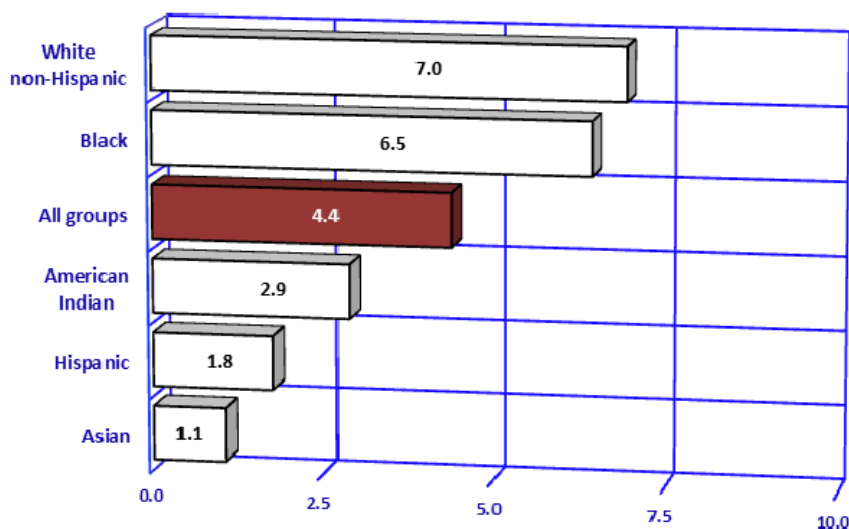


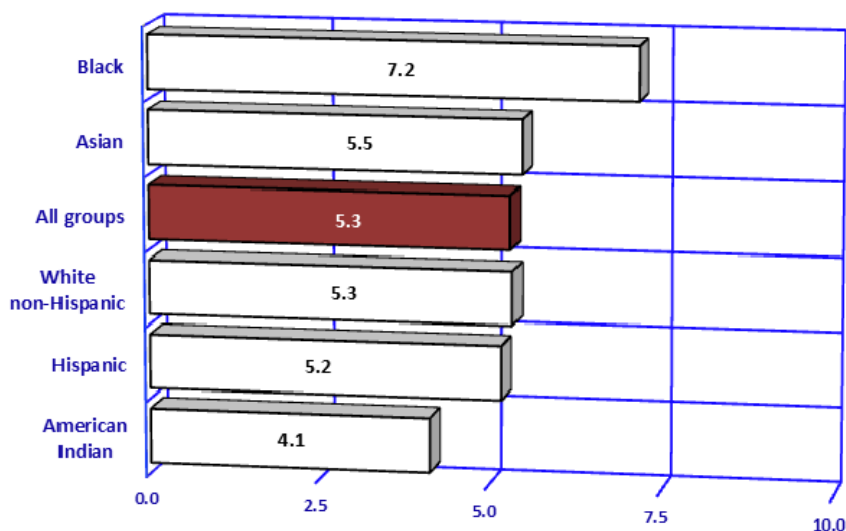
## 1B. NATALITY: MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NEWBORN'S HEALTH

**Figure 1B-23**  
**Self-reported Tobacco Use during Pregnancy<sup>a</sup> by Race/Ethnicity,**  
**Arizona, 2013**



Notes: <sup>a</sup> Mothers giving birth who reported tobacco use per 100 births in specified group.

**Figure 1B-24**  
**Rates of Admission to Newborn Intensive Care Units<sup>a</sup> by Mother's Race/Ethnicity,**  
**Arizona, 2013**



Notes: <sup>a</sup> The number of newborns admitted to Intensive Care Units per 100 births in specified group.

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy has been associated with reduced infant weight at birth, intrauterine growth retardation, and preterm births. Smoking during pregnancy was reported by 4.4 percent of women giving birth in 2013 (**Table 1B-26**, **Table 5B-30**), compared to 10.5 percent in 1989, when this information was first reported on Arizona birth certificates. It is unclear whether this decline means that women giving birth in Arizona are less likely to use tobacco during pregnancy or, perhaps, less likely to report it if they use. White non-Hispanic and Black mothers continued to be more likely to report smoking than American Indian, Hispanic, and Asian mothers (**Figure 1B-23**).

In 2013, 4,515, or 5.3 percent of newborns were admitted to newborn intensive care units (NICUs). Around 49 percent of the NICU admissions were low birthweight (LBW) babies. Prematurity, i.e., gestational age before 37 weeks captured more NICU admissions than did LBW, with 56.7 percent of NICU admissions being premature (based on data in **Table 1B-33**). The proportion of NICU admissions differed among racial/ethnic groups. In 2013, the rate of NICU admissions for Black or African American births was the highest among racial/ethnic groups (7.2 percent; **Table 1B-26**).