

CHAPTER 10: OTHER TOBACCO INDICATORS

Quit Smoking for a Day: Every day current smokers who tried to quit smoking for at least one day in the past 12 months.

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| State Prevalence | 44.0% (95% CI: 39.8-48.3); 51 st among 54 BRFSS participants. National prevalence: 48.4% (95% CI: 47.6-49.3). |
| Time Trends | The percentage of smokers who attempted to quit decreased in the early 1990s and then increased to a high of 52.8% in 1999. Between 1999 and 2002, the rate significantly decreased to 43.4%. Since 2000 the prevalence seems to have stabilized. |
| Gender | Men 42.3% (95% CI: 35.7-48.8); Women 45.7% (95% CI: 40.2-51.2). There was no significant gender difference in the rate of smoking cessation. |
| Age, Education, and Income | Adults in the youngest age group (18-24 years, 57.4%), adults with some post high school education (54.5%), and adults with a household income between \$35,000 and \$49,999 (49.4%) were most likely to attempt to quit smoking for at least one day in the past 12 months. |

Health Professional Advice on Smoking Cessation: Current smokers (every day and some days smokers) who were NOT advised to quit smoking by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional when they sought any kind of medical care in the past 12 months.

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| State Prevalence | 27.6% (95% CI: 23.3-31.9); 8 th highest among 18 BRFSS participants. |
| Time Trends | There was an increase in the percentage of smokers who were not advised to quit smoking between 2002 and 2003 (from 24.0% to 27.6%, although the increase was not significant). |
| Gender | Men 28.1% (95% CI: 20.8-35.4); Women 27.2% (95% CI: 22.0-32.5). There was no significant difference in the percentage of men and women who were advised to quit smoking by a health professional. |
| Age, Education, and Income | There were no consistent patterns of being advised to quit smoking within the age, education, and income groupings. Adults aged 25 to 34 (36.5%), college graduates (31.2%), and those with a household income between \$15,000 and \$24,999 (34.8%) were least likely to be advised to quit smoking. |

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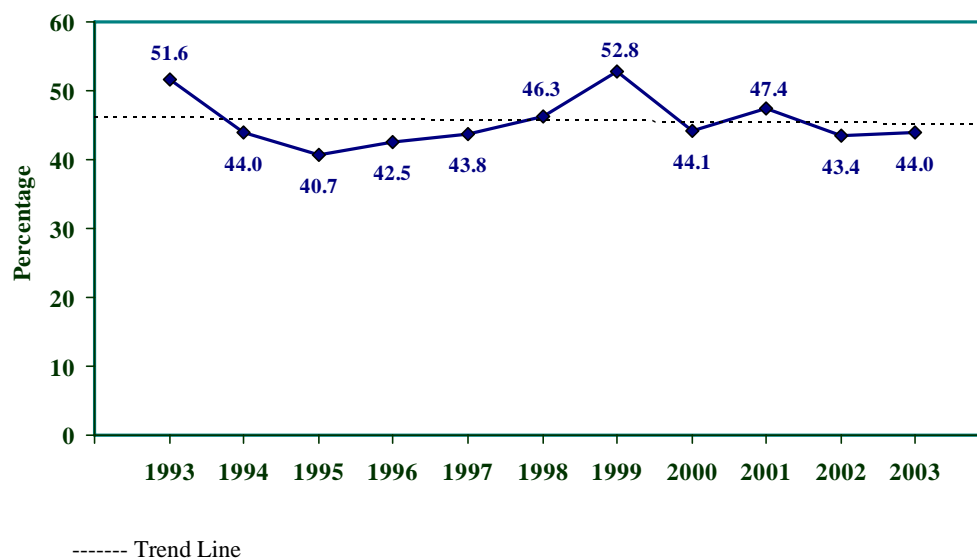
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| Objective 27.4 | Increase to at least 60% the proportion of adult smokers who have been advised to quit smoking in the past 12 months. (Revised 2003) (Baseline: 48.6% in 2000) ⁶ |
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⁶ Altered survey questions: The 2000 prevalence is not directly comparable to that of 2001-2003. Beginning in 2001, the question on smoking cessation advice has been asked only of current smokers who visited a health care professional in the past 12 months.

Table 10.1: “Quit smoking for a day” and health professional advice on smoking cessation: WVBRESS, 2003

| Characteristic | Every day current smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past 12 months | | | Current smokers who were NOT advised to quit smoking by a health professional when they sought any kind of medical care in the past 12 months | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | # Resp. | % | 95% CI | # Resp. | % | 95% CI |
| TOTAL | 725 | 44.0 | (39.8-48.3) | 604 | 27.6 | (23.3-31.9) |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Males | 297 | 42.3 | (35.7-48.8) | 194 | 28.1 | (20.8-35.4) |
| Females | 428 | 45.7 | (40.2-51.2) | 410 | 27.2 | (22.0-32.5) |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 56 | 57.4 | (42.0-72.8) | 40 ^a | 32.2 | (15.0-49.5) |
| 25-34 | 136 | 51.6 | (42.5-60.8) | 105 | 36.5 | (26.4-46.6) |
| 35-44 | 154 | 40.4 | (31.9-49.0) | 121 | 19.8 | (12.6-27.1) |
| 45-54 | 168 | 33.8 | (26.3-41.3) | 145 | 29.0 | (20.9-37.2) |
| 55-64 | 131 | 42.5 | (33.0-52.0) | 113 | 17.7 | (10.1-25.4) |
| 65+ | 79 | 38.2 | (26.5-50.0) | 79 | 29.0 | (17.8-40.3) |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Less than H.S. | 161 | 33.2 | (24.5-41.8) | 135 | 30.3 | (20.5-40.2) |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 326 | 44.9 | (38.7-51.0) | 257 | 30.3 | (23.7-36.9) |
| Some Post-H.S. | 158 | 54.5 | (45.6-63.4) | 146 | 18.8 | (11.5-26.0) |
| College Graduate | 78 | 44.2 | (31.1-57.2) | 66 | 31.2 | (18.8-43.6) |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 164 | 37.0 | (28.5-45.5) | 140 | 24.4 | (16.1-32.8) |
| \$15,000- 24,999 | 186 | 45.5 | (37.3-53.7) | 169 | 34.8 | (26.3-43.4) |
| \$25,000- 34,999 | 92 | 47.6 | (36.4-58.7) | 69 | 23.6 | (12.7-34.4) |
| \$35,000- 49,999 | 100 | 49.4 | (38.5-60.3) | 76 | 18.7 | (10.0-27.4) |
| \$50,000+ | 89 | 47.4 | (35.7-59.1) | 76 | 24.7 | (14.3-35.1) |

a. Use caution in interpreting percentages with N<50.

Figure 10.1: “Quit smoking for a day” among every day current smokers: WVBRESS, 1993-2003

Workplace Smoking Policies: Smoking is not allowed in a) Indoor public/common areas and b) Indoor work areas. Asked only of respondents who are employed or self-employed and who work indoors most of the time.

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| State Prevalence | <p>Indoor public/common areas: 79.6% (95% CI: 76.9-82.2); 7th highest among 18 BRFSS participants.</p> <p>Indoor work areas: 85.4% (95% CI: 83.1-87.8); 9th highest among 18 BRFSS participants.</p> <p>Both public/common and work areas: 77.3% (95% CI: 74.6-80.0); 6th highest among 18 BRFSS participants.</p> <p>There was a significantly higher prevalence of no-smoking policies in work areas than public/common areas. More than three-fourths of employed adults reported that smoking was prohibited in both work and public areas within the workplace.</p> |
| Gender | <p>Indoor public/common areas: Men 72.9% (95% CI: 68.2-77.6); Women 85.0% (95% CI: 82.2-87.7).</p> <p>Indoor work areas: Men 78.5% (95% CI: 74.1-82.9); Women 91.0% (95% CI: 88.9-93.2).</p> <p>Women reported a significantly higher rate of no-smoking policies in public/common areas and in work areas than men. In addition, women were significantly more likely to be employed in a workplace where smoking was prohibited in both areas (83.1% versus 70.1%).</p> |
| Age, Education, and Income | <p>Generally, the prevalence of no-smoking policies increased with age, education, and income. The highest rates of workplace no-smoking policies were among elderly adults, college graduates, and those with a household income of \$50,000 or more.</p> |

Rules about Smoking at Home: Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their home.

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| State Prevalence | <p>57.1% (95% CI: 55.2-59.0); 18th among 18 BRFSS participants. The prevalence significantly increased from 53.2% in 2002 to 57.1% in 2003.</p> |
| Gender | <p>Men 57.2% (95% CI: 54.2-60.2); Women 57.0% (95% CI: 54.5-59.4).</p> <p>There was no significant difference in the percentage of men and women who did not allow smoking within the home.</p> |
| Age | <p>There was no consistent relationship between age and no-smoking rules inside the home. Adults aged 25 to 34 reported the highest prevalence (60.5%).</p> |
| Education | <p>The prevalence of smoke-free homes significantly increased as educational attainment increased. Approximately 45% of adults without a high school diploma/GED did not allow smoking in their homes, compared with more than 73% of college graduates.</p> |
| Household Income | <p>There was a significant positive relationship between no smoking within the home and household income. Adults living in homes with an income of \$50,000 or more were significantly more likely to prohibit smoking than those with less household income. More than 78% of the wealthiest homes were smoke-free compared with less than half of the poorest homes.</p> |

Table 10.2: Workplace smoking policies (common areas and work areas) and rules about smoking at home: WVBRFSS, 2003

| Characteristic | Smoking not allowed in any indoor public or common areas at place of work (such as lobbies, restrooms, and lunchrooms) ^a | | | Smoking not allowed in any work areas at place of work ^a | | | Smoking not allowed anywhere inside the home | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | # Resp. | % | 95% CI | # Resp. | % | 95% CI | # Resp. | % | 95% CI |
| TOTAL | 1,260 | 79.6 | (76.9-82.2) | 1,262 | 85.4 | (83.1-87.8) | 3,309 | 57.1 | (55.2-59.0) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 453 | 72.9 | (68.2-77.6) | 455 | 78.5 | (74.1-82.9) | 1,307 | 57.2 | (54.2-60.2) |
| Females | 807 | 85.0 | (82.2-87.7) | 807 | 91.0 | (88.9-93.2) | 2,002 | 57.0 | (54.5-59.4) |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 74 | 73.9 | (62.4-85.4) | 74 | 82.2 | (71.6-92.8) | 197 | 58.0 | (50.2-65.7) |
| 25-34 | 250 | 76.8 | (71.0-82.6) | 250 | 82.5 | (77.2-87.8) | 446 | 60.5 | (55.5-65.4) |
| 35-44 | 310 | 76.5 | (71.2-81.7) | 311 | 85.7 | (81.3-90.1) | 548 | 51.6 | (47.0-56.2) |
| 45-54 | 352 | 84.4 | (80.1-88.6) | 352 | 85.5 | (81.4-89.7) | 668 | 55.4 | (51.3-59.5) |
| 55-64 | 217 | 84.0 | (78.7-89.3) | 217 | 90.3 | (86.1-94.5) | 641 | 57.1 | (52.9-61.3) |
| 65+ | 52 | 84.7 | (74.2-95.2) | 53 | 92.8 | (86.3-99.3) | 797 | 60.0 | (56.3-63.7) |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than H.S. | 83 | 64.1 | (50.4-77.7) | 83 | 64.0 | (50.1-77.8) | 628 | 44.5 | (40.0-49.1) |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 458 | 73.8 | (69.3-78.4) | 459 | 82.5 | (78.5-86.5) | 1,296 | 54.0 | (51.0-57.1) |
| Some Post-H.S. | 314 | 78.5 | (73.1-83.9) | 315 | 85.6 | (81.1-90.2) | 739 | 59.7 | (55.6-63.8) |
| College Graduate | 405 | 91.3 | (88.3-94.3) | 405 | 94.0 | (91.6-96.4) | 642 | 73.3 | (69.6-77.0) |
| Income | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 69 | 72.6 | (60.0-85.3) | 69 | 79.6 | (68.2-91.1) | 523 | 42.2 | (37.2-47.2) |
| \$15,000- 24,999 | 207 | 71.2 | (63.8-78.5) | 207 | 81.9 | (75.5-88.3) | 712 | 50.5 | (46.4-54.6) |
| \$25,000- 34,999 | 183 | 79.9 | (73.1-86.7) | 183 | 86.6 | (80.7-92.5) | 460 | 56.0 | (51.0-61.0) |
| \$35,000- 49,999 | 249 | 80.2 | (74.6-85.9) | 250 | 83.3 | (77.6-89.0) | 475 | 56.1 | (51.1-61.1) |
| \$50,000- 74,999 | 247 | 82.5 | (77.2-87.9) | 248 | 88.1 | (83.6-92.7) | 390 | 68.1 | (63.0-73.1) |
| \$75,000+ | 225 | 84.2 | (78.4-90.1) | 225 | 86.9 | (81.3-92.6) | 326 | 78.1 | (73.2-83.0) |

a. Among respondents who are either employed or self-employed AND who work indoors at their job most of the time.

West Virginia Healthy People 2010 Objectives

Objective 27.16

(Developmental) Increase to 95% the number of employers having 10 or more employees who have written and enforced tobacco restriction policies for the workplace, designed to protect workers from exposure to secondhand smoke. (Revised 2003) (Baseline: 87% in 2002)