8.4% of Black adolescents smoked during pregnancy, but close to five times as many white adolescents smoked (41.4%). In addition, white smokers were more likely to be heavy smokers than Black smokers.

The prevalence of smoking during pregnancy among low-income white women in North Carolina was higher than smoking prevalence rates reported by other studies[10-13]. Data from the National Natality Survey of 1980, which included only married women, showed that 39% of white women under age 20 and 25% of white women over age 20 smoked during pregnancy[11]. Only 22% of pregnant white women interviewed through the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 1985 and 1986 reported smoking during pregnancy[12]. A study of all births in the state of

Table 3. Mean Birth Weight by Race Group and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day

	Cigarettes/day	Mean (Standard Deviation)	Difference
Blacks	0	3190 g (582 g)	0
	1-9	3050 g (604 g)	-140
	10-19	2991 g (597 g)	-199
	20+	2977 g (574 g)	-213
Whites	0	3470 g (571 g)	0
	1-9	3262 g (574 g)	-208
	10-19	3190 g (563 g)	-280
	20+	3161 g (556 g)	-309

Table 4. Unadjusted and Adjusted Relative Risks of Low Birth Weight by Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day

Cigarettes Per Day	Unadjusted		Adjusted**	
	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites
None	1.0 (referent)	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
1-9	1.5 (1.4-1.6)*	1.8 (1.6-2.0)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)
10-19	1.8 (1.6-1.9)	2.0 (1.8-2.2)	1.7 (1.6-1.9)	1.8 (1.7-2.0)
20+	1.8 (1.6-2.1)	2.2 (2.0-2.4)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	2.0 (1.9-2.2)
All Smokers	1.6 (1.6-1.7)	2.0 (1.9-2.2)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	1.9 (1.7-2.0)

*Relative Risk (95% Confidence Limits)

**Controlling for Prepregnancy Body Mass Index (Underweight vs. Normal Weight/ Overweight) and Gestational Weight Gain (Inadequate vs. Adequate)