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**

**For more information, please contact:**
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Hawaii Perinatal Smoking Quick Facts

Pre-pregnancy smoking
% of women who reported that they smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE OF HAWAII</th>
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<tr>
<td>Big Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maui, Molokai, Lanai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
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<td>Kauai</td>
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<td>Filipino</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Other Pacific Islander^</td>
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<td>Other†</td>
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<table>
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<th>4 or more years college</th>
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<td></td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*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.

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.

Suggested Citation

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.

Suggested Citation

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).

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**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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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).

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**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**