



Hawaii Perinatal Smoking Quick Facts



Smoking before and during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.¹

- **Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to have a miscarriage** than women who do not smoke.³
 - **Smoking can cause problems with the placenta** (the source of the baby's food and oxygen during pregnancy).³ For example, the placenta can separate from the womb, causing bleeding, which is dangerous to the mother and baby.
 - **Smoking during pregnancy can cause a baby to be born too early or to have low birth weight.**³ If this happens, it makes it more likely that the baby will be sick and have to stay in the hospital longer. Some babies may die.
 - **Babies born to women who smoke are more likely to have certain birth defects** like a cleft lip or cleft palate.⁴
 - **Smoking during and after pregnancy is a risk factor of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).**⁵ SIDS refers to deaths among babies of no immediately obvious cause.
 - **Smoking is associated with reduced fertility.**²
- **Quitting smoking either before or at an early stage of pregnancy can reduce health risks for mother and baby.**⁶

There are approximately 18,900 live births each year in Hawaii.⁷ The following facts are from the 2009-2011 Hawaii Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) survey.

Pre-pregnancy smoking

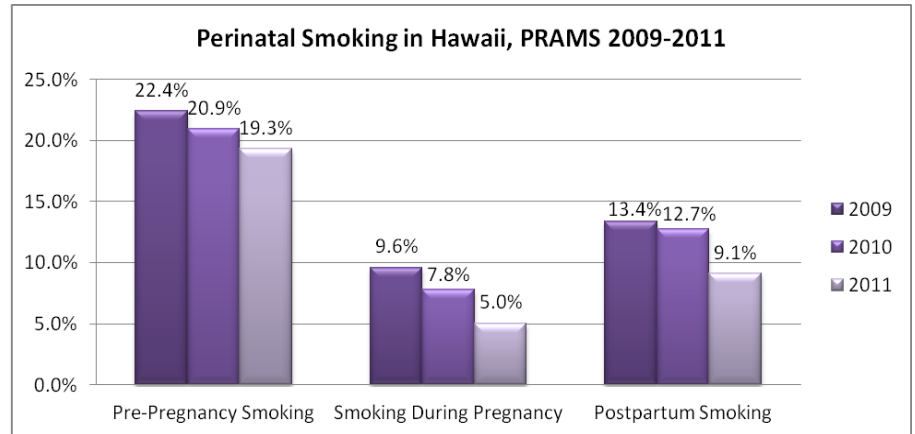
More than one fifth (20.9%) of women who gave birth in Hawaii in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the three months before they became pregnant with their most recent baby.

Smoking in the last trimester of pregnancy

Approximately 7.5% of women who gave birth in Hawaii in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the last trimester of their most recent pregnancy.

Postpartum smoking

About 11.7% of women who gave birth in Hawaii in 2009-2011 reported smoking cigarettes in the early postpartum period (2-9 months after delivery).



About the Data

PRAMS is a self-reported survey of recent mothers conducted by mail with telephone follow-up. It is designed to monitor the health and experiences of women before, during, and just after pregnancy. Every year in Hawaii, about 2,400 women who deliver a live infant are randomly selected to participate.

Suggested Citation

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	Pre-pregnancy smoking % of women who reported that they smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy	Smoking during pregnancy % of women who reported that they smoked in their last trimester of pregnancy	Postpartum smoking % of women who reported that they smoked in the early postpartum period
STATE OF HAWAII	20.9	7.5	11.7
Island			
Big Island	28.5	11.6	17.5
Maui, Molokai, Lanai	22.3	7.4	11.5
Oahu	19.4	6.7	10.8
Kauai	19.1	8.3	11.3
Mother's race/ethnicity			
White	18.3	5.3	8.9
Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	27.9	11.6	17.8
Filipino	16.4	4.4	7.3
Japanese	21.9	6.9	12.7
Other Asian*	13.3	4.1	4.2
Other Pacific Islander^	16.8	9.2	10.1
Other†	21.8	7.8	15.3
Mother's age			
19 and younger	26.5	9.1	15.8
20-24	28.9	10.1	16.9
25-29	23.0	7.5	12.5
30-34	14.7	6.3	8.5
35 and older	12.9	5.0	6.4
Mother's education			
Less than high school	34.9	21.1	26.1
High school graduate	26.3	11.0	16.4
1-3 years college	24.1	4.6	10.9
4 or more years college	7.5	1.4	2.5
WIC during pregnancy‡			
Received WIC services	27.5	10.9	16.5
Did not receive WIC services	15.8	4.8	7.9

*Other Asian includes: Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Other Asian ^Other Pacific Islander includes: Samoan, Guamanian, Other Pacific Islander

†Other includes: Black, American Indian, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, and all others.

‡WIC refers to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Preventing Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Before, During, and After Pregnancy," <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/factsheets/prevention/pdf/smoking.pdf> (July 2007, accessed 14 August 2012).

²U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2010). *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease and Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.

³U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2001). *Women and Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.

⁴Hackshaw A, Rodeck C, & S Boniface. (2011). "Maternal smoking in pregnancy & birth defects: a systematic review based on 173 687 malformed cases and 11.7 million controls," *Hum Reprod Update*, 17(5):589-604.

⁵Shah T, Sullivan K, & J Carter. (2006). "Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and Reported Maternal Smoking During Pregnancy," *Am J Public Health*, 96(10): 1757-1759.

⁶Health Resources and Services Administration, "Prenatal Services," <http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.html> (accessed 10 January 2013).

⁷Hawaii Office of Health Status and Monitoring; [average of 2009-2011 annual estimates, rounded to nearest hundred] <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/vital-statistics/index.html> (accessed 9 January 2013).



Hawaii Perinatal Smoking Quick Facts: Big Island



Smoking before and during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.¹

- **Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to have a miscarriage** than women who do not smoke.³
- **Smoking can cause problems with the placenta** (the source of the baby's food and oxygen during pregnancy).³ For example, the placenta can separate from the womb, causing bleeding, which is dangerous to the mother and baby.
- **Smoking during pregnancy can cause a baby to be born too early or to have low birth weight.**³ If this happens, it makes it more likely that the baby will be sick and have to stay in the hospital longer. Some babies may die.
- **Babies born to women who smoke are more likely to have certain birth defects** like a cleft lip or cleft palate.⁴
- **Smoking during and after pregnancy is a risk factor of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).**⁵ SIDS refers to deaths among babies of no immediately obvious cause.
- **Smoking is associated with reduced fertility.**²
- **Quitting smoking either before or at an early stage of pregnancy can reduce health risks for mother and baby.**⁶

There are approximately 2,300 live births each year to Hawaii County residents.⁷ The following facts are from the 2009-2011 Hawaii Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) survey.

Pre-pregnancy smoking

Almost 3 out of 10 (28.5%) Big Island women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the three months before they became pregnant with their most recent baby.

Smoking in the last trimester of pregnancy

Approximately 11.6% of Big Island women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the last trimester of their most recent pregnancy.

Postpartum smoking

About 17.5% of Big Island women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported smoking cigarettes in the early postpartum period (2-9 months after delivery).

About the Data

PRAMS is a self-reported survey of recent mothers conducted by mail with telephone follow-up. It is designed to monitor the health and experiences of women before, during, and just after pregnancy. Every year in Hawaii, about 2,400 women who deliver a live infant are randomly selected to participate.

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¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Preventing Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Before, During, and After Pregnancy," <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/factsheets/prevention/pdf/smoking.pdf> (July 2007, accessed 14 August 2012).

²U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2010). *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease and Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.

³U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2001). *Women and Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.

⁴Hackshaw A, Rodeck C, & S Boniface. (2011). "Maternal smoking in pregnancy and birth defects: a systematic review based on 173 687 malformed cases and 11.7 million controls," *Hum Reprod Update*, 17(5):589-604.

⁵Shah T, Sullivan K, & J Carter. (2006). "Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and Reported Maternal Smoking During Pregnancy," *Am J Public Health*, 96(10): 1757-1759.

⁶Health Resources and Services Administration, "Prenatal Services," <http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.html> (accessed 10 January 2013).

⁷Hawaii Office of Health Status and Monitoring; [average of 2009-2011 annual estimates, rounded to nearest hundred] <http://hawaii.gov/health/statistics/vital-statistics/index.html> (accessed 9 January 2013).



Hawaii Perinatal Smoking Quick Facts: Maui County (Maui, Molokai and Lanai)



Smoking before and during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.¹

- **Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to have a miscarriage** than women who do not smoke.³
- **Smoking can cause problems with the placenta** (the source of the baby's food and oxygen during pregnancy).³ For example, the placenta can separate from the womb, causing bleeding, which is dangerous to the mother and baby.
- **Smoking during pregnancy can cause a baby to be born too early or to have low birth weight.**³ If this happens, it makes it more likely that the baby will be sick and have to stay in the hospital longer. Some babies may die.
- **Babies born to women who smoke are more likely to have certain birth defects** like a cleft lip or cleft palate.⁴
- **Smoking during and after pregnancy is a risk factor of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).**⁵ SIDS refers to deaths among babies of no immediately obvious cause.
- **Smoking is associated with reduced fertility.**²
- **Quitting smoking either before or at an early stage of pregnancy can reduce health risks for mother and baby.**⁶

There are approximately 1,900 live births each year to Maui County residents.⁷ The following facts are from the 2009-2011 Hawaii Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) survey.

Pre-pregnancy smoking

More than one fifth (22.3%) of Maui County women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the three months before they became pregnant with their most recent baby.

Smoking in the last trimester of pregnancy

Approximately 7.4% of Maui County women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the last trimester of their most recent pregnancy.

Postpartum smoking

About 11.5% of Maui County women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported smoking cigarettes in the early postpartum period (2-9 months after delivery).

About the Data

PRAMS is a self-reported survey of recent mothers conducted by mail with telephone follow-up. It is designed to monitor the health and experiences of women before, during, and just after pregnancy. Every year in Hawaii, about 2,400 women who deliver a live infant are randomly selected to participate.

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Hawaii Perinatal Smoking Quick Facts: Oahu



Smoking before and during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.¹

- **Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to have a miscarriage** than women who do not smoke.³
- **Smoking can cause problems with the placenta** (the source of the baby's food and oxygen during pregnancy).³ For example, the placenta can separate from the womb, causing bleeding, which is dangerous to the mother and baby.
- **Smoking during pregnancy can cause a baby to be born too early or to have low birth weight.**³ If this happens, it makes it more likely that the baby will be sick and have to stay in the hospital longer. Some babies may die.
- **Babies born to women who smoke are more likely to have certain birth defects** like a cleft lip or cleft palate.⁴
- **Smoking during and after pregnancy is a risk factor of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).**⁵ SIDS refers to deaths among babies of no immediately obvious cause.
- **Smoking is associated with reduced fertility.**²
- **Quitting smoking either before or at an early stage of pregnancy can reduce health risks for mother and baby.**⁶

There are approximately 13,800 live births each year to Oahu residents.⁷ The following facts are from the 2009-2011 Hawaii Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) survey.

Pre-pregnancy smoking

Almost one out of five (19.4%) Oahu women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the three months before they became pregnant with their most recent baby.

Smoking in the last trimester of pregnancy

Approximately 6.7% of Oahu women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the last trimester of their most recent pregnancy.

Postpartum smoking

Slightly more than one out of every ten (10.8%) Oahu women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported smoking cigarettes in the early postpartum period (2-9 months after delivery).

About the Data

PRAMS is a self-reported survey of recent mothers conducted by mail with telephone follow-up. It is designed to monitor the health and experiences of women before, during, and just after pregnancy. Every year in Hawaii, about 2,400 women who deliver a live infant are randomly selected to participate.

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Hawaii Perinatal Smoking Quick Facts: Kauai County



Smoking before and during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.¹

- **Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to have a miscarriage** than women who do not smoke.³
- **Smoking can cause problems with the placenta** (the source of the baby's food and oxygen during pregnancy).³ For example, the placenta can separate from the womb, causing bleeding, which is dangerous to the mother and baby.
- **Smoking during pregnancy can cause a baby to be born too early or to have low birth weight.**³ If this happens, it makes it more likely that the baby will be sick and have to stay in the hospital longer. Some babies may die.
- **Babies born to women who smoke are more likely to have certain birth defects** like a cleft lip or cleft palate.⁴
- **Smoking during and after pregnancy is a risk factor of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).**⁵ SIDS refers to deaths among babies of no immediately obvious cause.
- **Smoking is associated with reduced fertility.**²
- **Quitting smoking either before or at an early stage of pregnancy can reduce health risks for mother and baby.**⁶

There are approximately 900 live births each year to Kauai County residents.⁷ The following facts are from the 2009-2011 Hawaii Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) survey.

Pre-pregnancy smoking

Just under one fifth (19.1%) of Kauai women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the three months before they became pregnant with their most recent baby.

Smoking in the last trimester of pregnancy

About 8.3% of Kauai women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported that they smoked cigarettes in the last trimester of their most recent pregnancy.

Postpartum smoking

Approximately 11.3% of Kauai women who gave birth in 2009-2011 reported smoking cigarettes in the early postpartum period (2-9 months after delivery).

About the Data

PRAMS is a self-reported survey of recent mothers conducted by mail with telephone follow-up. It is designed to monitor the health and experiences of women before, during, and just after pregnancy. Every year in Hawaii, about 2,400 women who deliver a live infant are randomly selected to participate.

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