



IOWA'S
BARRIERS TO
PRENATAL CARE
PROJECT

2015 Data Summary

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Prepared by
Mary E. Losch, Ph.D.
Rodney J. Muilenburg, B.L.S.

Center for Social and Behavioral Research
University of Northern Iowa

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

The present yearly report includes an analysis of large Iowa cities, a trend analysis of the last ten years and a frequency analysis of all variables included in the 2015 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 2015 questionnaires received to date (n = 23,212). All analyses reflect unweighted percentages of those responding.

Questions concerning this project or additional data requests may be addressed to:

Mary Losch, Ph.D.
Director, Center for Social & Behavioral Research
University of Northern Iowa
Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0402
Phone: (319) 273-2105
Fax: (319) 273-3104
mary.losch@uni.edu

Rodney Muilenburg, B.L.S.
Associate Field Supervisor, Center for Social & Behavioral Research
University of Northern Iowa
Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0402
Phone: (319) 273-2105
Fax: (319) 273-3104
rod.muilenburg@uni.edu

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A. Analysis of Selected Variables by City

The present section compares the findings across the following cities for all 2015 data received (n = 23,212). Location of birth is the basis for analysis.

DM = Des Moines (n = 7,544)
 QC = Quad Cities (n = 446)
 SC = Sioux City (n = 498)
 WL = Waterloo (n = 1,506)
 CR = Cedar Rapids (n = 1,954)
 DB = Dubuque (n = 847)
 IC = Iowa City (n = 1,264)

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

Mother/Family Characteristics

Overall, the age of the mothers in the cities matched the state data. Sioux City had the highest percentage of mothers aged 18-19 (7%). Iowa City and Quad Cities (11%) had the highest percentage of mothers over 35 (Table A1).

Table A1. Mother's Age

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
< 18 years	01	01	01	02	01	01	<1	<1
18 - 19 years	04	03	03	07	03	02	02	02
20 - 25 years	27	23	24	28	23	25	21	20
26 - 30 years	35	35	39	29	37	35	39	37
31 - 35 years	25	28	22	25	27	28	30	30
> 35 years	08	10	11	08	09	10	08	11

Sioux City had the largest percentage of Hispanic mothers (17%) and Native American mothers (10%). Waterloo (9%) had the highest percentages of African American mothers (Table A2).

Table A2. Race/Ethnicity

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Hispanic	07	08	07	17	04	03	03	07
Non-Hispanic	93	92	93	83	96	97	97	93
White	91	89	90	84	88	90	94	89
African American	05	06	08	04	09	07	03	06
Asian	03	04	02	03	03	03	03	04
Native American	01	<1	01	10	<1	01	<1	01

As shown in Table A3, the largest proportion of mothers born outside of the US was found in Sioux City (10%) and Des Moines (10%), while Waterloo (73%) and Cedar Rapids (71%) had the highest percentage of mothers who were born in Iowa.

Table A3. Mother's Place of Birth

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
In Iowa	66	65	48	63	73	71	69	60
In U.S., outside of Iowa	26	24	48	26	20	23	26	31
Outside of U.S.	08	10	04	10	07	05	05	09

Sioux City had the lowest level of educational attainment compared to the other cities with 11% of mothers possessing less than a high school education. Iowa City had the highest level of educational attainment compared to the other cities with 19% of mothers possessing a graduate degree (Table A4).

Table A4. Education

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
< High School	07	06	04	11	07	07	05	04
High School	20	18	16	24	17	15	13	13
Some College	35	31	38	35	36	36	33	33
College	27	32	27	20	29	29	35	31
Graduate School	11	13	15	10	12	13	13	19

Des Moines (45%) and Cedar Rapids (44%) respondents reported the highest family incomes while Quad Cities (17%) and Sioux City (20%) had the highest percentage of respondents in low income categories (Table A5).

Table A5. Annual Family Income Last Year

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Under \$10,000	14	10	17	20	12	13	10	09
\$10,000 - \$19,999	10	08	10	11	10	08	06	09
\$20,000 - \$29,999	09	09	07	12	09	07	06	09
\$30,000 - \$39,999	09	08	07	09	09	07	07	08
\$40,000 - \$49,999	07	06	04	07	06	06	09	07
\$50,000 - \$59,999	08	07	04	09	08	08	10	08
\$60,000 - \$69,999	08	07	08	06	08	08	09	09
\$70,000 or more	36	45	43	26	39	44	43	42

Sioux City had the highest percentage (28%) of women reporting smoking in the last two years while Dubuque (17%) had the lowest percentage. Across locations, a higher proportion of women in Waterloo (47%) reported consuming 1 or more cigarettes per day during the last 3 months of their pregnancy than in the other cities. (see Table A6)

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

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Not Smoked in Last 2 Years	76	79	75	72	76	78	83	81
Smoked in Last 2 Years	24	21	25	28	24	22	17	19
Zero in last three months of pregnancy	54	55	57	60	54	55	57	65
1-10 per day in last three months of pregnancy	40	39	30	37	38	39	39	31
11-20 per day in last three months of pregnancy	06	06	13	01	08	06	04	04
>20 per day in last three months of pregnancy	<1	<1	<1	01	01	<1	<1	<1

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

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

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Did not Drink in Last 2 Years	30	30	31	32	30	26	20	27
Did Drink in Last 2 Years	70	70	69	68	70	74	80	73
None in last three months of pregnancy	98	98	97	98	97	98	99	97
1 per week during last three months of pregnancy	01	01	02	01	02	01	01	02
2 per week during last three months of pregnancy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
3 or more per week during last three months of pregnancy	<1	<1	<1	01	01	<1	<1	<1

Iowa City (78%) and Dubuque (78%) had the highest percentage of intended pregnancy. Of all unintended pregnancies, women in Sioux City had the highest percent of pregnancies while not using birth control (73%). Quad Cities (42%) had the highest percent of unintended pregnancy while using some form of birth control and the lowest frequency of unintended pregnancies when no birth control was used (58%) (see Table A9).

Table A8. Pregnancy Intent

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Intended	71	73	70	66	73	71	78	78
Unintended	29	27	30	34	27	29	22	22

Table A9. Unintended Pregnancy, Birth Control Use

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Unintended, No Birth Control Used	67	69	58	73	72	67	67	61
Unintended, Birth Control Used	33	31	42	27	28	33	33	39

Prenatal Care

Women in Iowa City and Cedar Rapids were most likely to report HIV/AIDS testing during pregnancy (53% and 51% respectively), while women in Dubuque were least likely to report testing (38%) (see Table A11).

Table A11. HIV/AIDS Testing

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Tested	45	42	49	48	43	51	38	53
Not Tested	30	33	28	29	34	27	38	26
Offered But Not Tested	02	02	04	02	03	04	02	03
Don't Know	23	24	20	21	20	18	22	18

Table A12 indicates that over half of the women in the state (63%) reported receiving a flu shot during their pregnancy. Women in Sioux City and Iowa City were more likely to get a flu shot (72%) and women in Waterloo were less likely to get a flu shot (52%). Fifteen percent of women in the state report they never get a flu shot, with the highest number of those in Waterloo (20%).

Table A12. Flu Shot

	STATE	DM	QC	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Received During	63	65	55	72	52	68	64	72
Received Before	07	07	06	04	08	07	06	06
Not Wanted	12	11	20	12	16	10	12	09
Dr. Instructed to Wait	01	01	01	01	01	<1	01	01
Never Get Flu Shots	15	14	17	09	20	14	15	11
Flu Shot Not Available	02	03	01	02	03	01	02	02

B. Trend Analysis of Barriers Data 2006-2015

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

Respondents by Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
N =	17,489	22,553	21,603	20,752	23,511	23,934	23,674	24,634	24,696	23,212

Demographics

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

Table B1. Mother's Age Ranges

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<18 years	02	02	03	02	02	02	02	02	01	01
18 - 19 years	06	06	06	06	06	05	05	04	04	04
20 - 25 years	33	32	32	31	30	29	29	29	28	27
26 - 30 years	32	33	33	33	35	35	35	35	35	35
31 - 35 years	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25
> 35 years	08	08	07	07	07	07	07	07	08	08

Educational levels have shown subtle increases in the past ten years. The proportion of mothers completing college has increased from 23% in 2006 to 27% in 2015. The proportion of mothers completing graduate school also increased from 7% in 2006 to 11% in 2015 (see Table B2).

Table B2. Education

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mother										
< High School	11	11	11	10	09	09	08	08	08	07
High School	24	22	22	21	20	20	20	20	19	20
Some College	35	38	38	36	37	36	36	36	36	35
College	23	23	23	24	25	26	26	26	27	27
Graduate School	07	07	08	08	09	10	10	10	10	11

Consistent with population changes in the state, racial and ethnic backgrounds of respondents have become more diverse over the last ten years. The proportion of Hispanic mothers has increased from 6% in 2006 to 7% in 2015, and the proportion of African American mothers responding has more than doubled from 2% in 2006 to 5% in 2015 (see Table B3).

Table B3. Race/Ethnicity

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mother										
Hispanic	06	08	08	07	08	06	06	07	07	07
Non-Hispanic*	--	92	92	93	93	94	94	93	93	93
White	89	94	94	93	93	92	91	91	91	91
African American	02	04	04	04	04	05	05	05	05	05
Asian	02	02	02	02	03	03	03	03	03	03
Native American	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

*Analysis began on category in 2007.

The proportion of mothers reporting an annual family income over \$70,000 has steadily increased over the past ten years from 21% in 2006 to 36% in 2015. The proportion of mothers in the lowest income range (<\$10,000) has decreased slightly over the last couple of years ending an upward trend seen in previous years (see Table B4).

Table B4. Annual Family Income Last Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Under \$10,000	14	14	13	14	14	15	16	16	14	14
\$10,000 - \$19,999	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	10
\$20,000 - \$29,999	12	11	11	11	10	09	10	10	10	09
\$30,000 - \$39,999	11	11	10	10	10	09	08	08	09	09
\$40,000 - \$49,999	11	11	10	10	10	09	08	08	08	07
\$50,000 - \$59,999	11	10	10	10	10	09	09	08	09	08
\$60,000 - \$69,999	09	09	09	09	09	09	08	08	07	08
≥ \$70,000	21	22	25	27	28	29	31	32	33	36

Prenatal Experiences and Care

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

Table B5. Birth Control Used At Conception

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No Birth Control Used	83	84	84	83	84	84	85	84	86	86
Birth Control Pills	07	07	07	08	07	07	07	07	06	06
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Condom	05	05	04	05	05	05	04	04	04	04
NFP/Rhythm Method	01	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Birth Control Patch	02	01	01	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Birth Control Injection	<1	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
NuvaRing*	--	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
IUD/IUC**	--	--	--	<1	01	01	01	01	01	01
Implant/Implanon**	--	--	--	<1	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other	01	01	01	<1	--	<1	<1	01	01	<1

*Analysis on category began in 2007.

**Analysis on category began in 2009.

Over two-thirds of women not desiring pregnancy reported that they were not using birth control at the time of conception; this number has increased slightly from 66% in 2012 through 2014 to 68% in 2015 (see Table B6).

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No Birth Control Used	63	67	67	64	65	64	66	66	66	68
Birth Control Pills	17	18	17	19	18	19	18	18	17	17
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	01	01	01	01	<1	01	<1	<1	<1	<1
Condom	11	11	10	11	11	12	11	10	09	09
NFP/Rhythm Method	03	03	03	03	02	02	02	01	02	02
Birth Control Patch	04	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Birth Control Injection	01	02	01	01	01	01	02	02	02	02
NuvaRing	--	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	01	01
IUD/IUC	--	--	--	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Implant/Implanon	--	--	--	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other	02	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

Over two-thirds (71%) of the pregnancies were reported to be desired across the time frame. The percentage of mistimed pregnancies decreased slightly to 26% in 2015 which is the lowest level in a more than a decade (see Table B7).

Table B7. Desirability of Pregnancy

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yes, and Earlier	30	31	31	32	33	32	33	32	34	33
Yes, at that Time	33	33	33	33	33	36	35	37	36	38
No, But in Future	32	32	32	32	30	29	29	28	27	26
No, Nor in Future	04	04	04	04	04	03	03	04	04	04

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

Table B8. No Birth Control Use by Desirability of Pregnancy

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yes, and Earlier	97	97	98	97	97	96	97	96	97	96
Yes, at that Time	95	95	95	95	95	94	95	94	94	93
No, But in Future	64	67	68	65	65	65	67	67	67	68
No, Nor in Future	56	60	59	57	61	57	55	61	59	62

For the mothers who reported not wanting to be pregnant at the time of conception, the reported reasons behind not using birth control has remained relatively consistent since 2011. The most common reason reported for not using birth control among these mothers was not trying to become pregnant but not actively preventing it, with nearly half of these mothers (44.8%) selecting this response (see Table B9 – note that a single decimal place was used in this table owing to the very small percentages).

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Didn't want to ruin mood	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Physical discomfort/side effects from BC	7.3	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.8
Embarrassed buying/going to health care provider	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Against religious beliefs	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
Judgment impaired	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.0
Ran out	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	4.4
Did not plan to have intercourse	6.1	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.4
Father wanted child/refused	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Preferred method too expensive	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4
Birth control failed	23.8	22.6	22.1	21.3	19.1
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing	41.8	43.9	43.5	45.6	44.8
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	9.0
Other	6.1	4.5	7.3	7.1	5.4

C. 2015 Questionnaire Frequency Tables

A frequency analysis of all variables in the 2015 questionnaire is presented below. Data presented in this section are based upon 2015 questionnaires received to date (n = 23,212). All entries reflect unweighted percentages of those mothers answering the item (i.e., valid percent).

MOTHER/FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
< 18	237	1.0
18-19	833	3.6
20-25	6,220	27.1
26-30	8,073	35.1
31-35	5,677	24.7
> 35	1,946	8.5

2. Where were you born?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
In Iowa	15,195	66.3
In the US outside of Iowa	5,913	25.8
Outside the US	1,806	7.9

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Grade school	216	0.9
Junior high	125	0.5
Some high school	1,358	5.9
12 th grade or GED	4,598	19.9
Vocational school or A.A. degree	3,329	14.4
Some college	4,660	20.1
Bachelor's degree	6,270	27.1
Master's degree	1,897	8.2
Doctoral/Professional degree	685	3.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Black	1,132	5.0
White	20,649	91.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	712	3.1
American Indian or Native Alaskan	178	0.8

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hispanic	1,602	7.0
Non-Hispanic	21,326	93.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Under \$10,000	3,046	13.7
\$10,000-\$19,999	2,135	9.6
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,036	9.1
\$30,000-\$39,999	1,943	8.7
\$40,000-\$49,999	1,626	7.3
\$50,000-\$59,999	1,775	8.0
\$60,000-\$69,999	1,690	7.6
\$70,000 or over	8,062	36.1

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	2,629	11.6
2	6,836	30.3
3	6,725	29.8
4	3,905	17.3
5	1,622	7.2
6	528	2.3
7	186	0.8
8	61	0.3
9	45	0.2
10 or more	45	0.2

BEFORE YOU BECAME PREGNANT

8. In the twelve months prior to becoming pregnant, did a health care provider talk to you about any of the things listed below? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Birth control	11,533	49.7
Timing of pregnancy	4,719	20.3
Spacing of children	2,466	10.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Taking folic acid or multivitamin	10,366	44.7
Smoking	7,454	32.1
Drinking alcohol	6,302	27.1
Your weight	5,915	25.5
Regular exercise	6,568	28.3
How romantic relationships affect your health	2,113	9.1
Did not see health professional	5,648	24.3

WHEN YOU BECAME PREGNANT

10. 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	19,928	85.9
Birth Control Pills	1,491	6.4
Patch	70	0.3
Diaphragm	9	0.0
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	25	0.1
Injection	136	0.6
Nuva Ring	126	0.5
Condom	810	3.5
NFP/Rhythm	252	1.1
IUD/IUC/ParaGard/Mirena	126	0.5
Implant/Implanon	58	0.2
Other	78	0.3

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes and Earlier	7,567	33.0
Yes, at that Time	8,608	37.5
No, But in Future	5,942	25.9
No, Nor in Future	823	3.6

12. 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 Q13	16,435	70.8
Didn't want to ruin mood	69	1.0
Physical discomfort/side effects from BC	597	8.8
Embarrassed buying or going to health care provider	34	0.5
Against religious beliefs	92	1.4
Judgment impaired	138	2.0
Ran out	297	4.4
Did not plan to have intercourse	364	5.4
Father wanted child/refused	59	0.9
Preferred method too expensive	93	1.4
Birth control failed	1,297	19.1
Not trying to become pregnant, not actively preventing	3,054	45.1
Thought I (or partner) could not become pregnant	615	9.1
Other	372	5.5

DENTAL CARE

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
Toothache	2,751	11.9
Loose tooth	204	0.9
Gums bled a lot	4,524	19.5
Painful, red, or swollen gums	1,960	8.4
Cavities that needed filled	2,022	8.7
Tooth that needed pulled	860	3.7
Root canal or other oral surgery	388	1.7
Cracked or damaged tooth	1,455	6.3
Other	11,945	51.5
Did not have problems with teeth or mouth	422	1.8

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes - Skip to Q16	10,088	45.3
No	12,187	54.7

15. What were the reasons that you did not go to a dentist, dental clinic, ore get dental care? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not important to get dental check-ups when pregnant	1,181	10.7
Didn't have dental insurance/Costs too much	1,247	11.3
Couldn't find a dentist who accepted Medicaid/Title 19	632	5.7
Nervous or afraid to go to dentist	603	5.5
Didn't have transportation	193	1.8
Couldn't take time off work/Too busy	1,014	9.2
Doctor or nurse told me not to go to dentist	41	0.4
Someone in dentist office said wait until after pregnancy	200	1.8
Heard/Read wasn't safe to go during pregnancy	296	2.7
Don't routinely go to dentist, even when not pregnant	2,428	22.0
Went to dentist before pregnancy	2,751	25.0
Other	455	4.1

DURING YOUR PREGNANCY

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	800	3.5
No	22,058	96.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Close family member was sick and hospitalized	2,878	12.4
Got separated or divorced from husband or partner	605	2.6
Moved to a new address	5,095	21.9
Was homeless (sleep outside, in car, or homeless shelter)	160	0.7
Husband or partner lost their job	1,001	4.3
Lost my job	1,089	4.7
Argued with husband or partner more than usual	2,093	9.0
Husband/Partner said didn't want me to be pregnant	336	1.4
Had a lot of bills I couldn't pay	1,538	6.6
Was in a physical fight	121	0.5
Husband or partner or I went to jail	429	1.8
Family member/Friend had problem with drinking/drugs	691	3.0
Family member or close friend died	3,509	15.1

18. During your most recent pregnancy, did your health care provider recommend that you receive progesterone to keep your baby from being born too early? The medication is given in a series of weekly shots called 17P (17 alphahydroxyprogesterone) or Makena or it can be administered in vaginal suppositories.

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes shots recommended	545	2.5
Yes, suppositories recommended	395	1.8
No – Skip to Q20	20,156	92.2
I don't know/Not sure – Skip to Q20	765	3.5

19. Did you encounter any of the barriers below in receiving the 17P, Progesterone or Makena shots or suppositories recommended by your health care provider? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hard to remember to use suppositories or make appointments for shots	22	2.3
No way to get to clinic/doctor's office	5	0.5
Couldn't take time off work/school	8	0.9
No one to take care of children	7	0.7
Medicaid did not cover medicine	46	4.9
Insurance did not cover the medicine	114	12.1
Doctor was not able to get medicine	7	0.7
Don't like or was afraid of the shots/injections	20	2.1
Afraid of possible side effects for me or my baby	38	4.0
Could not afford the medication or co-pay	32	3.4
Too busy to get to appointments	3	0.3
No major barriers	596	63.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	489	2.2
No – Skip to Q23	19,847	90.3
No, diagnosed before became pregnant	1,649	7.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	981	43.0
No	847	37.2
No, doctor said stop medications during pregnancy	146	6.4
No, decided on own to stop medications during pregnancy	305	13.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	602	26.4
No	1,681	73.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	5,490	24.2
No – SKIP TO Q26	17,184	75.8

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Zero Cigarettes per day	816	14.9
1-10 per day	2,921	53.2
11-20 per day	1,568	28.6
More than 20 per day	185	3.4

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Zero Cigarettes per day	2,938	53.6
1-10 per day	2,185	39.9
11-20 per day	328	6.0
More than 20 per day	27	0.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	15,849	69.9
No – SKIP TO Q29	6,811	30.1

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Zero drinks per week	4,007	25.3
1-2 drinks per week	7,866	49.7
3-5 drinks per week	3,079	19.5
6-10 drinks per week	683	4.3
More than 10 drinks per week	177	1.1

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Zero drinks per week	15,511	98.1
1-2 drinks per week	306	1.6
3-5 drinks per week	40	0.3
6-10 drinks per week	6	0.0
More than 10 drinks per week	5	0.0

PRENATAL CARE

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

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
How smoking during pregnancy may affect baby	11,602	50.0
Breastfeeding my baby	15,322	66.0
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy may affect baby	10,929	47.1
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy	9,555	41.2
Medicines safe to take during pregnancy	18,211	78.5
How using illegal drugs may affect baby	9,043	39.0
How using prescription medications may affect baby	10,821	46.6
Doing tests on me/baby to screen for birth defects/diseases	17,006	73.3
What to do if feel depressed during pregnancy/after baby born	11,365	49.0
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	6,698	28.9
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	14,105	60.8
What to do if labor starts early	14,708	63.4
How to monitor changes in baby's activity during pregnancy	16,855	72.6
What to do if baby had not felt as active as expected	16,882	72.7
Not provided with any information listed above	532	2.3

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	10,069	45.0
No	6,651	29.7
No, offered testing, but didn't want to be tested	525	2.3
I don't know	5,148	23.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	14,095	62.9
No – Received a flu shot before became pregnant	1,530	6.8
No – Did not want a flu shot during pregnancy	2,660	11.9
No – Doctor said to wait until after pregnancy	178	0.8
No – Do not ever get flu shots	3,405	15.2
No – Flu shot was not available	550	2.5

HOSPITAL CARE

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	18,411	83.6
No	3,054	13.9
Don't remember	567	2.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Breastfeeding or breastfeeding techniques	18,837	81.2
Action steps to take to decrease frustration when baby cries	9,590	41.3
How to lay my baby down to sleep	12,017	51.8
Dangers of shaking an infant	9,209	39.7
Did not receive information and have not scheduled a time	1,630	7.0

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
On his/her back	20,084	92.5
On his/her side	589	2.7
On his/her stomach	52	0.2
No preference, whatever seems most comfortable	988	4.6

35. Listed below are some location 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
Yes	21,543	99.1
No	72	0.3
Don't remember	131	0.6

With pillows nearby or under him/her

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	361	1.8
No	19,033	95.4
Don't remember	556	2.8

With bumper pads

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	2,227	11.2
No	16,475	82.9
Don't remember	1,176	5.9

Covered with a loose blanket

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1,473	7.4
No	17,305	87.1
Don't remember	1,097	5.5

With stuffed toys

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	106	0.5
No	19,352	97.8
Don't remember	338	1.7

In a bed with me or another person

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	843	4.2
No	17,722	88.9
Don't remember	1,363	6.8

36. 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	1,897	8.8
Weekly	1,715	7.9
Monthly	340	1.6
A few times/year	1,260	5.8
Do not plan to have baby sleep with me or anyone else	16,367	75.8

37. Please indicate who completed this questionnaire.

	Frequency	Valid Percent
I completed it alone	16,840	75.3
I completed it with a nurse/other hospital staff member	132	0.6
I completed it with my husband/partner	5,064	22.6
I completed it with another family member	258	1.2
I completed it with a friend	65	0.3