	50	59	52	50
Did not receive information and have not scheduled time to discuss these topics	21	27	30	10	23	17	26	27

Large percentages of mothers across the state indicated that they planned to lay their babies on their backs to sleep. The mothers in the Quad Cities had the highest reports of no preference (8%) for the position they plan to lay their baby in to sleep (see Table A31).

Table A31. Baby's Sleep Position

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
On his or her back	93	95	90	93	92	94	94	95
On his or her side	01	01	02	01	02	01	01	<1
On his or her stomach	<1	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1
No preference	06	04	08	05	06	05	05	05

Similar to skin-to-skin contact, mothers giving birth in Iowa City hospitals had the highest reports of their baby being ill or in the NICU preventing them from breastfeeding within the first hour after the birth (19%). Dubuque had the highest proportion of mothers who reported planning the formula feed their baby (17%; see Table A35).

Table A35. Breastfed within First Hour

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	69	68	69	73	70	63	67	58
No – not offered chance	05	05	05	02	03	06	04	10
No – baby was ill/in NICU	07	10	07	07	06	08	07	19
No – baby was asleep	05	05	06	05	06	09	05	04
No – Plan to formula feed	13	12	13	13	14	15	17	9

Those giving birth in Iowa City reported the longest travel times to reach the hospital at 31 to 60 minutes (31%) or greater than 60 minutes (14%), which is much higher than the next highest reporting city in both categories (see Table A36). This is understandable given the role the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics plays caring for those with high-risk pregnancies.

Table A36. Travel Time to Hospital when Delivering Baby

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
<15 Minutes	45	42	52	56	50	55	56	31
16-30 Minutes	33	41	29	26	26	29	27	25
31-60 Minutes	19	13	18	16	22	15	17	31
>60 Minutes	03	04	01	02	02	01	<1	14

B. Trend Analysis of Barriers Data 2012 – 2022

All percentages in the present section reflect statewide percentages. Consistent with drops in the birth rate and total numbers of births per year (36,731 in 2022), the number of respondents has been declining over the last few years and dipped below 20,000 for the first time in the past decade in 2019 and has continued to decline in 2022. The number of questionnaires completed in 2022 reflects about 49% of Iowa births.

Respondents by Year

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
n =	24,634	24,696	23,212	21,928	20,919	20,035	19,007	18,014	17,152	17,986

The number of mothers who are 26 years old or older has increased since 2013 with mothers between 26 and 30 increasing from 35% to 36%, mothers between 31 and 35 increasing from 23% to 28%, and mothers older than 35 years increasing from 7% to 10% (see Table B1).

Table B1. Mother's Age Ranges

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<18 years	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
18 – 19 years	04	04	04	03	03	03	03	03	03	02
20 – 25 years	29	28	27	26	25	24	24	24	23	23
26 – 30 years	35	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	36	36
31 – 35 years	23	24	25	25	26	26	26	26	27	28
>35 years	07	08	08	08	09	09	10	10	10	10

Educational attainment of participants has increased over time with smaller percentages of mothers completing some college (decreasing from 36% to 30%) and increasing percentages of those completing college degrees (26% to 29%) and graduate school (10% to 14%; see Table B2).

Table B2. Education

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<High school	08	08	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
High school	20	19	20	20	21	21	21	21	20	21
Some college	36	36	35	34	34	33	33	32	32	30
College	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	29
Graduate school	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	14

Over the years, the percentage of mothers reporting that they were not using birth control at the time of conception increased from 84% in 2013 to 89% in 2020. In 2021, that percentage decreased to 85% - perhaps reflecting some impact of the pandemic. After the decrease in 2021, 2022 showed a big increase again with 90% reporting no birth control use. There has also been a slight decrease in the reported use of condoms at the time of conception from 4% to 1% and a decrease in the use of birth control pills from 7% to 4% (see Table B5).

Table B5. Birth Control Used at Conception

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No birth control used	84	86	86	87	86	87	88	89	85	90
Birth control pills	07	06	06	06	06	06	05	05	04	04
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	04	04	04	03	03	03	03	02	02	01
NFP / Rhythm Method	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Birth control patch	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1
Birth control injection	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1
NuvaRing	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
IUD / IUC	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	<01	01
Implant / Nexplanon	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other	01	01	<1	01	<1	01	01	<1	<1	<1

Among women not desiring a pregnancy (either mistimed/unwanted), 73% in 2022 reported that they did not use any form of birth control at the time of conception. This percentage has increased steadily from a low of 66% in 2013. The two highest reported forms of birth control used by women not desiring pregnancy in 2022 were birth control pills (15%) and condoms (5%). The use of both birth control pills and condoms has decreased since 2013 among those not desiring pregnancy (see Table B6).

Table B6. Reported Birth Control Type among Those Not Desiring Pregnancy

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No birth control used	66	66	68	70	70	72	72	74	73	73
Birth control pills	18	17	17	16	16	16	15	14	15	15
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Spermicidal foam/insert	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1
Condom	10	09	09	07	08	07	06	05	05	05
NFP / Rhythm Method	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Birth control patch	01	01	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01
Birth control injection	02	02	02	01	02	01	02	01	01	01
NuvaRing	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
IUD / IUC	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Implant / Nexplanon	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	01	01	01	01	01
Other	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

Consistent with the lower reports of birth control use among participants, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of women reporting wanting to become pregnant at the time of conception and earlier (32% in 2013; 38% in 2022) as well as an increase in the percentage of women reporting that they wanted to become pregnant at that time (37% in 2013 to 41% in 2022). The percentage of women who did not want to become pregnant at the time but did want to sometime in the future have decreased from 28% in 2013 to 18% in 2022 . The percentage of women not wanting to become pregnant at all has varied between 3% and 4% and dropped to 2% in 2021 and in 2022 (see Table B7).

Table B7. Desirability of Pregnancy

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes, and earlier	32	34	33	34	34	35	35	38	38	38
Yes, at that time	37	36	38	37	37	37	37	40	41	41
No, but in the future	28	27	26	26	25	24	24	20	19	18
No, nor in future	04	04	04	03	04	03	04	03	02	02

Lack of birth control use among mothers who did not desire pregnancy (mistimed and unwanted) has increased by 10% over the past ten years. However, there was a decrease in the percentage reporting no birth control use among those who did not wish to become pregnant at any time from 68% in 2021 to 65% in 2022 (see Table B8).

Table B8. No Birth Control Use by Desirability of Pregnancy

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes, and earlier	96	97	96	97	96	97	97	97	97	97
Yes, at that time	94	94	93	94	94	94	94	94	95	95
No, but in the future	67	67	68	71	70	73	73	75	74	74
No, nor in future	61	59	62	63	62	64	65	68	68	65

The most common reason women reported for not using any form of birth control when not desiring a pregnancy was “not trying to become pregnant but were not actively preventing the pregnancy” (ambivalence; 51%). Almost 20% of the women who did not desire the pregnancy reported their birth control failed and an increasing number over time indicated that they experienced physical discomfort or side effects. Those expressing “ambivalence” as a reason continues to increase and is now the primary reason indicated for about half of those responding (see Table B9a).

Table B9a. Reported Reason for Not Using Birth Control When Pregnancy Not Desired

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Didn't want to ruin mood	01	01	01	01	01	03	01	02	02
Physical discomfort / side effects from birth control	08	09	10	10	12	13	13	14	15
Embarrassed buying or going to health care provider	<1	01	01	01	01	01	<01	<01	01
Against religious beliefs	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	01	01
Judgement impaired	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Ran out	06	04	05	04	05	03	03	03	03
Did not plan to have intercourse	06	05	06	05	05	05	06	05	05
Father wanted child / refused	01	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01
Preferred method too expensive	02	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01
Birth control failed	21	19	19	18	18	19	19	18	19
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing	46	45	48	46	50	50	51	50	51
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	08	09	08	09	09	11	10	10	10
Other	07	05	06	05	05	06	04	05	05

Among mothers who were not desiring a pregnancy, 53% of those under 18 years old reported that they were not trying to become pregnant but were not actively preventing it, which was a large increase from previous years and is the highest it has been to date (see Table B9b).

Table B9b. Not Trying to Become Pregnant, but Not Actively Preventing among Those Not Desiring a Pregnancy by Age Group

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Under 18 years old	45	41	43	42	41	41	36	53
18-19 years old	47	49	48	45	43	52	44	40
20-25 years old	46	47	49	51	51	53	51	51
26-30 years old	49	48	51	51	53	52	51	53
31-35 years old	47	50	50	52	50	51	51	51
Over 35 years old	44	47	47	47	46	47	49	48

Among those mothers not desiring a pregnancy, increasing proportions of mothers over 31-35 years of age thought they or their partner could not become pregnant (see Table B9c).

Table B9c. Thought I (or Partner) Could Not Become Pregnant among Those Not Desiring a Pregnancy by Age Group

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Under 18 years old	10	06	12	10	16	08	06	07
18-19 years old	10	08	09	11	13	13	07	07
20-25 years old	09	08	08	08	09	10	09	09
26-30 years old	08	07	08	08	11	08	09	08
31-35 years old	09	08	09	10	12	12	13	12
Over 35 years old	19	15	19	16	19	17	20	17

Over time, women reporting that they thought themselves or their partner could not become pregnant as a reason for not using birth control at the time of conception has decreased. The trend shows more women in the over 35-year-old age group cited this as a reason than the other age groups (see Table B11).

Table B11. Thought I (or Partner) Could Not Become Pregnant among All Mothers by Age Group

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Under 18 years old	10	06	11	09	16	07	05	06
18-19 years old	10	08	09	10	11	10	06	06
20-25 years old	08	07	08	07	07	07	06	06
26-30 years old	08	07	07	05	07	05	05	04
31-35 years old	09	08	09	05	07	06	06	05
Over 35 years old	18	14	17	09	11	10	10	09

Across the years, a low percentage of mothers (29-36%) reported discussing physical abuse by husbands or partners during prenatal visits. Most mothers reported discussing safe medicines during pregnancy as well as counting the kicks or monitoring the baby’s movements during pregnancy. Lower percentages of mothers have reported discussing many topics over time (see Table B12).

Table B12. Topics Discussed during Prenatal Care Visit

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Smoking during pregnancy	55	62	50	59	52	59	51	57	52	54
Breastfeeding my baby	37	70	66	68	69	67	68	69	65	67
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy	52	57	47	55	51	55	49	54	49	51
Using a seat belt during pregnancy	44	47	41	45	43	43	42	46	42	43
Medicines that are safe during pregnancy	81	83	79	82	81	84	81	83	82	83
How using illegal drugs could affect my baby	43	49	39	46	40	45	40	46	40	44
How using prescription medications could affect my baby	48	56	47	53	49	53	48	53	47	52
Doing tests on me or my baby to screen for birth defects or diseases	77	81	73	81	76	83	75	78	75	76
What to do if I feel depressed during or after the pregnancy	52	58	59	57	53	59	57	62	58	61
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	31	36	29	34	29	31	30	36	32	33
The signs and symptoms of preterm labor	64	68	61	67	62	67	62	68	65	66
What to do if my labor starts early	65	69	63	68	65	69	66	72	70	70
Count the kicks, monitor the movements	--	--	--	--	--	--	82	84	84	83
How to monitor changes in my baby’s activity during pregnancy	72	75	73	76	75	78	--	--	--	--
What to do if my baby had not felt as active as I would have expected	72	75	73	76	75	78	72	76	73	75
Oral health or dental care during pregnancy	--	--	--	--	44	44	--	48	23	47
The Zika Virus	--	--	--	--	--	36	32	28	43	21
Not provided with any information	02	01	02	01	05	04	04	05	05	04

The percentage of women reporting travel time of under 15 minutes to their prenatal care visits has increased from 40% in 2010 to 52% in 2022 (see Table B13a). The distribution of travel time to the hospital has shifted from the 16 to 30-minute category having the highest reported percent in 2010 to the under 15-minute category having the highest reported percent in 2022 . There has also been an increase from 14% to 20% of women reporting travel time to hospital taking between 31 and 60 minutes between 2010 and 2021, with a slight drop to 19% in 2022 (see Table B13b).

Table B13a. Time in Minutes to Prenatal Care Visit

	2010*	2019	2020	2021	2022
1-15 minutes	40	56	53	52	52
16-30 minutes	46	28	30	31	31
31-60 minutes	13	13	15	16	15
More than 60 minutes	02	02	02	02	02

*2010 was the last year the question was asked until it was reintroduced in 2019.

Table B13b. Time in Minutes to the Hospital to Give Birth

	2010*	2019	2020	2021	2022
1-15 minutes	39	48	47	44	45
16-30 minutes	45	32	32	33	33
31-60 minutes	14	17	18	20	19
More than 60 minutes	03	03	03	03	03

*2010 was the last year the question was asked until it was reintroduced in 2019.

Reported stressful experiences during pregnancy have remained relatively constant across the past 10 years. The highest reports of a mother having a family member or close friend die during their pregnancy occurred in 2017 and 2021 (17% each year). Moving to a new address during pregnancy has steadily decreased across the past 10 years with the highest reports of moving being 24% in 2014 and the lowest reports being 18% in 2022 (see Table B14).

Table B14. Experiences during Pregnancy

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Close family member was sick and hospitalized	12	13	12	11	12	11	13	12	13	12
Got separated or divorced from my husband or partner	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	02	02	02
Moved to a new address	23	24	22	22	21	20	20	20	19	18
Was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	<1
Husband or partner lost their job	05	05	04	05	04	04	04	05	04	03
Lost my job	06	05	05	05	05	05	05	06	05	04
Argued with husband or partner more than usual	10	10	09	09	10	08	08	07	07	07
Husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	02	02	01	02	02	01	02	01	01	01
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	08	07	07	06	07	06	06	05	04	05
Was in a physical fight	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	<01
Husband or partner or I went to jail	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	01	01
Family member or friend had a problem with drinking or drugs	03	03	03	03	04	04	04	03	03	03
Family member or close friend died	15	15	15	14	17	14	15	15	17	15

C. 2022 Questionnaire Frequency Tables

Presented below is a frequency analysis of all variables in the 2022 questionnaire. Data presented in this section are based upon 2022 questionnaires received to date (n= 17,152). All entries reflect unweighted percentages of those mothers answering the item.

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
13-17 years	160	0.9
18-19 years	444	2.5
20-25 years	4,093	22.9
26-30 years	6,471	36.2
31-35 years	4,932	27.6
More than 35 years	1,787	10.0

2. Where were you born?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
In Iowa	11,461	65.0
In the US outside of Iowa	4,761	27.0
Outside the US	1,407	8.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Grade school	203	1.1
Junior high	82	0.5
Some high school	954	5.3
12 grade or GED	3,712	20.7
Vocational school or A.A. degree	2,413	13.5
Some college	2,959	16.5
Bachelor's degree	5,129	28.6
Master's degree	1,830	10.2
Doctoral/Professional degree	632	3.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hispanic	1,731	9.7
Non-Hispanic	16,131	90.3

5. Which one of the following best describes your racial background? (Mark all that apply) Are you...

	Frequency	Valid Percent
American Indian or Alaskan Native	122	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	536	3.0
Black or African American	850	4.8
Native Hawaiian	14	0.1
White	15,679	89.1
Multiracial: 2 or more races	404	2.3

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	1,492	8.7
\$10,000-\$19,999	989	5.8
\$20,000-\$29,999	1,253	7.3
\$30,000-\$39,999	1,329	7.7
\$40,000-\$49,999	1,107	6.4
\$50,000-\$59,999	1,130	6.6
\$60,000-\$69,999	1,061	6.2
\$70,000-\$79,999	1,054	6.1
\$80,000-\$89,999	1,205	7.0
\$90,000-\$99,999	1,311	7.6
\$100,000-\$199,999	4,377	25.5
\$200,000 or more	865	5.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	2,127	12.3
2	5,183	29.9
3	4,972	28.7
4	2,962	17.1
5	1,261	7.3
6	472	2.7
7	160	0.9
8	59	0.3
9	26	0.2
10 or more	103	0.6

8. In the twelve months prior to becoming pregnant, did a doctor, nurse, dental provider, 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 a multivitamin	8,791	48.9
Smoking	5,988	33.3
Drinking alcohol	5,525	30.7
Your weight	5,240	29.1
Regular exercise	6,008	33.4
How romantic relationships affect your health	2,570	14.3
Oral health	4,922	27.4
Did not see health care professional	4,775	26.5

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	16,157	89.8
Birth control pills	789	43.1
Birth control patch	48	2.6
Diaphragm	1	0.1
Spermicidal foam/insert	9	0.5
Birth control injection	56	3.1
NuvaRing	48	2.6
Condom	260	14.2
NFP or rhythm method	169	9.2
IUD/ParaGard/Mirena/Skyla/Liletta	90	4.9
Implant/Nexplanon	53	2.9
Other	55	3.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes, I wanted this pregnancy at an earlier time as well as at that time	6,662	37.8
Yes, I wanted to become pregnant at that time	7,312	41.5
No, I did not want to become pregnant at that time, but I wanted a child sometime in the future	3,225	18.3
No, I did not want to become pregnant at that time or any time in the future	432	2.5

**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	10,832	60.2
Didn't want to ruin the "mood" or was embarrassed	63	0.9
Experienced physical discomfort or side effects	571	8.0
Embarrassed buying or uncomfortable going to health care provider	22	0.3
Against religious beliefs	57	0.8
Judgement impaired due to alcohol and/or drug use	66	0.9
Ran out of birth control	94	1.3
Did not plan to have intercourse	177	2.5
Father wanted child/refused to use birth control	31	0.4
Preferred method too expensive	20	0.3
Birth control failed	698	9.8
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing it	1,971	27.6
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	376	5.3
Other	202	2.8

12. 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. (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Close family member was sick and hospitalized	2,197	12.2
Got separated or divorced from my husband or partner	365	2.0
Moved to a new address	3,153	17.5
Moved to a new address	87	0.5
Was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	549	3.1
Husband or partner lost their job	729	4.1
Lost my job	1,229	6.8
Argued with husband or partner more than usual	245	1.4
Husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	857	4.8
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	79	0.4
Was in a physical fight	202	1.1
Husband or partner or I went to jail	574	3.2
Family member or friend had a problem with drinking or drugs	2,755	15.3

13. At any time during this pregnancy, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker diagnose you with depression?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	482	2.8
No	13,987	80.4
No, I was diagnosed before I became pregnant	2,938	16.9

14. At any time during this pregnancy, did you take prescription medicine for your depression?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,923	56.0
No	1,024	29.8
No, my doctor told me to stop taking my medications	105	3.1
No, I decided on my own to stop taking my medications	382	11.1

15. At any time during this pregnancy, did you get counseling for your depression?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	956	27.9
No	2,465	72.1

16. At any time during this pregnancy, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker diagnose you with anxiety?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	558	3.2
No	13,426	77.6
No, I was diagnosed before I became pregnant	3,315	19.2

17. At any time during this pregnancy, did you take prescription medicine for your anxiety?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,980	50.5
No	1,290	32.9
No, my doctor told me to stop taking my medications	194	4.9
No, I decided on my own to stop taking my medications	459	11.7

18. At any time during this pregnancy, did you get counseling for your anxiety?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,087	27.8
No	2,830	72.2

19. Have you used e-cigarettes or other vaping products in the past 2 years?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	2,007	11.5
No	15,422	88.5

20. In the 3 months before you got pregnant, on average, how often did you use e-cigarettes or other vaping products?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
More than once a day	1,073	52.9
Once a day	183	9.0
2 – 6 days a week	186	9.2
1 day a week	157	7.7
I did not use e-cigarettes or other vaping products then	430	21.2

21. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, on average, how often did you use e-cigarettes or other vaping products?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
More than once a day	306	15.1
Once a day	111	5.5
2 – 6 days a week	57	2.8
1 day a week	128	6.3
I did not use e-cigarettes or other vaping products then	1,421	70.2

22. Have you used marijuana in the past 2 years?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,724	10.0
No	15,574	90.0

23. In the 3 months before you got pregnant, on average, how often did you use marijuana?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
More than once a day	305	16.6
Once a day	285	15.5
2 – 6 days a week	208	11.3
1 day a week	484	26.3
I did not use marijuana then	557	30.3

24. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, on average, how often did you use marijuana?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
More than once a day	30	1.6
Once a day	52	2.8
2 – 6 days a week	31	1.7
1 day a week	148	8.0
I did not use marijuana then	1,582	85.8

25. During your most recent pregnancy, how often did someone other than you smoke cigarettes inside your home?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Daily	582	3.4
Weekly	107	0.6
Monthly	44	0.3
Less than monthly	202	1.2
Never	16,427	94.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	12,209	70.5
No	5,106	29.5

27. In the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
None	2,753	22.7
1-2 alcohol drinks	6,200	51.1
3-5 alcohol drinks	2,492	20.5
6-10 alcohol drinks	513	4.2
11 or more alcohol drinks	171	1.4

28. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
None	11,866	97.9
1-2 alcohol drinks	194	1.6
3-5 alcohol drinks	42	0.3
6-10 alcohol drinks	11	0.1
11 or more alcohol drinks	5	0.0

29. Were you attending school or working outside of your home prior to the birth of your new baby?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes and I plan to return to work or school following the birth of this baby	12,216	70.4
Yes and I am NOT planning to return to work or school following the birth of this baby	1,093	6.3
No, I was not attending school or working outside of my home prior to the birth of this baby	4,033	23.3

30. 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	8,571	54.0
No	4,081	25.7
Don't know	3,233	20.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	3,765	23.8
No	4,049	25.6
Don't know	7,973	50.5

32. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, dental provider, 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 could affect my baby	9,699	53.9
Breastfeeding my baby	12,008	66.8
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect my baby	9,240	51.4
Using a seat belt during my pregnancy	7,719	42.9
Medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy	14,917	82.9
How using illegal drugs could affect my baby	7,935	44.1
How using prescription medications could affect my baby	9,286	51.6
Doing tests on me or my baby to screen for birth defects or diseases	13,698	76.2
What to do if feeling depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	10,920	60.7
Physical abuse to women by their husbands/partners	5,884	32.7
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	11,859	65.9
What to do if labor starts early	12,648	70.3
Count the kicks, monitor movements	14,919	82.9
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	13,517	75.2
Oral health or dental care during pregnancy	8,365	46.5
The Zika virus	3,776	21.0
I was not provided with any of the information listed above	731	4.1

33. 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 applied during this pregnancy)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Did not have any problems	15,905	88.4
Couldn't get an appointment when wanted	259	12.4
Difficulty paying for visits	168	8.1
No way to get to doctor's office or clinic	128	6.2
Couldn't take time off work	148	7.1
Doctor or health plan wouldn't start care as early as wanted	83	4.0
Problems signing up for Medicaid/Title 19	145	7.0
Medicaid coverage was dropped during pregnancy	58	2.8
Had no one to take care of my children	170	8.2
Had too many other things going on	149	7.2
Didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	57	2.7
The drive to the clinic was too far	117	5.6
Some other problem	76	3.7

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	138	0.8
No	17,085	99.2

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Didn't have insurance	27	3.0
Had problems with insurance	32	3.6
Doctor was not accepting new patients	27	3.0
Unable to find doctor who accepted Medicaid/Title 19	10	1.1
Pregnancy was high risk	21	2.3
Too late in pregnancy to change doctors	15	1.7
Unsure why I was refused care	18	2.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	6,442	38.1
No	5,924	35.1
No, I was offered testing, but did not want to be tested	261	1.5
I don't know	4,266	25.3

37. Were you tested for syphilis during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	5,724	33.1
No	5,280	30.6
No, I was offered testing, but did not want to be tested	180	1.0
I don't know	6,086	35.2

38. How many minutes did it usually take you to get to your prenatal care provider?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
15 minutes	8,707	52.1
16-30 minutes	5,131	30.7
31-60 minutes	2,524	15.1
More than 60 minutes	354	2.1

39. Did you receive the COVID vaccine during your pregnancy, if not, what was the main reason(s)? (Mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes - I received the COVID vaccine during pregnancy	4,116	22.9
No - I received vaccinations before I got pregnant, was not due for one	5,080	36.6
No - I did not want any vaccinations during pregnancy	2,941	21.2
No - My doctor advised me to wait until after my pregnancy	126	0.9
No - I do not wish to receive any type of vaccine at any time	1,685	12.1
No - Vaccinations were not available or offered	59	0.4
No - I was concerned about possible vaccine side effects	2,584	18.6
No - I was concerned about possible effects on my baby	3,015	21.7
No - Other reason	715	5.2
No - I did not want to receive the COVID vaccine at all	334	2.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	14,514	84.1
No	2,247	13.0
Don't remember	490	2.8

41. During your hospitalization, has a doctor, nurse or other healthcare professional discussed the following topics? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Action steps to decrease frustration when baby cries	7,909	44.0
How to lay baby down to sleep	10,529	58.5
Dangers of shaking an infant	7,759	43.1
POST-BIRTH birth warning signs	9,695	53.9
Did not receive information and have not scheduled a time to discuss these topics	3,827	21.3

42. In which of the following positions do you plan to lay your baby down to sleep most of the time?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
On back	16,034	93.1
On side	179	1.0
On stomach	31	0.2
No preference, whatever seems most comfortable for the baby	974	5.7

43. Listed below are some locations or descriptions of where a new baby might sleep. For each one, please mark yes, no or not sure for whether you think your baby will ever sleep in a similar way for naps or at night.

In a crib, bassinet, or portable crib

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	57	0.3
Yes	17,035	99.2
Not sure	87	0.5

With pillows nearby or under him/her

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	15,127	96.0
Yes	226	1.4
Not sure	412	2.6

With bumper pads

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	14,295	91.2
Yes	570	3.6
Not sure	814	5.2

Covered with a loose blanket

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	14,586	92.9
Yes	600	3.8
Not sure	517	3.3

With stuffed toys

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	15,385	98.2
Yes	85	0.5
Not sure	198	1.3

In bed with me or another person

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	14,326	90.9
Yes	535	3.4
Not sure	904	5.7

44. How often do you plan to have your new baby sleep in the same bed, in a reclining chair or on a couch with you or anyone else? Sleeping would include both at night and for naps during the day.

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Daily	1,200	7.0
Weekly	1,049	6.2
Monthly	172	1.0
A few times/year	760	4.5
I do not plan to have my baby sleep with me or anyone else	13,872	81.3

45. This question asks about things that may have happened at the hospital where your new baby was born. For each item, mark No if it did not happen or Yes if it did.

I breastfed my baby in the hospital

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	2,882	17.2
Yes	13,867	82.8

Hospital staff gave me information about breastfeeding

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	1,835	11.1
Yes	14,692	88.9

Hospital staff helped me learn how to breastfeed

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	3,617	22.3
Yes	12,609	77.7

Hospital staff told me to breastfeed whenever my baby wanted

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	4,573	28.7
Yes	11,378	71.3

46. My baby was placed in skin-to-skin contact within the first hour of birth.

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	15,265	89.6
No, not offered the chance	610	3.6
No, my baby was ill or admitted to NICU	970	5.7
No, my baby was asleep	193	1.1

47. I breastfed my baby within the first hour after my baby was born.

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	11,791	69.4
No, not offered the chance	795	4.7
No, my baby was ill or admitted to NICU	1,265	7.4
No, my baby was asleep	891	5.2
No, I plan to formula feed my baby	2,250	13.2

48. How many minutes did it take you to travel from your home to the hospital where you delivered your baby?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
15 minutes	7,640	44.9
16-30 minutes	5,666	33.3
31-60 minutes	3,173	18.7
More than 60 minutes	524	3.1

49. What is the current month?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
January	1,408	7.8
February	1,366	7.6
March	1,630	9.1
April	1,565	8.7
May	1,489	8.3
June	1,584	8.8
July	1,624	9.0
August	1,611	9.0
September	1,501	8.3
October	1,455	8.1
November	1,448	8.1
December	1,303	7.2