



2023 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 2023 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 2023 questionnaires received to date (n = 15,917). 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 2023 data received (n = 9,307). 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 = 4,047)

QC = Quad Cities (n = 1,117)

SC = Sioux City (n = 417)

WL = Waterloo (n = 1,557)

CR = Cedar Rapids (n = 737)

DB = Dubuque (n = 548)

IC = Iowa City (n = 884)

*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 (8%; see Table A1).

Table A1. Mother's Age

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
13-17 years	01	01	<1	01	01	<1	<1	01
18-19 years	03	02	03	03	02	02	01	01
20-25 years	23	18	22	31	23	22	18	16
26-30 years	36	35	35	31	39	38	36	33
31-35 years	28	32	29	27	26	28	34	34
More than 35 years	11	13	11	08	09	10	11	15

In terms of diversity, Sioux City by far had the largest percentage of Hispanic mothers (21%). Dubuque had the lowest percentage of Black mothers (3%) 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	09	21	05	05	02	10
Non-Hispanic	90	90	91	79	95	95	98	90
American Indian or Alaskan Native	01	01	01	07	01	01	<1	01
Asian/Pacific Islander	04	04	03	04	04	04	02	05
Black or African American	05	07	11	04	08	08	03	09
Native Hawaiian	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
White	90	88	87	84	87	90	96	84

As shown in Table A3, mothers giving birth in the Quad Cities had the lowest proportion of mothers born in Iowa (46%) while Waterloo had the highest percentage of mothers who were born in Iowa (71%). Iowa City had the highest percentage of mothers who were born outside of the U.S. (12%).

Table A3. Mother's Place of Birth

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
In Iowa	64	66	46	63	71	69	69	60
In U.S., outside of Iowa	28	25	49	28	22	25	27	28
Outside of U.S.	08	09	05	10	08	07	04	12

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 (22%). Sioux City had the highest percentage (36%) 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	05	05	08	07	04	02	05
High School	21	17	20	28	23	20	17	15
Some College	30	26	32	31	29	35	24	28
College	28	34	27	22	28	27	41	29
Graduate School	14	17	16	11	13	13	17	22

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 (15%) and Waterloo (10%) had the highest proportion of mothers reporting an annual income of under \$10,000 (see Table A5).

Table A5. Annual Family Income Last Year

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Under \$10,000	08	06	07	15	10	07	06	07
\$10,000 - \$19,999	05	04	06	05	05	04	04	05
\$20,000 - \$29,000	07	06	09	09	08	05	04	07
\$30,000 - \$39,999	08	07	08	08	08	07	04	07
\$40,000 - \$49,999	06	05	05	08	05	05	03	06
\$50,000 - \$59,999	06	06	07	06	06	07	05	06
\$60,000 - \$69,999	06	05	05	05	05	06	05	07
\$70,000 - \$79,999	06	05	06	05	07	05	06	06
\$80,000 - \$89,999	07	06	06	06	07	06	05	07
\$90,000 - \$99,999	07	07	05	07	07	08	09	07
\$100,000 - \$149,999	21	24	21	18	21	24	30	22
\$150,000 - \$199,999	08	11	08	06	06	10	11	07
\$200,000 - \$249,999	03	05	03	01	03	03	04	04
\$250,000 - \$299,999	01	02	01	01	01	01	01	01
\$300,000 - \$349,999	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1	01	<1
\$350,000 or more	01	02	01	<1	01	01	03	02

Women in Dubuque had the lowest reports of unintended pregnancies (17%; see Table A6).and Dubuque (80%) also had the highest proportion of women reporting an unintended pregnancy while not using birth control compared with a state average of 76% (see Table A7).

Table A6. Pregnancy Intent

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Intended	79	81	78	77	79	80	83	82
Unintended	21	19	22	23	21	20	17	18

Table A7. Unintended Pregnancy, Birth Control Use

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Unintended-birth control used	24	27	23	22	22	23	20	26
Unintended-no birth control used	76	73	78	78	78	77	80	74

Statewide, the three most commonly reported stressors experienced during pregnancy were moving homes (16%), close friends or family dying (13%), and close family members being sick and hospitalized (11%). In the city comparison, the Quad Cities had the highest reports of

mothers moving homes (18%) as well as the highest percentage of mothers reporting experiencing a close friend or family member die (16%; 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	11	12	13	12	13	11	14	09
I got separated or divorced from my husband or partner	02	02	02	02	02	01	01	02
I moved to a new address	16	16	18	15	17	15	11	15
I was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	01	01	01	01	01	<1	01	<1
My husband or partner lost their job	03	03	03	04	03	03	01	03
I lost my job	04	04	05	04	05	04	02	03
I argued with my husband or partner more than usual	07	06	07	06	08	06	07	06
My husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	01
I had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	04	04	06	05	06	05	06	04
I was in a physical fight	<1	<1	<1	01	<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	04	03	04	03	03	02
A family member or close friend died	13	14	16	11	14	13	13	11

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 had the lowest rate of respondents diagnosed before their pregnancy (13%; see Table A11).

Table A11. Diagnosed with Depression

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	03	02	03	02	03	03	02	03
No	80	82	80	81	78	76	86	78
No–Diagnosed before pregnancy	17	16	17	18	19	21	13	19

Of those reporting a diagnosis of depression, Des Moines had the highest percentage of depressed mothers who took prescription anti-depressants during their pregnancy (58%). Quad

Cities mothers experiencing depression had the highest percentage deciding on their own to not take prescription medicine for depression during their pregnancy (12%; 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	58	57	51	56	49	52	56
No	31	30	28	39	32	36	35	34
No–Doctor told me to stop	04	02	03	01	03	06	04	02
No–I decided to stop	09	09	12	08	09	08	09	09

Statewide, almost one in three mothers who were diagnosed with depression received counseling for depression during their pregnancy (30%). Across cities, Iowa City (35%) had the highest percentage of mothers who had counseling for depression during their pregnancy and Sioux City had the lowest (19%; see Table A13).

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

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	30	32	32	19	33	25	24	35
No	70	68	68	81	67	75	76	65

While low across locations, Iowa City had the largest percentage of mothers diagnosed with anxiety during their pregnancy (4%). Cedar Rapids had the highest rate of respondents diagnosed with anxiety before their pregnancy (27%; see Table A14).

Table A14. Diagnosed with Anxiety

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	03	03	03	02	03	03	03	04
No	76	78	76	76	75	70	80	73
No–Diagnosed before pregnancy	21	20	22	22	22	27	17	23

Of those diagnosed with anxiety disorders, Dubuque had the highest percentage of mothers who took prescription medicine for anxiety during their pregnancy (56%) and Quad Cities the lowest (50%). Dubuque also had the highest percentage of mothers reporting that their doctors told them to stop taking their prescription anxiety medication (6%; see Table A15).

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

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	52	53	50	53	51	51	56	52
No	33	33	32	33	33	35	26	35
No – Doctor told me to stop	05	04	05	03	03	05	06	03
No – I decided to stop	11	10	13	11	13	09	12	10

Of those diagnosed with anxiety, mothers across the major cities reported receiving counseling for anxiety at varying rates compared to the state average of 29%. Iowa City (35%) and Des Moines (33%) had the highest percentage of mothers who had counseling for anxiety during their pregnancy and Sioux City and Cedar Rapids had the lowest (24%; see Table A16).

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

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	29	33	31	24	32	24	26	35
No	71	67	69	76	68	76	74	65

Mothers giving birth in Sioux City reported the highest rate of e-cigarette use in the past two years at 17% and mothers in Dubuque and Iowa City reported the lowest (9%; see Table A17).

Table A17. Used E-Cigarettes in Past 2 Years

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	13	10	14	17	13	12	09	09
No	87	90	86	83	87	88	91	91

Of those reporting some e-cigarette use in the past two years, Cedar Rapids mothers reported the highest percentage of using e-cigarettes more than once a day three months before their pregnancy (61%). More mothers in Waterloo and Dubuque (21%) 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	56	53	55	57	51	61	54	57
Once a day	08	09	08	09	10	11	<1	08
2-6 days a week	09	10	09	07	07	10	15	09
1 day a week	10	08	13	15	11	10	10	11
Did not use e-cigarettes	17	20	16	12	21	08	21	15

Among those reporting some e-cigarette use in the past two years, Sioux City had the highest percentage of mothers who did not use an e-cigarette during their last three months of pregnancy (75%; 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	16	15	15	16	15	18	19	24
Once a day	06	06	07	03	03	06	04	01
2-6 days a week	04	06	00	00	02	04	00	00
1 day a week	07	07	06	06	08	04	02	03
Did not use e-cigarettes	68	66	72	75	72	68	74	72

The Quad Cities had the highest percentage of mothers reporting marijuana use during the last two years (18%) and mothers in Sioux City and Waterloo reported the lowest (9%; see Table A20).

Table A20. Used Marijuana in Past 2 Years

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	10	10	18	09	09	12	11	10
No	90	90	82	91	91	88	89	90

Of those reporting some marijuana use in the past two years, Iowa City had the highest reports (34%) of no marijuana use three months before pregnancy, whereas the Quad Cities and Dubuque had the highest percentage (24%) 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	10	24	6	21	16	24	15
Once a day	14	11	15	22	16	13	14	9
2-6 days a week	13	12	11	22	14	20	8	15
1 day a week	28	34	22	31	32	29	22	28
Did not use marijuana	28	33	29	19	18	21	32	34

Among those reporting some marijuana use in the past two years, mothers giving birth in Des Moines (10%) and Iowa City (~9%) were least likely to report use in the last three months of pregnancy compared to the state as well as the other major cities. Sioux City (17%) and Waterloo (18%) had the highest percentage 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	00	03	03	03	02	02	01
Once a day	02	01	03	06	03	02	02	<1
2-6 days a week	02	01	02	00	01	02	04	01
1 day a week	09	08	06	08	11	05	05	06
Did not use marijuana	85	91	86	83	83	88	88	91

Waterloo and Cedar Rapids 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	02	03	03	04	04	03	03
Weekly	01	<1	01	01	<1	01	<1	<1
Monthly	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Less than monthly	01	01	02	02	01	01	01	01
Never	95	96	94	93	94	94	96	96

At the state level, how to monitor changes in the baby's activity (80%) and medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy (80%) were the most frequently reported types of information received during pregnancy. Cedar Rapids had a much lower percentage (72%) of mothers compared to the state and other major cities reporting receiving information about monitoring changes in the baby's activity. Physical abuse (28%) and oral health (19%) were the least reported types of information across locations. Considerable variability across locations (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	50	44	56	51	52	50	57	52
Breastfeeding my baby	64	55	70	59	68	54	69	71
How drinking during pregnancy may affect baby	48	42	53	46	50	48	56	50
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy	39	31	42	31	40	47	38	39
Medicines safe to take during pregnancy	80	81	80	76	78	79	85	80
How using illegal drugs may affect baby	40	34	45	39	42	41	46	40
How using prescription medications may affect baby	47	43	50	44	47	49	50	48
Doing tests on me/baby to screen for birth defects/diseases	73	75	77	66	71	75	74	74
What to do if I feel depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	57	53	57	51	59	57	61	57
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	28	22	33	26	33	30	28	31
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	61	56	70	54	63	59	59	65
What to do if labor starts early	66	63	72	56	69	61	66	69
Count the kicks, monitor movements	80	84	84	73	79	72	82	81
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	71	72	75	65	71	68	74	70
Oral health or dental care	19	15	20	18	18	20	23	21
The Zika Virus	41	36	40	31	46	48	46	40
Not provided with any information listed above	02	02	02	02	03	03	02	01

Waterloo had the highest percentage of mothers reporting they were tested for HIV/AIDS during their pregnancy (41%) and Dubuque had highest percentage of mothers reporting that they were not tested (47%). 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	37	34	38	39	41	39	28	42
Not tested	36	40	37	34	33	38	47	33
Offered but not tested	01	01	02	<1	03	01	<1	01
Don't know	25	24	23	26	23	22	24	24

Sioux City had the highest percentage of mothers at 53% tested for syphilis during their pregnancy followed by Waterloo at 51%. Dubuque had the lowest percentage (27%) of mothers reporting being tested. Approximately 1 in 3 mothers across the major cities 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	39	40	41	53	51	35	27	46
Not tested	31	32	28	23	25	34	45	27
Offered but not tested	01	01	02	<1	01	01	<1	01
Don't know	28	27	29	24	22	30	28	26

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 (41%) 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 (23%) 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	52	52	59	56	57	59	41
16-30 Minutes	31	34	30	22	26	26	25	26
31-60 Minutes	16	12	17	17	17	17	15	23
>60 Minutes	02	03	01	02	01	01	01	09

The most common reason for not receiving a COVID vaccination during pregnancy was receiving one before becoming pregnant and not being due for one (44%) with the next most common reason being not wanting the COVID vaccination during pregnancy (34%). Mothers in Dubuque had the highest proportion of mothers receiving a COVID vaccination before becoming pregnant (54%). Mothers were allowed to choose more than one reason so totals sum to more than 100%. (see Table A28).

Table A28. COVID Vaccination

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes-I received the COVID vaccine during pregnancy	07	12	07	04	04	08	05	10
No-I received vaccinations before I got pregnant, was not due for one	44	50	49	41	46	49	54	47
No-I did not want any vaccinations during pregnancy	34	31	34	31	35	30	31	26
No-My doctor advised me to wait until after my pregnancy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
No-Vaccinations were not available or offered	01	01	01	02	01	02	02	02
No-I was concerned about possible vaccine side effects	11	10	09	09	12	10	10	11
No-I was concerned about possible effects on my baby	11	10	10	09	11	11	12	10
No-Other reason	06	06	07	05	06	06	05	04
No-I did not want to receive the COVID vaccine at all	02	01	01	03	02	02	02	01

Mothers giving birth in Iowa City had the highest reports of encouragement to breastfeed (85%) following the birth of their baby and mothers in Sioux City had the highest reports of not receiving encouragement to breastfeed (21%) 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	83	82	83	76	81	79	80	85
No	14	15	14	21	15	19	17	11
I don't remember	03	04	03	03	04	02	03	03

Mothers in Sioux City had higher reports of receiving information about action steps you can take when their baby cries (65%) and the dangers of shaking an infant (67%) 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	43	32	29	65	38	49	41	40
How to lay my baby down to sleep	58	54	40	68	55	64	53	54
Dangers of shaking an infant	43	33	27	67	36	52	39	40
POST-BIRTH birth warning signs	53	48	41	55	51	58	53	47
Did not receive information and have not scheduled time to discuss these topics	22	26	36	15	26	17	28	26

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	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
No preference	06	04	08	05	06	05	05	05

Mothers giving birth in the Quad Cities reported the highest percent for planning to have their baby sleep in the same bed as them on a daily basis (8%); whereas mothers in Cedar Rapids and Des Moines had the highest reports of never planning to have their baby sleep with anyone (85%) (see Table A32).

Table A32. Plan to Have Baby Sleep in Same Bed

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Daily	07	06	08	05	06	06	05	06
Weekly	06	05	07	06	06	06	08	06
Monthly	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	02
A few times a year	04	04	05	04	05	03	04	05
Do not plan to have my baby sleep with me or anyone else	81	85	78	83	81	85	82	81

Receipt of information about breastfeeding was high across locations. Iowa City had the highest percentage of mothers who reported having received information about breastfeeding in the hospital (90%). Mothers in the Quad Cities had the highest reports of being told they could breastfeed whenever their baby wanted in the hospital (75%; see Table 33).

Table A33. Hospital Experiences

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Breastfed my baby	81	82	84	78	79	79	79	79
Hospital staff gave information about breastfeeding	88	89	89	84	88	88	85	90
Hospital staff helped me learn how to breastfeed	76	77	78	76	75	75	75	79
Hospital staff told me to breastfeed whenever my baby wanted	70	67	75	64	65	70	65	65

Most mothers reported being able to have skin-to-skin contact with their baby within the first hour after giving birth. Iowa City had the highest percentage of mothers whose baby was ill or in the NICU preventing skin-to-skin contact (15%; see Table A34).

Table A34. Skin-to-Skin Contact within First Hour

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	89	86	92	91	88	92	88	73
No – not offered chance	04	04	02	03	03	02	02	09
No – baby was ill/in NICU	06	08	05	05	07	06	09	15
No – baby was asleep	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	02

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 (18%). Cedar Rapids had the highest proportion of mothers who reported planning the formula feed their baby (19%; see Table A35).

Table A35. Breastfed within First Hour

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	67	66	68	67	66	64	66	54
No – not offered chance	05	05	05	04	03	03	03	10
No – baby was ill/in NICU	08	10	07	07	08	08	09	18
No – baby was asleep	05	06	07	03	04	06	03	06
No – plan to formula feed	16	14	14	18	18	19	18	11

Those giving birth in Iowa City reported the longest travel times to reach the hospital at 31 to 60 minutes (33%) or greater than 60 minutes (16%), 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	44	42	50	53	50	53	55	29
16-30 Minutes	32	39	29	23	29	27	26	22
31-60 Minutes	21	15	20	22	20	19	18	33
>60 Minutes	03	04	01	02	01	01	01	16

B. Trend Analysis of Barriers Data 2014 – 2023

All percentages in the present section reflect statewide percentages. The number of questionnaires completed in 2023 reflects about 50% of Iowa births. The downward trend in completed questionnaires mirrors the downward trend in births across the same time period.

	Respondents by Year									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
n =	24,696	23,212	21,928	20,919	20,035	19,007	18,014	17,152	17,986	15,917

The number of mothers who are 26 years old or older has increased since 2014 with mothers between 26 and 30 increasing slightly from 35% to 36%, mothers between 31 and 35 increasing from 24% to 28%, and mothers older than 35 years increasing from 8% to 11% (see Table B1).

	Table B1. Mother's Age Ranges									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<18 years	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
18 – 19 years	04	04	03	03	03	03	03	03	02	03
20 – 25 years	28	27	26	25	24	24	24	23	23	23
26 – 30 years	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	36	36	36
31 – 35 years	24	25	25	26	26	26	26	27	28	28
>35 years	08	08	08	09	09	10	10	10	10	11

Educational attainment of participants has increased over time with smaller percentages of mothers completing some college (decreasing from 36% to 30%). Those completing college degrees increased from 27% to 28%, peaking at 29% in 2022. Mothers completing graduate school also increased from 10% to 14% (see Table B2).

Table B2. Education

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<High school	08	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
High school	19	20	20	21	21	21	21	20	21	21
Some college	36	35	34	34	33	33	32	32	30	30
College	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	29	28
Graduate school	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	14	14

In 2022, the race question was changed from a “Select only one” to a “Mark all that apply.” Compared to previous years, there is a continued trend of more racially and ethnically diverse mothers. The number of Hispanic mothers increased from 7% to 10% across those same years. However, the number of Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian mothers responding has remained consistent since 2014 (see Table B3).

Table B3. Race / Ethnicity

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hispanic	07	07	07	07	08	08	09	09	10	10
Non-Hispanic	93	93	93	93	92	92	91	92	90	90
American Indian or Native Alaskan	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Asian/Pacific Islander	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
Black or African American	05	05	05	06	06	06	06	06	05	04
Native Hawaiian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<1	<1
White	91	91	91	90	90	90	90	90	89	90
Multiracial	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	02

The response categories for income were further expanded in 2023 to allow for greater precision in analysis. The percentage of mothers reporting an annual income of under \$10,000 has decreased from 14% to 8% since 2014, while the percentage of mothers reporting an annual income above \$70,000 has increased from 33% in 2014 to 55% in 2023 when collapsing across the upper categories. Around a fifth of mothers reported an annual family income of \$100,000 to \$149,999 (21%; see Table B4).

Table B4. Annual Family Income Last Year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Under \$10,000	14	14	12	12	11	11	11	09	09	08
\$10,000 - \$19,999	10	10	09	09	08	08	08	07	06	05
\$20,000 - \$29,999	10	09	09	09	09	09	09	08	07	07
\$30,000 - \$39,999	09	09	09	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
\$40,000 - \$49,999	08	07	08	07	08	08	07	07	06	06
\$50,000 - \$59,999	09	08	08	08	08	08	07	07	07	06
\$60,000 - \$69,999	07	08	07	07	07	07	07	06	06	06
\$70,000 - \$79,999	33	36	38	39	41	42	44	08	06	06
\$80,000 - \$89,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08	07	07
\$90,000 - \$99,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	08	07
\$100,000 – \$149,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	21
\$150,000 – \$199,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05	08
\$200,000 – \$249,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
\$250,000 – \$299,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
\$300,000 – \$349,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
\$350,000 or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01

Over the years, the percentage of mothers reporting that they were not using birth control at the time of conception increased from 86% in 2014 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 and has leveled back out to 88% in 2023. There has also been a slight decrease in the reported use of condoms at the time of conception from 4% to 2% and a decrease in the use of birth control pills from 6% to 4% (see Table B5).

Table B5. Birth Control Used at Conception

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No birth control used	86	86	87	86	87	88	89	85	90	88
Birth control pills	06	06	06	06	06	05	05	04	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	03	03	03	03	02	02	01	02
NFP / Rhythm Method	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Birth control patch	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1
Birth control injection	01	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1	<1
NuvaRing	01	01	<1	<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	<1	01	<1	01	01	<1	<1	<1	<1

Among women not desiring a pregnancy (either at that time or ever), 76% in 2023 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 2014. The two highest reported forms of birth control used by women not desiring pregnancy in 2023 were birth control pills (13%) and condoms (5%). The use of both birth control pills and condoms has decreased since 2014 among those not desiring pregnancy (see Table B6).

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No birth control used	66	68	70	70	72	72	74	73	73	76
Birth control pills	17	17	16	16	16	15	14	15	15	13
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Spermicidal foam/insert	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1
Condom	09	09	07	08	07	06	05	05	05	05
NFP / Rhythm Method	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	03
Birth control patch	01	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	01
Birth control injection	02	02	01	02	01	02	01	01	01	01
NuvaRing	01	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	01	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 (34% in 2014; 38% in 2023) as well as an increase in the percentage of women reporting that they wanted to become pregnant at that time (36% in 2014 to 41% in 2023). The percentage of women who did not want to become pregnant at the time but did want to sometime in the future has decreased considerably from 27% in 2014 to 19% in 2023. The percentage of women not wanting to become pregnant at all has varied between 3% and 4% before dropping to 2% in 2021 and continuing to drop through 2023 (see Table B7).

Table B7. Desirability of Pregnancy

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes, and earlier	34	33	34	34	35	35	38	38	38	38
Yes, at that time	36	38	37	37	37	37	40	41	41	41
No, but in the future	27	26	26	25	24	24	20	19	18	19
No, nor in future	04	04	03	04	03	04	03	02	02	02

Lack of birth control use among mothers who did not desire pregnancy (either now or in the future) 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, although it jumped back up to 68% in 2023 (see Table B8).

Table B8. No Birth Control Use by Desirability of Pregnancy

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes, and earlier	97	96	97	96	97	97	97	97	97	97
Yes, at that time	94	93	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	94
No, but in the future	67	68	71	70	73	73	75	74	74	77
No, nor in future	59	62	63	62	64	65	68	68	65	68

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; 52%). Sixteen percent (16%) 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. The number of those expressing “ambivalence” as a reason continues to increase and is now the primary reason indicated by 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	2023
Didn't want to ruin mood	01	01	01	01	01	03	01	02	02	02
Physical discomfort / side effects from birth control	08	09	10	10	12	13	13	14	15	17
Embarrassed buying or going to health care provider	<1	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1	01	<1
Against religious beliefs	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01
Judgement impaired	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	01
Ran out	06	04	05	04	05	03	03	03	03	02
Did not plan to have intercourse	06	05	06	05	05	05	06	05	05	04
Father wanted child / refused	01	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	01
Preferred method too expensive	02	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	01
Birth control failed	21	19	19	18	18	19	19	18	19	16
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing	46	45	48	46	50	50	51	50	51	52
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	08	09	08	09	09	11	10	10	10	10
Other	07	05	06	05	05	06	04	05	05	04

Among mothers who were not desiring a pregnancy, 40% of those under 18 years old reported that they were not trying to become pregnant but were not actively preventing it, which was a notable decrease from the previous year (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	2023
Under 18 years old	45	41	43	42	41	41	36	53	40
18-19 years old	47	49	48	45	43	52	44	40	51
20-25 years old	46	47	49	51	51	53	51	51	53
26-30 years old	49	48	51	51	53	52	51	53	55
31-35 years old	47	50	50	52	50	51	51	51	54
Over 35 years old	44	47	47	47	46	47	49	48	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	2023
Under 18 years old	10	06	12	10	16	08	06	07	05
18-19 years old	10	08	09	11	13	13	07	07	09
20-25 years old	09	08	08	08	09	10	09	09	09
26-30 years old	08	07	08	08	11	08	09	08	10
31-35 years old	09	08	09	10	12	12	13	12	11
Over 35 years old	19	15	19	16	19	17	20	17	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 B10).

Table B10. Thought I (or Partner) Could Not Become Pregnant among All Mothers by Age Group

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Under 18 years old	10	06	11	09	16	07	05	06	04
18-19 years old	10	08	09	10	11	10	06	06	07
20-25 years old	08	07	08	07	07	07	06	06	05
26-30 years old	08	07	07	05	07	05	05	04	05
31-35 years old	09	08	09	05	07	06	06	05	05
Over 35 years old	18	14	17	09	11	10	10	09	08

Across the years, about three in ten 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 of the listed topics over time (see Table B11).

Table B11. Topics Discussed during Prenatal Care Visit

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Smoking during pregnancy	62	50	59	52	59	51	57	52	54	50
Breastfeeding my baby	70	66	68	69	67	68	69	65	67	64
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy	57	47	55	51	55	49	54	49	51	48
Using a seat belt during pregnancy	47	41	45	43	43	42	46	42	43	39
Medicines that are safe during pregnancy	83	79	82	81	84	81	83	82	83	80
How using illegal drugs could affect my baby	49	39	46	40	45	40	46	40	44	40
How using prescription medications could affect my baby	56	47	53	49	53	48	53	47	52	47
Doing tests on me or my baby to screen for birth defects or diseases	81	73	81	76	83	75	78	75	76	73
What to do if I feel depressed during or after the pregnancy	58	59	57	53	59	57	62	58	61	57
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	36	29	34	29	31	30	36	32	33	28
The signs and symptoms of preterm labor	68	61	67	62	67	62	68	65	66	61
What to do if my labor starts early	69	63	68	65	69	66	72	70	70	66
Count the kicks, monitor the movements	--	--	--	--	--	82	84	84	83	80
What to do if my baby had not felt as active as I would have expected	75	73	76	75	78	72	76	73	75	71
Oral health or dental care during pregnancy	--	--	--	44	44	--	48	23	47	19
The Zika Virus	--	--	--	--	36	32	28	43	21	41
Not provided with any information	01	02	01	05	04	04	05	05	04	02

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 2023 (see Table B12a). 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 2023. There has also been an increase from 14% to 21% of women reporting travel time to hospital taking between 31 and 60 minutes between 2010 and 2023, with a slight drop to 19% in 2022 (see Table B12b).

Table B12a. Time in Minutes to Prenatal Care Visit

	2010*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-15 minutes	40	56	53	52	52	52
16-30 minutes	46	28	30	31	31	31
31-60 minutes	13	13	15	16	15	16
More than 60 minutes	02	02	02	02	02	02

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

Table B12b. Time in Minutes to the Hospital to Give Birth

	2010*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-15 minutes	39	48	47	44	45	44
16-30 minutes	45	32	32	33	33	32
31-60 minutes	14	17	18	20	19	21
More than 60 minutes	03	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 16% in 2023 (see Table B13).

Table B13. Experiences during Pregnancy

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Close family member was sick and hospitalized	13	12	11	12	11	13	12	13	12	11
Got separated or divorced from my husband or partner	03	03	03	03	03	03	02	02	02	02
Moved to a new address	24	22	22	21	20	20	20	19	18	16
Was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	<1	01
Husband or partner lost their job	05	04	05	04	04	04	05	04	03	03
Lost my job	05	05	05	05	05	05	06	05	04	04
Argued with husband or partner more than usual	10	09	09	10	08	08	07	07	07	07
Husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	02	01	02	02	01	02	01	01	01	01
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	07	07	06	07	06	06	05	04	05	05
Was in a physical fight	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1
Husband or partner or I went to jail	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	01	01	01
Family member or friend had a problem with drinking or drugs	03	03	03	04	04	04	03	03	03	03
Family member or close friend died	15	15	14	17	14	15	15	17	15	14

C. 2023 Questionnaire Frequency Tables

Presented below is a frequency analysis of all variables in the 2023 questionnaire. Data presented in this section are based upon 2023 questionnaires received to date (n= 15,917). All entries reflect unweighted percentages of those mothers answering the item.

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
13-17 years	139	0.9
18-19 years	404	2.6
20-25 years	3,587	22.7
26-30 years	5,640	35.7
31-35 years	4,377	27.7
More than 35 years	1,662	10.5

2. Where were you born?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
In Iowa	10,138	64.3
In the US outside of Iowa	4,342	27.5
Outside the US	1,282	8.1

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	186	1.2
Junior high	114	0.7
Some high school	822	5.2
12 grade or GED	3,364	21.2
Vocational school or A.A. degree	2,194	13.8
Some college	2,576	16.2
Bachelor's degree	4,448	28.1
Master's degree	1,595	10.1
Doctoral/Professional degree	558	3.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hispanic	1,508	9.6
Non-Hispanic	14,220	90.4

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	126	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	489	3.1
Black or African American	654	4.2
Native Hawaiian	17	0.1
White	13,949	89.7
Multiracial: 2 or more races	320	2.1

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	1,194	8.1
\$10,000-\$19,999	726	4.9
\$20,000-\$29,999	1,062	7.2
\$30,000-\$39,999	1,124	7.6
\$40,000-\$49,999	921	6.2
\$50,000-\$59,999	942	6.4
\$60,000-\$69,999	842	5.7
\$70,000-\$79,999	939	6.3
\$80,000-\$89,999	963	6.5
\$90,000-\$99,999	1,023	6.9
\$100,000-\$149,999	3,081	20.8
\$150,000-\$199,999	1,125	7.6
\$200,000-\$249,999	436	2.9
\$250,000-\$299,999	167	1.1
\$300,000-\$349,999	90	0.6
\$350,000 or more	177	1.2

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	1,818	11.8
2	4,623	30.1
3	4,482	29.2
4	2,620	17.1
5	1,135	7.4
6	381	2.5
7	170	1.1
8	60	0.4
9	31	0.2
10 or more	36	0.2

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	7,497	47.1
Smoking	5,353	33.6
Drinking alcohol	4,965	31.2
Your weight	4,607	28.9
Regular exercise	5,221	32.8
How romantic relationships affect your health	2,256	14.2
Oral health	4,334	27.2
Did not see health care professional	4,200	26.4

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	14,111	88.7
Birth control pills	596	33.0
Birth control patch	50	2.8
Diaphragm	5	0.3
Spermicidal foam/insert	20	1.1
Birth control injection	47	2.6
NuvaRing	39	2.2
Condom	260	14.4
NFP or rhythm method	191	10.6
IUD/ParaGard/Mirena/Skyla/Liletta	76	4.2
Implant/Nexplanon	45	2.5
Other	51	2.8

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	5,880	38.3
Yes, I wanted to become pregnant at that time	6,235	40.6
No, I did not want to become pregnant at that time, but I wanted a child sometime in the future	2,870	18.7
No, I did not want to become pregnant at that time or any time in the future	366	2.4

**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	9,244	58.1
Didn't want to ruin the "mood" or was embarrassed	60	0.9
Experienced physical discomfort or side effects	565	8.5
Embarrassed buying or uncomfortable going to health care provider	9	0.1
Against religious beliefs	55	0.8
Judgement impaired due to alcohol and/or drug use	43	0.6
Ran out of birth control	77	1.2
Did not plan to have intercourse	124	1.9
Father wanted child/refused to use birth control	23	0.3
Preferred method too expensive	22	0.3
Birth control failed	548	8.2
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing it	1,818	27.2
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	347	5.2
Other	148	2.2

**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	1,801	11.3
Got separated or divorced from my partner	297	1.9
Moved to a new address	2,572	16.2
Was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	81	0.5
Husband or partner lost their job	526	3.3
Lost my job	659	4.1
Argued with husband or partner more than usual	1,060	6.7
Husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	184	1.2
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	711	4.5
Was in a physical fight	58	0.4
Husband or partner or I went to jail	171	1.1
Family member or friend had a problem with drinking or drugs	484	3.0
Close family member or friend died	2,147	13.5

13. Some women experience problems with their teeth or mouth during pregnancy. Here is a list of problems women may have with their teeth or mouth. Please tell us if you had any of the following problems during this pregnancy. (Mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
I had a toothache	1,619	10.2
I had a loose tooth	120	0.8
My gums bled a lot	2,621	16.5
I had painful, red, or swollen gums	1,241	7.8
I had cavities that needed to be filled	1,166	7.3
I had a tooth that needed to be pulled	430	2.7
I had a root canal or other oral surgery	211	1.3
I had a cracked or broken tooth	862	5.4
I did not have any problems with my teeth or mouth	8,214	51.6
Other (specify)	278	1.7

14. During this pregnancy, did you visit a dentist, dental clinic, or get dental care?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	6,456	43.7
Yes	8,315	56.3

15. What were the reasons that you did not go to a dentist, dental clinic, or get dental care?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Didn't think it was important	772	10.2
Didn't have dental insurance	628	8.3
Didn't accept Medicaid/Title 19	709	9.3
Nervous/afraid	461	6.1
No transportation	118	1.6
Couldn't take time off of work	629	8.3
Doctor told me not to go	25	0.3
Dentist office told me not to go	105	1.4
Heard/read not safe to go while pregnant	162	2.1
Do not routinely go	1,737	22.8
Went before became pregnant	1,505	19.8
Other (specify)	315	4.1

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	404	2.7
No	12,154	80.0
No, I was diagnosed before I became pregnant	2,634	17.3

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,719	56.4
No	932	30.6
No, my doctor told me to stop taking my medications	110	3.6
No, I decided on my own to stop taking my medications	289	9.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	907	29.7
No	2,147	70.3

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	425	2.8
No	11,563	76.2
No, I was diagnosed before I became pregnant	3,189	21.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,898	52.1
No	1,185	32.5
No, my doctor told me to stop taking my medications	172	4.7
No, I decided on my own to stop taking my medications	388	10.7

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,046	29.0
No	2,555	71.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,986	13.1
No	13,185	86.9

23. 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	1,142	56.2
Once a day	157	7.7
2 – 6 days a week	177	8.7
1 day a week	203	10.0
I did not use e-cigarettes or other vaping products then	352	17.3

24. 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	334	16.4
Once a day	116	5.7
2 – 6 days a week	72	3.5
1 day a week	137	6.7
I did not use e-cigarettes or other vaping products then	1,375	67.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,538	10.2
No	13,610	89.8

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
More than once a day	266	16.8
Once a day	221	13.9
2 – 6 days a week	204	12.9
1 day a week	450	28.4
I did not use marijuana then	445	28.1

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
More than once a day	27	1.7
Once a day	31	2.0
2 – 6 days a week	28	1.8
1 day a week	143	9.1
I did not use marijuana then	1,350	85.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Daily	474	3.1
Weekly	104	0.7
Monthly	36	0.2
Less than monthly	180	1.2
Never	14,363	94.8

29. 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	7,989	50.2
Breastfeeding my baby	10,139	63.7
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect my baby	7,631	47.9
Using a seat belt during my pregnancy	6,252	39.3
Medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy	12,754	80.1
How using illegal drugs could affect my baby	6,342	39.8
How using prescription medications could affect my baby	7,418	46.6
Doing tests on me or my baby to screen for birth defects or diseases	11,603	72.9
What to do if feeling depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	9,051	56.9
Physical abuse to women by their husbands/partners	4,457	28.0
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	9,723	61.1
What to do if labor starts early	10,545	66.2
Count the kicks, monitor movements	12,802	80.4
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	11,264	70.8
Oral health or dental care during pregnancy	2,946	18.5
The Zika virus	6,465	40.6
I was not provided with any of the information listed above	371	2.3

30. 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	14,049	88.3
Couldn't get an appointment when wanted	154	8.2
Difficulty paying for visits	121	6.5
No way to get to doctor's office or clinic	98	5.2
Couldn't take time off work	88	4.7
Doctor or health plan wouldn't start care as early as wanted	67	3.6
Problems signing up for Medicaid/Title 19	116	6.2
Medicaid coverage was dropped during pregnancy	111	5.9
Had no one to take care of my children	90	4.8
Had too many other things going on	91	4.9
Didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	45	2.4
The drive to the clinic was too far	87	4.7
Some other problem	68	3.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	112	0.7
No	14,958	99.3

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Didn't have insurance	18	0.1
Had problems with insurance	15	0.1
Doctor was not accepting new patients	17	0.1
Unable to find doctor who accepted Medicaid/Title 19	2	0.0
Pregnancy was high risk	25	0.2
Too late in pregnancy to change doctors	10	0.1
Unsure why I was refused care	21	0.1

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	5,750	37.3
No	5,620	36.5
No, I was offered testing, but did not want to be tested	223	1.4
I don't know	3,814	24.8

34. Were you tested for syphilis during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	6,052	39.3
No	4,826	31.4
No, I was offered testing, but did not want to be tested	153	1.0
I don't know	4,357	28.3

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
15 minutes	7,707	51.6
16-30 minutes	4,564	30.6
31-60 minutes	2,354	15.8
More than 60 minutes	307	2.1

36. 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	1,111	7.0
No - I received vaccinations before I got pregnant, was not due for one	6,524	44.1
No - I did not want the vaccinations during pregnancy	5,086	34.4
No - My doctor advised me to wait until after my pregnancy	51	0.3
No - Vaccinations were not available or offered	200	1.4
No - I was concerned about possible vaccine side effects	1,661	11.2
No - I was concerned about possible effects on my baby	1,675	11.3
No - Other reason	891	6.0
No - I did not want to receive the COVID vaccine at all	296	2.0

37. Were you offered long acting contraception (IUD/implant) when your baby was born?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	3,015	20.7
No	11,534	79.3

38. Will you, or have you received the long acting contraception (IUD/implant)?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	921	30.8
No	2,068	69.2

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	12,590	82.7
No	2,132	14.0
Don't remember	495	3.3

40. 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	6,864	43.1
How to lay baby down to sleep	9,243	58.1
Dangers of shaking an infant	6,820	42.8
POST-BIRTH birth warning signs	8,396	52.7
Did not receive information and have not scheduled a time to discuss these topics	3,539	22.2

41. 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	14,209	92.9
On side	220	1.4
On stomach	34	0.2
No preference, whatever seems most comfortable for the baby	833	5.4

42. 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	60	0.4
Yes	15,115	99.1
Not sure	73	0.5

With pillows nearby or under him/her

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	13,411	96.3
Yes	188	1.3
Not sure	330	2.4

With bumper pads

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	12,716	91.8
Yes	433	3.1
Not sure	704	5.1

Covered with a loose blanket

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	13,001	93.6
Yes	487	3.5
Not sure	399	2.9

With stuffed toys

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	13,596	98.2
Yes	63	0.5
Not sure	183	1.3

In bed with me or another person

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	12,721	91.4
Yes	444	3.2
Not sure	760	5.5

43. 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	1,197	7.9
Weekly	816	5.4
Monthly	141	0.9
A few times/year	578	3.8
I do not plan to have my baby sleep with me or anyone else	12,402	81.9

44. 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	2,796	18.8
Yes	12,042	81.2

Hospital staff gave me information about breastfeeding

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	1,746	11.9
Yes	12,892	88.1

Hospital staff helped me learn how to breastfeed

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	3,408	23.8
Yes	10,908	76.2

Hospital staff told me to breastfeed whenever my baby wanted

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	4,266	30.4
Yes	9,786	69.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	13,493	89.0
No, not offered the chance	555	3.7
No, my baby was ill or admitted to NICU	937	6.2
No, my baby was asleep	176	1.2

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	10,129	67.0
No, not offered the chance	697	4.6
No, my baby was ill or admitted to NICU	1,148	7.6
No, my baby was asleep	775	5.1
No, I plan to formula feed my baby	2,366	15.7

47. 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	6,604	43.8
16-30 minutes	4,882	32.4
31-60 minutes	3,103	20.6
More than 60 minutes	485	3.2

48. What is the current month?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
January	1,552	9.8
February	1,211	7.6
March	1,442	9.1
April	1,422	8.9
May	1,405	8.8
June	1,389	8.7
July	1,445	9.1
August	1,411	8.9
September	1,231	7.7
October	1,051	6.6
November	1,250	7.9
December	1,108	7.0