

IOWA PRENATAL CARE BARRIERS PROJECT

DATA FROM 2019 SURVEYS

2019 Respondents from All Hospitals in Iowa: 19,007
 2019 Respondents with Babies Born in **Benton County**: 162

Demographic Indicators	State	County
Mother's Age		
Less than 18 years	01%	01%
18-19 years	03%	01%
20-25 years	24%	27%
26-30 years	37%	37%
31-35 years	26%	23%
More than 35 years	10%	11%
Mother's Ethnicity		
Hispanic	08%	03%
Non-Hispanic	92%	98%
White	90%	98%
Black	06%	02%
Asian or Pacific Islander	03%	<01%
American Indian or Native Alaskan	01%	<01%
Socioeconomic Indicators		
Mother's Education		
Less than high school	07%	04%
High school	21%	15%
Some college	33%	41%
College graduate (Bachelor's degree)	27%	32%
Graduate school	12%	07%
Household Income		
Less than \$10,000	11%	08%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	08%	05%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	09%	11%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	08%	06%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	07%	09%
\$50,000 or more	56%	61%
Information Received in 12 Months Prior to Becoming Pregnant		
Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Care Provider Talked About:		
Taking folic acid or a multivitamin	44%	41%
Smoking	30%	27%
Drinking alcohol	26%	21%
Your weight	25%	25%
Regular exercise	28%	23%
How romantic relationships affect your health	11%	09%
Oral health	23%	19%
Did not see a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional for a check-up in the 12 months prior to becoming pregnant	32%	31%

Behavioral Indicators During Pregnancy	State	County
No Birth Control was Used at Time of Conception	88%	83%
Unintended Pregnancy and Did NOT Use Birth Control	72%	47%
Visited a dentist during pregnancy		
Yes	57%	58%
No	43%	42%
Diagnosed with depression during pregnancy		
Yes	03%	01%
No	85%	85%
No – Diagnosed before pregnancy	11%	15%
Take prescription medicine for depression during pregnancy		
Yes	52%	56%
No	32%	32%
No – Doctor told me to stop	05%	04%
No – I decided to stop	11%	08%
Receive counseling for depression during pregnancy		
Yes	29%	16%
No	71%	84%
Smoked within the past 2 years		
Yes	19%	20%
No	81%	80%
Cigarettes Smoked Per Day During Last 3 Months of Pregnancy		
Zero cigarettes per day	54%	71%
1-10 per day	41%	23%
11-20 per day	05%	06%
More than 20 per day	01%	<01%
Prenatal Care	State	County
Mother received prenatal care as early in the pregnancy as wanted		
I did not have any problems getting prenatal care	91%	92%
I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one	01%	08%
I had difficulty paying for my visits	01%	08%
I had no way to get to the clinic of doctor's office	01%	15%
I couldn't take time off from work	01%	15%
The doctor of my health plan would not start care as early as I wanted	<01%	<01%
I had problems signing up for Medicaid/Title 19	01%	<01%
My Medicaid coverage was dropped during my pregnancy	<01%	<01%
I had no one to take care of my children	<01%	15%
I had too many other things going on	<01%	<01%
I didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	<01%	<01%
Other	<01%	<01%
Ever refused prenatal care during pregnancy		
Yes	01%	01%
No	99%	99%

	State	County
HIV/AIDS Testing During Pregnancy		
Yes	44%	47%
No	28%	31%
No, Testing was offered, but did not want to be tested	02%	02%
Don't know	27%	20%
Syphilis Testing During Pregnancy		
Yes	36%	37%
No	26%	29%
No, Testing was offered, but did not want to be tested	01%	01%
Don't know	37%	33%
Hospital Services		
Hospital Staff Encouraged Breastfeeding During First 24 Hours After Birth of the Baby		
Yes	84%	86%
No	13%	13%
Don't remember	03%	01%
During Pregnancy or Time at the Hospital, a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Healthcare Professional Provided Information or Scheduled a Time to Discuss:		
Action steps to decrease frustration when infant cries	47%	60%
How to lay the baby down to sleep	60%	67%
Dangers of shaking an infant	45%	59%
Did not receive any information and have not scheduled a time to discuss	27%	15%

Technical Note: Because percentages were rounded, the sum of values may not equal 100%.

For more information: Call the University of Northern Iowa Center for Social & Behavioral Research: (319) 273-2105.

Data source: Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care Project, Iowa Department of Public Health, University of Northern Iowa Center for Social & Behavioral Research: 2019 Data.