



Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care Project: 2024 Data Summary

July 2025

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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 annual report includes a comparison analysis of large Iowa cities, a trend analysis of the last ten years, and a frequency summary of all variables included in the 2024 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 2024 questionnaires received to date ($n = 14,735$). All values reflect unweighted percentages of those responding.

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Gov. Kim Reynolds
Lt. Gov. Chris Cournoyer
Iowa Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Director Kelly Garcia

Report information:
Mary Losch, Ph.D.
Director, Center for Social and Behavioral Research
University of Northern Iowa
Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0402

Phone: (319) 273-2105
Fax: (319) 273-3104
mary.losch@uni.edu

or

Rodney Muilenburg, B.L.S.
Data Collection and Grants Manager, Center for Social and Behavioral Research
University of Northern Iowa
Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0402
Phone: (319) 273-2105
Fax: (319) 273-2104
rod.muilenburg@uni.edu

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Analysis of Selected Variables by City

The present section compares the findings across the following cities for all 2024 data received (n = 8,574). 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 = 3,546)
 QC = Quad Cities (n = 1,027)
 SC = Sioux City (n = 339)
 WL = Waterloo (n = 1,429)
 CR = Cedar Rapids (n = 943)
 DB = Dubuque (n = 388)
 IC = Iowa City (n = 902)

*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. Iowa City had the largest percentage of mothers over 35 (14%; see Table A1).

Table A1. Mother's Age

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
13-17 years	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
18-19 years	02	02	02	02	02	02	01	02
20-25 years	22	17	19	32	24	20	14	16
26-30 years	36	36	37	34	35	35	38	35
31-35 years	28	33	31	21	27	31	33	33
More than 35 years	10	11	10	11	10	12	12	14

In terms of ethnic and racial variability, Sioux City had by far the largest percentage of Hispanic mothers (25%). Dubuque had the lowest percentage of Black mothers (4%) while the Quad Cities had the highest percentage of Black mothers (10%; see Table A2).

Table A2. Race and Ethnicity

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Hispanic	10	10	11	25	06	06	04	09
Non-Hispanic	90	90	89	75	94	94	96	91
American Indian or Alaskan Native	01	01	02	09	01	01	01	02
Asian	03	04	03	04	02	03	01	03
Black or African American	05	06	10	06	09	09	04	08
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	01	01	<1	02	02	01	01	01
White	86	87	81	76	84	83	90	86

As shown in Table A3, mothers giving birth in the Quad Cities had the lowest proportion of mothers born in Iowa (44%) while Waterloo 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. (13%).

Table A3. Mother's Place of Birth

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
In Iowa	65	66	44	63	74	69	70	64
In U.S., outside of Iowa	27	26	48	24	19	23	26	28
Outside of U.S.	08	08	08	13	07	08	04	09

There was some variability in education across the major cities compared to educational attainment across the state. Mothers in Dubuque had the highest overall level of education and mothers in Iowa City had the highest proportion completing graduate school (24% vs 11% in Sioux City). Sioux City had the highest percentage (26%) of mothers reporting that a high school education was their highest educational attainment (see Table A4).

Table A4. Education

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
<High school	06	04	05	08	09	04	03	05
High school	21	18	20	26	20	21	11	14
Some college	29	24	29	34	29	29	22	27
College	29	35	29	22	29	31	42	29
Graduate school	15	19	18	11	14	15	22	24

With the exception of Sioux City and Waterloo, those giving birth in most of the larger cities tend to report an annual family income of \$85,001 or more compared to the state as a whole. Sioux City (13%) had the highest proportion of mothers reporting an annual income of under \$18,000. Dubuque (63%) and Des Moines (57%) had the highest percentages reporting family incomes over \$85,001 per year (see Table A5).

Table A5. Annual Family Income Last Year

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
\$0 to \$18,000	09	06	10	13	10	07	06	07
\$18,001 to \$23,000	04	03	05	07	04	04	01	04
\$23,001 to \$27,000	03	02	02	06	03	03	02	02
\$27,001 to \$32,000	03	03	04	03	03	03	02	04
\$32,001 to \$37,000	04	03	04	07	03	02	01	03
\$37,001 to \$42,000	04	04	04	05	04	04	01	03
\$42,001 to \$48,000	04	03	04	06	04	04	04	03
\$48,001 to \$57,000	05	04	05	07	06	06	05	05
\$57,001 to \$60,000	04	03	02	04	03	03	02	03
\$60,001 to \$73,000	07	06	07	07	07	06	07	06
\$73,001 to \$85,000	07	06	07	07	09	08	06	08
\$85,001 or more	45	57	46	28	43	49	63	52

Women in Dubuque (15%) and Iowa City (16%) had the lowest reports of unintended pregnancies (see Table A6). Dubuque (84%) also had the highest percentage of women reporting an unintended pregnancy while not using birth control compared with a state average of 75% (see Table A7).

Table A6. Pregnancy Intent

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Intended	80	83	79	76	80	82	85	84
Unintended	20	17	21	24	20	18	15	16

Table A7. Unintended Pregnancy, Birth Control Use

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Unintended - birth control used	25	22	23	28	24	21	16	29
Unintended - no birth control used	75	78	77	72	76	79	84	71

Statewide, the three most commonly reported stressors experienced during pregnancy were moving to new homes (16%), the death of close friends or family (14%), and close family members being sick and hospitalized (11%). In the city comparison, Waterloo had the highest reports of mothers moving to new homes (17%; see Table A8) but overall, stressor reports were comparable across locations.

Table A8. 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	11	11	12	10	11	12
I got separated or divorced from my husband or partner	02	02	01	03	02	01	<1	02
I moved to a new address	16	16	14	14	17	15	10	14
I was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	01	01	01	<1	01	01	<1	<1
My husband or partner lost their job	04	04	03	04	04	03	02	04
I lost my job	04	04	05	05	05	05	01	03
I argued with my husband or partner more than usual	07	07	06	08	06	08	07	06
My husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
I had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	04	04	05	04	04	04	03	03
I was in a physical fight	<1	<1	01	01	01	<1	<1	01
My husband or partner or I went to jail	01	01	01	02	02	01	01	01
A family member or close friend has a bad problem with drinking or drugs	03	03	03	03	03	02	01	03
A family member or close friend died	14	14	14	15	13	15	15	13

The major cities had similar percentages of respondents reporting depression diagnosis during their pregnancy. Cedar Rapids had the highest rate of respondents reporting they were diagnosed with depression before their pregnancy (22%) while Dubuque had the lowest rate of respondents reporting depression diagnosis before their pregnancy (14%; see Table A9).

Table A9. Diagnosed with Depression

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	02	02	02	03	02	03	01	02
No	80	82	79	79	79	75	85	78
No—Diagnosed before pregnancy	18	15	20	18	19	22	14	19

Of those reporting a diagnosis of depression, Iowa City had the highest percentage of depressed mothers who reported they took prescription anti-depressants during their pregnancy (66%) and Sioux City had the lowest (49%). Cedar Rapids mothers experiencing depression had the highest percentage deciding on their own to not take prescription medicine for depression during their pregnancy (16%; see Table A10).

**Table A10. Take Prescription Medicine for Depression
(of those diagnosed with depression)**

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	57	60	58	49	52	54	61	66
No	29	27	27	34	36	27	29	25
No—Doctor told me to stop	03	03	02	03	02	04	<1	01
No—I decided to stop	11	10	12	14	10	16	11	08

Statewide, almost one in three mothers who were diagnosed with depression reported they received counseling for depression during their pregnancy (31%). Across cities, Iowa City (36%) had the highest percentage of mothers who had counseling for depression during their pregnancy and Sioux City had the lowest (23%; see Table A11).

Table A11. Counseling for Depression (of those diagnosed with depression)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	31	33	28	23	32	31	30	36
No	69	67	72	77	68	69	70	64

While low across all locations, Dubuque had the lowest percentage of mothers diagnosed with anxiety during their pregnancy (2%). Iowa City had the highest percentage of respondents reporting they were diagnosed with anxiety before their pregnancy (27%) and Dubuque had the lowest (16%; see Table A12).

Table A12. Diagnosed with Anxiety

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	03	03	03	04	03	04	02	04
No	74	75	73	78	75	70	81	69
No—Diagnosed before pregnancy	22	22	24	18	22	26	16	27

Of those diagnosed with anxiety disorders, the majority in the state and all locations reported taking prescription medication for anxiety during their pregnancy. Iowa City had the highest percentage (58%) and Waterloo the lowest (51%). Sioux City had the highest percentage of mothers with anxiety who decided not to take prescription medicine for anxiety during their pregnancy (19%; see Table A13).

Table A13. Take Prescription Medicine for Anxiety (of those diagnosed with anxiety)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	54	55	56	53	51	53	57	58
No	31	31	28	24	33	26	32	31
No – Doctor told me to stop	04	03	04	04	03	04	03	03
No – I decided to stop	12	10	12	19	13	17	08	08

Of those diagnosed with anxiety, there was wide variation in the percentage of mothers who reported receiving counseling. Iowa City (40%) had the highest percentage of mothers who had counseling for anxiety during pregnancy and Sioux City had the lowest (17%; see Table A14).

Table A14. Counseling for Anxiety (of those diagnosed with anxiety)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	29	29	28	17	33	28	32	40
No	71	71	72	83	67	72	68	60

Mothers giving birth in Sioux City and Waterloo reported the highest rate of e-cigarette use in the past two years at 16% and mothers in Dubuque reported the lowest (7%; see Table A15).

Table A15. Used E-Cigarettes in Past 2 Years

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	15	11	15	16	16	15	07	11
No	85	89	85	84	84	85	93	89

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 (65%). More mothers in Dubuque (28%) reported that they did not use e-cigarettes during this time compared to other major cities (see Table A16).

Table A16. 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	59	58	64	54	57	65	41	59
Once a day	07	07	05	07	10	06	07	07
2-6 days a week	08	06	08	09	06	04	14	05
1 day a week	09	11	11	09	08	09	10	13
Did not use e-cigarettes	17	18	11	20	19	15	28	16

Among those reporting some e-cigarette use in the past two years, Dubuque had the highest percentage of mothers who did not use an e-cigarette during their last three months of pregnancy (90%; see Table A17). It is important to note that the cell sizes for those in the 1 day a week category and higher here are low (1 to 76 cases) and hence, the random variability is higher. Caution should be used in interpreting these findings.

**Table A17. 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	17	19	13	09	21	16	07	13
Once a day	05	06	05	<1	06	06	<1	02
2-6 days a week	03	03	02	02	03	01	03	02
1 day a week	06	04	05	04	04	03	<1	09
Did not use e-cigarettes	69	67	74	85	66	75	90	74

The Quad Cities had the highest percentage of mothers reporting marijuana use during the last two years (17%) and mothers in Dubuque (8%) and Sioux City (9%) reported the lowest (see Table A18).

Table A18. Used Marijuana in Past 2 Years

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	11	11	17	09	12	12	08	12
No	89	89	83	91	88	88	92	88

Of those reporting some marijuana use in the past two years, Waterloo (73%) and Dubuque (72%) had the highest percentage of mothers reporting marijuana use three months before pregnancy, whereas Iowa City (55%) and Cedar Rapids (57%) had the lowest (see Table A19).

Table A19. Marijuana Use 3 Months before Pregnancy (among those using marijuana)

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	65	60	70	69	73	57	72	55
No	35	40	30	31	27	43	28	45

Of those reporting some marijuana use in the past two years, the mothers delivering in the Quad Cities had the highest percentage of marijuana use in the last three months of pregnancy (12%), whereas those delivering in Iowa City had the lowest (4%; see Table A20).

**Table A20. Marijuana Use in the last 3 Months of Pregnancy
(among those using marijuana)**

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	10	08	12	10	10	08	09	04
No	90	92	88	90	90	92	91	96

Reports of someone smoking cigarettes in the home were low across locations. Dubuque had the highest percentage of mothers (98%) reporting no one smoking cigarettes in their homes during their pregnancy (see Table A21).

Table A21. Someone Smoking Cigarettes in the Home

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Daily	03	02	03	02	03	03	01	02
Weekly	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1
Monthly	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	01
Less than monthly	01	01	02	<1	01	01	<1	01
Never	95	96	95	96	94	96	98	96

At the state level, information about medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy (84%) was the most frequently reported type of information received during pregnancy. Information about physical abuse (32%) and the Zika Virus (19%) were the least reported types of information across locations. Considerable variability across locations (15% or more) was present for several items marked by asterisks below (see Table A22).

Table A22. 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	56	50	62	54	56	56	63	58
Breastfeeding my baby*	67	58	72	62	72	62	75	72
How drinking during pregnancy may affect baby*	53	47	58	51	51	54	63	56
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy*	43	34	48	32	42	48	44	43
Medicines safe to take during pregnancy	84	84	84	78	81	84	90	87
How using illegal drugs may affect baby	46	39	50	43	47	49	51	47
How using prescription medications may affect baby	54	49	57	51	53	58	59	55
Doing tests on me/baby to screen for birth defects/diseases*	78	79	81	66	75	80	81	81
What to do if I feel depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	62	57	62	51	66	64	67	67
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	32	26	38	28	36	32	29	36
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor*	66	59	74	54	68	63	65	73
What to do if labor starts early*	70	65	75	58	73	66	72	75
Count the kicks, monitor movements	83	86	87	77	82	78	87	87
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	75	74	78	68	74	73	79	79
Oral health or dental care	48	43	46	45	57	52	54	49
The Zika Virus	19	14	26	17	19	19	19	18
Not provided with any information listed above	02	03	02	04	03	02	03	02

Iowa City had the highest percentage of mothers reporting they were tested for HIV/AIDS during their pregnancy (53%) and Dubuque had the highest percentage of mothers reporting that they were not tested (41%). Approximately 1 in 4 mothers across the major cities indicated that they did not know whether or not they had been tested (see Table A23).

Table A23. HIV/AIDS Testing

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Tested	43	40	39	48	45	38	32	53
Not tested	29	31	31	25	27	34	41	23
Offered but not tested	01	01	03	01	02	01	01	01
Don't know	26	28	26	25	26	27	26	23

Sioux City and Iowa City had the highest percentage of mothers reporting they were tested for syphilis during their pregnancy (62%). Dubuque had the lowest percentage (35%) of mothers reporting being tested. Approximately 1 in 4 mothers across the major cities indicated that they did not know whether or not they had been tested (see Table A24).

Table A24. Syphilis Testing

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Tested	53	61	51	62	59	50	35	62
Not tested	20	16	22	14	16	22	32	14
Offered but not tested	01	01	02	<1	01	<1	01	01
Don't know	26	22	25	24	23	27	32	23

The majority of mothers statewide (53%) 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 (43%) 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 (10%; see Table A25).

Table A25. Travel Time to Prenatal Care Visits

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
<15 Minutes	53	53	54	66	54	60	52	43
16-30 Minutes	29	33	27	15	24	23	32	23
31-60 Minutes	16	11	17	16	19	15	16	23
>60 Minutes	03	03	02	03	02	01	01	10

Encouragement to breastfeed was generally high across locations. Mothers giving birth in Iowa City had the highest reports of encouragement to breastfeed (86%) and mothers in Sioux City had the highest reports of not receiving encouragement to breastfeed (18%) following the birth of their baby, but the percentages were similar across locations (see Table A26).

Table A26. Encouraged to Breastfeed by Hospital Staff

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	84	83	82	78	83	81	81	86
No	13	14	15	18	14	15	16	11
I don't remember	03	03	04	04	04	03	02	03

Mothers in Sioux City had higher reports of receiving information about action steps you can take when their baby cries (68%) and the dangers of shaking an infant (71%) 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 A27).

Table A27. 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	45	34	35	68	38	46	45	42
How to lay my baby down to sleep	61	60	46	67	55	62	58	55
Dangers of shaking an infant	45	35	33	71	36	45	38	42
POST-BIRTH birth warning signs	59	54	48	57	53	63	58	56
Did not receive information and have not scheduled time to discuss these topics	19	21	29	12	23	15	26	24

Large percentages of mothers across the state indicated that they planned to lay their babies on their backs to sleep. The mothers in Sioux City had the highest reports of no preference (8%) for the position they plan to lay their baby in to sleep (see Table A28).

Table A28. Baby's Sleep Position

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
On his or her back	93	96	92	90	92	92	94	95
On his or her side	01	01	02	02	02	01	01	01
On his or her stomach	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1	<1
No preference	05	03	06	08	06	06	05	04

Sioux City reported the highest percent of mothers planning to have their baby sleep in the same bed as them on a daily basis (9%); whereas mothers in Des Moines had the highest reports of never planning to have their baby sleep with anyone (88%; see Table A29).

Table A29. Plan to Have Baby Sleep in Same Bed

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Daily	07	05	08	09	08	06	07	06
Weekly	05	04	07	03	06	04	05	03
Monthly	01	01	01	<1	01	02	01	01
A few times a year	04	03	06	05	04	03	03	04
Do not plan to have my baby sleep with me or anyone else	83	88	79	83	81	86	85	86

Breastfeeding education was consistently high across all locations. The Quad Cities had the highest percentage of mothers who reported receiving breastfeeding information during their hospital stay (90%) and also led in the percentage of mothers informed that they could breastfeed on demand while in the hospital (73%; see Table A30).

Table A30. Hospital Experiences

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Breastfed my baby	81	80	82	81	81	82	77	82
Hospital staff gave information about breastfeeding	89	89	90	81	89	89	87	89
Hospital staff helped me learn how to breastfeed	77	76	76	74	77	77	75	77
Hospital staff told me to breastfeed whenever my baby wanted	70	66	73	63	70	71	70	68

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 (13%; see Table A31).

Table A31. Skin-to-Skin Contact within First Hour

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	89	85	92	89	89	92	93	77
No – not offered chance	04	05	02	02	03	02	02	09
No – baby was ill/in NICU	06	09	05	09	07	06	05	13
No – baby was asleep	01	01	01	<1	01	<1	01	01

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 birth (15%). Dubuque had the highest proportion of mothers who reported planning to formula feed their baby (22%; see Table A32).

Table A32. Breastfed within First Hour

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Yes	67	64	67	69	67	63	65	59
No – not offered chance	05	06	05	02	03	04	03	09
No – baby was ill/in NICU	07	10	06	09	08	08	07	15
No – baby was asleep	05	05	06	05	06	08	03	05
No – plan to formula feed	16	14	16	15	17	17	22	12

Those giving birth in Iowa City reported the longest travel times to reach the hospital at 31 to 60 minutes (35%) or greater than 60 minutes (15%), which is much higher than the next highest reporting city in both categories (see Table A33). This is likely attributable at least in part to the role University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics plays caring for those with high-risk pregnancies.

Table A33. Travel Time to Hospital when Delivering Baby

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
<15 Minutes	44	43	52	58	49	57	49	30
16-30 Minutes	31	39	25	19	27	23	34	20
31-60 Minutes	21	14	20	18	22	17	17	35
>60 Minutes	04	05	02	04	02	02	01	15

Trend Analysis of Barriers Data 2015 – 2024

All percentages in the present section reflect statewide percentages. The downward trend in completed questionnaires mirrors the downward trend in statewide births across the same time period.

	Respondents by Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
n =	23,212	21,928	20,919	20,035	19,007	18,014	17,152	17,986	15,917	14,735

The number of mothers who are 26 years old or older has increased since 2015 with mothers between 26 and 30 increasing slightly from 35% to 36%, mothers between 31 and 35 increasing from 25% to 28%, and mothers older than 35 years increasing from 8% to 10% over the decade (see Table B1).

	Table B1. Mother's Age Ranges									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<18 years	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
18 – 19 years	04	03	03	03	03	03	03	02	03	02
20 – 25 years	27	26	25	24	24	24	23	23	23	22
26 – 30 years	35	36	36	37	37	37	36	36	36	36
31 – 35 years	25	25	26	26	26	26	27	28	28	28
>35 years	08	08	09	09	10	10	10	10	11	10

The educational attainment of participants has increased over time with smaller percentages of mothers completing some college (decreasing from 35% to 29%). Those completing college degrees increased from 27% to 29%. Mothers completing graduate school also increased from 11% to 15% (see Table B2).

Table B2. Education

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<High school	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	06
High school	20	20	21	21	21	21	20	21	21	21
Some college	35	34	34	33	33	32	32	30	30	29
College	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	29	28	29
Graduate school	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	14	14	15

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, American Indian or Native Alaskan mothers responding has remained consistent from 2015 (see Table B3).

Table B3. Race / Ethnicity

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Hispanic	07	07	07	08	08	09	09	10	10	10
Non-Hispanic	93	93	93	92	92	91	92	90	90	90
American Indian or Native Alaskan	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Asian	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	02
Black or African American	05	05	06	06	06	06	06	05	04	04
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<1	<1	01
White	91	91	90	90	90	90	90	89	90	90
Multiracial	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	02	03

*Note. In 2024 Pacific Islander was reclassified from the Asian category to the Native Hawaiian category.

The response categories for income were further expanded in 2023 to allow for greater precision in analysis; however, in 2024, these categories were consolidated to align with HHS preferences for comparability with other income measures. The percentage of mothers reporting an annual income of under \$10,000 decreased from 14% in 2015 to 8% reporting an annual income under \$10,000 in 2023. The percentage of mothers reporting an annual income above \$60,000 has increased from 44% in 2015 to 59% in 2024 (see Table B4).

Table B4. Annual Household Income

Categories prior to 2024	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Categories for 2024	2024
Under \$10,000	14	12	12	11	11	11	09	09	08	Under \$18,000	09
\$10,000 - \$19,999	10	09	09	08	08	08	07	06	05	\$18,001 - \$23,000	04
\$20,000 - \$29,999	09	09	09	09	09	09	08	07	07	\$23,001 - \$27,000	03
\$30,000 - \$39,999	09	09	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	\$27,001 - \$32,000	03
\$40,000 - \$49,999	07	08	07	08	08	07	07	06	06	\$32,001 - \$37,000	04
\$50,000 - \$59,999	08	08	08	08	08	07	07	07	06	\$37,001 - \$42,000	04
\$60,000 - \$69,999	08	07	07	07	07	07	06	06	06	\$42,001 - \$48,000	04
\$70,000 - \$79,999	36	38	39	41	42	44	08	06	06	\$48,001 - \$57,000	05
\$80,000 - \$89,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	08	07	07	\$57,001 - \$60,000	04
\$90,000 - \$99,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	08	07	\$60,001 - \$73,000	07
\$100,000 – \$149,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	21	\$73,001 - \$85,000	07
\$150,000 – \$199,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05	08	\$85,001 or more	45
\$200,000 – \$249,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03		
\$250,000 – \$299,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01		
\$300,000 – \$349,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01		
\$350,000 or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01		

Over the decade, the percentage of mothers reporting that they were not using birth control at the time of conception increased from 86% in 2015 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 substantial increase again with 90% reporting no birth control use and has increased to 91% in 2024. There has also been a slight decrease since 2015 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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
No birth control used	86	87	86	87	88	89	85	90	88	91
Birth control pills	06	06	06	06	05	05	04	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	03	03	03	03	02	02	01	02	02
NFP / Rhythm Method	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	02
Birth control patch	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Birth control injection	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
NuvaRing	01	<1	<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	<1	01	<1	01	01	<1	<1	<1	<1	01

Among women not desiring a pregnancy (either at that time or ever), 76% of new mothers in 2024 reported that they did not use any form of birth control at the time of conception. This percentage has increased steadily from 68% in 2015. The two highest reported forms of birth control used by women not desiring pregnancy in 2024 were birth control pills (12%) and condoms (6%). The use of both birth control pills and condoms has decreased since 2015 among those not desiring pregnancy (see Table B6).

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
No birth control used	68	70	70	72	72	74	73	73	76	76
Birth control pills	17	16	16	16	15	14	15	15	13	12
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Spermicidal foam/insert	<1	<1	<1	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Condom	09	07	08	07	06	05	05	05	05	06
NFP / Rhythm Method	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	03	03
Birth control patch	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	01
Birth control injection	02	01	02	01	02	01	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	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Other	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	02

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 (33% in 2015; 38% in 2024) as well as an increase in the percentage of women reporting that they wanted to become pregnant at that time (38% in 2015 to 42% in 2024). 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 26% in 2015 to 18% in 2024. The percentage of women not wanting to become pregnant at all has varied between 3% and 4% before dropping to 2% in 2021 and has remained at 2% through 2024 (see Table B7).

Table B7. Desirability of Pregnancy

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes, and earlier	33	34	34	35	35	38	38	38	38	38
Yes, at that time	38	37	37	37	37	40	41	41	41	42
No, but in the future	26	26	25	24	24	20	19	18	19	18
No, nor in future	04	03	04	03	04	03	02	02	02	02

Lack of birth control use among mothers who did not desire pregnancy (either now or in the future) has increased 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 2023 to 66% in 2024. (see Table B8).

Table B8. No Birth Control Use by Desirability of Pregnancy

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes, and earlier	96	97	96	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Yes, at that time	93	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	94	95
No, but in the future	68	71	70	73	73	75	74	74	77	77
No, nor in future	62	63	62	64	65	68	68	65	68	66

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; 56%). Eighteen percent (18%) of the women who did not desire the pregnancy reported their birth control failed. Physical discomfort/side effects and “ambivalence” have increased over time as reasons birth control was not used. Ambivalence is now the primary reason indicated by over half of those responding (see Table B9a).

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Didn't want to ruin mood	01	01	01	01	03	01	02	02	02	01
Physical discomfort / side effects from birth control	09	10	10	12	13	13	14	15	17	16
Embarrassed buying or going to health care provider	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1	01	<1	<1
Against religious beliefs	01	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01	02
Judgement impaired	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	01	01
Ran out	04	05	04	05	03	03	03	03	02	03
Did not plan to have intercourse	05	06	05	05	05	06	05	05	04	04
Father wanted child / refused	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	01
Preferred method too expensive	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	01
Birth control failed	19	19	18	18	19	19	18	19	16	18
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing	45	48	46	50	50	51	50	51	52	56
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	09	08	09	09	11	10	10	10	10	12
Other	05	06	05	05	06	04	05	05	04	05

Among mothers who were not desiring a pregnancy, 59% of those between the ages of 20 and 25 in 2024 reported that they were not trying to become pregnant but were not actively preventing it, which was a notable increase from the previous years (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	2024
Under 18 years old	45	41	43	42	41	41	36	53	40	50
18-19 years old	47	49	48	45	43	52	44	40	51	52
20-25 years old	46	47	49	51	51	53	51	51	53	59
26-30 years old	49	48	51	51	53	52	51	53	55	58
31-35 years old	47	50	50	52	50	51	51	51	54	54
Over 35 years old	44	47	47	47	46	47	49	48	48	48

**Note.* Those mothers in the under 18 years old category represent a very small group (n <10) and should be interpreted with caution.

Among those mothers not desiring a pregnancy, slightly larger proportions of mothers in several age groups in 2024 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	2024
Under 18 years old	10	06	12	10	16	08	06	07	05	11
18-19 years old	10	08	09	11	13	13	07	07	09	10
20-25 years old	09	08	08	08	09	10	09	09	09	11
26-30 years old	08	07	08	08	11	08	09	08	10	10
31-35 years old	09	08	09	10	12	12	13	12	11	11
Over 35 years old	19	15	19	16	19	17	20	17	17	21

**Note.* Those mothers in the under 18 years old category represent a very small group (n <10) and should be interpreted with caution.

Over time, women 18 years of age or older 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	2024
Under 18 years old	10	06	11	09	16	07	05	06	04	10
18-19 years old	10	08	09	10	11	10	06	06	07	08
20-25 years old	08	07	08	07	07	07	06	06	05	08
26-30 years old	08	07	07	05	07	05	05	04	05	05
31-35 years old	09	08	09	05	07	06	06	05	05	06
Over 35 years old	18	14	17	09	11	10	10	09	08	11

**Note.* Those mothers in the under 18 years old category represent a very small group (n <10) and should be interpreted with caution.

Over the decade, reported discussion of what to do if labor starts early has increased somewhat over time and discussion of the Zika virus has decreased over the past seven years (see Table B11).

Table B11. Topics Discussed during Prenatal Care Visit

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Smoking during pregnancy	50	59	52	59	51	57	52	54	50	56
Breastfeeding my baby	66	68	69	67	68	69	65	67	64	67
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy	47	55	51	55	49	54	49	51	48	53
Using a seat belt during pregnancy	41	45	43	43	42	46	42	43	39	43
Medicines that are safe during pregnancy	79	82	81	84	81	83	82	83	80	84
How using illegal drugs could affect my baby	39	46	40	45	40	46	40	44	40	46
How using prescription medications could affect my baby	47	53	49	53	48	53	47	52	47	54
Doing tests on me or my baby to screen for birth defects or diseases	73	81	76	83	75	78	75	76	73	78
What to do if I feel depressed during or after the pregnancy	59	57	53	59	57	62	58	61	57	62
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	29	34	29	31	30	36	32	33	28	32
The signs and symptoms of preterm labor	61	67	62	67	62	68	65	66	61	66
What to do if my labor starts early	63	68	65	69	66	72	70	70	66	70
Count the kicks, monitor the movements	--	--	--	--	82	84	84	83	80	84
What to do if my baby had not felt as active as I would have expected	73	76	75	78	72	76	73	75	71	75
Oral health or dental care during pregnancy	--	--	44	44	--	48	23	47	19	48
The Zika Virus	--	--	--	36	32	28	43	21	41	19
Not provided with any information	02	01	05	04	04	05	05	04	02	03

The percentage of women reporting travel time of under 15 minutes to their prenatal care visits has decreased from 56% in 2019 to 53% in 2024 (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 2024. 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 2024, 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	2024
1-15 minutes	40	56	53	52	52	52	53
16-30 minutes	46	28	30	31	31	31	29
31-60 minutes	13	13	15	16	15	16	16
More than 60 minutes	02	02	02	02	02	02	03

* Note. 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	2024
1-15 minutes	39	48	47	44	45	44	44
16-30 minutes	45	32	32	33	33	32	31
31-60 minutes	14	17	18	20	19	21	21
More than 60 minutes	03	03	03	03	03	03	04

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

Reported stressful experiences during pregnancy have remained relatively similar 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 22% in 2015 and the lowest report being 16% in 2023 and 2024 (see Table B13).

Table B13. Experiences during Pregnancy

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Close family member was sick and hospitalized	12	11	12	11	13	12	13	12	11	11
Got separated or divorced from my husband or partner	03	03	03	03	03	02	02	02	02	02
Moved to a new address	22	22	21	20	20	20	19	18	16	16
Was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	<1	01	01
Husband or partner lost their job	04	05	04	04	04	05	04	03	03	04
Lost my job	05	05	05	05	05	06	05	04	04	04
Argued with husband or partner more than usual	09	09	10	08	08	07	07	07	07	07
Husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	01	02	02	01	02	01	01	01	01	01
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	07	06	07	06	06	05	04	05	05	04
Was in a physical fight	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1	<1
Husband or partner or I went to jail	02	02	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01
Family member or friend had a problem with drinking or drugs	03	03	04	04	04	03	03	03	03	03
Family member or close friend died	15	14	17	14	15	15	17	15	14	14

2024 Questionnaire Frequency Tables

Presented below is a frequency analysis of all variables in the 2024 questionnaire. Data presented in this section are based upon 2024 questionnaires received to date (n= 14,735). All entries reflect unweighted percentages of those mothers answering the item.

1. 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	8,148	55.3
Smoking	6,026	40.9
Drinking alcohol	5,742	39.0
Your weight	4,997	33.9
Regular exercise	5,729	38.9
How romantic relationships affect your health	2,560	17.4
Oral health	4,438	30.1
Did not see health care professional	3,707	25.2

2. 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	13,458	91.3
Birth control pills	536	3.6
Birth control patch	45	0.3
Diaphragm	11	0.1
Spermicidal foam/insert	28	0.2
Birth control injection	40	0.3
NuvaRing	37	0.3
Condom	273	1.9
NFP or rhythm method	225	1.5
IUD/ParaGard/Mirena/Skyla/Liletta	78	0.5
Implant/Nexplanon	53	0.4
Other	77	0.5

3. 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	5,562	38.0
Yes, I wanted to become pregnant at that time	6,132	41.9
No, I did not want to become pregnant at that time, but I wanted a child sometime in the future	2,623	17.9
No, I did not want to become pregnant at that time or any time in the future	311	2.1

4. 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	9,161	62.2
Didn't want to ruin the "mood" or was embarrassed	48	0.9
Experienced physical discomfort or side effects	494	8.9
Embarrassed buying or uncomfortable going to health care provider	14	0.3
Against religious beliefs	60	1.1
Judgement impaired due to alcohol and/or drug use	40	0.7
Ran out of birth control	83	1.5
Did not plan to have intercourse	122	2.2
Father wanted child/refused to use birth control	25	0.4
Preferred method too expensive	18	0.3
Birth control failed	538	9.7
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing it	1,773	31.8
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	364	6.5
Other	146	2.6

5. 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	1,646	11.2
Got separated or divorced from my partner	280	1.9
Moved to a new address	2,327	15.8
Was homeless (had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a homeless shelter)	83	0.6
Husband or partner lost their job	528	3.6
Lost my job	628	4.3
Argued with husband or partner more than usual	1,005	6.8
Husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant	157	1.1
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	613	4.2
Was in a physical fight	64	0.4
Husband or partner or I went to jail	163	1.1
Family member or friend had a problem with drinking or drugs	412	2.8
Close family member or friend died	2,077	14.1

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	319	2.2
No	11,472	80.2
No, I was diagnosed before I became pregnant	2,517	17.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,612	56.9
No	820	28.9
No, my doctor told me to stop taking my medications	86	3.0
No, I decided on my own to stop taking my medications	317	11.2

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	865	30.6
No	1,965	69.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	449	3.1
No	10,626	74.5
No, I was diagnosed before I became pregnant	3,189	22.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,975	53.9
No	1,123	30.6
No, my doctor told me to stop taking my medications	144	3.9
No, I decided on my own to stop taking my medications	424	11.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,050	28.8
No	2,592	71.2

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	2,067	14.5
No	12,174	85.5

13. 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	1,262	59.1
Once a day	150	7.0
2 – 6 days a week	163	7.6
1 day a week or less	201	9.4
I did not use e-cigarettes or other vaping products then	359	16.8

14. 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	373	17.4
Once a day	110	5.1
2 – 6 days a week	67	3.1
1 day a week or less	119	5.6
I did not use e-cigarettes or other vaping products then	1,475	68.8

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,567	11.0
No	12,668	89.0

16. In the 3 months before you got pregnant, did you use marijuana?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,046	65.3
No	556	34.7

17. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, did you use marijuana?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	153	9.6
No	1,444	90.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Daily	394	2.8
Weekly	100	0.7
Monthly	35	0.2
Less than monthly	158	1.1
Never	13,583	95.2

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	9,749	69.1
No	4,353	30.9

20. During your most recent pregnancy, did you have 4 or more alcoholic drinks in a 2-hour time span? (Mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes, during the first 3 months of pregnancy	394	3.8
Yes, during the second 3 months of pregnancy	17	0.2
Yes, during the last 3 months of pregnancy	11	0.1
No, I did not have 4 or more alcoholic drinks in a 2-hour time span at any time during my pregnancy	9,353	90.1

21. 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	9,909	69.9
Yes, and I am NOT planning to return to work or school following the birth of this baby	855	6.0
No, I was not attending school or working outside of my home prior to the birth of this baby	3,419	24.1

22. 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	7,199	55.7
No	3,220	24.9
Don't know	2,507	19.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	3,202	25.1
No	3,100	24.3
Don't know	6,434	50.5

24. 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	8,253	56.0
Breastfeeding my baby	9,895	67.2
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect my baby	7,804	53.0
Using a seat belt during my pregnancy	6,370	43.2
Medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy	12,423	84.3
How using illegal drugs could affect my baby	6,760	45.9
How using prescription medications could affect my baby	7,886	53.5
Doing tests on me or my baby to screen for birth defects or diseases	11,467	77.8
What to do if feeling depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	9,153	62.1
Physical abuse to women by their husbands/partners	4,748	32.2
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	9,674	65.7
What to do if labor starts early	10,331	70.1
Count the kicks, monitor movements	12,300	83.5
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	11,061	75.1
Oral health or dental care during pregnancy	7,091	48.1
The Zika virus	2,819	19.1
I was not provided with any of the information listed above	362	2.5

25. 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	12,951	87.9
Couldn't get an appointment when wanted	182	10.2
Difficulty paying for visits	177	9.9
No way to get to doctor's office or clinic	114	6.4
Couldn't take time off work	93	5.2
Doctor or health plan wouldn't start care as early as wanted	76	4.3
Problems signing up for Medicaid/Title 19	194	10.9
Medicaid coverage was dropped during pregnancy	153	8.6
Had no one to take care of my children	90	5.0
Had too many other things going on	105	5.9
Didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	41	2.3
The drive to the clinic was too far	109	6.1
Some other problem	66	3.7

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	147	1.0
No	13,981	99.0

27. Why were you refused care? (Mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Didn't have insurance	37	4.9
Had problems with insurance	36	4.8
Doctor was not accepting new patients	30	4.0
Unable to find doctor who accepted Medicaid/Title 19	4	0.5
Pregnancy was high risk	21	2.8
Too late in pregnancy to change doctors	11	1.5
Unsure why I was refused care	19	2.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	6,103	43.1
No	4,119	29.1
No, I was offered testing, but did not want to be tested	205	1.4
I don't know	3,732	26.4

29. Were you tested for syphilis during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	7,517	52.8
No	2,865	20.1
No, I was offered testing, but did not want to be tested	148	1.0
I don't know	3,715	26.1

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
15 minutes or less	7,042	52.7
16-30 minutes	3,865	28.9
31-60 minutes	2,111	15.8
More than 60 minutes	356	2.7

31. During this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider offer you the following shots or vaccinations?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Flu shot	12,109	88.4
Tdap shot	12,516	91.8
COVID-19 shot	7,495	58.0

32. Did you get any of the following shots or vaccinations during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Flu shot	6,520	49.3
Tdap shot	10,330	76.6
COVID-19 shot	1,015	8.3

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	11,801	83.5
No	1,901	13.5
Don't remember	428	3.0

34. 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	6,656	45.2
How to lay baby down to sleep	9,010	61.1
Dangers of shaking an infant	6,598	44.8
POST-BIRTH birth warning signs	8,660	58.8
I did not receive information and have not scheduled a time to discuss these topics	2,730	18.5

35. 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	13,197	93.5
On side	174	1.2
On stomach	29	0.2
No preference, whatever seems most comfortable for the baby	718	5.1

36. 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	45	0.3
Yes	13,984	99.3
Not sure	53	0.4

With pillows nearby or under him/her

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	12,533	96.4
Yes	161	1.2
Not sure	309	2.4

With bumper pads

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	12,019	93.0
Yes	331	2.6
Not sure	577	4.5

Covered with a loose blanket

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	12,213	94.3
Yes	389	3.0
Not sure	350	2.7

With stuffed toys

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	12,732	98.5
Yes	54	0.4
Not sure	143	1.1

In bed with me or another person

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	11,936	91.9
Yes	384	3.0
Not sure	674	5.2

37. 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	1,028	7.3
Weekly	706	5.0
Monthly	135	1.0
A few times/year	498	3.6
I do not plan to have my baby sleep with me or anyone else	11,620	83.1

38. 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	2,566	18.7
Yes	11,165	81.3

Hospital staff gave me information about breastfeeding

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	1,502	11.1
Yes	12,059	88.9

Hospital staff helped me learn how to breastfeed

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	3,057	23.0
Yes	10,252	77.0

Hospital staff told me to breastfeed whenever my baby wanted

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No	3,888	29.6
Yes	9,232	70.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	12,467	89.4
No, not offered the chance	499	3.6
No, my baby was ill or admitted to NICU	831	6.0
No, my baby was asleep	145	1.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	9,284	67.0
No, not offered the chance	658	4.7
No, my baby was ill or admitted to NICU	1,002	7.2
No, my baby was asleep	745	5.4
No, I plan to formula feed my baby	2,172	15.7

41. 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 or less	6,069	44.4
16-30 minutes	4,259	31.1
31-60 minutes	2,825	20.7
More than 60 minutes	521	3.8

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
13-17 years	105	0.7
18-19 years	333	2.4
20-25 years	3,143	22.3
26-30 years	5,051	35.9
31-35 years	3,996	28.4
More than 35 years	1,434	10.2

43. Where were you born?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
In Iowa	9,123	65.2
In the US outside of Iowa	3,769	26.9
Outside the US	1,109	7.9

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Grade school	148	1.1
Junior high	80	0.6
Some high school	680	4.8
12 grade or GED	2,902	20.6
Vocational school or A.A. degree	1,761	12.5
Some college	2,277	16.2
Bachelor's degree	4,117	29.2
Master's degree	1,597	11.3
Doctoral/Professional degree	530	3.8

45. Which best describes your ethnic background? Are you...

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hispanic	1,404	10.0
Non-Hispanic	12,666	90.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
American Indian or Alaskan Native	114	0.8
Asian	319	2.3
Black or African American	519	3.8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	100	0.7
White	12,343	89.5
Multiracial: 2 or more races	395	2.9

47. 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
\$0 to \$18,000	1,158	8.7
\$18,001 to \$23,000	587	4.4
\$23,001 to \$27,000	386	2.9
\$27,001 to \$32,000	433	3.3
\$32,001 to \$37,000	472	3.5
\$37,001 to \$42,000	548	4.1
\$42,001 to \$48,000	542	4.1
\$48,001 to \$57,000	713	5.4
\$57,001 to \$60,000	477	3.6
\$60,001 to \$73,000	963	7.2
\$73,001 to \$85,000	990	7.4
\$85,001 or more	6,042	45.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	1,436	10.5
2	4,318	31.6
3	3,980	29.1
4	2,286	16.7
5	1,029	7.5
6	357	2.6
7	143	1.0
8	57	0.4
9	26	0.2
10 or more	36	0.3

49. What is the current month?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
January	1,128	7.7
February	1,110	7.5
March	1,311	8.9
April	1,213	8.2
May	1,266	8.6
June	1,271	8.6
July	1,273	8.6
August	1,392	9.4
September	1,272	8.6
October	1,327	9.0
November	1,114	7.6
December	1,058	7.2