



2012 SURVEILLANCE REPORT-ALABAMA

PRAMS

PRAMS Surveillance Report Alabama 2012

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PRAMS SURVEILLANCE REPORT

ALABAMA 2012

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

INTRODUCTION

Since February 1993, the Alabama PRAMS survey has been collecting data on mothers and their newborns whose births occurred after November 1, 1992. The collected information includes responses to numerous questions about the mothers' experiences with the health care system during pregnancy and delivery, as well as postpartum care for both the mother and infant. Data are also collected on maternal behaviors and experiences which might have influenced the outcome of the pregnancy and the health of the infant.

PRAMS collect information for pregnancies resulting in live births only. No information is available through PRAMS about the characteristics of women whose pregnancies end in fetal death or induced termination of pregnancy. Data for fetal deaths and induced terminations of pregnancy are collected through the vital events system and are available in other publications at the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

METHODS

The survey is conducted according to the methodology developed by Donald Dillman and discussed in his book entitled "*Mail and Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Method*". The survey questionnaire is sent to a sample of new mothers randomly selected from the birth certificate master file, two to four months after the baby is born. To maximize the likelihood of participation by those selected, each mother is sent up to five mailings including three copies of the questionnaire. If no response has been received after the fifth mailing, up to fifteen attempts are made to contact the mother by telephone.

Beginning with the 2000 PRAMS survey, a Spanish language survey is sent along with an English language survey to mothers who are listed as 'Hispanic' on the birth certificate. Currently, Alabama has Spanish speaking interviewers.

The sample is selected through a complex, stratified sampling design. Mothers whose deliveries are paid by Medicaid are over sampled. Roughly equal numbers of mothers are selected from each of two sample strata, Medicaid and non-Medicaid. .

The figures given in this publication are weighted to represent the 55,149 live births which occurred in Alabama in 2012 to women who were Alabama residents at the time of the births, excluding certain multiple births. The weights adjust for differential response rates by mother's marital status, age, and educational attainment. For infants born during 2012, 534 questionnaires were completed from 1,088 sampled. There was a significant delay in 2012 survey when implementing new phase VII survey, therefore sample size and completed questionnaires were significantly less than previous years. Caution should be made when comparing data with other years.

The overall **un-weighted** response rate was 49.1 percent, and the **weighted** response rate was 49.2 percent. Because the CDC requires an overall weighted response rate of 65 percent to insure data is of the highest quality, caution should be used in interpreting data reported from 2012.

This year, 95% confidence intervals have been included in the analyses. Line graphs of the major topics have been included to identify trends and to determine progress in objectives of interest. These trend charts may be useful to programs that are interested in PRAMS data.

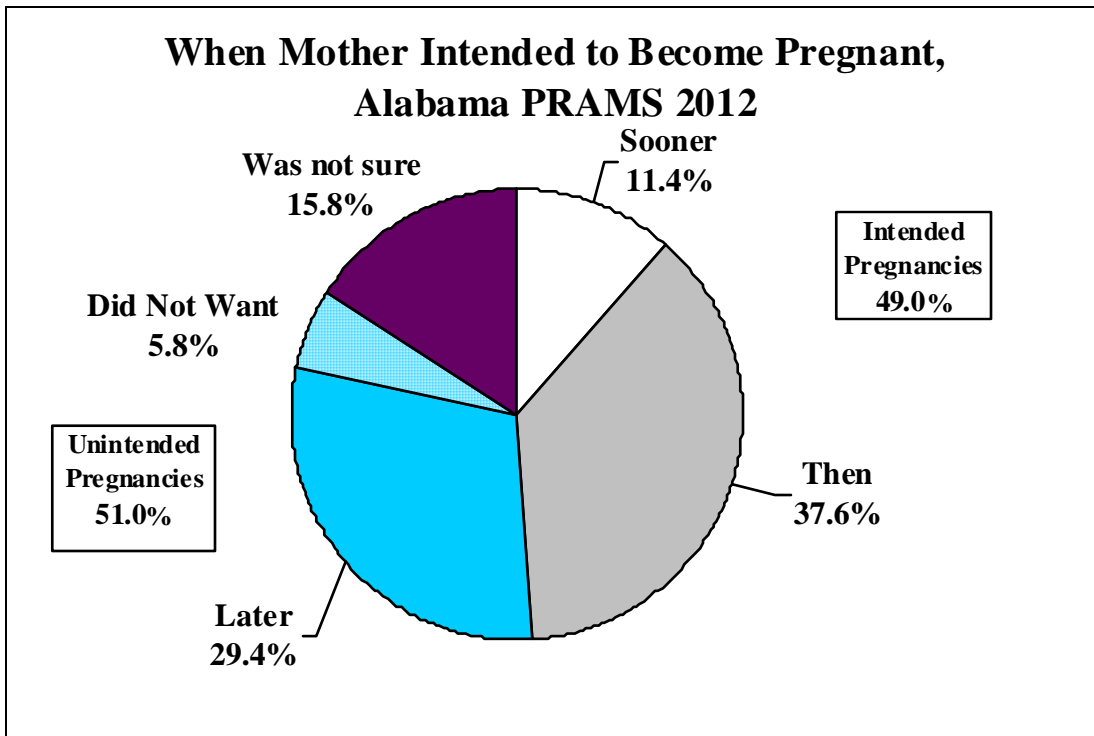
2012 Alabama PRAMS Surveillance Report Highlights

- 51.0 percent of Alabama births were unintended.
- 59.5 percent of Alabama mothers did not take any multivitamins before becoming pregnant.
- 11.7 percent of Alabama mothers indicated they continued smoking during pregnancy.
- 5.3 percent of Alabama mothers reported drinking alcoholic beverages on a weekly basis during the last three months of pregnancy.
- 60.7 percent of Alabama mothers reported having a medical problem, such as severe nausea or vomiting, preterm labor, high blood pressure, kidney or bladder infections, vaginal bleeding, or diabetes during pregnancy.
- 56.8 percent of Alabama mothers participated in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) during pregnancy.
- 72.7 percent of Alabama mothers initiated breastfeeding their infants.
- 55.3 percent of Alabama women who did not plan to become pregnant reported using no birth control when they became pregnant.
- At the time of the survey (postpartum), 84.3 percent of mothers were using some form of birth control.
- 31.5 percent of Alabama mothers reported they moved to a new address during their pregnancy.
- 8.9 percent of Alabama mothers reported they *always or almost always* felt down, depressed, or sad since the birth of their baby. 57.3 percent reported feeling this way *sometimes or on rare occasions*.
- 41.9 percent of Alabama mothers reported having a dental cleaning during their pregnancy.
- 69.4 percent of Alabama mothers most often lay their babies on their backs for sleeping.

Mother's General Comments

- “I think this is a wonderful survey...My pregnancy wasn't perfect but I am blessed with a beautiful new son.”
- “Motherhood is such a joy!”
- “Thanks for allowing me to participate in your survey.”
- “I am very interested in knowing the outcome of this survey.”
- “This is a great study. Thank you for your time and effort on this topic.”
- “Healthcare for unborn babies and children is a must! It's necessary for our future!”
- “I wish there were more natural childbirth options in Alabama.”

INTENDEDNESS OF BIRTHS

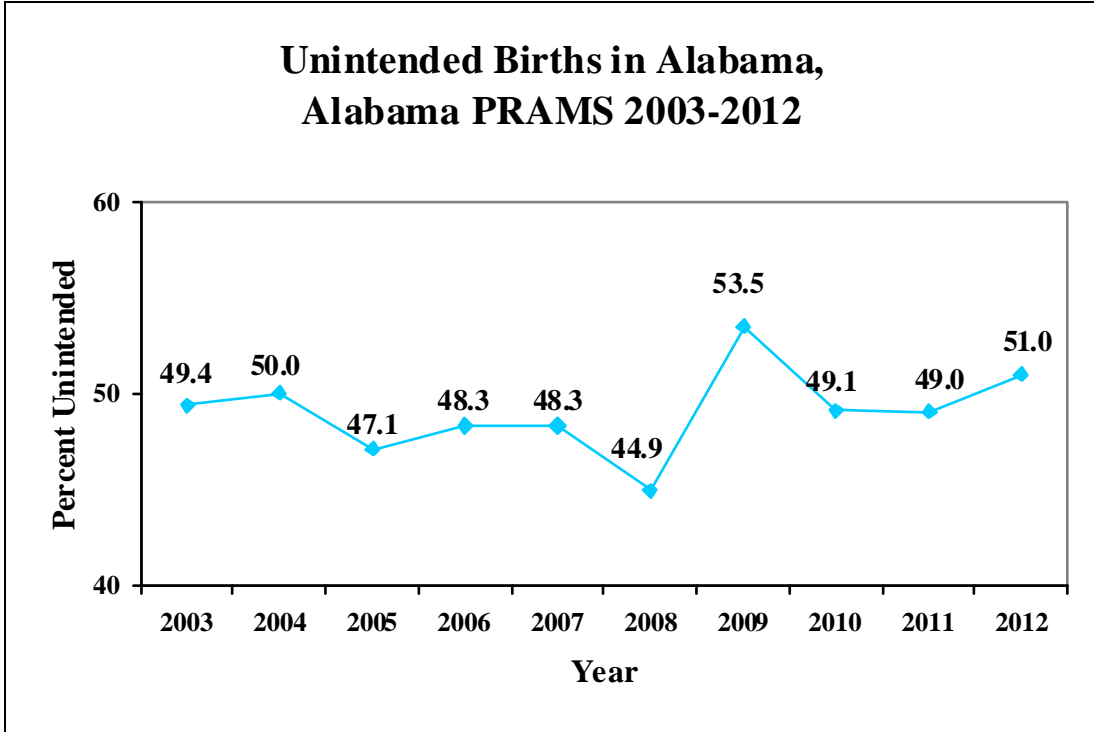


(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

Pregnancies that are unwanted or mistimed are an important health care issue. The health of the infant is directly affected by the mother’s attitude, behaviors and experiences during the pregnancy.

In 2012, 51.0 percent of Alabama mothers reported their pregnancies as *unintended*, 29.4 percent of Alabama women said they wanted to be pregnant *later*, and 5.8 percent said they did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future. 15.8 percent of Alabama women reported they were not sure what they wanted, which is a new selection for survey in 2012 and forward. On the other hand, 49.0 percent of Alabama mothers reported either wanting to be pregnant *then* (37.6 percent) or even *sooner* (11.4 percent). The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 56.0 percent.

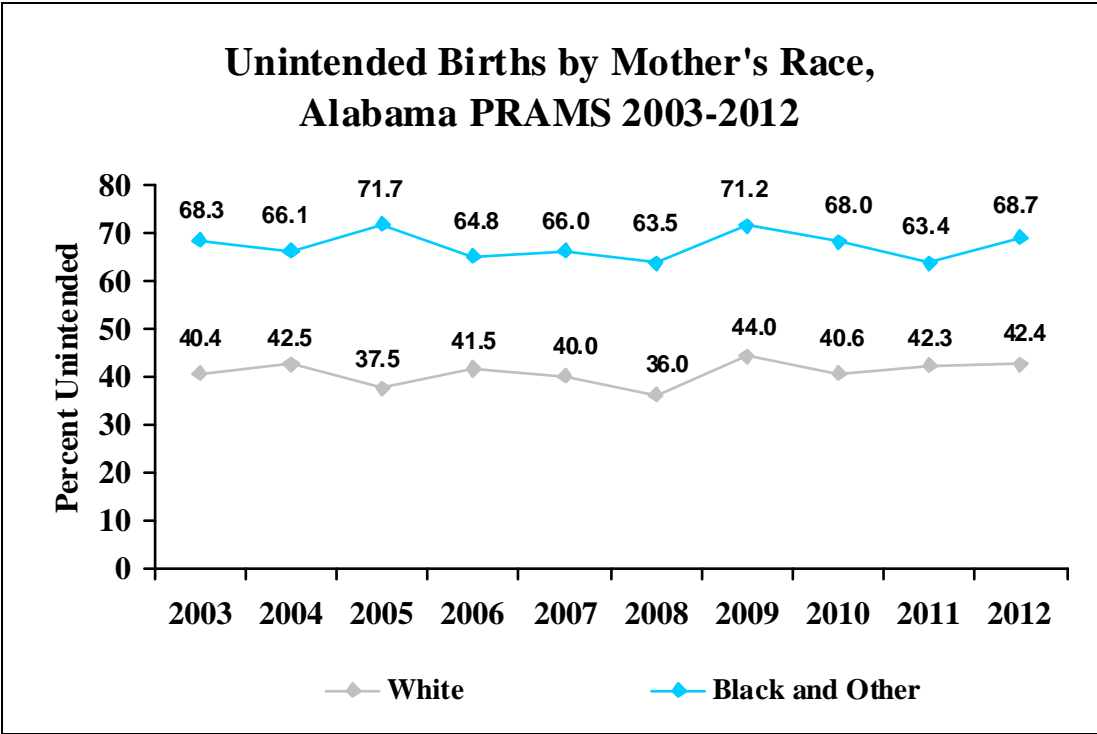
95 % Confidence Intervals							
Intention	Sooner	Then	Later	Did not want	Was not sure	Intended	Unintended
Percent	8.9-14.4	33.6-41.9	25.5-33.6	4.0-8.4	12.8-19.4	47.7-54.3	45.7-52.3



(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

From 2011 to 2012, there was a 4.1% increase in unintended births in Alabama. However, due to the additional selection “*I wasn’t sure what I wanted*” in Phase VII survey starting in 2012, caution should be made when comparing 2012 data to previous years.

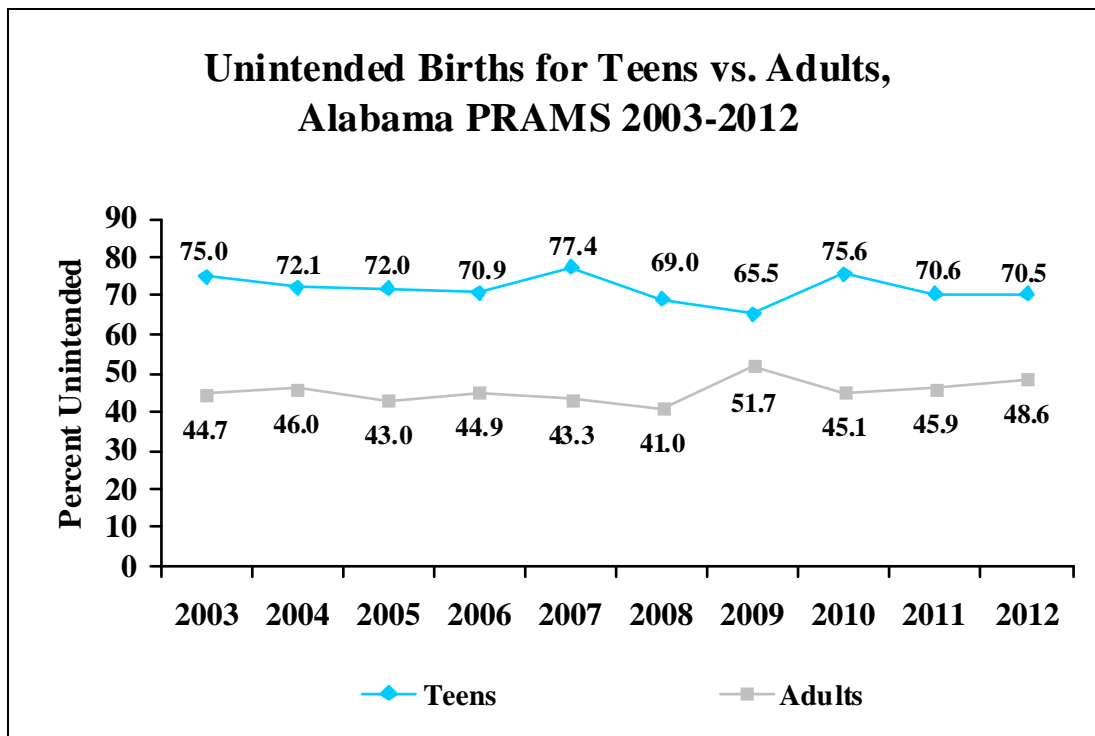
95 % Confidence Intervals										
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
% Unintended	46.3-52.5	46.5-53.5	43.7-50.6	44.9-51.8	44.8-51.8	41.4-48.5	49.8-57.1	45.5-52.7	45.7-52.3	46.7-55.3



(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

For the past ten years, the percentage of unintended births has been considerably higher among black and other race women than among white women. From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of unintended births to black and other women increased by 8.4 percent, and the percentage of unintended births increased by 0.2 percent among white women. The changes in both populations are not statistically significant.

95 % Confidence Intervals										
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
White	36.6-44.3	38.3-46.8	33.6-41.6	37.5-45.7	35.9-44.2	32.1-40.2	39.7-48.4	36.5-44.9	38.5-46.2	37.6-47.3
Black & Other	62.9-73.3	59.7-71.9	65.3-77.3	58.3-70.8	59.8-71.7	56.7-69.9	64.7-77.0	61.2-74.1	57.1-69.4	60.0-76.3

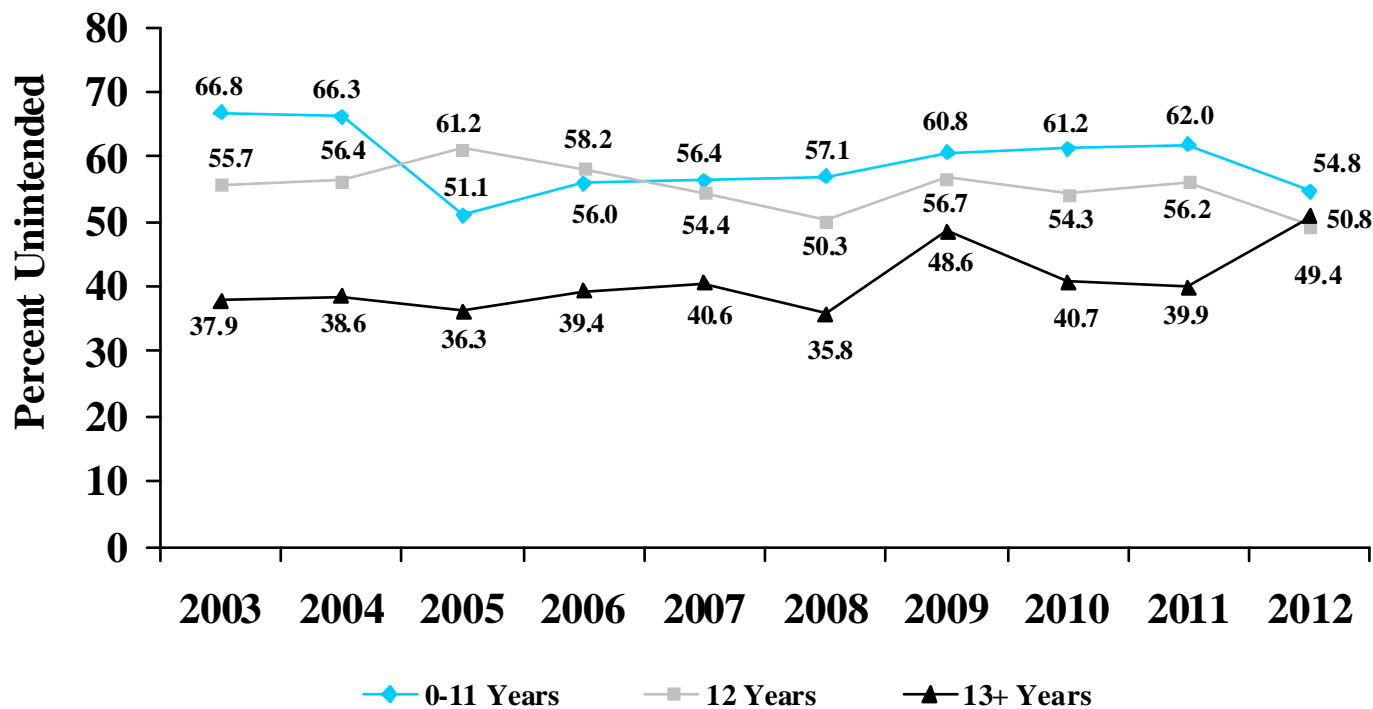


(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

An inverse correlation exists between unintended births and maternal age, or as maternal age increases the percent of unintended births decreases. Teenagers, 10 to 19 years of age, have a higher percentage of unintended pregnancies than adult women. One possible explanation for this trend is that older women are more capable of controlling the timing and spacing of pregnancies than teenagers. From 2011 to 2012, there was a 0.1 percent decrease in the percent of unintended pregnancies among Alabama’s teens.

95 % Confidence Intervals										
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Teens	66.9-81.6	63.5-79.3	62.9-79.5	61.2-79.1	67.7-84.8	59.0-77.4	54.6-75.0	65.7-83.3	60.5-78.9	56.1-81.7
Adults	41.3-48.1	42.3-49.9	39.3-46.8	41.2-48.6	39.7-47.1	37.3-44.9	47.7-55.6	41.2-49.0	42.4-49.4	44.1-53.4

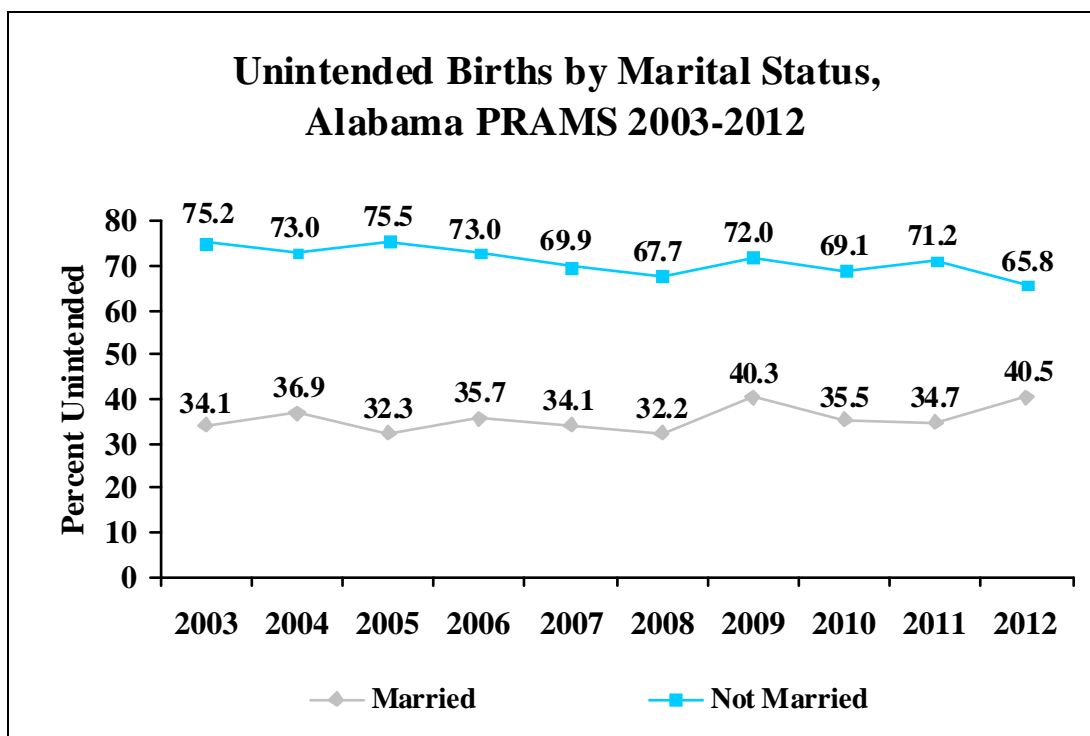
Unintended Births by Mother's Education, Alabama PRAMS 2003-2012



(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

As the years of formal education increases, the percent of unintended births decreases. From 2011-2012, there was a 11.6 percent decrease of unintended births among women with the lowest level of education and a 12.1 percent decrease was seen among women with 12 years of education. There was a 27.3 percent increase in unintended births among women with the highest levels of education from 2011 to 2012. These changes were not statistically significant.

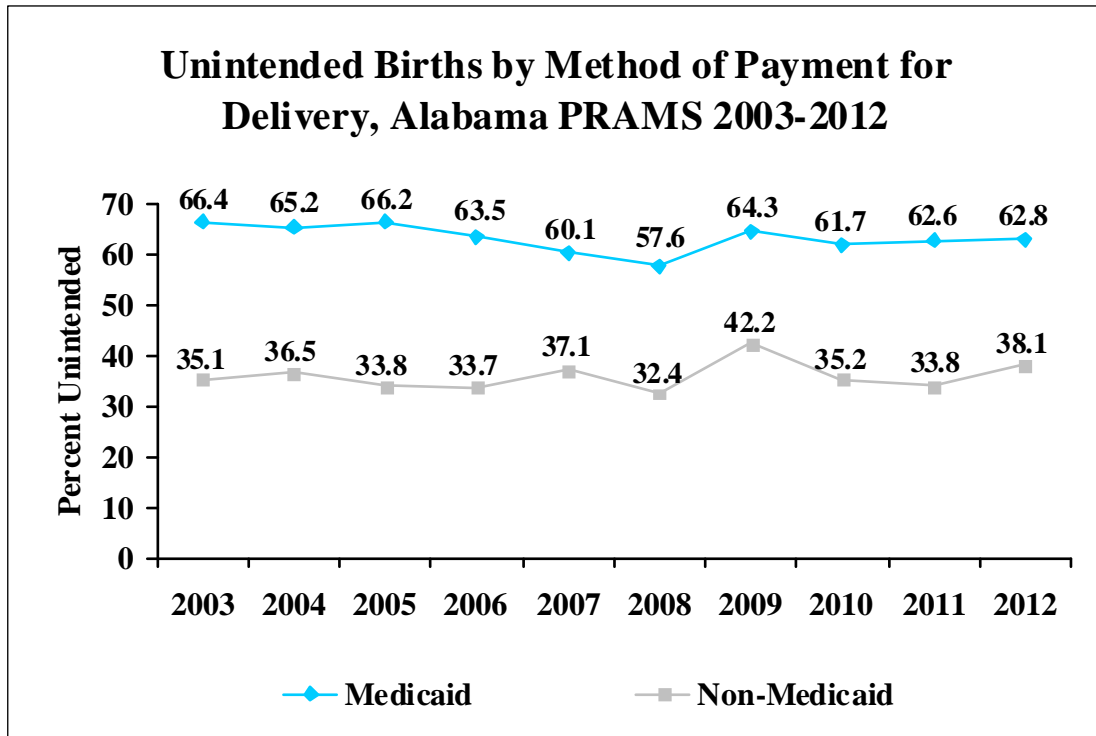
95 % Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Education	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
0-11 yrs.	59.9-73.0	58.2-73.6	43.2-58.8	48.0-63.8	47.6-64.9	48.4-65.3	52.0-69.0	52.5-69.2	53.5-69.7	43.0-66.1
12 yrs.	49.9-61.4	49.9-62.6	54.8-67.3	51.4-64.8	47.9-60.8	43.6-56.9	49.8-63.3	47.6-60.8	49.7-62.5	41.3-57.5
13+ yrs.	33.6-42.4	33.8-43.7	31.5-41.3	34.8-44.2	36.1-45.3	31.2-40.7	43.5-53.7	35.7-45.8	35.7-44.3	45.1-56.5



(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

The average percent of unintended births to unmarried women was 62.5 percent higher than that of married women. Abstinence, postponement of childbearing and improved contraceptive use would be instrumental in the reduction and elimination of unintended births, especially among unmarried women for whom the consequences tend to be greatest. From 2011-2012, there was a 7.6 percent decrease of unintended births among unmarried women and 16.7 percent increase of unintended births among married women.

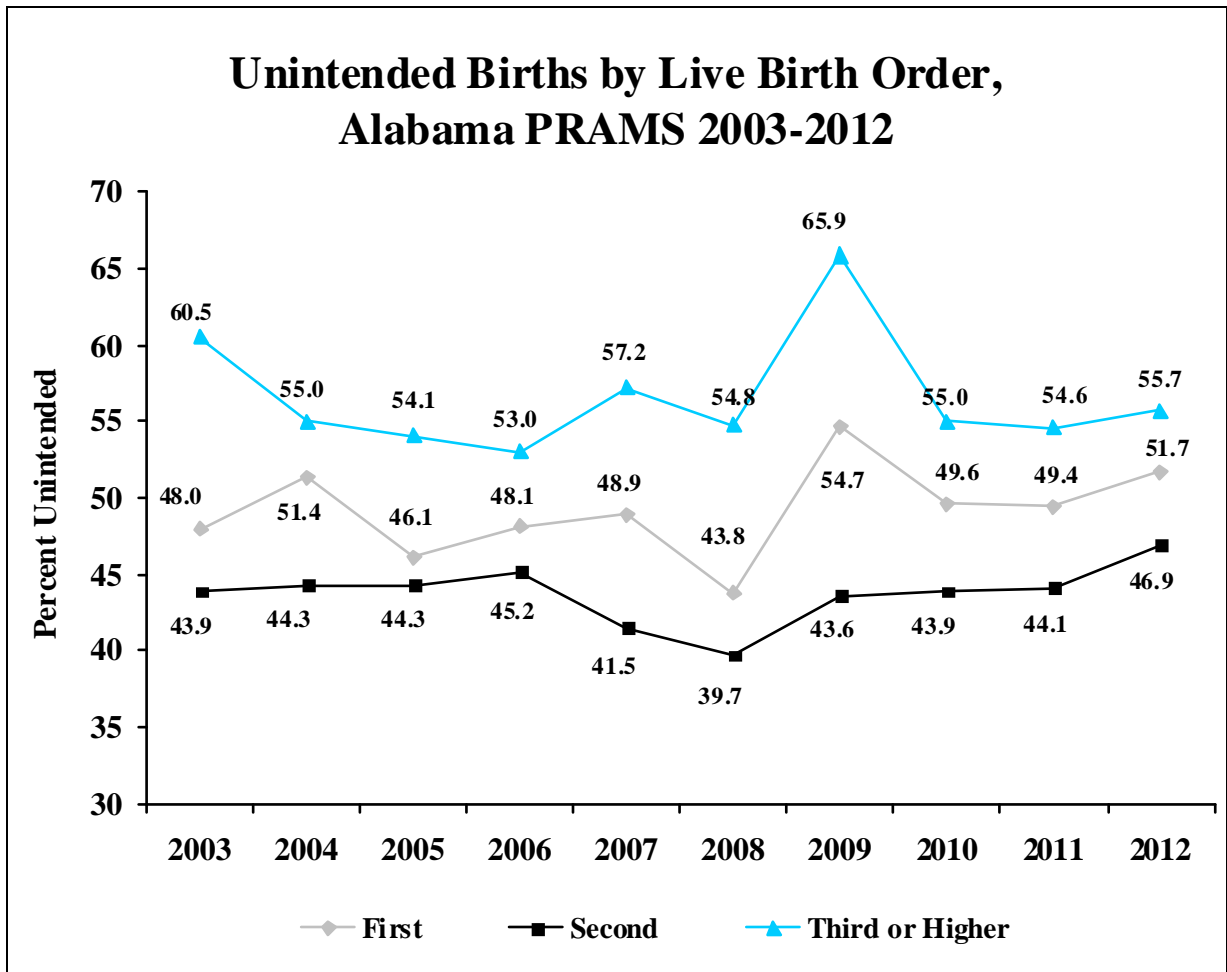
95 % Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Marital Status	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Married	30.4-38.0	32.8-41.3	28.4-36.5	31.7-39.9	30.2-38.3	28.2-36.5	35.8-44.9	31.1-40.1	30.8-38.8	35.4-45.8
Not Married	70.1-79.6	67.3-78.0	69.8-80.3	67.1-78.2	64.0-75.3	61.5-73.4	66.1-77.2	63.3-74.4	65.8-76.1	58.3-72.5



(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012 in Alabama, 62.8 percent of births to women on Medicaid were unintended compared to 38.1 percent among non-Medicaid women. This indicates that poorer women are more likely to have unplanned births.

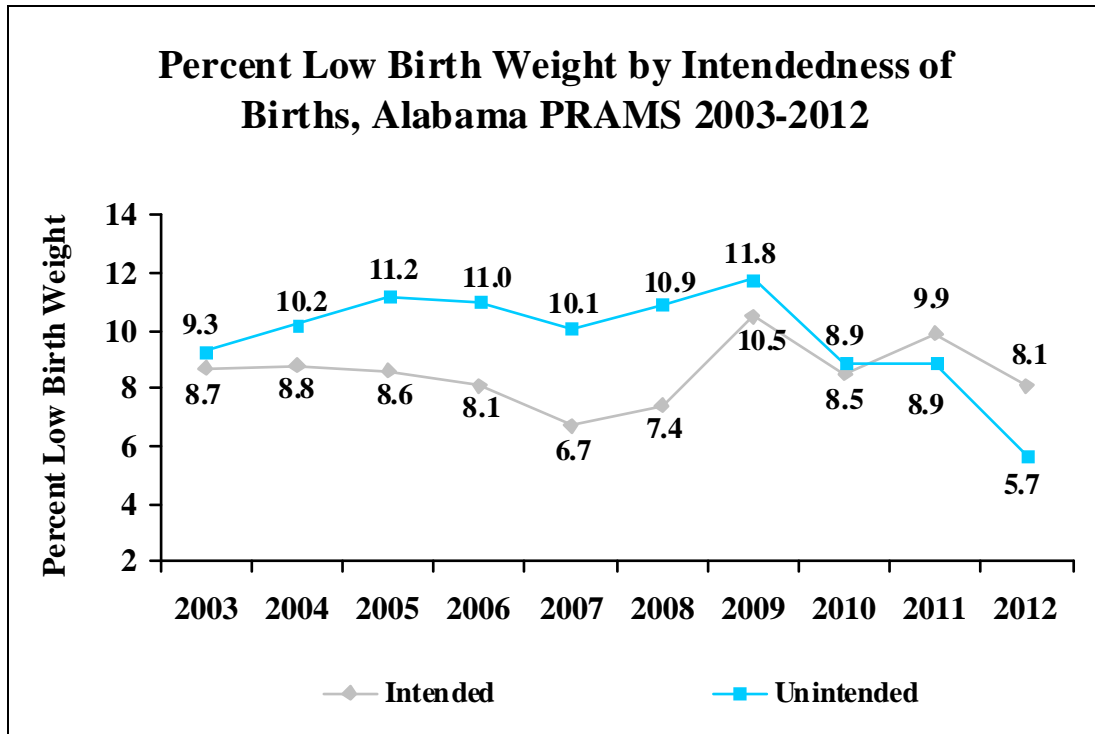
95 % Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Payment	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Medicaid	62.0-70.6	60.3-69.7	61.2-70.9	58.5-68.1	54.9-65.0	52.2-62.8	59.1-69.2	56.6-66.6	57.7-67.2	56.3-68.8
Non-Medicaid	30.8-39.7	31.5-41.7	29.1-38.9	29.1-38.7	32.4-42.1	27.9-37.3	37.0-47.6	30.2-40.5	29.5-38.4	32.5-43.9



(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

The percent of unintended births was lowest among mothers who had given birth to their second child, meaning second births are most likely to be planned. From 2011 to 2012, there was a 4.7 percent increase in unintended births for mothers having their first child. In 2012, for mothers having their third (or higher) child, 55.7 percent of the births were unintended, and there was a 6.3 percent increase among mothers who had given birth to their second child from 2011 to 2012. All of the changes from 2011 to 2012 were not statistically significant.

95 % Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Birth Order	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
First	43.0-53.0	46.1-56.7	40.9-51.4	42.8-53.4	43.7-54.2	38.6-49.1	49.0-60.2	44.1-55.1	44.5-54.4	45.2-58.1
Second	38.8-49.3	38.3-50.6	38.5-50.2	39.1-51.4	35.6-47.7	33.6-46.1	37.3-50.0	37.6-50.4	38.1-50.2	39.6-54.4
Third +	53.9-66.8	47.4-62.3	46.2-61.8	45.8-60.1	49.5-64.5	47.0-62.5	58.3-72.8	47.5-62.3	47.5-61.5	46.0-65.0



(Question 12 of the PRAMS Survey)

Low birth weight is defined as birth weight of less than 2,500 grams or 5 lbs. 8oz. Infants delivered at this weight are at increased risk of death during their first year of life or of lifelong disabilities. Of births reported as unintended in 2012, 5.7 percent were low weight births. Both unintended and intended births, the percentage of low weight births decreased in 2012, but the decreases are not statistically significant.

95 % Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Intention	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intended	8.0-9.5	8.0-9.7	7.8-9.5	7.3-9.0	4.7-9.6	5.2-10.4	7.5-14.4	6.1-11.8	7.4-13.1	5.3-12.2
Unintended	8.5-10.2	9.2-11.2	10.1-12.4	9.9-12.1	7.3—13.7	7.8-15.1	8.7-15.7	6.3-12.5	6.4-12.2	3.2-9.9

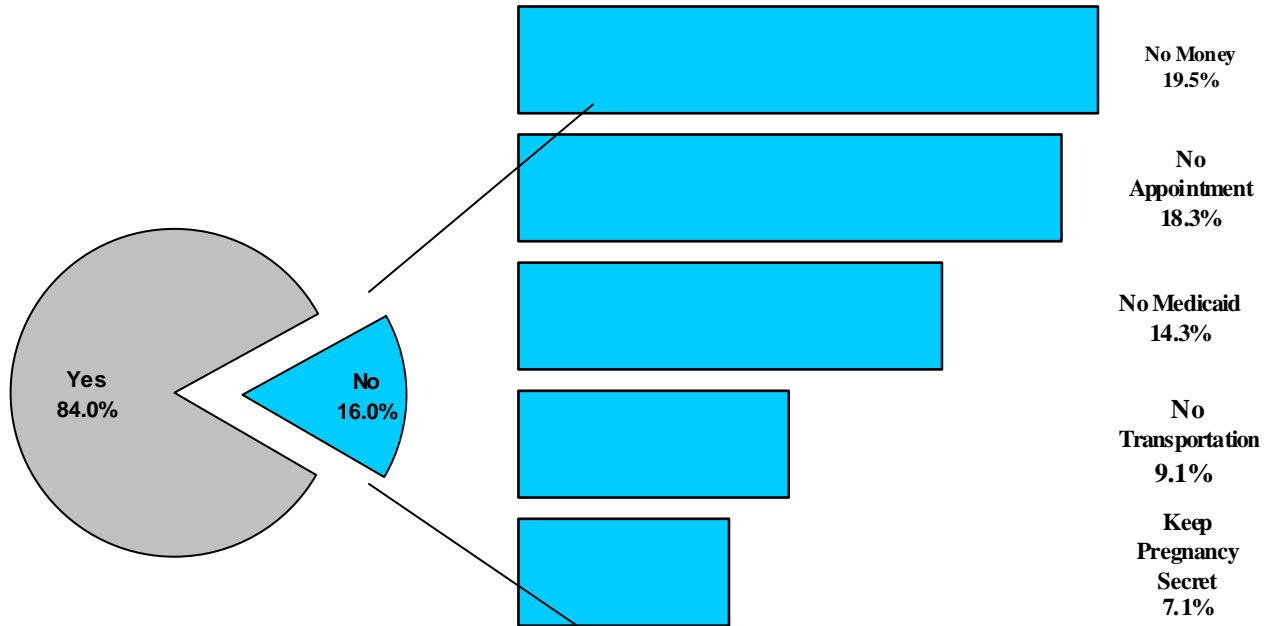
Mother's Comments on Intendedness

- “Having a baby isn't fun so you really have to want a baby.”
- “I was afraid of the unknown of being pregnant.”
- “We had been trying to get pregnant without success. We were blessed with our pregnancy two years after we began trying. We were not trying or preventing.”
- “We wanted to get pregnant.”
- “I was scared to tell anyone that I was pregnant because I was still in high school.”
- “My husband and I tried for seven years to become pregnant. We did in vitro three times and finally got pregnant with twins.”

PRENATAL CARE

Prenatal Care Received as Early as Mother Wanted, Alabama PRAMS 2012

Reason Care Not Received Early*



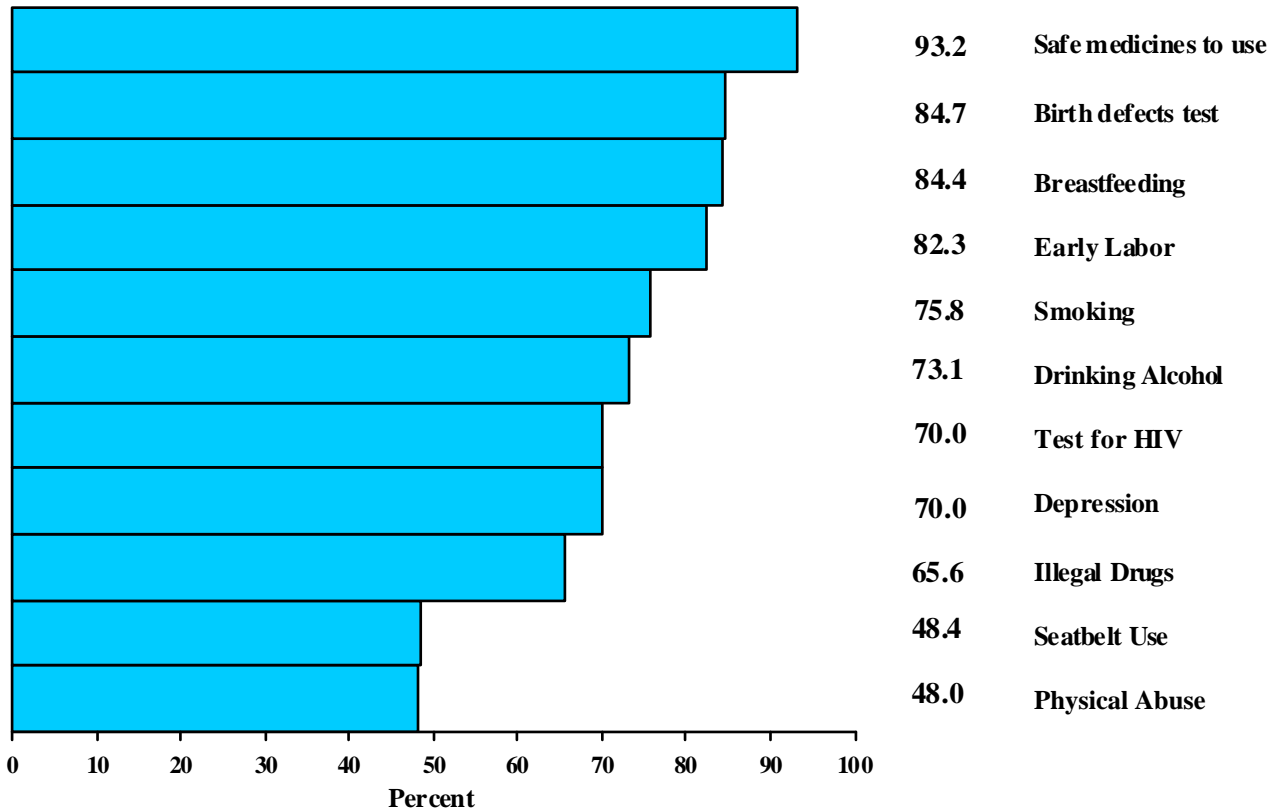
*Items not mutually exclusive; therefore, percentages will not equal 100.

(Questions 19 & 20 of the PRAMS Survey)

Early and adequate prenatal care is critical in detecting problems that arise during pregnancy and in treating them before they become serious or life-threatening. In 2012, 16.0 percent of Alabama mothers reported they did not get prenatal care as early as they wanted. Barriers which hindered them included: no money to pay for the prenatal care visits, no Medicaid coverage yet, not able to get an early appointment, trying to keep their pregnancy a secret and no transportation available for doctor visits.

95% Confidence Intervals							
Early Prenatal Care	Yes	No	No Appt.	No Money	No Medicaid Card	Secret	No Trans.
Percent	80.5-87.0	13.0-19.5	12.9-25.3	13.9-26.8	9.4-21.0	9.4-21.0	4.9-16.2

**Topics Discussed During Prenatal Care Visits,
Alabama PRAMS 2012**



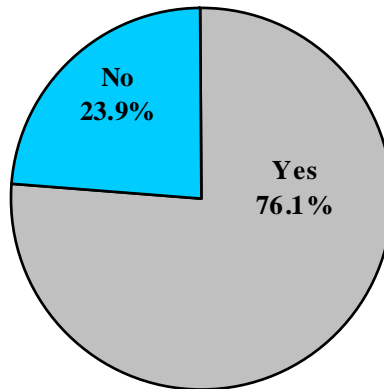
(Question 22 of the PRAMS Survey)

Mothers were asked if a doctor, nurse, or health care worker talked with them about the above topics during any of their prenatal care visits. In 2012, about nine out of ten Alabama mothers reported being informed about safe medications to take during their pregnancies. Approximately 8 out of 10 mothers reported discussions about screening tests for birth defects or diseases which run in their families, breastfeeding, and what to do if premature labor occurs. Only 48.0 percent of Alabama’s mothers reported having a discussion about physical abuse by a husband or partner, and only 48.4 percent reported any discussion on seat belt usage during pregnancy.

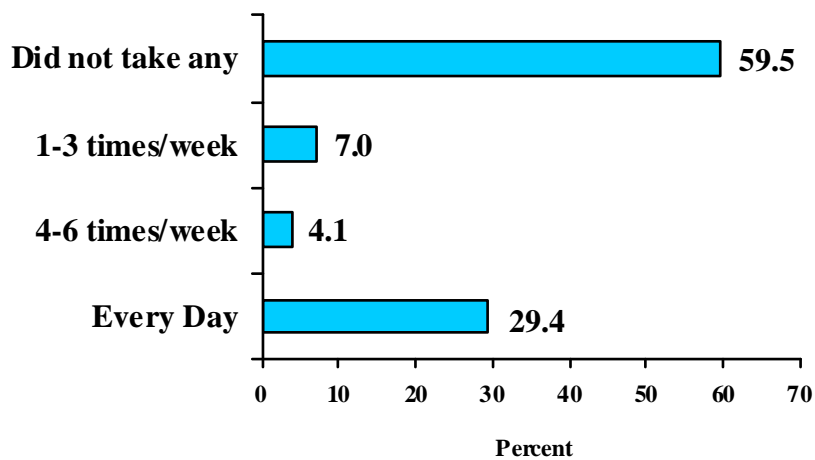
95% Confidence Intervals					
Topics	Safe Medicines	Birth defects	Depression	Early labor	Breastfeeding
Percent	90.7-95.1	81.2-87.6	65.8-73.8	76.6-83.6	81.1-87.3

95% Confidence Intervals					
Smoking	HIV testing	Drinking	Illegal drug usage	Seat belt usage	Physical abuse
71.1-76.6	65.9-73.9	69.2-76.8	61.4-69.5	44.1-52.8	43.7-52.4

Knowledge of Folic Acid, Alabama PRAMS 2012
Question 24: Have you ever heard or read that taking the vitamin folic acid can help prevent some birth defects?



Percent of Mothers Who Took a Multivitamin Before Pregnancy, Alabama PRAMS 2012

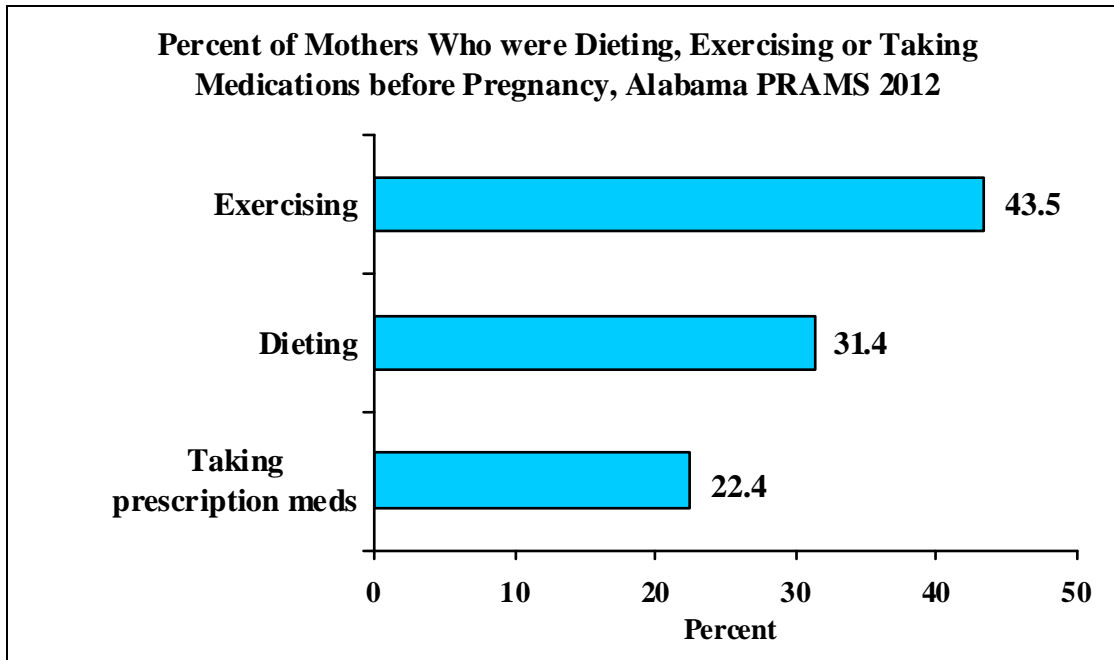


(Question 9 & 24 of the PRAMS Survey)

Studies have shown that women who consume 400 micrograms of folic acid daily before becoming pregnant can greatly reduce the incidence of neural tube defects such as spina bifida and anencephaly in their infants. In 2012, 76.1 percent of Alabama mothers reported they had either read or heard that taking folic acid could help prevent some birth defects, but this knowledge was not translated into action.

Approximately 59.5 percent of mothers took no multivitamins (which contain the required amount of folic acid) the month before their pregnancy occurred. Only 29.4 percent of Alabama mothers consumed a daily multivitamin during the month prior to becoming pregnant.

95% Confidence Intervals						
Questions	Knowledge? Yes	Knowledge? No	None Taken	1-3 times/wk.	4-6 times/wk.	Taken Daily
Percent	72.0-79.7	20.3-28.0	55.3-63.5	5.1-9.6	2.8-6.1	25.7-33.4



(Question 7 of PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, 43.5 percent of mothers said they were exercising three or more days of the week, and 31.4 percent were dieting (changing eating habits). 22.4 percent of mothers were taking prescription medicines other than birth control.

95% Confidence Intervals			
Topics	Dieting	Exercise	Taking prescription meds
Percent	27.5-35.6	39.2-47.9	19.0-26.2

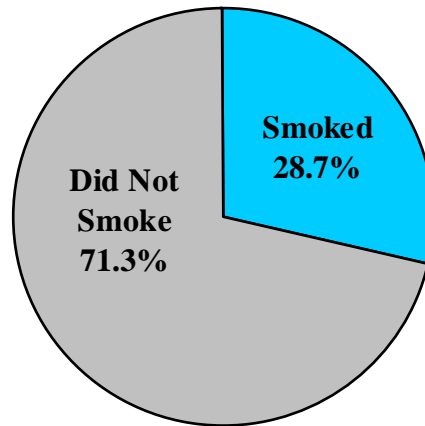
Mother's Comments on Prenatal Care

- “I think it’s very important that women seek prenatal care as soon as possible. They should completely stop smoking and drinking during pregnancy. I believe just these few things will make a difference in the outcome of their babies’ lives.”
- “I thought WIC was just for children and babies. I wish I had known I could have gotten it when I was pregnant.”
- “While I was pregnant, I did not drink, smoke or take any medication period. I went to every doctor’s appointment and if anything didn’t feel right, I went to the emergency room.”
- “Pregnant women need to make sure they eat healthy, exercise and try to be as healthy as possible during their pregnancy.”
- “Ladies, take care of your bodies, exercise, eat right, walk a lot and go to all doctors’ visits and WIC classes. Treat your body right – don’t smoke, drink alcohol – don’t do drugs and never put your baby at risk.”
- “I took folic acid before I became pregnant.”
- “I recommend that pregnant women take their prenatal vitamins.”
- “Get early prenatal care and don’t miss visits.”
- “...I felt I should have been seen sooner due to the fact that I have had four miscarriages. So maybe special circumstances could allow an at risk pregnant woman to be seen sooner if needed.”

NEGATIVE HEALTH BEHAVIORS:

SMOKING AND DRINKING

**Have you smoked any Cigarettes in the Past 2 Years,
Alabama PRAMS 2012**

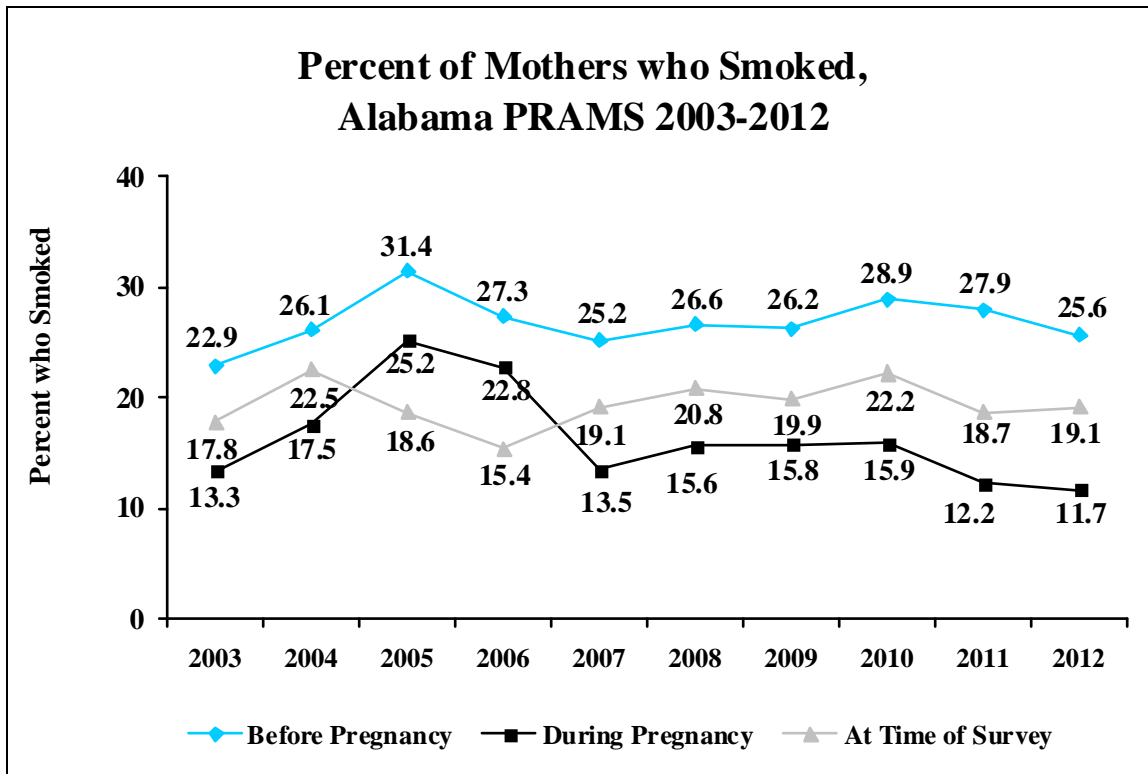


(Question 39 of the PRAMS Survey)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has reported that “Smoking during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.”¹ They report that infants born to mothers who smoked while pregnant are more likely to be low birth weight infants (weighing less than 2,500 grams), and may experience lifelong health problems. In addition to this, babies born to women who smoked during pregnancy have about 30 percent higher odds of being born prematurely and are also 1.4 to 3.0 times more likely to die of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). In 2012, when Alabama mothers were asked if they had smoked any cigarettes in the past two years, 28.7 percent answered "Yes".

95% Confidence Intervals		
Smoking Status	Smoked	Did Not Smoke
Percent	25.0-32.9	67.2-75.1

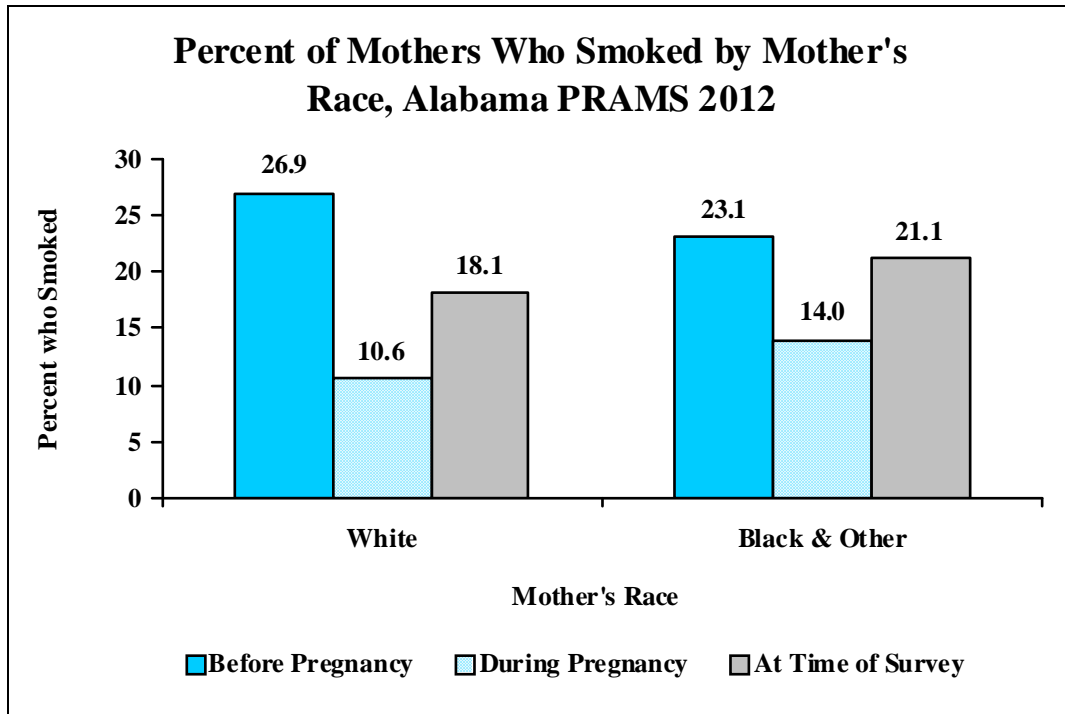
¹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Preventing Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Before, During, and After Pregnancy: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/factsheets/prevention/pdf/smoking.pdf>.



(Questions 40, 41, & 42 of the PRAMS Survey)

The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to increase abstinence from cigarette smoking by pregnant women to 98.6 percent. Alabama is not close to achieving this goal. Historically, in Alabama, smoking decreases during pregnancy in the majority of women, only to increase again after the birth of their infants. This pattern was repeated in 2012, although 11.7 percent of Alabama mothers continued to smoke while pregnant. From 2011 to 2012, the decreases in smoking seen during the two time periods (before and during) were not statistically significant.

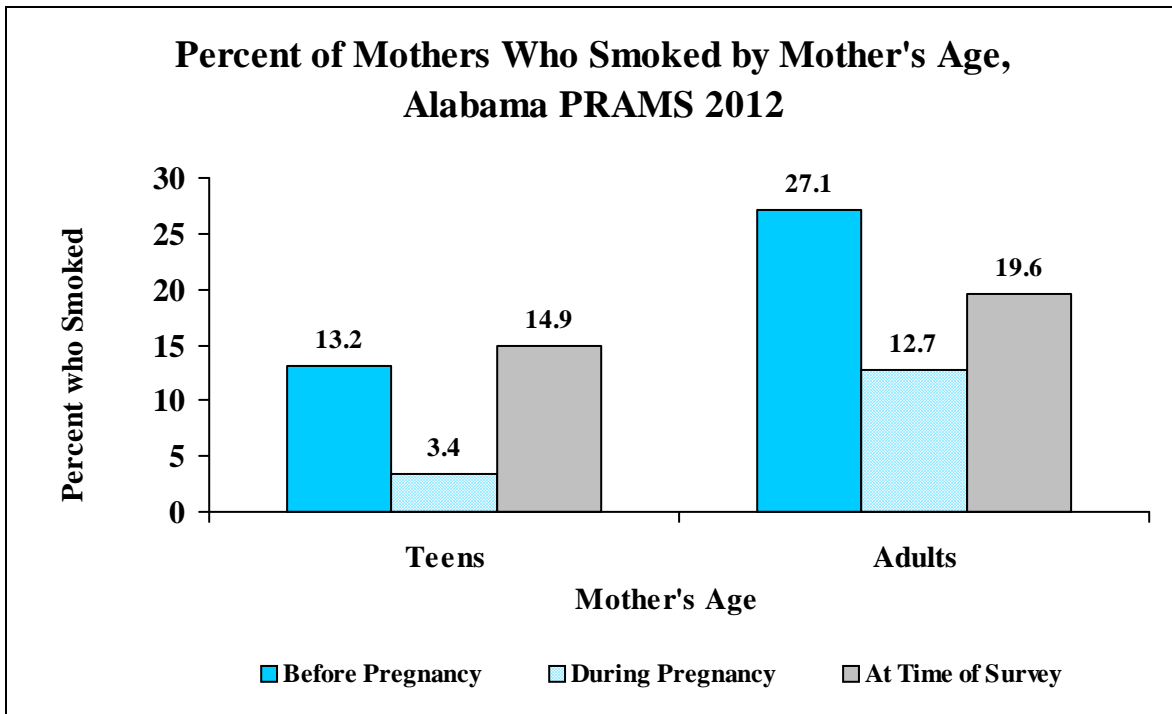
95% Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Smoked	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Before Pregnancy	20.3-25.7	23.1-29.3	28.2-34.8	24.3-30.5	22.2-28.4	23.5-29.9	23.1-29.5	25.7-32.4	25.0-31.0	22.0-29.7
During Pregnancy	11.3-15.6	15.0-20.3	16.0-21.5	13.1-18.1	11.3-16.1	13.2-18.4	13.3-18.7	13.4-18.8	10.1-14.7	9.1-15.0
At Time of Survey	15.5-20.4	19.7-25.6	22.2-28.4	20.0-25.9	16.5-22.1	18.0-23.9	17.2-23.0	19.3-25.4	16.2-21.4	15.8-22.8



(Questions 40, 41, & 42 of the PRAMS Survey)

Both white and black and other smokers showed the same trend - smoking decreased during pregnancy but increased again by the time of the survey. For white mothers, there was a statistically significant decrease in smoking from before pregnancy to during pregnancy. White mothers were statistically more likely to smoke before and after pregnancy.

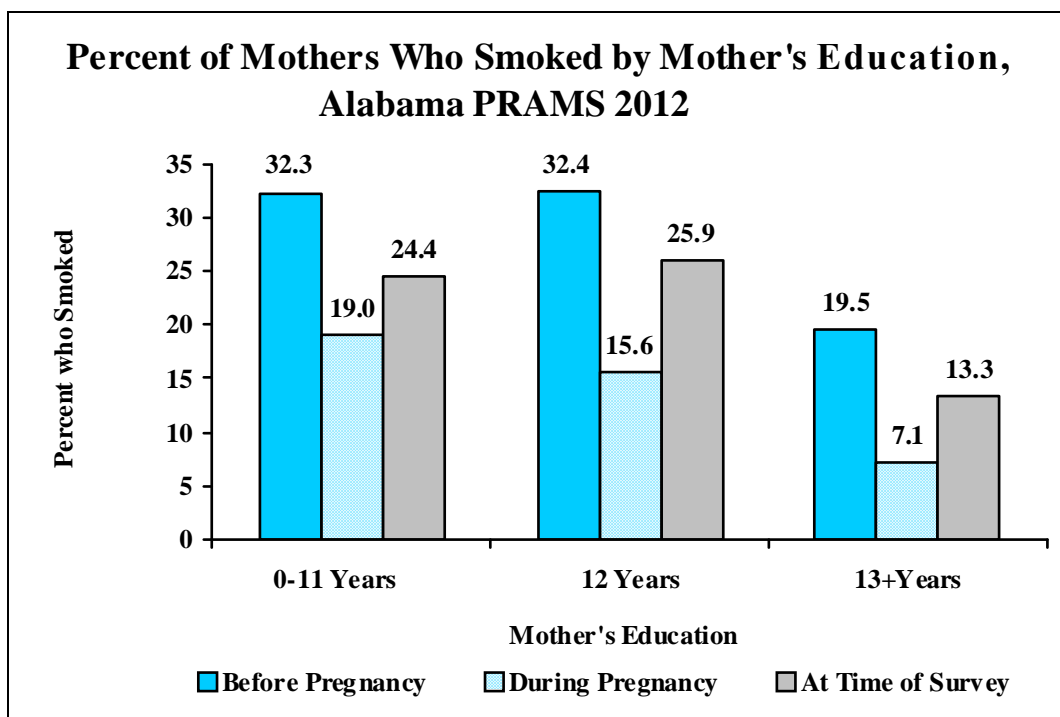
95 % Confidence Intervals			
Smoked/Race:	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy	At Time of Survey
White	22.7-31.4	7.9-14.1	14.6-22.2
Black and Other	16.4-31.6	8.8-21.5	14.7-29.3



(Questions 40, 41, & 42 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, teen and adult mothers followed the same pattern - decreasing smoking during pregnancy and increasing after delivery. The decrease in smoking during pregnancy among both adult and teen mothers was statistically significant.

95 % Confidence Intervals			
Smoked/Age:	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy	At Time of Survey
Teens	6.3-25.7	0.9-12.7	7.5-27.6
Adults	23.2-31.4	9.9-16.2	16.1-23.6

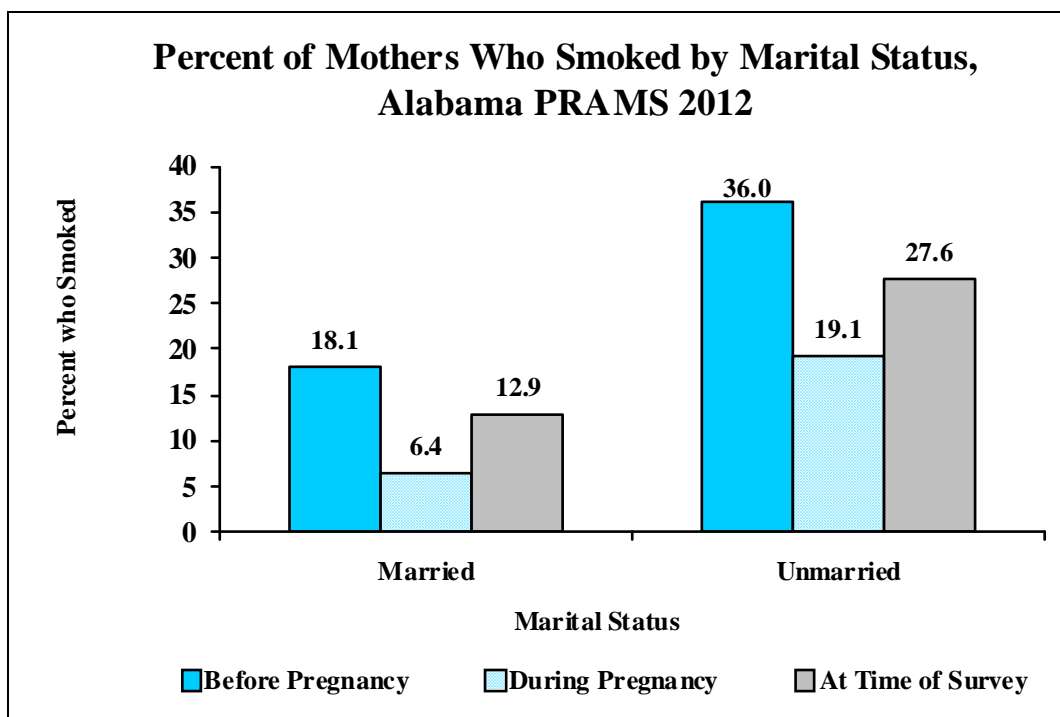


(Questions 40, 41, & 42 of the PRAMS Survey)

Generally in Alabama, there is an inverse correlation between a woman's educational attainment and smoking. As a woman's level of education *increases*, smoking *decreases*. In 2012, in the percentages of women with 0-11 years of education who smoked, the decreases in smoking seen from before pregnancy and during pregnancy were statistically significant. About one in five Alabama mothers in this educational level continued to smoke while pregnant.

In the percentages of women who smoked with 12 years of education, the decrease in smoking was significant from before pregnancy and during pregnancy. The lower percentages of smoking (before pregnancy, during pregnancy, and after delivery) among women with 13+ years of education were statistically significant from the other two educational groups. The drop in smoking from before pregnancy and during pregnancy was statistically significant.

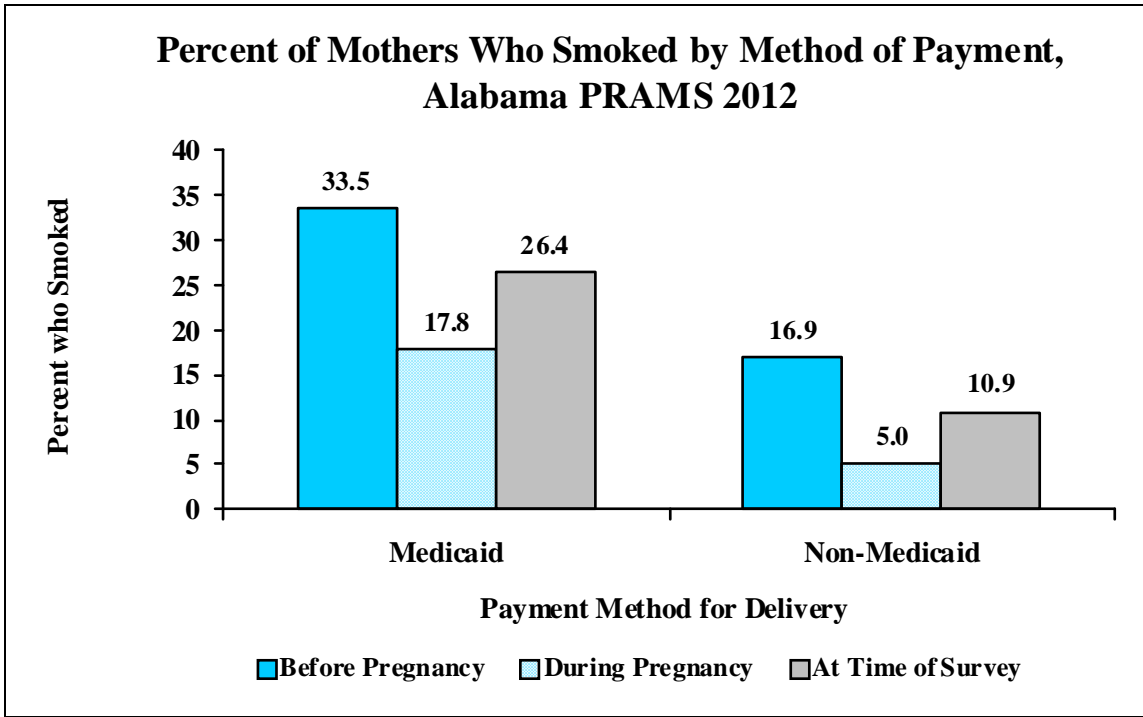
95 % Confidence Intervals			
Smoked/ Education:	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy	At Time of Survey
0-11 Years	22.4-43.9	11.4-30.0	15.7-35.9
12 Years	25.2-40.4	10.4-22.8	19.4-33.7
13+ Years	15.3-24.6	4.7- 10.7	9.7-18.0



(Questions 40, 41, & 42 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, married and unmarried mothers followed the same pattern - they decreased their smoking during pregnancy only to increase it again after delivery. During pregnancy, married women decreased their smoking by nearly 64.6 percent, which was a statistically significant decrease. Unmarried women decreased smoking while pregnant by 46.9 percent, which was also statistically significant.

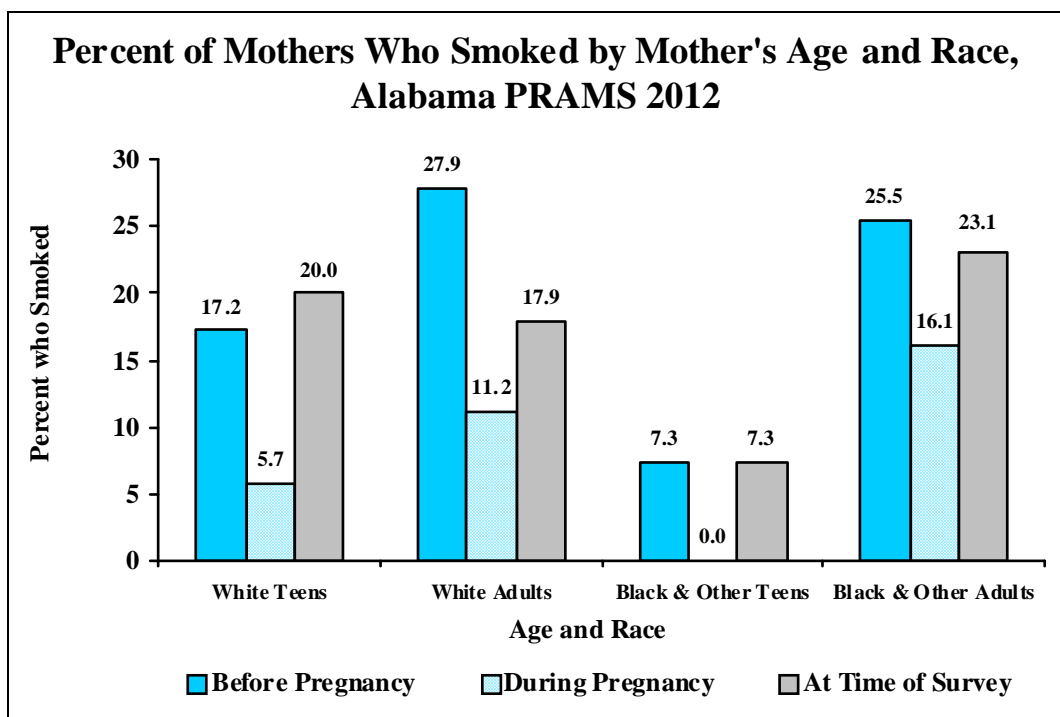
95 % Confidence Intervals			
Smoked/ Marital Status:	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy	At Time of Survey
Married	14.3-22.6	4.2-9.6	9.7-16.9
Unmarried	29.2-43.4	13.9-25.6	21.5-34.8



(Questions 40, 41, & 42 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, cigarette smoking was significantly higher among mothers on Medicaid before, during and after their pregnancies than non-Medicaid mothers. The decreases in smoking from before pregnancy and during pregnancy among Medicaid and non-Medicaid mothers were statistically significant.

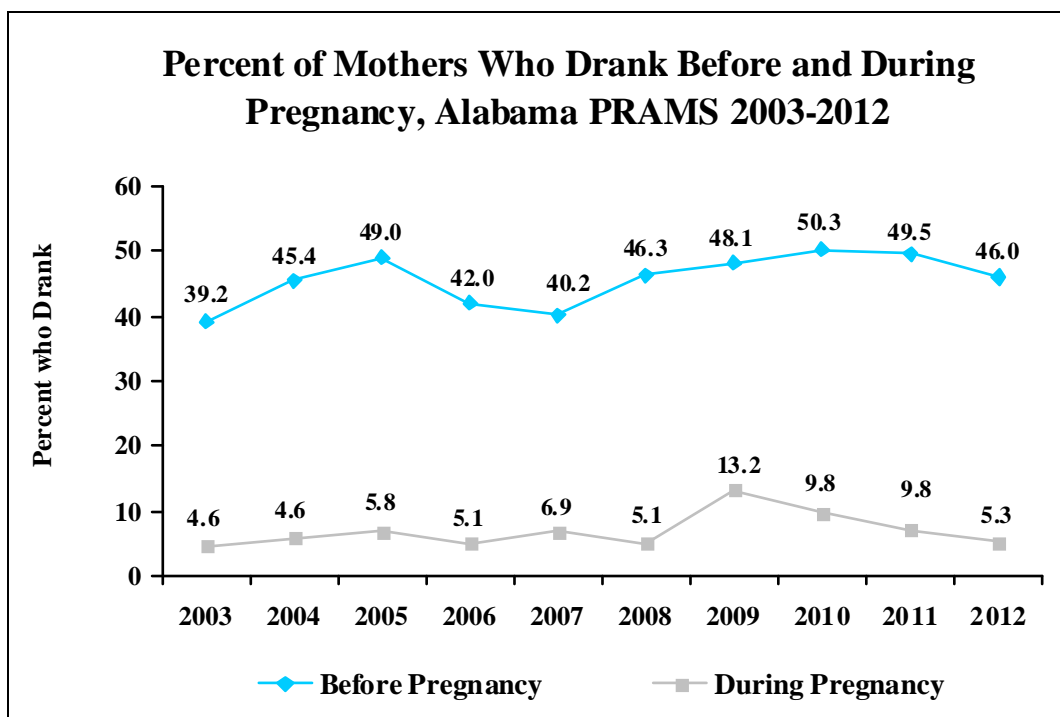
95 % Confidence Intervals			
Smoked/ Payment Method:	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy	At Time of Survey
Medicaid	27.7-39.9	13.3-23.3	21.0-32.5
Non-Medicaid	12.9-21.8	3.0-8.2	7.7-15.2



(Questions 39, 40, & 41 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, a higher percentage of white mothers smoked than did black and other mothers. White adults mothers had the highest rates of smoking, and black and other teen mothers had the lowest rates. The decrease in smoking for white teen mothers and both white and black and other adults during pregnancy was statistically significant.

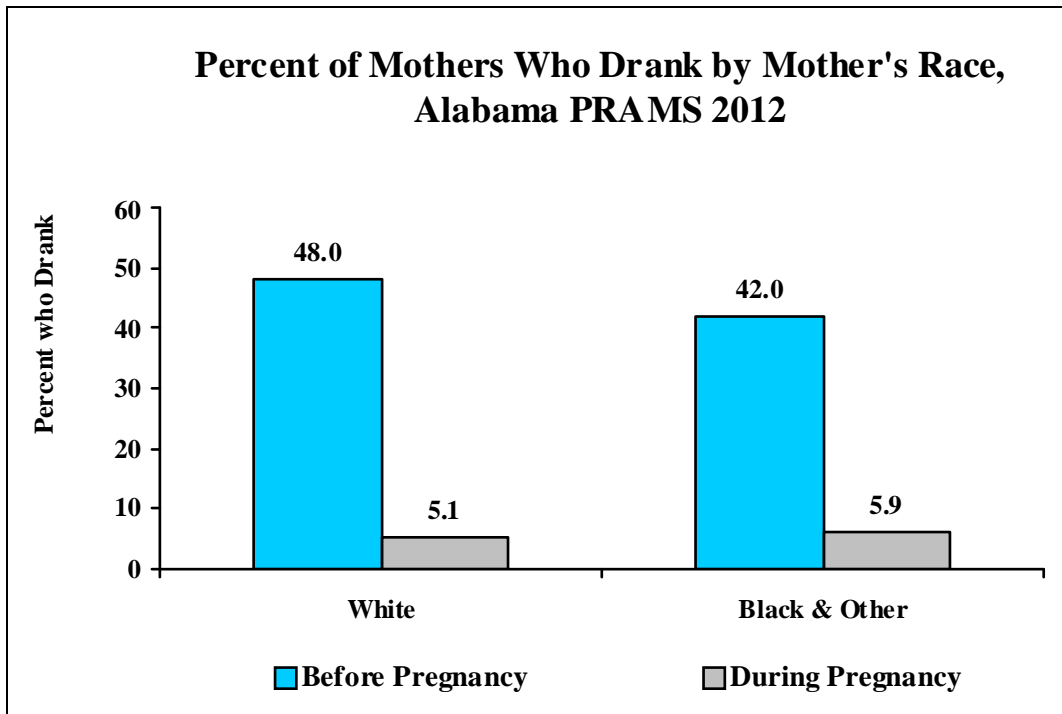
95 % Confidence Intervals			
Smoked/ Race and Age:	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy	At Time of Survey
White Teens	7.9-33.3	1.4-20.2	9.9-36.4
White Adults	23.5-32.7	8.3-14.9	14.2-22.2
Black & Other Teens	1.0-37.7	0.0- 0.0	1.0-37.7
Black & Other Adults	18.1-34.7	10.2-24.5	16.1-32.2



(Questions 45 and 46 of the PRAMS Survey)

From 2011 to 2012, there was a slight decrease of 7.1 percent in drinking *before* becoming pregnant and a decrease of 24.3 percent in drinking *during* the last three months of pregnancy reported by Alabama mothers. From 2003-2012, Alabama women did significantly decrease drinking during their pregnancies from their levels of drinking before pregnancy.

95% Confidence Intervals										
Year/Drank	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Before Pregnancy	36.1-42.5	41.8-49.0	45.4-52.6	38.6-45.6	36.7-43.7	42.6-49.9	44.4-51.8	46.6-54.0	46.2-52.9	41.7-50.4
During Pregnancy	3.5-6.1	4.3-7.7	5.2-8.8	3.8-6.9	5.3-9.0	3.8-7.0	10.9-15.9	7.8-12.3	5.5-9.0	3.6-7.7

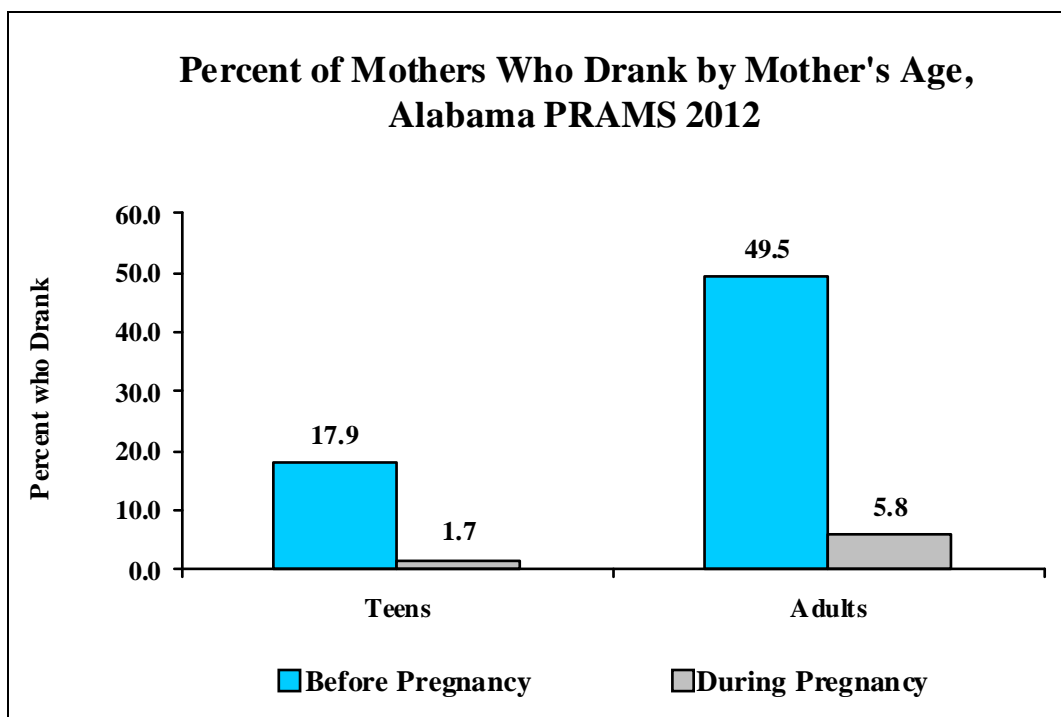


(Questions 45 and 46 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, almost fifty percent of white Alabama mothers reported drinking alcoholic beverages *before* becoming pregnant; however, a statistically significant decrease was observed in drinking *during* the last three months of their pregnancies.

The difference between races' drinking before pregnancy was not statistically significant. The difference between the races' drinking during pregnancy was not statistically significant too.

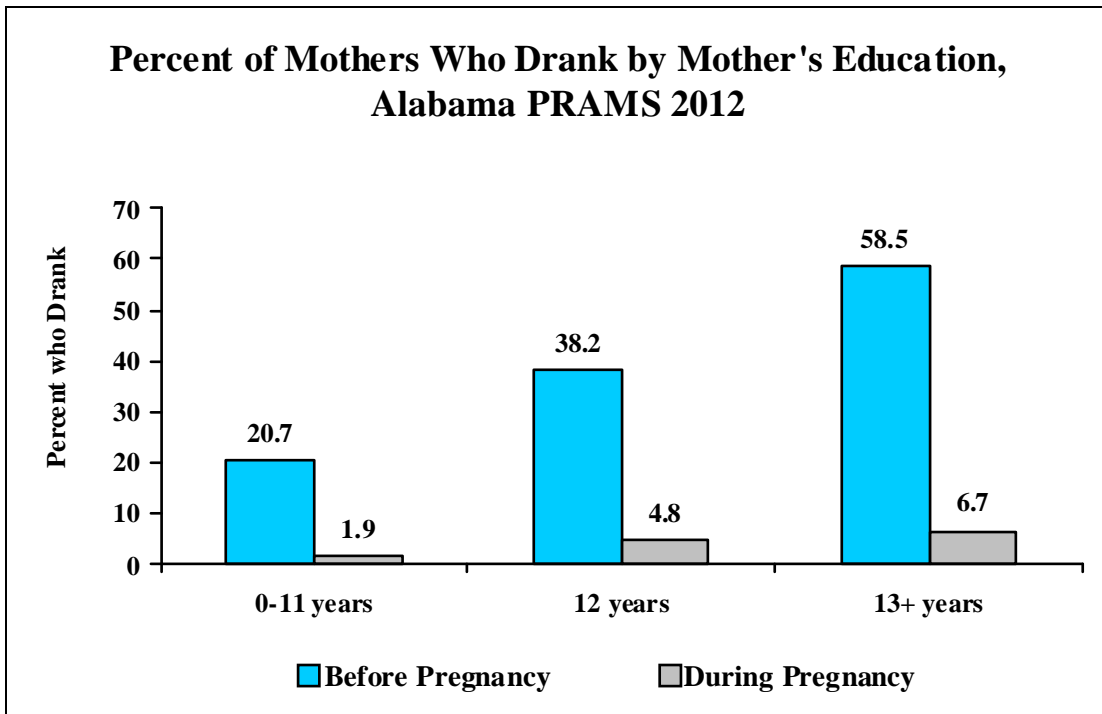
95% Confidence Intervals		
Drank /Race	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy
White	43.1-52.9	3.3-7.6
Black and Other	33.6-50.9	2.8-12.0



(Questions 45 and 46 of the PRAMS Survey)

As expected, a higher percentage of adult mothers reported consuming alcohol than teenage mothers. In 2012, 17.9 percent of teenage mothers reported using alcohol before becoming pregnant, and 1.7 percent reported drinking during their pregnancies, despite being underage. In the adult populations, the decrease in alcohol consumption during the last three months of their pregnancies was statistically significant.

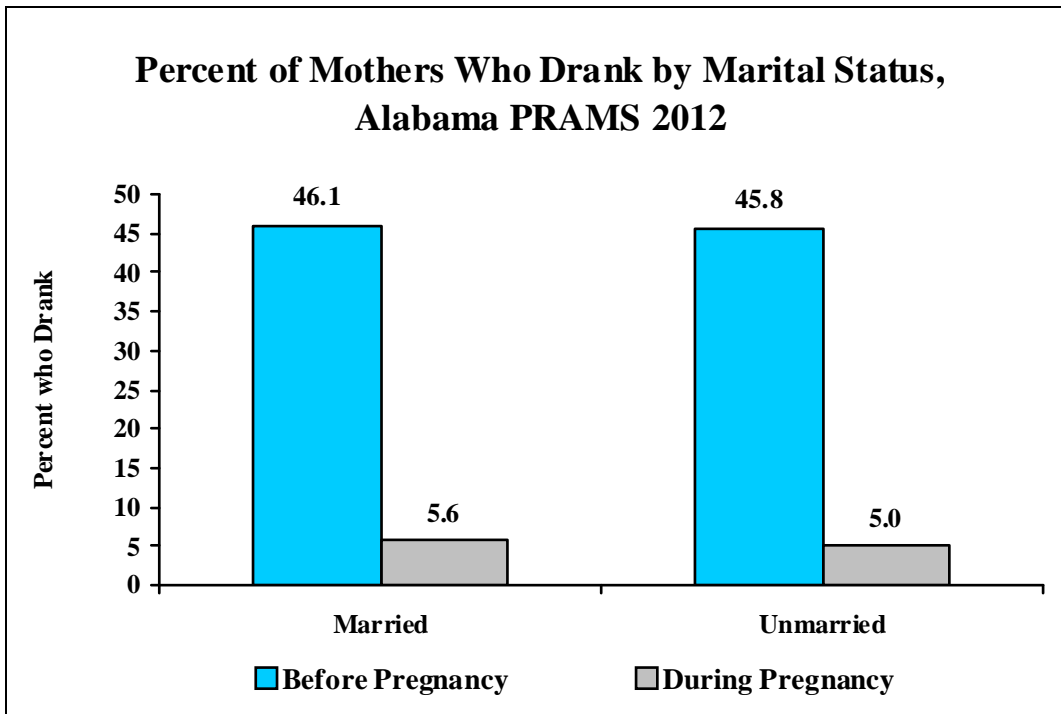
95% Confidence Intervals		
Drank / Mother's Age	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy
Teens	9.7-30.6	0.2-10.9
Adults	44.9-54.1	3.9-8.4



(Questions 44 and 45 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, women with higher levels of education were more likely to drink than women with lower educational attainment. This could be attributable to age. Women with lower educational levels are probably younger. In each educational level, drinking during pregnancy decreased significantly.

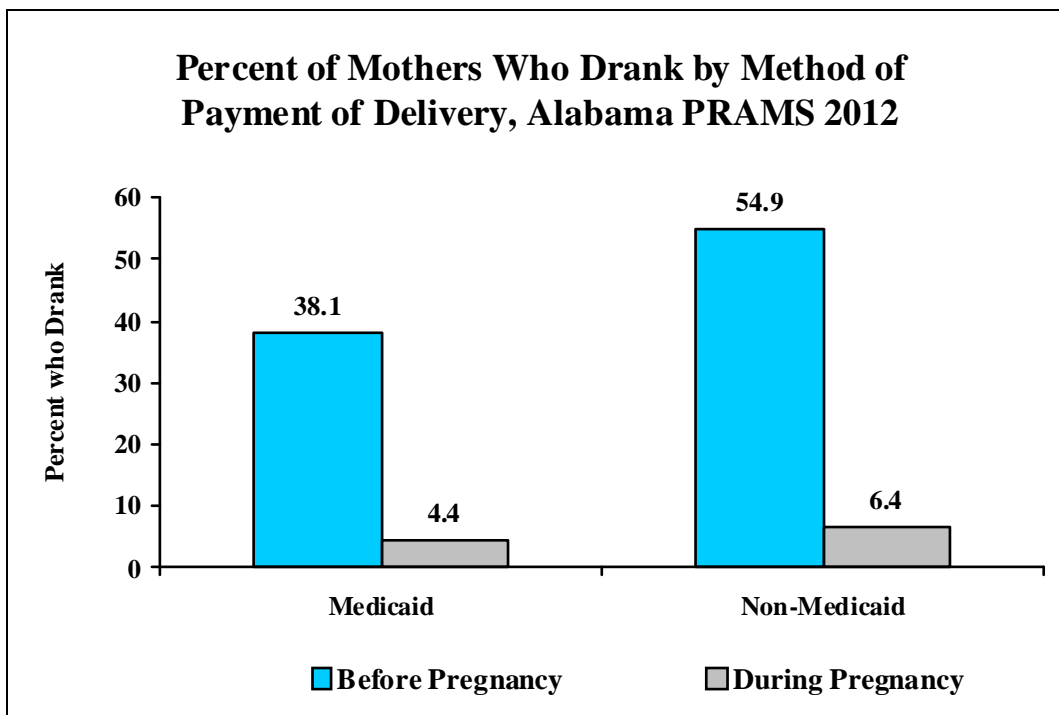
95% Confidence Intervals		
Drank/Education	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy
0-11 years	12.7-31.9	0.3-12.4
12 years	30.4-46.5	2.1-10.5
13+ years	52.7-64.1	4.4-10.2



(Questions 44 and 45 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, unmarried mothers were about as likely to drink *before* and *during* pregnancy as married Mothers. Both unmarried and married mothers significantly decreased drinking during the last three months of their pregnancies.

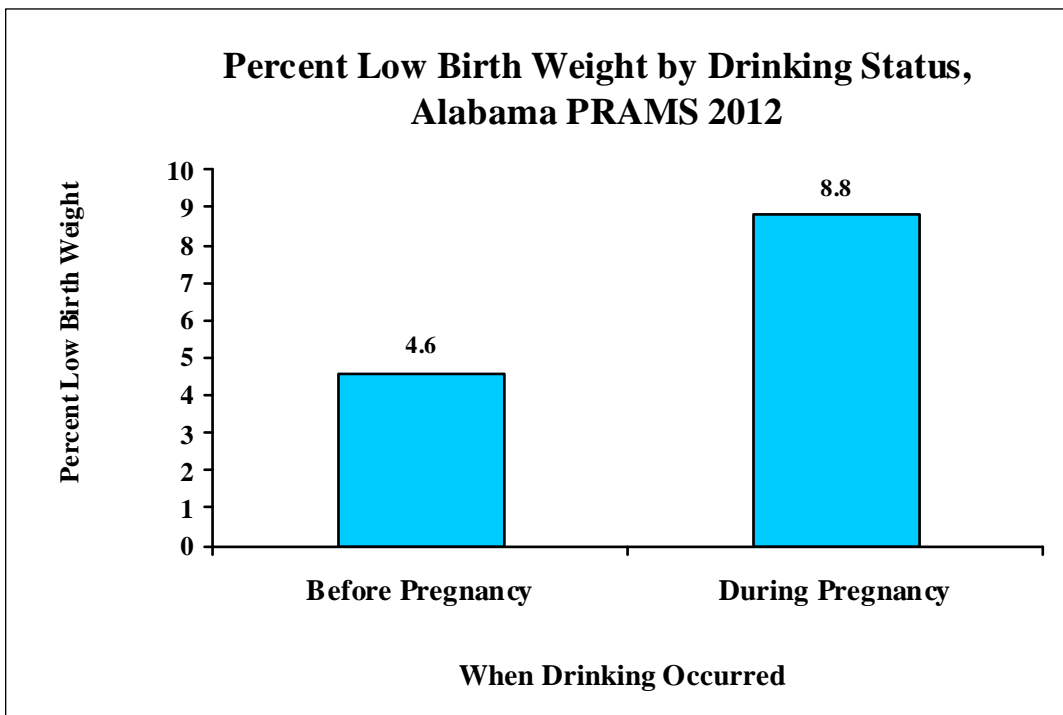
95 % Confidence Intervals		
Drank/Marital Status	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy
Married	40.9-51.4	3.6-8.5
Unmarried	38.4-53.4	2.4-9.8



(Questions 44 and 45 of the PRAMS Survey)

In Alabama in 2012, mothers whose delivery was not paid by Medicaid drank more *before* their pregnancies than did their Medicaid counterparts. Also, mothers whose delivery was paid by Medicaid drank less during their pregnancies than did their non-Medicaid counterparts. Medicaid mothers drank significantly less before pregnancy than their non-Medicaid counterparts. In both groups, a statistically significant decrease in drinking was reported during the last three months of their pregnancies.

95% Confidence Intervals		
Drank/Payment Method	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy
Medicaid	32.0-44.7	2.3-8.3
Non-Medicaid	48.9-60.6	4.1-9.8



(Questions 45 and 46 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, 4.6 percent of women who drank before pregnancy had a low weight infant. Among women who drank while pregnant, 8.8 percent delivered a low weight infant. There is no statistically significant difference in the percentage of low weight births to mothers who drank before pregnancy or during pregnancy.

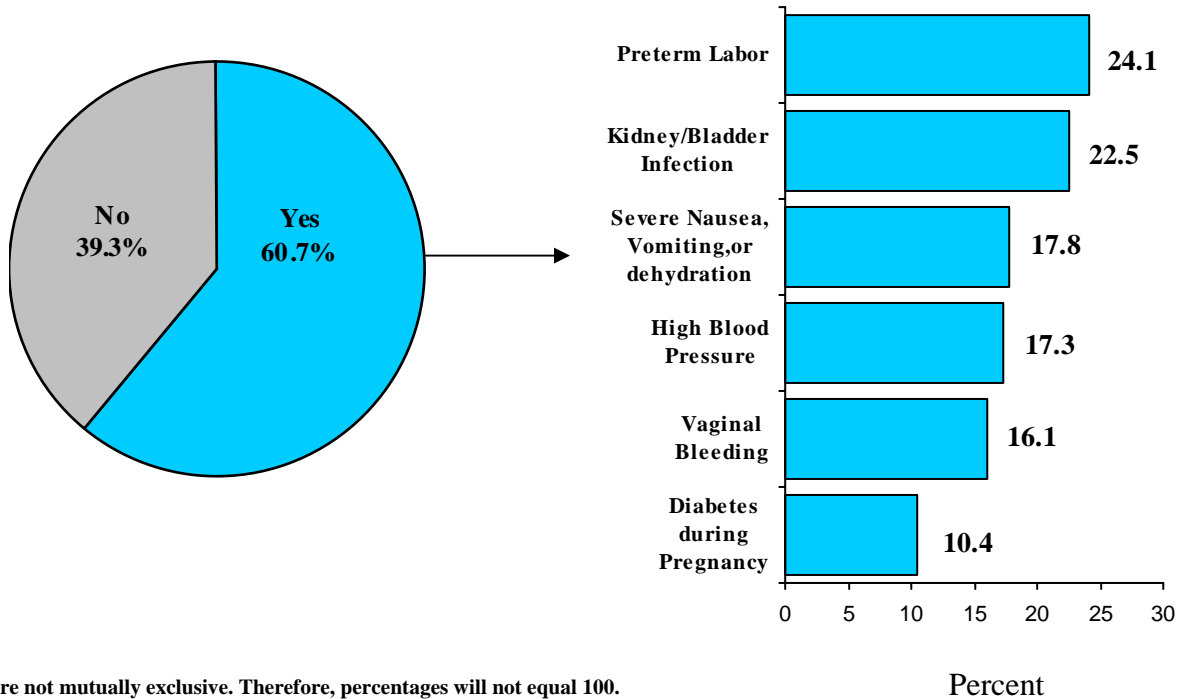
95% Confidence Intervals		
Drank	Before Pregnancy	During Pregnancy
Percent LBW	2.5-8.3	2.0-30.7

Mother's Comments on Negative Health Behaviors

- “Please do not smoke or drink while you are pregnant.”
- “I didn't drink while I was pregnant.”
- “I immediately quit smoking when I found out I was pregnant and did not smoke during my pregnancy and I suggest all expecting mothers to do the same for the health of their babies.”
- “Please tell mothers not to use drugs when they are pregnant. My baby is a methadone baby. I really didn't mean to hurt her.”

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM ISSUES

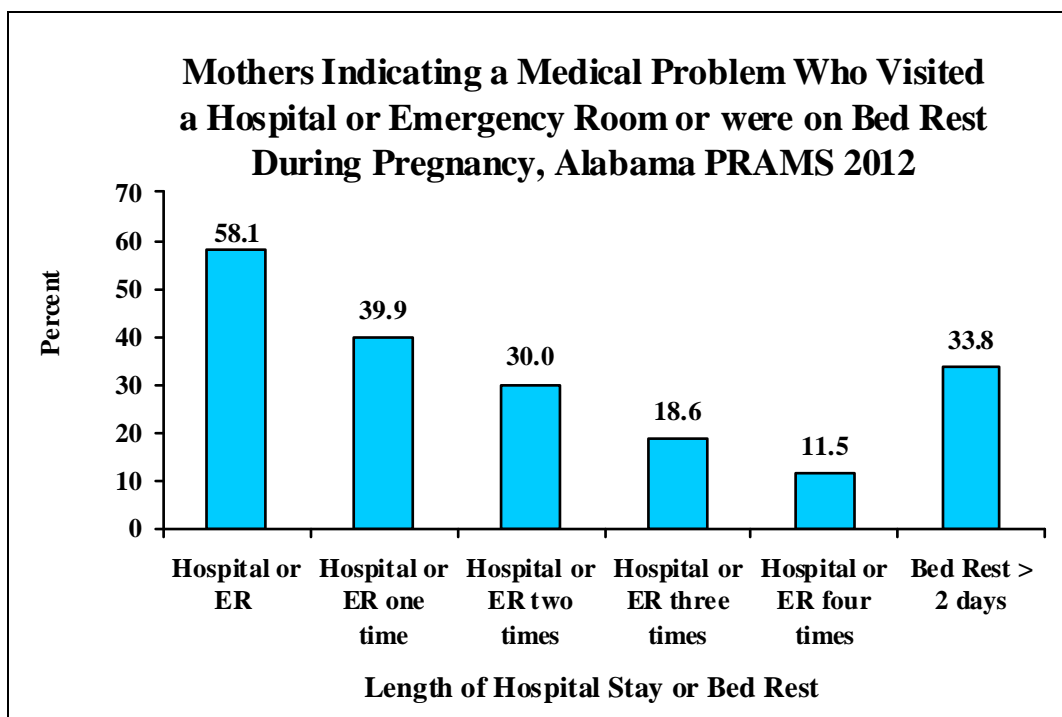
Mother Experienced a Medical Problem during Pregnancy, Alabama PRAMS 2012



(Question 34 & 35 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, 60.7 percent of Alabama mothers reported having a medical problem during their pregnancy. Of those, the highest percentage (17.8) reported having severe nausea, vomiting, and/or dehydration. Almost one in five mothers reported experiencing preterm labor or a kidney/bladder infection. 16.1 percent of mothers reported vaginal bleeding, while 17.3 percent of mothers reported having high blood pressure. In addition, 10.4 percent of mothers developed gestational diabetes.

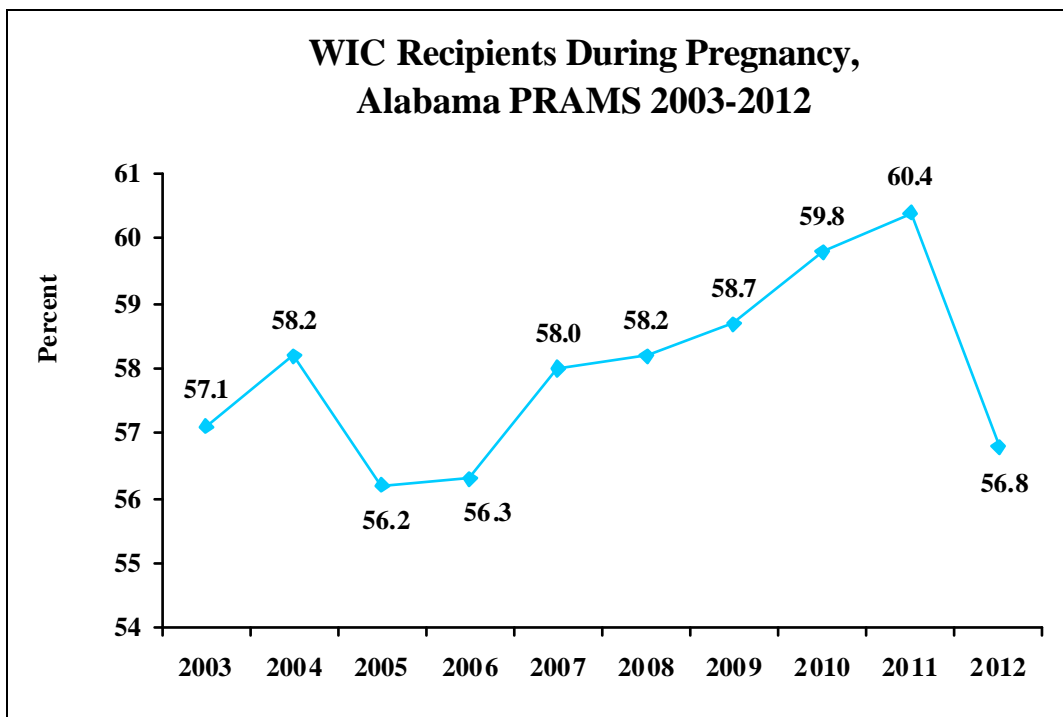
95% Confidence Intervals								
Problems	Yes	No	Nausea, vomiting, or dehydration	Preterm labor	Kidney/Bladder infection	Vaginal Bleeding	HBP	Diabetes During Preg.
Percent	56.4-64.9	35.1-43.6	14.6-21.4	20.6-28.1	19.1-26.4	13.1-19.5	14.1-20.9	8.0-13.4



(Question 36 & 37 of the PRAMS Survey)

Mothers who answered “Yes” to experiencing at least one medical problem during their pregnancy were asked if they stayed in the hospital or were on bed rest because of the medical problem. Of those who reported at least one problem, 58.1 percent of mothers visited a hospital at least once; 39.9 percent of mothers visited one time; 30.0 percent went to hospital two times and 33.8 percent stayed in bed for more than two days at a doctor’s or nurse’s advice.

95% Confidence Intervals						
Times of went to Hospital/ER or Bed Rest	Hospital/ER	Hospital/ER 1 time	Hospital/ER 2 times	Hospital/ER 3 times	Hospital/ER 4 times	Bed Rest > 2 days
Percent	52.4-63.6	32.7-47.6	23.5-37.3	13.4-25.3	7.4-17.6	28.5-39.5



(Questions 32 of the PRAMS Survey)

WIC, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, is one of the nation’s most successful nutrition programs, providing proper nutrition to pregnant women, breastfeeding women, women who had a baby within the last six months, infants, and children under the age of five, and who meet eligibility guidelines. In 2012, 56.8 percent of Alabama mothers received WIC benefits.

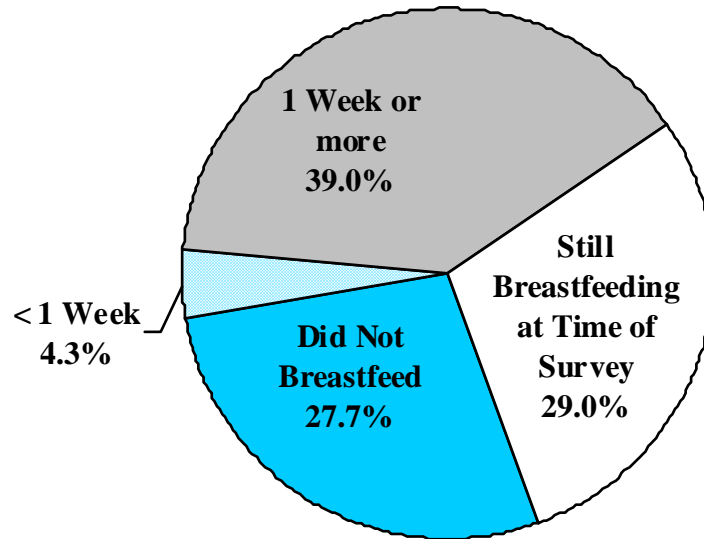
95% Confidence Intervals										
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Percent	54.5-59.6	55.5-60.9	53.5-58.8	53.6-58.9	55.2-60.8	55.3-61.0	55.8-61.5	57.0-62.5	58.1-62.7	53.1-60.2

Mother's Comments on Health Care System Issues

- “Good doctors are key to a happy and healthy pregnancy.”
- “I was really saddened by the fact that free health classes were not offered by my hospital.”
- “We think babies should be tested before they leave the hospital for Group B Strep if mom tested positive because it can be fatal.”
- “The nurses and doctors made me feel like I was at home. I love you Alabama. Keep up the good work.”
- “My employer doesn't offer insurance and I could not afford it...My pregnancy was high risk and I ended up having an emergency C-section due to high blood pressure. It was scary and stressful. All the support I received provided by Medicaid was outstanding.”
- “I think my pregnancy was a specific case of preterm labor with no specific cause. I like to thank you for your efforts to help all mothers receive appropriate preterm and postpartum care.”
- “The Medicaid program is an incredible program for expectant mothers across Alabama.”
- “Make sure parents know about SIDS.”
- “My doctor gave me a booklet filled with a lot of this information, but it was not discussed.”
- “Thanks to all my doctors I had throughout my pregnancy. Everything went as smoothly as I could have ever hoped for.”
- “I would like there to be a more concerted effort to provide women with personal help with nutrition, fitness, body image and breastfeeding. Some areas and hospitals provide great resources and assistance in these topics/issues. Too many, however, are lacking.”
- “I had to have my preterm labor stopped medically. I had an extremely difficult pregnancy.”
- “I had kidney stones while I was pregnant. I never was nauseated. I couldn't get an appetite up. I got dehydrated from not eating or drinking much.”
- “I am glad for WIC I don't know how I would have made it.”
- “I stayed extremely sick during my pregnancy.”
- “I love how the healthcare field is now addressing breastfeeding more than ever. It is so important and much more healthy for babies.”
- “I think people being informed about breastfeeding helps a lot. The hospital I had my first three children at pretty much left me to figure it out alone...I love breastfeeding and wish I had received information and care with previous births.”
- “Nurses should not bottle-feed when you are breastfeeding.”
- “...My delivering hospital failed at helping me breastfeed. I went home confused and frustrated. I know for the next time I will have to encourage myself. The RNs didn't care to take the time to help while in the hospital or after on phone calls.”

BREASTFEEDING

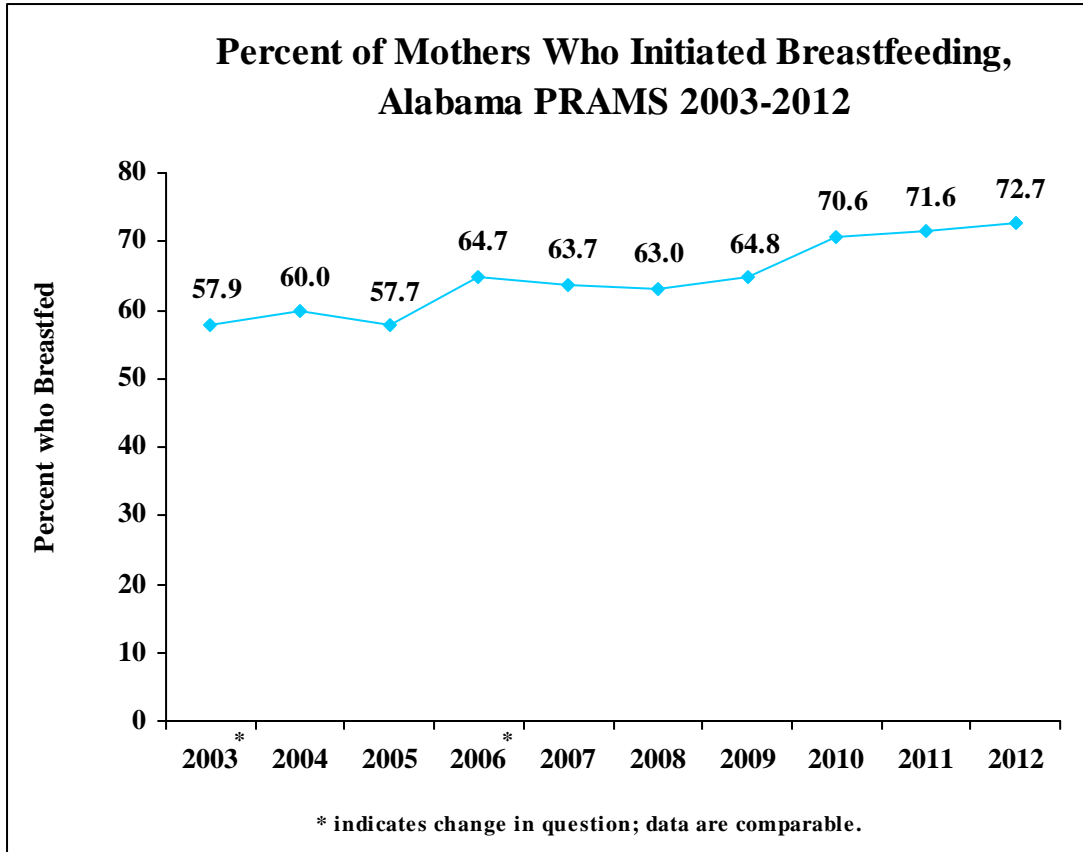
**Percent of Mothers Who Breastfeed,
Alabama PRAMS 2012**



(Questions 62, 64 and 65 of the PRAMS Survey)

Numerous benefits are associated with breastfeeding, not only for the infant but for the mother as well. In Alabama in 2012, 27.7 percent of mothers did not attempt to breastfeed their babies. Only 29.0 percent Alabama mothers were still breastfeeding their infants at the time of the survey, two to four months after delivery.

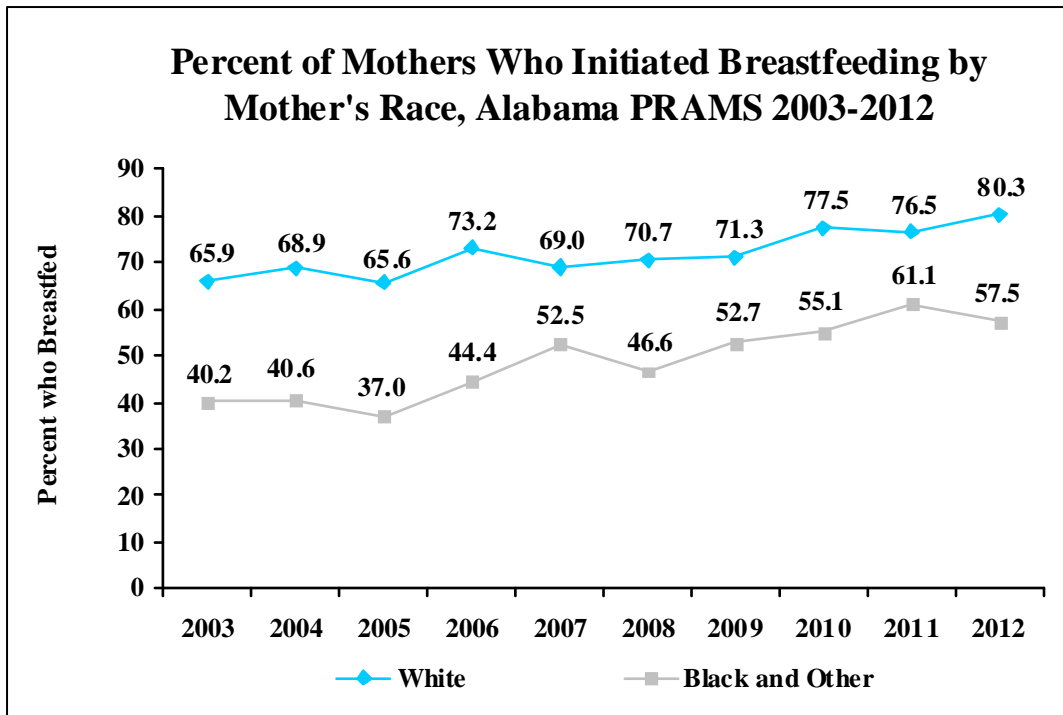
95% Confidence Intervals				
Time Breastfed	Did Not Breastfeed	<1 week	1 week or more	Still Breastfeeding
Percent	23.8-31.9	2.8-6.6	34.8-43.4	25.4-33.0



(Question 62 of the PRAMS Survey)

From 2003-2012, the percentage of Alabama mothers who initiated breastfeeding increased six out of the ten years. The Healthy People 2020 objective is to increase the percentage of mother who initiates breastfeeding to 81.9 percent. In 2012, 72.7 percent of mothers reported they initiated breastfeeding. Comparing 2003 and 2012 data, there has been a statistically significant increase of 25.6 percent in mothers who initiated breastfeeding.

95% Confidence Intervals										
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
% Breastfeeding	54.7-61.1	56.5-63.4	54.2-61.1	61.3-67.9	60.3-67.0	59.4-66.4	61.2-68.3	67.1-73.9	68.4-74.5	68.5-76.6

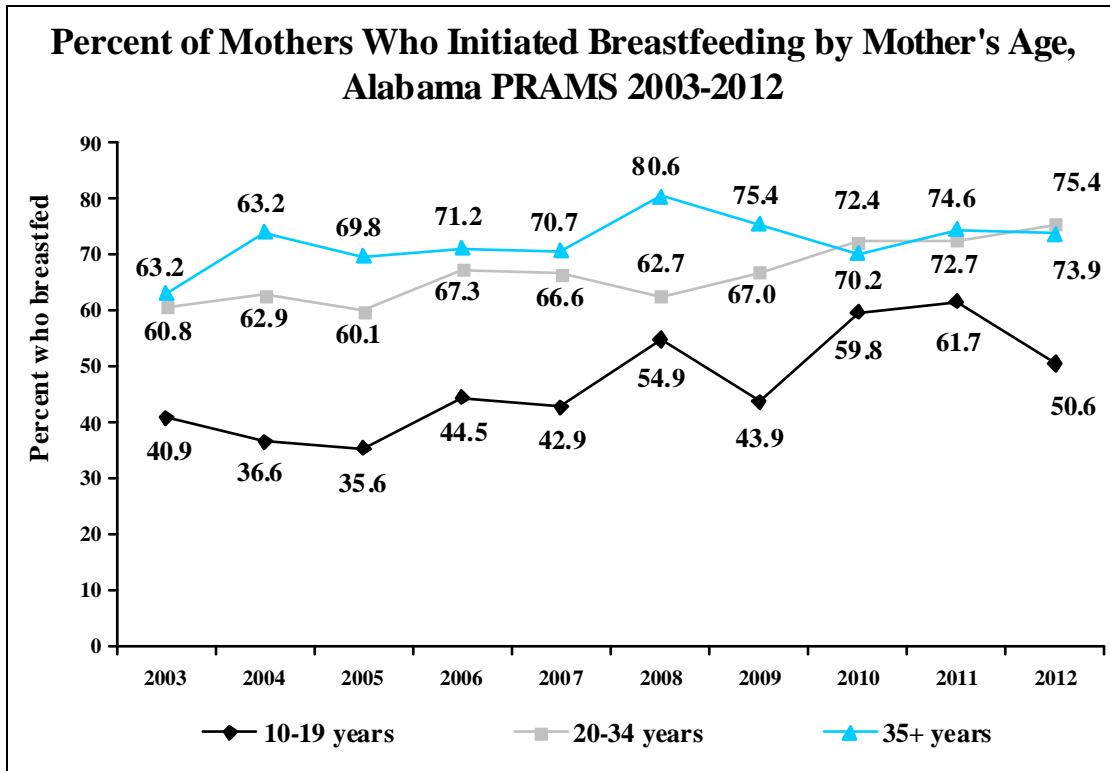


(Question 62 of the PRAMS Survey)

From 2003 to 2012, there has been a statistically significant increase in breastfeeding in both racial groups. The prevalence of breastfeeding has been consistently higher among white women than among black and other race women.

The percentage of blacks and other race moms who breastfeed decreased by 5.9 percent from 2011 to 2012 while the percentage of white moms who breastfeed increased 5.0 percent from 2011 to 2012.

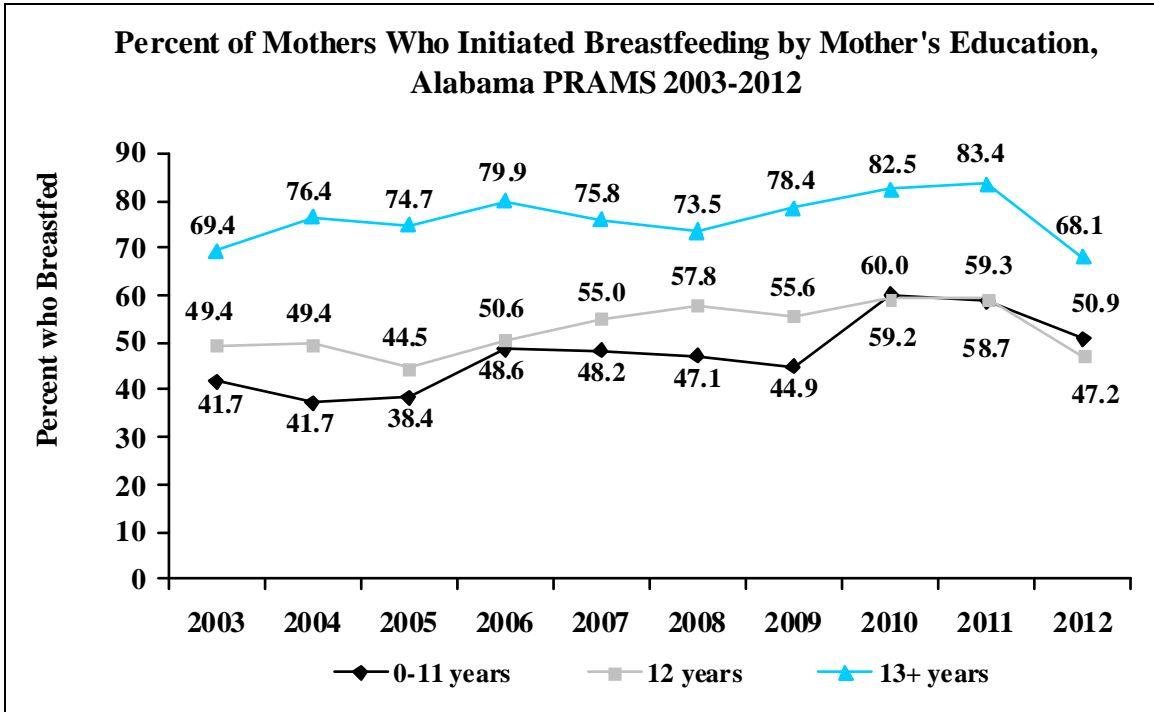
95% Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Race	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
White	62.0-69.6	64.8-72.8	61.5-69.4	69.3-76.8	64.9-72.8	66.6-74.4	67.2-75.1	73.6-80.9	72.9-79.7	76.0-83.9
Black and Other	34.5-46.1	34.3-47.2	30.7-43.9	38.1-51.0	46.1-58.9	39.7-53.6	45.9-59.4	48.0-61.9	54.6-67.2	48.5-65.9



(Question 62 of the PRAMS Survey)

During the period from 2003 through 2012, the percentage of women initiating breastfeeding increased in all three age groups. When examining each group, the oldest mothers, 35 plus years, had the highest percentage of breastfeeding while teenage mothers have the lowest percentage. From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of teenage mothers who initiated breastfeeding decreased 18.0 percent.

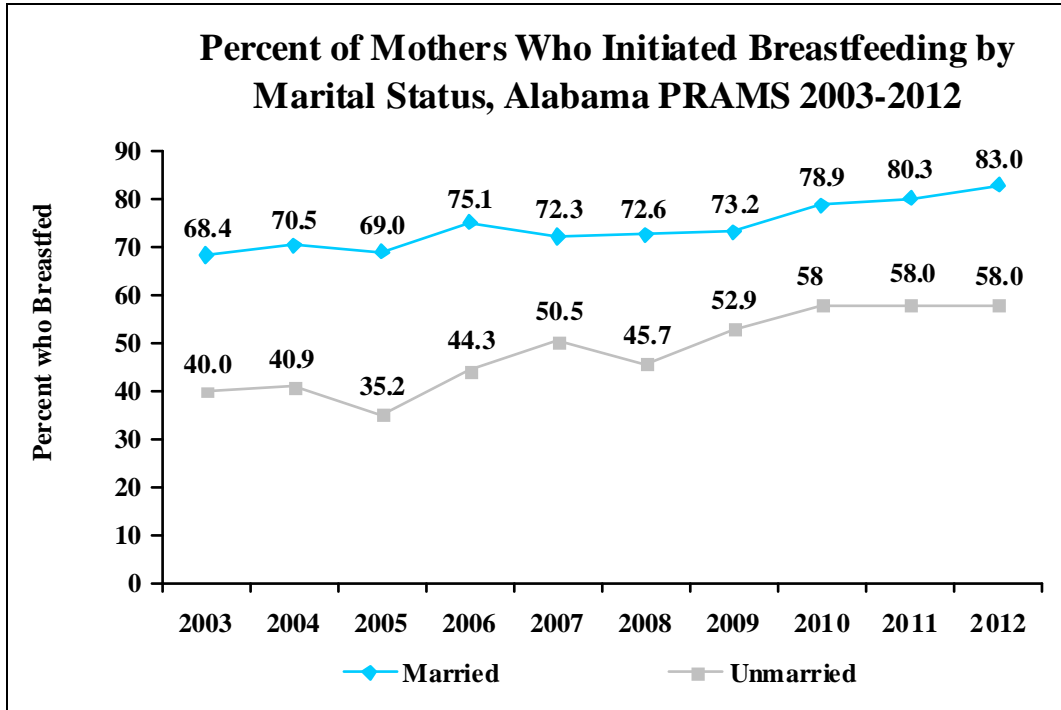
95% Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Age	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
10-19	32.6-49.7	28.1-45.9	27.0-45.2	35.0-54.4	32.8-53.7	44.4-64.9	33.4-55.0	49.2-69.6	51.3-71.2	36.1-64.9
20-34	57.0-64.4	58.8-66.8	56.1-64.0	63.4-70.9	62.7-70.2	58.7-66.6	62.9-70.8	68.5-76.0	69.0-76.0	70.8-79.5
35+	51.4-73.6	62.1-83.3	58.0-79.4	60.5-80.0	59.9-79.6	67.5-89.3	63.9-84.1	58.0-80.0	65.2-82.2	59.2-84.6



(Question 62 of the PRAMS Survey)

In Alabama, breastfeeding prevalence is highest among women with 13 or more years of education. Comparing percentages from 2011 to percentages in 2012, there is a statistically significant decrease in all three educational groups.

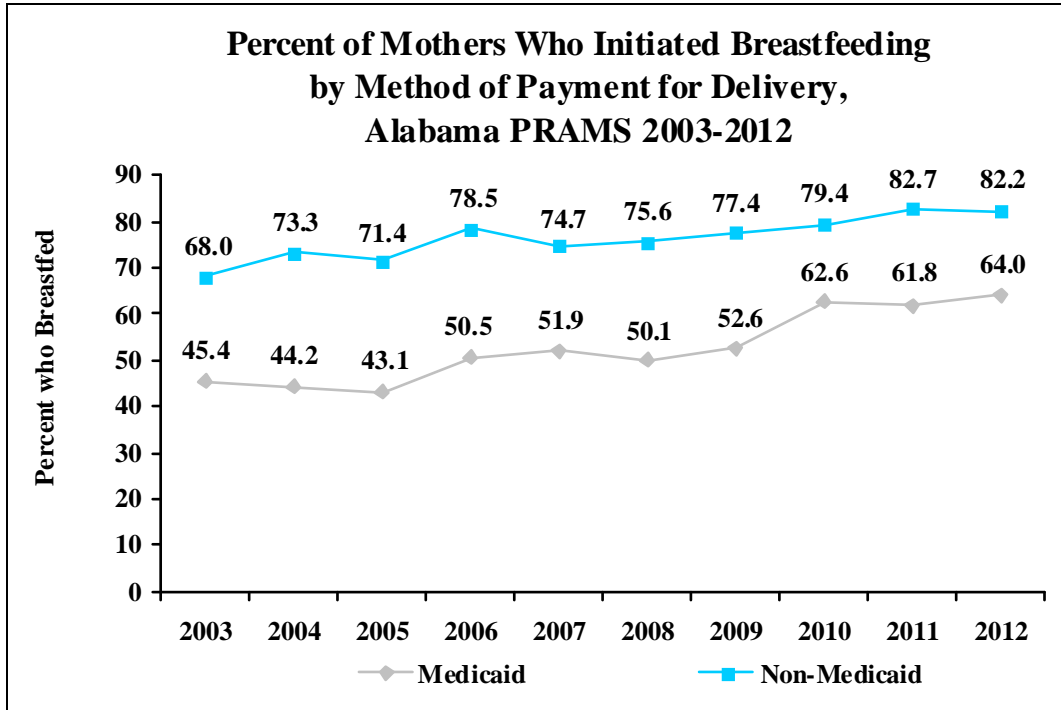
95% Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Edu.	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
0-11 yrs.	34.4-49.4	29.6-45.6	30.8-46.6	40.7-56.5	39.4-57.2	38.5-55.8	36.3-53.9	51.2-68.1	50.2-66.7	27.0-74.3
12 yrs.	43.4-55.5	43.0-56.2	38.2-50.9	43.7-57.4	48.3-61.5	50.9-64.4	48.7-62.2	52.5-65.6	52.8-65.5	34.1-60.7
13+ yrs.	64.8-73.6	71.7-80.5	69.9-79.0	75.7-83.6	71.5-79.6	68.8-77.7	73.8-82.4	78.1-86.2	79.7-86.6	59.8-75.4



(Question 62 of the PRAMS Survey)

Comparing 2003 levels to 2012 levels, there have been statistically significant increases in breastfeeding initiation in both married and unmarried women. Over the past 10 years, the percentage of mothers who initiated breastfeeding has been significantly higher among married mothers compared to unmarried mothers. Factors affecting this trend include that married mothers may be older and have a higher educational attainment than their unmarried counterparts.

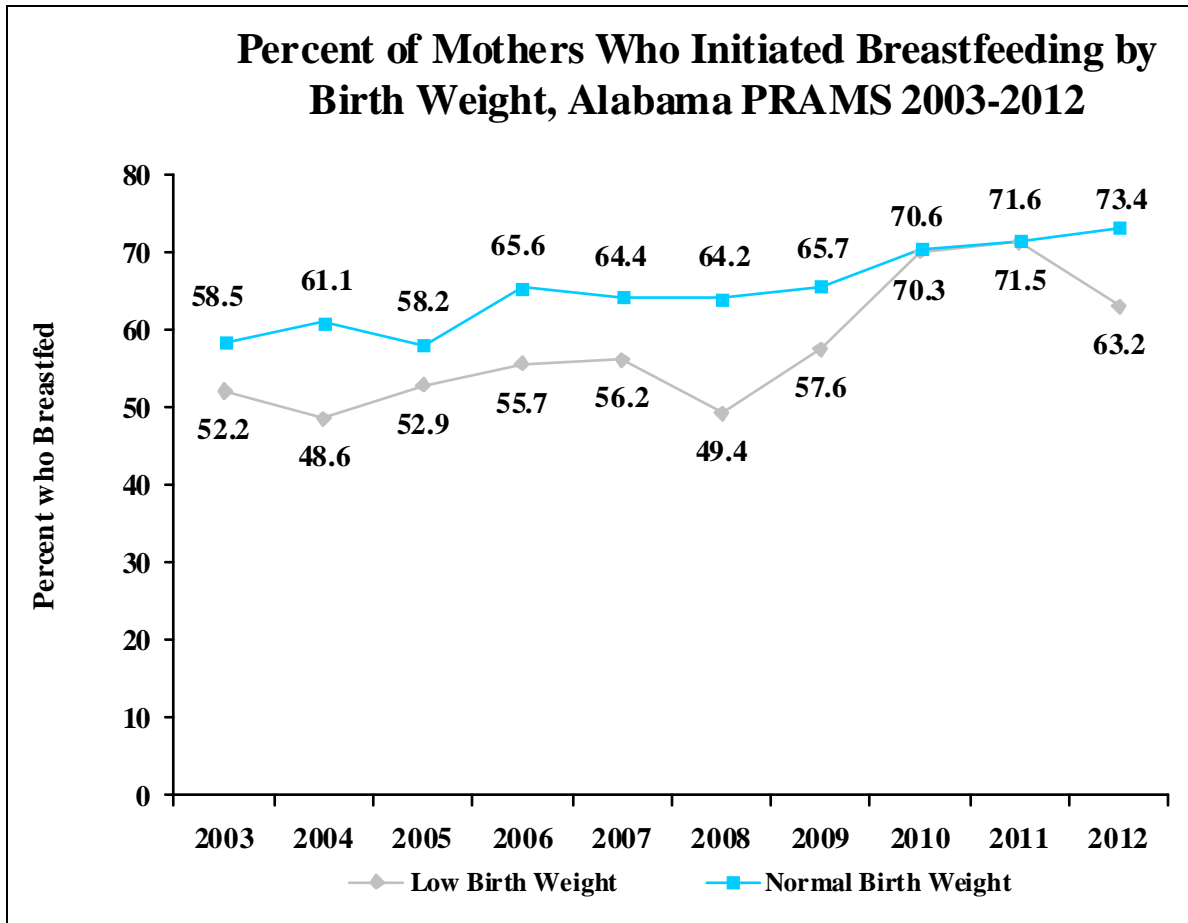
95% Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Married Status	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Married	64.5-72.0	66.2-74.4	64.8-73.0	71.1-78.6	68.4-75.9	68.4-76.5	68.9-77.2	74.8-82.5	76.7-83.5	78.6-86.7
Unmarried	34.5-45.7	34.9-47.2	29.5-41.4	38.2-50.6	44.3-56.6	39.4-52.2	46.7-59.1	51.9-63.9	52.2-63.6	50.2-65.3



(Question 62 of the PRAMS Survey)

From 2003 through 2012 in Alabama, women whose delivery was not paid for by Medicaid were significantly more likely to breastfeed their infants than women whose delivery was covered by Medicaid. When comparing percentages in 2003 to 2012, both the Medicaid and Non-Medicaid groups have significantly increased in the percentage of women who initiated breastfeeding their infants.

95% Confidence Intervals										
Year/ Payment	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Medicaid	40.8-50.2	39.2-49.3	38.1-48.2	45.5-55.5	46.7-57.1	44.6-55.5	47.2-57.9	57.4-67.5	56.9-66.5	57.3-70.2
Non-Medicaid	63.5-72.2	68.4-77.7	66.5-75.9	73.9-82.5	70.3-78.7	70.9-79.7	72.6-81.6	74.6-83.5	78.8-86.0	77.2-86.3

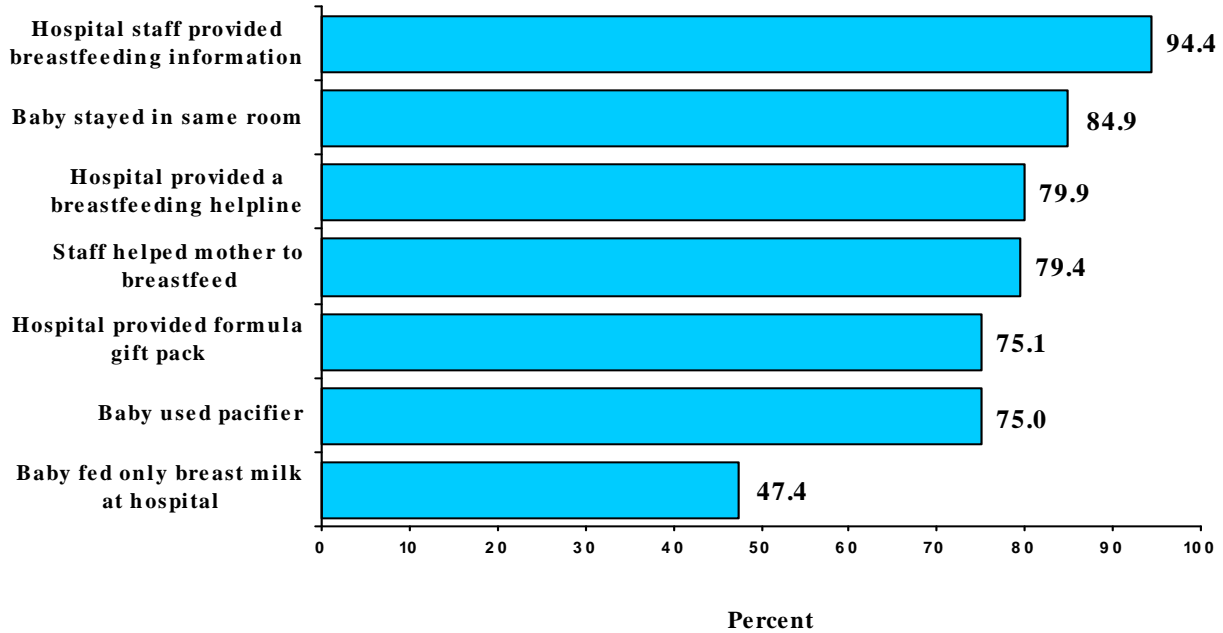


(Question 62 of the PRAMS Survey)

Of babies born in 2012 at a normal birth weight, 73.4 percent were breastfed. Of low birth weight babies, (weighing less than 2,500 grams), 63.2 percent were breastfed. Comparing 2003 percentages with 2012 percentages, there have been statistically significant increases in breastfeeding for both the normal birth weight and low birth weight groups.

95% Confidence Intervals										
Year/ BW	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
LBW	48.6-55.8	44.8-52.5	48.8-57.0	51.6-59.7	43.6-68.1	36.6-62.2	45.6-68.8	57.4-80.6	59.9-80.8	43.6-79.2
NBW	55.0-62.0	57.3-64.8	54.3-61.9	61.9-69.1	60.8-67.8	60.5-67.8	61.9-69.3	67.0-74.0	68.3-74.7	69.1-77.3

Breastfeeding Events at Hospital after Delivery, Alabama PRAMS 2012



(Question 67 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, 79.4 percent of mothers reported they received direct help from hospital staff in learning how to breastfeed their babies and 94.4 percent reported that the hospital provided them information on breastfeeding. Only 47.4 percent reported that their infants received breast milk exclusively while in the hospital, and 75.1 percent were given a formula gift pack to take home upon discharge.

95% Confidence Intervals

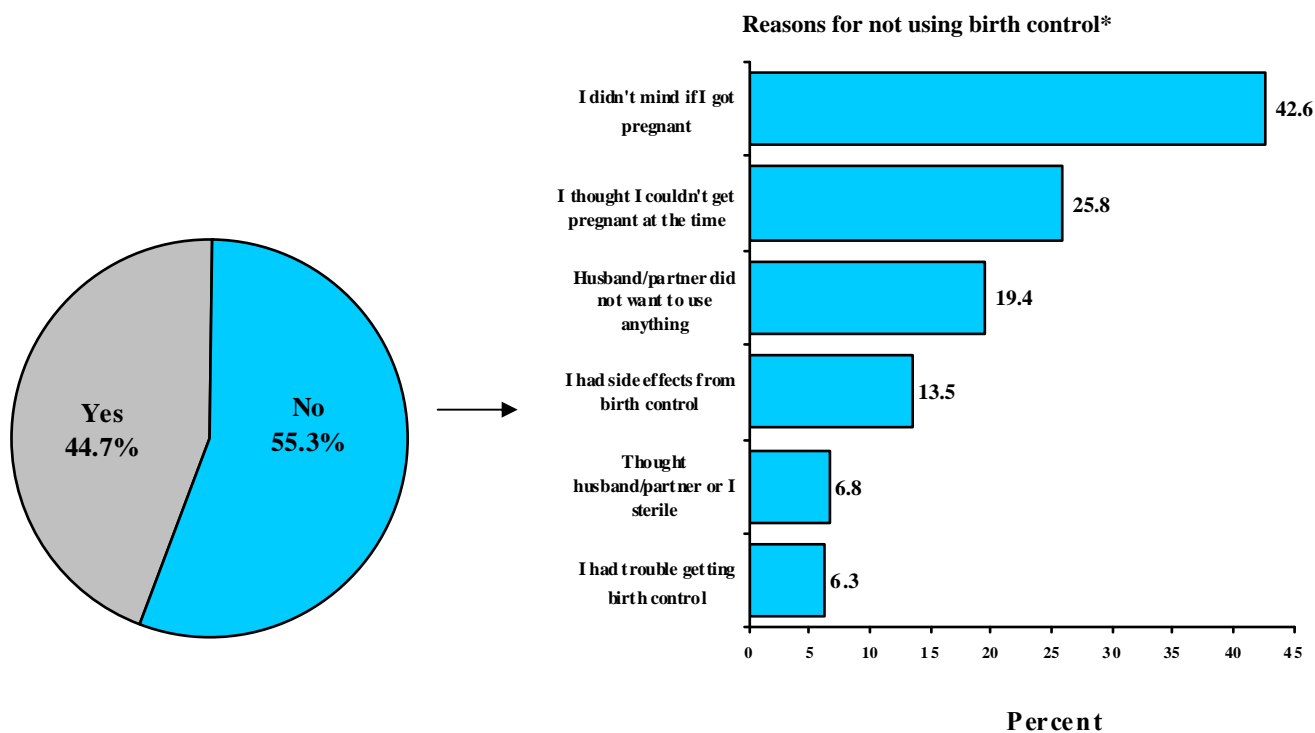
Events	Given Gift Pack	Breastfeeding Information	Baby in room	Baby used Pacifier	Breastfeeding Helpline	Staff Helped	Fed only breast milk in hospital
Percent	70.5-79.2	91.4-96.4	81.0-88.1	70.6-79.0	75.4-83.7	75.0-83.3	42.5-52.4

Mother's Comments on Breastfeeding

- “I feel if it was not so easy to get free formula and food from WIC then more mothers would breastfeed or try harder to do so. Also, too much free formula is given in the hospital and then after the hospital stay, they run to the WIC office. Therefore, new moms have no incentive to continue or even begin breastfeeding.”
- “Make sure you breastfeed your baby because it is the best gift you will ever give to your baby.”
- “I had to have surgery and was in the hospital for two days and could not use the breast milk for a few days afterward due to the medicines I was prescribed. My supply got low and I could not produce enough for my son anymore.”
- “Baby would not take breast milk.”
- “Breastfeeding is not as easy as they make it out to be. I had to work at it. I am still working at it..”
- “I think women give up too quickly on breastfeeding and their babies would be healthier if they had a good reason to stick with it. Since breastfeeding is free and very healthy it should be an easy choice.”
- “Doctor thought she was not gaining enough and put me on a every third feeding with a bottle of formula. She developed flow preference and stopped wanting to latch on. Pump did not work well enough for me and I dried up. I wish it wouldn't have happened.”
- “I chose to stop [breastfeeding] so I could start medication for postpartum depression.”
- “We were told baby would gain weight better on formula due to her being in NICU.”
- “My blood pressure dropped and the doctor decided I just needed to just bottle-feed.”
- “Baby wasn't getting any milk. I pumped for two hours and got nothing.”
- “I had not breastfed my other two children so I decided not to breastfeed my new baby.”
- “I have lupus...that was the reason I did not breastfeed but I was pleased with the care I received from my personal doctor.”
- “Formula is only given to my baby for feeding three times a week when I am at my part-time job. Other than that, she breastfeeds on demand.”
- “I am an advocate for breastfeeding, but due to my child having protein intolerance, doctors advised me against breastfeeding.”
- “Breastfeeding is the best. I have been at it since day one. My little one is now 22 weeks and we are still going strong.”
- “Mothers should breast feed their babies...Breast milk is best! It's good for mommy and baby, so spread the word!!”

CONTRACEPTION

Mother *Not* Planning Pregnancy Using Birth Control at Conception, Alabama PRAMS 2012



(Questions 15 & 16 of the PRAMS Survey)

* Items are not mutually exclusive.

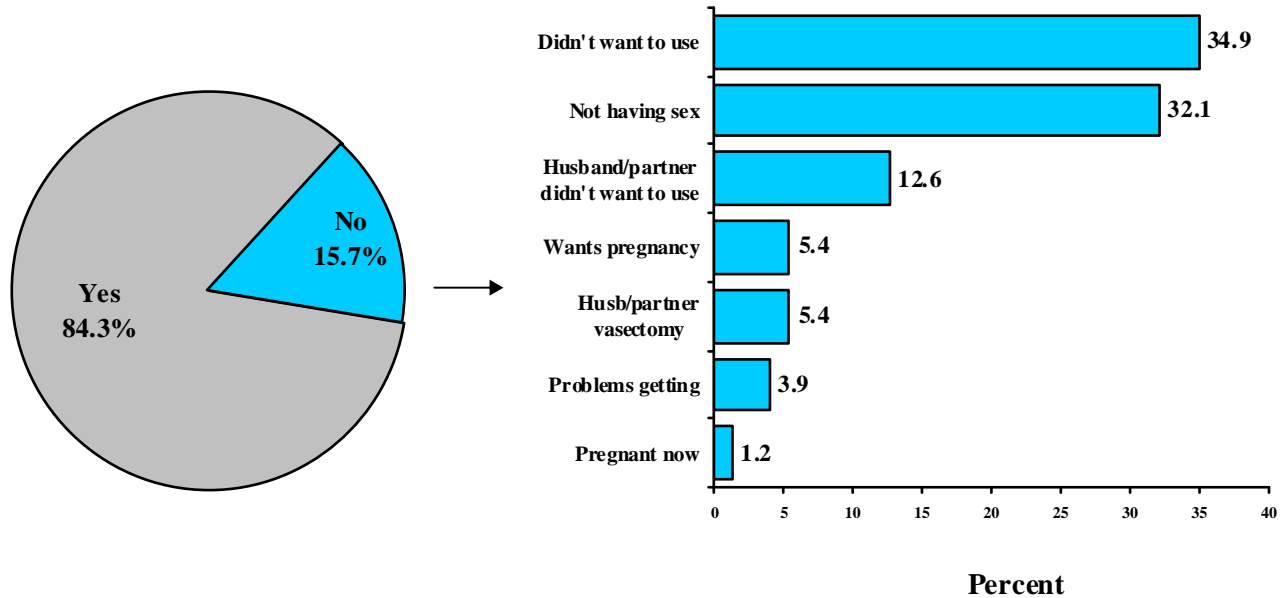
In 2012, 55.3 percent of Alabama mothers *who did not want a pregnancy* answered “no” to using any kind of birth control to prevent it. A Healthy People 2020 objective is to increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy who use contraception to 91.6 percent.

Not minding a pregnancy was the main reason for not using birth control. Over one in four mothers stated they did not realize they were at risk for a pregnancy; therefore, they used no contraception.

95% Confidence Intervals								
Birth Control	Yes	No	Didn't mind	Thought I couldn't	Husb/partner didn't want to use anything	Side Effects	Trouble getting Birth Control	Thought Sterile
Percent	39.1-50.5	49.5-60.9	35.4-50.2	19.3-33.5	13.6-26.7	8.9-19.9	4.4-10.7	3.6-12.5

Mothers Currently Using Birth Control, Alabama PRAMS 2012

Reasons for not using birth control*



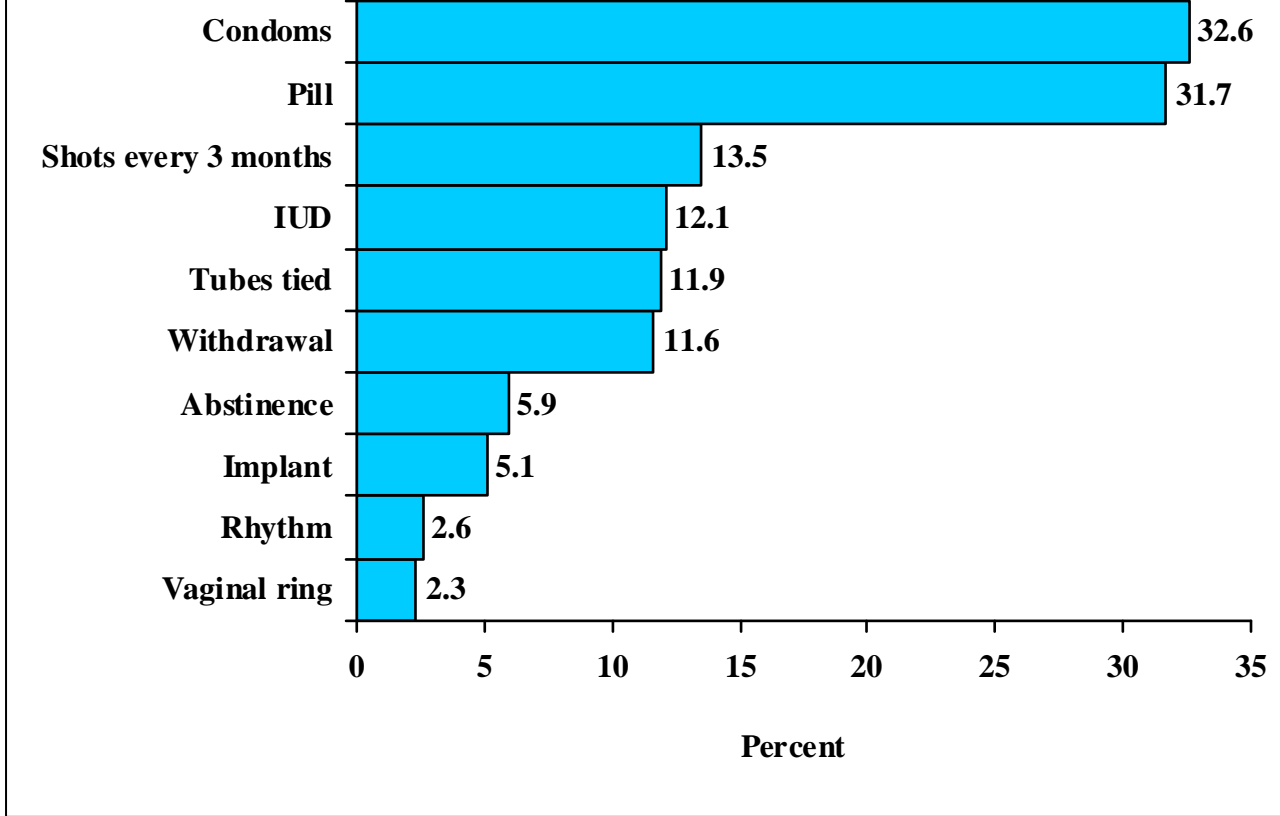
(Questions 73 & 74 of the PRAMS Survey) *Items are not mutually exclusive.

The correct usage of contraception is invaluable in preventing unintended pregnancies. There is 84.3 percent of Alabama mothers in 2012 reported they *were* using some sort of birth control at the time they participated in the survey. Of those who were not using birth control, 32.1 percent reported they were not having sex, 34.9 percent of the women said they did not want to use anything, 5.4 percent want to get pregnant, and 12.6 percent reported their spouse or partner did not want to use any contraception. 1.2 percent reported that they were already pregnant again.

95% Confidence Intervals					
Birth Control	Yes	No	Didn't want to use anything	Not having sex	Wants a pregnancy
Percent	80.9-87.2	12.8-19.2	25.5-45.5	22.9-42.8	2.2-12.3

95% Confidence Intervals				
Birth Control	Husband/partner didn't want to use	Pregnant now	Problems getting	Husb/partner vasectomy
Percent	7.0-21.6	0.2-7.7	1.0-14.1	2.3-12.5

Current Birth Control Methods, Alabama PRAMS 2012



(Question 75 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, 32.6 percent of women reported condom usage as the preferred method of contraception. 31.7 percent reported they were taking the pill. 11.6 percent of women reported withdrawal as their birth control method.

95% Confidence Intervals			
Method of Birth Control	Condoms	Pill	Tubes Tied
Percent	28.3-37.2	27.5-36.3	9.2-15.3

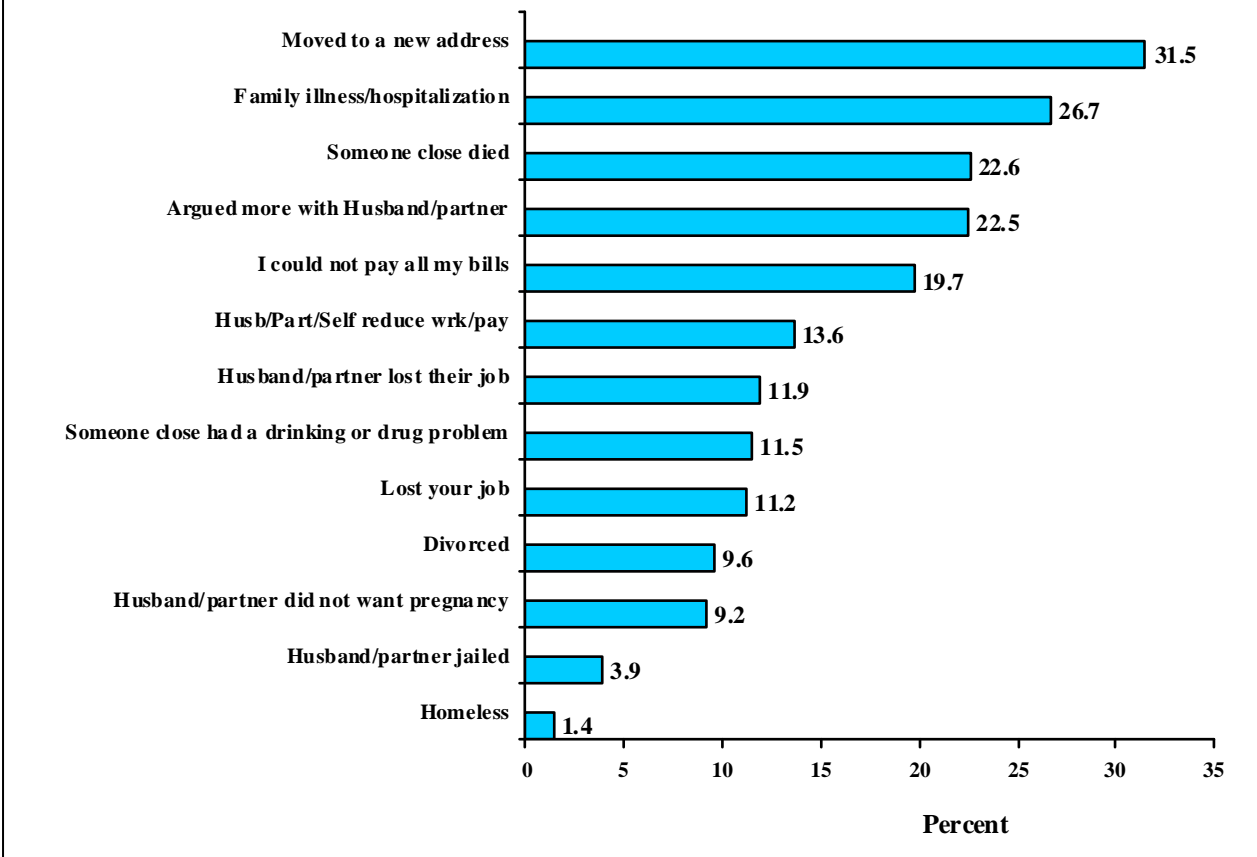
95% Confidence Intervals			
Method of Birth Control	Withdrawal	Shots every 3 mos.	Abstinence
Percent	8.9-15.0	10.4-17.4	3.9-8.9

Mother's Comments on Birth Control

- “I thought it would be difficult to get pregnant because of irregular cycle.”
- “I had a full time job and was not taking the pill regularly.”
- “My boyfriend doesn't want me to use birth control.”
- “I have been trying to get on birth control since I had the baby, but I am having insurance issues.”
- “I didn't think about it at the time.”

MISCELLANEOUS

Sources of Stress 12 Months Before Pregnancy, Alabama PRAMS 2012



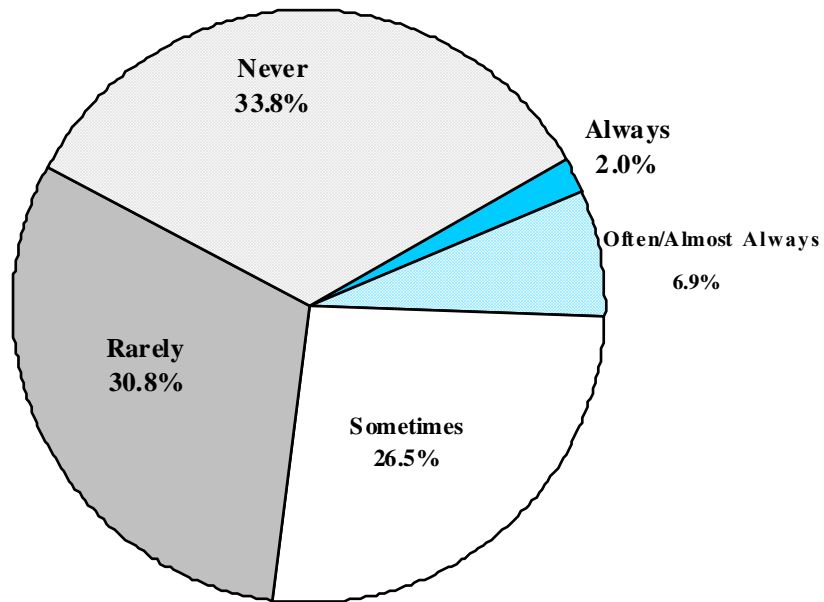
(Question 47 of the PRAMS Survey)

Stressful events experienced during pregnancy can have negative effects on the health of the expectant mother and her unborn baby. When asked about various sources of stress during the twelve months preceding delivery, 31.5 percent of Alabama mothers reported they had moved to a new address, 22.5 percent reported they argued more with their husband/partner, 26.7 percent had a family illness or hospitalization, and 19.7 percent reported they were unable to pay all of their bills. More than one in five mothers suffered the loss of someone close to them.

95% Confidence Intervals						
Source of Stress	Moved	Argued more with Husband/partner	Family illness	Couldn't pay bill	Someone close died	Someone close with a drug/alcohol problem
Percent	27.6-35.6	19.0-26.4	22.9-30.8	16.4-23.5	19.1-26.6	9.0-14.5

95% Confidence Intervals							
Source of Stress	Divorced	Lost job	Husband/partner lost their job	Husb/partner did not want preg.	Husb/Part/Self reduce wrk/pay	Husb/partner jailed	Homeless
Percent	7.3-12.6	8.6-14.4	9.4-15.1	6.9-12.2	10.8-16.9	2.4-6.3	0.7-3.0

**Mental Health of Mothers,
Alabama PRAMS 2012 Question 77 asks:
“Since your new baby was born, how often have you felt down, depressed, or hopeless?”**

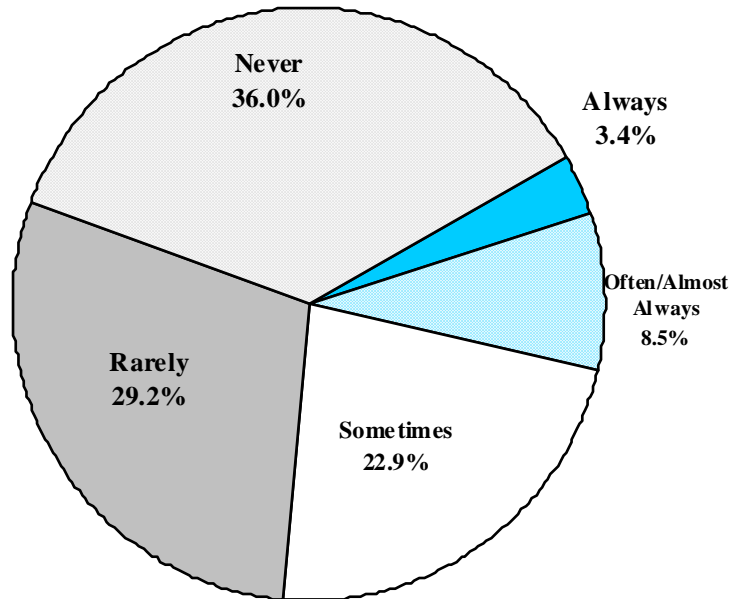


(Question 77 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, 8.9 percent of Alabama mothers reported they always or almost always felt down, depressed, or hopeless since the birth of their baby. About 57.3 percent reported feeling this way sometimes and on rare occasions.

95% Confidence Intervals					
Depression	Never	Always	Often/Almost Always	Sometimes	Rarely
Percent	29.7-38.1	1.0-3.9	5.0-9.5	22.8-30.6	27.0-34.8

**Mental Health of Mothers,
Alabama PRAMS 2012 Question 78 asks:
“Since your new baby was born, how often have you had little interest
or little pleasure in doing things?”**

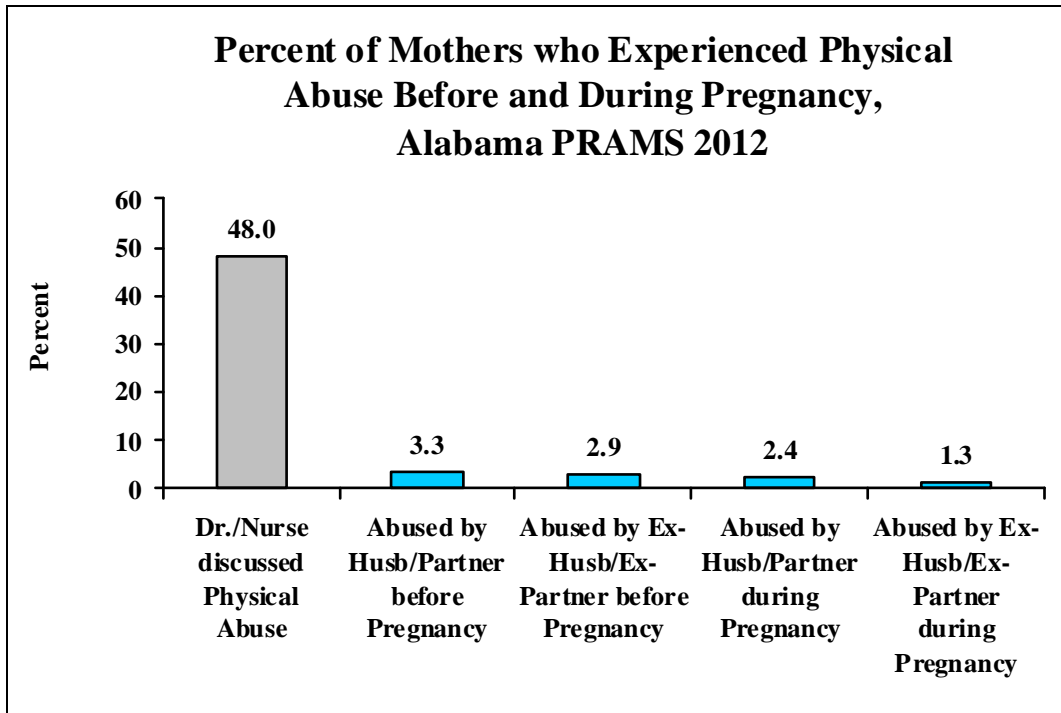


(Question 78 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, When Alabama mothers were asked felt no interest or no pleasure in doing things, 11.9 percent responded they felt this way **always or almost always.**

Depression among women who have recently given birth has become an important healthcare issue. Some women experience feelings of sadness, anxiety, or irritability within hours to a few weeks after giving birth (called Baby Blues). However in some women, these feelings and mood swings do not disappear in a few weeks, but instead intensify and may last up to a year after giving birth. This type of depression is called postpartum depression. This more serious form of depression requires medication and possibly counseling to deal with symptoms.

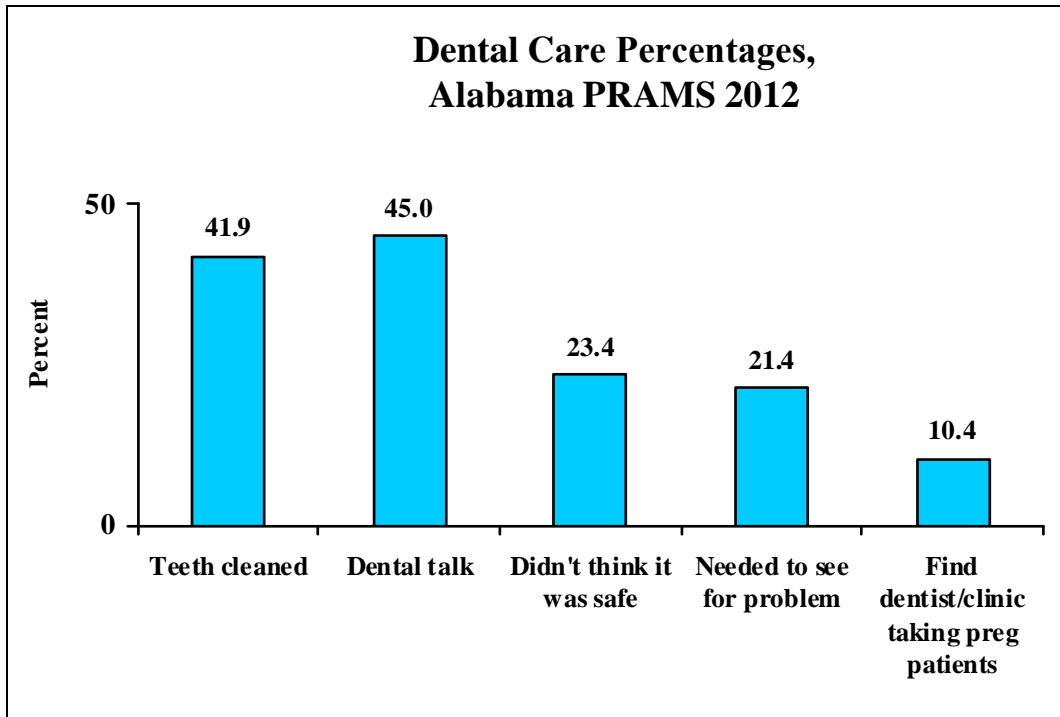
95% Confidence Intervals					
Depression	Never	Always	Often/Almost Always	Sometimes	Rarely
Percent	32.0-40.2	2.1-5.5	6.3-11.3	19.4-26.9	25.4-33.3



(Questions 22, 48, 49, 50 & 51 of the PRAMS Survey)

In 2012, 3.3 percent of Alabama mothers reported physical abuse by their *current* husband/partner and 2.9 percent mothers reported abuse by a *former* husband/partner twelve months before becoming pregnant. The abuse decreased **during pregnancy** by 27.3 percent by *current* spouse/partner and 55.2 percent by *former* husband/partner. All of the decreases in abuse reported **during pregnancy** are not statistically significant.

95% Confidence Intervals					
Physical Abuse	Abuse Discussed At Prenatal Visits	Abused by Current Husb/partner 12 mos. Before pregnancy	Abused by Former Husb/partner 12 mos. Before pregnancy	Abused by Current Husb/partner <u>During pregnancy</u>	Abused by Former Husb/partner <u>During pregnancy</u>
Percent	43.7-52.4	1.9-5.6	1.6-5.1	1.3-4.3	0.5-3.2

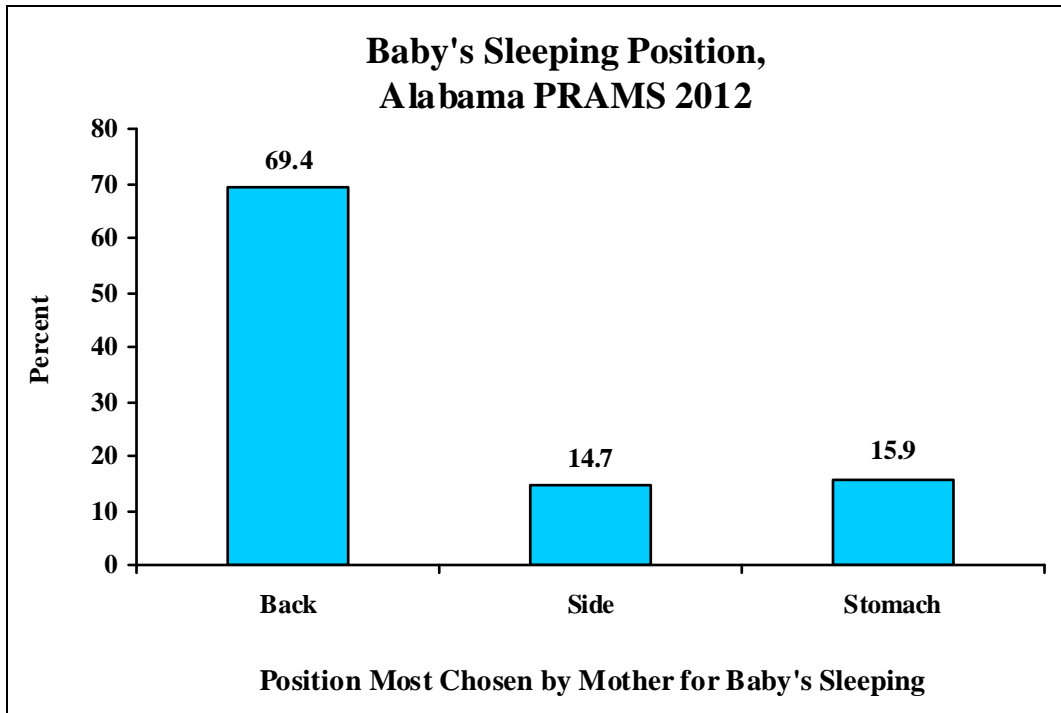


(Question 29 & 82 of the PRAMS Survey)

Periodontal disease is a serious dental infection caused by bacteria. This disease can destroy bone and other structures that support the teeth. Pregnant women who have periodontal disease are at increased risk of having a premature or preterm delivery. Non-surgical dental procedures are available to safely treat this condition in pregnant women.

In 2012, there are 41.9 Alabama mothers got teeth cleaning, 23.4 percent reported they didn't think teeth clean was safe. If following the recommended guidelines for good dental health, all mothers should have visited the dentist at least once during their pregnancy for a checkup and cleaning.

95 % Confidence Intervals					
About Teeth clean	Teeth cleaned	Dental Talk	Didn't think it was safe	Needed to see for problem	Find dentist/clinic taking pregnant patients
Percent	37.8-46.0	40.8-49.3	16.9-31.5	17.9-25.3	5.9-17.5



(Question 70 of the PRAMS Survey)

Health providers suggest placing an infant on his/her back (face up) for resting, sleeping, or when left alone can reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome or SIDS. A Healthy People 2020 objective is to increase the percentage of healthy full-term infants who are placed on their backs for sleeping to 75.9 percent. Alabama, at 69.4 percent, was below this objective. In 2012 in Alabama, 30.6 percent of mothers reported placing their babies *most often* on their side or stomach for sleeping.

95% Confidence Intervals			
Sleep Position	Back	Side	Stomach
Percent	65.0-73.4	11.7-18.3	12.9-19.5

Mother's Comments on Miscellaneous Topics

- “Stressor during pregnancy included- husband out of work for surgery for 3 months. I was the only income provider in household.”
- “Emotional strain during my two months after baby was born was due to serious family illness.”
- “I had postpartum depression with my first child...and wanted to start back taking antidepressants to prevent postpartum depression.”
- “Make sure you do not stress yourself out.”
- “I believe that my stress level at my past employer had a lot to do with the “rough” pregnancy that I had.”
- “I felt no depression after baby was born, also had more energy.”
- “Don't let baby sleep in the bed with you.”
- “Reading and drinking lots of water helped to keep me somewhat stress free& resting ever time my body felt exhausted.”

TECHNICAL NOTES

Survey Questions

The PRAMS survey was developed by representatives of several states and researchers from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The methodology generally follows techniques developed by Donald Dillman and outlined in his book, Mail and Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Method. Great care was used in designing the questions and in making them as non-threatening as possible to the respondent. All questions were worded so that a person with a ninth grade reading level should be able to easily comprehend them.

There is a set of core questions in the survey that are included in questionnaires from all states participating in the PRAMS project. A set of state-specific questions are included in questionnaires if each PRAMS state chooses to include them. A few questions were developed by the Alabama PRAMS Steering Committee and the Alabama PRAMS staff with the assistance of CDC staff.

The major objective of the project is to provide data for planners so that they can target and evaluate programs designed to improve the health of mothers and babies. The data in this report have been presented in a format which is easily useable and understandable by policy makers.

A significant feature of the PRAMS survey is that numerous attempts are made to contact each mother selected for the survey. Mothers are mailed up to three questionnaires at one-week intervals. If the mother does not respond to the mailings, then up to fifteen attempts are made to contact her by telephone. These numerous attempts are helpful in reaching the required 70% overall response rate for statistical reliability.

The survey has gone through four revisions, or phases, since Alabama began using the PRAMS survey: 1993 to 1995 data were gathered in the Phase 2 survey; 1996 to 1999 data were gathered from the Phase 3 survey; and in 2000, the Phase 4 survey began. In 2002, a slight revision was made to Phase 4. In 2004, the Phase 5 survey was implemented. The phase 6 survey was implemented in 2009. From 2012, we began to use Phase 7 survey book.

Weighting

Statistics in this report are based on weighted data. The weights were developed by CDC to adjust for non-response and non-coverage to give unbiased estimates of population parameters. The first element of the weight is the sampling weight which is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction for each stratum. The second element is a non-response adjustment factor. Finally, the third element is a sampling frame non-coverage weight which reflects a less than 0.1 percent rate of omission from the sampling frame. The resulting sampling weight used in analysis of the survey data is the product of these three elements and includes an adjustment for non-response and non-coverage*.

The non-response portion of the sampling weight was developed through a logistic regression analysis of variables related to non-response performed by CDC staff. These variables included mother's marital status, race, age, and education. The adjustment reflects the inclination of women possessing certain characteristics to respond at different rates than women not possessing those characteristics. For example, the response rate for married women is higher than that for unmarried women.

***For 2012, there was no adjustment for non-coverage.**

Calculation of Confidence Intervals

The 95% confidence intervals (CI) presented at the bottom of each page were computed using the formula [CI = percent +/- (1.96 x standard error)]. Percents and standard errors were calculated using the SAS and SUDAAN statistical packages provided by CDC. The confidence intervals are included to determine significance of trends. Generally, for simple univariate percentages, the standard errors should be reasonably small. However, for cross-classifications involving several variables, cell frequencies can be quite small and the standard errors quite large, resulting in a large confidence interval around the estimate.

Limitations

Because the mother is first contacted two to four months after giving birth, her responses may be subject to recall bias. She may have forgotten certain dates or what was discussed during pregnancy. Some questions ask the mother to remember up to 12 months before she became pregnant. The mother may also not respond truthfully if the question is asking about events that may not be socially acceptable; i.e. smoking, drinking, use of birth control.

The Sample

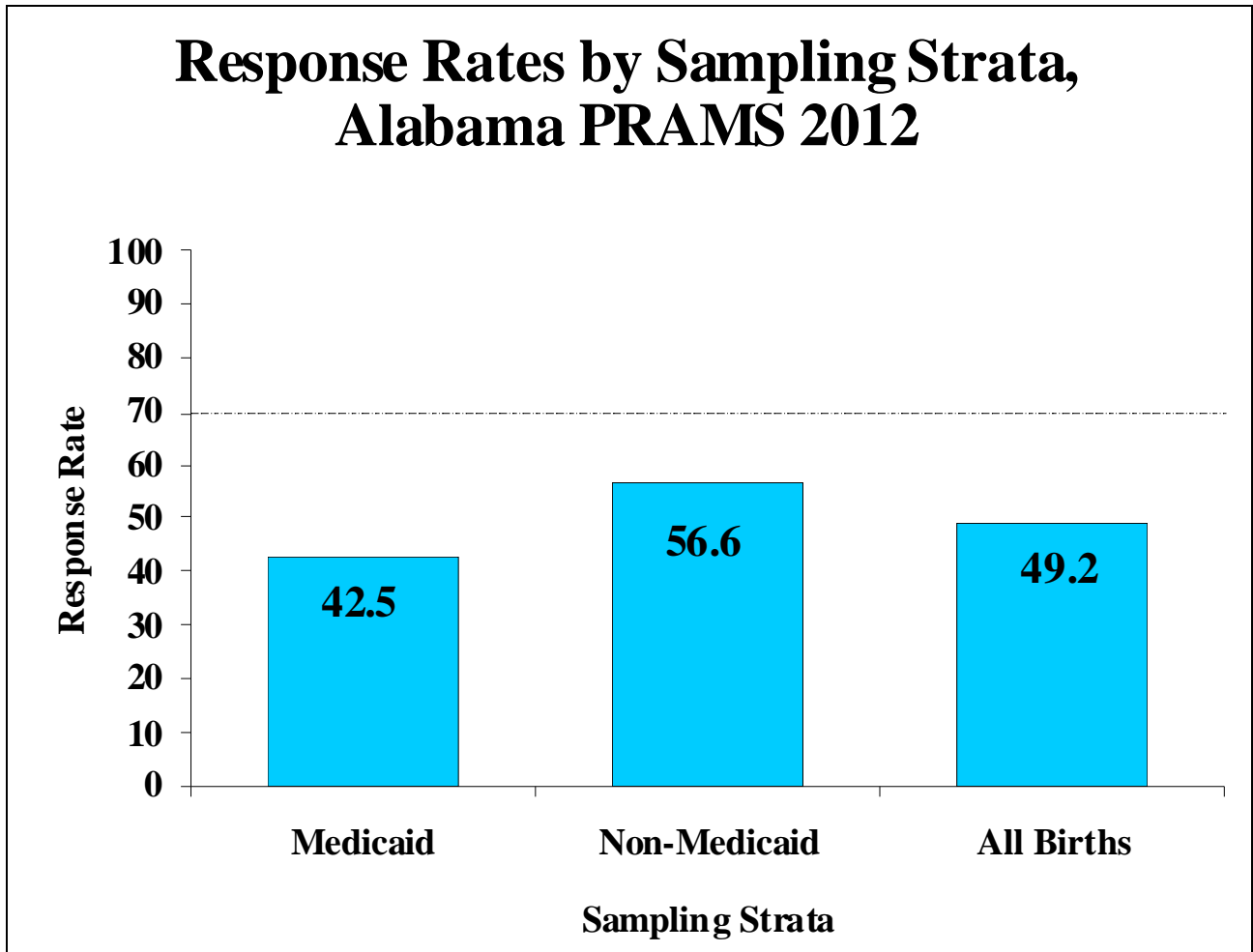
Each month approximately 110 women who have given birth two to four months before the sampling date are selected for the sample. The survey is divided into two strata: Medicaid and non-Medicaid normal birth weight. Women in each of these strata have a different probability of being chosen. Samples are selected so that roughly equal numbers of women are chosen from each stratum. The odds of being selected in 2012 were approximately as follows:

Medicaid	1:38
Non-Medicaid	1:39

Selection probabilities are adjusted annually to take into account the changes in the distribution of births over time and the response rates of mothers in each stratum. The goal is to obtain at least 400 completed questionnaires from each stratum.

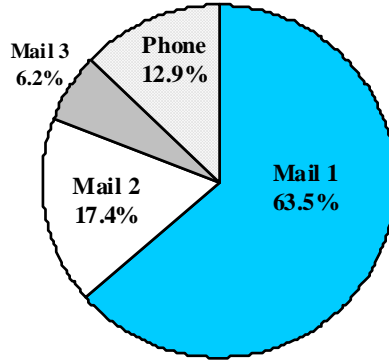
Strata were chosen to allow for oversampling of mothers whose birth was paid for by Medicaid. Medicaid births are of special interest to the state of Alabama. Oversampling allows for large enough numbers of births that are paid for by Medicaid to be able to perform analyses.

Response Rates



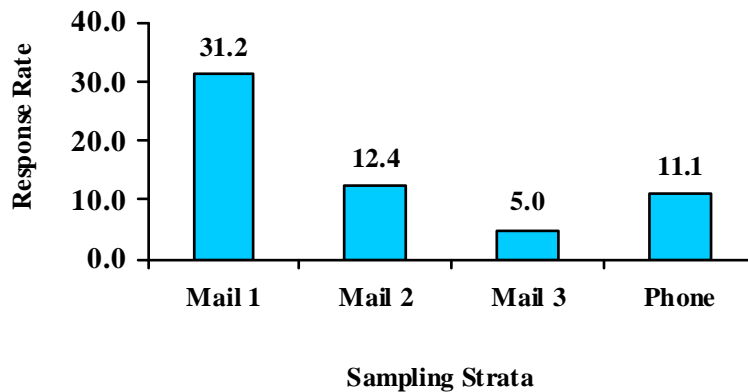
As a rule of thumb, CDC requires at least 400 completed questionnaires and a response rate of 65 percent in each stratum. In 2012, the response rates for the Medicaid strata was below 65 percent, with the higher rate of 56.6 percent among non-Medicaid births and the lower rate of 42.5 percent for Medicaid births. The overall response rate for the two strata was 49.2 percent. Because the CDC requires an overall weighted response rate of 65 percent to insure data is of the highest quality, caution should be used in interpreting data reported from 2012.

**Percent Distribution of Completed Questionnaires
by Survey Phase of Completion,
Alabama PRAMS 2012**



The majority of completed surveys, 63.5 percent, were received as a result of the initial mailing or mail 1. The mail 2 accounted for 17.4 percent of completed questionnaires, and mail 3 accounted for 6.2 percent. Of the total number of completed surveys, 12.9 percent resulted from the phone phase.

**Response Rates by Survey Phase,
Alabama PRAMS 2012**



The response rate is the percent of surveys sent which are completed. Of all women who received the first mailing, 31.2 percent responded. The second mailing had a 12.4 percent response rate. The response rate for the third mailing was 5.0 percent in 2012, and the response rate for the phone phase was 11.1 percent. One source of bias in the survey is the possibility that mothers may answer some of the questions differently depending upon whether they respond by mail or telephone.

PRAMS

SURVEY

QUESTIONS

(PHASE VII)

Please check the box next to your answer or follow the directions included with the question. You may be asked to skip some questions that do not apply to you.

BEFORE PREGNANCY

The first questions are about *you*.

1. How tall are *you* without shoes?

Feet Inches

OR Centimeters

2. *Just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how much did you weigh?*

Pounds OR Kilos

3. What is *your* date of birth?

/ /
Month Day Year

4. *Before you got pregnant with your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?*

No → **Go to Question 7**

Yes

5. *Did the baby born just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2.5 kilos) or less at birth?*

No

Yes

6. *Was the baby just before your new one born earlier than 3 weeks before his or her due date?*

No

Yes

The next questions are about the time *before* you got pregnant with your *new* baby.

7. *At any time during the 12 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did you do any of the following things? For each item, check No if you did not do it or Yes if you did it.*

- | | No | Yes |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. I was dieting (changing my eating habits) to lose weight | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. I was exercising 3 or more days of the week..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. I was regularly taking prescription medicines other than birth control | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. I visited a health care worker and was checked for diabetes..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. I visited a health care worker and was checked for high blood pressure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. I visited a health care worker and was checked for depression or anxiety | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. I talked to a health care worker about my family medical history..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. I had my teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. During the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, what kind of health insurance did you have?

Check ALL that apply

- Private health insurance from my job or the job of my husband, partner, or parents
- Private health insurance purchased directly from an insurance company
- Medicaid
- Some other kind of health insurance → Please tell us:
- I did not have any health insurance during the month before I got pregnant

9. 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?

- I didn't take a multivitamin, prenatal vitamin, or folic acid vitamin in the month before I got pregnant
- 1 to 3 times a week
- 4 to 6 times a week
- Every day of the week

10. Before you got pregnant with your new baby, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk to you about how to improve your health before pregnancy?

- No
- Yes

11. Before you got pregnant with your new baby, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker tell you that you had any of the following health conditions? For each one, check No if you did not have the condition or Yes if you did.

No Yes

- a. Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes (NOT the same as gestational diabetes or diabetes that starts during pregnancy)
- b. High blood pressure or hypertension...
- c. Depression

The next questions are about the time when you got pregnant with your new baby.

12. Thinking back to just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?

Check ONE answer

- I wanted to be pregnant later
- I wanted to be pregnant sooner
- I wanted to be pregnant then
- I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future
- I wasn't sure what I wanted

Go to Question 14

13. How much longer did you want to wait to become pregnant?

- Less than 1 year
- 1 year to less than 2 years
- 2 years to less than 3 years
- 3 years to 5 years
- More than 5 years

14. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to get pregnant?

- No
 Yes → **Go to Question 17**

15. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? Some things people do to keep from getting pregnant include using birth control pills, condoms, withdrawal, or natural family planning.

- No
 Yes → **Go to Question 17**

16. What were your reasons or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant?

Check ALL that apply

- I didn't mind if I got pregnant
 I thought I could not get pregnant at that time
 I had side effects from the birth control method I was using
 I had problems getting birth control when I needed it
 I thought my husband or partner or I was sterile (could not get pregnant at all)
 My husband or partner didn't want to use anything
 I forgot to use a birth control method
 Other → Please tell us:

DURING PREGNANCY

The next questions are about the prenatal care you received during your most recent pregnancy. Prenatal care includes visits to a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker before your baby was born to get checkups and advice about pregnancy. (It may help to look at the calendar when you answer these questions.)

17. How many weeks *or* months pregnant were you when you were *sure* you were pregnant? For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.

Weeks OR Months

- I don't remember

18. How many weeks *or* months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care? Do not count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children).

Weeks OR Months

- I didn't go for prenatal care → **Go to Page 4, Question 20**

19. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?

- No
 Yes → **Go to Page 4, Question 21**

Go to Page 4, Question 20

20. Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care when you wanted it?

For each item, check **No** if it did not keep you from getting prenatal care or **Yes** if it did.

- | | No | Yes |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. I didn't have any transportation to get to the clinic or doctor's office..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. The doctor or my health plan would not start care as early as I wanted..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. I had too many other things going on..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. I couldn't take time off from work or school..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. I didn't have my Medicaid card..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. I didn't have anyone to take care of my children..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. I didn't know that I was pregnant..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. I didn't want anyone else to know I was pregnant..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. I didn't want prenatal care..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you did not get prenatal care, go to Question 23.

21. During your most recent pregnancy, what kind of health insurance did you have to pay for your prenatal care?

Check ALL that apply

- Private health insurance from my job or the job of my husband, partner, or parents
- Private health insurance purchased directly from an insurance company
- Medicaid
- Some other kind of health insurance —————> Please tell us:
- I did not have any health insurance to pay for my *prenatal care*

22. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? Please count only discussions, not reading materials or videos.

For each item, check **No** if no one talked with you about it or **Yes** if someone did.

- | | No | Yes |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. How much weight I should gain during my pregnancy..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. How smoking during pregnancy could affect my baby..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Breastfeeding my baby..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect my baby..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Using a seat belt during my pregnancy..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Medicines that are safe to take during my pregnancy..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. How using illegal drugs could affect my baby..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in my family..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. The signs and symptoms of preterm labor (labor more than 3 weeks before the baby is due)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Getting tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. What to do if I feel depressed during my pregnancy or after my baby is born..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. At any time during your most recent pregnancy or delivery, did you have a test for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?

- No
- Yes
- I don't know

24. Have you ever heard or read that taking a vitamin with folic acid can help prevent some birth defects?

- No
- Yes

25. During the 12 months before the delivery of your new baby, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker offer you a flu shot or tell you to get one?

- No
- Yes

26. During the 12 months before the delivery of your new baby, did you get a flu shot?

Check ONE answer

- No → **Go to Question 28**
- Yes, before my pregnancy
- Yes, during my pregnancy

27. During what month and year did you get the flu shot?

/

Month Year

- I don't remember

28. This question is about the care of your teeth during your most recent pregnancy. For each item, check **No** if it is not true or does not apply to you or **Yes** if it is true.

No Yes

- a. I knew it was important to care for my teeth and gums during my pregnancy.....
- b. A dental or other health care worker talked with me about how to care for my teeth and gums.....
- c. I had my teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist.....
- d. I had insurance to cover dental care during my pregnancy
- e. I needed to see a dentist for a **problem**
- f. I went to a dentist or dental clinic about a **problem**

If you did not have any problems with your teeth or gums during your pregnancy, go to Page 6, Question 30.

29. Did any of the following things make it hard for you to go to a dentist or dental clinic about the problem you had during your most recent pregnancy? For each item, check **No** if it was not something that made it hard for you to go to a dentist during pregnancy or **Yes** if it was.

No Yes

- a. I could not find a dentist or dental clinic that would take pregnant patients.....
- b. I could not find a dentist or dental clinic that would take Medicaid patients.....
- c. I did not think it was safe to go to the dentist during pregnancy.....
- d. I could not afford to go to the dentist or dental clinic

30. During your most recent pregnancy, did you take a class or classes to prepare for childbirth and learn what to expect during labor and delivery?

- No
- Yes

31. During your most recent pregnancy, did a home visitor come to your home to help you prepare for your new baby? A home visitor is a nurse, a health care worker, a social worker, or other person who works for a program that helps pregnant women.

- No
- Yes

32. During your most recent pregnancy, were you on WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)?

- No → **Go to Question 34**
- Yes

33. When you went for WIC visits during your most recent pregnancy, did you receive information on breastfeeding?

- No
- Yes

34. During your most recent pregnancy, were you told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker that you had gestational diabetes (diabetes that started during this pregnancy)?

- No
- Yes

35. Did you have any of the following problems during your most recent pregnancy? For each item, check No if you did not have the problem or Yes if you did.

- | | No | Yes |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Vaginal bleeding | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Kidney or bladder (urinary tract) infection (UTI)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. <i>Severe</i> nausea, vomiting, or dehydration that sent me to the doctor or hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Cervix had to be sewn shut (cerclage for incompetent cervix)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. High blood pressure, hypertension (including pregnancy-induced hypertension [PIH]), preeclampsia, or toxemia | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Problems with the placenta (such as abruptio placentae or placenta previa)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Labor pains more than 3 weeks before my baby was due (preterm or early labor) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Water broke more than 3 weeks before my baby was due (premature rupture of membranes [PROM])..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. I had to have a blood transfusion..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. I was hurt in a car accident | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you did not have any of the problems listed above, go to Question 39.

36. Did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker tell you to stay home in bed for more than 2 days because of any of the problem(s) listed?

- No
- Yes

37. Did you go to the hospital or emergency room because of any of the problem(s) listed above?

- No —————> **Go to Question 39**
 Yes

38. How many times did you go to the hospital or emergency room because of the problem(s)?

- 1 time
 2 times
 3 times
 4 or more times

The next questions are about smoking cigarettes around the time of pregnancy (before, during, and after).

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

- No —————> **Go to Question 43**
 Yes

40. In the 3 months *before* you got pregnant, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? A pack has 20 cigarettes.

- 41 cigarettes or more
 21 to 40 cigarettes
 11 to 20 cigarettes
 6 to 10 cigarettes
 1 to 5 cigarettes
 Less than 1 cigarette
 I didn't smoke then

41. In the *last 3 months* of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? A pack has 20 cigarettes.

- 41 cigarettes or more
 21 to 40 cigarettes
 11 to 20 cigarettes
 6 to 10 cigarettes
 1 to 5 cigarettes
 Less than 1 cigarette
 I didn't smoke then

42. How many cigarettes do you smoke on an average day *now*? A pack has 20 cigarettes.

- 41 cigarettes or more
 21 to 40 cigarettes
 11 to 20 cigarettes
 6 to 10 cigarettes
 1 to 5 cigarettes
 Less than 1 cigarette
 I don't smoke now

43. Which of the following statements best describes the rules about smoking *inside* your home *now*, even if no one who lives in your home is a smoker?

Check ONE answer

- No one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside my home
 Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times
 Smoking is permitted anywhere inside my home

The next questions are about drinking alcohol around the time of pregnancy (before and during).

44. Have you had any alcoholic drinks in the past 2 years? A drink is 1 glass of wine, wine cooler, can or bottle of beer, shot of liquor, or mixed drink.

- No → **Go to Question 47**
- Yes

45. During the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

- 14 drinks or more a week
- 7 to 13 drinks a week
- 4 to 6 drinks a week
- 1 to 3 drinks a week
- Less than 1 drink a week
- I didn't drink then

46. During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

- 14 drinks or more a week
- 7 to 13 drinks a week
- 4 to 6 drinks a week
- 1 to 3 drinks a week
- Less than 1 drink a week
- I didn't drink then

Pregnancy can be a difficult time for some women. The next questions are about things that may have happened **before** and **during** your most recent pregnancy.

47. This question is about things that may have happened during the 12 months before your new baby was born. For each item, check **No** if it did not happen to you or **Yes** if it did. (It may help to look at the calendar when you answer these questions.)

- | | No | Yes |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. I got separated or divorced from my husband or partner | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. I moved to a new address..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. I was homeless or had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a shelter | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. My husband or partner lost his job | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. I lost my job even though I wanted to go on working..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. My husband, partner, or I had a cut in work hours or pay | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. I was apart from my husband or partner due to military deployment or extended work-related travel | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. I argued with my husband or partner more than usual..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. My husband or partner said he didn't want me to be pregnant | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. I had problems paying the rent, mortgage, or other bills..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l. My husband, partner, or I went to jail | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| m. Someone very close to me had a problem with drinking or drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| n. Someone very close to me died | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

48. During the *12 months before you got pregnant* with your new baby, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?

- No
 Yes

49. During the *12 months before you got pregnant* with your new baby, did an ex-husband or ex-partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?

- No
 Yes

50. During *your most recent pregnancy*, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?

- No
 Yes

51. During your most recent pregnancy, did an ex-husband or ex-partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?

- No
 Yes

The next questions are about your labor and delivery.

52. When was your baby due?

/ / 20
 Month Day Year

53. When did you go into the hospital to have your baby?

/ / 20
 Month Day Year

- I didn't have my baby in a hospital

54. When was your new baby born?

/ / 20
 Month Day Year

55. When were you discharged from the hospital after your baby was born?

/ / 20
 Month Day Year

- I didn't have my baby in a hospital

56. By the end of *your most recent pregnancy*, how much weight had you gained?

Check ONE answer and fill in blank if needed

- I gained pounds
 I didn't gain any weight, but I lost pounds
 My weight didn't change during my pregnancy
 I don't know

57. What kind of health insurance did you have to pay for your delivery?

Check ALL that apply

- Private health insurance from my job or the job of my husband, partner, or parents
- Private health insurance purchased directly from an insurance company
- Medicaid
- Some other kind of health insurance → Please tell us:

- I did not have any health insurance to pay for my *delivery*

AFTER PREGNANCY

The next questions are about the time since your new baby was born.

58. After your baby was delivered, was he or she put in an intensive care unit (NICU)?

- No
- Yes
- I don't know

59. After your baby was delivered, how long did he or she stay in the hospital?

- Less than 24 hours (less than 1 day)
- 24 to 48 hours (1 to 2 days)
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 14 days
- More than 14 days
- My baby was not born in a hospital
- My baby is still in the hospital → **Go to Question 62**

Go to Question 60

60. Is your baby alive now?

- No → **We are very sorry for your loss. Go to Page 12, Question 73**
- Yes

61. Is your baby living with you now?

- No → **Go to Page 12, Question 72**
- Yes

62. Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby, even for a short period of time?

- No
- Yes → **Go to Question 64**

63. What were your reasons for not breastfeeding your new baby?

Check ALL that apply

- I was sick or on medicine
- I had other children to take care of
- I had too many household duties
- I didn't like breastfeeding
- I tried but it was too hard
- I didn't want to
- I went back to work or school
- Other → Please tell us:

If you did not breastfeed your new baby, go to Page 12, Question 69.

64. Are you currently breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your new baby?

- No
- Yes → **Go to Question 67**

Go to Question 65

65. How many weeks or months did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your baby?

Weeks OR Months

Less than 1 week

66. What were your reasons for stopping breastfeeding? **Check ALL that apply**

- My baby had difficulty latching or nursing
- Breast milk alone did not satisfy my baby
- I thought my baby was not gaining enough weight
- My nipples were sore, cracked, or bleeding
- It was too hard, painful, or too time consuming
- I thought I was not producing enough milk, or my milk dried up
- I had too many other household duties
- I felt it was the right time to stop breastfeeding
- I got sick or I had to stop for medical reasons
- I went back to work or school
- My baby was jaundiced (yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes)
- Other _____ ➔ Please tell us:

If your baby was not born in a hospital, go to Question 68.

67. This question asks about things that may have happened at the hospital where your new baby was born. For each item, check No if it did not happen or Yes if it did happen.

- | | No | Yes |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Hospital staff gave me information about breastfeeding..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. My baby stayed in the same room with me at the hospital..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Hospital staff helped me learn how to breastfeed..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. I breastfed in the first hour after my baby was born..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. I breastfed my baby in the hospital..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. My baby was fed only breast milk at the hospital..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Hospital staff told me to breastfeed whenever my baby wanted..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. The hospital gave me a breast pump to use..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. The hospital gave me a gift pack with formula..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. The hospital gave me a telephone number to call for help with breastfeeding..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. Hospital staff gave my baby a pacifier..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

68. How old was your new baby the first time he or she drank liquids other than breast milk (such as formula, water, juice, tea, or cow's milk)?

Weeks OR Months

- My baby was less than 1 week old
- My baby has not had any liquids other than breast milk

69. How old was your new baby the first time he or she ate food (such as baby cereal, baby food, or any other food)?

Weeks **OR** Months

- My baby was less than 1 week old
- My baby has not eaten any foods

If your baby is still in the hospital, go to Question 72.

70. In which *one* position do you *most often* lay your baby down to sleep now?

Check ONE answer

- On his or her side
- On his or her back
- On his or her stomach

71. Has your new baby had a well-baby checkup? A well-baby checkup is a regular health visit for your baby usually at 1, 2, 4, and 6 months of age.

- No
- Yes

72. Since your new baby was born, has a home visitor come to your home to help you learn how to take care of yourself or your new baby? A home visitor is a nurse, a health care worker, a social worker, or other person who works for a program that helps mothers of newborns.

- No
- Yes

73. Are you or your husband or partner doing anything *now* to keep from getting pregnant? Some things people do to keep from getting pregnant include using birth control pills, condoms, withdrawal, or natural family planning.

- No
- Yes → **Go to Question 75**

74. What are your reasons or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant *now*?

Check ALL that apply

- I am not having sex
- I want to get pregnant
- I don't want to use birth control
- I am worried about side effects from birth control
- My husband or partner doesn't want to use anything
- I have problems getting birth control when I need it
- I had my tubes tied or blocked
- My husband or partner had a vasectomy
- I am pregnant now
- Other → Please tell us:

If you or your husband or partner is not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant *now*, go to Question 76.

75. What kind of birth control are you or your husband or partner using *now* to keep from getting pregnant?

Check ALL that apply

- Tubes tied or blocked (female sterilization, Essure®, Adiana®)
- Vasectomy (male sterilization)
- Birth control pill
- Condoms
- Injection (Depo-Provera®)
- Contraceptive implant (Implanon®)
- Contraceptive patch (OrthoEvra®) or vaginal ring (NuvaRing®)
- IUD (including Mirena® or ParaGard®)
- Natural family planning (including rhythm method)
- Withdrawal (pulling out)
- Not having sex (abstinence)
- Other _____ ➔ Please tell us:

76. Since your new baby was born, have you had a postpartum checkup for yourself? A postpartum checkup is the regular checkup a woman has about 4-6 weeks after she gives birth.

- No
- Yes

77. Since your new baby was born, how often have you felt down, depressed, or hopeless?

- Always
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

78. Since your new baby was born, how often have you had little interest or little pleasure in doing things?

- Always
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

79. What kind of health insurance do you have *now*?

Check ALL that apply

- Private health insurance from my job or the job of my husband, partner, or parents
- Private health insurance purchased directly from an insurance company
- Medicaid
- Some other kind of health insurance _____ ➔ Please tell us:

- I do not have health insurance *now*

OTHER EXPERIENCES

The next questions are on a variety of topics.

80. At any time during *your most recent* pregnancy, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker tell you that you had depression?

- No
- Yes

If your baby is not alive, is not living with you, or is still in the hospital, go to Page 14, Question 82.

81. About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room or vehicle with someone who is smoking?

Hours

- 1 hour a day or less
- My baby is never in the same room or vehicle with someone who is smoking

82. Have you ever had your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist?

- No
- Yes

The last questions are about the time during the *12 months before your new baby was born.*

83. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, what were the sources of your household's income?

Check ALL that apply

- Money from family or friends
- Money from a business, fees, dividends, or rental income
- Paycheck or money from a job
- Food stamps or WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)
- Aid such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), welfare, public assistance, general assistance, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Unemployment benefits
- Child support or alimony
- Social security, workers' compensation, disability, veteran benefits, or pensions
- Other _____ → Please tell us:

84. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, what was your yearly total household income before taxes? Include your income, your husband's or partner's income, and any other income you may have received. *All information will be kept private and will not affect any services you are now getting.*

- \$0 to \$15,000
- \$15,001 to \$19,000
- \$19,001 to \$22,000
- \$22,001 to \$26,000
- \$26,001 to \$29,000
- \$29,001 to \$37,000
- \$37,001 to \$44,000
- \$44,001 to \$52,000
- \$52,001 to \$56,000
- \$56,001 to \$67,000
- \$67,001 to \$79,000
- \$79,001 or more

85. During the 12 months before your new baby was born, how many people, including yourself, depended on this income?

People

86. What is today's date?

/ / 20

Month Day Year

Please use this space for any additional comments you would like to make about your experiences around the time of your pregnancy or the health of mothers and babies in Alabama.

Thanks for answering our questions!

Your answers will help us work to make Alabama mothers and babies healthier.

