

Births With Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care (2012-2013)	
State Comparison	Percent
Alabama	24.8
United States	N.A.
Historic Trend	
2012-2013	24.8
2007-2008	25.6
2002-2003	21.6
Public Health Area	
1	18.6
2	30.1
3	28.8
4	19.9
5	28.9
6	19.7
7	28.0
8	27.7
9	19.3
10	24.0
11	23.5
Rurality	
Rural counties	25.9
Urban counties	24.2
Age of Mother	
Under 15	44.2
15 -17	36.9
18- 19	32.1
20 - 29	25.7
30 - 39	20.1
40 and over	23.6
Gender of Child	
Female	24.8
Male	24.9
Race	
African American	27.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	24.5
Caucasian	23.1
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	48.1
Non-Hispanic	23.2
Source of Delivery Payment	
Medicaid	31.3
Other	17.5
Education	
Less than 9th Grade	54.8
9th Grade - 12th Grade	35.8
High school or G.E.D.	27.7
Post high school	21.1
College graduate or higher	14.6

Births With Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care¹⁵

- Almost a quarter of Alabama’s females do not receive adequate prenatal care.
- Several dangerous health conditions can be recognized during prenatal care.
- The highest rate was in DeKalb County (48.4 percent) and the lowest was in Winston County (12.5).
- Alabama’s less than adequate prenatal care rate is:
 - Fifteen percent greater in 2012-2013 than in 2002-2003.
 - Almost 20 percent higher among African American females than Caucasian.
 - Less than two percent higher in rural counties than urban counties.
 - Highest for infants born to teens and lowest for infants born to mothers age 30 and older.
 - Higher among those with a high school education and less among those with more than a high school education.
 - Almost 80 percent higher for females whose delivery was paid by Medicaid than those not paid by Medicaid.
 - Almost half of Hispanic mothers received less than adequate prenatal care.

