

Metadata: Maternal smoking at two weeks postnatal 2019

Information topic	Details
Indicator name	Maternal smoking at two weeks postnatal
Domain and topic	Indoor environment domain: Second-hand smoke exposure
Rationale	Children aged 0–12 months exposed to second-hand smoke are at higher risk of sudden unexpected death in infancy (SUDI) (US Department of Health and Human Services 2007). In particular, evidence shows an increased risk of SUDI for infants whose mother smokes, independent of whether the mother smoked during pregnancy (Anderson and Cook 1997).
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 2016</i> (Ministry of Health 2018), 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, 2016) for the analysis. District Health Board (DHB) refers to the DHB of residence.</p> <p>For ethnicity, the Ministry of Health publication did not make it clear what type of ethnic variable has been used. However, it is assumed that prioritised ethnicity has been used, as the numbers across ethnic groups add to the total.</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>
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.

Spatial coverage	National.
Reporting variables	Results are presented by year, ethnic group, and District Health Board.
Confidence intervals	95% confidence intervals were calculated based on the methodology outlined in APHO (2008). Confidence intervals are presented as error bars on graphs.
Limitations of indicator and data source	Some women do not have a reported smoking status at two weeks postnatal, and have therefore been excluded from the analysis. This indicator uses self-reported smoking status.
Created by	Ministry of Health New Zealand.
Related indicators	Second-hand smoke exposure Sudden unexpected death in infancy (SUDI) Asthma prevalence Asthma hospitalisations Lower respiratory tract infection hospitalisations Meningococcal disease Household crowding
References	Anderson HR, Cook D. 1997. Passive smoking and sudden infant death syndrome: review of the epidemiological evidence. <i>Thorax</i> , 52, 1003-1009. APHO. 2008. <i>Technical Briefing 3: Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals</i> . York, UK: Association of Public Health Observatories. Ministry of Health. 2018. <i>New Zealand Maternity Clinical Indicators 2016</i> . Wellington: Ministry of Health. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2007. <i>Children and Secondhand Smoke Exposure. Excerpts from The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General</i> . Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.