

# Cigarette Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy Among Mississippi Women in 2021

## Introduction

- **Smoking** is one of the most important preventable causes of **poor birth outcomes** in the United States.
- In addition to the **negative health effects** of maternal smoking on mothers themselves, maternal smoking is associated with low birth weight, and many childhood medical problems including respiratory illness, asthma, obesity and cardiovascular disease.
- The **Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)** is an ongoing, population-based surveillance sponsored by the CDC and the Mississippi State Department of Health.
- PRAMS participants are **randomly** selected between 2 and 6 months postpartum.
- The **purpose** of PRAMS is to find out why some babies are born healthy, and others are not.
- In this study we analyzed Mississippi PRAMS data from 886 women who had a live birth in 2021 in Mississippi to assess **smoking before, during and after pregnancy**.

### Definitions

- In this report, “**smokers**” refers to women who **reported** cigarette smoking.
- In this report, estimates for women who reported their race to be anything other than White or Black are suppressed due to low response.
- The difference between two estimates is considered **statistically significant** (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” or “significant” in this fact sheet) if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.

## Cigarette Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy in Mississippi in 2021

- About **15.7%** of women reported smoking 3 months before pregnancy. (Figure 1)
- **White women** reported a **significantly higher** percentage of smoking before pregnancy compared to Black women. (Figure 2)
- The percentage of smoking before pregnancy was **significantly higher** among those with **less than a high school education** compared to those with higher education levels. (Figure 2)
- The percentage of smoking before pregnancy was **highest** among women **older than 29 years**; however, the difference was not statistically significant. (Figure 2)
- **Women who were not married** reported a **significantly higher** percentage of smoking before pregnancy compared to married women. (Figure 2)

Figure 1. Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, MS, 2021

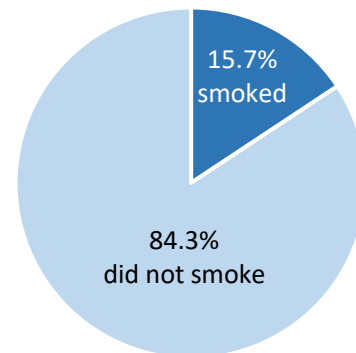
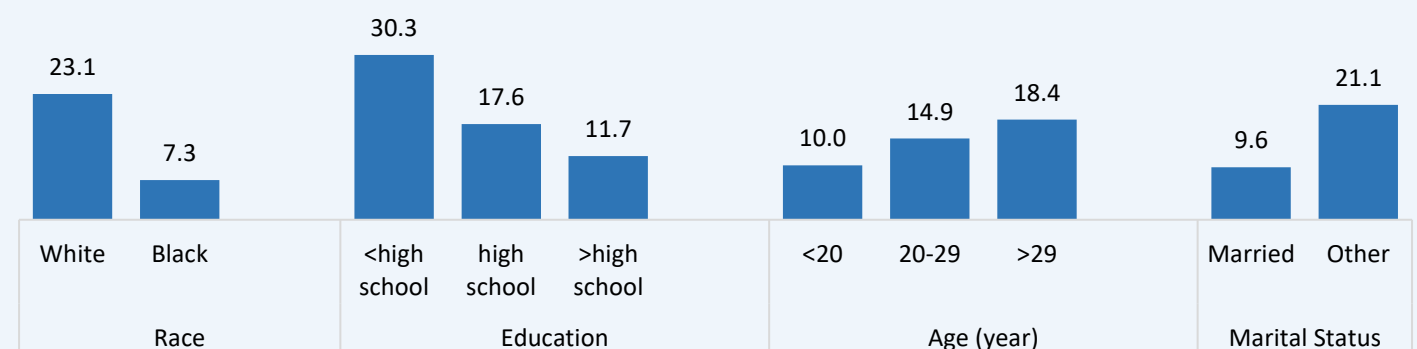


Figure 2. Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy Among Mississippi Women by Demographic Characteristic (%)

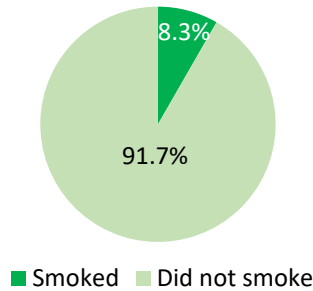


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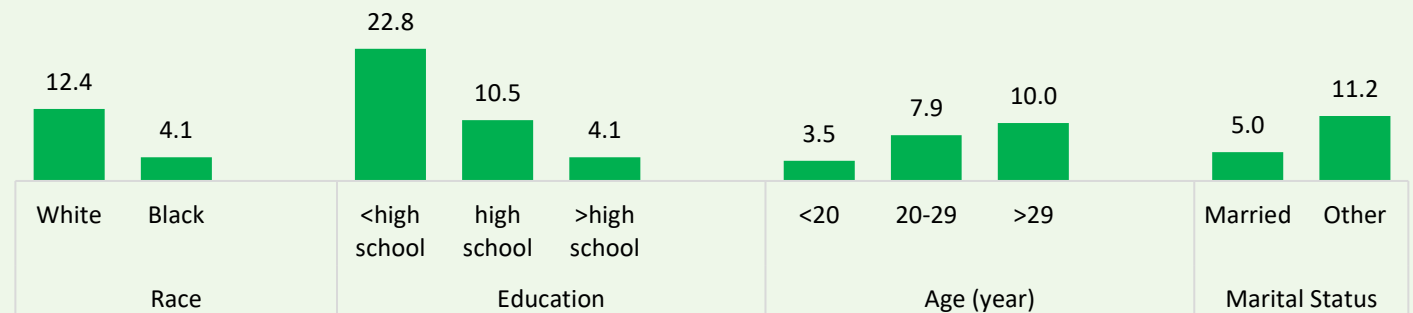
## Cigarette Smoking During Last 3 Months of Pregnancy in Mississippi in 2021

**Figure 3. Prevalence of Smoking During Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, MS, 2021**



- Approximately 8% of women reported smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy. (Figure 3)
- **White women** reported a **significantly higher** percentage of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy compared to Black women. (Figure 4)
- The percentage of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy was **significantly higher** among those with **less than a high school education** compared to those with higher education levels. (Figure 4)
- The percentage of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy was **highest** among women **older than 29 years**; however, the difference was not statistically significant. (Figure 4)
- The percentage of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy was **significantly higher** among **unmarried women** compared to married women. (Figure 4)

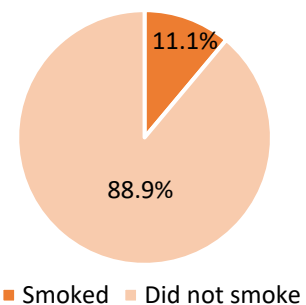
**Figure 4. Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy Among Mississippi Women by Demographic Characteristic (%)**



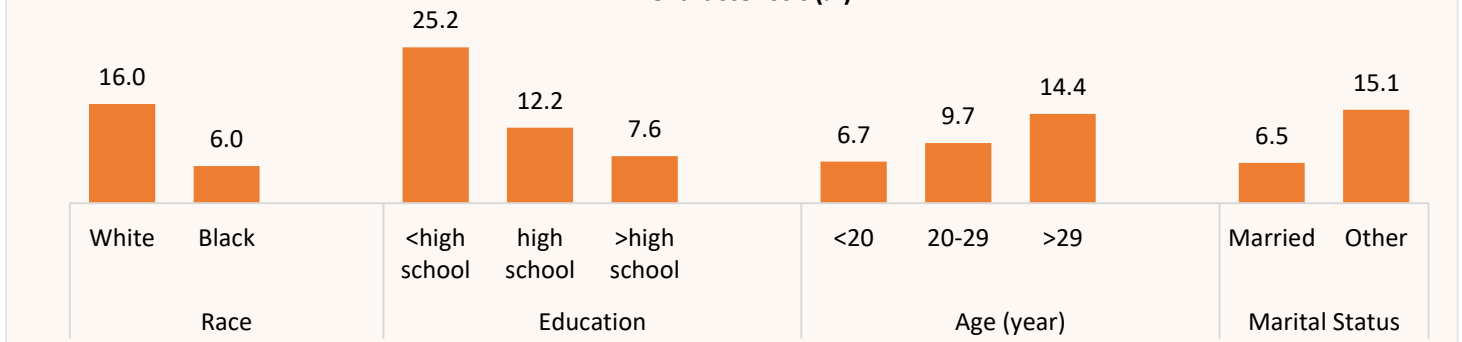
## Cigarette Smoking After Pregnancy in Mississippi in 2021

- Approximately 11% of women reported smoking postpartum. (Figure 5)
- **White women** reported a **higher** percentage of smoking after pregnancy compared to Black women; however, the difference was not statistically significant (Figure 6)
- The percentage of smoking after pregnancy was **significantly higher** among those with **less than a high school education** compared to those with higher education levels. (Figure 6)
- The percentage of smoking after pregnancy was **highest** among women **older than 29 years**; however, the difference was not statistically significant. (Figure 6)
- The percentage of smoking after pregnancy was **significantly higher** among **unmarried women** compared to married women. (Figure 6)

**Figure 5. Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, MS, 2021**



**Figure 6. Prevalence of Smoking During Postpartum Among Mississippi Women by Demographic Characteristic (%)**



### References

- 1) Diamanti A, Papadakis S, Schoretsaniti S, Rovina N, Vivilaki V, Gratzou C, Katsaounou PA. Smoking cessation in pregnancy: An update for maternity care practitioners. *Tob Induc Dis.* 2019 Aug 2;17:57.
- 2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PRAMS. <https://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm>