**Appendix Table 2. Comparison of prepregnancy smoking by data source among ART users, Massachusetts and Michigan (N = 5,168)1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Prepregnancy smoking** | | **NASS2** | | |  |
|  | | **Smoker**  **N (percent)** | **Nonsmoker**  **N (percent)** | **Total**  **N (percent)** | **Kappa (95% CI)** |
| **Birth certificate3** | **Smoker** | 46 (0.9) | 116 (2.2) | 162 (3.1) | 0.20 (.14-.26) |
| **Nonsmoker** | 197 (3.8) | 4809 (93.1) | 5006 (96.9) |
| **Total** | 243 (4.7) | 4925 (95.3) | 5168 (100.0) |

Abbreviation: ART=assisted reproductive technology; CI=Confidence Interval; NASS= National ART Surveillance System.

1 Records were excluded if smoking information was missing on either NASS alone (n=1483) or BC alone (n=31) or both (n=7), about 23% of total available records (n= 6,674).

2 For NASS, prepregnancy smoking was determined from whether a woman reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in her lifetime and whether she smoked in the 3 months before the cycle

3 On Massachusetts’ birth certificate, prepregnancy smoking was determined from whether a woman reported smoking at least one cigarette daily in the year prior to pregnancy. On Michigan’s birth certificate, prepregnancy smoking was determined if a woman reported smoking before or during pregnancy and did not report a quit date or if a woman reported smoking before or during pregnancy and the quit date was 2 years prior to delivery year.