

| Information topic               | Details   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Indicator name                  | <b>Maternal smoking at two weeks postnatal</b>  |
| Domain and topic                | Indoor environment domain: Second-hand smoke exposure   |
| Indicator definition and units  | The percentage of mothers who were smoking at two weeks postnatal, among all mothers who gave birth in that year (excluding those without a known smoking status at two weeks postnatal).   |
| Data source                     | <i>New Zealand Maternity Clinical Indicators – series</i> published by the Ministry of Health using data from the National Maternity Collection.  |
| Numerator                       | Total number of women identified as smokers at two weeks after birth.   |
| Denominator                     | Total number of women with a reported smoking status at two weeks after birth.  |
| Methodology                     | <p>We have used the variables provided in the Excel tables for the publication <i>New Zealand Maternity Clinical Indicators</i> (Ministry of Health 2020) for the analysis. District Health Board (DHB) refers to the DHB of residence.</p> <p>For ethnicity, the Ministry of Health publication distinguishes between mothers of Indian ethnicity and mothers belonging to all other Asian ethnicities. This is because Indian mothers tend to have different pregnancy profiles than the rest of the Asian prioritised ethnic group. However, as smoking rates are the focus of this indicator and do not differ significantly between Indian and other Asian mothers, we have recalculated the rates to represent all mothers belonging to the ‘Asian’ prioritised ethnicity as a single group.</p> <p>Only crude results are available in the Ministry of Health Excel tables. However, crude results are a better proxy for second-hand smoke exposure in infants than age-standardised results for maternal smoking at two weeks postnatal.</p> |
| Confidence interval methodology | 95% confidence intervals were calculated based on the methodology outlined in APHO (2008). Confidence intervals are presented as error bars on graphs.  |
| Time period and time scale      | Annual data, from 2009 to the most recent data available. Year refers to the year of delivery.  |
| Population coverage             | All mothers who gave birth in a calendar year.  |

## Metadata

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|----------------------------|---|
| Spatial Coverage           | National.   |
| Measures of frequency      | Results are presented by year, ethnic group and DHB.  |
| Limitations of indicator   | This indicator uses self-reported smoking status. Consequently, some women do not have a reported smoking status at two weeks postnatal and have therefore been excluded from the analysis.   |
| Limitations of data source | As above.   |
| Created by                 | Ministry of Health New Zealand.   |
| Related indicators         | <p>Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI)</p> <p>Household crowding</p> <p>Second-hand smoke exposure</p> <p>Home heating</p> <p>Asthma</p> <p>Lower respiratory tract infections</p> <p>Meningococcal disease</p> <p>Health burden due to second-hand smoke exposure</p>    |
| For more information       | <a href="https://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/health-statistics-and-data-sets/new-zealand-maternity-clinical-indicators-series">https://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/health-statistics-and-data-sets/new-zealand-maternity-clinical-indicators-series</a> |
| References                 | <p>APHO. 2008. <i>Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals</i>. Technical Briefing No.3. York: APHO.</p> <p>Ministry of Health. 2020. <i>New Zealand Maternity Clinical Indicators 2018</i>. Wellington: Ministry of Health.</p>                   |