

## Secondhand Smoke

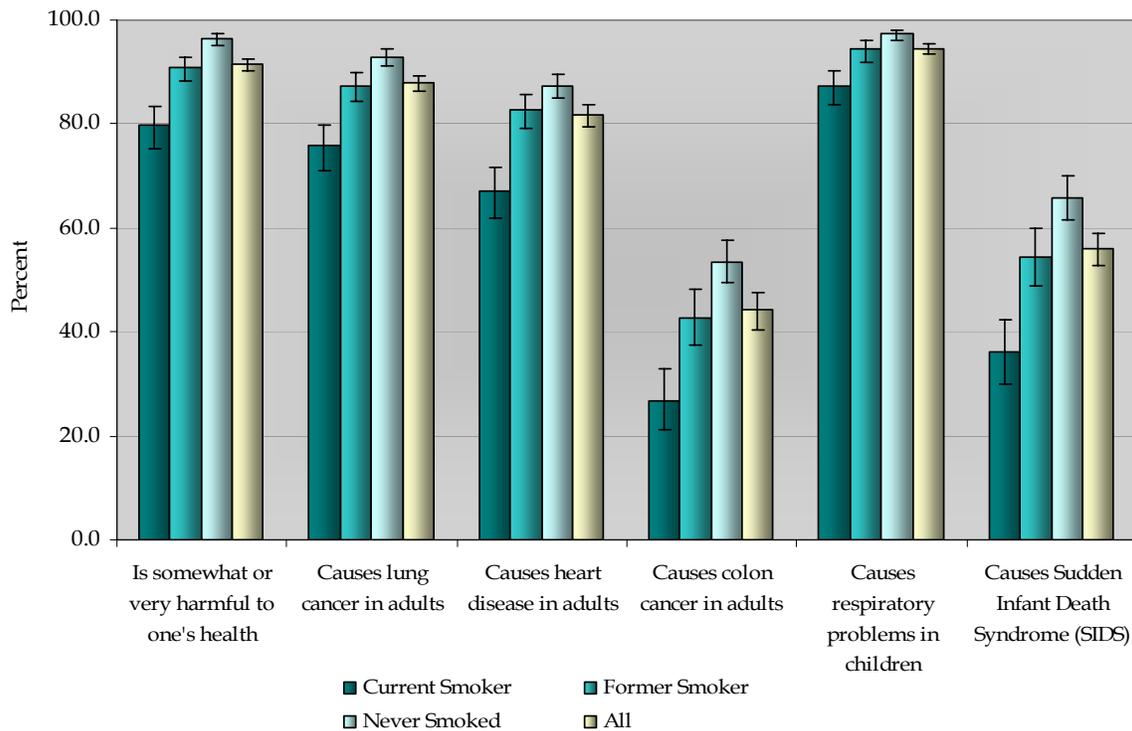
### Beliefs About Secondhand Smoke

Both smoking and nonsmoking Pennsylvania adults generally agree that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to one's health. Eighty percent of smokers (CI:75-83) believe breathing secondhand smoke is harmful, and 96 percent (CI:95-97) of those who never smoked believe secondhand smoke, also known as Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS), is harmful (see Figure 11).

Even though most smokers do believe secondhand smoke is harmful, there is a significant difference between numbers of smokers and nonsmokers who believe that secondhand smoke is harmful. When asked whether ETS causes lung cancer in adults, 93 percent (CI:91-94) of nonsmokers thought that it did, compared to 76 percent (CI:71-80) of current smokers.

A large majority of Pennsylvania adults agreed that ETS causes respiratory problems in children, although there was, again, a significant difference between smokers' and nonsmokers' beliefs. Among those who never smoked, 97 percent (CI:96-98) believed that secondhand smoke causes respiratory problems in children, compared to 87 percent (CI:84-90) of current smokers.

Figure 11. Percent Distribution of Pennsylvania Adults Who Believe in Harmful Effects of Secondhand Smoke, by Smoking Status, PA ATS 2005



| Beliefs                                  | %    | 95% CI    | Beliefs   | %    | 95% CI    |
|--|------|-----------|---|------|-----------|
| ETS is harmful to one's health - all     | 91.5 | 90.3-92.6 | ETS causes colon cancer in adults - all           | 44.4 | 41.5-47.4 |
| Current Smokers                          | 79.7 | 75.4-83.3 | Current Smokers                                   | 26.7 | 21.3-33.0 |
| Former Smokers                           | 90.8 | 88.2-92.9 | Former Smokers                                    | 42.7 | 37.3-48.2 |
| Never Smokers                            | 96.4 | 95.2-97.4 | Never Smokers                                     | 53.5 | 49.4-57.6 |
| ETS causes lung cancer in adults - all   | 88.0 | 86.4-89.4 | ETS causes respiratory problems in children - all | 94.6 | 93.5-95.5 |
| Current Smokers                          | 75.8 | 71.1-79.9 | Current Smokers                                   | 87.4 | 83.7-90.3 |
| Former Smokers                           | 87.3 | 84.3-89.8 | Former Smokers                                    | 94.4 | 92.0-96.1 |
| Never Smokers                            | 92.9 | 91.1-94.4 | Never Smokers                                     | 97.3 | 96.1-98.2 |
| ETS causes heart disease in adults - all | 81.8 | 79.9-83.6 | ETS causes SIDS - all                             | 55.9 | 52.9-58.8 |
| Current Smokers                          | 67.0 | 61.9-71.7 | Current Smokers                                   | 36.1 | 30.1-42.5 |
| Former Smokers                           | 82.8 | 79.3-85.8 | Former Smokers                                    | 54.4 | 48.8-59.9 |
| Never Smokers                            | 87.4 | 85.0-89.5 | Never Smokers                                     | 65.9 | 61.7-69.9 |

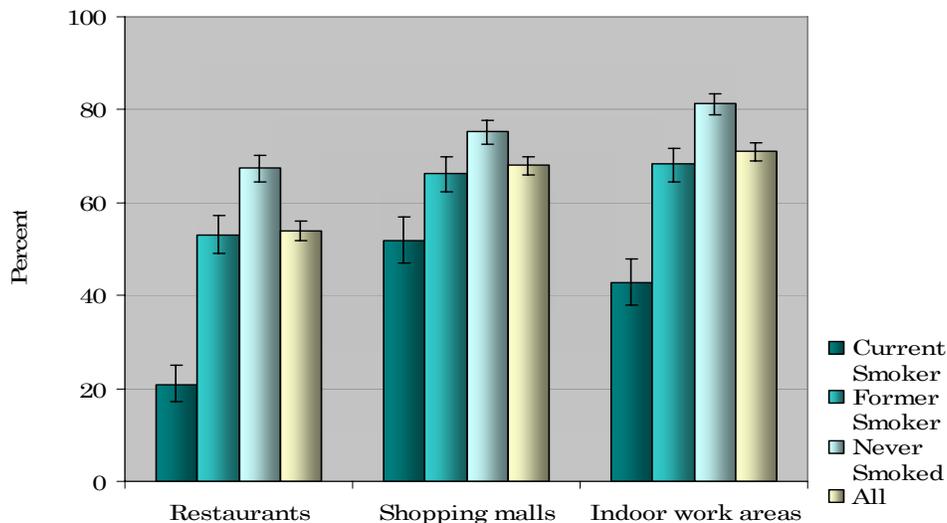
### Attitudes About Clean Indoor Air

Smokers and nonsmokers have very different views about banning smoking in public places. About two thirds of those who never have smoked think that smoking should be banned in indoor dining areas of restaurants (see Figure 12 below). This is about three times more than the percentage of current smokers who believe that smoking should be banned from restaurant dining areas.

Over half of current smokers would ban smoking from shopping malls, and just about three quarters of those who never smoked would prefer smoke-free malls.

Former smokers' attitudes about banning public smoking are very similar to that of the total adult population. About seven out of ten former smokers would like to see indoor work areas smoke free, and similarly, about 70 percent of all Pennsylvania adults favor banning smoking in indoor work areas.

*Figure 12. Percentage of Pennsylvania Adults Who Prefer to Ban Smoking in Public Places, by Smoking Status, PA ATS 2005*



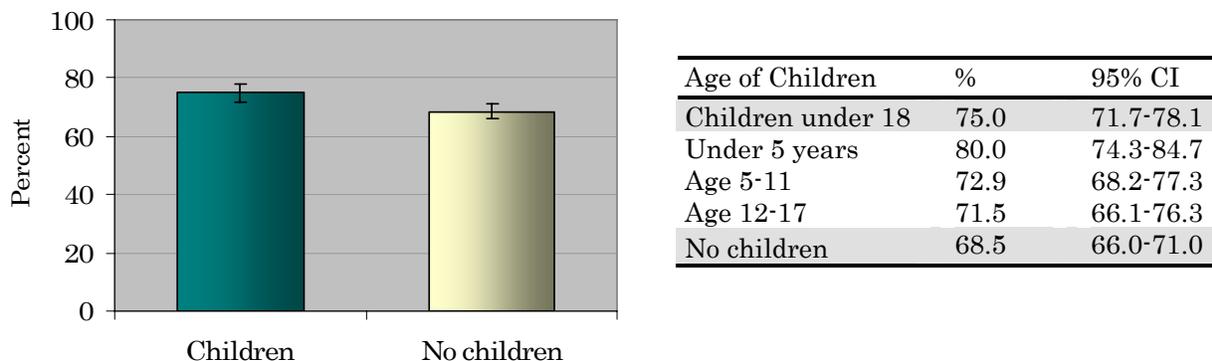
| Type of Place            | %           | 95% CI           |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| <b>Restaurants</b>       | <b>54.0</b> | <b>51.8-56.1</b> |
| Current Smokers          | 20.9        | 17.2-25.1        |
| Former Smokers           | 53.1        | 49.4-57.1        |
| Never Smoked             | 67.4        | 64.5-70.2        |
| <b>Shopping malls</b>    | <b>68.0</b> | <b>54.9-69.9</b> |
| Current Smokers          | 51.9        | 46.9-56.8        |
| Former Smokers           | 66.3        | 62.4-69.9        |
| Never Smoked             | 75.2        | 72.6-77.6        |
| <b>Indoor work areas</b> | <b>71.0</b> | <b>68.9-72.9</b> |
| Current Smokers          | 42.8        | 37.9-47.8        |
| Former Smokers           | 70.4        | 66.6-74.0        |
| Never Smoked             | 82.1        | 79.6-84.3        |

### **Smoking Rules at Home, and at Work**

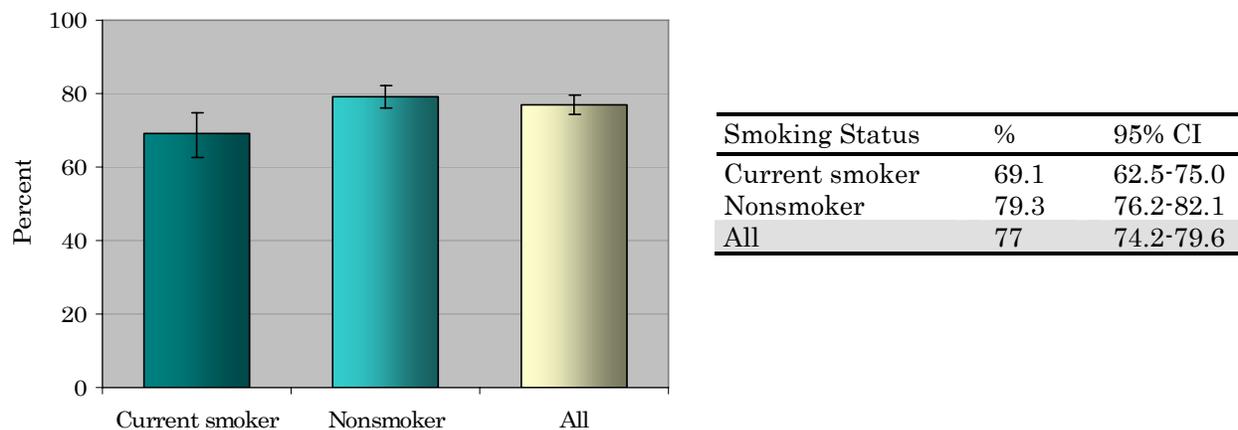
There are rules against smoking in the home for about 71 percent (CI:69-73) of Pennsylvania adults. Households with children are more likely to ban smoking (75 percent, CI:72-78), than homes without children (69 percent, CI:66-71). Although slightly more adults with younger children reported banning smoking in the home than those with older children (see Figure 13), this difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 14, on the next page, shows the reported numbers of Pennsylvania adults whose workplace does not permit smoking in indoor work areas. Current smokers are less likely to work in places which ban smoking (69 percent, CI:63-75) than are those who do not smoke (79 percent, CI:76-82).

*Figure 13. Percentage of Pennsylvania Adults Living in Non-Smoking Households, by Whether Children are in Household, PA ATS 2005*



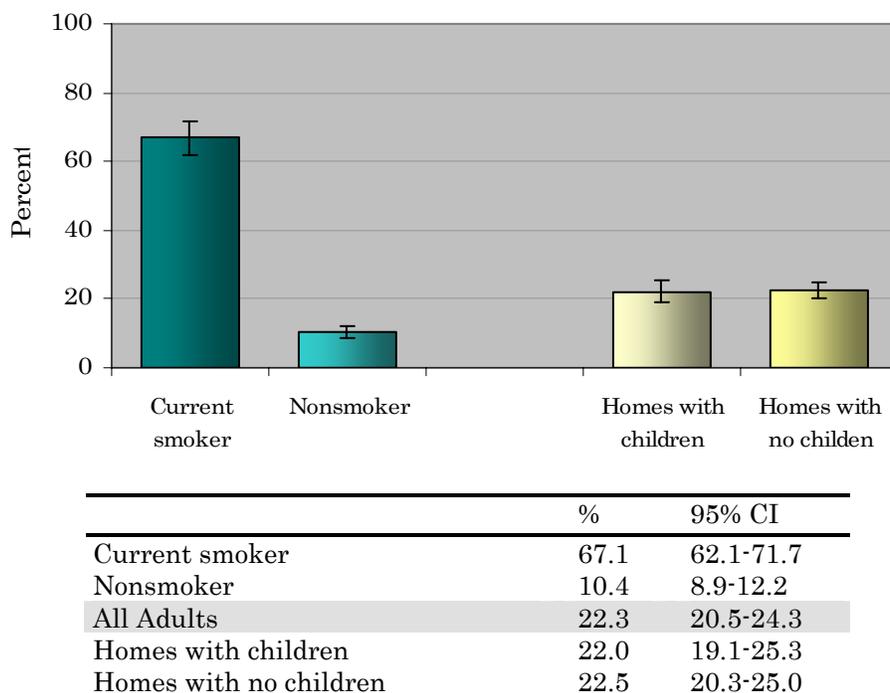
*Figure 14. Percentage of Pennsylvania Adults who Work in Places that Ban Smoking, by Smoking Status, PA ATS 2005*



**Exposure to Secondhand Smoke, at Work, at Home, and in Cars**

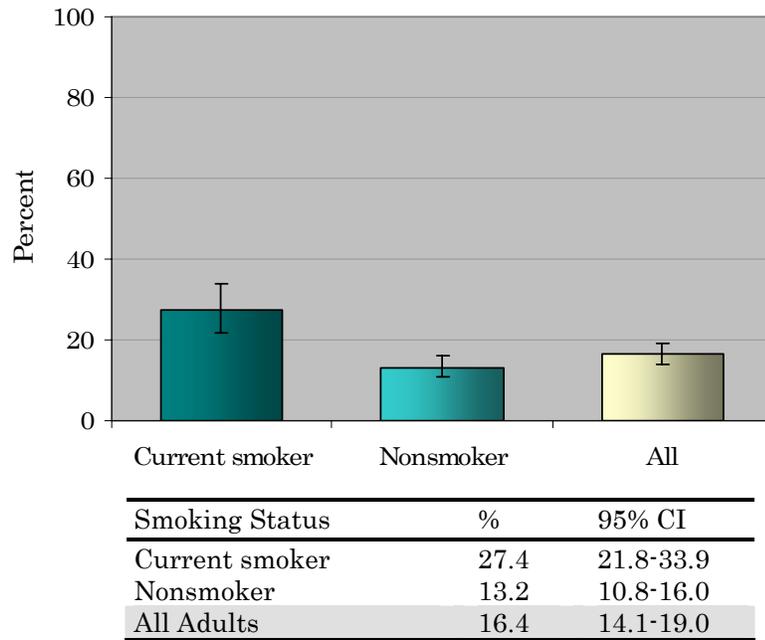
About 22 percent (CI:21-24) of Pennsylvania adults reported someone smoked in their homes during the seven days preceding the survey. The number was the same whether the adult had children in the home, or not (see Figure 15 below).

*Figure 15. Percentage of Pennsylvania Adults Who Reported that Smoking Occurred in Home in Past Seven Days, by Smoking Status and Whether Children at Home PA ATS 2005*



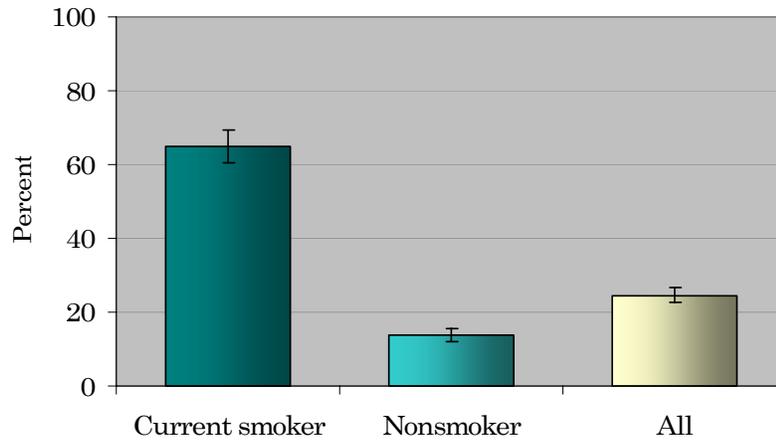
Smoking occurs more often in work areas of smokers than in the work areas of nonsmokers. Among current smokers, (see Figure 16, below), 27 percent (CI: 22-34) were exposed to cigarette smoke in the work place in the seven days preceding the survey. Approximately half as many nonsmokers as smokers were exposed to cigarette smoke in the workplace (13 percent, CI:11-16) during the past seven days.

*Figure 16. Percentage of Pennsylvania Adults Who Reported that Smoking Occurred in Work Area in Past Seven days, by Smoking Status, PA ATS 2005*



Pennsylvania adults are exposed to cigarettes more frequently in cars than in the workplace, and the difference between smoker’s exposure to cigarette smoke in a car and nonsmoker’s exposure is striking. Among nonsmokers, about 14 percent (CI:12-16) had been in a car where someone was smoking in the previous seven days (see Figure 17 on the next page). Among current smokers, 65 percent (CI:60-70) had been exposed to cigarette smoke in a car.

Figure 17. Percentage of Pennsylvania Adults Who Were in a Car with Someone Smoking in Past Seven Days, by Smoking Status, PA ATS 2005



| Smoking Status | %    | 95% CI    |
|----------------|------|-----------|
| Current smoker | 65.0 | 60.3-69.5 |
| Nonsmoker      | 13.7 | 12.0-15.6 |
| All            | 24.5 | 22.6-26.5 |