### Smoking during Pregnancy and Offspring's Smoking Behaviors Long Term Consequences of Early Exposure to Smoking

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## The Footprint of Smoking in Latin America: Lung Cancer Mortality Rates by Country and Year



## **Relative (Mean) Differences E(50) Counterfactual - Observed**



## **Alternative Forecasts of Proportionate Years of Life Lost (E50) – The Case of Cuba**



#### Age of smoking initiation

Very early in life

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**Probability of cessation among adults inversely related to age at initiation** 

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### **Smoking level**

Even infrequent experimental smoking in adolescence increases de risk of adult smoking

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## **Smoking level**

Even infrequent experimental smoking in adolescence increases de risk of adult smoking

#### Addiction

Cessation is difficult and smoking is likely to be a long-term addiction The Onset of Smoking is Influenced by Conditions Experienced Early in Childhood and Adolescence

- Socioeconomic Status
  - Household Characteristics
  - Family Stability
- **Poverty and Insecurity**
- Internalizing and Externalizing Behaviors

**Social Acceptance** 

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- Parental Smoking
- Siblings' Smoking
- Parental and Sibling Relations
- Peers and School Environments

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The Onset of Smoking is Influenced by Conditions Experienced Early in Childhood and Adolescence – The Case of Brazil

**2008 PNAD** 

**Parental Influence** 



## **Main Objective**

Investigate whether maternal smoking during pregnancy is associated with increased risk of offspring's smoking

# Data – Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey (CLHNS)

- Covers a wide range of health-related topics specific to each stage of the life cycle
- **1983-84 Original CLHNS (Pregnancy)**

- 1984-86 Post-partum/Infancy (bi-monthly surveys)
- 1991/1994/1998/2002/2005 Follow-up surveys

## **CLHNS - Sample**

- Interviews: 3327 pregnant women (6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> month)
- Live Births (1983-1984): 3080 to 3120 women
- In 2002: 2050 children aged 17-19
- N=2050

## **CLHNS – Sample Description: Mothers**

Age at Pregnancy (%)		Smoking Status DP (%)	
14-20	25.4	Never Smoked	84.0
21-24	19.1	Stopped Smoking	2.4
25-29	28.2	Smoked	13.5
30+	27.3		
Educational Attainment (%)		Breastfed Index Child by Smoking Status (%)	
Incomplete Elementary	57.2	Never Smoked	88.1
Incomplete HS	29.0	Stopped Smoking	82.0
HS and more	13.8	Smoked	95.0
HH member's Toilet (%)	38.0		
House Materials (%)		Alcohol Drinking DP (%)	
Light	43.8	Never	65.4
Mixed	39.0	Stopped	10.3
Strong	17.2	Drank	24.3

## **CLHNS – Sample Description: Child**

Females (%)	47.1	Smoking Status (%)	
Age (%)		Never Smoked	48.9
17	0.7	Ever Smoker	51.1
18	80.5	Current Smoker	26.1
19	18.8		
Educational Attainment (%)		Initiation Age (%)	
Incomplete Elementary	11.5	5-9	2.0
Incomplete HS	59.7	10-11	4.4
HS and more	28.8	12-13	13.3
Other HH Smokers (%)	58.0	14-15	29.6
Friends Smokers (%)	60.8	16-17	32.6
		18-19	17.8

	Model for Variable					
Predictor	Ever	Current	Ever	Current	Ever	Current
	Smoker	Smoker	Smoker	Smoker	Smoker	Smoker
Sex of Index Child	.12 (.01)	.07 (.01)	.12 (.01)	.06 (.01)	.12 (.01)	.06 (.01)
<b>Mother Stopped Smoking</b>	.96 (.33)	1.35 (.50)	.97 (.33)	1.43 (.54)	.99 (.34)	1.42 (.53)
Mother Smoked DP	1.80 (.27)	2.06 (.35)	1.76 (.28)	1.76 (.28)	1.74 (.28)	1.83 (.32)
Mother Aged 14-20			.95 (.15)	.86 (.15)	.94 (.15)	.86 (.15)
Mother Aged 25-29			1.07 (.15)	1.02 (.16)	1.07 (.15)	1.01 (.16)
Mother Aged 30+	-		.98 (.14)	.84 (.14)	.98 (.14)	.84 (.14)
Mother Some HS			1.04 (.12)	.78 (.11)	1.06 (.13)	.81 (.11)
Mother HS or More			.84 (.13)	.45 (.13)	.88 (.15)	.51 (.11)
HH member's Toilet					.88 (.11)	.87 (.11)
House Mixed Material	-				1.00 (.12)	1.09 (.15)
House Strong Material					1.04 (.17)	.84 (.16)
Cons	1.91 (4.46)	.33 (.02)	1.73 (4.05)	.05 (.13)	1.72 (4.06)	.06 (.16)
Ν	1967	1968	1967	1968	1966	1967
LL	-1127	-896	-1126	-885	-1125	-883

Note: Estimated effects on odds. All models control for age of index child, SE in parentheses

-value<0.001; Orange Numbers: p-value<0.01; Blue Numbers: p-value <0.1

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Sex of Index Child	.12 (.01)	.06 (.01)	.15 (.02)	.08 (.01)	.16 (.02)	.08 (.01)
Mother Stopped Smoking	1.02 (.35)	1.48 (.56)	.91 (.33)	1.31 (.50)	.88 (.32)	1.24 (.50)
Mother Smoked DP	1.71 (.27)	1.81 (.31)	1.52 (.25)	1.63 (.30)	1.39 (.24)	1.45 (.28)
Mother Some HS	1.10 (.14)	.88 (.12)	1.09 (.14)	.87 (.15)	1.21 (.16)	.98 (.15)
Mother HS or More	.94 (.17)	.59 (.13)	.95 (.18)	.57 (.13)	1.20 (.23)	.70 (.16)
IQ at 7 years <sup>(a)</sup>	.78 (.08)	.65 (.08)	.83 (.09)	.68 (.09)	1.00 (.12)	.86 (.12)
Smokers in HH			1.12 (.06)	1.11 (.06)	1.10 (.06)	1.10 (.06)
Friends Non-Smokers			.36 (.04)	.18 (.03)	.37 (.04)	.20 (.03)
Index Child less than HS					1.78 (.34)	2.10 (.39)
Index Child HS+					.56 (.08)	.62 (.11)

Cons	1.76 (4.14)	.33 (.02)	3.13 (7.68)	.09 (.26)	1.73 (4.05)	.05 (.13)
N	1966	1967	1935	1935	1933	1933
LL	-1122	-896	-1052	-797	-1037	-784

*Note:* Estimated effects on odds. All models control for an indicator of poverty (housing material quality), and indicator of hygiene (availability of peteble water) age of index child, and age of the mother at pregnancy ; SE in parentheses

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# Effects Estimates – Multinomial Logistic Models: Smoking Status during Pregnancy

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Predictor	Mother Stopped Smoking	Mother Smoked DP				
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Mother Aged 25-29	1.30 (.52)	1.45 (.27)				
Mother Aged 30+	1.48 (.59)	1.86 (.34)				
<b>Mother Some HS</b>	.53 (.21)	.51 (.09)				
<b>Mother HS or More</b>	1.22 (.50)	.23 (.08)				
HH member's Toilet	1.32 (.43)	.54 (.09)				
House Mixed Material	1.54 (.53)	0.73 (.11)				
House Strong Material	.87 (.42)	.69 (.16)				
Cons	.02 (.01)	.25 (.04)				
Ν	2041					
LL	-956					

Note: Estimated effects on relative risks.

mbers: p-value<0.001; Orange Numbers: p-value<0.01; Green Numbers: p-value<.05; Blue

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#### Survival Models: Children's Age at Initiation Males











### **Main Results**

- Among those mothers who smoked during pregnancy, compared with those who never smoked, the odds that the offspring were ever or current smoker were around 50% higher
- The hazard of smoking initiation at early ages is higher among those whose mothers smoked during pregnancy

### Conclusions

- Regardless of the possible explanation for the results, the behavioral or the non-behavioral one, the conclusion is the same:
  - Reducing the levels of smoking in one generation impacts the prevalence of smoking in the next one directly
- More research is needed

### THANKS