



IOWA'S
BARRIERS TO
PreNATAL care
PROJECT

2010 Data Summary

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OVERVIEW

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

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

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 and requesting 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 and a trend analysis of the last ten years. Also presented in this report is a frequency analysis of all variables included in the 2010 questionnaire. The questionnaire underwent substantial revisions for the 2011 data collection period. Items dropped from the 2011 questionnaire are marked in red. 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 2010 questionnaires received to date (n = 23,511). 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 2010 data received (n = 13,680). Location of birth is the basis for analysis.

DM = Des Moines (n = 5,624)
 DV = Davenport (n = 674)
 SC = Sioux City (n = 504)
 WL = Waterloo (n = 1,737)
 CR = Cedar Rapids (n = 2,055)
 DB = Dubuque (n = 1,161)
 IC = Iowa City (n = 2,014)

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

Mother/Family Characteristics

Overall, the age of the mothers in the cities matched the state data. Sioux City had a higher percentage of young teen mothers (4%) and older teen mothers (9%) than the other cities. Iowa City (11%) had the highest percentage of mothers over 35 (Table A1).

Table A1. Mother's Age								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
< 18 years	02	02	02	04	02	02	01	02
18 - 19 years	06	04	07	09	07	04	04	03
20 - 25 years	30	25	29	35	29	24	26	22
26 - 30 years	35	36	36	27	35	38	36	38
31 - 35 years	21	24	20	18	21	24	24	25
> 35 years	07	09	07	07	07	08	08	11

Sioux City had the largest percentage of Hispanic mothers (25%). Davenport (10%) and Waterloo (9%) had the highest percentages of African American mothers. Data for fathers followed the same general geographic pattern, but fathers were slightly more likely than mothers to fall within racial/ethnic categories other than White, non-Hispanic (see Table A2).

Table A2. Race/Ethnicity								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Mother								
Hispanic	07	09	08	25	04	03	02	06
Non-Hispanic	93	91	92	75	96	97	98	94
White	93	91	87	84	89	93	95	89
African American	04	05	10	05	09	05	04	05
Asian	03	04	02	03	02	02	02	06
Native American	01	01	<1	08	<1	<1	<1	01
Father								
Hispanic	09	10	09	30	05	03	03	09
Non-Hispanic	91	90	91	70	95	97	97	92
White	90	89	82	83	85	90	93	87
African American	07	08	15	09	14	07	05	07
Asian	02	03	02	02	01	02	01	05
Native American	01	<1	<1	07	<1	01	<1	01

As shown in Table A3, the largest proportion of mothers born outside of the US was found in Sioux City (17%) while Waterloo (74%) had the highest percentage of mothers who were born in Iowa.

Table A3. Mother's Place of Birth								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
In Iowa	67	67	57	56	74	73	69	60
In U.S., outside of Iowa	25	23	39	27	19	23	28	29
Outside of U.S.	07	10	04	17	07	04	04	11

As shown in Table A6, although Sioux City mothers were most likely to expect their baby's father to have no involvement at all (7%), Davenport (5%) and Waterloo (4%) mothers were more likely to expect the fathers to have more involvement than they would in the baby's life. Dubuque (89%) had the highest percentage of mothers expecting about the same involvement from the fathers in their babies' lives.

Table A6. Expected Involvement of Father in Baby's Life in the Next Year								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
More Involvement Than Mom	01	02	01	02	01	01	01	02
About the Same Involvement	86	88	88	80	85	88	89	86
Less Involvement Than Mom	09	08	06	11	10	08	08	10
No Involvement in Baby's Life	04	03	05	07	04	03	03	02

The majority of mothers reported that they had worked full-time for at least 3 months during their pregnancy. Sioux City (34%) and Davenport (32%) had the highest percentages of mothers who were not employed during their pregnancy. Nearly 80% of fathers in each location were working full-time. Similar to the pattern seen in the mothers' employment status, Sioux City (20%) and Davenport (19%) had the highest percentages of unemployed fathers (see Table A7).

Table A7. Employment Status								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Mother (Employed at least 3 months during pregnancy)								
Full-Time	54	60	50	46	54	61	64	54
Part-Time	19	16	18	20	19	16	20	17
Not Employed	27	25	32	34	27	23	17	28
Father (Current employment)								
Full-Time	80	82	73	72	79	84	87	83
Part-Time	06	06	08	08	04	04	05	07
Not Employed	14	12	19	20	17	12	08	11

Des Moines respondents reported the highest family incomes and Sioux City had the highest percentage of respondents in low income categories (see Table A8).

Table A8. Annual Family Income Last Year								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Under \$10,000	14	10	17	21	16	12	10	10
\$10,000 - \$19,999	11	08	13	16	11	08	08	08
\$20,000 - \$29,999	10	08	09	10	10	07	07	09
\$30,000 - \$39,999	10	09	08	11	08	07	09	09
\$40,000 - \$49,999	10	08	08	08	10	09	10	10
\$50,000 - \$59,999	10	08	07	08	10	11	12	11
\$60,000 - \$69,999	09	09	06	07	09	09	12	10
≥ \$70,000	28	40	32	17	26	38	31	34

Current infant feeding practices varied across cities. Sioux City reported only 30% of mothers breastfeeding exclusively compared to Iowa City at 58% (see Table A9). Mothers in Davenport were most likely to report exclusive formula feeding (30%).

Table A9. Current Feeding Practices								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Breast Milk Only	48	45	50	30	52	53	55	58
Mostly Breast Milk	13	15	08	19	11	11	08	13
Breast Milk = Formula	10	13	09	16	08	07	06	08
Mostly Formula	05	08	04	06	03	06	03	05
Formula Only	24	19	30	29	27	23	29	16

Iowa City had the highest percentage of women who reported not smoking during pregnancy (83%). Sioux City (16%) reported the highest rate of cigarette use during pregnancy (see Table A10).

Table A10. Cigarettes Smoked Per Day During Pregnancy								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Never Smoked	76	80	73	73	75	78	79	83
Quit	10	09	12	11	10	09	11	09
1 - 10 Per Day	11	09	13	13	12	11	09	06
11 - 20 Per Day	03	02	03	03	03	02	01	02
> 20 Per Day	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

Mothers in Davenport (11%) were more likely to report feeling sad or miserable than mothers in other cities (see Table A11).

Table A11. Sad or Miserable Feelings in the Past 2 Weeks								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Felt Sad or Miserable	09	07	11	09	08	09	05	08

There were variations among the cities in reported plans to have the baby sleep with the mother, a sibling, or someone else. Sioux City and Davenport had the highest percentage of mothers reporting that their babies would share a bed either *always*, *almost always*, or *sometimes* (19%). Des Moines (66%) and Dubuque (65%) had the highest percentage of mothers reporting that their babies would never share a bed (see Table A12).

Table A12. Bed Sharing								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Always	01	01	01	01	01	<1	<1	01
Almost Always	01	01	02	03	01	01	01	02
Sometimes	10	08	15	14	10	09	08	14
Rarely	28	24	29	30	27	31	26	30
Never	60	66	53	53	62	58	65	53

Prenatal Care

Although the month in which mothers entered prenatal care varied slightly across cities, at least 90% of mothers in all cities received prenatal care during the first trimester. Sioux City mothers reported the highest percentage of first prenatal visits after the first trimester (approximately 12%) (see Table A13).

Table A13. Month Pregnant at 1st Prenatal Care Visit								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
Month 1	24	20	29	29	21	27	34	23
Month 2	49	55	48	44	48	47	42	54
Month 3	21	20	16	17	25	21	19	18
Month 4	04	03	04	06	03	03	03	03
Month 5	01	01	02	03	01	01	01	01
Month 6	01	<1	01	01	01	<1	<1	01
Month 7	<1	<1	01	02	<1	<1	<1	<1
Month 8	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Month 9	<1	<1	--	--	<1	<1	--	<1

The majority of mothers paid for their prenatal care by means of insurance. Sioux City mothers had the lowest reported insurance coverage (46%) and the highest utilization of Medicaid (46%) (see Table A14).

Table A14. Payment of Prenatal Care									
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC	
Own or Family Income	03	03	03	03	03	04	04	03	
Insurance	60	68	55	46	58	68	72	69	
Medicaid/Title 19	34	27	39	46	36	27	23	25	
Other Government Assistance	01	01	02	03	01	<1	<1	01	
Unable to Pay	<1	<1	--	<1	<1	<1	--	--	
Other	02	02	01	03	02	01	01	01	

The values in Table A15 are based on a five-point scale of ability to get prenatal care, where “1” represented *very easy* and “5” represented *very difficult*. The majority of all mothers reported it was *very easy* to obtain prenatal care. Mothers in Sioux City were least likely to rate ability to get care as *very easy* (77%) and mothers in Dubuque were most likely to rate ability to get care as *very easy* (90%).

Table A15. Ability to Get Prenatal Care								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
1 (Very Easy)	88	87	84	77	88	88	90	86
2	09	08	11	14	09	08	07	09
3	03	04	04	08	03	03	02	04
4	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
5 (Very Difficult)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

The values in Table A16 indicate that mothers in Sioux City (48%) traveled the least amount of time in order to get to the hospital (less than 15 minutes) while mothers giving birth in Iowa City (12%) traveled the greatest amount of time (more than 60 minutes). Overall, the majority of mothers in Iowa (84%) traveled 30 minutes or less to get to the hospital.

Table A16. Minutes from Home to Hospital								
	STATE	DM	DV	SC	WL	CR	DB	IC
< 15 Minutes	39	26	45	48	34	41	40	29
15 – 30 Minutes	45	57	43	38	45	44	44	39
31 – 60 Minutes	14	13	11	12	19	14	15	21
>60	03	04	01	02	02	01	02	12

B. Trend Analysis of Barriers Data 2001-2010

All percentages in the present section reflect statewide percentages. Sample sizes were greater than 15,000 for all years.

Sample Size										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
N =	16,714	15,781	19,984	19,745	18,247	17,489	22,553	21,603	20,752	23,511

Demographics

The age distribution of mothers has maintained a generally stable pattern over the past ten years with over 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 30 years old (see Table B1).

Table B1. Mother's Age Ranges										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<18 years	03	03	03	02	02	02	02	03	02	02
18 - 19 years	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
20 - 25 years	34	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	31	30
26 - 30 years	30	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	33	35
31 - 35 years	20	19	20	20	19	18	18	19	20	21
> 35 years	07	08	07	08	08	08	08	07	07	07

The number of other children born to mothers has remained fairly constant throughout the past ten years. Nearly 40% of mothers reported giving birth to their first child across time (see Table B2).

Table B2. Other Children Born to Mother										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
None	36	36	37	36	37	37	37	37	37	38
One Other Child	36	36	35	36	35	35	35	35	34	34
2 or More Children	29	29	28	28	28	28	29	28	29	28

Over the last ten years, of the women who had given birth to at least one other child, 96-97% reported receiving prenatal care during their last pregnancy (see Table B3).

Table B3. Prenatal Care Last Pregnancy										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Yes	97	96	97	96	97	97	96	96	96	96
No	04	04	03	04	04	03	04	05	04	04

Educational levels have shown subtle increases in the past ten years. The proportion of mothers completing college has increased from 21% in 2001 to 25% in 2010. The proportion of mothers completing graduate school also increased from 6% in 2001 to 9% in 2010. The proportion of fathers completing college has increased from 17% in 2001 to 20% in 2010 (see Table B4).

Table B4. Education											
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Mother											
< High School	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	09	
High School	26	25	25	24	24	24	22	22	21	20	
Some College	35	35	35	34	36	35	38	38	36	37	
College	21	22	23	24	23	23	23	23	24	25	
Graduate School	06	06	07	07	07	07	07	08	08	09	
Father											
< High School	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	11	
High School	34	33	32	32	32	32	30	31	29	28	
Some College	30	30	30	30	30	29	31	32	32	32	
College	17	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	
Graduate School	07	07	07	08	07	07	07	07	07	08	
Not Sure*	<1	<1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

*Note: Analysis removed category beginning in 2004.

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 4% in 2001 to 8% in 2010, and proportion of African American mothers has doubled from 2% in 2001 to 4% in 2010 (see Table B5).

Table B5. Race/Ethnicity										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mother										
Hispanic	04	05	05	05	06	06	08	08	07	08
Non-Hispanic*	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	92	93	93
White	91	90	89	89	89	89	94	94	93	93
African American	02	02	03	03	02	02	04	04	04	04
Asian	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	03
Native American	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Father										
Hispanic	06	07	07	07	07	08	10	11	09	09
Non-Hispanic*	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	89	91	91
White	87	86	86	85	85	86	91	91	91	90
African American	04	04	05	05	05	04	06	06	07	07
Asian	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Native American	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

*Analysis began on category in 2007.

Fathers' employment plans remained fairly constant over the last ten years. Mothers' full-time employment status has increased slightly from 49% in 2001 to 51% in 2010. In contrast, the mothers reported unemployment status showed a slight decrease from 25% in 2001 to 24% in 2010. The proportion of fathers with full-time employment status has decreased from 86% in 2001 to 80% in 2010, and the proportion of unemployed fathers increased from 10% in 2008 to 14% in 2010 (see Table B6).

Table B6. Employment Plans (After Pregnancy)										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mother's Status										
Full-Time	49	50	50	50	50	51	52	52	51	51
Part-Time	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	26	26	25
Not Employed	25	24	25	25	25	24	23	22	23	24
Father's Status (Current employment)										
Full-Time	86	85	85	85	86	86	85	85	81	80
Part-Time	04	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	06	06
Not Employed	10	10	11	10	10	09	10	10	14	14

The proportion of divorced and separated mothers has remained stable. The proportion of married mothers has decreased from 71% in 2001 to 67% in 2010. Simultaneously, the number of women reporting cohabitation or never being married has increased over the past ten years (see Table B7).

Table B7. Marital Status										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Single, Never Married	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	13
Single, Living with Partner	14	14	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	17
Married	71	71	70	70	69	68	66	66	65	67
Divorced	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Separated	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01

Participation in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program has increased slightly from 35% in 2001 to 37% in 2010 (see Table B8).

Table B8. WIC Participation										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Yes	35	35	35	35	36	37	37	38	38	37

Prenatal Experiences and Care

The most widely used form of birth control across all ten years was the birth control pill. The condom was the second most popular method across the time frame. Across time, the majority of mothers (at least 80%) did not use birth control (see Table B13).

	2001	2002	2003		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
No Birth Control Used	83	82	80	No Birth Control Used	83	82	83	84	84	83	84
Birth Control Pills	08	08	08	Birth Control Pills	07	08	07	07	07	08	07
Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	Diaphragm	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	01	<1	<1	Spermicidal Foam/Insert	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Condom	06	05	05	Condom	05	05	05	05	04	05	05
NFP/Rhythm Method	02	01	01	NFP/Rhythm Method	01	01	01	02	01	01	01
Other	01	01	02	Birth Control Patch*	01	01	02	01	01	<1	01
				Birth Control Injection*	01	01	<1	01	01	01	01
				NuvaRing**	--	--	--	01	01	01	01
				IUD/IUC***	--	--	--	--	--	<1	01
				Implant/ Implanon***	--	--	--	--	--	<1	--
				Other	01	01	01	01	01	<1	--

*Analysis examined different categories beginning in 2004.

**Analysis on category began in 2007.

***Analysis on category began in 2009.

The mostly widely reported method of payment for prenatal care across the last ten years was insurance. Medicaid/Title 19 was the second most likely form of payment. Overall, the proportion of mothers paying for prenatal care via insurance has decreased from 67% in 2001 to 60% in 2008-2010, while the proportion paying for prenatal care via Medicaid/Title 19 has increased from 28% in 2001 to 34% in 2007-2010 (see Table B22).

B22. Payment of Prenatal Care										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011
Your Own or Other Family Income	04	04	04	03	04	04	04	04	04	03
Insurance	67	66	66	64	63	62	61	60	60	60
Medicaid/Title 19	28	29	29	31	32	33	34	34	34	34
Other Govt. Assistance	<1	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Other	<1	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	02

Approximately half of all mothers reported receiving prenatal care from a private doctor or midwife. The second most common place for receiving prenatal care was from a clinic in a hospital (see Table B23).

Table B23. Place of Prenatal Care											
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Private Doctor/Midwife	55	57	55	Private Doctor/Midwife*	03	--	--	--	--	--	
				Private Doctor	50	49	46	56	54	52	
				Midwife	04	05	04	04	05	05	
County/City Health Dept.	03	03	03	County/City Health Dept.*	<1	--	--	--	--	--	
				Public Health Center	09	10	11	09	10	10	
Maternal Health Center	11	11	10	Maternal Health Center*	01	--	--	--	--	--	
Clinic at Work/School	01	<1	<1	Clinic at Work/School	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Clinic in Hospital	30	28	29	Clinic in Hospital	31	34	36	29	31	32	
E.R. in Hospital	<1	<1	<1	E.R. in Hospital*	<1	--	--	--	--	--	
Other**	01	02	03	Other**	02	03	03	02	01	01	

*Analysis examined different categories beginning in 2004, leaving a subset of 1,025 mothers with the selection option from the previous version of the questionnaire.

** 'Other may contain Florence Crittenton Center.

C. 2010 Questionnaire Frequency Tables

The Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care questionnaire underwent substantial revisions for the 2011 data collection period. Thirty-seven of the fifty-four items included in 2010 questionnaire will not be included in the 2011 instrument. A frequency analysis of all variables in the 2010 questionnaire is presented below. Items dropped from the 2011 questionnaire are marked in red. Data presented in this section are based upon 2010 questionnaires received to date (n = 23,511). All entries reflect unweighted percentages of those mothers answering the item.

MOTHER/FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
< 18	487	2.1
18-19	1,288	5.6
20-25	6,802	29.6
26-30	8,006	34.8
31-35	4,741	20.6
> 35	1,692	7.4

2. Have you given birth to any other children?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No – SKIP TO Q4	8,608	37.7
Yes, one other child	7,852	34.3
Yes, two or more children	6,403	28.0

3. During your last pregnancy (that is the one before this pregnancy), did you receive prenatal health care from a doctor or nurse-midwife?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	13,888	95.8
No	614	4.2

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Grade school	205	0.9
Junior high	200	0.9
Some high school	1,762	7.5
12 th grade or GED	4,748	20.3
Vocational school or A.A. degree	3,576	15.3
Some college	5,001	21.4
Bachelor's degree	5,828	24.9
Master's degree	1,503	6.4
Doctoral/Professional degree	569	2.4

5. Which one of the following best describes your racial or ethnic background?

- 5a. Are you...
(choose one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hispanic	1,581	7.5
Non-Hispanic	19,442	92.5

- 5b. Are you...
(choose one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
White	20,685	92.6
African American	919	4.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	591	2.6
American Indian or Native Alaskan	145	0.6

6. Where were you born?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
In Iowa	15,736	67.1
In the US outside of Iowa	5,970	25.5
Outside of the US	1,744	7.4

7. Were you employed for at least 3 months during your pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes, full-time	12,590	53.8
Yes, part-time	4,411	18.9
No, not employed	6,385	27.3

8. Will you be employed following the birth of this baby?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes, full-time	11,852	50.9
Yes, part-time	5,869	25.2
No, I do not plan to work outside my home	5,584	24.0

9. What is your current marital status? (choose only one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Single/never married	3,084	13.2
Single/living with partner	3,969	16.9
Married	15,651	66.8
Widow	25	0.1
Divorced	421	1.8
Separated	275	1.2

10. During your pregnancy, did you participate in the WIC (Women, Infants and Children) Program?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	8,525	36.6
No	14,754	63.4

11. What is the ZIP code of your current address?

Frequency data are not presented for this item, as there are 1,161 unique zip codes represented in the 2010 dataset.

12. How old is the baby's father?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
< 18	199	0.9
18-19	617	2.8
20-25	4,857	21.8
26-30	7,367	33.0
31-35	5,802	26.0
> 35	3,452	15.5

13. What is the highest grade or year of regular school or college that the baby's father completed?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Grade school	287	1.3
Junior high	257	1.1
Some high school	2,046	9.0
12 th grade or GED	6,459	28.4
Vocational school or A.A. degree	2,752	12.1
Some college	4,584	20.2
Bachelor's degree	4,550	20.0
Master's degree	1,156	5.1
Doctoral/Professional degree	640	2.8

14. Which of the following best describes the racial or ethnic background of the baby's father?

14a. Is he...
(choose one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hispanic	1,877	9.1
Non-Hispanic	18,847	90.9

14b. Is he...
(choose one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
White	19,544	90.3
Black	1,458	6.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	491	2.3
American Indian or Native Alaskan	143	0.7

15. Is the baby's father currently employed?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes, full-time	18,353	80.4
Yes, part-time	1,387	6.1
No, not employed	3,076	13.5

16. How much involvement do you expect the baby's father to have in the baby's life during the next year?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
More than I will	289	1.3
About the same as I will	19,915	86.3
Less than I will	2,069	9.0
No involvement	805	3.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Under \$10,000	3,040	13.8
\$10,000-\$19,999	2,303	10.5
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,212	10.1
\$30,000-\$39,999	2,166	9.8
\$40,000-\$49,999	2,129	9.7
\$50,000-\$59,999	2,132	9.7
\$60,000-\$69,999	1,939	8.8
\$70,000 or over	6,083	27.6

18. How many people will be living in your household including yourself and your baby?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
2	644	2.8
3-4	15,010	65.2
5-6	6,188	26.9
7-10	1,131	4.9
>10	46	0.2

HOSPITAL CARE

19. Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of the care you are receiving from this hospital?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Very satisfied	21,711	93.9
Somewhat satisfied	1,247	5.4
Somewhat dissatisfied	107	0.5
Very dissatisfied	57	0.2

20. How will you pay for most of the hospital fees for your current stay? (choose only one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Own income	539	2.3
Insurance	13,707	59.3
Medicaid/Title 19	8,053	34.9
Gov't assistance other than Medicaid	351	1.5
Other	451	2.0

21. 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	8,912	38.6
15-30 minutes	10,380	44.9
31-60 minutes	3,204	13.9
>60 minutes	705	2.7

22. Is your baby expected to go home from the hospital with you?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	21,659	93.7
No, baby in intensive care	1,193	5.2
No, baby referred to another hospital	199	0.9
No, baby adopted	48	0.2
No, baby stillborn or died after birth	18	0.1

23. How are you currently feeding your baby? (choose only one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Breast milk only	11,044	48.0
Mostly breast milk	2,990	13.0
Breast milk and formula equally	2,222	9.7
Mostly formula	1,170	5.1
Formula only	5,561	24.2

24. How do you plan to feed your baby six weeks from now? (choose only one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Breast milk only	10,144	44.0
Mostly breast milk	4,125	17.9
Breast milk and formula equally	2,307	10.0
Mostly formula	830	3.6
Formula only	5,670	24.6

25. After your infant's cord falls off and you are laying your baby down to sleep, in which one of these positions do you plan to place your baby? (choose only one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Baby lying on stomach	171	0.7
Baby lying on side	1,091	4.7
Baby lying on back	20,043	87.0
No preference	744	3.2
Don't know	1,001	4.3

26. How often will your new baby sleep in the same bed with you or anyone else?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Always	198	0.9
Almost always	313	1.4
Sometimes	2,343	10.2
Rarely	6,387	27.7
Never	13,806	59.9

27. Have you felt sad or miserable much of the time over the past two weeks?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	2,017	8.8
No	20,807	91.2

PRENATAL CARE

28. 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	19,777	84.1
Birth Control Pills	1,651	7.0
Patch	116	0.5
Diaphragm	19	0.1
Spermicidal Foam/Insert	44	0.2
Injection	123	0.5
Nuva Ring	199	0.8
Condom	1,055	4.5
NFP/Rhythm	296	1.3
IUD/IUC/ParaGard/Mirena	127	0.5
Implant/Implanon	19	0.1
Other	111	0.5

29. Thinking back, just before you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant at that time? (choose only one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes and Earlier	7,689	33.3
Yes, at that Time	7,569	32.8
No, But in Future	6,958	30.2
No, Nor in Future	844	3.7

30. 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	10,849	53.9
Didn't want to ruin mood	189	0.8
Physical discomfort/ side effects from BC	776	3.3
Embarrassed buying or going to health care provider	51	0.2
Against religious beliefs	158	0.7
Judgment impaired	210	0.9
Ran out	638	2.7
Did not plan to have intercourse	1,299	5.5
Father wanted child/refused	148	0.6
Preferred method too expensive	202	0.9
Other	1,641	7.0
Birth control failed	2,108	9.0

31. How many months along were you when you first found out that you were pregnant?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1 month	14,895	65.7
2 months	6,134	27.1
3 months	1,058	4.7
4 months	306	1.3
5 months	134	0.6
6 months	51	0.2
7 months	36	0.2
8 months	23	0.1
9 months	39	0.2

32. On the average, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day during the last 3 months of your pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
None, never smoked	17,410	75.5
None, quit	2,401	10.4
1-5 per day	1,520	6.6
6-10 per day	1,119	4.9
11-15 per day	305	1.3
16-20 per day	265	1.1
> 20 per day	33	0.1

33. On the average, how frequently did you drink alcoholic beverages during your pregnancy? (A drink is 12 oz of beer, 4 oz. of wine, or 1 ½ oz. of liquor.)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
None	21,289	92.1
<1/month	1,134	4.9
1-3/month	409	1.8
1-2/week	153	0.7
3-8/week	69	0.3
9-13/week	11	<1
14-20/week	4	<1
21+/week	35	0.2

34. Did you get any prenatal health care from a doctor or nurse-midwife during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	22,219	98.6
No	318	1.4

35. If you did not seek or receive prenatal care during your pregnancy, what are the main reasons(s) you did not get care? (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No insurance	68	12.6
Physician not taking patients	7	1.3
Could not pay for care	18	3.5
Did not have transportation	22	4.4
No time, too busy	45	10.1
Did not want care	77	16.4
Other	143	22.3

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1 month	5,535	24.2
2 months	11,234	49.2
3 months	4,692	20.6
4 months	800	3.5
5 months	317	1.4
6 months	120	0.5
7 months	73	0.3
8 months	35	0.2
9 months	27	0.1

37. How soon after you called for your first prenatal care appointment did you actually have your examination?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
< 2 weeks	12,359	54.2
2-4 weeks	8,419	37.0
> Month	2,004	8.8

38. Were you offered testing for HIV/AIDS during your pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	14,777	64.4
No	2,543	11.1
Don't remember	5,640	24.6

39. Were you tested for HIV/AIDS during your pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	11,628	50.7
No	5,989	26.1
Don't know	5,297	23.1

40. How was most of this prenatal care paid for? (choose only one)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Own income	781	3.4
Insurance	13,645	59.6
Medicaid/Title 19	7,850	34.3
Other gov't assistance	197	0.9
Unable to pay	34	0.1
Other	383	1.7

41. Were you ever refused care during this pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	336	1.5
No	22,499	98.5

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No insurance	78	17.9
Insurance problems	67	17.9
Physician not taking patients	28	7.7
On Medicaid	77	15.8
High-risk pregnancy	63	17.6
Late in pregnancy	38	10.7
Other	94	18.2

43. Overall, how would you rate your ability to get prenatal care during your pregnancy?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Very easy	19,996	87.5
Easy	1,951	8.5
Moderately easy	716	3.1
Difficult	149	0.6
Very difficult	51	0.2

44. If you found it difficult to get care during your pregnancy, what are the main reasons you found it difficult to get care? (mark all that apply) [Includes all responding]

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No insurance	407	1.7
Insurance problems	358	1.5
Could not pay for care	166	0.7
Transportation problems	344	1.5
Hard to schedule appointments	308	1.3
High-risk pregnancy	160	0.7
Not comfortable with provider	108	0.5
Physician not taking patients	105	0.4
Other	240	1.0
Did not find it difficult to get care	18,115	77.0

45. Please indicate whether you have experienced any of the following problems with your health care coverage during your pregnancy. (mark all that apply)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Income too high to qualify	204	0.9
Not treated with respect by customer service or Medicaid	221	0.9
Difficult to complete forms	151	0.6
No doctors who accept Medicaid/my insurance	77	0.3
Could not choose my provider	176	0.8
Trouble reading or understanding English	93	0.4
Can't afford insurance or health care	405	1.7
Other	480	2.1
No problems with coverage	20,122	86.1

46. After your first visit, did you return to a doctor or nurse-midwife for other prenatal visits?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	22,312	97.8
No	494	2.2

47. How many months along were you when you went for your second prenatal visit?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1 month	348	1.6
2 months	4,963	23.0
3 months	10,358	48.1
4 months	4,571	21.2
5 months	815	3.8
6 months	306	1.4
7 months	104	0.5
8 months	58	0.3
9 months	29	0.1

48. Where did you go for most of your prenatal care? That is, what kind of place was it?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Private doctor/clinic	11,726	53.6
Midwife	1,030	4.7
Public health center	2,213	10.1
Clinic at work/school	35	0.2
Clinic in a hospital	6,428	29.4
Other	460	2.1

49. Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of the prenatal care you received at this place?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Very satisfied	20,289	92.0
Somewhat satisfied	1,548	7.0
Somewhat dissatisfied	153	0.7
Very dissatisfied	54	0.2

50. How many prenatal care visits did you have?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1-4 visits	255	1.3
5-8 visits	1,412	7.0
9-12 visits	9,174	45.7
13-16 visits	6,500	32.4
>16 visits	2,719	13.6

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

	Frequency	Valid Percent
<15 minutes	8,594	39.5
15-30 minutes	9,944	45.8
31-60 minutes	2,752	12.7
61-90 minutes	296	1.4
91-120 minutes	93	0.4
>120 minutes	41	0.2

52. Did you receive all of your regular prenatal care at the same place?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	19,935	90.4
No	2,110	9.6