# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

Data Report 2020





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## **Executive Summary**

### **DC PRAMS Background**

Since 2017, the Washington, D.C. Department of Health (DC Health) has partnered with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Bloustein Center for Survey Research of Rutgers University on the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) surveillance project. PRAMS is an ongoing, population-based survey of residents who delivered a live-born infant. PRAMS collects data on maternal behaviors and experiences from preconception to the postpartum period.

The goal of the PRAMS project is to identify groups of women and infants at high risk for health problems, to monitor changes in health status, and to measure progress towards improving maternal and child health. PRAMS data allow DC Health to analyze population-level trends alongside stakeholders to coordinate efforts and improve health outcomes. Better understanding of maternal attitudes and experiences before, during and shortly after pregnancy allows DC Health to focus efforts on evidence-based approaches to support programs and policies. The continued monitoring and evaluation of maternal and child health indicators also play an important role in ensuring an equitable District.

#### Prenatal Health in the District of Columbia

The District of Columbia (The District or DC) is home to a rich and diverse population, yet also experiences high and disparate infant mortality rates, preterm births, and low birthweight deliveries. In 2020, 7,836 live births occurred in the District from 7,702 District mothers.<sup>(1)</sup> This includes mothers with multiple births. The overall infant mortality rate over the 5-year period, 2014-2018 was 7.6 per 1,000 live births. The rate was highest among non-Hispanic Black infants (11.7 per 1,000 live births) compared to infants of Hispanic mothers (4.6 per 1,000 live births) and non-Hispanic White infants (2.6 per 1,000 live births).<sup>(2)</sup> During the period of 2014-2018, Wards 5, 7, and 8 had the highest neonatal mortality rates of 8.05, 10.44 and 15.90 per 1,000 live births respectively.<sup>(2)</sup> The neonatal mortality rate was significantly higher in Ward 8 than in all other wards.<sup>(2)</sup>

DC Health recognizes the importance of preconception, prenatal and postpartum care. DC Health has several programs and initiatives that assist women at any reproductive stage achieve better health outcomes. Some of the DC Health programs that support mothers and children include: Preterm Birth Prevention Initiative, Baby friendly hospital initiatives, DC Healthy Start project, Safe Sleep program, Home Visiting Program, and Help Me Grow.

### DC PRAMS 2020 Data Highlights

DC PRAMS data show high prevalence rates for many positive outcomes; however, disparities exist by age, race/ethnicity, insurance coverage type and ward. For mothers who gave birth in 2020, the percent who ever breastfed was 92.3%. <sup>(3)</sup> It is estimated that 97.8% of Non-Hispanic White mothers breastfed, while 88.4% of Non-Hispanic Black mothers breastfed <sup>(3)</sup>. According to PRAMS survey data, 51.2% of mothers had their teeth cleaned during pregnancy <sup>(3)</sup>. However, 43.3% of mothers who were receiving Medicaid or other government funded insurance had their teeth cleaned compared to 56.6% among mothers who had private insurance. Additionally, PRAMS estimates that 64.1% of mothers had intended pregnancies; 35.9% had either an unwanted, mistimed, or unsure pregnancies. Among Non-Hispanic White mothers, 85.2% had intended pregnancies, compared to 47.1% among Non-Hispanic Black mothers, and 63.5% among Hispanic mothers who did <sup>(3)</sup>. Finally, DC PRAMS estimates that 1.9% of mothers smoked cigarettes during the last three months of their pregnancy and 4.8% used marijuana or hash products at any point during pregnancy. While smoking use data do not indicate significant difference between age, race/ethnicity, insurance coverage type or ward, marijuana usage is highest among Non-Hispanic Black mothers at 8.6% compared to 2.4% among Non-Hispanic White mothers.



## Methodology

#### **Survey Structure and Format**

The DC PRAMS survey consists of 77 Core and Standard questions. On January 1, 2019, DC PRAMS also included a 13-question Opioid supplement and a 6-question Disability supplement. An 11-question COVID-19 experience supplemental questionnaire was added on October 1, 2020, and a 6-question COVID-19 vaccination supplemental questionnaire was added on April 1, 2021. The survey is administered in both English and Spanish.

### **Survey Questionnaire Topics**

- Breastfeeding
- Childhood Stressors
- Contraception
- Discrimination
- Insurance
- Mental Health
- Oral Health
- Preconception care
- Prenatal care
- Postpartum care
- Safe sleep
- Substance use
- Vaccination
- Violence

## **Supplemental Questionnaire Topics**

- Disability
- Opioid
- COVID-19 Experience

## **Sampling and Mailings**

Each month, a sample of approximately 100 mothers who are both District residents and who gave birth in the District are picked at random from the DC Vital Records birth certificate registry. Mothers are automatically "opted-in" to participate in DC Health surveys when they complete their hospital discharge papers. However, they can choose to opt-out of participating and they will not be contacted for the PRAMS survey. Those who are picked from the sample and have opted to participate receive an introductory letter, followed by the initial questionnaire packet with a \$5 cash incentive by mail. A follow-up phone call is initiated for mothers who do not respond by mail. Each mother is then sent \$20 cash upon completion of the survey. Per CDC threshold policy, each participating PRAMS site must meet a 50% response rate in order to release data. DC PRAMS has met this threshold for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020.

#### **Data Analysis**

All survey data collection was done in partnership with the Bloustein Center for Survey Research of Rutgers University. SAS v9.4 was used to calculate statistics from the DC PRAMS data. A Chi-squared analysis was performed to determine significant difference within demographic groups. The minimum number of sampled mothers needed in any subpopulation analysis is 32, therefore, any analysis for subpopulations that do not meet that threshold was not performed. Although some analyses might meet this requirement, a smaller sample size can yield results with large confidence intervals and should be interpreted with caution. All outcomes reported represent the number and percent of District mothers who had a live birth within the District of Columbia based on the weighted analysis of the survey results.



## **Glossary and Reference Terms**

CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. www.cdc.gov

Childhood Stressors - Describes childhood experience of mother from birth to age 13.

Contraceptive option - Highly effective contraceptive LARC includes long-acting reversible contraception such as Intrauterine Device (IUD) or contraceptive implant. Highly effective contraceptive Sterilization includes tubes tied/blocked or a vasectomy. Moderately effective contraceptive includes birth control pills, shots, or injections, contraceptive patch, and vaginal ring. Least effective contraceptive includes condom, rythm method/natural family planning and withdrawal.

**Core questions -** Questions developed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) which are required to be included in every state survey questionnaire with no exceptions or alteration.

**DC** - The District of Columbia. It is also known as "the District" or Washington, DC.

DC Health - Also known as District of Columbia Department of Health. www.dchealth.dc.gov

HCW - Health Care Worker.

**Healthy People 2020** - Healthy People is a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative that brings together national, state, and local government agencies; nonprofit, voluntary and professional organizations; business; communities; individuals to improve the health of all Americans, eliminate disparities in health, and improve years and quality of healthy life. <a href="www.healthypeople.gov">www.healthypeople.gov</a>

**Mother** - The terms "Mothers", "birthing persons", and "women" are used interchangeably and refer to persons who had a live birth during each reporting year. The population represented in this report may include non-conforming people or transgender men who have the ability to get pregnant or to give birth.

PCP - Primary Care Physician.

PNC - Prenatal Care visit.

PPR - Prescription Pain Reliever.

SAS - Statistical Analysis System. <u>www.sas.com</u>

**Standard questions** - Questions on various topics from a list provided by CDC that may be selected by any state for inclusion as part of their questionnaire.

**State added questions** - Questions added by individual states or jurisdiction that are not included in the standard or core. DC did not have any state-added questions for the periods of 2018, 2019, 2020.

**Supplemental questionnaires** - A short list of questions appended to regular DC PRAMS survey questions that is used for a short period of time on topics of emerging concerns.

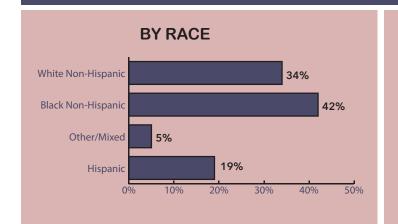
**Surveillance** - The ongoing systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., regarding agent/hazard, risk factor, exposure, health event) essential to the planning, implementation and evaluation of public health practices, closely integrated with the timely dissemination of these data to those responsible for prevention and control.

**Surveillance system** - A program that conducts public health surveillance and supplies information products on the magnitude and patterns of death, disease or health risks to national and local surveillance efforts, public health professionals and the public.



## **DEMOGRAPHICS**

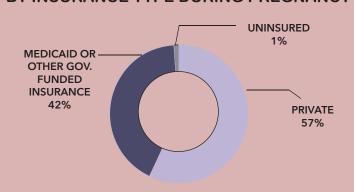
The District is home to a diverse population. In 2020, 7,702 District mothers gave birth to 7,836 infants in the District. Graphics below show the differing race, insurance coverage types, education levels, age and ward of mothers who had a live birth in 2020, as well their infant's birth weight status. About 42% of mothers were Non-Hispanic Black mothers. An estimated 53% of mothers had a Bachelor's degree or higher and most mothers in the District were insured during their pregnancy.





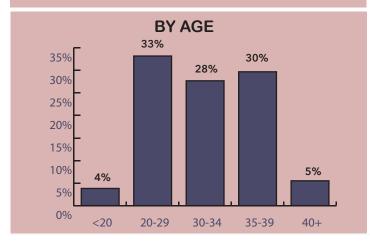
Approximately 1 out of 10 mothers had a low birth weight baby

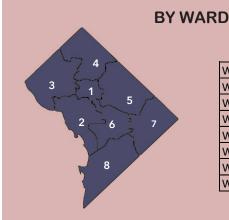
## BY INSURANCE TYPE DURING PREGNANCY



### BY EDUCATION LEVEL







Ward 1	15%
Ward 2	6%
Ward 3	8%
Ward 4	19%
Ward 5	12%
Ward 6	12%
Ward 7	15%
Ward 8	14%

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data year for 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.
- 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.





## PRECONCEPTION HEALTH

Preconception health refers to the period before a person becomes pregnant.<sup>(4)</sup> It is an important element of perinatal health. Mothers can start considering care before they even get pregnant including visiting their Primary Care Physicians (PCP) regularly, having a weight management plan, and taking prenatal vitamins. In 2020, about 64.6% (95% CI: 60.0%, 68.9%) of mothers who gave birth in DC saw a family doctor or OB/GYN in the 12 months before pregnancy. PRAMS estimates that about 64.1% (95% CI: 59.6%, 68.4%) of mothers had intended pregnancies. Better family planning can decrease unwanted and mistime pregnancies.

## **DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHERS BY PREGNANCY INTENTION**

Intendend	Mistimed	Unsure	Unwanted
64.1%	13.8%	15.7%	6.5%
	_		

#### DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHERS BY PRE-PREGNANCY WEIGHT

Normal	Obese	Overweight	Underweight
52.9%	19.8%	23.6%	3.7%



64.6%

Percent of mothers saw a family doctor or OB/GYN 12 months before pregnancy



51.5%

Percent of mothers took prenatal vitamins the month before pregnancy 4 or more times a week

Among those who had any health care visit, a health care worker discussed the following with them:

53.3%

81.9%

45.5%

44.2%





feelings of being smoking down or depressed

taking folic acid

maintaining a healthy weight

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data year for 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.
- 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



## PRENATAL HEALTH

Healthy prenatal behaviors are often associated with better birth outcomes. Overall, almost all District mothers who gave birth in 2020 received some type of necessary and vital prenatal care visit. DC PRAMS estimates that 51.2% (95% CI: 46.6%, 55.8%) of mothers had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or hygienist while pregnant. However, those on private insurance had a significantly higher percentages of teeth cleaning (56.6%(95% CI: 50.1%, 62.8%)) compared to those on Medicaid or other Government program (43.3% (95% CI: 36.3%, 50.6%)). While 73.1% (95% CI: 68.8%, 77.0%) of mothers overall received a flu shot, the pecent is much lower among Black Non-Hispanic mothers (45.9% (95% CI: 39.0%, 53.0%)) compared to White Non-Hispanic mothers (95.1% (95% CI: 90.2%, 97.6%)).



98.9%

Percent of mothers had some prenatal care



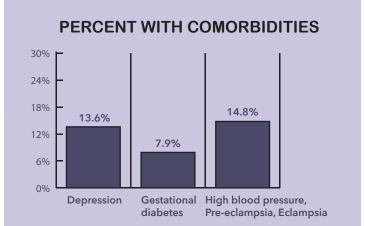
1.9%

Percent of mothers smoked cigarettes the last 3 months of pregnancy



4.8%

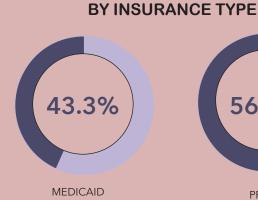
Percent of mothers used marijuana or hash during pregnancy





51.2%

Percent of mothers had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist.

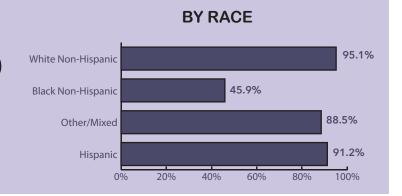




CERTIFIE

73.1%

Percent of mothers received a flu shot 12 months before delivery.



- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data year for 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.
- 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



## POSTPARTUM HEALTH

Postpartum care is essential in maintaining mother and infant health after birth. In 2020, DC PRAMS estimates that 88.9% (95% CI: 85.6%, 91.5%) of mothers had a postpartum check-up. The postpartum check-up is an opportunity for providers to identify both physical and mental health issues among mothers who have recently given birth. About 12.8% (95% CI: 10.0%, 16.2%) of mothers reported having post-partum depression in the District. Additionally, PRAMS estimates that 92.3% (95% CI: 89.4%, 94.4%) of mothers who gave birth in 2020 ever breastfed. Approximately 78.1% (95% CI: 74.0%, 81.6%) of all mothers breastfed for 8 or more weeks. An estimated 72.4% (95% CI: 68.0%, 76.3%) of mothers are using some type of birth control postpartum.



88.9%

Percent of mothers had a postpartum check-up



12.8%

Percent of mothers experienced post-partum depression



92.3%

Percent of mothers ever breastfed



78.6%

Percent of mothers tended to lay their baby most often on their back position to sleep



### POSTPARTUM CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD USE

No birth control	Least effective	Moderately effective	LARC	Steri	lization
27.6%	23.6%	25.2%	18.8%		4.7%
	<u> </u>				

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data year for 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.
- 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



## 2018 - 2020 Data Tables

BREASTFEEDING			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q45. Before or after your new baby was born, did you receive information about by	reastfeeding from any of the	following sources?	
Received information about breastfeeding from Baby's Doctor	6,250	6,093	5,645
	79.3%(74.9%, 83.0%)	79.0%(74.6%, 82.7%)	76.4%(72.2%, 80.2%)
Received information about breastfeeding from Breastfeeding support group	2,466	2,794	2,304
	32.1%(27.5%, 37.0%)	36.4%(31.7%, 41.5%)	31.5%(27.2%, 36.0%)
Received information about breastfeeding from Doctor	6,445	6,155	5,744
	81.0%(76.7%, 84.7%)	78.6%(74.3%, 82.4%)	76.7%(72.4%, 80.5%)
Received information about breastfeeding from Family or friends	5,936	5,668	5,150
	76.2%(71.7%, 80.1%)	72.7%(68.0%, 76.9%)	69.6%(65.1%, 73.8%)
Received information about breastfeeding from Lactation specialist	6,570	6,362	6,325
	84.1%(80.2%, 87.3%)	80.8%(76.5%, 84.5%)	84.9%(81.3%, 88.0%)
Received information about breastfeeding from Nurse, midwife or doula	6,409	6,532	6,215
	81.7%(77.5%, 85.4%)	83.0%(79.0%, 86.3%)	83.9%(80.1%, 87.0%)
Received information about breastfeeding from Other source	1,494	1,228	910
	24.1%(19.7%, 29.3%)	19.1%(15.0%, 23.9%)	15.5%(12.0%, 19.8%)
Received information about breastfeeding from hotline or toll-free number	1,313	1,425	1,274
	17.2%(13.7%, 21.3%)	18.7%(14.9%, 23.1%)	17.6%(14.3%, 21.6%)
Q46. Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby, even for	a short period of time?		
YES	7,382	7,177	7,007
	92.9%(90.2%, 94.9%)	90.8%(87.3%, 93.5%)	92.3%(89.4%, 94.4%)
NO	568	723	589
	7.1%(5.1%, 9.8%)	9.2%(6.5%, 12.7%)	7.7%(5.6%, 10.6%)
Q48. How many weeks or months did you breastfeed or feed pumped milk to your baby?			
Breastfed for 8 or more weeks - YES	6,232	5,938	5,823
	78.6%(74.3%, 82.3%)	75.3%(70.6%, 79.4%)	78.1%(74.0%, 81.6%)
Breastfed for 8 or more weeks - No	1,700	1,949	1,637
	21.4%(17.7%, 25.7%)	24.7%(20.6%, 29.4%)	21.9%(18.4%, 26.0%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



CHILDHOOD			
STRESSORS	2018	2019	2020
	2010	2019	<b>2020</b>
	N	N	N
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q63. Please tell us if any of these things ever happened to you from the time you w	vere born through age 13.		
A parent or guardian got in trouble with the law or went to jail	669	535	669
	8.6%(6.3%, 11.8%)	6.7%(4.5%, 9.8%)	8.9%(6.6%, 11.9%)
A parent or guardian I lived with got divorced or separated	2,448	2,236	2,019
	31.6%(27.1%, 36.5%)	28.0%(23.8%, 32.7%)	27.0%(23.0%, 31.3%)
A parent or guardian I lived with had a serious drinking or drug problem	968	870	831
	12.5%(9.6%, 16.2%)	10.9%(8.1%, 14.5%)	11.1%(8.5%, 14.4%)
I was in foster care	208	448	384
	2.7%(1.6%, 4.6%)	5.6%(3.6%, 8.7%)	5.1%(3.5%, 7.6%)
Most of the time, I had an adult who believed in me and who I could count on to help me	6,979	7,005	6,701
	89.6%(86.4%, 92.1%)	88.0%(84.3%, 91.0%)	89.2%(86.0%, 91.8%)
Someone in my family or I went hungry because we could not afford enough food	905	740	785
	11.6%(8.8%, 15.2%)	9.3%(6.7%, 12.8%)	10.5%(7.9%, 13.7%)
We had to move because of problems paying the rent or mortgage	949	893	952
	12.3%(9.5%, 15.8%)	11.2%(8.4%, 14.8%)	12.7%(9.9%, 16.1%)
Q64. Thinking back to your childhood through age 13, how often was it hard for your family to pay for basic needs like food or housing?			
Very/Somewhat often	1,177	1,029	1,103
	15.2%(11.9%, 19.1%)	13.1%(10.0%, 16.9%)	14.8%(11.8%, 18.4%)
Not very often	1,467	1,504	1,341
	18.9%(15.3%, 23.2%)	19.1%(15.5%, 23.4%)	17.9%(14.6%, 21.8%)
Never	5,103	5,327	5,026
	65.9%(61.0%, 70.5%)	67.8%(63.0%, 72.2%)	67.3%(62.7%, 71.5%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



COVID-19 Experience			
	2018 % (95% CI)	2019 % (95% CI)	2020 % (95% CI)
CQ1. During the COVID-19 pandemic, which types of prenatal care appointments	did you attend?		
VIRTUAL ONLY	NA	NA	175 4.6%(2.4%, 8.4%)
IN-PERSON ONLY	NA	NA	1,149 30.0%(24.4%, 36.2%)
IN-PERSON AND VIRTUAL	NA	NA	2,467 64.3%(57.9%, 70.3%)
DID NOT HAVE PNC	NA	NA	44 1.1%(0.3%, 3.8%)
CQ2. What are the reasons that you did not attend virtual appointments for prenata	l care?		
Lack of private space	NA	NA	3 0.3%(0.1%, 1.7%)
Lack of a computer or device	NA	NA	26 2.5%(0.6%, 10.3%)
Lack of enough cellular data or cellular minutes	NA	NA	8 0.8%(0.2%, 2.5%)
Lack of internet service or had unreliable internet	NA	NA	47 4.5%(1.5%, 13.3%)
Lack of availability of virtual appointments from my provider	NA	NA	149 14.5%(7.9%, 25.0%)
Other reason	NA	NA	238 27.5%(17.1%, 41.2%)
I preferred seeing my health care provider in person	NA	NA	864 79.0%(68.1%, 86.9%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.
  2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.
  3. NA refers to "Not Applicable". COVID-19 data were not collected for birth years before 2020.





COVID-19 Experience			
	2018 % (95% CI)	2019 % (95% CI)	2020 % (95% CI)
CQ3. Were any of your prenatal care appointments canceled or delayed during the	COVID-19 pandemic due to	the following reasons?	
My appointments were canceled or delayed because I had to self-isolate due to possible COVID-19 exposure or infection	NA	NA	143 3.8%(1.9%, 7.4%)
I canceled or delayed because I was afraid of being exposed to COVID-19 during the appointments	NA	NA	386 10.3%(6.9%, 15.1%)
My appointments were canceled or delayed because my provider's office was closed or had reduced hours	NA	NA	880 23.3%(18.2%, 29.2%)
I canceled or delayed because I worried about taking public transportation and had no other way to get there	NA	NA	202 5.4%(3.1%, 9.2%)
I canceled or delayed because I lost my health insurance during the COVID-19 pandemic	NA	NA	44 1.2%(0.3%, 3.9%)
I canceled or delayed because I had problems finding care for my children or other family members	NA	NA	187 5.0%(2.7%, 8.8%)

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  2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.
  3. NA refers to "Not Applicable". COVID-19 data were not collected for birth years before 2020.





COVID-19 Experience			
	2018 % (95% CI)	2019 % (95% CI)	2020 % (95% CI)
CQ4. While you were pregnant, how often did you do the following things to avoid	1 getting COVID-19? (Conti	nued to next page)	
Avoided gatherings of more than 10 people - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,515 90.2%(85.7%, 93.4%)
Avoided gatherings of more than 10 people - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	293 7.5%(4.8%, 11.6%)
Avoided gatherings of more than 10 people - NEVER	NA	NA	89 2.3%(1.0%, 5.2%)
Avoided having visitors inside my home - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,008 78.0%(72.1%, 82.9%)
Avoided having visitors inside my home - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	737 19.1%(14.5%, 24.8%)
Avoided having visitors inside my home - NEVER	NA	NA	113 2.9%(1.4%, 6.1%)
Covered coughs and sneezes with a tissue or my elbow - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,678 94.8%(90.9%, 97.1%)
Covered coughs and sneezes with a tissue or my elbow - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	161 4.2%(2.2%, 7.8%)
Covered coughs and sneezes with a tissue or my elbow - NEVER	NA	NA	39 1.0%(0.3%, 3.8%)
Made trips as short as possible when I left my home - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,243 83.6%(78.2%, 87.9%)
Made trips as short as possible when I left my home - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	495 12.8%(9.0%, 17.8%)
Made trips as short as possible when I left my home - NEVER	NA	NA	140 3.6%(1.8%, 7.1%)
Only left my home for essential reasons - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,034 77.8%(72.0%, 82.8%)
Only left my home for essential reasons - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	797 20.5%(15.7%, 26.2%)
Only left my home for essential reasons - NEVER	NA	NA	66 1.7%(0.6%, 4.5%)
Stayed at least 6 feet (2 meters) away from others when I left my home - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,353 86.0%(80.9%, 90.0%)
Stayed at least 6 feet (2 meters) away from others when I left my home - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	485 12.5%(8.7%, 17.4%)
Stayed at least 6 feet (2 meters) away from others when I left my home - NEVER	NA	NA	58 1.5%(0.5%, 4.4%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.

  2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

  3. NA refers to "Not Applicable". COVID-19 data were not collected for birth years before 2020.





COVID-19 Experience			
	2018 % (95% CI)	2019 % (95% CI)	2020 % (95% CI)
CQ4. While you were pregnant, how often did you do the following things to avoid	1 getting COVID-19? (Conti	nued from previous page)	
Used alcohol-based hand sanitizer - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,378 87.1%(81.9%, 91.0%)
Used alcohol-based hand sanitizer - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	442 11.4%(7.8%, 16.4%)
Used alcohol-based hand sanitizer - NEVER	NA	NA	58 1.5%(0.5%, 4.4%)
Washed hands for 20 seconds with soap and water - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,551 91.7%(87.2%, 94.7%)
Washed hands for 20 seconds with soap and water - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	304 7.8%(4.9%, 12.3%)
Washed hands for 20 seconds with soap and water - NEVER	NA	NA	19 0.5%(0.1%, 3.3%)
Wore a mask or a cloth face covering when out in public - ALWAYS	NA	NA	3,690 95.2%(91.4%, 97.3%)
Wore a mask or a cloth face covering when out in public - SOMETIMES	NA	NA	168 4.3%(2.3%, 8.0%)
Wore a mask or a cloth face covering when out in public - NEVER	NA	NA	19 0.5%(0.1%, 3.3%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.
  2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.
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COVID-19 Experience			
	2018 % (95% CI)	2019 % (95% CI)	2020 % (95% CI)
CQ5. While you were pregnant during the COVID-19 pandemic, did you have any	of the following experience	s?	
I had responsibilities or a job that prevented me from staying home	NA	NA	950 24.8%(19.6%, 30.8%)
It was hard for me to wear a mask or cloth face covering (trouble breathing, claustrophobia)	NA	NA	983 25.4%(20.1%, 31.4%)
I had trouble getting disinfectant to clean my home	NA	NA	1,104 28.6%(23.1%, 34.8%)
I had trouble getting or making masks or cloth face coverings	NA	NA	461 12.0%(8.3%, 16.9%)
I had trouble getting hand sanitizer or hand soap for my household	NA	NA	786 20.3%(15.5%, 26.0%)
Someone in my household had a job that required close contact with other people	NA	NA	1,180 30.6%(24.9%, 36.9%)
Someone in my household was told by a health care provider that they had COVID-19	NA	NA	172 4.4%(2.4%, 8.0%)
I was told by a health care provider that I had COVID-19	NA	NA	197 5.1%(2.9%, 8.8%)
When I went out, I found that other people around me did not practice social distancing	NA	NA	1,898 49.7%(43.2%, 56.2%)
CQ6. Who was with you in the hospital delivery room as a support person during y	our labor and delivery?		
A doula	NA	NA	198 5.2%(2.9%, 9.1%)
Another family member or friend	NA	NA	499 13.0%(9.3%, 18.0%)
My husband or partner	NA	NA	3,162 82.4%(76.9%, 86.7%)
The hospital did not allow me to have any support people	NA	NA	83 2.2%(1.0%, 4.7%)
Some other support person	NA	NA	89 2.3%(1.0%, 5.3%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.

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COVID-19 Experience			
	2018 % (95% CI)	2019 % (95% CI)	2020 % (95% CI)
CQ7. While in the hospital after your delivery, did any of the following things happ	pen to you and your baby bed	cause of COVID-19?	
My baby was tested for COVID-19 in the hospital	NA	NA	575 16.3%(11.9%, 21.8%)
I was separated from my baby in the hospital after delivery to protect my baby from COVID-19	NA	NA	155 4.2%(2.4%, 7.2%)
I was given information about how to protect my baby from COVID-19 when I went home	NA	NA	1,842 50.0%(43.4%, 56.6%)
I wore a mask while I was alone caring for my baby in the hospital	NA	NA	1,057 28.7%(23.2%, 35.0%)
I wore a mask when other people came into my hospital room	NA	NA	3,146 85.4%(79.9%, 89.6%)
CQ8. Did the COVID-19 pandemic affect breastfeeding for you and your baby in a	ny of the following ways?		
Due to COVID-19, I had trouble getting a visit from a lactation specialist while I was in the hospital	NA	NA	344 10.4%(6.8%, 15.5%)
I pumped breast milk in the hospital so someone else could feed my baby to avoid him or her getting infected	NA	NA	219 6.6%(4.2%, 10.3%)
I wore a mask while breastfeeding in the hospital	NA	NA	1,057 32.0%(25.8%, 38.8%)
CQ9. In what ways did the COVID-19 pandemic affect your baby's routine health	care?		
My baby's well visits or checkups were canceled or delayed	NA	NA	340 8.8%(5.7%, 13.3%)
My baby's well visits or checkups were changed from in-person visits to virtual appointments (video or telephone)	NA	NA	635 16.4%(12.1%, 21.9%)
My baby's immunizations were postponed	NA	NA	106 2.7%(1.3%, 5.9%)
CQ10. During the COVID-19 pandemic, which types of postpartum appointments	did you attend for yourself?		
Virtual appointments (video or telephone) only	NA	NA	232 6.1%(3.6%, 10.2%)
In-person appointments only	NA	NA	2,208 58.2%(51.6%, 64.5%)
Both, in-person and virtual appointments	NA	NA	1,132 29.8%(24.2%, 36.2%)
I did not have any postpartum appointments for myself	NA	NA	224 5.9%(3.5%, 9.8%)

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COVID-19 Experience			
	2018 % (95% CI)	2019 % (95% CI)	2020 % (95% CI)
CQ11. Did any of the following things happen to you due to the COVID-19 pander	mic?		
Other members of my household lost their jobs or had a cut in work hours or pay	NA	NA	863 22.0%(17.2%, 27.8%)
I became homeless	NA	NA	181 4.6%(2.6%, 8.2%)
My husband or partner and I had more verbal arguments or conflicts than usual	NA	NA	719 18.4%(13.9%, 23.9%)
I felt more anxious than usual	NA	NA	2,170 55.5%(49.0%, 61.8%)
I felt more depressed than usual	NA	NA	1,341 34.4%(28.5%, 40.9%)
The loss of childcare or school closures made it difficult to manage all my responsibilities	NA	NA	1,125 28.7%(23.2%, 34.9%)
I worried whether our food would run out before I got money to buy more	NA	NA	647 16.5%(12.3%, 21.8%)
I had problems paying the rent, mortgage, or other bills	NA	NA	656 16.8%(12.6%, 22.0%)
I had to move or relocate	NA	NA	471 12.0%(8.5%, 16.8%)
I had to spend more time than usual taking care of children or other family members	NA	NA	1,649 42.1%(35.9%, 48.6%)
I lost my job or had a cut in work hours or pay	NA	NA	1,071 27.3%(22.0%, 33.4%)
A member of my household or I received unemployment benefits	NA	NA	723 18.5%(14.0%, 24.0%)

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  3. NA refers to "Not Applicable". COVID-19 data were not collected for birth years before 2020.





DISABILITY			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
DQ1 - Q6. Disability Questions			
Has a lot of difficulty or incapable of hearing	0	59	5
	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	.8%(0.2%, 2.6%)	0.1%(0.0%, 0.3%)
Has a lot of difficulty or incapable of concentrating or remembering	80	288	140
	4.4%(1.6%, 11.1%)	3.7%(2.1%, 6.3%)	1.8%(0.9%, 3.7%)
Has a lot of difficulty or incapable of seeing	45	89	146
	2.4%(0.6%, 9.1%)	1.1%(0.4%, 2.9%)	1.9%(1.0%, 3.8%)
Has a lot of difficulty or incapable of walking	0	91	42
	0%(0%, 0%)	1.2%(0.4%, 3.3%)	0.6%(0.2%, 1.9%)
Has a lot of difficulty or incapable of communicating	0	55	5
	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	.7%(0.2%, 2.6%)	0.1%(0.0%,0.3%)

1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



DISCRIMINATION			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q65. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, how often did you exp your race, ethnicity, or culture?	perience discrimination, or h	arassment, or were made to	feel inferior because of
Always/often	221	364	294
	2.8%(1.5%, 4.9%)	4.6%(2.8%, 7.4%)	3.9%(2.5%, 6.1%)
Sometimes	596	583	615
	7.5%(5.3%, 10.5%)	7.4%(5.1%, 10.4%)	8.2%(6.0%, 11.1%)
Rarely/never	7,159	6,976	6,626
	89.8%(86.4%, 92.4%)	88.0%(84.3%, 91.0%)	87.9%(84.6%, 90.6%)
Q69. Did you ever feel you were treated unfairly in getting these kinds of services	because of any of the follow	ing?	
Felt treated unfairly during health care services due to any specific demographic information	754	1,007	884
	10.2%(7.5%, 13.7%)	13.6%(10.3%, 17.6%)	12.2%(9.4%, 15.8%)
Felt treated unfairly during health care services due to age	362	469	398
	4.5%(2.8%, 7.2%)	5.9%(3.9%, 8.9%)	5.3%(3.5%, 7.8%)
Felt treated unfairly during health care services due to citizenship status	133	182	147
	1.7%(0.8%, 3.4%)	2.3%(1.2%, 4.5%)	2.0%(1.0%, 3.8%)
Felt treated unfairly during health care services due to language I speak	226	283	300
	2.8%(1.6%, 5.0%)	3.6%(2.1%, 5.9%)	4.0%(2.5%, 6.3%)
Felt treated unfairly during health care services due to Medicaid/Insurance status	353	431	254
	4.4%(2.8%, 7.0%)	5.5%(3.5%, 8.4%)	3.4%(2.0%, 5.5%)
Felt treated unfairly during health care services due to other reason	97	155	174
	1.3%(0.6%, 2.8%)	2.1%(1.0%, 4.3%)	2.4%(1.3%, 4.4%)
Felt treated unfairly during health care services due to race	234	222	489
	2.9%(1.7%, 5.0%)	2.8%(1.6%, 5.0%)	6.5%(4.5%, 9.2%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



FAMILY PLANNING			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q12. Thinking back to just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how did y	ou feel about becoming preg	gnant?	
Pregnancy was intended	4,891	5,028	4,895
	61.0%(56.2%, 65.7%)	62.5%(57.5%, 67.2%)	64.1%(59.6%, 68.4%)
Pregnancy was mistimed	1,320	1,249	1,051
	16.5%(13.2%, 20.3%)	15.5%(12.3%, 19.5%)	13.8%(10.9%, 17.3%)
Pregnancy was unsure	1,394	1,258	1,197
	17.4%(13.9%, 21.5%)	15.6%(12.3%, 19.7%)	15.7%(12.7%, 19.3%)
Pregnancy was unwanted	409	512	494
	5.1%(3.4%, 7.5%)	6.4%(4.2%, 9.5%)	6.5%(4.5%, 9.2%)
Q54. Are you or your husband or partner doing anything now to keep from getting	pregnant?		
Not using any birth control method	2,086	2,228	2,071
	26.6%(22.4%, 31.2%)	28.6%(24.3%, 33.3%)	27.6%(23.7%, 32.0%)
Using a method of birth control	5,765	5,571	5,425
	73.4%(68.8%, 77.6%)	71.4%(66.7%, 75.7%)	72.4%(68.0%, 76.3%)
Q56. What kind of birth control are you or your husband or partner using now to ke	eep from getting pregnant?		
Using highly-effective LARC	1,651	1,671	1,409
	21.0%(17.3%, 25.4%)	21.4%(17.6%, 25.8%)	18.8%(15.4%, 22.8%)
Using highly-effective sterilization	387	719	354
	4.9%(3.2%, 7.5%)	9.2%(6.6%, 12.7%)	4.7%(3.1%, 7.1%)
Using moderately effective birth control	1,877	1,768	1,891
	23.9%(19.9%, 28.4%)	22.7%(18.8%, 27.1%)	25.2%(21.4%, 29.5%)
Using least effective birth control	1,849	1,413	1,771
	23.6%(19.5%, 28.1%)	18.1%(14.6%, 22.2%)	23.6%(19.9%, 27.9%)
Not using any birth control method	2,086	2,228	2,071
	26.6%(22.4%, 31.2%)	28.6%(24.3%, 33.3%)	27.6%(23.7%, 32.0%)



<sup>1.</sup> Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

FAMILY PLANNING			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q55. What are your reasons or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing an	, , ,		70 (7370 CI)
Not using birth control because of abstinence	590	749	642
	33.0%(23.8%, 43.7%)	37.6%(28.7%, 47.4%)	34.9%(26.5%, 44.3%)
Not using birth control because of affordability	38	52	19
	2.1%(0.6%, 7.3%)	2.6%(0.7%, 9.9%)	1.1%(0.2%, 6.8%)
Not using birth control because of being currently pregnant	25	7	63
	1.4%(0.3%, 5.8%)	0.3%(0.1%, 1.8%)	3.4%(1.2%, 9.2%)
Not using birth control because of not wanting to	696	670	626
	38.9%(29.1%, 49.6%)	34.0%(25.3%, 43.9%)	34.0%(25.6%, 43.4%)
Not using birth control because of other reason	497	384	315
	27.8%(19.5%, 37.9%)	19.3%(12.8%, 28.0%)	17.1%(11.3%, 25.0%)
Not using birth control because of side effects	661	769	546
	36.9%(27.4%, 47.6%)	38.6%(29.6%, 48.4%)	29.6%(21.8%, 38.9%)
Not using birth control because of tubes tied/blocked	38	107	29
	2.1%(0.5%, 8.3%)	5.4%(2.4%, 11.6%)	1.6%(0.4%, 5.8%)
Not using birth control because of wanting to pregnant	260	273	292
	14.5%(8.4%, 24.0%)	13.7%(8.3%, 21.8%)	15.9%(10.1%, 24.1%)
Not using birth control because partner didn't want to	77	135	78
	4.3%(1.8%, 10.1%)	6.8%(3.0%, 14.4%)	4.3%(1.7%, 10.6%)



<sup>1.</sup> Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

INFANT EXPERIENCE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q42. After your baby was delivered, how long did he or she stay in the hospital?			
Infant had a hospital stay of 5 days or less	7,260	7,080	6,902
	91.3%(89.2%, 93.1%)	90.1%(87.5%, 92.2%)	92.1%(90.2%, 93.7%)
Infant had a hospital stay of more than 5 days	691	782	589
	8.7%(6.9%, 10.8%)	9.9%(7.8%, 12.5%)	7.9%(6.3%, 9.8%)
Q43. Is your baby alive now?			
YES	7,901	7,865	7,577
	99.7%(98.6%, 100.0%)	99.6%(98.6%, 99.9%)	99.9%(99.7%, 100.0%)
NO	20	30	9
	0.3%(0.0%, 1.4%)	0.4%(0.1%, 1.4%)	0.1%(0.0%, 0.3%)
Q44. Is your baby living with you now?			
YES	7,912	7,855	7,535
	99.8%(99.4%, 99.9%)	100.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	99.7%(98.3%, 100.0%)
NO	19	0	19
	0.2%(0.1%, 0.6%)	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	0.3%(0.0%, 1.7%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



INSURANCE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q9. During the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, what kind of h	ealth insurance did you have	?	
Medicaid or other government funded	3,135	3,005	2,877
	41.1%(36.3%, 46.1%)	40.7%(35.7%, 45.8%)	39.2%(34.7%, 43.9%)
Private	4,215	3,957	4,169
	55.3%(50.2%, 60.2%)	53.5%(48.4%, 58.6%)	56.8%(52.1%, 61.4%)
No insurance	276	428	296
	3.6%(2.2%, 5.9%)	5.8%(3.7%, 8.9%)	4.0%(2.5%, 6.4%)
Q10. During your most recent pregnancy, what kind of health insurance did you ha	ve for your prenatal care?		
Medicaid or other government funded	3,075	3,177	3,036
	42.2%(37.2%, 47.4%)	44.7%(39.6%, 50.0%)	42.1%(37.5%, 46.9%)
Private	4,096	3,822	4,102 56.9%(52.2%,
	56.3%(51.0%, 61.3%)	53.8%(48.6%, 59.0%)	61.5%)
No insurance	110	100	68
	1.5%(0.6%, 3.5%)	1.4%(0.6%, 3.3%)	0.9%(0.4%, 2.4%)
Q11. What kind of health insurance do you have now?			
Medicaid or other government funded	3,118	3,462	3,076
	42.0%(37.0%, 47.1%)	47.2%(42.1%, 52.4%)	42.5%(37.9%, 47.2%)
Private	4,061	3,703	4,045
	54.7%(49.5%, 59.7%)	50.5%(45.4%, 55.6%)	55.9%(51.1%, 60.5%)
No insurance	251	169	117
	3.4%(2.0%, 5.7%)	2.3%(1.2%, 4.5%)	1.6%(0.7%, 3.5%)



<sup>1.</sup> Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

MENTAL HEALTH			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q4. During the 3 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did you have	e any of the following health	n conditions?	
Had Depression before pregnancy - YES	797	923	930
	9.8%(7.3%, 13.1%)	11.5%(8.7%, 15.1%)	12.2%(9.5%, 15.5%)
Had Depression before pregnancy - NO	7,351	7,114	6,683
	90.2%(86.9%, 92.7%)	88.5%(84.9%, 91.3%)	87.8%(84.5%, 90.5%)
Q23. During your most recent pregnancy, did you have any of the following health	conditions?		
Had Depression during pregnancy - YES	922	955	1,046
	11.5%(8.8%, 14.9%)	12.1%(9.1%, 15.8%)	13.6%(10.8%, 17.1%)
Had Depression during pregnancy - NO	7,074	6,956	6,622
	88.5%(85.1%, 91.2%)	87.9%(84.2%, 90.9%)	86.4%(82.9%, 89.2%)
Q59 - Q60. Since your new baby was born, how often have you felt down, depress doing things you usually enjoyed?	ed, or hopeless? and how off	en have you had little intere	st or little pleasure in
Had Post-partum depression - YES	1,047	975	972
	13.3%(10.4%, 16.9%)	12.3%(9.4%, 16.0%)	12.8%(10.0%, 16.2%)
Had Post-partum depression - NO	6,823	6,947	6,609
	86.7%(83.1%, 89.6%)	87.7%(84.0%, 90.6%)	87.2%(83.8%, 90.0%)
Q67. How would you describe the time during your most recent pregnancy?			
One of the happiest times of my life	2,727	2,662	1,873
	34.4%(29.8%, 39.2%)	33.9%(29.4%, 38.7%)	25.0%(21.2%, 29.3%)
A happy time with few problems	3,641	3,501	3,526
	45.9%(40.9%, 50.9%)	44.6%(39.7%, 49.5%)	47.1%(42.4%, 51.8%)
A moderately hard time	944	937	1,463
	11.9%(9.1%, 15.4%)	11.9%(9.2%, 15.4%)	19.5%(16.1%, 23.6%)
A very hard time	484	472	517
	6.1%(4.2%, 8.8%)	6.0%(4.1%, 8.8%)	6.9%(4.9%, 9.6%)
One of the worst times of my life	145	283	111
	1.8%(0.9%, 3.5%)	3.6%(2.1%, 6.2%)	1.5%(0.7%, 3.1%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



OPIOID			
	2018 % (95% CI)	2019 % (95% CI)	2020 % (95% CI)
OQ1. During your most recent pregnancy, did you use any of the following over-th	e-counter pain relievers?		
Used any of the following over-the-counter pain relievers - Acetaminophen	NA	4,121 52.8%(47.8%, 57.7%)	4,310 57.6%(52.9%, 62.2%)
Used any of the following over-the-counter pain relievers - Aspirin	NA	511 6.6%(4.6%, 9.3%)	529 7.0%(5.0%, 9.7%)
Used any of the following over-the-counter pain relievers - Ibuprofen	NA	1,152 14.8%(11.6%, 18.8%)	1,042 13.9%(10.9%, 17.4%)
Used any of the following over-the-counter pain relievers - Naproxen	NA	154 2.0%(1.0%, 3.8%)	122 1.6%(0.8%, 3.4%)
OQ2. During your most recent pregnancy, did you use any of the following prescrip	ption pain relievers?		
Used the following prescription pain relievers - Codeine	NA	123 1.6%(0.7%, 3.5%)	155 2.1%(1.1%, 3.9%)
Used the following prescription pain relievers - Fentanyl	NA	0%	22 0.3%(0.1%, 1.6%)
Used the following prescription pain relievers - Hydrocodone	NA	40 0.5%(0.1%, 2.0%)	22 0.3%(0.1%, 1.6%)
Used the following prescription pain relievers - Hydromorphone or meperidine	NA	20 0.3%(0.0%, 1.7%)	41 0.5%(0.2%, 2.0%)
Used the following prescription pain relievers - Morphine	NA	7 0.1%(0.0%, 0.3%)	68 0.9%(0.4%, 2.3%)
Used the following prescription pain relievers - Oxycodone	NA	61 0.8%(0.3%, 2.0%)	109 1.5%(0.7%, 3.1%)
Used the following prescription pain relievers - Oxymorphone	NA	0%	22 0.3%(0.1%, 1.6%)
Used the following prescription pain relievers - Tramadol	NA	36 0.5%(0.1%, 2.5%)	60 0.8%(0.3%, 2.3%)

OQ3. Where did you get the prescription pain relievers that you used during your most recent pregnancy? (Sample size too small to report.)

OQ4. What were your reasons for using prescription pain relievers during your most recent pregnancy? (Sample size too small to report.)

OQ5. In each of the following time periods during your pregnancy, for how many weeks or months did you use prescription pain relievers? (Sample size too small to report.)

OQ6. During your most recent pregnancy, did you want or need to cut down or stop using prescription pain relievers? (Sample size too small to report.)

OQ7. During your most recent pregnancy, did you have trouble cutting down or stopping use of the prescription pain relievers? (Sample size too small to report.)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS.
- 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



OPIOID			
	2018 <sub>N</sub>	2019 <sub>N</sub>	2020 <sub>N</sub>
OQ8. During your most recent pregnancy, did you get help from a doctor, nurse, or (Sample size too small to report.)	% (95% CI) other health care worker to	% (95% CI) cut down or stop using pres	% (95% CI) cription pain relievers?
OQ9. During your most recent pregnancy, did you receive medication-assisted trea report.)	tment to help you stop using	prescription pain relievers?	(Sample size too small to
OQ10. Do you think the use of prescription pain relievers during pregnancy could	be harmful to a baby's health	n?	
Harmful, even if taken as prescribed	NA	4,034 56.0%(50.9%, 61.1%)	3,494 49.2%(44.4%, 54.0%)
Not harmful, if taken as prescribed	NA	2,838 39.4%(34.5%, 44.6%)	3,182 44.8%(40.1%, 49.7%)
Not harmful at all	NA	326 4.5%(2.9%, 7.0%)	421 5.9%(4.1%, 8.6%)
OQ11. Do you think the use of prescription pain relievers could be harmful to a wo	oman's own health?		
Harmful, even if taken as prescribed	NA	2,622 35.8%(31.0%, 40.9%)	2,140 30.0%(25.8%, 34.6%)
Not harmful, if taken as prescribed	NA	4,168 56.9%(51.8%, 61.9%)	4,380 61.4%(56.6%, 65.9%)
Not harmful at all	NA	534 7.3%(5.1%, 10.4%)	619 8.7%(6.4%, 11.7%)
OQ12. At any time during your most recent pregnancy, did a doctor, nurse, or other during pregnancy could affect a baby?	r health care worker talk with	h you about how using presc	cription pain relievers
YES	NA	3,271 43.0%(38.1%, 48.0%)	3,322 46.0%(41.2%, 50.7%)
NO	NA	4,337 57.0%(52.0%, 61.9%)	3,908 54.0%(49.3%, 58.8%)
OQ13. During your most recent pregnancy, did you take or use any of the following	g medications or drugs for a	ny reason?	
Used Medication for depression	NA	259 3.3%(2.0%, 5.4%)	312 4.2%(2.7%, 6.4%)
Used Medication for anxiety	NA	81 1.0%(0.5%, 2.4%)	118 1.6%(0.8%, 3.2%)
Used Methadone	NA	3 0.0%(0.0%, 0.2%)	19 0.3%(0.0%, 1.7%)
Used Naloxone	NA	0%	0%
Used Cannabidiol (CBD) products	NA	0%	0%

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ORAL HEALTH			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q20. During your most recent pregnancy, did you have your teeth cleaned by a den	tist or dental hygienist?		
YES	4,787	4,565	3,930
	59.5%(54.6%, 64.2%)	57.1%(52.2%, 61.9%)	51.2%(46.6%, 55.8%)
NO	3,261	3,433	3,743
	40.5%(35.8%, 45.4%)	42.9%(38.1%, 47.8%)	48.8%(44.2%, 53.4%)
Q21. This question is about other care of your teeth during your most recent pregna	ancy.		
A dental or other health care worker talked with me about how to care for my teeth and gums	4,825	4,638	4,223
	60.2%(55.3%, 65.0%)	58.9%(53.9%, 63.6%)	54.9%(50.3%, 59.5%)
I had insurance to cover dental care during my pregnancy	7,201	6,991	6,981
	90.3%(86.9%, 92.9%)	88.9%(85.3%, 91.7%)	91.7%(88.8%, 93.9%)
I knew it was important to care for my teeth and gums during my pregnancy	6,742	6,657	6,713
	83.8%(79.9%, 87.0%)	84.6%(80.5%, 87.9%)	87.5%(84.2%, 90.2%)
I needed to see a dentist for a problem	1,286	1,131	1,536
	16.1%(12.8%, 19.9%)	14.4%(11.3%, 18.3%)	20.2%(16.8%, 24.2%)
I went to a dentist or dental clinic about a problem	1,201	1,134	1,241
	14.9%(11.8%, 18.7%)	14.4%(11.3%, 18.3%)	16.2%(13.1%, 19.9%)
Q22. Did any of the following things make it hard for you to go to a dentist or dent	al clinic during your most re	cent pregnancy?	
I could not afford to go to the dentist or dental clinic	578	678	419
	7.3%(5.1%, 10.2%)	8.5%(6.2%, 11.7%)	5.5%(3.8%, 8.0%)
I could not find a dentist or dental clinic that would take Medicaid patients	578	454	330
	7.3%(5.1%, 10.4%)	5.8%(3.8%, 8.6%)	4.4%(2.8%, 6.7%)
I could not find a dentist or dental clinic that would take pregnant patients	500	686	511
	6.3%(4.4%, 9.0%)	8.6%(6.2%, 12.0%)	6.7%(4.8%, 9.4%)
I did not think it was safe to go to the dentist during pregnancy	1,072	1,360	1,680
	13.6%(10.6%, 17.2%)	17.1%(13.7%, 21.3%)	22.2%(18.5%, 26.3%)

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POSTPARTUM CARE			
	2010	2010	2020
	2018	2019 <sub>N</sub>	2020 N (059) CD
Q57. Since your new baby was born, have you had a postpartum checkup for yours	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
YES	7,213	7,245	6,764
	90.9%(87.7%, 93.3%)	90.8%(87.5%, 93.3%)	88.9%(85.6%, 91.5%) 844
NO	9.1%(6.7%, 12.3%)	9.2%(6.7%, 12.5%)	11.1%(8.5%, 14.4%)
Q58. During your postpartum checkup, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care wor	rker(HCW) do any of the fol	llowing things?	
HCW asked if I was feeling down or depressed	6,817	6,737	6,176
	95.0%(92.2%, 96.9%)	94.1%(91.1%, 96.1%)	92.6%(89.6%, 94.9%)
HCW asked if I was smoking cigarettes	4,677	4,682	3,920
	66.1%(60.9%, 71.0%)	66.1%(61.1%, 70.8%)	58.9%(53.9%, 63.7%)
HCW asked if someone was hurting me emotionally/physically	4,604	4,623	4,108
	64.3%(59.1%, 69.3%)	64.6%(59.5%, 69.3%)	61.1%(56.1%, 65.8%)
HCW discussed birth control methods to use after giving birth	6,589	6,608	6,103
	92.3%(89.1%, 94.6%)	92.0%(88.8%, 94.4%)	91.1%(87.7%, 93.5%)
HCW discussed healthy eating, exercise and losing pregnancy weight	4,478	4,475	4,035
	62.7%(57.4%, 67.6%)	62.8%(57.7%, 67.6%)	60.1%(55.1%, 64.8%)
HCW discussed how long to wait before getting pregnant again	4,248	4,426	3,623
	60.1%(54.8%, 65.1%)	62.5%(57.4%, 67.4%)	54.2%(49.2%, 59.1%)
HCW discussed taking a vitamin with folic acid	3,544	3,690	3,258
	50.6%(45.3%, 55.9%)	52.2%(47.0%, 57.4%)	48.9%(43.9%, 53.9%)
HCW gave or prescribed a contraceptive method	3,580	3,280	2,848
	50.7%(45.4%, 55.9%)	46.1%(41.0%, 51.2%)	42.5%(37.7%, 47.5%)
HCW inserted an IUD or contraceptive implant	1,943	1,814	1,333
	27.7%(23.2%, 32.7%)	25.4%(21.2%, 30.2%)	19.9%(16.2%, 24.2%)
HCW tested me for diabetes	2,465	2,315	1,861
	34.8%(30.0%, 40.0%)	33.8%(29.0%, 39.0%)	28.2%(24.0%, 32.9%)
Q70. Since your new baby was born, have you used any of these services?			
Received counseling for depression or anxiey postpartum - YES	705	1,123	1,016
	8.9%(6.5%, 12.1%)	14.4%(11.2%, 18.3%)	13.6%(10.7%, 17.1%)
Received counseling for depression or anxiey postpartum - NO	7,189	6,662	6,444
	91.1%(87.9%, 93.5%)	85.6%(81.7%, 88.8%)	86.4%(82.9%, 89.3%)
Received parenting classes postpartum - YES	795	1,038	715
	10.1%(7.4%, 13.6%)	13.3%(10.3%, 17.1%)	9.6%(7.2%, 12.7%)
Received parenting classes postpartum - NO	7,070	6,759	6,742
	89.9%(86.4%, 92.6%)	86.7%(82.9%, 89.7%)	90.4%(87.3%, 92.8%)

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PRECONCEPTION			
CARE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q1-Q2. Pre-Pregnancy weight (How tall are you without shoes? Just before you go	t pregnant with your new ba	by, how much did you weig	h?)
Pre-pregnancy weight was considered underweight	246 3.3%(1.9%, 5.8%)	367 4.9%(3.1%, 7.9%)	261 3.7%(2.2%, 6.0%)
Pre-pregnancy weight was normal	4,226	3,844 51.7%(46.6%,	3,764
	56.3%(51.1%, 61.3%)	56.8%)	52.9%(48.0%, 57.6%)
Pre-pregnancy weight was considered overweight	1,447	1,740 23.4%(19.3%,	1,682
	19.3%(15.6%, 23.6%)	28.1%)	23.6%(19.8%, 28.0%)
Pre-pregnancy weight was considered obese	1,589	1,481 19.9%(16.2%,	1,413
	21.2%(17.3%, 25.6%)	24.3%)	19.8%(16.3%, 23.9%)
Q4. During the 3 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did you hav	e any of the following health	n conditions?	
Had Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes before pregnancy - YES	314	205	229
	3.8%(2.3%, 6.3%)	2.6%(1.4%, 4.5%)	3.0%(1.8%, 5.0%)
Had Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes before pregnancy - NO	7,843	7,825	7,357
	96.2%(93.7%, 97.7%)	97.4%(95.5%, 98.6%)	97.0%(95.0%, 98.2%)
Had High blood pressure before pregnancy - YES	431	387	476
	5.3%(3.5%, 7.9%)	4.8%(3.2%, 7.2%)	6.3%(4.4%, 8.8%)
Had High blood pressure before pregnancy - NO	7,728	7,627	7,092
	94.7%(92.1%, 96.5%)	95.2%(92.8%, 96.8%)	93.7%(91.2%, 95.6%)
Q5. During the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin, a prenatal vitamin, or a folic acid vitamin?			
Took prenatal vitamins the month before pregnancy 4 or more times a week - YES	3,757	3,807	3,940
	46.7%(41.8%, 51.6%)	47.1%(42.2%, 51.9%)	51.5%(46.8%, 56.1%)
Took prenatal vitamins the month before pregnancy 4 or more times a week - NO	4,295	4,280	3,717
	53.3%(48.4%, 58.2%)	52.9%(48.1%, 57.8%)	48.5%(43.9%, 53.2%)
Q6. In the 12 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did you have any health care visits with a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker, including a dental or mental health worker?			
YES	5,711	5,863	5,500
	71.8%(67.3%, 76.0%)	73.2%(68.5%, 77.4%)	72.1%(67.8%, 76.1%)
NO	2,239	2,145	2,124
	28.2%(24.0%, 32.7%)	26.8%(22.6%, 31.5%)	27.9%(23.9%, 32.2%)

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PRECONCEPTION			
CARE			
	$2018_{N}$	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q7. What type of health care visit did you have in the 12 months before you got pr	egnant with your new baby?		
Visit for a regular checkup with OB/GYN	4,171	4,222	3,843
	71.4%(65.9%, 76.3%)	71.5%(66.2%, 76.3%)	69.3%(64.1%, 74.1%)
Visit for an illness or chronic condition	996	879	794
	17.1%(13.1%, 22.1%)	15.0%(11.4%, 19.3%)	14.3%(11.0%, 18.5%)
Visit for an injury	308	441	311
	5.3%(3.2%, 8.6%)	7.5%(4.9%, 11.2%)	5.6%(3.6%, 8.8%)
Visit for depression or anxiety	593	640	549
	10.1%(7.1%, 14.2%)	10.8%(7.9%, 14.8%)	9.9%(7.1%, 13.6%)
Visit for family planning / birth control	1,657	1,655	1,344
	28.4%(23.3%, 34.0%)	28.0%(23.2%, 33.4%)	24.2%(19.9%, 29.2%)
Visit for other reason	1,140	994	671
	19.6%(15.2%, 24.8%)	16.8%(13.0%, 21.5%)	12.1%(8.9%, 16.2%)
Visit regular family doctor	3,564	3,490	3,187
	61.0%(55.1%, 66.6%)	59.1%(53.5%, 64.5%)	57.5%(52.0%, 62.8%)
Visit with dentist	4,019	4,146	3,782
	68.8%(63.2%, 73.9%)	70.3%(64.8%, 75.2%)	68.4%(63.2%, 73.3%)



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PRECONCEPTION			
CARE			
	2018	2019	2020
	N	N	N
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q8. During any of your health care visits in the 12 months before you got pregnant	, did a doctor, nurse, or other	r health care worker do any	of the following things?
Ask me if someone was hurting me emotionally or physically	2,787	3,184	2,711
	49.7%(43.8%, 55.7%)	55.8%(50.1%, 61.4%)	50.8%(45.2%, 56.3%)
Ask me if I was feeling down or depressed	2,969	3,548	2,839
	52.9%(46.9%, 58.8%)	61.9%(56.3%, 67.2%)	53.3%(47.7%, 58.8%)
Ask me if I was smoking cigarettes	4,798	4,842	4,394
	82.8%(77.8%, 86.8%)	84.2%(79.8%, 87.8%)	81.9%(77.2%, 85.8%)
Ask me about the kind of work I do	4,097	4,137	3,659
	72.3%(66.6%, 77.3%)	71.4%(66.1%, 76.3%)	68.3%(62.9%, 73.2%)
Talk to me about using birth control to prevent pregnancy	3,081	3,195	2,764
	53.8%(47.9%, 59.7%)	55.7%(50.0%, 61.3%)	51.9%(46.3%, 57.4%)
Talk to me about controlling any medical conditions such as diabetes or high blood pressure	965	1,335	1,263
	17.0%(13.1%, 21.8%)	23.1%(18.7%, 28.2%)	23.7%(19.4%, 28.7%)
Talk to me about how I could improve my health before a pregnancy	2,484	2,782	2,182
	44.0%(38.1%, 49.9%)	48.5%(42.9%, 54.2%)	40.7%(35.4%, 46.3%)
Talk to me about maintaining a healthy weight	2,585	2,595	2,379
	46.0%(40.1%, 51.9%)	45.3%(39.7%, 51.0%)	44.2%(38.8%, 49.7%)
Talk to me about my desire to have or not have children	3,284	3,264	3,087
	57.6%(51.7%, 63.3%)	56.5%(50.8%, 62.1%)	57.3%(51.8%, 62.7%)
Talk to me about sexually transmitted infections	2,128	2,433	2,042
	38.0%(32.4%, 43.8%)	42.6%(37.0%, 48.3%)	38.3%(33.1%, 43.8%)
Tell me to take a vitamin with folic acid	2,549	2,669	2,453
	45.2%(39.3%, 51.2%)	46.1%(40.5%, 51.8%)	45.5%(40.0%, 51.0%)
Test me for HIV	3,215	3,104	2,462
	58.2%(52.1%, 64.1%)	54.7%(49.0%, 60.3%)	46.2%(40.8%, 51.8%)



<sup>1.</sup> Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

PRENATAL CARE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q13. Did mother have prenatal care visit?			
Had prenatal care	7,641	7,708	7,142
	99.4%(98.5%, 99.7%)	99.0%(97.4%, 99.6%)	98.9%(97.2%, 99.5%)
I didn't go for prenatal care	49	76	83
	0.6%(0.3%, 1.5%)	1.0%(0.4%, 2.6%)	1.1%(0.5%, 2.8%)
Q14. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?			
YES	7,242	6,772	6,592
	90.3%(87.1%, 92.7%)	85.8%(81.8%, 89.0%)	87.2%(83.8%, 90.0%)
NO	782	1,120	965
	9.7%(7.3%, 12.9%)	14.2%(11.0%, 18.2%)	12.8%(10.0%, 16.2%)
Q15. Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care when you wanted	l it?		
I had too many other things going on	182	326	180
	23.5%(13.6%, 37.6%)	29.3%(18.0%, 44.0%)	17.5%(9.7%, 29.6%)
The doctor or my health plan would not start care as early as I wanted	133	244	233
	17.4%(8.7%, 31.8%)	22.6%(13.0%, 36.4%)	22.5%(13.7%, 34.8%)
I didn't have anyone to take care of my children	37	214	104
	4.9%(1.7%, 13.0%)	19.5%(10.2%, 34.1%)	10.3%(4.7%, 21.2%)
I didn't have any transportation to get to the clinic or doctor's office	96	158	50
	12.5%(5.3%, 26.5%)	14.7%(7.3%, 27.1%)	5.0%(1.7%, 13.7%)
I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits	127	286	108
	15.9%(7.9%, 29.7%)	25.1%(15.0%, 39.0%)	10.6%(5.0%, 21.2%)
I couldn't take time off from work or school	75	184	68
	9.5%(4.2%, 20.3%)	17.1%(8.6%, 31.1%)	6.7%(2.6%, 16.3%)
I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one	310	500	478
	38.7%(25.5%, 53.8%)	45.4%(32.1%, 59.3%)	46.1%(34.1%, 58.6%)
I didn't have my Medicaid card	78	122	80
	10.2%(4.1%, 23.2%)	11.5%(5.2%, 23.7%)	7.9%(3.2%, 18.6%)
I didn't know that I was pregnant	286	599	272
	37.1%(24.4%, 51.9%)	52.3%(38.8%, 65.5%)	25.9%(16.6%, 38.1%)
I didn't want anyone else to know I was pregnant	92	136	83
	12.0%(5.4%, 24.5%)	12.4%(6.0%, 23.9%)	8.2%(3.3%, 18.7%)
I didn't want prenatal care	27	47	44
	3.7%(0.5%, 21.0%)	4.4%(1.3%, 13.6%)	4.3%(1.3%, 13.6%)

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PRENATAL CARE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q16. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care	re worker ask you any of the	things listed below?	
HCW discussed drinking alcohol	7,781	7,432	7,074
	96.7%(94.6%, 98.1%)	93.4%(90.4%, 95.6%)	93.4%(90.7%, 95.4%)
HCW discussed drug use	6,747	6,477	5,717
	85.0%(80.9%, 88.3%)	81.5%(77.4%, 85.0%)	75.7%(71.4%, 79.5%)
HCW discussed feeling down or depressed	6,287	6,576	5,848
	78.9%(74.5%, 82.8%)	83.2%(79.3%, 86.5%)	77.2%(73.1%, 80.9%)
HCW discussed HIV testing	5,666	5,584	4,442
	72.6%(67.9%, 76.9%)	71.7%(67.1%, 75.9%)	59.5%(54.8%, 64.1%)
HCW discussed physical or emotional abuse	5,915	5,926	5,279
	74.4%(69.7%, 78.5%)	74.9%(70.5%, 78.9%)	69.7%(65.2%, 73.8%)
HCW discussed plans to breastfeed	6,879	6,912	6,449
	86.8%(83.0%, 89.9%)	87.6%(84.0%, 90.5%)	84.9%(81.2%, 88.0%)
HCW discussed smoking cigarettes	7,756	7,459	7,108
	96.7%(94.4%, 98.1%)	93.8%(90.8%, 95.8%)	93.9%(91.2%, 95.8%)
HCW discussed taking prescription medications	7,538	7,565	7,284
	93.7%(90.9%, 95.7%)	95.2%(92.2%, 97.0%)	95.7%(93.4%, 97.2%)
HCW discussed using birth control postpartum	6,259	6,251	5,697
	78.8%(74.4%, 82.7%)	79.5%(75.3%, 83.1%)	75.6%(71.3%, 79.4%)
HCW discussed weight gain	5,073	4,786	4,030
	64.7%(59.8%, 69.3%)	61.2%(56.2%, 65.9%)	53.7%(49.0%, 58.3%)



<sup>1.</sup> Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

PRENATAL CARE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q17. How did you feel about the prenatal care you got during your most recent pregnancy?			
The advice I got on how to take care of myself - SATISFIED	7,314	7,124	6,748
	91.4%(88.1%, 93.8%)	90.3%(86.9%, 92.8%)	89.6%(86.4%, 92.2%)
The advice I got on how to take care of myself - DISSATISFIED	689	769	781
	8.6%(6.2%, 11.9%)	9.7%(7.2%, 13.1%)	10.4%(7.8%, 13.6%)
The amount of time I had to wait - SATISFIED	7,023	6,697	6,488
	88.3%(84.8%, 91.2%)	84.8%(80.8%, 88.0%)	85.9%(82.3%, 88.8%)
The amount of time I had to wait - DISSATISFIED	927	1,205	1,066
	11.7%(8.8%, 15.2%)	15.2%(12.0%, 19.2%)	14.1%(11.2%, 17.7%)
The amount of time the doctor, nurse, or midwife spent with me - SATISFIED	7,275	7,115	6,759
	90.8%(87.4%, 93.3%)	90.2%(86.8%, 92.8%)	89.8%(86.6%, 92.3%)
The amount of time the doctor, nurse, or midwife spent with me -DISSATISFIED	739	770	772
	9.2%(6.7%, 12.6%)	9.8%(7.2%, 13.2%)	10.2%(7.7%, 13.4%)
The understanding and respect shown toward me as a person - SATISFIED	7,700	7,345	7,210
	96.4%(94.1%, 97.9%)	93.1%(90.1%, 95.3%)	95.5%(93.1%, 97.0%)
The understanding and respect shown toward me as a person - DISSATISFIED	285	541	343
	3.6%(2.1%, 5.9%)	6.9%(4.7%, 9.9%)	4.5%(3.0%, 6.9%)

1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



PRENATAL CARE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q23. During your most recent pregnancy, did you have any of the following health	conditions?		
Had Gestational Diabetes - YES	359	397	603
	4.4%(2.8%, 6.9%)	5.0%(3.3%, 7.5%)	7.9%(5.7%, 10.8%)
Had Gestational Diabetes - NO	7,700	7,561	7,056
	95.6%(93.1%, 97.2%)	95.0%(92.5%, 96.7%)	92.1%(89.2%, 94.3%)
Had high blood pressure, pre-eclampsia or eclampsia - YES	954	1,087	1,128
	11.9%(9.3%, 15.2%)	13.7%(10.7%, 17.3%)	14.8%(11.9%, 18.2%)
Had high blood pressure, pre-eclampsia or eclampsia - NO	7,056	6,847	6,510
	88.1%(84.8%, 90.7%)	86.3%(82.7%, 89.3%)	85.2%(81.8%, 88.1%)
Q24. Did you have any of the following problems during your most recent pregnancy?			
Vaginal bleeding	1,133	1,310	1,398
	14.1%(11.1%, 17.8%)	16.4%(13.1%, 20.3%)	18.4%(15.1%, 22.3%)
Kidney or bladder (urinary tract) infection (UTI)	1,206	1,201	890
	15.0%(11.9%, 18.8%)	15.1%(11.9%, 19.1%)	11.8%(9.2%, 15.0%)
Severe nausea, vomiting, or dehydration that sent me to the doctor or hospital	1,538	1,537	1,376
	19.1%(15.6%, 23.3%)	19.3%(15.6%, 23.6%)	18.1%(14.8%, 21.9%)
Cervix had to be sewn shut (cerclage for incompetent cervix)	235	256	141
	2.9%(1.7%, 5.0%)	3.2%(1.8%, 5.7%)	1.9%(1.0%, 3.4%)
Problems with the placenta (such as abruptio placentae or placenta previa)	356	455	538
	4.5%(3.0%, 6.6%)	5.7%(4.0%, 8.2%)	7.1%(5.1%, 9.7%)
Labor pains more than 3 weeks before my baby was due (preterm or early labor)	1,233	1,196	1,079
	15.3%(12.4%, 18.8%)	15.1%(12.0%, 18.9%)	14.3%(11.5%, 17.6%)
Water broke more than 3 weeks before my baby was due (preterm premature rupture of membranes [PPROM])	438	452	484
	5.5%(4.0%, 7.4%)	5.7%(4.2%, 7.8%)	6.4%(4.8%, 8.5%)
blood transfusion	179	157	151
	2.2%(1.4%, 3.7%)	2.0%(0.9%, 4.2%)	2.0%(1.1%, 3.6%)
hurt in a car accident	133	256	115
	1.7%(0.8%, 3.4%)	3.2%(1.9%, 5.5%)	1.5%(0.7%, 3.1%)
Q25. During your most recent pregnancy, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care v Makena®, or 17 P (17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone)	vorker give you a series of w	veekly shots of a medicine ca	alled progesterone,
YES	646	618	413
	8.3%(6.0%, 11.4%)	8.0%(5.7%, 11.2%)	5.7%(4.0%, 8.1%)
NO	7,103	7,063	6,799
	91.7%(88.6%, 94.0%)	92.0%(88.8%, 94.3%)	94.3%(91.9%, 96.0%)

## FOOTNOTES:

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



PRENATAL CARE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q68. During your most recent pregnancy, did you get any of these services?			
Had counseling service during pregnancy - YES	913	994	931
	11.4%(8.7%, 14.9%)	12.6%(9.7%, 16.3%)	12.4%(9.6%, 15.8%)
Had counseling service during pregnancy - NO	7,084	6,873	6,586
	88.6%(85.1%, 91.3%)	87.4%(83.7%, 90.3%)	87.6%(84.2%, 90.4%)
Had parenting class during pregnancy - YES	2,632	2,625	1,778
	33.0%(28.4%, 37.9%)	33.2%(28.7%, 38.0%)	23.8%(20.0%, 28.0%)
Had parenting class during pregnancy - NO	5,348	5,291	5,705
	67.0%(62.1%, 71.6%)	66.8%(62.0%, 71.3%)	76.2%(72.0%, 80.0%)

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SAFE SLEEP			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q49. In which one position do you most often lay your baby down to sleep now?			
Stomach	546	589	621
	6.9%(4.8%, 9.9%)	7.5%(5.2%, 10.6%)	8.2%(6.0%, 11.1%)
Side/Stomach	94	52	47
	1.2%(0.5%, 3.0%)	0.7%(0.2%, 2.6%)	0.6%(0.2%, 1.9%)
Side/Back	325	242	283
	4.1%(2.7%, 6.4%)	3.1%(1.8%, 5.3%)	3.7%(2.3%, 5.9%)
Side	603	744	462
	7.7%(5.4%, 10.8%)	9.4%(6.9%, 12.8%)	6.1%(4.2%, 8.7%)
Back/Stomach	53	99	111
	0.7%(0.2%, 2.2%)	1.3%(0.5%, 3.1%)	1.5%(0.7%, 3.1%)
Back	6,095	6,026	5,956
	77.4%(73.0%, 81.2%)	76.3%(71.8%, 80.4%)	78.6%(74.5%, 82.2%)
All 3 positions	162 2.1%(1.0%, 4.1%)	141 1.8%(0.8%, 3.9%)	97 1.3%(0.5%, 3.0%)
Q50. In the past 2 weeks, how often has your new baby slept alone in his or her ow	n crib or bed?		
Always/often	6,234	6,301	6,076
	78.9%(74.6%, 82.6%)	80.2%(75.9%, 83.9%)	80.3%(76.3%, 83.7%)
Sometimes	1,108	719	785
	14.0%(11.0%, 17.7%)	9.2%(6.6%, 12.5%)	10.4%(7.8%, 13.6%)
Rarely/never	560	833	709
	7.1%(5.0%, 10.0%)	10.6%(7.9%, 14.1%)	9.4%(7.0%, 12.4%)
Q51. When your new baby sleeps alone, is his or her crib or bed in the same room	where you sleep?		
YES	6,242	6,600	6,067
	84.0%(79.6%, 87.6%)	88.4%(84.9%, 91.2%)	86.3%(82.5%, 89.3%)
NO	1,189	862	964
	16.0%(12.4%, 20.4%)	11.6%(8.8%, 15.1%)	13.7%(10.7%, 17.5%)

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SAFE SLEEP			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q52. How did your new baby usually sleep in the past 2 weeks?			
In an infant car seat or swing	3,332	3,317	2,806
	43.2%(38.3%, 48.3%)	42.7%(37.8%, 47.7%)	37.9%(33.4%, 42.6%)
In a crib, bassinet, or pack and play	7,324	7,185	6,901
	92.9%(90.1%, 95.0%)	90.8%(87.5%, 93.4%)	91.6%(88.6%, 93.8%)
In a sleeping sack or wearable blanket	3,434	3,096	3,081
	45.2%(40.1%, 50.3%)	39.7%(35.0%, 44.6%)	41.6%(37.0%, 46.4%)
On a couch, sofa, or armchair	506	646	531
	6.6%(4.6%, 9.4%)	8.3%(5.9%, 11.5%)	7.2%(5.1%, 10.0%)
On a twin or larger mattress or bed	2,358	2,530	2,368
	30.8%(26.4%, 35.5%)	32.8%(28.3%, 37.7%)	31.9%(27.7%, 36.4%)
With a blanket	2,716	2,948	2,420
	35.4%(30.8%, 40.3%)	38.2%(33.4%, 43.2%)	32.7%(28.4%, 37.2%)
With crib bumper pads (mesh or non-mesh)	778	900	575
	10.3%(7.6%, 13.8%)	11.7%(8.6%, 15.6%)	7.8%(5.6%, 10.7%)
With toys, cushions, or pillows, including nursing pillows	684	491	422
	8.9%(6.4%, 12.2%)	6.3%(4.2%, 9.4%)	5.7%(3.9%, 8.3%)
Q53. Did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker tell you any of the following	things?		
Place my baby to sleep in a crib, bassinet, or pack and play	7,320	7,134	6,785
	92.3%(89.1%, 94.5%)	90.9%(87.6%, 93.4%)	90.9%(87.8%, 93.3%)
Place my baby on his or her back to sleep	7,516	7,425	7,194
	94.9%(92.3%, 96.7%)	94.5%(91.8%, 96.4%)	96.2%(93.9%, 97.6%)
Place my baby's crib or bed in my room	5,753	5,262	5,026
	73.6%(69.0%, 77.7%)	68.6%(63.7%, 73.1%)	67.7%(63.1%, 72.0%)
What things should and should not go in bed with my baby	7,143	7,217	6,621
	90.2%(86.7%, 92.9%)	92.2%(89.1%, 94.5%)	88.6%(85.3%, 91.3%)



<sup>1.</sup> Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

SUBSTANCE USE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q27. In the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many cigarettes did you smoke	on an average day?		
Smoked 3 months before pregnancy - YES	601	723	623
	7.5%(5.4%, 10.3%)	9.1%(6.6%, 12.3%)	8.2%(6.0%, 11.0%)
Smoked 3 months before pregnancy - NO	7,423	7,255	7,012
	92.5%(89.7%, 94.6%)	90.9%(87.7%, 93.4%)	91.8%(89.0%, 94.0%)
Q28. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke	on an average day?		
Smoked last 3 months of pregnancy - YES	175	276	143
	2.2%(1.2%, 3.8%)	3.5%(2.1%, 5.5%)	1.9%(1.0%, 3.5%)
Smoked last 3 months of pregnancy - NO	7,851	7,702	7,489
	97.8%(96.2%, 98.8%)	96.5%(94.5%, 97.9%)	98.1%(96.5%, 99.0%)
Q29, How many cigarettes do you smoke on an average day now?			
Smoked after pregnancy - YES	379	480	389
	4.7%(3.2%, 6.9%)	6.0%(4.1%, 8.8%)	5.1%(3.4%, 7.5%)
Smoked after pregnancy - NO	7,677	7,489	7,265
	95.3%(93.1%, 96.8%)	94.0%(91.2%, 95.9%)	94.9%(92.5%, 96.6%)
Q30. Does your husband or partner smoke inside your home?			
YES	247	166	188
	3.1%(1.8%, 5.4%)	2.1%(1.1%, 4.0%)	2.5%(1.4%, 4.5%)
NO	7,748	7,749	7,383
	96.9%(94.6%, 98.2%)	97.9%(96.0%, 98.9%)	97.5%(95.5%, 98.6%)
Q31. Not including yourself or your husband or partner, does anyone else smoke cigarettes inside your home?			
YES	266	109	94
	3.3%(1.9%, 5.8%)	1.4%(0.6%, 3.0%)	1.2%(0.6%, 2.7%)
NO	7,735	7,813	7,478
	96.7%(94.2%, 98.1%)	98.6%(97.0%, 99.4%)	98.8%(97.3%, 99.4%)



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SUBSTANCE USE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q32. Have you used any of the following products in the past 2 years?			
Smoked ecigs in the last 2 years - YES	208	172	185
	2.6%(1.4%, 4.8%)	2.2%(1.1%, 4.2%)	2.4%(1.3%, 4.4%)
Smoked ecigs in the last 2 years - NO	7,821	7,754	7,388
	97.4%(95.2%, 98.6%)	97.8%(95.8%, 98.9%)	97.6%(95.6%, 98.7%)
Smoked hookah in the last 2 years - YES	551	719	531
	6.9%(4.8%, 9.9%)	9.1%(6.6%, 12.5%)	7.1%(5.0%, 9.9%)
Smoked hookah in the last 2 years - NO	7,409	7,166	6,995
	93.1%(90.1%, 95.2%)	90.9%(87.5%, 93.4%)	92.9%(90.1%, 95.0%)
Q33. During the 3 months before you got pregnant, on average, how often did you use e-cigarettes or other electronic nicotine products?			
Smoked ecigs in the 3 months before pregnancy - YES	176	81	123
	2.2%(1.1%, 4.4%)	1.0%(0.3%, 3.0%)	1.6%(0.8%, 3.4%)
Smoked ecigs in the 3 months before pregnancy - NO	7,884	7,848	7,450
	97.8%(95.6%, 98.9%)	99.0%(97.0%, 99.7%)	98.4%(96.6%, 99.2%)
Q34. During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, on average, how often did you use	e e-cigarettes or other electro	nic nicotine products?	
Smoked ecigs in the last 3 months of pregnancy - YES	0	32	39
	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	0.4%(0.1%, 2.7%)	0.5%(0.1%, 2.0%)
Smoked ecigs in the last 3 months of pregnancy - NO	8,015	7,897	7,534
	100.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	99.6%(97.3%, 99.9%)	99.5%(98.0%, 99.9%)
Q36. During the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did y	ou have in an average week	?	
Reported heavy drinking 3 months before pregnancy - YES	158	273	340
	2.0%(1.0%, 3.8%)	3.5%(2.1%, 5.8%)	4.5%(2.9%, 7.0%)
Reported heavy drinking 3 months before pregnancy - NO	7,868	7,580	7,184
	98.0%(96.2%, 99.0%)	96.5%(94.2%, 97.9%)	95.5%(93.0%, 97.1%)

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SUBSTANCE USE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q66. During your most recent pregnancy, did you take or use any of the following	drugs for any reason?		
Used adderall or other stimulant	12	116	58
	0.1%(0.0%, 0.5%)	1.5%(0.6%, 3.4%)	0.8%(0.3%, 2.3%)
Used amphetamines, meth	0 0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	3 0.0%(0.0%, 0.2%)	0 0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)
Used cocaine	10	3	0
	0.1%(0.0%, 0.5%)	0.0%(0.0%, 0.2%)	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)
Used Hallucinogens	8	3	22
	0.1%(0.0%, 0.5%)	0.0%(0.0%, 0.2%)	0.3%(0.0%, 1.6%)
Used heroin	0	3	19
	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	0.0%(0.0%, 0.2%)	0.3%(0.0%, 1.7%)
Used marijuana or hash	334	430	362
	4.2%(2.7%, 6.4%)	5.4%(3.5%, 8.3%)	4.8%(3.2%, 7.1%)
Used methadone	18	10	19
	0.2%(0.0%, 1.5%)	0.1%(0.0%, 0.3%)	0.3%(0.0%, 1.7%)
Used OTC pain-reliever	4,104	4,119	4,423
	51.9%(46.9%, 56.9%)	52.0%(47.0%, 56.9%)	59.0%(54.3%, 63.5%)
Used prescription pain-reliever	324	135	238
	4.1%(2.5%, 6.5%)	1.7%(0.8%, 3.8%)	3.2%(1.9%, 5.2%)
Used synthetic marijuana or K2, spice	0	3	24
	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	0.0%(0.0%, 0.2%)	0.3%(0.1%, 1.5%)
Used tranquilizers	0	20	0
	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)	0.3%(0.0%, 1.7%)	0.0%(0.0%, 0.0%)



<sup>1.</sup> Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

VACCINATION			
	2018	2019 <sub>N</sub>	2020 <sub>N</sub>
W (95% CI) % (95% CI)			
YES	7,416	7,057	6,926
	93.2%(90.5%, 95.1%)	90.4%(86.9%, 93.0%)	92.2%(89.4%, 94.4%)
NO	542	752	582
	6.8%(4.9%, 9.5%)	9.6%(7.0%, 13.1%)	7.8%(5.6%, 10.6%)
Q19. During the 12 months before the delivery of your new baby, did you get a flu shot?			
YES	5,730	5,338	5,463
	73.4%(68.9%, 77.4%)	67.5%(62.7%, 72.1%)	73.1%(68.8%, 77.0%)
NO	2,076	2,565	2,010
	26.6%(22.6%, 31.1%)	32.5%(27.9%, 37.3%)	26.9%(23.0%, 31.2%)





VIOLENCE			
	2018 <sub>N</sub>	2019 <sub>N</sub>	2020 <sub>N</sub>
Q37. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, how often did you fee	% (95% CI)  I unsafe in the neighborhood	% (95% CI) I where you lived?	% (95% CI)
always/often	304	606	509
	3.8%(2.4%, 6.1%)	7.6%(5.3%, 10.8%)	6.7%(4.7%, 9.4%)
sometimes	911	885	996
	11.4%(8.5%, 15.0%)	11.1%(8.4%, 14.7%)	13.1%(10.2%, 16.6%)
rarely/never	6,792	6,458	6,103
	84.8%(80.9%, 88.1%)	81.2%(77.0%, 84.9%)	80.2%(76.3%, 83.7%)
Q38. In the 12 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did any of the following people push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?			
Experienced IPV during the 12 months before pregnancy from a hustband or partner and/or and ex-husband or partner - YES	143	271	223
	1.8%(1.0%, 3.3%)	3.5%(2.0%, 5.9%)	3.0%(1.7%, 5.1%)
Experienced IPV during the 12 months before pregnancy from a hustband or partner and/or and ex-husband or partner - NO	7,825	7,549	7,251
	98.2%(96.7%, 99.0%)	96.5%(94.1%, 98.0%)	97.0%(94.9%, 98.3%)
Q39. During your most recent pregnancy, did any of the following people push, hit	, slap, kick, choke, or physic	ally hurt you in any other w	ay?
Experienced IPV during pregnancy from a husband or partner and/or an ex-husband or partner - YES	135	180	172
	1.7%(0.9%, 3.3%)	2.3%(1.2%, 4.3%)	2.3%(1.2%, 4.2%)
Experienced IPV during pregnancy from a husband or partner and/or an ex-husband or partner - NO	7,837	7,644	7,324
	98.3%(96.7%, 99.1%)	97.7%(95.7%, 98.8%)	97.7%(95.8%, 98.8%)
Q40. During your most recent pregnancy, did any of the following things happen to	you?		
Husband/partner forced me to participate in unwanted touching or sexual activity during pregnancy	38	135	55
	0.5%(0.1%, 1.9%)	1.7%(0.8%, 3.7%)	0.7%(0.3%, 2.0%)
Husband/partner threatened me or made me feel unsafe during pregnancy	251	192	247
	3.2%(1.8%, 5.4%)	2.5%(1.3%, 4.5%)	3.3%(2.0%, 5.4%)
Husband/partner tried to control daily activities during pregnancy	232	252	222
	2.9%(1.7%, 5.1%)	3.3%(1.9%, 5.5%)	3.0%(1.8%, 5.0%)
Was frightened for safety because of the anger or threat of husband/partner during pregnancy	157	118	186
	2.0%(1.0%, 3.8%)	1.5%(0.7%, 3.4%)	2.5%(1.4%, 4.4%)

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VIOLENCE			
	2018	2019	2020
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Q62. Since your new baby was born, have any of the following things happened to you?			
Husband/partner forced me to participate in unwanted touching or sexual activity after pregnancy	6	155	50
	0.1%(0.0%, 0.3%)	2.0%(0.9%, 4.2%)	0.7%(0.2%, 2.0%)
Husband/partner threatened me or made me feel unsafe after pregnancy	143	260	124
	1.8%(0.9%, 3.6%)	3.4%(2.0%, 5.6%)	1.7%(0.8%, 3.3%)
Husband/partner tried to control daily activities after pregnancy	166	332	115
	2.1%(1.1%, 4.0%)	4.3%(2.7%, 6.8%)	1.5%(0.7%, 3.2%)
Was frightened for safety because of the anger or threat of husband/partner after pregnancy	141	257	63
	1.8%(0.8%, 3.8%)	3.3%(1.9%, 5.7%)	0.9%(0.4%, 2.0%)

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OTHER			
	2018 <sub>N</sub>	2019 <sub>N</sub>	2020 <sub>N</sub>
Q71. Since your new baby was born, how often would you say you have been work	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI) enough money to pay your	% (95% CI) bills?
Always/often	1,021	1,011	894
	13.0%(10.0%, 16.6%)	13.0%(9.9%, 16.9%)	12.0%(9.3%, 15.3%)
Sometimes	1,457	1,742	1,256
	18.5%(15.0%, 22.6%)	22.3%(18.5%, 26.7%)	16.8%(13.6%, 20.6%)
Rarely/never	5,395	5,046	5,319
	68.5%(63.8%, 72.9%)	64.7%(59.8%, 69.3%)	71.2%(66.8%, 75.2%)
Q72. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your personal doctor or nurse?			
YES	4,390	3,972	4,028
	55.7%(50.7%, 60.5%)	50.7%(45.7%, 55.6%)	53.8%(49.1%, 58.4%)
NO	3,497	3,870	3,459
	44.3%(39.5%, 49.3%)	49.3%(44.4%, 54.3%)	46.2%(41.6%, 50.9%)

- 1. Data source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Data years for 2018, 2019, 2020 births. DC Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluaation, DC PRAMS. 2. N and % (95% CI) represent the weighted frequency and weighted percentage of mothers. Values with large confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.



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