

**Table 7.25** Infant Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Hawai'i, Aggregate 2004-2008.

Race/Ethnicity	Prevalance (%)
Korean	4.8
Native Hawaiian	4.7
Japanese	4.1
Black	3.1
Chinese	3.0
Samoan	2.9
Filipino	2.9
All Others	2.4
White	2.0

**Background:**

“Exposure to secondhand smoke increases the risk of childhood respiratory illnesses, ear infections, and sudden infant death. Exposure to secondhand smoke could come from being in the same room as a smoker including the parents, other family members, and caregivers. There is also concern related to contact with someone who has a residual amount of smoke on the clothes that they were wearing while smoking elsewhere. Although more than half of smokers quit by the last three months of pregnancy, only a third remained smoke free in the postpartum period when infants can suffer respiratory afflictions and other health problems related to secondhand smoke exposure.”

**PRAMS Definition:**

“Infant exposure to smoke was determined by the self-report of the infant being present in the same room with someone who is smoking for at least one hour on an average day. This definition does not include those who have family members or care givers who closely handle an infant after smoking in a different area.”

**Differences Related to Maternal Race:**

“Hawaiian, Korean, and Japanese mothers reported high estimates of infant exposure to smoke.”

**Source:** Hawai'i State, Department of Health, Hawai'i Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). (Honolulu)