

Appendix 3: Socio-demographic characteristics of the study population and general birthing population on individual country

Appendix 3a: Socio-demographic characteristics in Western European countries (Switzerland, Italy and United Kingdom (UK))

	Study sample in Switzerland n=618	General birthing population in Switzerland LB=80,808 ^[1]	Study sample in Italy n=926	General birthing population in Italy LB=546,606 ^[1]	Study sample in the UK n=1,120	General birthing population in UK* LB=723,165 ^[2]
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
No. of respondents/No. live births[¶]	4.6%		1.0%		0.9%	
Mean Age +/- sd	31.6 +/- 4.3	31.4 ^[3]	32.3 +/- 5.0	31.3 ^[4]	30.5 +/- 5.2	29.6 ^[2]
Marital status						
In marriage	80.0	80.7 ^[3]	68.8	75.1 ^[1]	63.3	53.2 ^[2]
Outside marriage	20.0	19.3 ^[3]	31.2	31.5 ^[1]	36.7	46.8 ^[2]
Parity						
No previous children	53.2	-	59.7	48.7 ^[5]	48.0 [†]	41.9 ^[2] †
Educational level						
Less than high school	11.0	11.7 ^[6]	7.0	25.2 ^[6]	0.6	16.5 ^[2]
High school	13.6	49.2 ^[6]	47.2	49.2 ^[6]	27.9	37.2 ^[2]
More than high school	47.2	39.1 ^[6]	44.3	25.6 ^[6]	52.1	46.3 ^[2]
Other	28.2	-	1.5	-	19.3	-
Women smoking before pregnancy	25.1	25.4 ^[7]	34.2	33.3 ^[4]	25.2	25.7 ^[7]
Women smoking during pregnancy	5.5	6.6 ^[8]	10.5	22.7 ^[9]	7.1 [‡]	13.2 ^[10] ‡
Use of alcohol during pregnancy	20.7	29.9 ^[8]	17.9	17.7 ^[9]	28.3	24.0 ^[11] §

Abbreviations: LB: Number of live births per year.

*The figures shown here are statistic estimates for England and Wales. Scotland and Northern Ireland have separate statistical reports. Since more than 85% of the study population in UK were resident in England and about 8% in Wales, we are only showing national statistic data for these two parts of the UK.

[¶]The ratio “No. of respondents/No. live births” is calculated as the proportion (%) of pregnancies included in the study among live births in the country in two months (period of data collection).

[†]Among married women only – as provided by the Statistics Bureau in the UK.

[‡]Among women resident in England only (as provided by the Statistics Bureau in the UK, data on 4th Quarter of 2011).

[§]Women reporting at least one occasion during pregnancy of consuming more than four drinks in a day.

Appendix 3b: Socio-demographic characteristics in Western European countries (Austria, France and The Netherlands)

	Study sample in Austria n=82 (%)	General birthing population in Austria LB=78,109 ^[1] (%)	Study sample in France n=374 (%)	General birthing population in France LB=824,263 ^[1] (%)	Study sample in The Netherlands n=81 (%)	General birthing population in The Netherlands LB=180,060 ^[1] (%)
<i>No. of respondents/No. live births</i> *	0.6%		0.3%		0.3%	
Mean Age +/- sd	30.6 +/- 4.6	30.0 ^[12]	29.6 +/- 4.9	30.1 ^[13]	32.0 +/- 6.4	31.0 ^[14]
Marital status						
In marriage	48.8	59.6 ^[15]	48.9	45.0 ^[1]	69.1	58.2 ^[14]
Outside marriage	51.2	40.4 ^[15]	51.1	55.0 ^[1]	30.8	41.8 ^[14]
Parity						
No previous children	63.4	47.96 ^[15]	52.9	44.2 ^[16]	38.3	46.4 ^[14]
Educational level						
Less than high school	9.8	13.3 ^[6]	1.6	15.4 ^[6]	9.9	15.9 ^[6]
High-school	32.9	64.1 ^[6]	25.1	37.4 ^[6]	66.7	40.2 ^[6]
More than high school	40.2	22.7 ^[6]	57.0	47.2 ^[6]	23.5	43.9 ^[6]
Other	17.1	-	16.3	-	-	-
Women smoking before pregnancy	31.7	32.1 ^[17]	39.3	39.0 ^[16]	34.6	29.5 ^[7]
Women smoking during pregnancy	4.9	-	14.2	28.0 ^[16]	14.8	17.1 ^[18]
Use of alcohol during pregnancy	13.4	-	11.5	52.0 ^[19]	11.1	16-35 ^[14]

Abbreviations: LB: Number of live births per year.

*The ratio “No. of respondents/No. live births” is calculated as the proportion (%) of pregnancies included in the study among live births in the country in two months (period of data collection).

Appendix 3c: Socio-demographic characteristics in Northern European countries (Norway, Finland and Sweden)

	Study sample in Norway n=1,228	General birthing population in Norway LB=60,220 ^[11]	Study sample in Finland n=574	General birthing population in Finland LB=59,961 ^[11]	Study sample in Sweden n=887	General birthing population in Sweden LB=111,770 ^[11]
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<i>No. of respondents/No. live births*</i>	12.2%		5.7%		4.8%	
<i>Mean Age +/- sd</i>	29.0 +/- 4.6	29.8 +/- 5.3 ^[20]	29.0 +/- 5.1	30.1 ^[21]	29.8 +/- 5.3	30.3 ^[22]
<i>Marital status</i>						
In marriage	39.1	46.0 ^[20]	59.4	57.8 ^[21]	40.7	45.8 ^[11]
Outside marriage	60.9	53.4 ^[20]	40.6	42.0 ^[21]	59.3	54.2 ^[11]
Unknown	-	0.6 ^[20]	-	0.2 ^[21]		
<i>Parity</i>						
No previous children	41.4	42.4 ^[20]	35.5	42.2 ^[21]	63.1	44.9 ^[22]
<i>Educational level</i>						
Less than high school	4.5	14.7 ^[6]	8.2	7.1 ^[6]	5.2	11.1 ^[6]
High-school	28.0	31.4 ^[6]	36.4	44.5 ^[6]	30.0	38.2 ^[6]
More than high school	46.9	53.9 ^[6]	52.6	48.4 ^[6]	60.6	50.6 ^[6]
Other	20.7	-	2.8	-	4.2	-
<i>Women smoking before pregnancy</i>	33.5	36.5 ^[7]	36.7	19.7 ^[7]	25.0	27.2 ^[7]
<i>Women smoking during pregnancy</i>	6.8	7.0 ^[20]	11.7	15.2 ^[21]	5.4	6.5 ^[22]
<i>Use of alcohol during pregnancy</i>	4.1	7.4 ^[23]	13.9	-	7.2	5.9 ^[24]

Abbreviations: LB: Number of live births per year.

*The ratio “No. of respondents/No. live births” is calculated as the proportion (%) of pregnancies included in the study among live births in the country in two months (period of data collection).

Appendix 3d: Socio-demographic characteristics in Northern European countries (Iceland)

	Study sample in Iceland n=71 (%)	General birthing population in Iceland LB=4,492 ^[1] (%)
<i>No. of respondents/No. live births*</i>	9.3%	
<i>Age range (in years)</i>		
15-20	11.3	5.1 ^[25]
21-25	16.9	19.3 ^[25]
26-30	42.3	34.2 ^[25]
31-35	15.5	27.3 ^[25]
36-40	12.7	11.7 ^[25]
≥41	1.4	2.4 ^[25]
<i>Marital status</i>		
In marriage	31.0	35.0 ^[25]
Outside marriage	69.0	65.0 ^[25]
<i>Parity</i>		
No previous children	47.9	38.1 ^[25]
<i>Educational level</i>		
Less than high school	25.4	21.4 ^[6]
High-school	18.3	30.5 ^[6]
More than high school	43.7	48.1 ^[6]
Other	12.7	-
<i>Women smoking before pregnancy</i>	40.8	35.5 ^[7]

Abbreviations: LB: Number of live births per year.

*The ratio “No. of respondents/No. live births” is calculated as the proportion (%) of pregnancies included in the study among live births in the country in two months (period of data collection).

Appendix 3e: Socio-demographic characteristics in Eastern European countries (Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia)

	Study sample in Croatia n=286	General birthing population in Croatia LB=41,197 ^[1]	Study sample in Slovenia n=149	General birthing population in Slovenia LB=21,947 ^[1]	Study sample in Serbia n=220	General birthing population in Serbia LB=65,598 ^[1]
	n (%)	(%)	n (%)	(%)	n (%)	(%)
<i>No. of respondents/No. live births</i> [*]	4.2%		4.1%		2.0%	
<i>Mean Age +/- sd</i>	29.1 +/- 4.5 [†]	27.7 ^[26]	31.7 +/- 4.5	30.4 ^[27]	29.2 +/- 3.9 [*]	28.7 ^[1,28]
Marital status						
In marriage	83.9	86.7 ^[26]	47.0	43.2 ^[27]	90.1	76.1 ^[28]
Outside marriage	16.1	13.3 ^[26]	53.0	56.8 ^[27]	9.9	23.9 ^[28]
Parity						
No previous children	50.7	46.9 ^[26]	45.6	48.5 ^[27]	46.8	51.1 ^[28,29]
Educational level						
Less than high school	1.0	3.1 ^[26]	2.0	8.5 ^[27]	0.9	15.9 ^[29]
High-school	36.7	52.5 ^[26]	24.8	48.5 ^[27]	33.6	54.9 ^[29]
More than high school	61.2	44.4 ^[26]	69.1	43.0 ^[27]	61.8	29.2 ^[29]
Other	1.0	-	4.0	-	3.6	-
<i>Women smoking before pregnancy</i>	50.0	34.4 ^[26]	32.9	34.4 ^[7]	49.1	29.9 ^[30,31]
<i>Women smoking during pregnancy</i>	18.8	23.1 ^[32]	6.7	9.6-11.2 ^[33]	18.2	18.4 ^[31]
<i>Use of alcohol during pregnancy</i>	12.6	15.5 ^[34]	32.2	-	15.0	-

Abbreviations: LB: Number of live births per year.

* The ratio “No. of respondents/No. live births” is calculated as the proportion (%) of pregnancies included in the study among live births in the country in two months (period of data collection).

[†]Mean age for first child (as it is available from the Statistics Bureau reports in Croatia and Serbia).

Appendix 3f: Socio-demographic characteristics in Eastern European countries (Poland and Russia)

	Study sample in Poland n=679	General birthing population in Poland LB=388,416 ^[1]	Study sample in Russia n=1,008	General birthing population in Russia LB=1,796,629 ^[1]
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<i>No. of respondents/No. live births*</i>	1.0%		0.3%	
<i>Mean Age +/- sd</i>	27.1 +/- 4.1	28.6 ^[35] †	27.7 +/- 4.8	27.4 ^[36]
<i>Marital status</i>				
In marriage	85.0	79.4 ^[35]	85.3	73.9 ^[36]
Outside marriage	15.0	20.6 ^[35]	14.7	26.1 ^[36]
<i>Parity</i>				
No previous children	40.6	50.1 ^[35]	57.9	-
<i>Educational level</i>				
Less than high school	1.9	8.7 ^[35]	1.6	-
High-school	31.1	49.6 ^[35]	9.3	-
More than high school	65.1	41.6 ^[35]	75.1	-
Other	1.9	-	14.0	-
<i>Women smoking before pregnancy</i>	49.2	25.0 ^[37]	46.1	30.8 ^[38]
<i>Women smoking during pregnancy</i>	12.8	22-30 ^[37]	9.6	4.3-6.5 ^[39,40]
<i>Use of alcohol during pregnancy</i>	9.6	15.3 ^[41]	26.0	60.0 ^[42]

Abbreviations: LB: Number of live births per year.

* The ratio “No. of respondents/No. live births” is calculated as the proportion (%) of pregnancies included in the study among live births in the country in two months (period of data collection).

† Median age of women at birth, not mean age.

Appendix 3g: Socio-demographic characteristics in North American countries (Canada and USA)

	Study sample in Canada	General birthing population in Canada ^[43]	Study sample in The USA	General birthing population in USA ^[44]
	n=236	LB=377,636	n=297	LB=3,999,386
	n (%)	(%)	n (%)	(%)
<i>No. of respondents/No. live births*</i>	0.4%		0.04%	
<i>Age range (in years)</i>				
15-19	2.1	3.9 ^[43]	4.7	9.3 ^[44]
20-24	25.0	14.6 ^[43]	18.2	23.8 ^[44]
25-29	30.1	30.2 ^[43]	28.3	28.3 ^[44]
30-34	30.5	32.2 ^[43]	29.3	24.1 ^[44]
35-39	11.0	15.6 ^[43]	15.2	11.6 ^[44]
40-44	1.3	3.1 ^[43]	4.0	2.7 ^[44]
≥45	-	0.2 ^[43]	0.3	0.2 ^[44]
<i>Mean Age +/- sd</i>	28.3 +/- 5.2	29.6 ^[43]	29.3 +/- 6.1	-
<i>Marital status</i>				
In marriage	42.4	60.4 ^[43]	67.0	59.2 ^[45]
Outside marriage	57.6	28.8 ^[43]	33.0	39.9 ^[45]
Unknown	-	10.8 ^[43]	-	0.9 ^[45]
<i>Parity</i>				
No previous children	48.3	43.3 ^[43]	41.1	40.1 ^[44]
<i>Educational level</i>				
Less than high school	1.3	8.4 ^[46]	2.7	17.4 ^[47]
High-school	24.6	-	25.3	24.4 ^[47]
More than high school	67.8	69.6 ^[46]	62.0	58.2 ^[47]
Other	6.4	-	10.1	-

	Study sample in Canada	General birthing population in Canada ^[43]	Study sample in The USA	General birthing population in USA ^[44]
	n=236 n (%)	LB=377,636 (%)	n=297 n (%)	LB=3,999,386 (%)
<i>Women smoking before pregnancy</i>	29.2	22.0 ^[48]	28.3	21.5 ^[49]
<i>Women smoking during pregnancy</i>	16.1	13.4 ^[46]	8.1	10.2 ^[50]
<i>Use of alcohol during pregnancy</i>	16.1	10.5 ^[46]	17.5	15.5 ^[49]

Abbreviations: LB: Number of live births per year.

*The ratio “No. of respondents/No. live births” is calculated as the proportion (%) of pregnancies included in the study among live births in the country in two months (period of data collection).

Appendix 3h: Socio-demographic characteristics in Australia

	Study sample in Australia n=217	General birthing population in Australia ^[51] LB=301,617
	n (%)	(%)
<i>No. of respondents/No. live births*</i>	0.4%	
<i>Mean Age +/- sd</i>	31.1 +/- 5.7	30.7 ^[51]
<i>Marital status</i>		
In marriage	70.5	65.8 ^[51]
Outside marriage	29.5	34.2 ^[51]
<i>Parity</i>		
No previous children	47.9	43.8 ^[51]
<i>Educational level</i>		
Less than high school	0.5	20.6 ^{† [52]}
High-school	29.0	
More than high school	63.1	56.0 ^[53]
Other	7.4	-
<i>Women smoking before pregnancy</i>	29.1	29.9 ^[54]
<i>Women smoking during pregnancy</i>	14.3	14.5 ^[55]
<i>Use of alcohol during pregnancy</i>	27.2	29.0 ^[56]

Abbreviations: LB: Number of live births per year.

*The ratio “No. of respondents/No. live births” is calculated as the proportion (%) of pregnancies included in the study among live births in the country in two months (period of data collection).

†Refers to the educational levels “high school” and “less than high school” grouped together.

Sources of socio-demographic characteristics of the general birthing population:

1. Eurostat. Live births by mother's age at last birthday and legal marital status. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_fagec&lang=en. Accessed 6 November, 2012.
2. UK National Statistics. Characteristics of Birth 1 and 2/of mother 1 and 2, England and Wales. 2010. Available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/births-and-fertility/maternities/index.html>. Accessed 12 November, 2012.
3. Swiss Statistics. Components of population change – Data, indicators. Available at: <http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/01/06/blank/key/01.html>. Accessed 6 November, 2012.
4. Istat - Istituto nazionale di statistica. Demography in figures. 2011. Available at: http://demo.istat.it/index_e.html. Accessed 6 November, 2012.
5. Donati S, Baglio G, Spinelli A, et al. Drug use in pregnancy among Italian women. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 2000;**56**(4):323-8.
6. Eurostat. Persons with a given education attainment level by sex and age groups (%). Available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/dataset?p_product_code=EDAT_LFS_9903. Accessed 6 November, 2012.
7. Eurostat. Smokers by sex. Available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/dataset?p_product_code=TPS00169. Accessed 6 November, 2012.
8. Lemola S, Grob A. Drinking and smoking in pregnancy: what questions do Swiss physicians ask? *Swiss Med Wkly* 2007;**137**(3-4):66-9.
9. De Santis M, De Luca C, Mappa I, et al. Smoke, alcohol consumption and illicit drug use in an Italian population of pregnant women. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2011;**159**(1):106-10.
10. The Health and Social Care Information Centre. Statistics on women's smoking status at time of delivery: England, Quarter 1, 2012/13. 2012. Available at: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/wsstd1213q1>. Accessed 12 November, 2012.
11. Sayal K, Heron J, Golding J, et al. Binge pattern of alcohol consumption during pregnancy and childhood mental health outcomes: longitudinal population-based study. *Pediatrics* 2009;**123**(2):e289-96.
12. Statistics Austria. Births. Long-term and current final annual results. 2011. Available at: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/population/births/index.html. Accessed November 6th, 2012.
13. National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies INSEE. Population. Available at: <http://www.insee.fr/en/themes/theme.asp?theme=2>. Accessed 7 November, 2012.
14. Statline, Centraal Bureaus voor de Statistiek. Population. 2012. Available at: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/bevolking/nieuws/default.htm>. Accessed 10 November, 2012.
15. STATcube - Statistical Database of Statistics Austria. Available at: <http://statcube.at/superweb/login.do?guest=guest>. Accessed 6 November, 2012.
16. Menai M, Heude B, Slama R, et al. Association between maternal blood cadmium during pregnancy and birth weight and the risk of fetal growth restriction: The EDEN mother-child cohort study. *Reprod Toxicol* 2012;**34**(4):622-27.
17. Jahrbuch der GESUNDHEITSSTATISTIK. Wein: Statistika Austria. 2011.
18. Leermakers ET, Taal HR, Bakker R, et al. A common genetic variant at 15q25 modifies the associations of maternal smoking during pregnancy with fetal growth: the generation R study. *PLoS One* 2012;**7**(4):e34584.
19. de Chazeron I, Llorca PM, Ughetto S, et al. Is pregnancy the time to change alcohol consumption habits in France? *Alcohol Clin Exp Res* 2008;**32**(5):868-73.
20. Norwegian Institute of Public Health. Medisinsk fødselsregister statistikkbank - statistikk om alle fødsler i Norge. 2011. Available at: <http://mfr-nesstar.uib.no/mfr/>. Accessed 6 November, 2012.
21. The National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki Finland. Liitetaulukot - Bilagetabeller - Appendix Tables, 2010.

22. Heino A, Gissler M. Nordic Perinatal Statistics 2010: National Institute for Health and Welfare. Helsinki, Finland. 2012.
23. Ystrom E, Vollrath ME, Nordeng H. Effects of personality on use of medications, alcohol, and cigarettes during pregnancy. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 2012;**68**(5):845-51.
24. Nilssen P, Holmqvist M, Hultgren E, et al. Alcohol use before and during pregnancy and factors influencing change among Swedish women. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2008;**87**(7):768-74.
25. Births and Deaths. Statistics Iceland. Available at: <http://www.statice.is/Statistics/Population/Births-and-deaths>. Accessed 6 November, 2012.
26. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia. Zagreb: Croatian Bureau of Statistics, 2011.
27. Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. SI-STAT Data Portal. Population. Available at: <http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Demographics/Demographics.asp>. Accessed 7 November, 2012.
28. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Serbia. Demographic Yearbook in Republic of Serbia. Belgrade: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011.
29. Krstev S, Marinkovic J, Simic S, et al. Prevalence and predictors of smoking and quitting during pregnancy in Serbia: results of a nationally representative survey. *Int J Public Health* 2011.
30. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. Women and Men in the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, 2011.
31. Odalovic M, Vezmar Kovacevic S, Ilic K, et al. Drug use before and during pregnancy in Serbia. *Int J Clin Pharm* 2012;**34**(5):719-27.
32. Strinic T, Bukovic D, Sumilin L, et al. Socio-demographic characteristics and lifestyle habits of pregnant women smokers. *Coll Antropol* 2005;**29**(2):611-4.
33. Antolič B, Geršak K, Verdenik I, et al. Adverse effects of thyroid dysfunction on pregnancy and pregnancy outcome: Epidemiologic study in Slovenia. *Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine* 2006;**19**(10):651-54.
34. Petkovic G, Barisic I. FAS prevalence in a sample of urban schoolchildren in Croatia. *Reprod Toxicol* 2010;**29**(2):237-41.
35. Demographic Yearbook of Poland. Warsaw: Central Statistical Office of Poland, 2011.
36. The Demographic Yearbook of Russia - statistical handbook. Moscow: Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), 2010.
37. Przewoźniak K, Zatoński W. Ekspertyza „zachowania zdrowotne kobiet w ciąży”. Warszawa: Zakład Epidemiologii i Prewencji Nowotworów, Centrum Onkologii – Instytut w Warszawie. Posiedzenie Plenarne Rady Naukowej przy Ministrze Zdrowia, Ministerstwo Zdrowia, 2010.
38. Current tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure among women of reproductive age - 14 countries, 2008-2010. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2012;**61**:877-82.
39. Kelmanson IA, Erman LV, Litvina SV. Maternal smoking during pregnancy and behavioural characteristics in 2 - 4-month-old infants. *Klin Padiatr* 2002;**214**(6):359-64.
40. Hugg TT, Jaakkola MS, Ruotsalainen RO, et al. Parental smoking behaviour and effects of tobacco smoke on children's health in Finland and Russia. *Eur J Public Health* 2008;**18**(1):55-62.
41. Wojtyła A, Kapka-Skrzypczak L, Diatczyk J, et al. Alcohol-related Developmental Origin of Adult Health - population studies in Poland among mothers and newborns (2010-2012). *Ann Agric Environ Med* 2012;**19**(3):365-77.
42. Kristjanson AF, Wilsnack SC, Zvartau E, et al. Alcohol use in pregnant and nonpregnant Russian women. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res* 2007;**31**(2):299-307.
43. Statistics Canada. Births. 2010. Available at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/111220/dq111220g-eng.htm>. Accessed 12 November 2012.
44. Hamilton B, Martin J, Ventura S. National Vital Statistics Reports. Births: Preliminary Data for 2010: U.S. Department of health and human services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, 2011.
45. OECD. Panorama de la société 2011: OECD Publishing.
46. Canadian Perinatal Health Report, 2008 Edition. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada, 2008.
47. The 2012 Statistical Abstract. The National Data Book. Women With Births in the Past 12 Months by Citizenship Status, Educational Attainment, and Poverty Status, by State. 2009. Available at: http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/cats/births_deaths_marriages_divorces/births.html. Accessed 12 November, 2012.
48. Public Health Agency of Canada. What Mothers Say: The Canadian Maternity Experiences Survey. Ottawa, 2009.

49. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings. NSDUH Series H-41, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4658. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011.
50. Health, United States, 2011: With Special Feature on Socioeconomic Status and Health. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2012.
51. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Births, Australia. 2011. Available at: <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/mf/3301.0>. Accessed 13 November, 2012.
52. Sawicki E, Stewart K, Wong S, et al. Medication use for chronic health conditions by pregnant women attending an Australian maternity hospital. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol* 2011;**51**(4):333-38.
53. Australian Bureau Statistics. Australian Social Trends, Sep 2012. 2012; Available at: <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4102.0Main+Features20Sep+2012>. Accessed 13 November, 2012.
54. Hotham E, Ali R, White J, et al. Pregnancy-related changes in tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use reported by antenatal patients at two public hospitals in South Australia. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol* 2008;**48**(3):248-54.
55. Australia's mothers and babies 2009. Perinatal statistics series no. 25. Cat. no. PER 52. Canberra: AIHW, 2011.
56. Maloney E, Hutchinson D, Burns L, et al. Prevalence and predictors of alcohol use in pregnancy and breastfeeding among Australian women. *Birth* 2011;**38**(1):3-9.