

CHAPTER 8: CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Current Smokers: Have smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now smoke every day or some days.

State Prevalence	27.3% (95% CI: 25.6-29.1); 3 rd highest among 54 BRFSS participants. National prevalence: 22.2% (95% CI: 21.9-22.5).
Time Trends	The prevalence of cigarette smoking decreased slightly between 2002 and 2003 (from 28.4% to 27.3%). Overall, the trend has remained stable since 1986.
Gender	Men 27.6% (95% CI: 24.8-30.4); Women 27.1% (95% CI: 24.8-29.4). There was no significant gender difference in the prevalence of cigarette smoking. However, women were significantly more likely to have never smoked (53.3% versus 39.8%; see Figure 8.3) while men were significantly more likely to have ever quit smoking (54.2% versus 41.9% of those who have ever smoked 100 cigarettes).
Age	The prevalence of smoking significantly decreased after age 54. More than one-third of adults in the three youngest age categories (18-24, 25-34, and 35-44) were current smokers, compared with 10.8% of elderly adults (significantly less than all other age groupings).
Education	Cigarette smoking was significantly less prevalent among college graduates than adults of all other levels of educational attainment. In fact, adults without a college degree were more than twice as likely to smoke as college graduates.
Household Income	The prevalence of smoking decreased as household income increased. The rate of smoking ranged from a high of 35.7% among adults in the poorest households to a low of 15.5% of the wealthiest adults. Adults with an income less than \$15,000 were significantly more likely to smoke than those with an income of \$35,000 or more.
Quick Stats	Of those who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes.... <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 46.4% smoked their first cigarette before the age of 15.• 6.3% did not become regular smokers.• 45.8% became regular smokers before the age of 18.

West Virginia Healthy People 2010 Objectives

Objective 27.1a	Reduce the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults aged 18+ to 20% or lower. (Baseline: 28% in 1998; Current: 27.3% in 2003)
Objective 27.1b	Reduce the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults aged 18+ in the lower socioeconomic level (12 years or fewer of education and a household income of less than \$25,000) to 25% or lower. (Baseline: 36% in 1998; Current: 34.1% in 2003)
Objective 27.1c	Reduce the prevalence of cigarette smoking among women aged 18-44 (i.e., childbearing ages) to 25% or lower. (Baseline: 36% in 1998; Current: 36.7% in 2003)

Table 8.1: Prevalence of current cigarette smoking: WVBRFSS, 2003

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,318	27.6	(24.8-30.4)	2,025	27.1	(24.8-29.4)	3,343	27.3	(25.6-29.1)
Age									
18-24	92	36.4	(25.3-47.6)	111	36.0	(25.8-46.2)	203	36.2	(28.6-43.8)
25-34	187	34.2	(26.9-41.4)	268	38.8	(32.5-45.0)	455	36.5	(31.7-41.3)
35-44	235	33.5	(27.0-39.9)	322	35.5	(29.7-41.3)	557	34.5	(30.2-38.8)
45-54	282	31.0	(25.1-36.8)	388	29.3	(24.4-34.2)	670	30.1	(26.3-33.9)
55-64	250	18.2	(13.2-23.3)	396	23.7	(19.2-28.2)	646	21.0	(17.6-24.4)
65+	271	12.4	(8.1-16.7)	529	9.7	(7.2-12.2)	800	10.8	(8.5-13.0)
Education									
Less than H.S.	244	35.7	(28.2-43.2)	390	29.1	(24.0-34.3)	634	32.3	(27.8-36.9)
H.S. or G.E.D.	525	29.7	(25.4-34.0)	792	30.7	(27.0-34.4)	1,317	30.2	(27.4-33.0)
Some Post-H.S.	265	28.0	(21.9-34.2)	476	28.1	(23.2-33.1)	741	28.1	(24.2-32.0)
College Graduate	281	14.7	(10.1-19.3)	366	15.1	(11.1-19.2)	647	14.9	(11.9-18.0)
Income									
Less than \$15,000	171	38.6	(30.2-47.0)	354	33.6	(28.0-39.3)	525	35.7	(30.9-40.5)
\$15,000- 24,999	262	34.6	(28.1-41.2)	461	33.2	(28.4-38.1)	723	33.8	(29.9-37.8)
\$25,000- 34,999	193	33.1	(25.7-40.6)	269	24.1	(18.3-29.8)	462	28.3	(23.7-33.0)
\$35,000- 49,999	209	24.3	(18.0-30.7)	267	27.7	(21.5-33.9)	476	25.9	(21.5-30.4)
\$50,000- 74,999	168	15.8	(10.0-21.6)	225	20.7	(14.9-26.5)	393	18.2	(14.1-22.4)
\$75,000+	183	17.6	(11.2-23.9)	146	11.8	(6.0-17.6)	329	15.5	(10.9-20.2)

Figure 8.1: Prevalence of current cigarette smoking by year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2003



Figure 8.2: Current cigarette smoking by county: WVBRESS, 1999-2003

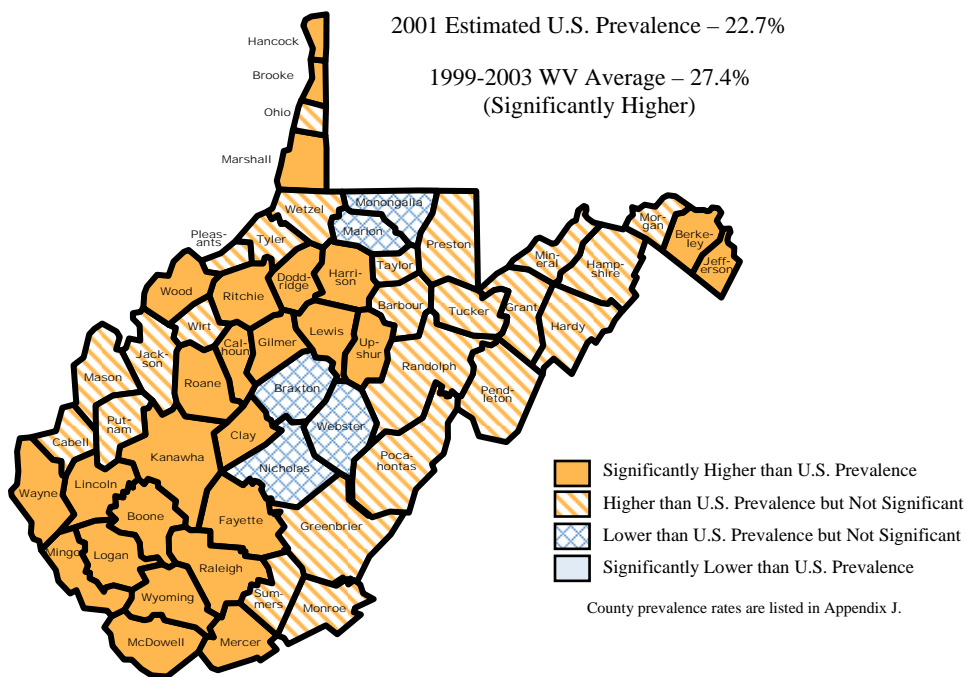
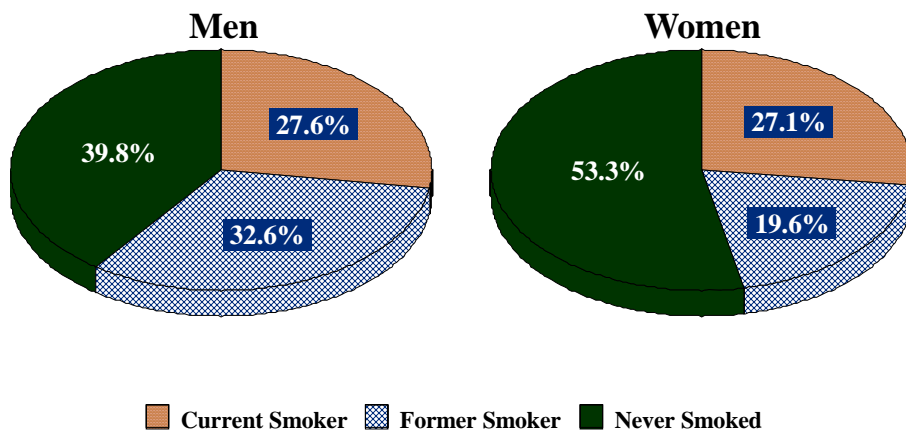


Figure 8.3: Distribution of smoking status by gender: WVBRESS, 2003



CHAPTER 9: SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Smokeless Tobacco Users: Use smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days.

State Prevalence	7.7% (95% CI: 6.6-8.9); 1 st among 12 BRFSS participants.
Time Trends	Smokeless tobacco use decreased slightly between 2002 and 2003 (from 8.4% to 7.7%). Since 1986, there has been an overall decline in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use. In fact, the rate has significantly decreased from a high of 9.7% in 1988 to a low of 7.7% in 2003. Because smokeless tobacco use is overwhelmingly a male activity, changes in prevalence for the adult population primarily reflect changes in men's behavior (therefore, this discussion will focus on men).
Gender	Men 15.9% (95% CI: 13.6-18.1); Women 0.3% (95% CI: 0.03-0.52). Men had a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than women. Between 2002 and 2003, the rate among men decreased from 17.2% to 15.9% (although the decline was not significant).
Age	The highest prevalence of smokeless tobacco use occurred among men aged 25 to 34 (26.3%) and 35 to 44 (22.1%). Men aged 25 to 34 were significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco than men in most other age groupings. Among men, those in the youngest age grouping (18-24) were least likely to use smokeless tobacco (8.3%).
Education	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use significantly decreased as educational attainment increased. Men without a high school diploma/GED were more than three times as likely as college graduates to use smokeless tobacco (21.1% versus 6.7%). College graduates had a significantly lower prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than adults at all other levels of education.
Household Income	There was no consistent relationship between smokeless tobacco use and household income. Among men, smokeless tobacco use was lowest among those in the poorest and wealthiest households and highest among those with an income between \$25,000 and \$34,999 (although this pattern was not statistically significant).
Quick Stats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 34.5% of all every day smokeless tobacco users tried to quit for at least one day in the past 12 months. This is a decline from the 2002 prevalence of 41.7%.• 68.2% of all current smokeless tobacco users were not advised by a health professional to quit using smokeless tobacco in the past 12 months.

West Virginia Healthy People 2010 Objectives

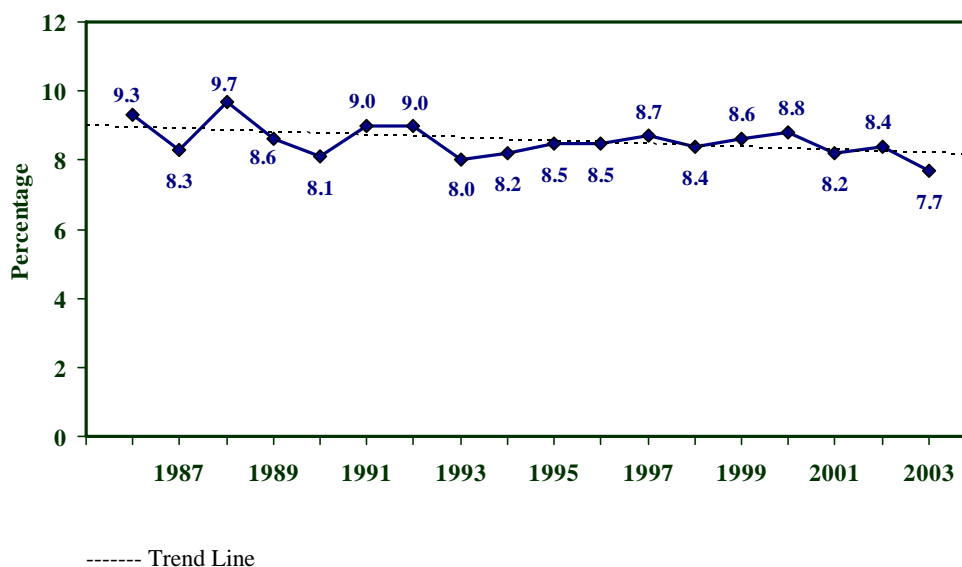
Objective 27.7	Reduce smokeless tobacco use among adult men aged 18+ to 13% or lower. (Baseline: 18% in 1998; Current: 15.9% in 2003)
-----------------------	--

Table 9.1: Current smokeless tobacco use: WVBRFSS, 2003

Characteristic	Men			Women			Total		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	1,307	15.9	(13.6-18.1)	2,002	0.3	(0.03-0.52)	3,309	7.7	(6.6-8.9)
Age									
18-24	88	8.3	(1.5-15.0)	109	0.8	(-)	197	4.6	(1.0-8.2)
25-34	185	26.3	(19.5-33.2)	261	0.0	(-)	446	13.2	(9.5-16.9)
35-44	230	22.1	(16.4-27.8)	318	0.2	(-)	548	10.9	(7.9-13.8)
45-54	283	12.6	(8.3-16.9)	385	0.7	(-)	667	6.7	(4.4-9.0)
55-64	248	12.3	(8.0-16.6)	392	0.0	(-)	640	6.0	(3.9-8.2)
65+	273	12.4	(8.0-16.7)	526	0.1	(-)	799	5.1	(3.3-6.9)
Education									
Less than H.S.	243	21.1	(15.0-27.2)	386	0.9	(-)	629	10.8	(7.7-14.0)
H.S. or G.E.D.	520	17.2	(13.6-20.8)	775	0.1	(-)	1,295	8.3	(6.5-10.2)
Some Post-H.S.	263	16.6	(11.8-21.4)	475	0.3	(-)	738	7.4	(5.2-9.6)
College Graduate	278	6.7	(3.6-9.9)	365	0.0	(-)	643	3.5	(1.8-5.1)
Income									
Less than \$15,000	170	13.4	(7.7-19.0)	353	0.6	(-)	523	6.0	(3.5-8.5)
\$15,000- 24,999	257	18.9	(13.4-24.4)	455	0.2	(-)	712	8.3	(5.8-10.9)
\$25,000- 34,999	193	19.7	(13.4-26.0)	267	0.4	(-)	460	9.6	(6.4-12.7)
\$35,000- 49,999	210	18.0	(12.3-23.7)	265	0.7	(-)	475	9.9	(6.7-13.0)
\$50,000- 74,999	167	15.5	(9.6-21.4)	223	0.0	(-)	390	7.7	(4.7-10.8)
\$75,000+	182	13.0	(7.0-19.1)	144	0.0	(-)	326	8.4	(4.4-12.4)

Note: The number of women reporting use of smokeless tobacco is too small for subgroup analysis.

Figure 9.1: Current smokeless tobacco use by year: WVBRFSS, 1986-2003



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.

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.

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.

West Virginia Healthy People 2010 Objectives

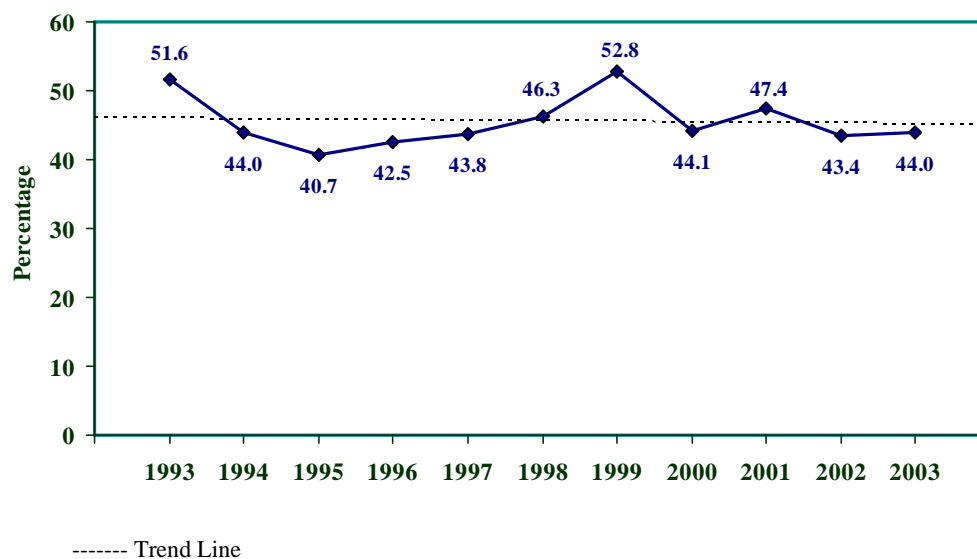
Objective 27.4	Increase to at least 60% the proportion of adult smokers who have been advised to quit smoking in the past 12 months. (Revised 2003) (Baseline: 48.6% in 2000) ⁶
-----------------------	---

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.

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.

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)