

Snapshot

In 2013, there were:

- **39,013** live births in Iowa,
- **2,561** babies were born at a low birthweight, and
- **162** babies died before their 1st birthday.

What does PRAMS tell us?

- **36,459** mothers were eligible for PRAMS*
- **30,926** had insurance before they were pregnant
- **24,761** had their teeth cleaned before their pregnancy
- **20,667** reported their pregnancy was planned
- **29,074** reported ever breastfeeding their babies
- **30,833** primarily put their baby to sleep on his or her back - the safest position for infants to sleep
- **4,380** reported being diagnosed with depression postpartum
- **2,252** reported some form of intimate partner violence
- **22,966** reported using a most or moderately effective method of contraception postpartum

*Number of PRAMS eligible mothers is less than the number of births due to the births of multiple infants from a single pregnancy (i.e. twins, triplets, etc.) and the exclusion of adopted and surrogate infants.

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Introduction

PRAMS stands for the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Survey (PRAMS) and is a cooperative project between the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) and the Centers for Control and Prevention (CDC). Iowa joined the PRAMS project in 2011 and began data collection in February of 2013. Since that time, over 5,000 Iowa mothers have been asked to provide information on their experiences and behaviors before, during and after pregnancy.

We sincerely thank all of the mothers who have taken the time to respond to the survey. Without their responses, we would not have the data to direct the development of strategic programs and policies to address the needs of mothers and infants in Iowa.

We would also like to thank the members of our Steering Committee who have provided valuable guidance in questionnaire development and creating connections to communities of mothers. I would also like to personally thank the other members of the PRAMS team at IDPH for their help in carrying out this project. A special acknowledgement should be made to Greg Freedman, Jennifer Pham and Patrick Goebel for their behind the scenes work which makes this report possible.

A primary goal of PRAMS is to translate its data into action. Please share with us how you have used the data published here. We also welcome feedback on the usefulness of this format. You may contact the PRAMS staff by e-mail at sarah.mauch@idph.iowa.gov or by phone at 1-800-383-3826.

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Overview of PRAMS

PRAMS was initiated in 1987 to help state health departments establish and maintain an epidemiologic surveillance system of selected maternal behaviors and experiences. PRAMS was started at a time when the U.S. infant mortality rate was no longer declining as rapidly as it had in past years and the prevalence of low birthweight was showing little change. Maternal behaviors, such as alcohol and tobacco use, and limited use of prenatal care and pediatric care were contributing to the slow rate of decline. PRAMS was designed to supplement data from vital records and to generate data for planning and assessing perinatal health programs in each participating state.

Why is PRAMS Important?

- PRAMS provides data for state health officials to use to improve the health of mothers and infants.
- PRAMS allows CDC and the states to monitor changes in maternal and child health indicators (i.e. unintended pregnancy, prenatal care, breastfeeding, smoking, drinking, and infant health).
- PRAMS enhances information from birth certificates used to plan and review state maternal and infant health programs.
- The PRAMS sample is chosen from all women who had a recent live birth, so findings can be applied to the state's entire population of women who recently delivered a live-born infant.
- PRAMS not only provides state-specific data but also allows comparisons among participating states because the same data collection methods are used in all participating states.

How are PRAMS data used?

PRAMS provides data not available from other sources about pregnancy and the first few months after birth. These data can be used to identify groups of women and infants at high risk for health problems, to monitor changes in health status, and to measure progress towards goals in improving the health of mothers and infants.

PRAMS data are used by:

- State and local governments to plan and review programs and policies aimed at reducing health problems among mothers and babies.
- State agencies to identify other agencies that have important contributions to make in planning maternal and infant health programs and to develop partnerships with those agencies.
- Researchers to investigate emerging issues in the field of maternal and child health.

For additional information, please visit <http://www.cdc.gov/prams/>. You will find detailed information on the methodology used, other participating states, and data to action success stories.

If you would like to request Iowa PRAMS data, please visit <http://idph.iowa.gov/prams> for information on the request process. Complete versions of the survey are also available.

PRAMS Methodology

Sample Design

All states participating in PRAMS utilize a sampling technique called 'stratified random sampling' in which all birth records are divided into categories, or 'strata.' Iowa stratifies by mother's race and ethnicity as reported by the mother on the birth certificate.

A random sample is drawn from each of these groups on a monthly basis. Selected mothers are then contacted to participate in the PRAMS project. Because a relatively small percentage of the total population of all Iowa mothers is contacted, a simple random sample may not yield sufficient numbers of responses from these women to tell us about their lifestyles and behaviors as a group. Stratified random sampling provides a means to collect more meaningful information about high-risk population groups. A weighting process is used to recombine the resulting responses to reflect the total population of Iowa mothers within a calendar year.

Mode of Surveillance

All PRAMS states use a mixed-mode surveillance system. Mothers are first contacted via mail when their infant is over two months of age. Up to three self-administered surveys are sent to selected mothers. Mothers who do not respond to the mailed survey are called to complete the survey by a phone. All mothers who complete the survey are given a \$10 gift certificate for diapers.

Inclusion Criteria

Any Iowa-resident woman, including teens, who delivers a live birth within Iowa is eligible to be included in the PRAMS sample. When twins or triplets are born, only one infant is randomly selected. Adopted infants and surrogate births are excluded. Birth certificates missing the mother's last name are also excluded.

Limitations of PRAMS data

As a self-administered survey, PRAMS data is subject to inaccurate reporting. Types of bias in PRAMS data may include recall bias, reporting bias, and misunderstanding of questions. PRAMS is also subject to nonresponse bias, especially among harder to reach populations.

Interpretation

For this first publication of PRAMS data, there is only one year of data to report. In coming years, trend data will be available.

Response Rate

The overall response rate for Iowa PRAMS was 72% in 2013, well above the 60% minimum for PRAMS data to be considered valid. However, some subgroups, such as Non-Hispanic Black (NHB) mothers or mothers with a high school degree or lower, have response rates around 50%. Though the sample design described above helps improve estimates for these groups, it cannot fully correct for the selection bias created by non-response, and so estimates from these groups should be treated with higher caution.

Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals represent uncertainty around an estimate, though they themselves are an estimate. All confidence intervals in this report are at the 95% level. Uncertainty intervals in this report account for uncertainty due to the sample selection process, but cannot fully account for non-response or misinformation given by participants. For more information about confidence intervals, see

<https://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/methods/statecounty/ci.html>.

Data Suppression

Subgroups that contain less than 30 women have been suppressed from this document because the estimates would be unreliable. These groups are indicated by an asterisk in the graphs and tables below.

Household Income

Household income is analyzed using four groups for this report; the groups were chosen in order to have similar numbers of women in each, and the cutoff of 185% of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) because this is the threshold for WIC eligibility, and 375% is the threshold for qualification for Medicaid for pregnant women in the state of Iowa. For a four person family, this cutoff for Medicaid eligibility is an annual income of approximately \$88,000. When calculating FPL for the family, the family size includes one above the number indicated by the respondent to account for the new infant. For example, if the respondent wrote that four people depended on the income reported, FPL will be calculated as if five people depended on the reported income.

Maternal Residence

Urbanicity was chosen by mother's county of residence, based on the National Center for Health Statistics urban-rural continuum. Counties designated as Small-Metro or Micropolitan were considered urban (Iowa has no counties with higher urbanicity), while the rest of the counties, classified as non-core, are considered rural.

Maternal Insurance

Maternal insurance is tracked at three time periods in the PRAMS survey: before pregnancy, during pregnancy, and at the time of survey (postpartum). Mothers who

selected both public insurance and private insurance options during a given time were included in the private insurance group. Military insurance is considered private insurance for this report.

1 Demographics

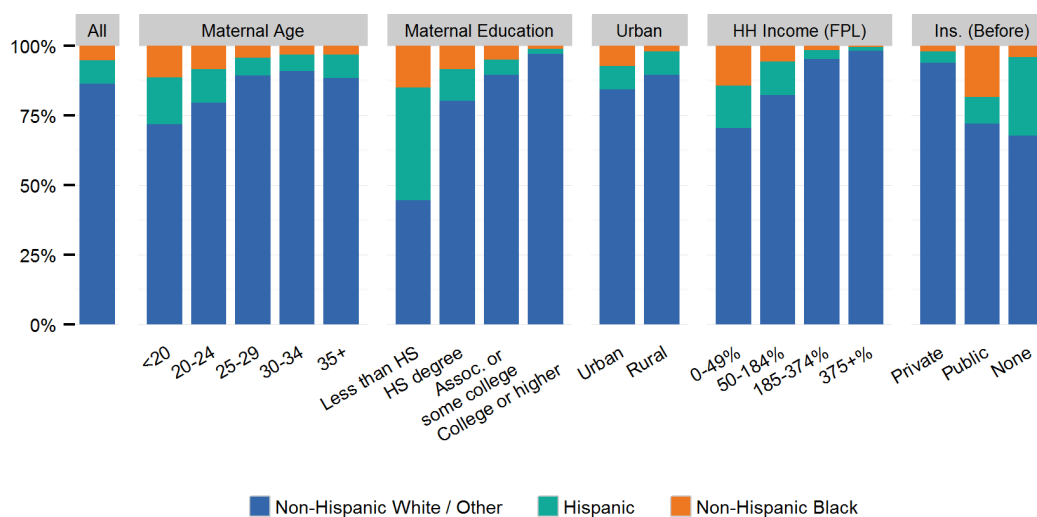
Many of the demographic variables are interrelated. For example, Hispanic mothers make up 8% of the birth population but represent 28% of those without insurance *before* pregnancy and an even higher percentage of those without insurance *during* pregnancy.

Women with higher educational levels tended to be privately insured, have higher incomes and be over 25 years old. NHB women and those with a college education are more likely to live in urban counties.

Nearly 75% of Iowa's mothers report that they are under 375% of the federal poverty line (FPL), indicating eligibility for Medicaid services during their pregnancy. Minority women are more likely to have lower household incomes, as are those with less education.

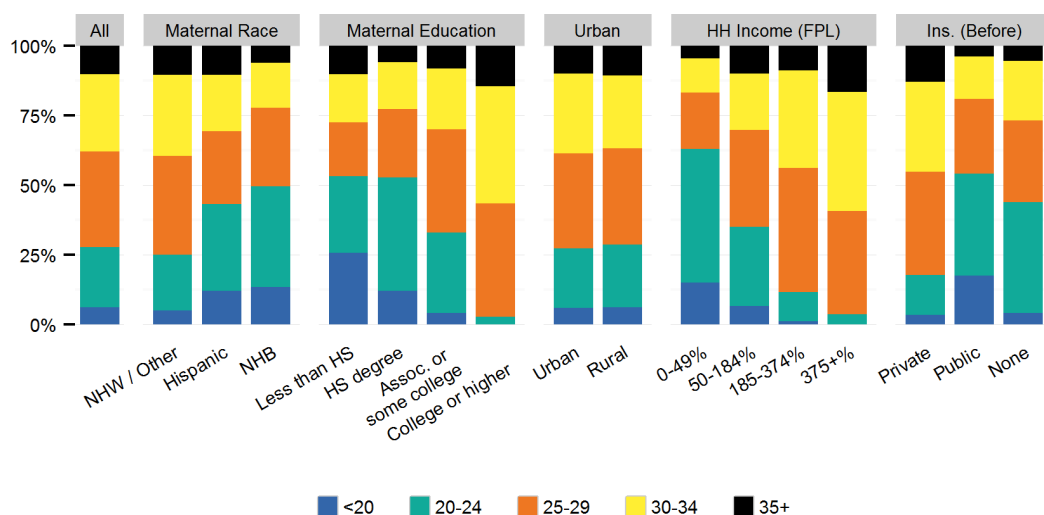
Around 13-14% of women do not have insurance *before* and *after* their pregnancy, but only 2.6% do not have insurance *during* their pregnancy.

1.1 Maternal Race



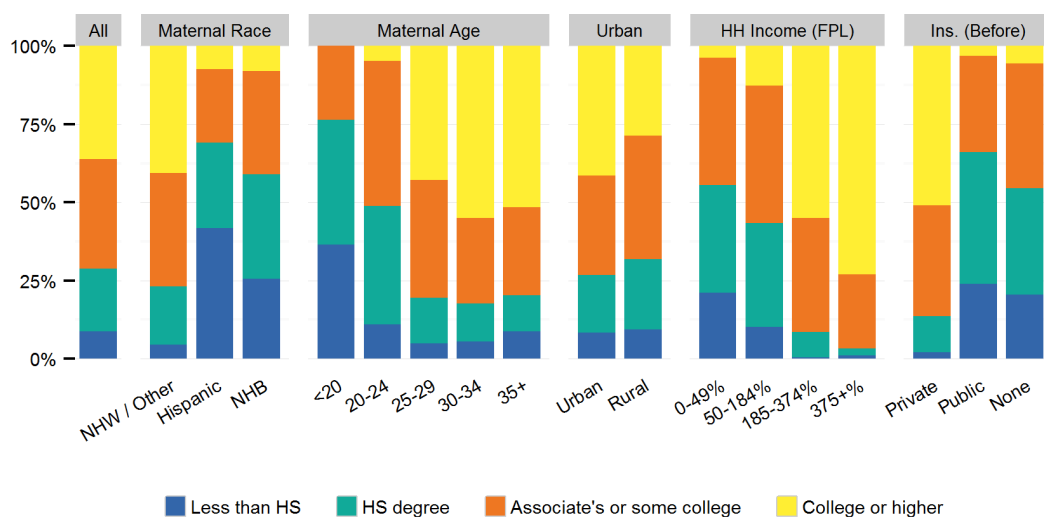
Group		Non-Hispanic White / Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Black
All		86.6%	8.4%	5.1%
Maternal Age	<20	72.0%	16.7%	11.3%
	20-24	79.6%	12.0%	8.4%
	25-29	89.5%	6.4%	4.2%
	30-34	90.9%	6.1%	3.0%
	35+	88.5%	8.5%	3.0%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	44.7%	40.4%	14.9%
	HS degree	80.3%	11.3%	8.4%
	Associate's or some college	89.6%	5.6%	4.8%
	College or higher	97.2%	1.7%	1.1%
Maternal Residence	Urban	84.4%	8.4%	7.2%
	Rural	89.7%	8.3%	2.0%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	70.6%	15.1%	14.3%
	50-184%	82.4%	12.2%	5.5%
	185-374%	95.4%	3.0%	1.6%
	375+%	98.3%	1.3%	0.4%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	93.9%	4.0%	2.0%
	Public	72.2%	9.5%	18.3%
	None	67.9%	28.0%	4.1%

1.2 Maternal Age



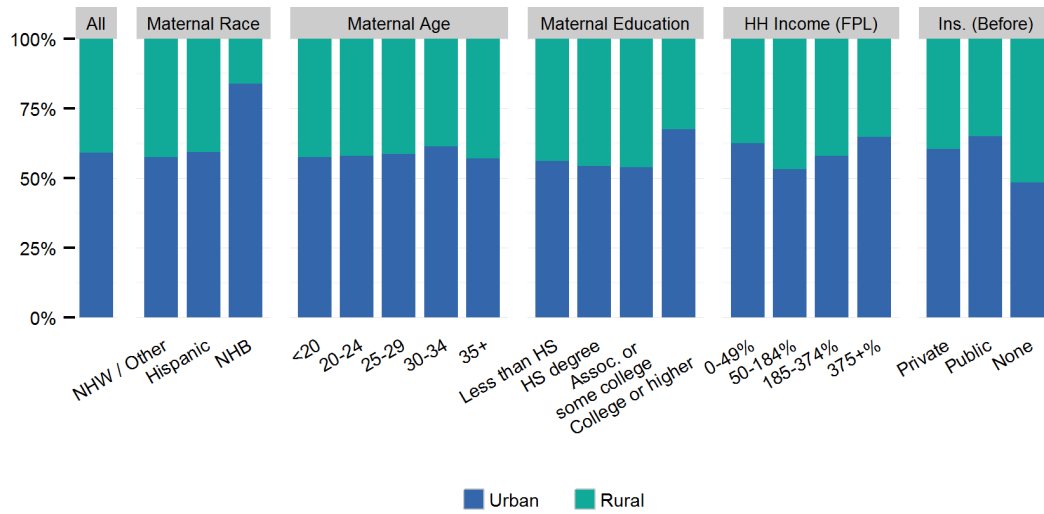
Group		<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
All		6.1%	21.8%	34.3%	27.7%	10.1%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	5.1%	20.0%	35.4%	29.1%	10.3%
	Hispanic	12.2%	31.2%	26.1%	20.2%	10.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	13.6%	36.1%	28.1%	16.3%	6.0%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	25.7%	27.6%	19.2%	17.3%	10.2%
	HS degree	12.0%	40.8%	24.7%	16.7%	5.8%
	Associate's or some college	4.1%	28.9%	37.0%	21.8%	8.1%
	College or higher	0.0%	2.9%	40.6%	42.1%	14.4%
Maternal Residence	Urban	5.9%	21.3%	34.1%	28.9%	9.8%
	Rural	6.3%	22.4%	34.6%	26.1%	10.6%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	15.1%	48.1%	20.2%	12.3%	4.4%
	50-184%	6.5%	28.5%	34.9%	20.3%	9.8%
	185-374%	1.2%	10.4%	44.6%	35.0%	8.7%
	375+%	0.1%	3.6%	37.1%	42.7%	16.5%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	3.5%	14.3%	37.2%	32.3%	12.7%
	Public	17.6%	36.7%	26.8%	15.3%	3.6%
	None	4.1%	39.9%	29.3%	21.3%	5.4%

1.3 Maternal Education



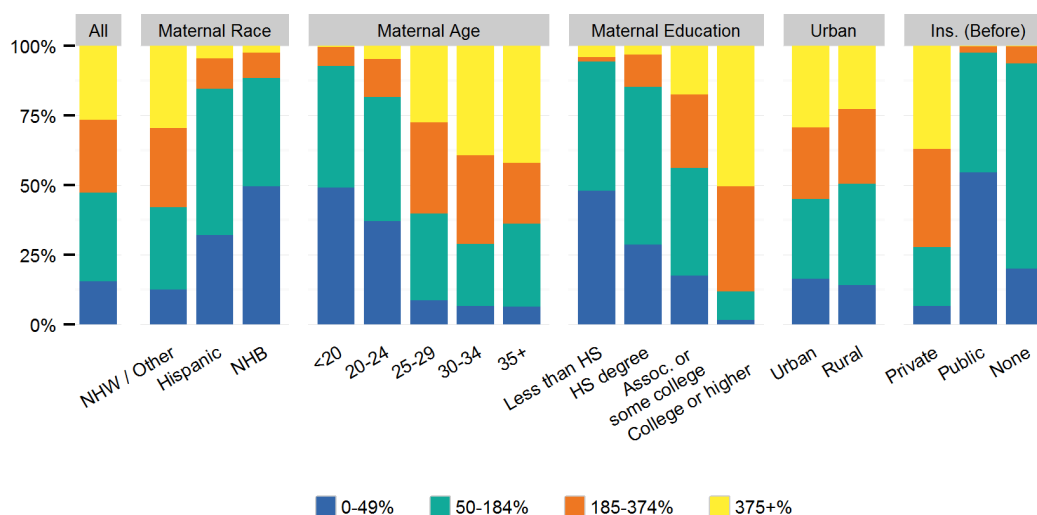
Group		Less than HS	HS degree	Associate's or some college	College or higher
All		8.6%	20.2%	35.0%	36.2%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	4.5%	18.7%	36.2%	40.6%
	Hispanic	41.7%	27.3%	23.6%	7.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	25.5%	33.4%	33.0%	8.1%
Maternal Age	<20	36.5%	39.8%	23.6%	0.0%
	20-24	11.0%	37.8%	46.5%	4.7%
	25-29	4.8%	14.5%	37.8%	42.8%
	30-34	5.4%	12.2%	27.5%	54.9%
	35+	8.7%	11.6%	28.1%	51.6%
Maternal Residence	Urban	8.2%	18.5%	31.9%	41.4%
	Rural	9.3%	22.6%	39.5%	28.6%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	21.2%	34.4%	40.6%	3.8%
	50-184%	10.0%	33.3%	44.1%	12.6%
	185-374%	0.4%	8.2%	36.4%	55.1%
	375+%	1.1%	2.2%	23.6%	73.1%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	2.0%	11.6%	35.3%	51.0%
	Public	23.8%	42.2%	30.8%	3.1%
	None	20.4%	34.2%	39.9%	5.6%

1.4 Maternal Residence



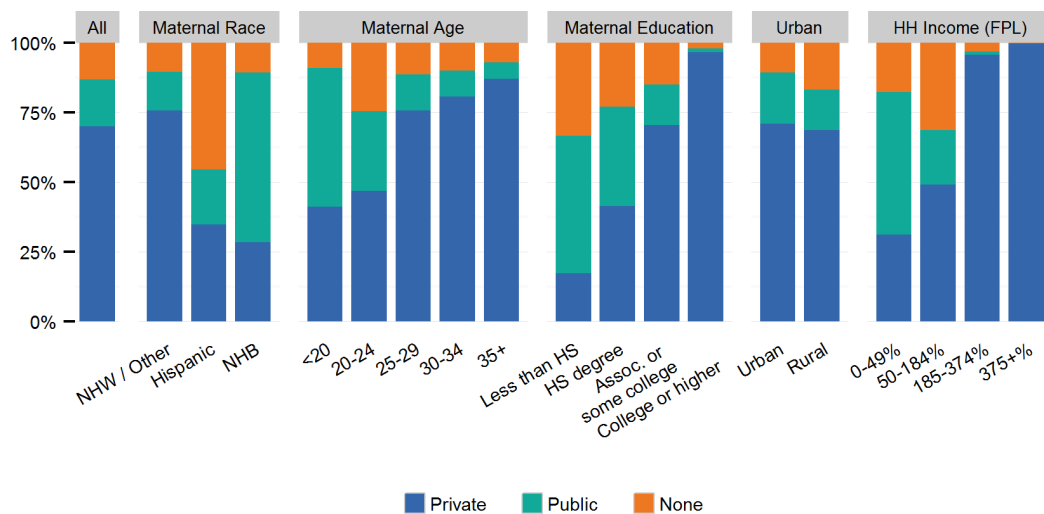
Group		Urban	Rural
All		59.2%	40.8%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	57.7%	42.3%
	Hispanic	59.4%	40.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	84.0%	16.0%
Maternal Age	<20	57.7%	42.3%
	20-24	58.0%	42.0%
	25-29	58.8%	41.2%
	30-34	61.5%	38.5%
	35+	57.2%	42.8%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	56.2%	43.8%
	HS degree	54.4%	45.6%
	Associate's or some college	53.9%	46.1%
	College or higher	67.7%	32.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	62.5%	37.5%
	50-184%	53.2%	46.8%
	185-374%	58.1%	41.9%
	375+%	64.9%	35.1%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	60.5%	39.5%
	Public	65.2%	34.8%
	None	48.5%	51.5%

1.5 Household Income (FPL)



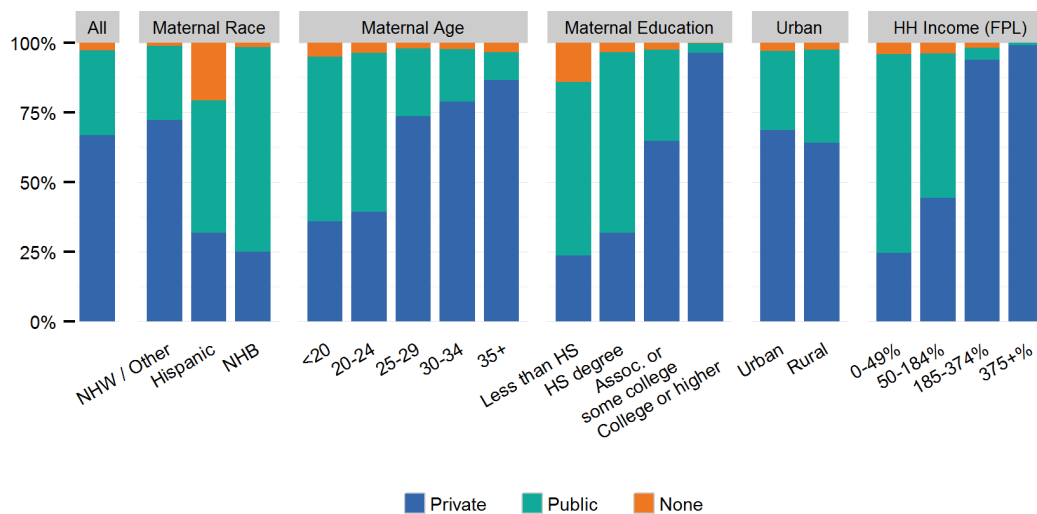
Group		0-49%	50-184%	185-374%	375+%
All		15.6%	31.7%	26.2%	26.5%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	12.4%	29.6%	28.4%	29.5%
	Hispanic	32.1%	52.6%	10.8%	4.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	49.6%	38.8%	9.1%	2.4%
Maternal Age	<20	49.3%	43.6%	6.7%	0.4%
	20-24	37.0%	44.7%	13.5%	4.7%
	25-29	8.8%	31.0%	32.8%	27.5%
	30-34	6.6%	22.3%	31.9%	39.3%
	35+	6.5%	29.7%	21.9%	41.9%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	48.0%	46.4%	1.5%	4.1%
	HS degree	28.7%	56.6%	11.6%	3.1%
	Associate's or some college	17.5%	38.8%	26.4%	17.3%
	College or higher	1.5%	10.4%	37.6%	50.5%
Maternal Residence	Urban	16.5%	28.6%	25.8%	29.1%
	Rural	14.2%	36.2%	26.9%	22.7%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	6.6%	21.2%	35.3%	36.9%
	Public	54.6%	43.0%	2.3%	0.1%
	None	20.2%	73.6%	6.2%	0.1%

1.6 Insurance (Before Pregnancy)



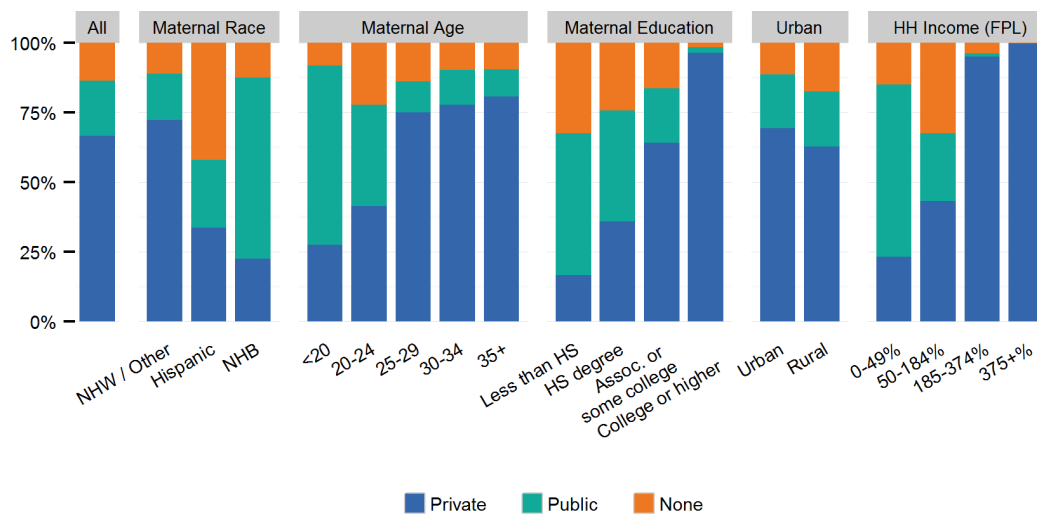
Group		Private	Public	None
All		70.2%	16.7%	13.1%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	75.8%	13.9%	10.3%
	Hispanic	35.0%	19.7%	45.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	28.4%	60.9%	10.7%
Maternal Age	<20	41.1%	49.8%	9.1%
	20-24	46.9%	28.6%	24.4%
	25-29	75.8%	13.0%	11.2%
	30-34	80.9%	9.1%	10.0%
	35+	87.1%	5.9%	6.9%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	17.3%	49.5%	33.2%
	HS degree	41.4%	35.8%	22.7%
	Associate's or some college	70.5%	14.7%	14.9%
	College or higher	96.6%	1.4%	2.0%
Maternal Residence	Urban	71.1%	18.3%	10.7%
	Rural	68.8%	14.4%	16.7%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	31.3%	51.2%	17.6%
	50-184%	49.1%	19.7%	31.2%
	185-374%	95.7%	1.2%	3.1%
	375+%	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%

1.7 Insurance (During Pregnancy)



Group		Private	Public	None
All		66.8%	30.6%	2.6%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	72.4%	26.6%	1.1%
	Hispanic	31.9%	47.5%	20.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	25.1%	73.5%	1.5%
Maternal Age	<20	35.9%	59.3%	4.8%
	20-24	39.3%	57.2%	3.5%
	25-29	73.7%	24.5%	1.8%
	30-34	78.9%	18.9%	2.2%
	35+	86.6%	10.2%	3.2%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	23.7%	62.4%	13.9%
	HS degree	31.9%	64.9%	3.2%
	Associate's or some college	64.9%	32.6%	2.5%
	College or higher	96.4%	3.5%	0.1%
Maternal Residence	Urban	68.6%	28.5%	2.8%
	Rural	64.1%	33.6%	2.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	24.6%	71.5%	4.0%
	50-184%	44.3%	51.9%	3.8%
	185-374%	93.9%	4.5%	1.6%
	375+%	99.1%	0.9%	0.0%

1.8 Insurance (Postpartum)



Group		Private	Public	None
All		66.7%	19.6%	13.6%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	72.4%	16.5%	11.0%
	Hispanic	33.7%	24.3%	42.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	22.6%	65.1%	12.4%
Maternal Age	<20	27.6%	64.3%	8.1%
	20-24	41.4%	36.4%	22.2%
	25-29	75.2%	10.9%	13.9%
	30-34	77.8%	12.6%	9.7%
	35+	80.8%	9.8%	9.4%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	16.7%	50.9%	32.4%
	HS degree	35.9%	39.9%	24.2%
	Associate's or some college	64.1%	19.5%	16.4%
	College or higher	96.4%	2.2%	1.4%
Maternal Residence	Urban	69.4%	19.4%	11.2%
	Rural	62.7%	19.9%	17.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	23.3%	61.7%	15.0%
	50-184%	43.4%	24.2%	32.4%
	185-374%	95.1%	1.1%	3.8%
	375+%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

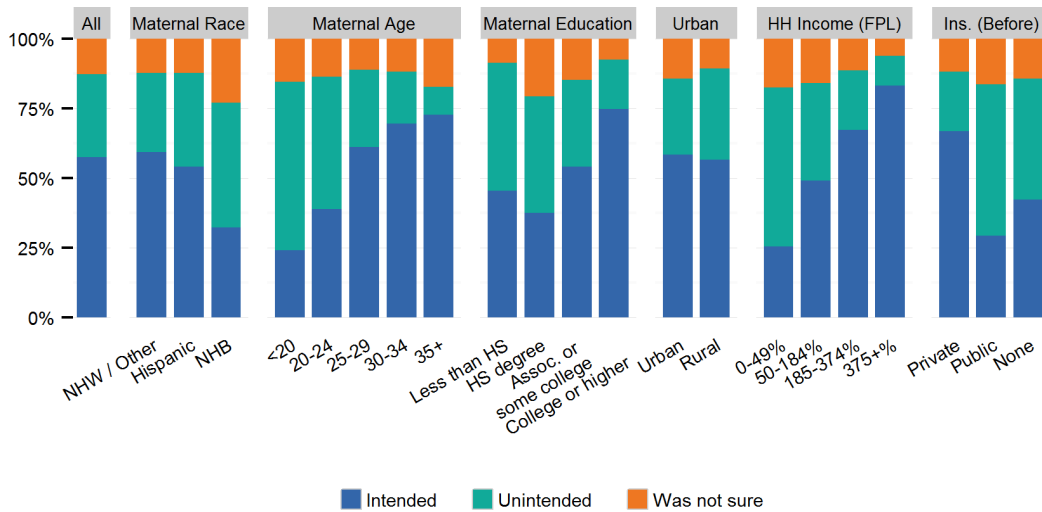
2 Pregnancy Intention

In order to determine if their most recent pregnancy was intended, women were asked to if they had wanted to be pregnant later, sooner, at that time, not now or in the future, or if they weren't sure. Those who responded later and not now or in the future were grouped as having an unintended pregnancy. Those who responded sooner or at that time were grouped as having an intended pregnancy.

Under a third of all pregnancies were unintended, with an additional 13% of women reporting that they were unsure if they had wanted a baby or not at the time of pregnancy.

Young mothers and lower-income mothers were most likely to report that their pregnancy was unintended.

2.1 Pregnancy intention



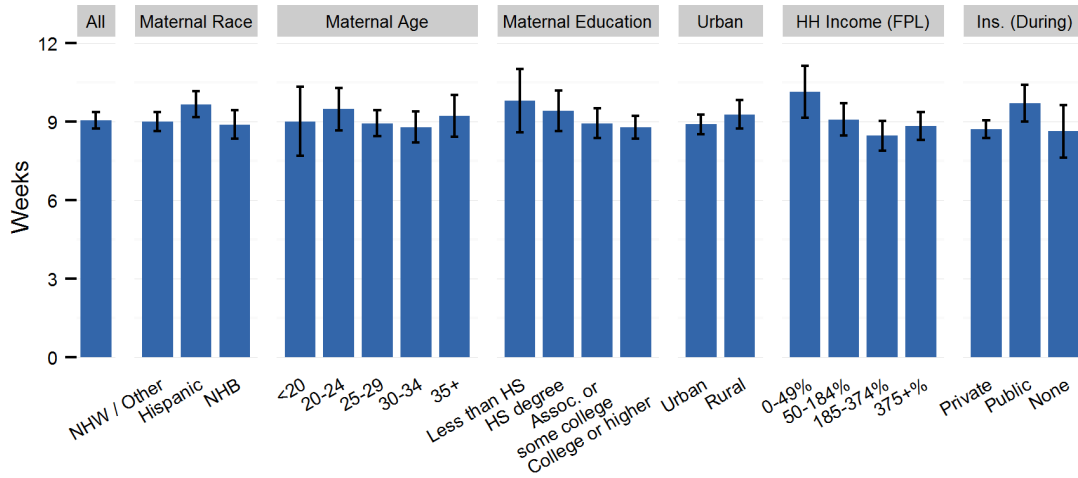
Group	Intended	Unintended	Was not sure
All	57.7%	29.6%	12.7%
Maternal Race			
Non-Hispanic White / Other	59.5%	28.4%	12.1%
Hispanic	54.1%	33.7%	12.2%
Non-Hispanic Black	32.4%	44.8%	22.8%
Maternal Age			
<20	24.1%	60.6%	15.3%
20-24	38.9%	47.5%	13.6%
25-29	61.3%	27.7%	11.0%
30-34	69.6%	18.7%	11.7%
35+	72.9%	9.9%	17.2%
Maternal Education			
Less than HS	45.5%	45.9%	8.6%
HS degree	37.5%	42.0%	20.6%
Associate's or some college	54.1%	31.3%	14.7%
College or higher	75.0%	17.6%	7.4%
Maternal Residence			
Urban	58.4%	27.4%	14.2%
Rural	56.6%	32.9%	10.5%
Household Income (FPL)			
0-49%	25.5%	57.1%	17.4%
50-184%	49.2%	35.0%	15.9%
185-374%	67.5%	21.4%	11.2%
375+%	83.3%	10.7%	6.0%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)			
Private	67.0%	21.3%	11.8%
Public	29.5%	54.3%	16.2%
None	42.4%	43.4%	14.2%

3 Prenatal Care Visit

Overall, 87% of women reported that they received their first prenatal care visit in their first trimester and less than 1% never received one.

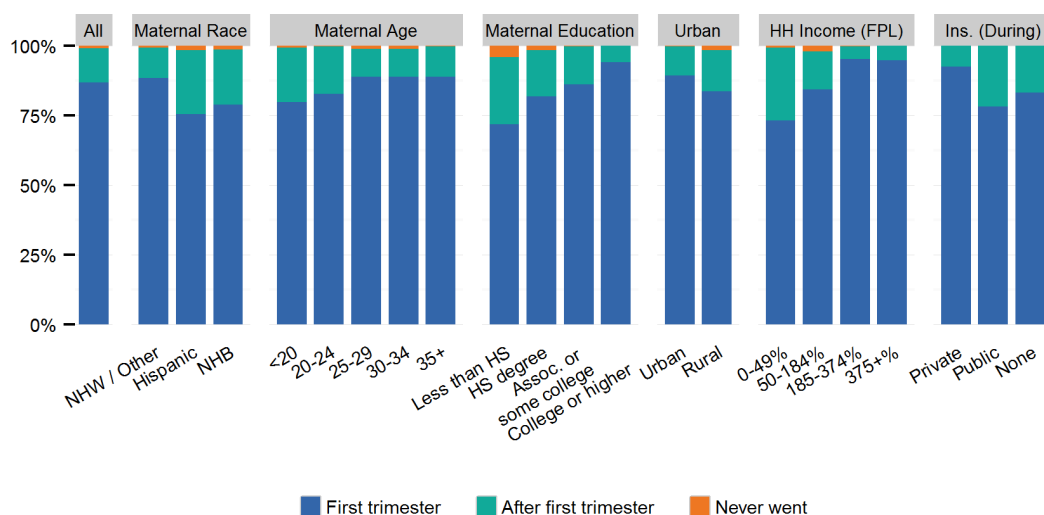
93% of women with private insurance went in their first trimester, but only 78% of those who had public insurance.

3.1 Weeks until prenatal care visit



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		9.0	8.7	9.4
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	9.0	8.6	9.3
	Hispanic	9.6	9.1	10.1
	Non-Hispanic Black	8.9	8.3	9.4
Maternal Age	<20	9.0	7.7	10.3
	20-24	9.5	8.7	10.3
	25-29	8.9	8.4	9.4
	30-34	8.8	8.2	9.4
	35+	9.2	8.4	10.0
Maternal Education	Less than HS	9.8	8.6	11.0
	HS degree	9.4	8.6	10.2
	Associate's or some college	8.9	8.4	9.5
	College or higher	8.8	8.3	9.2
Maternal Residence	Urban	8.9	8.5	9.3
	Rural	9.3	8.7	9.8
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	10.1	9.1	11.1
	50-184%	9.1	8.5	9.7
	185-374%	8.4	7.9	9.0
	375+%	8.8	8.3	9.4
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	8.7	8.4	9.0
	Public	9.7	9.0	10.4
	None	8.6	7.6	9.6

3.2 Prenatal care in first trimester



Group		First trimester	After first trimester	Never went
All		87.0%	12.3%	0.7%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	88.6%	10.8%	0.6%
	Hispanic	75.6%	23.0%	1.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	78.9%	19.8%	1.3%
Maternal Age	<20	79.8%	19.6%	0.6%
	20-24	82.8%	17.0%	0.2%
	25-29	88.9%	10.1%	1.0%
	30-34	88.9%	10.1%	1.0%
	35+	88.9%	11.0%	0.1%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	71.8%	24.3%	3.9%
	HS degree	81.8%	16.6%	1.6%
	Associate's or some college	86.2%	13.7%	0.1%
	College or higher	94.3%	5.7%	0.0%
Maternal Residence	Urban	89.4%	10.5%	0.1%
	Rural	83.6%	14.9%	1.5%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	73.2%	26.2%	0.7%
	50-184%	84.4%	13.8%	1.9%
	185-374%	95.3%	4.6%	0.1%
	375+%	94.9%	5.1%	0.0%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	92.5%	7.5%	0.0%
	Public	78.3%	21.7%	0.0%
	None	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%

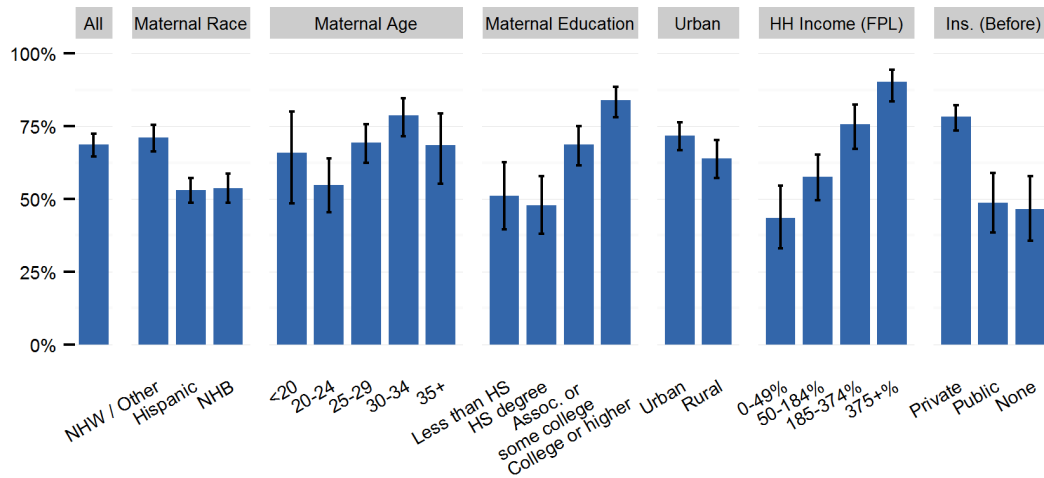
4 Oral Health

Women were asked to respond to seven items regarding the care of their teeth before and during pregnancy.

Over 95% of women know that the oral health is important during pregnancy, but only 64% received a cleaning during their pregnancy.

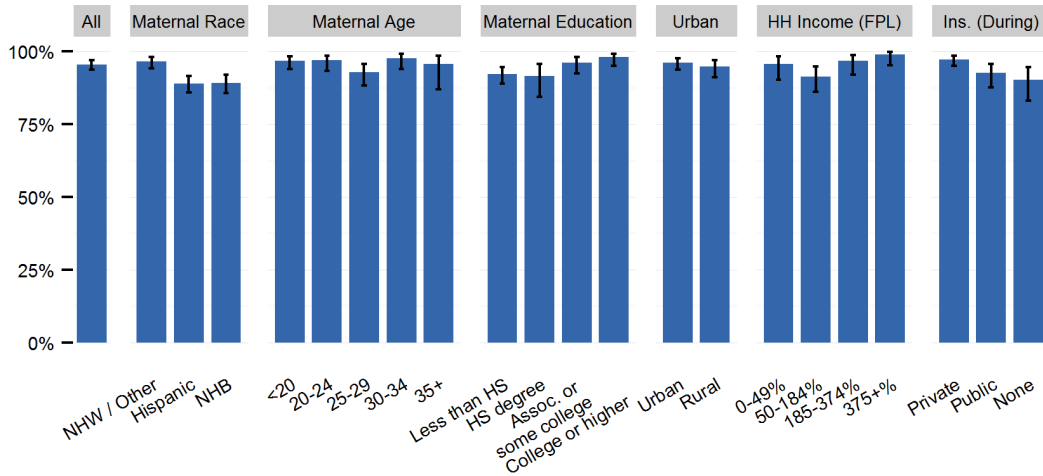
Under 20% of women had a dental problem during pregnancy, and of those almost 75% went to the dentist for the problem. Low-income women were more likely to have a dental problem (38%) than higher income women (7%). Of those who had a problem, socioeconomic factors do not appear to have a significant difference in the likelihood of receiving care.

4.1 Teeth cleaned before pregnancy



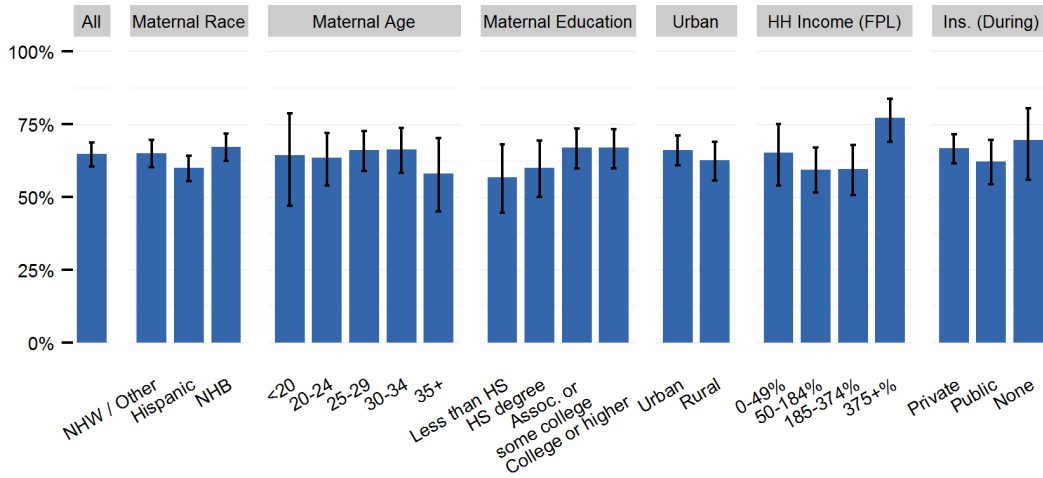
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		68.6%	64.5%	72.5%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	71.0%	66.3%	75.4%
	Hispanic	53.0%	48.6%	57.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	53.7%	48.8%	58.6%
Maternal Age	<20	66.0%	48.6%	80.0%
	20-24	54.8%	45.4%	63.9%
	25-29	69.4%	62.4%	75.7%
	30-34	78.8%	71.5%	84.6%
	35+	68.6%	55.3%	79.4%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	51.2%	39.6%	62.6%
	HS degree	47.9%	38.1%	57.8%
	Associate's or some college	68.7%	61.5%	75.1%
	College or higher	84.0%	78.2%	88.6%
Maternal Residence	Urban	71.9%	66.7%	76.5%
	Rural	64.0%	57.1%	70.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	43.4%	33.0%	54.5%
	50-184%	57.7%	49.7%	65.4%
	185-374%	75.7%	67.2%	82.5%
	375+%	90.3%	83.6%	94.4%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	78.2%	73.5%	82.3%
	Public	48.6%	38.5%	58.9%
	None	46.6%	35.7%	57.8%

4.2 Knew it was important to care for mouth



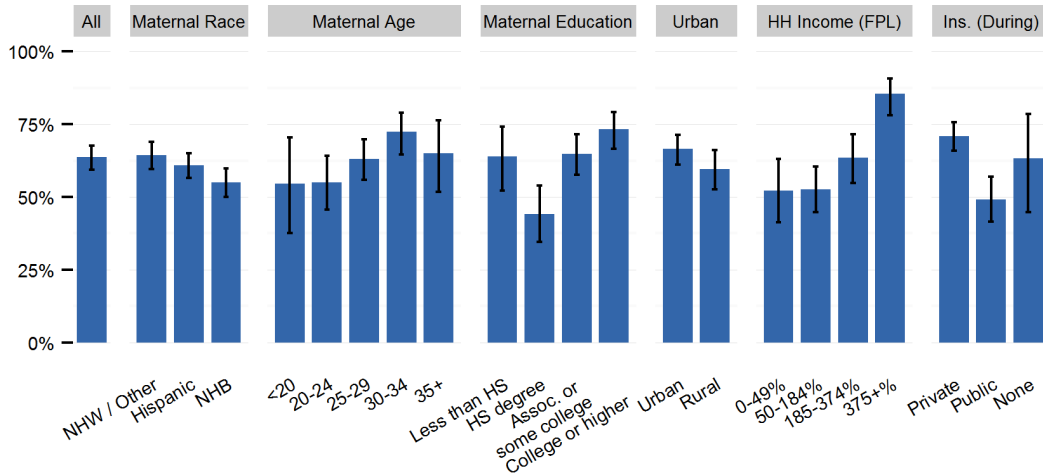
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		95.6%	93.7%	97.0%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	96.6%	94.3%	98.0%
	Hispanic	89.1%	86.0%	91.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	89.2%	85.7%	92.0%
Maternal Age	<20	96.8%	94.0%	98.3%
	20-24	97.0%	93.4%	98.7%
	25-29	92.8%	88.3%	95.7%
	30-34	97.7%	93.9%	99.2%
	35+	95.7%	87.0%	98.7%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	92.2%	89.0%	94.6%
	HS degree	91.7%	84.5%	95.7%
	Associate's or some college	96.2%	92.5%	98.1%
	College or higher	98.1%	95.1%	99.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	96.1%	93.8%	97.6%
	Rural	94.9%	91.2%	97.1%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	95.8%	90.3%	98.3%
	50-184%	91.5%	86.2%	94.8%
	185-374%	96.9%	92.0%	98.8%
	375+%+	99.0%	95.3%	99.8%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	97.3%	95.1%	98.5%
	Public	92.7%	87.7%	95.8%
	None	90.3%	83.1%	94.7%

4.3 Talked to a dental worker about how to care for teeth and gums



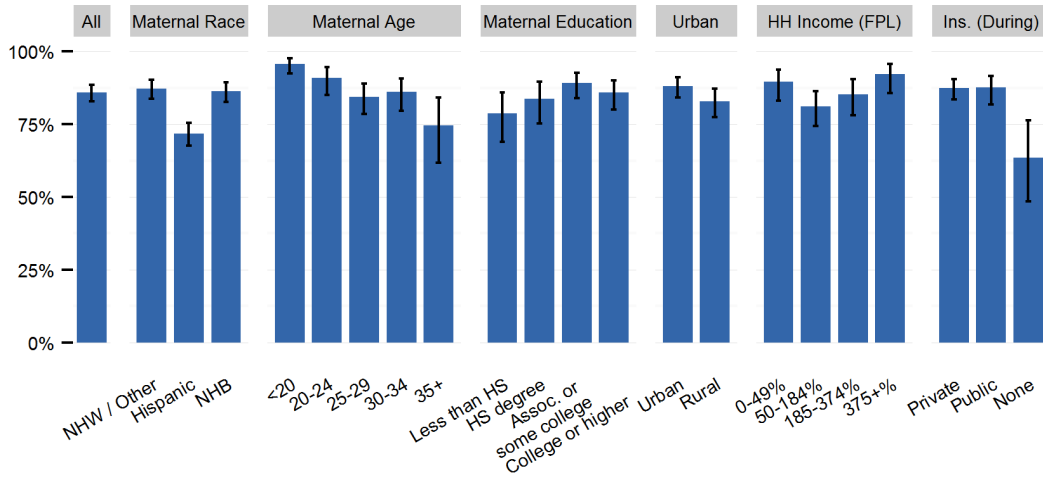
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		64.7%	60.5%	68.7%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	65.0%	60.2%	69.6%
	Hispanic	60.0%	55.6%	64.2%
	Non-Hispanic Black	67.2%	62.4%	71.7%
Maternal Age	<20	64.3%	46.9%	78.7%
	20-24	63.5%	54.0%	72.1%
	25-29	66.1%	58.9%	72.6%
	30-34	66.4%	58.4%	73.6%
	35+	58.1%	45.0%	70.2%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	56.7%	44.5%	68.1%
	HS degree	60.1%	50.0%	69.4%
	Associate's or some college	67.0%	59.8%	73.5%
	College or higher	66.9%	59.9%	73.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	66.2%	60.8%	71.2%
	Rural	62.5%	55.7%	68.9%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	65.2%	54.0%	75.0%
	50-184%	59.4%	51.4%	67.0%
	185-374%	59.5%	50.7%	67.8%
	375+%	77.2%	69.0%	83.7%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	66.8%	61.5%	71.6%
	Public	62.2%	54.3%	69.5%
	None	69.6%	56.0%	80.5%

4.4 Received a cleaning during pregnancy



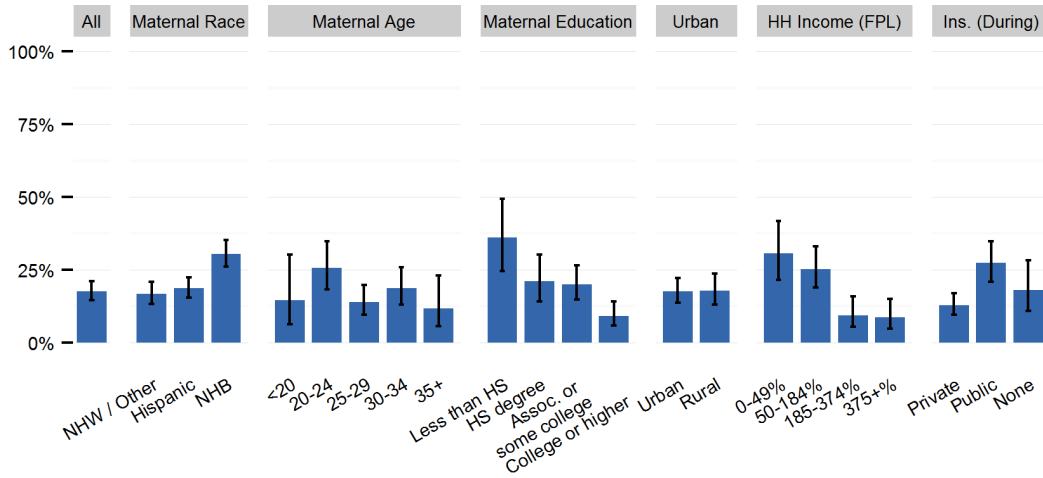
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		63.7%	59.4%	67.7%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	64.4%	59.6%	69.0%
	Hispanic	60.9%	56.6%	65.1%
	Non-Hispanic Black	55.0%	50.0%	59.9%
Maternal Age	<20	54.6%	37.6%	70.5%
	20-24	55.1%	45.7%	64.2%
	25-29	63.2%	55.8%	69.9%
	30-34	72.4%	64.6%	79.0%
	35+	65.0%	51.7%	76.3%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	63.9%	52.2%	74.1%
	HS degree	44.1%	34.6%	54.0%
	Associate's or some college	64.8%	57.5%	71.5%
	College or higher	73.4%	66.6%	79.2%
Maternal Residence	Urban	66.5%	61.1%	71.4%
	Rural	59.6%	52.7%	66.1%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	52.2%	41.2%	63.0%
	50-184%	52.7%	44.7%	60.5%
	185-374%	63.6%	54.8%	71.6%
	375+%	85.5%	78.2%	90.6%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	71.0%	65.9%	75.6%
	Public	49.2%	41.5%	56.9%
	None	63.3%	44.7%	78.6%

4.5 Had dental insurance during pregnancy



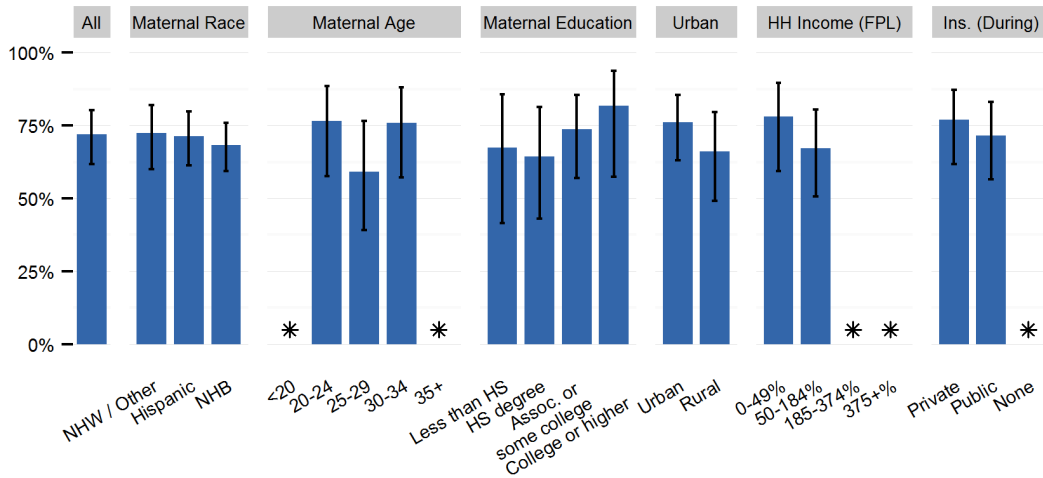
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		86.0%	82.9%	88.6%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	87.3%	83.7%	90.2%
	Hispanic	71.7%	67.6%	75.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	86.4%	82.7%	89.5%
Maternal Age	<20	95.8%	92.6%	97.7%
	20-24	91.0%	85.1%	94.8%
	25-29	84.5%	78.6%	89.0%
	30-34	86.1%	79.7%	90.7%
	35+	74.6%	61.9%	84.1%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	78.7%	68.9%	86.0%
	HS degree	83.7%	75.4%	89.6%
	Associate's or some college	89.1%	84.1%	92.7%
	College or higher	85.9%	80.1%	90.2%
Maternal Residence	Urban	88.1%	84.3%	91.1%
	Rural	82.9%	77.3%	87.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	89.7%	83.1%	93.9%
	50-184%	81.1%	74.4%	86.4%
	185-374%	85.4%	78.1%	90.5%
	375+%	92.2%	85.8%	95.8%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	87.5%	83.5%	90.6%
	Public	87.6%	81.8%	91.7%
	None	63.5%	48.4%	76.3%

4.6 Needed to see a dentist for a problem during pregnancy



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		17.6%	14.5%	21.1%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	16.7%	13.3%	20.8%
	Hispanic	18.6%	15.4%	22.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	30.5%	26.1%	35.3%
Maternal Age	<20	14.6%	6.3%	30.3%
	20-24	25.6%	18.2%	34.7%
	25-29	13.9%	9.6%	19.8%
	30-34	18.6%	13.1%	25.8%
	35+	11.8%	5.7%	23.0%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	36.1%	24.6%	49.3%
	HS degree	21.1%	14.2%	30.3%
	Associate's or some college	20.0%	14.7%	26.5%
	College or higher	9.2%	5.8%	14.1%
Maternal Residence	Urban	17.5%	13.7%	22.1%
	Rural	17.7%	13.0%	23.6%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	30.7%	21.6%	41.7%
	50-184%	25.3%	18.9%	32.9%
	185-374%	9.3%	5.3%	15.9%
	375+%	8.6%	4.8%	15.0%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	12.8%	9.6%	16.9%
	Public	27.3%	20.8%	34.8%
	None	18.0%	10.9%	28.2%

4.7 Went to a dentist or clinic during pregnancy for a problem (if had problem)



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		72.0%	61.8%	80.3%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	72.4%	60.1%	82.1%
	Hispanic	71.4%	61.3%	79.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	68.3%	59.4%	76.0%
Maternal Age	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	76.5%	57.7%	88.6%
	25-29	59.2%	39.1%	76.6%
	30-34	75.9%	57.2%	88.1%
	35+	*	*	*
Maternal Education	Less than HS	67.4%	41.4%	85.8%
	HS degree	64.5%	43.0%	81.3%
	Associate's or some college	73.7%	57.0%	85.6%
	College or higher	81.8%	57.4%	93.7%
Maternal Residence	Urban	76.1%	63.2%	85.5%
	Rural	66.1%	49.2%	79.7%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	78.0%	59.3%	89.6%
	50-184%	67.3%	50.7%	80.5%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	77.0%	61.8%	87.4%
	Public	71.6%	56.5%	83.1%
	None	*	*	*

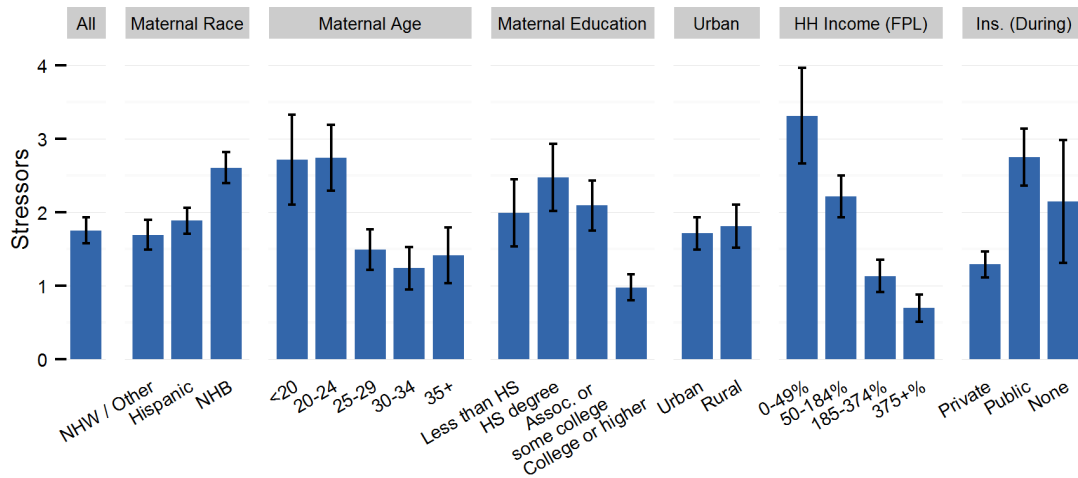
* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

5 Stress

To determine various types of stressors that women may have experienced during pregnancy, participants were asked to respond 'yes/no' to a list of life events that may be stressful. For example, *I had problems paying the rent, mortgage, or other bills; Someone very close to me died; I moved to a new address.*

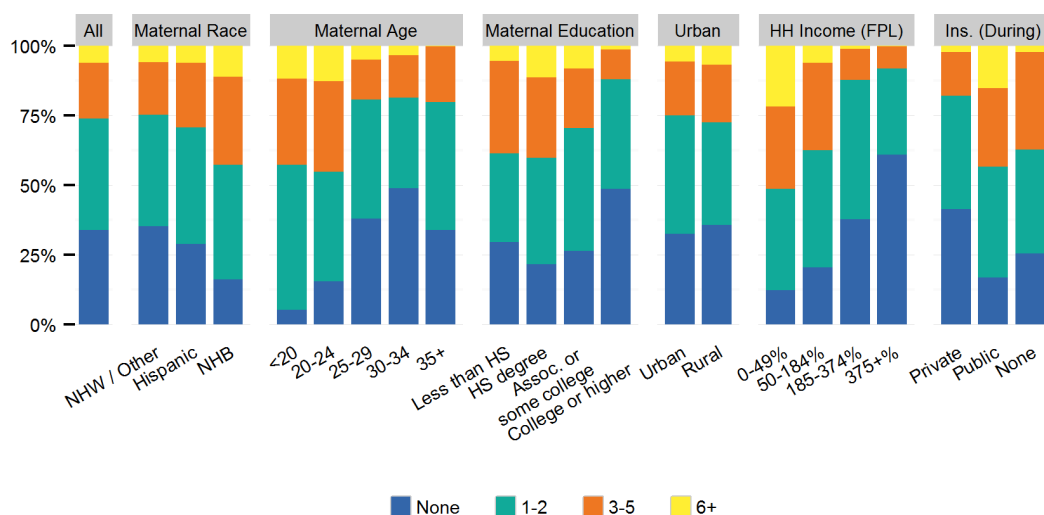
Stressors are strongly correlated to socioeconomic factors, with the lowest income women experiencing an average of 3.5 stressors, with over 50% experiencing more than 3, compared to the highest income women who experience on average less than 1.

5.1 Number of stressors during pregnancy



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		1.8	1.6	1.9
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	1.7	1.5	1.9
	Hispanic	1.9	1.7	2.1
	Non-Hispanic Black	2.6	2.4	2.8
Maternal Age	<20	2.7	2.1	3.3
	20-24	2.7	2.3	3.2
	25-29	1.5	1.2	1.8
	30-34	1.2	0.9	1.5
	35+	1.4	1.0	1.8
Maternal Education	Less than HS	2.0	1.5	2.5
	HS degree	2.5	2.0	2.9
	Associate's or some college	2.1	1.8	2.4
	College or higher	1.0	0.8	1.2
Maternal Residence	Urban	1.7	1.5	1.9
	Rural	1.8	1.5	2.1
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	3.3	2.7	4.0
	50-184%	2.2	1.9	2.5
	185-374%	1.1	0.9	1.4
	375+%+	0.7	0.5	0.9
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	1.3	1.1	1.5
	Public	2.7	2.4	3.1
	None	2.1	1.3	3.0

5.2 Number of stressors during pregnancy

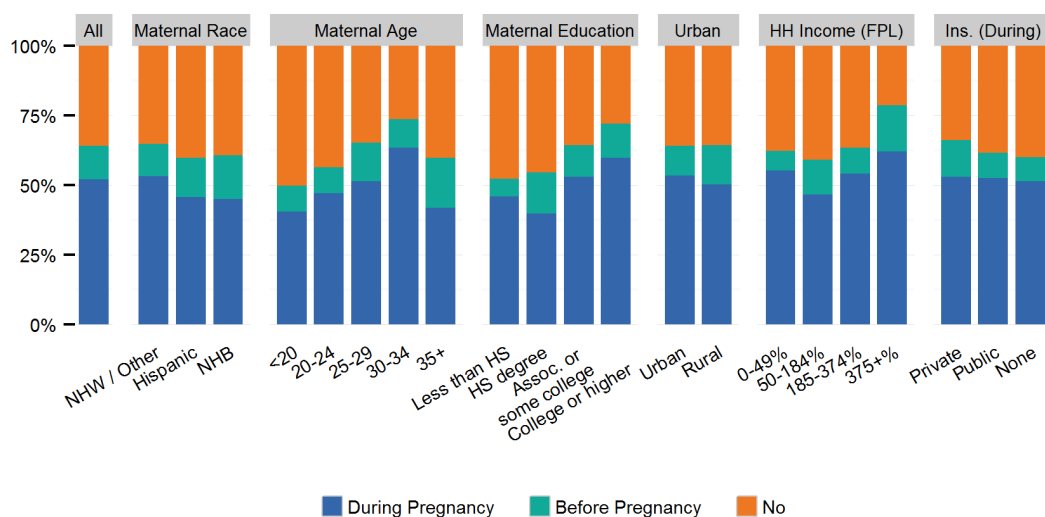


Group		None	1-2	3-5	6+
All		33.9%	40.1%	20.0%	6.0%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	35.4%	39.9%	19.0%	5.8%
	Hispanic	28.9%	41.9%	23.1%	6.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	16.1%	41.2%	31.7%	10.9%
Maternal Age	<20	5.4%	52.0%	31.0%	11.6%
	20-24	15.6%	39.4%	32.5%	12.5%
	25-29	37.9%	43.0%	14.2%	4.9%
	30-34	48.9%	32.6%	15.2%	3.4%
	35+	34.0%	45.9%	19.9%	0.2%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	29.5%	32.0%	33.2%	5.3%
	HS degree	21.7%	38.1%	28.9%	11.4%
	Associate's or some college	26.5%	44.1%	21.2%	8.2%
	College or higher	48.6%	39.3%	10.8%	1.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	32.6%	42.4%	19.4%	5.6%
	Rural	35.7%	36.8%	20.8%	6.8%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	12.4%	36.3%	29.6%	21.7%
	50-184%	20.5%	42.1%	31.4%	6.0%
	185-374%	37.9%	49.9%	11.3%	0.9%
	375+%	61.0%	30.9%	8.1%	0.1%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	41.5%	40.7%	15.6%	2.1%
	Public	16.9%	39.7%	28.3%	15.1%
	None	25.6%	37.3%	34.9%	2.3%

6 Flu Shot

Despite recommendations for pregnant women to get the flu shot, only 52% of Iowa women received a flu shot during their pregnancy. Those with a college education or higher and making 375% of the FPL were the most likely to get a flu shot during pregnancy.

6.1 Received a flu shot



Group		During Pregnancy	Before Pregnancy	No
All		52.2%	12.0%	35.8%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	53.2%	11.6%	35.1%
	Hispanic	45.8%	14.1%	40.1%
	Non-Hispanic Black	45.2%	15.5%	39.3%
Maternal Age	<20	40.5%	9.4%	50.1%
	20-24	47.1%	9.3%	43.6%
	25-29	51.5%	13.9%	34.6%
	30-34	63.5%	10.2%	26.3%
	35+	41.9%	17.9%	40.2%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	45.9%	6.4%	47.7%
	HS degree	39.8%	14.8%	45.3%
	Associate's or some college	53.0%	11.4%	35.6%
	College or higher	59.9%	12.3%	27.8%
Maternal Residence	Urban	53.6%	10.5%	35.9%
	Rural	50.3%	14.2%	35.5%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	55.3%	7.0%	37.7%
	50-184%	46.7%	12.5%	40.8%
	185-374%	54.3%	9.2%	36.5%
	375+%	62.2%	16.6%	21.2%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	52.9%	13.2%	33.8%
	Public	52.5%	9.1%	38.4%
	None	51.5%	8.6%	39.9%

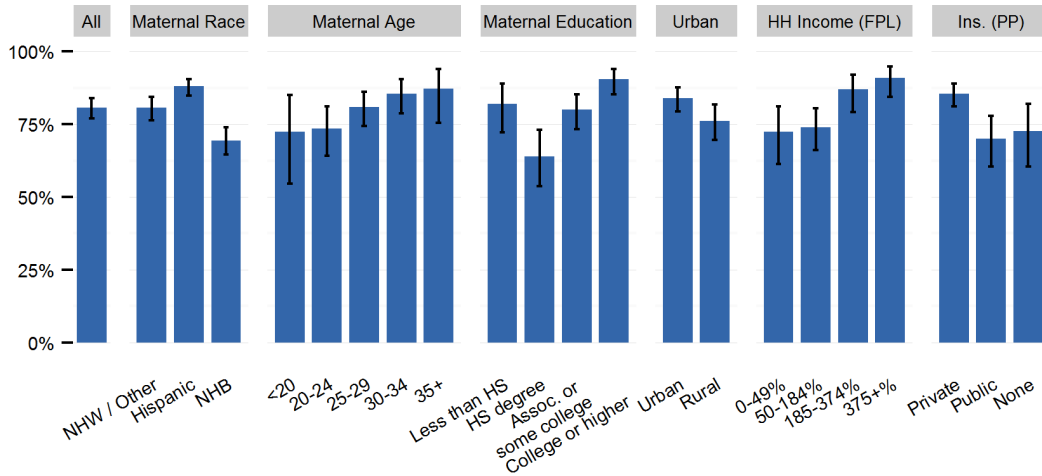
7 Breastfeeding

For those women whose babies were alive and living with them, women were asked questions regarding breastfeeding. To examine reasons why women never breastfed, a list of eight options was provided to participants. Women were asked to mark all that applied to them and were given the option to write in other reasons that may not have been included in the list. The four most common reasons for never breastfeeding are presented below.

In Iowa, 81% of babies have ever been breastfed, but only 52% are still breastfeeding at 12 weeks. Young and low-income mothers are the least likely to continue breastfeeding. To examine reasons what caused women to stop breastfeeding, a list of 11 options was provided to participants. Women were asked to mark all that applied to them and were given the option to write in other reasons that may not have been included in the list. The four most common reasons for stopping breastfeeding are presented below.

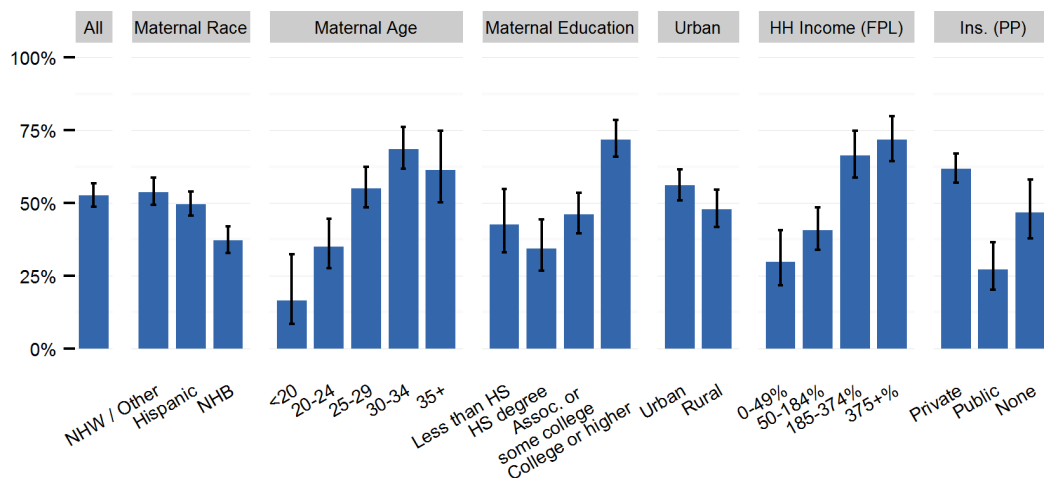
The most common reasons for stopping breastfeeding are that mom thought she was not producing enough milk (51% of mothers who stopped), baby not satisfied (37%), difficulty latching (33%), or that it was too hard (26%).

7.1 Ever breastfed



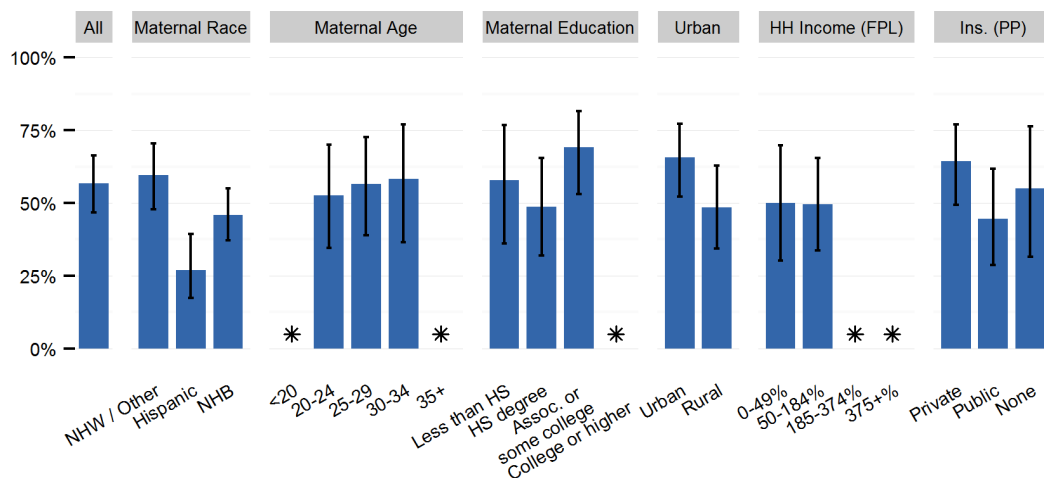
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		80.8%	77.1%	84.1%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	80.8%	76.5%	84.5%
	Hispanic	88.0%	84.9%	90.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	69.4%	64.6%	73.9%
Maternal Age	<20	72.4%	54.5%	85.1%
	20-24	73.5%	64.2%	81.2%
	25-29	81.0%	74.4%	86.3%
	30-34	85.6%	78.7%	90.5%
	35+	87.3%	75.5%	93.9%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	82.1%	72.2%	89.0%
	HS degree	63.9%	53.6%	73.1%
	Associate's or some college	80.0%	73.4%	85.3%
	College or higher	90.6%	85.3%	94.1%
Maternal Residence	Urban	84.0%	79.5%	87.6%
	Rural	76.2%	69.6%	81.8%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	72.4%	61.4%	81.3%
	50-184%	73.9%	66.1%	80.5%
	185-374%	87.0%	79.2%	92.1%
	375+%	90.9%	84.4%	94.8%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	85.5%	81.1%	89.1%
	Public	69.9%	60.5%	78.0%
	None	72.6%	60.5%	82.1%

7.2 Breastfeeding at 12 weeks



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		52.6%	48.6%	56.8%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	53.8%	49.3%	58.7%
	Hispanic	49.6%	45.6%	54.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	37.1%	32.9%	41.9%
Maternal Age	<20	16.5%	8.4%	32.4%
	20-24	35.1%	27.6%	44.5%
	25-29	55.0%	48.5%	62.3%
	30-34	68.6%	61.7%	76.2%
	35+	61.4%	50.2%	74.9%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	42.5%	33.0%	54.7%
	HS degree	34.4%	26.7%	44.3%
	Associate's or some college	46.0%	39.6%	53.6%
	College or higher	71.9%	65.8%	78.5%
Maternal Residence	Urban	56.0%	51.0%	61.5%
	Rural	47.8%	41.8%	54.7%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	29.7%	21.7%	40.7%
	50-184%	40.6%	34.0%	48.6%
	185-374%	66.3%	58.7%	74.9%
	375+%	71.7%	64.4%	79.9%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	61.8%	56.9%	67.1%
	Public	27.1%	20.1%	36.6%
	None	46.8%	37.7%	58.0%

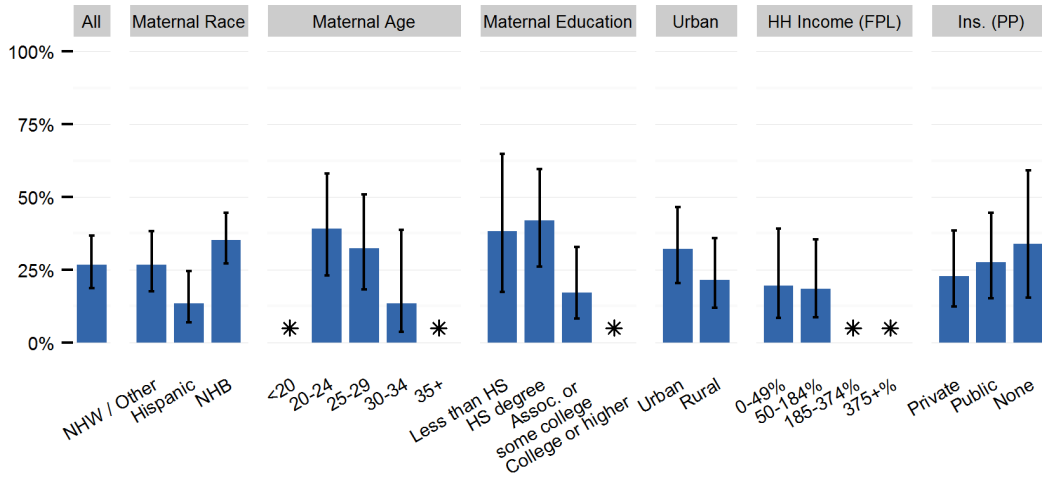
7.3 Reasons for never breastfeeding - Didn't want to



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		56.8%	46.7%	66.4%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	59.6%	47.9%	70.4%
	Hispanic	26.9%	17.3%	39.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	45.9%	37.1%	54.9%
Maternal Age	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	52.6%	34.6%	70.0%
	25-29	56.6%	39.0%	72.7%
	30-34	58.2%	36.5%	77.1%
	35+	*	*	*
Maternal Education	Less than HS	57.8%	36.1%	76.9%
	HS degree	48.6%	32.0%	65.6%
	Associate's or some college	69.1%	53.1%	81.6%
	College or higher	*	*	*
Maternal Residence	Urban	65.8%	52.2%	77.2%
	Rural	48.4%	34.3%	62.8%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	50.0%	30.1%	69.8%
	50-184%	49.5%	33.6%	65.5%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	64.4%	49.3%	77.1%
	Public	44.6%	28.6%	61.7%
	None	55.0%	31.6%	76.4%

* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

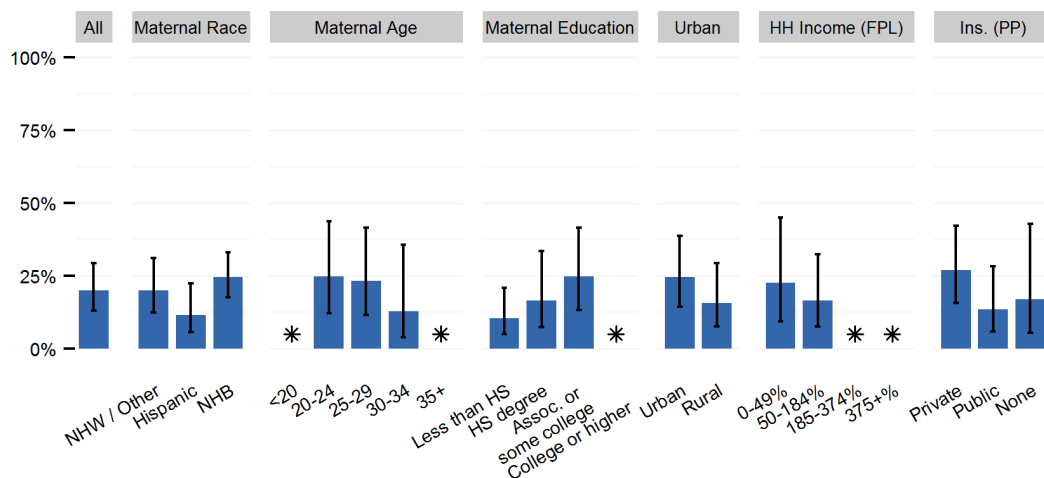
7.4 Reasons for never breastfeeding - Didn't like it



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		26.6%	18.6%	36.6%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	26.6%	17.5%	38.2%
	Hispanic	13.5%	6.9%	24.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	35.3%	27.1%	44.5%
Maternal Age	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	39.2%	23.0%	58.1%
	25-29	32.4%	18.1%	51.0%
	30-34	13.5%	3.7%	38.7%
	35+	*	*	*
Maternal Education	Less than HS	38.3%	17.3%	64.8%
	HS degree	41.9%	26.1%	59.5%
	Associate's or some college	17.2%	8.2%	32.8%
	College or higher	*	*	*
Maternal Residence	Urban	32.1%	20.3%	46.6%
	Rural	21.6%	11.9%	36.0%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	19.5%	8.4%	39.0%
	50-184%	18.5%	8.6%	35.5%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	22.8%	12.3%	38.5%
	Public	27.5%	15.2%	44.6%
	None	33.9%	15.4%	59.1%

* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

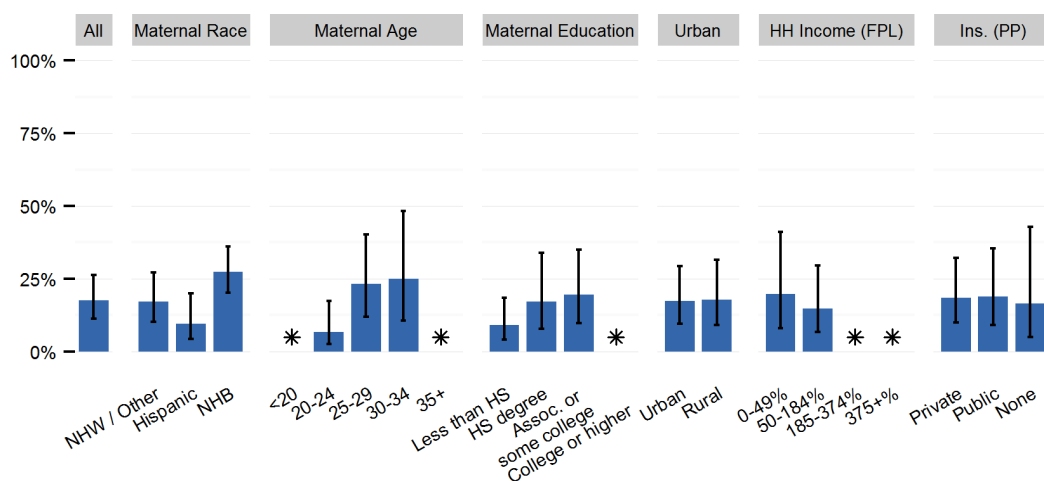
7.5 Reasons for never breastfeeding – Return to work/school



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		20.0%	13.0%	29.4%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	20.1%	12.3%	31.0%
	Hispanic	11.5%	5.6%	22.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	24.6%	17.6%	33.1%
Maternal Age	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	24.7%	12.2%	43.7%
	25-29	23.3%	11.5%	41.5%
	30-34	12.9%	3.8%	35.5%
	35+	*	*	*
Maternal Education	Less than HS	10.4%	4.9%	20.7%
	HS degree	16.6%	7.3%	33.4%
	Associate's or some college	24.8%	13.2%	41.6%
	College or higher	*	*	*
Maternal Residence	Urban	24.5%	14.4%	38.6%
	Rural	15.6%	7.6%	29.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	22.5%	9.4%	44.9%
	50-184%	16.4%	7.5%	32.4%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%+	*	*	*
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	26.9%	15.7%	42.2%
	Public	13.3%	5.7%	28.1%
	None	17.0%	5.3%	42.8%

* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

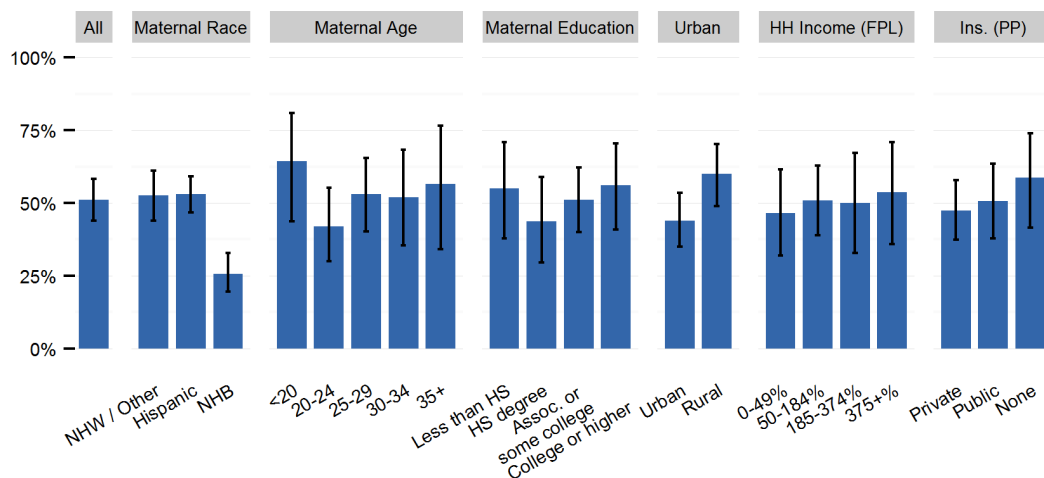
7.6 Reasons for never breastfeeding - Other children



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		17.5%	11.2%	26.2%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	17.0%	10.1%	27.3%
	Hispanic	9.6%	4.3%	20.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	27.4%	20.1%	36.1%
Maternal Age	<20	*	*	*
	20-24	6.8%	2.4%	17.4%
	25-29	23.2%	11.9%	40.3%
	30-34	25.0%	10.6%	48.2%
	35+	*	*	*
Maternal Education	Less than HS	9.0%	4.1%	18.4%
	HS degree	17.2%	7.8%	33.9%
	Associate's or some college	19.5%	9.8%	34.9%
	College or higher	*	*	*
Maternal Residence	Urban	17.2%	9.5%	29.3%
	Rural	17.7%	9.1%	31.5%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	19.7%	7.9%	41.0%
	50-184%	14.7%	6.6%	29.5%
	185-374%	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	18.5%	9.8%	32.1%
	Public	18.9%	9.0%	35.5%
	None	16.6%	5.0%	42.7%

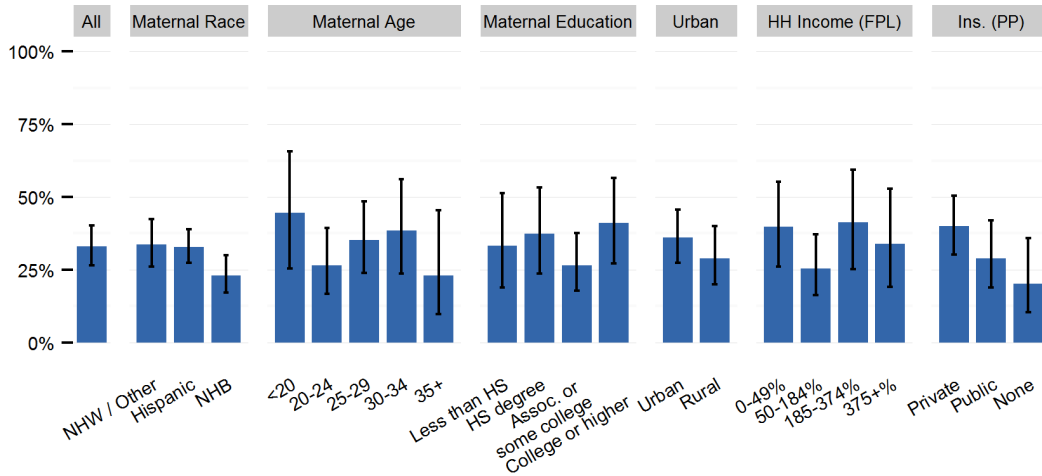
* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

7.7 Reasons for stopping breastfeeding - Not producing milk



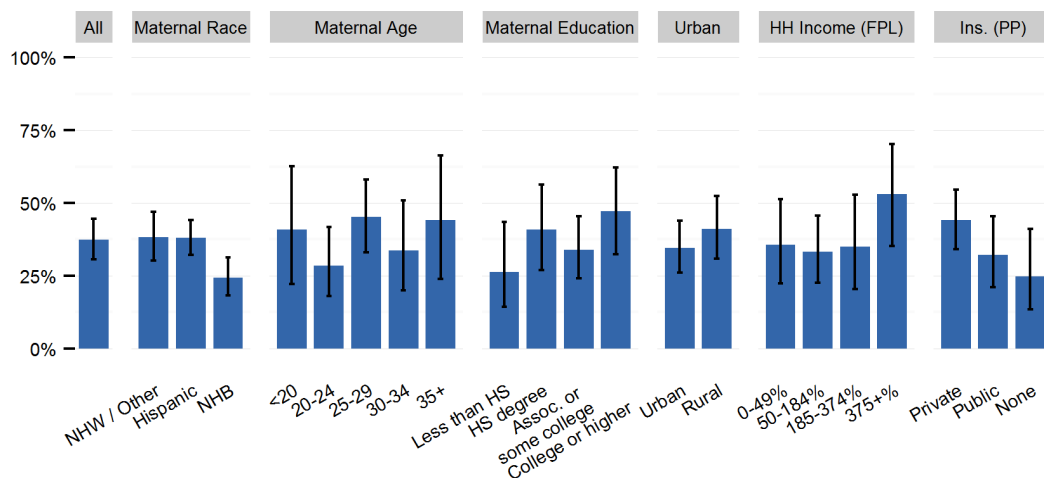
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		51.1%	43.9%	58.2%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	52.7%	43.9%	61.2%
	Hispanic	53.1%	46.8%	59.2%
	Non-Hispanic Black	25.6%	19.5%	32.8%
Maternal Age	<20	64.5%	43.6%	81.0%
	20-24	42.0%	29.9%	55.2%
	25-29	53.1%	40.3%	65.5%
	30-34	52.1%	35.3%	68.3%
	35+	56.5%	34.0%	76.5%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	54.9%	37.8%	71.0%
	HS degree	43.7%	29.5%	59.0%
	Associate's or some college	51.1%	39.9%	62.2%
	College or higher	56.1%	40.8%	70.4%
Maternal Residence	Urban	44.0%	34.9%	53.6%
	Rural	60.1%	48.9%	70.2%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	46.4%	31.9%	61.6%
	50-184%	50.9%	38.8%	62.9%
	185-374%	50.0%	32.8%	67.3%
	375+%	53.8%	35.8%	70.8%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	47.5%	37.4%	57.9%
	Public	50.7%	37.8%	63.5%
	None	58.7%	41.4%	74.0%

7.8 Reasons for stopping breastfeeding - Difficulty latching



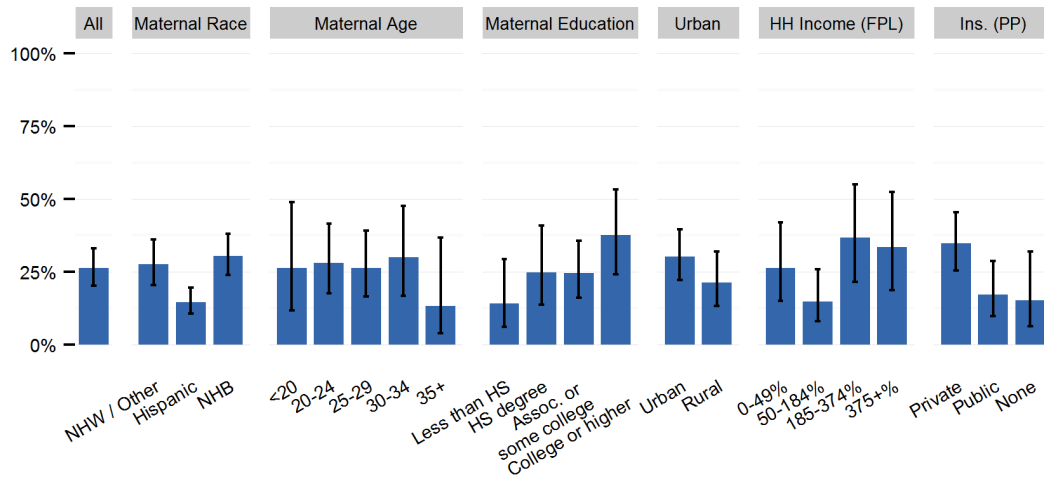
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		33.0%	26.5%	40.1%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	33.7%	26.0%	42.4%
	Hispanic	32.9%	27.3%	38.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	22.9%	17.1%	30.0%
Maternal Age	<20	44.6%	25.3%	65.7%
	20-24	26.4%	16.7%	39.2%
	25-29	35.2%	23.9%	48.5%
	30-34	38.6%	23.6%	56.1%
	35+	23.0%	9.6%	45.5%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	32.2%	19.0%	51.3%
	HS degree	37.4%	23.7%	53.4%
	Associate's or some college	26.6%	17.9%	37.6%
	College or higher	41.0%	27.1%	56.5%
Maternal Residence	Urban	36.1%	27.5%	45.7%
	Rural	29.0%	20.1%	39.9%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	39.7%	26.0%	55.3%
	50-184%	25.3%	16.3%	37.2%
	185-374%	41.2%	25.2%	59.5%
	375+%	34.0%	19.2%	52.8%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	39.9%	30.1%	50.5%
	Public	29.0%	18.8%	41.9%
	None	20.2%	10.3%	35.8%

7.9 Reasons for stopping breastfeeding - Baby not satisfied



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		37.4%	30.7%	44.6%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	38.3%	30.2%	47.0%
	Hispanic	38.0%	32.2%	44.2%
	Non-Hispanic Black	24.2%	18.3%	31.4%
Maternal Age	<20	40.8%	22.1%	62.6%
	20-24	28.4%	18.0%	41.7%
	25-29	45.2%	32.9%	58.1%
	30-34	33.6%	19.9%	50.8%
	35+	44.0%	23.9%	66.4%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	26.3%	14.2%	43.5%
	HS degree	40.8%	26.8%	56.4%
	Associate's or some college	34.0%	24.1%	45.4%
	College or higher	47.1%	32.5%	62.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	34.5%	26.0%	44.0%
	Rural	41.1%	30.8%	52.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	35.6%	22.5%	51.3%
	50-184%	33.1%	22.7%	45.6%
	185-374%	35.0%	20.5%	52.9%
	375+%	53.1%	35.1%	70.2%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	44.2%	34.2%	54.6%
	Public	32.1%	21.1%	45.5%
	None	24.7%	13.5%	41.0%

7.10 Reasons for stopping breastfeeding - Too hard



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		26.2%	20.3%	33.1%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	27.6%	20.5%	36.0%
	Hispanic	14.6%	10.7%	19.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	30.5%	23.8%	38.0%
Maternal Age	<20	26.3%	11.7%	48.9%
	20-24	28.0%	17.6%	41.5%
	25-29	26.3%	16.5%	39.1%
	30-34	29.9%	16.7%	47.6%
	35+	13.2%	3.8%	36.6%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	14.1%	6.1%	29.4%
	HS degree	24.8%	13.6%	41.0%
	Associate's or some college	24.6%	16.1%	35.7%
	College or higher	37.6%	24.1%	53.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	30.1%	22.1%	39.6%
	Rural	21.2%	13.3%	32.0%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	26.4%	15.0%	42.1%
	50-184%	14.8%	8.0%	25.8%
	185-374%	36.8%	21.6%	55.1%
	375+%	33.5%	18.8%	52.4%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	34.8%	25.5%	45.5%
	Public	17.2%	9.7%	28.7%
	None	15.1%	6.3%	31.9%

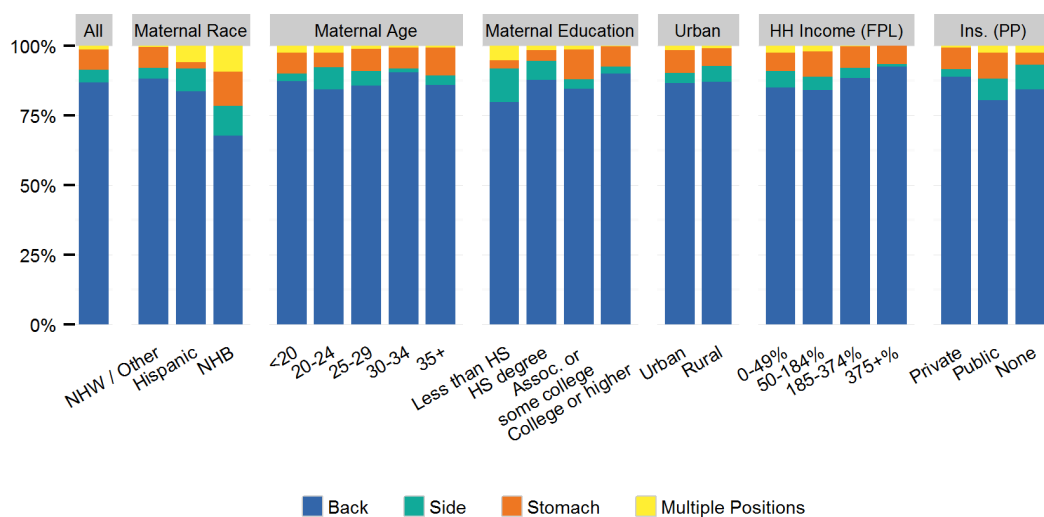
8 Infant Sleep Position and Environment

For those women whose babies were alive and living with them, women were asked questions to determine what position their baby was most often laid down to sleep, where the baby sleeps and what the baby's sleep environment contains (i.e. another person, bumper pads, pillows, etc.).

Overall, 87% of babies sleep primarily on their back, the recommended sleeping position for infants. Babies born to NHB women are the least likely to sleep on their back, with only 68% being consistently put to sleep on their backs.

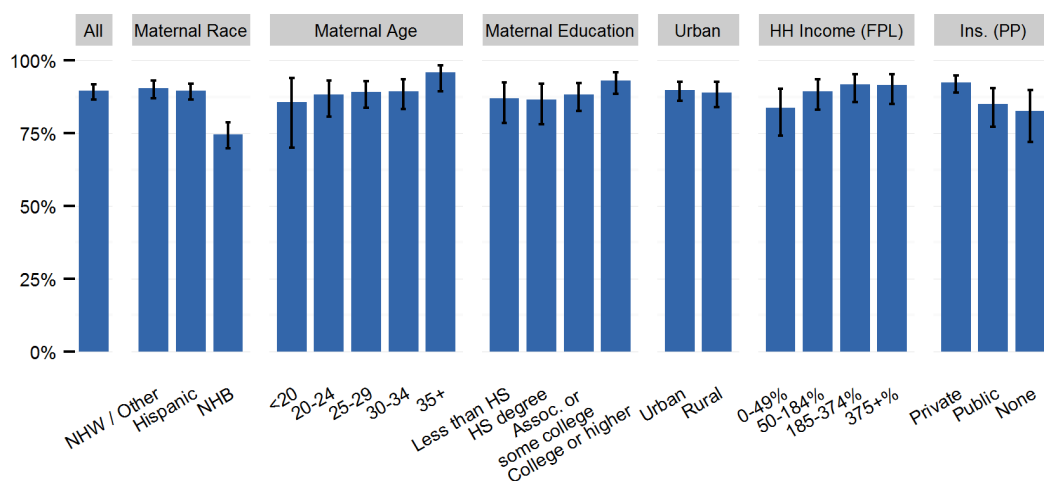
However, 19% of babies sleep with another person, and 18% with bumper pads; the two most common sleep environment hazards blamed for injuries and deaths in infants.

8.1 Primary sleeping position



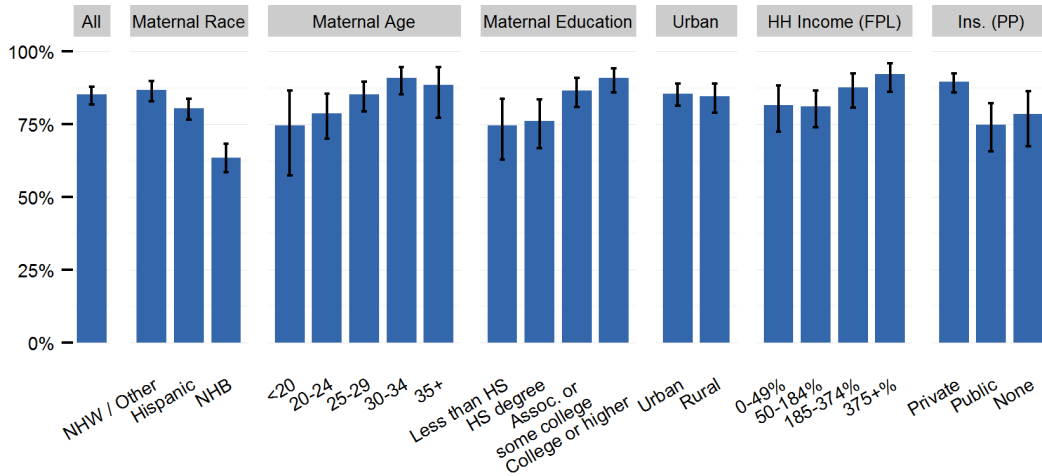
Group		Back	Side	Stomach	Multiple Positions
All		87.0%	4.4%	7.4%	1.2%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	88.4%	3.7%	7.6%	0.3%
	Hispanic	83.6%	8.3%	2.4%	5.7%
	Non-Hispanic Black	67.9%	10.7%	12.2%	9.2%
Maternal Age	<20	87.3%	2.8%	7.4%	2.5%
	20-24	84.4%	8.0%	5.2%	2.4%
	25-29	85.9%	5.3%	7.9%	0.9%
	30-34	90.5%	1.4%	7.5%	0.6%
	35+	85.9%	3.4%	10.1%	0.5%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	79.8%	12.2%	3.0%	5.0%
	HS degree	87.8%	6.9%	3.9%	1.4%
	Associate's or some college	84.8%	3.4%	10.6%	1.2%
	College or higher	90.2%	2.3%	7.3%	0.2%
Maternal Residence	Urban	86.8%	3.6%	8.3%	1.4%
	Rural	87.3%	5.7%	6.2%	0.9%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	85.0%	6.0%	6.6%	2.4%
	50-184%	84.2%	4.8%	9.1%	1.9%
	185-374%	88.6%	3.7%	7.6%	0.2%
	375+%	92.7%	0.9%	6.5%	0.0%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	88.9%	2.7%	7.7%	0.7%
	Public	80.5%	7.8%	9.4%	2.4%
	None	84.4%	8.9%	4.3%	2.4%

8.2 Baby sleeps in crib



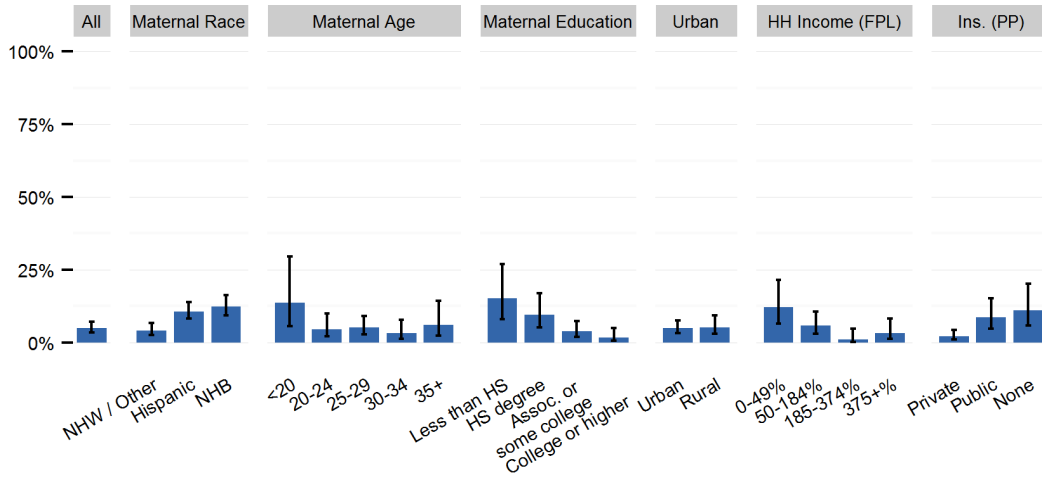
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		89.6%	86.7%	91.9%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	90.5%	87.0%	93.0%
	Hispanic	89.5%	86.5%	92.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	74.5%	69.8%	78.7%
Maternal Age	<20	85.8%	70.0%	93.9%
	20-24	88.4%	80.8%	93.2%
	25-29	89.2%	83.8%	93.0%
	30-34	89.5%	83.4%	93.5%
	35+	95.9%	89.5%	98.5%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	87.1%	78.6%	92.6%
	HS degree	86.5%	78.1%	92.0%
	Associate's or some college	88.3%	82.6%	92.2%
	College or higher	93.1%	88.5%	95.9%
Maternal Residence	Urban	89.9%	86.3%	92.7%
	Rural	89.1%	83.9%	92.7%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	83.8%	74.1%	90.3%
	50-184%	89.4%	83.1%	93.5%
	185-374%	91.7%	85.7%	95.3%
	375+%	91.5%	85.1%	95.3%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	92.4%	89.0%	94.8%
	Public	85.1%	77.3%	90.6%
	None	82.6%	71.9%	89.8%

8.3 Baby sleeps on mattress



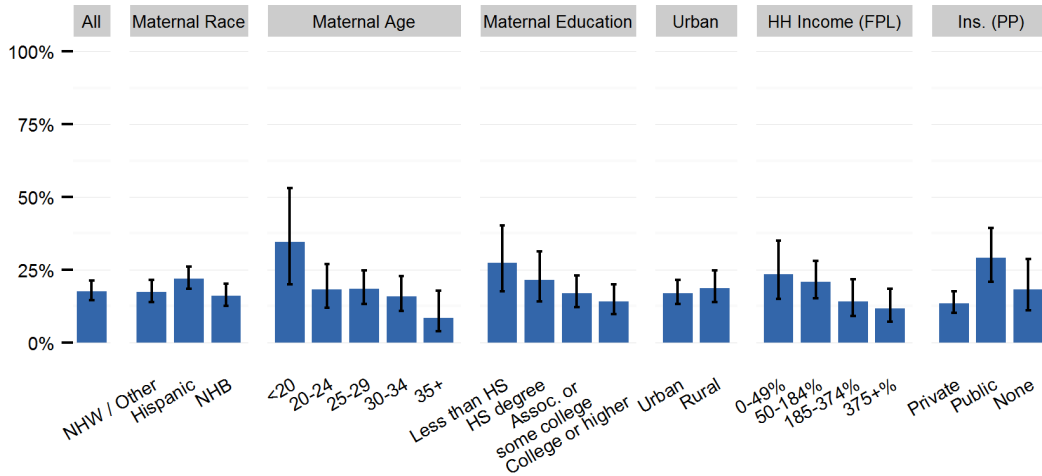
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		85.2%	81.9%	88.0%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	86.9%	83.0%	90.0%
	Hispanic	80.5%	76.7%	83.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	63.6%	58.5%	68.4%
Maternal Age	<20	74.7%	57.5%	86.5%
	20-24	78.8%	70.0%	85.6%
	25-29	85.3%	79.4%	89.7%
	30-34	90.9%	85.2%	94.6%
	35+	88.6%	77.2%	94.7%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	74.6%	62.8%	83.7%
	HS degree	76.2%	66.7%	83.6%
	Associate's or some college	86.7%	80.8%	90.9%
	College or higher	90.9%	85.9%	94.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	85.6%	81.4%	89.0%
	Rural	84.6%	78.9%	89.0%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	81.7%	72.5%	88.3%
	50-184%	81.1%	73.9%	86.7%
	185-374%	87.8%	80.7%	92.5%
	375+%	92.4%	86.1%	95.9%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	89.7%	86.0%	92.6%
	Public	74.9%	65.6%	82.4%
	None	78.4%	67.5%	86.4%

8.4 Baby sleeps with pillows



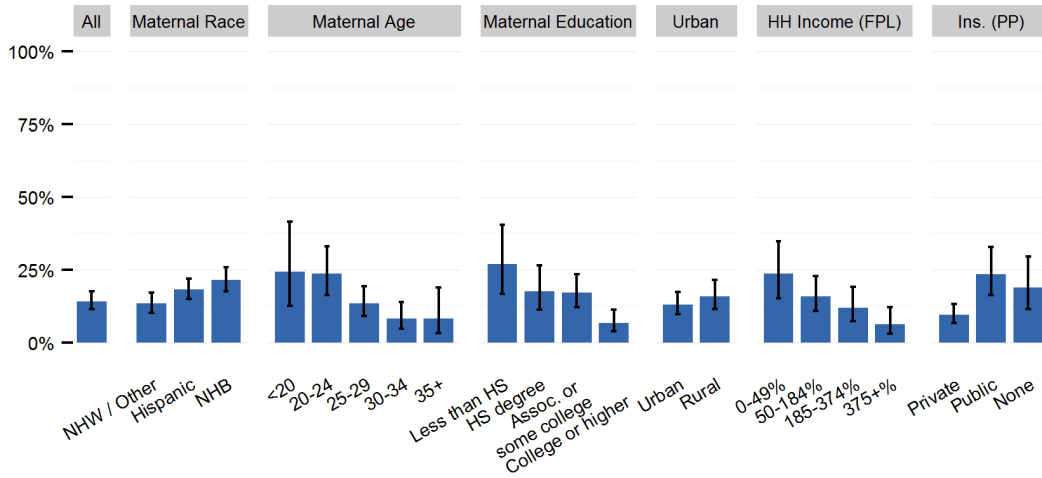
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		5.0%	3.5%	7.1%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	4.1%	2.5%	6.7%
	Hispanic	10.7%	8.2%	13.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	12.3%	9.3%	16.2%
Maternal Age	<20	13.6%	5.5%	29.6%
	20-24	4.5%	2.0%	9.9%
	25-29	5.1%	2.8%	9.0%
	30-34	3.2%	1.3%	7.9%
	35+	5.9%	2.3%	14.3%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	15.2%	8.0%	27.0%
	HS degree	9.4%	5.1%	16.9%
	Associate's or some college	3.8%	1.9%	7.3%
	College or higher	1.8%	0.6%	5.0%
Maternal Residence	Urban	4.9%	3.1%	7.6%
	Rural	5.2%	2.9%	9.2%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	12.1%	6.4%	21.4%
	50-184%	5.7%	3.0%	10.7%
	185-374%	1.1%	0.2%	4.8%
	375+%	3.3%	1.2%	8.3%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	2.2%	1.1%	4.3%
	Public	8.7%	4.8%	15.2%
	None	11.1%	5.8%	20.1%

8.5 Baby sleeps with bumper pads



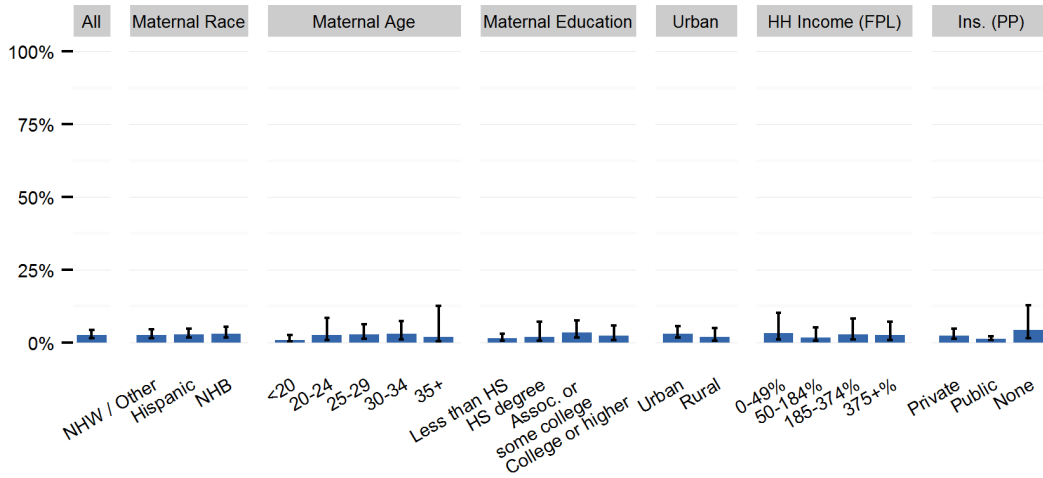
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		17.6%	14.5%	21.2%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	17.3%	13.8%	21.5%
	Hispanic	22.0%	18.4%	26.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	16.0%	12.6%	20.2%
Maternal Age	<20	34.6%	19.9%	53.1%
	20-24	18.2%	11.8%	27.0%
	25-29	18.4%	13.3%	24.8%
	30-34	15.9%	10.8%	22.7%
	35+	8.4%	3.8%	17.8%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	27.4%	17.5%	40.3%
	HS degree	21.4%	14.1%	31.3%
	Associate's or some college	16.9%	12.1%	23.1%
	College or higher	14.2%	9.8%	20.0%
Maternal Residence	Urban	16.9%	13.2%	21.5%
	Rural	18.6%	13.8%	24.7%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	23.5%	14.9%	35.0%
	50-184%	20.8%	15.1%	28.0%
	185-374%	14.2%	9.0%	21.7%
	375+%	11.7%	7.1%	18.5%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	13.5%	10.2%	17.6%
	Public	29.2%	20.9%	39.3%
	None	18.2%	11.0%	28.6%

8.6 Baby sleeps with blankets



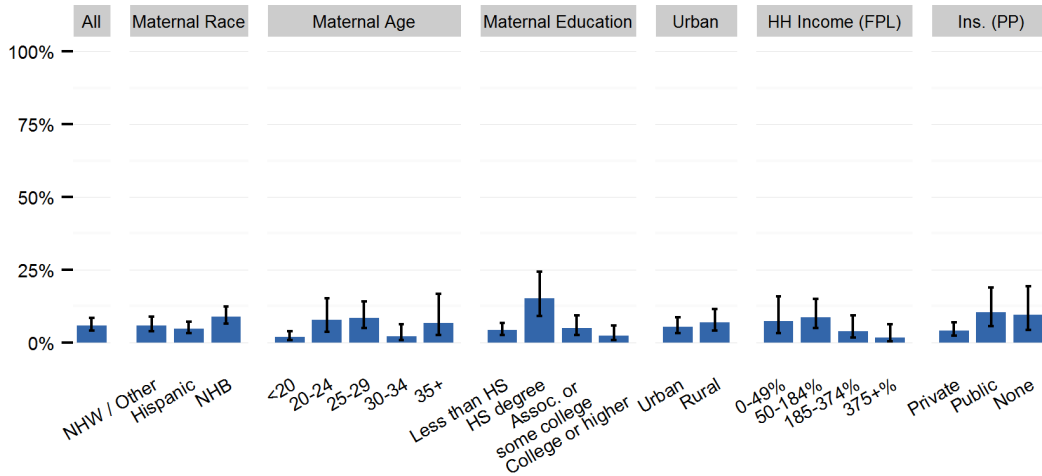
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		14.2%	11.4%	17.5%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	13.4%	10.3%	17.2%
	Hispanic	18.3%	15.0%	22.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	21.4%	17.5%	25.9%
Maternal Age	<20	24.3%	12.6%	41.5%
	20-24	23.6%	16.3%	33.0%
	25-29	13.4%	9.0%	19.3%
	30-34	8.2%	4.8%	13.8%
	35+	8.2%	3.3%	18.8%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	26.9%	16.6%	40.5%
	HS degree	17.6%	11.2%	26.6%
	Associate's or some college	17.1%	12.2%	23.5%
	College or higher	6.8%	3.9%	11.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	13.0%	9.7%	17.2%
	Rural	15.8%	11.4%	21.6%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	23.6%	15.2%	34.8%
	50-184%	15.9%	10.8%	22.8%
	185-374%	11.9%	7.3%	19.0%
	375+%	6.2%	3.1%	12.1%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	9.5%	6.7%	13.2%
	Public	23.5%	16.2%	32.9%
	None	18.9%	11.4%	29.5%

8.7 Baby sleeps with toys



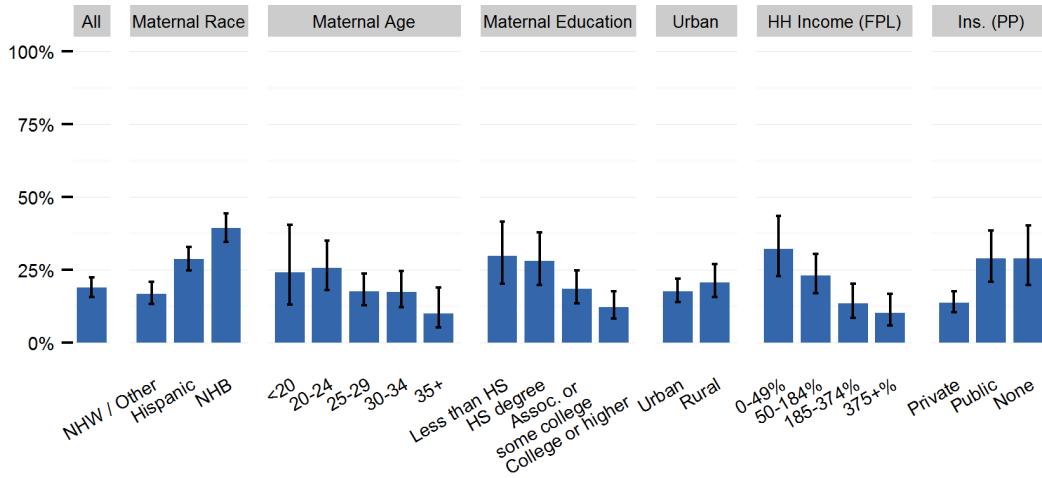
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		2.6%	1.5%	4.3%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	2.5%	1.4%	4.6%
	Hispanic	2.7%	1.6%	4.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	3.0%	1.7%	5.4%
Maternal Age	<20	0.9%	0.3%	2.5%
	20-24	2.6%	0.8%	8.4%
	25-29	2.7%	1.1%	6.2%
	30-34	2.9%	1.1%	7.4%
	35+	2.0%	0.3%	12.5%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	1.4%	0.7%	3.0%
	HS degree	2.0%	0.5%	7.2%
	Associate's or some college	3.5%	1.6%	7.5%
	College or higher	2.2%	0.8%	5.7%
Maternal Residence	Urban	3.0%	1.6%	5.6%
	Rural	1.9%	0.7%	5.0%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	3.2%	1.0%	10.2%
	50-184%	1.7%	0.6%	5.2%
	185-374%	2.9%	1.0%	8.2%
	375+%	2.4%	0.8%	7.2%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	2.3%	1.1%	4.7%
	Public	1.3%	0.8%	2.1%
	None	4.3%	1.4%	12.8%

8.8 Baby sleeps with positioner



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		5.9%	4.1%	8.4%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	5.9%	3.8%	8.8%
	Hispanic	4.8%	3.2%	7.1%
	Non-Hispanic Black	8.9%	6.4%	12.4%
Maternal Age	<20	1.8%	0.8%	3.9%
	20-24	7.7%	3.7%	15.2%
	25-29	8.5%	5.0%	14.0%
	30-34	2.2%	0.7%	6.2%
	35+	6.6%	2.4%	16.8%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	4.2%	2.6%	6.7%
	HS degree	15.1%	9.0%	24.3%
	Associate's or some college	4.8%	2.4%	9.3%
	College or higher	2.3%	0.9%	5.7%
Maternal Residence	Urban	5.3%	3.2%	8.6%
	Rural	6.8%	4.0%	11.5%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	7.4%	3.3%	15.9%
	50-184%	8.7%	4.9%	14.9%
	185-374%	3.9%	1.6%	9.3%
	375+%	1.7%	0.4%	6.1%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	4.1%	2.4%	7.0%
	Public	10.5%	5.6%	18.9%
	None	9.4%	4.3%	19.4%

8.9 Baby sleeps with another person



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		18.8%	15.7%	22.4%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	16.7%	13.2%	20.9%
	Hispanic	28.6%	24.7%	32.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	39.3%	34.5%	44.4%
Maternal Age	<20	24.2%	13.0%	40.4%
	20-24	25.6%	18.1%	35.0%
	25-29	17.5%	12.7%	23.7%
	30-34	17.4%	12.1%	24.5%
	35+	10.0%	5.1%	18.9%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	29.8%	20.1%	41.6%
	HS degree	28.0%	19.8%	37.9%
	Associate's or some college	18.4%	13.4%	24.7%
	College or higher	12.1%	8.1%	17.5%
Maternal Residence	Urban	17.5%	13.8%	22.0%
	Rural	20.7%	15.6%	27.0%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	32.2%	22.7%	43.4%
	50-184%	23.0%	16.8%	30.5%
	185-374%	13.3%	8.5%	20.3%
	375+%	10.1%	5.9%	16.7%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	13.6%	10.3%	17.7%
	Public	28.9%	20.9%	38.4%
	None	28.9%	19.9%	40.1%

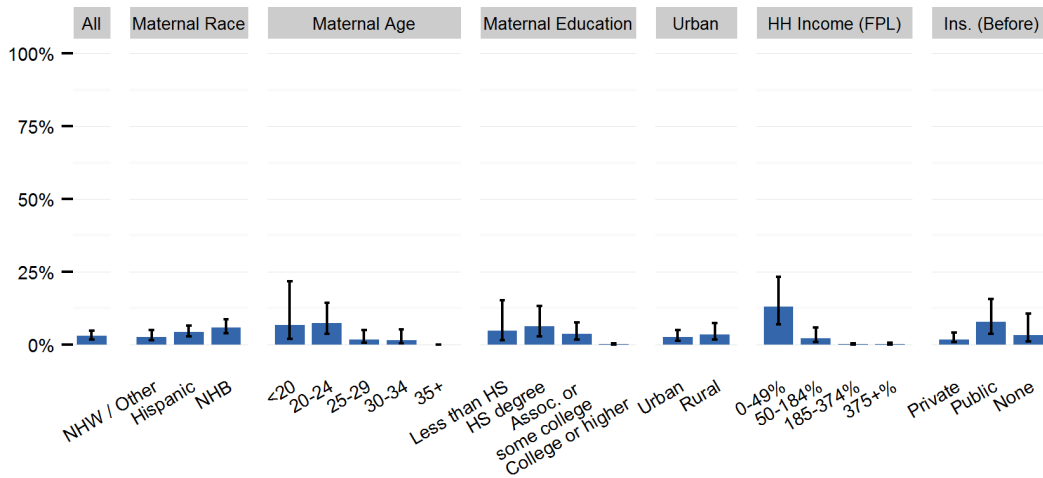
9 Intimate Partner Violence

Women were asked to report on intimate partner violence before (2.9%) and during (2.3%) pregnancy. Women who reported intimate partner *before* pregnancy tended to be younger and have lower incomes.

NHB women and women making 0-49% of the FPL were more likely to report intimate partner violence *during* pregnancy compared to Hispanic and NHW/O and women with a greater household income.

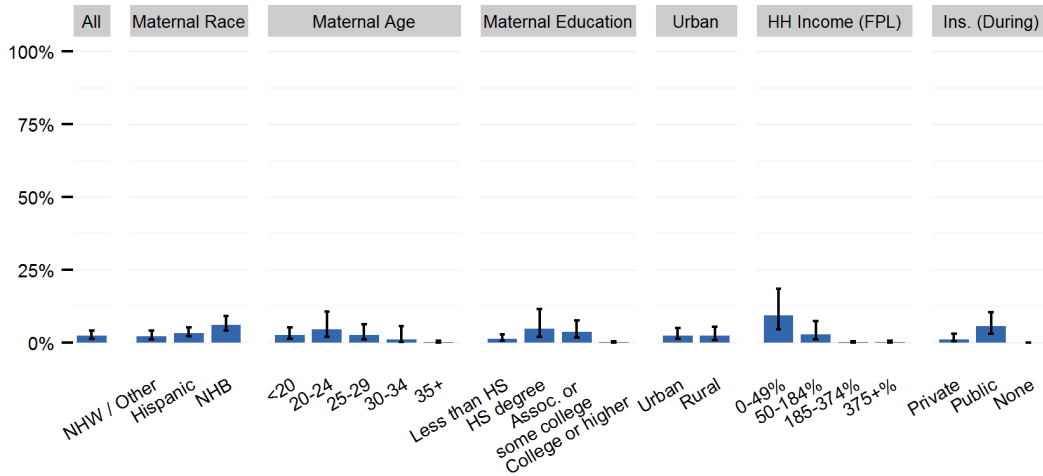
There are two sets of questions about intimate partner violence in PRAMS. The first asks about physical violence before and during the most recent pregnancy. The text of the questions is "*did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?*". The other question set asks about emotional abuse, before during and after the most recent pregnancy. The text of these questions is "*did your husband or partner threaten you, limit your activities against your will, or make you feel unsafe in any other way?*".

9.1 Physical abuse from partner or husband before pregnancy



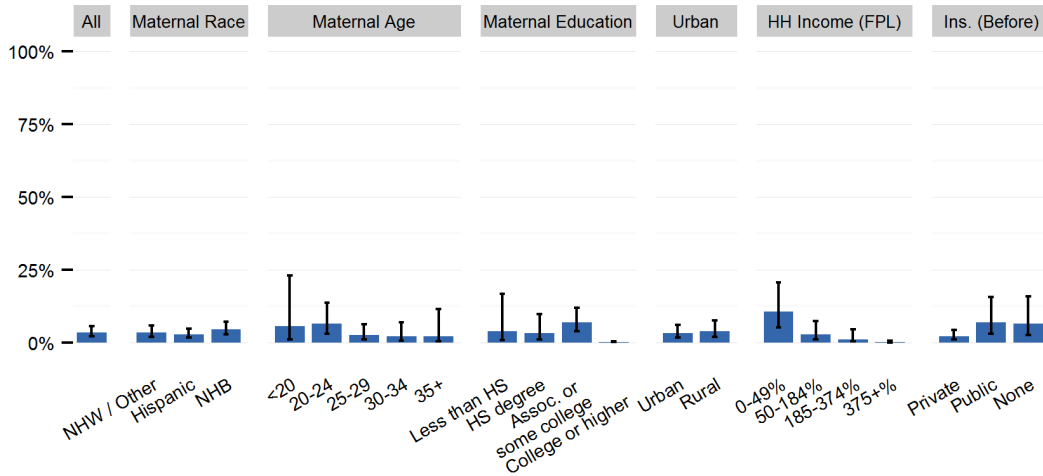
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		2.9%	1.8%	4.8%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	2.6%	1.4%	4.9%
	Hispanic	4.2%	2.8%	6.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	5.9%	3.9%	8.7%
Maternal Age	<20	6.7%	1.8%	21.7%
	20-24	7.3%	3.6%	14.3%
	25-29	1.6%	0.5%	4.9%
	30-34	1.4%	0.4%	5.1%
	35+	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	4.7%	1.4%	15.2%
	HS degree	6.2%	2.7%	13.3%
	Associate's or some college	3.6%	1.7%	7.5%
	College or higher	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	2.5%	1.3%	4.9%
	Rural	3.5%	1.6%	7.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	13.0%	6.9%	23.2%
	50-184%	2.1%	0.7%	5.8%
	185-374%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	375+%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	1.7%	0.7%	4.0%
	Public	7.7%	3.7%	15.6%
	None	3.2%	0.9%	10.5%

9.2 Physical abuse from partner or husband during pregnancy



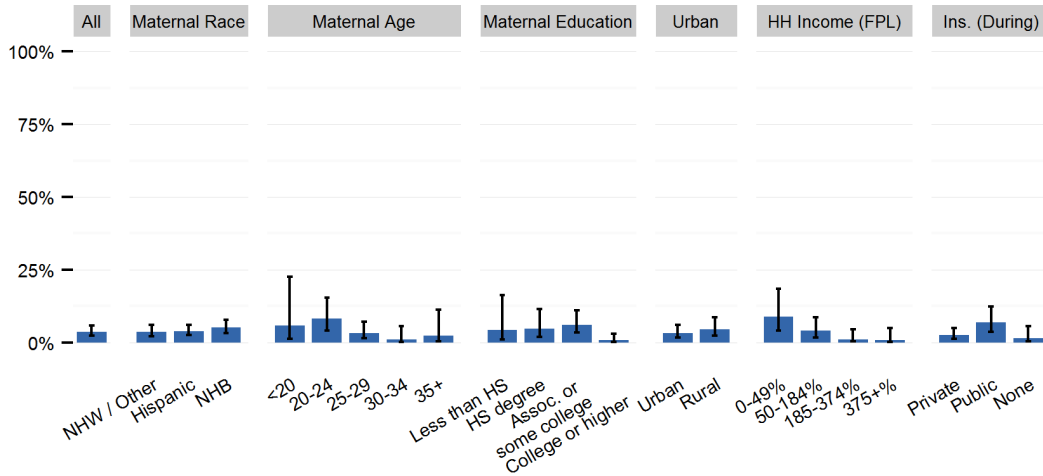
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		2.3%	1.3%	4.0%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	2.0%	1.0%	4.2%
	Hispanic	3.3%	2.0%	5.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	6.1%	4.1%	9.0%
Maternal Age	<20	2.6%	1.3%	5.1%
	20-24	4.5%	1.8%	10.6%
	25-29	2.6%	1.0%	6.3%
	30-34	1.1%	0.2%	5.5%
	35+	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	1.3%	0.6%	2.7%
	HS degree	4.8%	1.9%	11.4%
	Associate's or some college	3.6%	1.6%	7.5%
	College or higher	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	2.4%	1.2%	4.8%
	Rural	2.2%	0.9%	5.4%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	9.3%	4.4%	18.5%
	50-184%	2.8%	1.1%	7.4%
	185-374%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	375+%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	1.0%	0.3%	3.0%
	Public	5.5%	2.9%	10.3%
	None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

9.3 Emotional abuse from partner before pregnancy



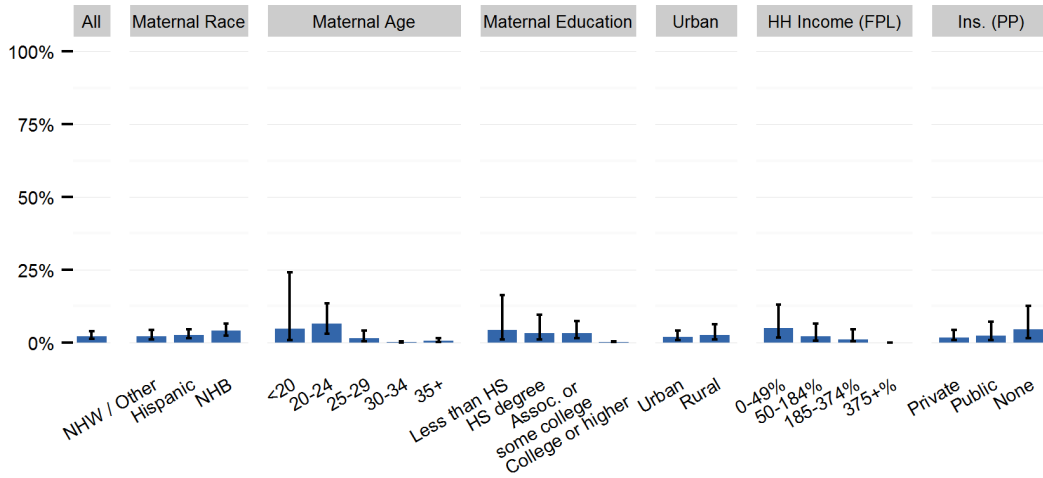
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		3.4%	2.1%	5.5%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	3.4%	1.9%	5.9%
	Hispanic	2.8%	1.7%	4.7%
	Non-Hispanic Black	4.5%	2.9%	7.1%
Maternal Age	<20	5.5%	1.1%	23.1%
	20-24	6.5%	2.9%	13.5%
	25-29	2.6%	1.1%	6.3%
	30-34	2.1%	0.6%	6.8%
	35+	2.1%	0.4%	11.5%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	3.8%	0.8%	16.7%
	HS degree	3.2%	1.0%	9.6%
	Associate's or some college	6.9%	3.9%	11.9%
	College or higher	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Maternal Residence	Urban	3.1%	1.6%	6.0%
	Rural	3.8%	1.9%	7.6%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	10.5%	5.1%	20.7%
	50-184%	2.8%	1.0%	7.3%
	185-374%	1.1%	0.3%	4.5%
	375+%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	2.0%	1.0%	4.3%
	Public	7.0%	2.9%	15.7%
	None	6.5%	2.5%	15.9%

9.4 Emotional abuse from partner during pregnancy



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		3.7%	2.3%	5.8%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	3.6%	2.1%	6.1%
	Hispanic	3.8%	2.4%	5.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	5.1%	3.3%	7.9%
Maternal Age	<20	5.8%	1.3%	22.6%
	20-24	8.1%	4.1%	15.5%
	25-29	3.2%	1.4%	7.1%
	30-34	1.1%	0.2%	5.6%
	35+	2.2%	0.4%	11.2%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	4.3%	1.0%	16.3%
	HS degree	4.7%	1.8%	11.5%
	Associate's or some college	6.1%	3.4%	11.0%
	College or higher	0.7%	0.2%	3.0%
Maternal Residence	Urban	3.2%	1.7%	5.9%
	Rural	4.4%	2.3%	8.5%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	8.9%	4.1%	18.5%
	50-184%	4.0%	1.8%	8.7%
	185-374%	1.1%	0.3%	4.5%
	375+%	0.9%	0.1%	5.0%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	2.5%	1.2%	4.9%
	Public	6.9%	3.7%	12.4%
	None	1.5%	0.4%	5.6%

9.5 Emotional abuse from partner since baby was born



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		2.2%	1.2%	3.9%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	2.0%	1.0%	4.2%
	Hispanic	2.6%	1.5%	4.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	4.0%	2.4%	6.5%
Maternal Age	<20	4.8%	0.8%	24.2%
	20-24	6.4%	2.9%	13.5%
	25-29	1.4%	0.5%	4.0%
	30-34	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
	35+	0.5%	0.2%	1.4%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	4.3%	1.0%	16.2%
	HS degree	3.2%	1.0%	9.6%
	Associate's or some college	3.2%	1.4%	7.3%
	College or higher	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Maternal Residence	Urban	1.9%	0.9%	4.1%
	Rural	2.6%	1.1%	6.3%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	4.9%	1.8%	13.0%
	50-184%	2.1%	0.7%	6.6%
	185-374%	1.1%	0.3%	4.6%
	375+%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	1.7%	0.7%	4.2%
	Public	2.3%	0.7%	7.2%
	None	4.5%	1.5%	12.6%

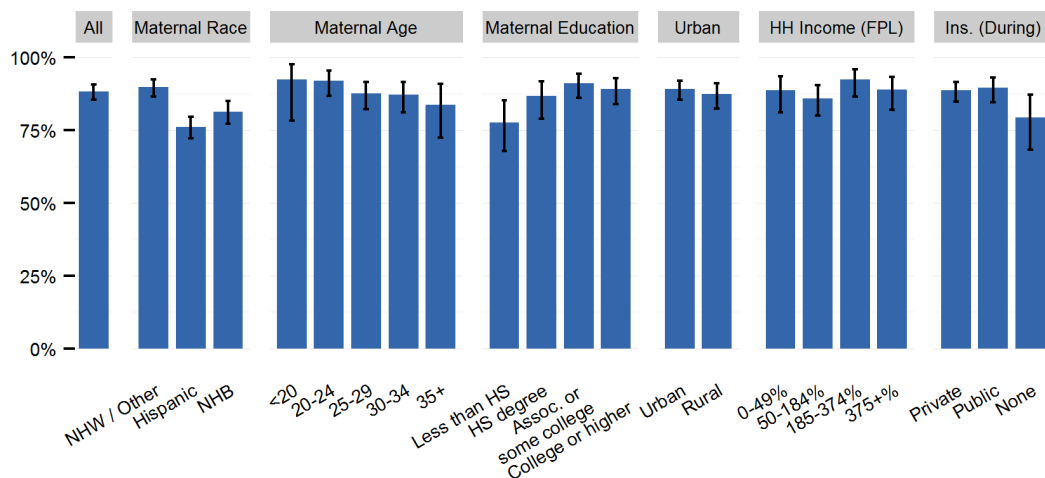
10 Mental Health Care

Women were asked a series of up to four questions regarding their mental health care during pregnancy and since their baby was born.

Overall, most recently delivered moms in Iowa have discussed the baby blues or postpartum depression with a health care provider. However, there is a significant difference between non-Hispanic White/Other (NHW/O) women versus Hispanic and NHB women.

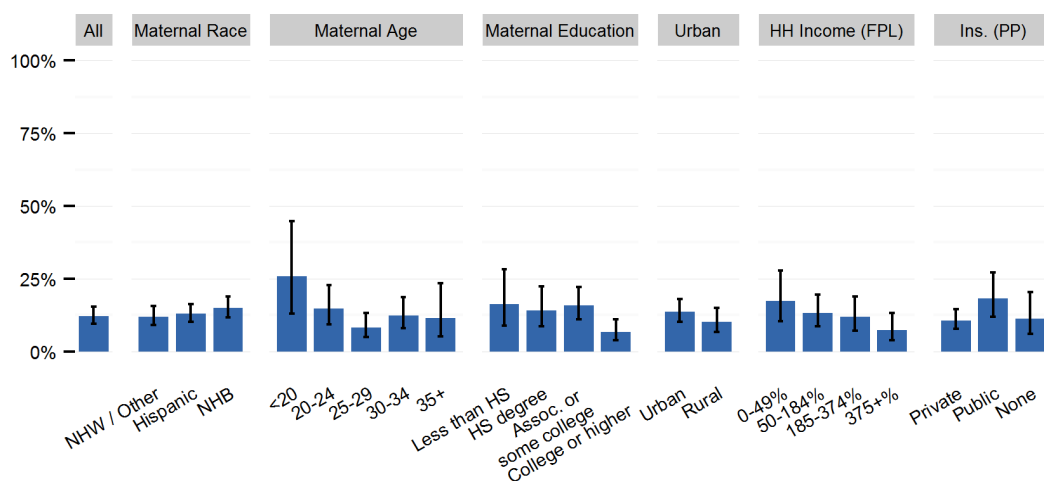
Of the 12% of women who reported being diagnosed with postpartum depression, almost 15% reported receiving no treatment, with the majority of these being women who reported public insurance. Of those receiving treatment, almost 50% were prescribed medication and 5% reported receiving counseling; 31% reported both medication and counseling for treatment.

10.1 Health Care Worker talked about baby blues during pregnancy



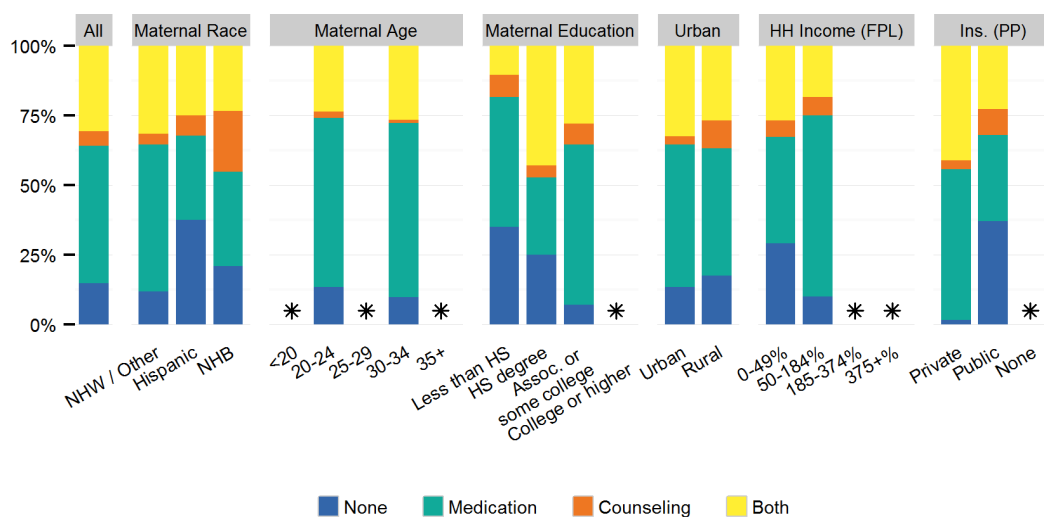
	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		88.4%	85.5%	90.8%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	90.0%	86.6%	92.6%
	Hispanic	76.1%	72.2%	79.7%
	Non-Hispanic Black	81.5%	77.2%	85.0%
Maternal Age	<20	92.5%	78.4%	97.7%
	20-24	92.1%	86.8%	95.4%
	25-29	87.7%	82.3%	91.7%
	30-34	87.3%	81.1%	91.7%
	35+	83.8%	72.3%	91.0%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	77.7%	67.8%	85.2%
	HS degree	86.8%	79.0%	91.9%
	Associate's or some college	91.1%	86.2%	94.4%
	College or higher	89.1%	83.9%	92.8%
Maternal Residence	Urban	89.1%	85.4%	91.9%
	Rural	87.4%	82.4%	91.1%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	88.8%	81.2%	93.5%
	50-184%	86.0%	80.0%	90.5%
	185-374%	92.5%	86.6%	95.9%
	375+%+	89.0%	82.1%	93.4%
Insurance (During Pregnancy)	Private	88.7%	84.9%	91.7%
	Public	89.6%	84.6%	93.1%
	None	79.3%	68.3%	87.2%

10.2 Told that had depression since baby was born



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		12.2%	9.6%	15.3%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	11.9%	9.1%	15.6%
	Hispanic	12.9%	10.3%	16.2%
	Non-Hispanic Black	14.9%	11.7%	18.9%
Maternal Age	<20	25.8%	13.0%	44.7%
	20-24	14.8%	9.3%	22.7%
	25-29	8.3%	5.0%	13.3%
	30-34	12.4%	8.0%	18.7%
	35+	11.5%	5.2%	23.5%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	16.4%	8.8%	28.3%
	HS degree	14.2%	8.6%	22.4%
	Associate's or some college	15.9%	11.1%	22.1%
	College or higher	6.6%	3.9%	11.1%
Maternal Residence	Urban	13.6%	10.2%	17.9%
	Rural	10.1%	6.7%	15.0%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	17.4%	10.4%	27.7%
	50-184%	13.2%	8.7%	19.6%
	185-374%	11.8%	7.2%	18.9%
	375+%	7.4%	3.9%	13.3%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	10.7%	7.7%	14.6%
	Public	18.3%	11.9%	27.1%
	None	11.4%	6.0%	20.5%

10.3 If diagnosed, received treatment for depression



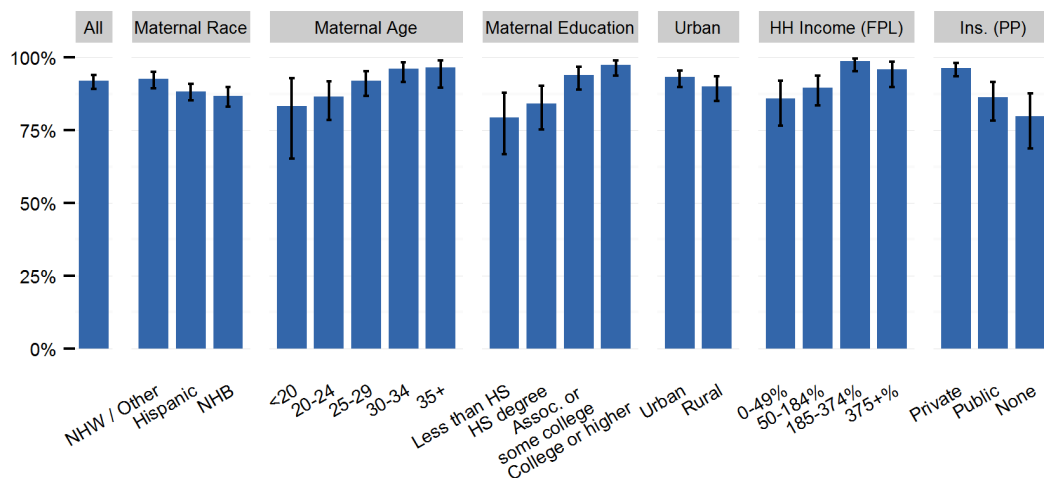
Group		None	Medication	Counseling	Both
All		14.8%	49.5%	5.2%	30.5%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	12.0%	52.6%	3.8%	31.6%
	Hispanic	37.5%	30.4%	7.1%	25.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	21.0%	33.8%	21.8%	23.3%
Maternal Age	<20	*	*	*	*
	20-24	13.6%	60.7%	2.2%	23.6%
	25-29	*	*	*	*
	30-34	9.9%	62.6%	1.0%	26.5%
	35+	*	*	*	*
Maternal Education	Less than HS	35.1%	46.7%	7.9%	10.3%
	HS degree	25.1%	27.7%	4.3%	43.0%
	Associate's or some college	7.1%	57.7%	7.3%	28.0%
	College or higher	*	*	*	*
Maternal Residence	Urban	13.5%	51.2%	2.8%	32.4%
	Rural	17.5%	45.9%	10.0%	26.7%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	29.3%	38.0%	6.0%	26.7%
	50-184%	10.0%	65.1%	6.5%	18.4%
	185-374%	*	*	*	*
	375+%	*	*	*	*
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	1.7%	54.1%	3.1%	41.1%
	Public	37.1%	30.9%	9.5%	22.5%
	None	*	*	*	*

* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

11 Postpartum visit

Overall 92.0% of women reported having received a postpartum visit. There were no significant differences by demographic groups.

11.1 Had postpartum visit for self



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		92.0%	89.3%	94.1%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	92.7%	89.4%	95.0%
	Hispanic	88.3%	85.2%	90.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	86.9%	83.1%	89.9%
Maternal Age	<20	83.3%	65.3%	93.0%
	20-24	86.5%	78.6%	91.8%
	25-29	92.0%	86.8%	95.3%
	30-34	96.3%	91.6%	98.4%
	35+	96.6%	89.7%	98.9%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	79.3%	66.8%	88.0%
	HS degree	84.1%	75.2%	90.2%
	Associate's or some college	94.0%	89.1%	96.8%
	College or higher	97.5%	93.8%	99.0%
Maternal Residence	Urban	93.3%	89.9%	95.6%
	Rural	90.2%	85.0%	93.7%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	86.0%	76.5%	92.1%
	50-184%	89.7%	83.6%	93.7%
	185-374%	98.9%	95.4%	99.7%
	375+%	96.0%	89.8%	98.5%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	96.4%	93.5%	98.0%
	Public	86.3%	78.4%	91.6%
	None	79.9%	68.7%	87.8%

12 Contraceptive Use

Women who reported they were not trying to get pregnant were asked if they were using any type of contraception *at the time of conception*. Overall 29.1% of women who reported an unintended pregnancy were not using contraception when they got pregnant. Hispanic women were more likely to report using contraception when they got pregnant.

Women were also asked if they were using any type of contraception *postpartum*. Participants had a list of 11 methods and asked to select all those that applied to them. They were also given the option to write-in a method that may not have been listed. Responses were grouped as closely as possible to the CDC's Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods chart ¹. If women selected more than one method, they were grouped according to their most effective method. Abstinence was kept as its own category.

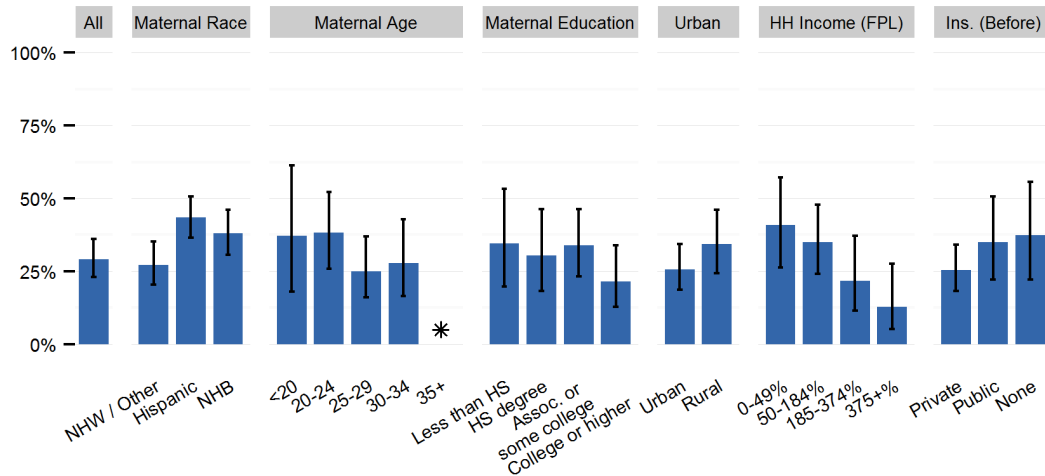
Two-thirds of women reported using either a most effective or moderately effective method of contraception postpartum. Use of most/moderately effective methods decreased as household income increased. Of those who had an unintended pregnancy, 75% were using a most/moderately effective method postpartum.

Table 1 Contraceptive methods from PRAMS survey grouped by effectiveness

Most Effective	Moderately Effective	Least Effective
Male sterilization	Contraceptive patch	Condoms
Female sterilization	Contraceptive ring	Withdrawal
Intrauterine device (IUD)	Injectable	Natural family planning
Contraceptive implant	Birth control pill	

¹www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/UnintendedPregnancy/PDF/Contraceptive_methods_508.pdf

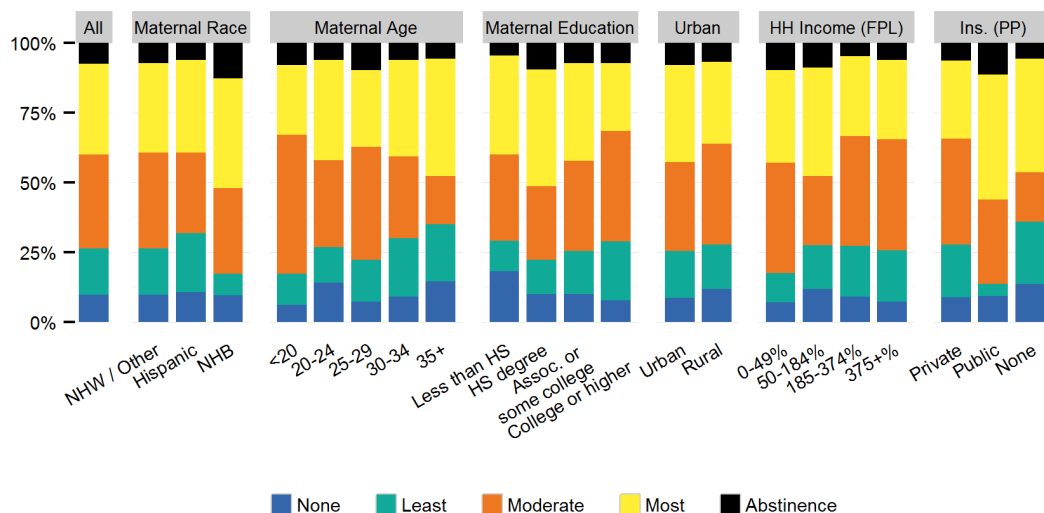
12.1 Used any form of contraception before pregnancy (if pregnancy was unintended)



	Group	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI
All		29.1%	23.1%	36.0%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	27.2%	20.3%	35.3%
	Hispanic	43.4%	36.5%	50.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	38.1%	30.6%	46.1%
Maternal Age	<20	37.1%	18.0%	61.3%
	20-24	38.3%	25.9%	52.3%
	25-29	25.1%	16.1%	36.9%
	30-34	27.8%	16.5%	42.9%
	35+	*	*	*
Maternal Education	Less than HS	34.6%	19.7%	53.3%
	HS degree	30.4%	18.2%	46.3%
	Associate's or some college	33.8%	23.3%	46.3%
	College or higher	21.5%	12.8%	33.8%
Maternal Residence	Urban	25.7%	18.6%	34.3%
	Rural	34.4%	24.3%	46.1%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	40.8%	26.3%	57.2%
	50-184%	35.1%	24.1%	47.9%
	185-374%	21.7%	11.5%	37.3%
	375+%	12.7%	5.2%	27.6%
Insurance (Before Pregnancy)	Private	25.4%	18.2%	34.2%
	Public	35.0%	22.1%	50.6%
	None	37.5%	22.2%	55.8%

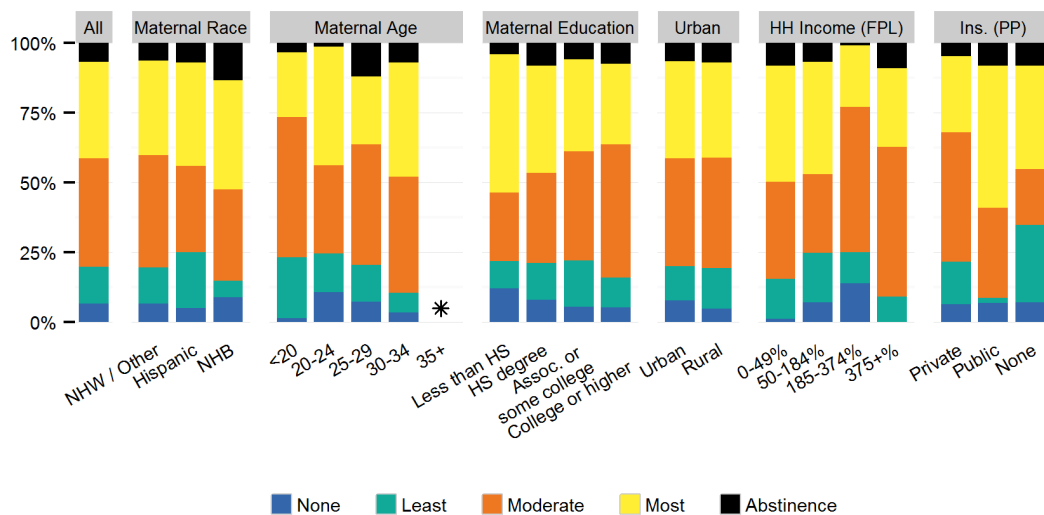
* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.

12.2 Effectiveness of postpartum contraception



Group		None	Least	Moderate	Most	Abstinence
All		9.9%	16.5%	33.6%	32.6%	7.3%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	9.8%	16.6%	34.3%	32.1%	7.2%
	Hispanic	10.7%	21.2%	28.8%	33.3%	6.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	9.5%	7.8%	30.8%	39.2%	12.7%
Maternal Age	<20	6.1%	11.2%	49.9%	25.0%	7.8%
	20-24	14.2%	12.6%	31.3%	35.9%	5.9%
	25-29	7.3%	15.0%	40.4%	27.5%	9.7%
	30-34	9.1%	20.9%	29.4%	34.5%	6.1%
	35+	14.5%	20.5%	17.4%	42.1%	5.5%
Maternal Education	Less than HS	18.2%	11.0%	30.7%	35.5%	4.5%
	HS degree	10.1%	12.2%	26.6%	41.8%	9.4%
	Associate's or some college	10.1%	15.3%	32.4%	35.1%	7.1%
	College or higher	7.7%	21.3%	39.4%	24.4%	7.1%
Maternal Residence	Urban	8.6%	16.9%	31.9%	34.7%	7.8%
	Rural	11.8%	15.9%	36.2%	29.5%	6.6%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	7.0%	10.5%	39.6%	33.1%	9.8%
	50-184%	11.9%	15.6%	24.8%	39.0%	8.8%
	185-374%	9.1%	18.3%	39.2%	28.7%	4.7%
	375+%	7.2%	18.4%	39.9%	28.5%	5.9%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	8.8%	19.0%	37.9%	27.9%	6.3%
	Public	9.3%	4.4%	30.3%	44.7%	11.3%
	None	13.8%	22.3%	17.7%	40.8%	5.5%

12.3 Effectiveness of postpartum contraception (if pregnancy was unintended)



Group		None	Least	Moderate	Most	Abstinence
All		6.6%	13.2%	39.0%	34.5%	6.6%
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White / Other	6.6%	13.0%	40.2%	34.0%	6.2%
	Hispanic	5.0%	20.1%	30.8%	37.1%	6.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	9.0%	5.8%	32.8%	39.1%	13.3%
Maternal Age	<20	1.4%	21.9%	50.3%	23.0%	3.4%
	20-24	10.8%	13.7%	31.7%	42.4%	1.3%
	25-29	7.4%	13.1%	43.2%	24.2%	12.0%
	30-34	3.4%	7.0%	41.7%	41.0%	6.9%
	35+	*	*	*	*	*
Maternal Education	Less than HS	12.2%	9.7%	24.6%	49.6%	4.0%
	HS degree	8.1%	13.0%	32.3%	38.4%	8.2%
	Associate's or some college	5.4%	16.7%	39.0%	33.1%	5.7%
	College or higher	5.3%	10.8%	47.6%	29.0%	7.3%
Maternal Residence	Urban	7.9%	12.3%	38.5%	34.9%	6.4%
	Rural	4.8%	14.7%	39.6%	34.0%	7.0%
Household Income (FPL)	0-49%	1.1%	14.5%	34.8%	41.6%	8.0%
	50-184%	7.1%	17.8%	28.1%	40.3%	6.7%
	185-374%	13.9%	11.1%	52.1%	22.1%	0.8%
	375+%	0.0%	9.1%	53.7%	28.3%	8.9%
Insurance (Postpartum)	Private	6.5%	15.1%	46.5%	27.4%	4.6%
	Public	6.9%	1.8%	32.3%	50.8%	8.2%
	None	7.1%	27.7%	20.1%	37.1%	8.0%

* indicates subgroups with less than 30 respondents.