

2004 Georgia Adult Tobacco Survey Report



Acknowledgements

Georgia Department of Human Resources

B.J. Walker, Commissioner

Division of Public Health

Stuart T. Brown, M.D., Director

Epidemiology Branch

Susan Lance, D.V.M., Ph.D., Director

Chronic Disease, Injury, and Environmental Epidemiology Section

John M. Horan, M.D., M.P.H., Chief

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Branch

Kimberly Redding, M.D., M.P.H., Director

Tobacco Use Prevention Program

Kenneth Ray, M.P.H., Acting Manager

The 2004 Georgia Adult Tobacco Survey was funded by Cooperative Agreement Number 03022 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Smoking and Health.

Graphic Design: Jimmy Clanton, Jr.

Suggested Citation: Figueroa A and Kanny D. 2004 Georgia Adult Tobacco Survey Report. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Chronic Disease, Injury, and Environmental Epidemiology Section, October 2006. Publication Number: DPH07/005HW.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
Introduction.....	3
Exposure to secondhand smoke	
Living with an adult smoker	4
Exposure at home	5
Exposure in a car.....	6
Exposure at work.....	7
Attitudes about clean indoor air	
Smoking in indoor work areas	8
Smoking in indoor dining areas of restaurants	9
Smoking in indoor shopping malls.....	10
Smoking in public buildings	11
Smoking in bars and lounges	12
Smoking in indoor sporting events and concerts.....	13
Beliefs about effects of tobacco on health	
Benefit of cessation to health	14
Perception of harm from secondhand smoke.....	15
Policy	
Rule about smoking inside the home	16
Workplace official policy for smoking in any work area	17
Workplace official policy for smoking in indoor public or common areas	18
Opinion of worksite policy on smoking	19
Support of tax and laws	
Support of additional tax on cigarettes	20
Support of a law making restaurants smoke-free	21
Patterns of eating out at smoke-free restaurants	22

Cessation	
Quit attempt and medication use.....	24
Cessation plans and awareness of resources.....	25
Health care provider advice	
Health care provider visit and advice.....	26
Health care provider assistance	27
Methods.....	28
Appendix A: Survey questions.....	A-1
Appendix B: Definition of variables.....	B-1
Appendix C: Detailed data tables	C-1

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of death and illness in Georgia. Tobacco use is responsible for nearly 11,000 deaths, more than 160,000 years of potential life lost, and approximately \$1.8 billion in direct medical costs for adults in Georgia every year. About one in six deaths among adults ages 35 and older is attributed to smoking.

This report presents the findings from the 2004 Georgia Adult Tobacco Survey. The survey was conducted to obtain baseline information on the attitudes and beliefs related to tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure among the adult population in the state. The survey was administered between July and December 2004, prior to the enactment of the Georgia Smokefree Air Act of 2005. The survey is intended to evaluate, redesign, and enhance strategies implemented for tobacco use prevention and reduction in Georgia. Overall, this report shows that in Georgia:

Exposure to secondhand smoke

- More than half of adult smokers (59%) and nearly one in six adult non-smokers (16%) live with a smoker.
- Adult smokers are more likely than adult non-smokers to have been exposed to secondhand smoke at home, in a car, or at work.
- More than one-third (35%) of adult smokers and one in seven adult non-smokers (14%) were exposed to secondhand smoke at work.
- Males are over two times more likely than females to have been exposed to secondhand smoke at work.

Attitudes about clean indoor air

- Adult smokers are more likely than adult non-smokers to think that smoking should be allowed in various indoor settings, including work areas and dining areas of restaurants.
- A consistent majority (more than three quarters) of adult non-smokers think that smoking should not be allowed in various indoor settings, except bars and cocktail lounges.
- Most adult smokers (89%) and more than half of adult non-smokers (58%) think that bars and cocktail lounges are appropriate indoor settings to allow smoking.

Beliefs about effects of tobacco on health

- About three-fourths (76%) of adults believe that quitting smoking is beneficial to one's health.
- A consistent majority of adults believe that exposure to other people's smoke is harmful to one's health.

Policy

- Nearly half of adult smokers (48%) and a large majority of adult non-smokers (90%) do not allow smoking anywhere inside their homes.
- More than half of adult smokers (58%) and three in four adult non-smokers (75%) indicate their worksite has a policy that does not allow smoking in indoor areas of the workplace.

- Adults with higher educational attainment and annual household incomes are more likely than adults with lower educational attainment and annual household incomes to be protected by worksite laws prohibiting smoking in the workplace.
- Adult non-smokers are nearly three times more likely than adult smokers to indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite policy on smoking.
- More than three-fourths (81%) of adults believe their worksite policy on smoking should not be changed.

Support of tax and laws

- Nearly half of adult smokers (46%) and three-fourths of adult non-smokers (75%) indicate they would support an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes to fund tobacco use prevention programs.
- Half of adult smokers and four in five (82%) adult non-smokers indicate they would support a law¹ making restaurants smoke-free.

Cessation

- More than half of adult smokers with health insurance (58%) and two-thirds of adult smokers without health insurance (66%) stopped smoking for one day or longer in an attempt to quit smoking.
- More than one in four adult smokers with health insurance (29%) used medication on their last quit attempt to help them quit smoking.
- Nearly three-fourths of adult smokers with health insurance (73%) and more than half of adult smokers without health insurance (55%) are aware of resources available to help them quit smoking.

Health care provider advice

- Among adult smokers who saw a health care provider, 70% of smokers with health insurance and 55% of smokers without health insurance were advised by their provider to quit smoking.
- Among adult smokers who received advice to quit smoking, 30% indicated their provider prescribed or recommended medications for quitting, regardless of health insurance status.
- Among adult smokers who received advice to quit smoking, few indicated having received additional smoking cessation assistance, such as setting a specific quit date, participating in a cessation class or counseling, and self-help cessation materials.

¹ The Georgia Adult Tobacco Survey was conducted prior to the enactment of the Georgia Smokefree Air Act of 2005.

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of death and illness in Georgia. Tobacco use is responsible for nearly 11,000 deaths, more than 160,000 years of potential life lost, and approximately \$1.8 billion in direct medical costs for adults in Georgia every year.¹ About one in six deaths among adults ages 35 and older is attributed to smoking.

Data from the Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System show that the adult smoking prevalence in Georgia has remained stable in the last decade. In 2004, 20 percent of adults smoked cigarettes regularly. The adult smoking rates in Georgia are higher among males (22 percent), among young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 (27 percent), and among those who did not graduate from high school (31 percent).² Among Georgia's youth, 9 percent of middle school students and 19 percent of high school students smoked cigarettes regularly.³

The Tobacco Use Prevention Program is part of the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Branch, Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources. In collaboration with key stakeholders, the Program provides funding, technical assistance, and guidance to local programs and coalitions throughout the 18 public health districts in Georgia. The Program develops and evaluates strategies focused on preventing tobacco use initiation, promoting quitting among youth and adults, and eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke in order to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use in the state.

The 2004 Georgia Adult Tobacco Survey was intended to serve as a baseline assessment of knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs related to tobacco use among the adult population. The survey was administered between July and December 2004, prior to the enactment of the Georgia Smokefree Air Act of 2005. Detailed information on tobacco-related topics complements the findings on smoking prevalence obtained from the Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Data collected through the 2004 Georgia Adult Tobacco Survey enhances the Tobacco Use Prevention Program's ability to address specific issues and to modify and implement tobacco use prevention activities.

In this report, data are considered to be significantly different when there is no overlap in the 95 percent confidence intervals of the percentages being compared. The confidence intervals for each estimate (percentage) appear in detailed data tables in Appendix C.

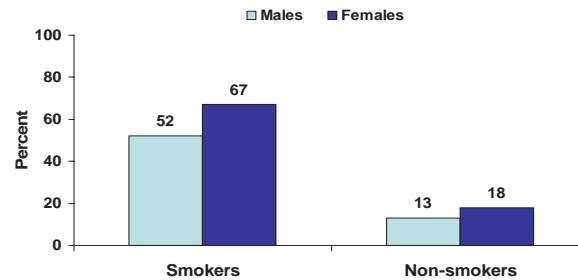
¹ Georgia Vital Statistics, Mortality Data, 2004; CDC SAMMEC web application (<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/sammec>)

² Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (<http://health.state.ga.us/epi/brfss/index.asp>)

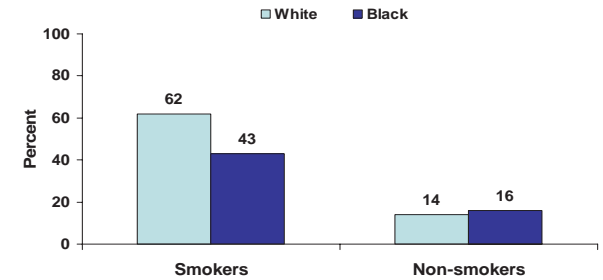
³ Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey, 2005 (<http://health.state.ga.us/epi/cdiee/tobaccouse.asp>)

- Among adults, smokers (59%) are more likely than non-smokers (16%) to live with an adult smoker.
- The percentage of adult smokers who live with a smoker was higher among:
 - Female smokers
 - White smokers
 - Smokers ages 18 to 24
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who live with a smoker was higher among:
 - Female non-smokers
 - Non-smokers ages 18 to 24
 - Non-smokers with a lower socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)

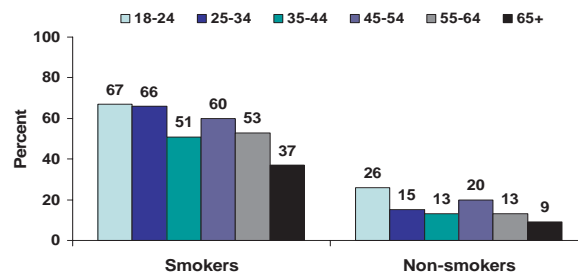
Percentage of adults who live with a smoker, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



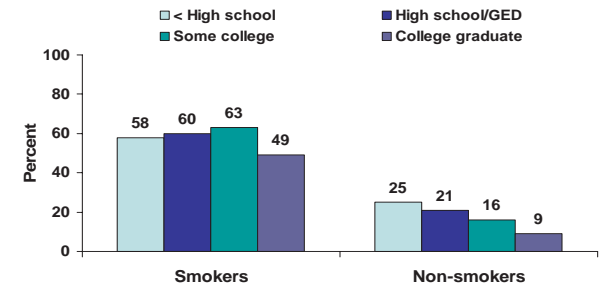
Percentage of adults who live with a smoker, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



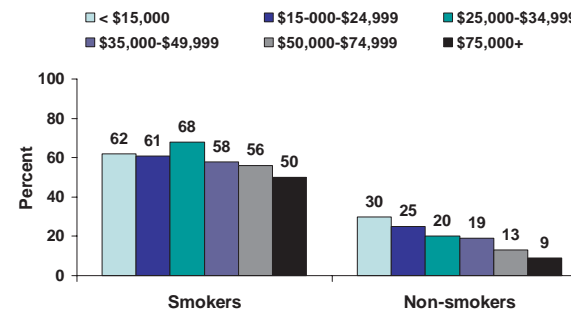
Percentage of adults who live with a smoker, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who live with a smoker, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004

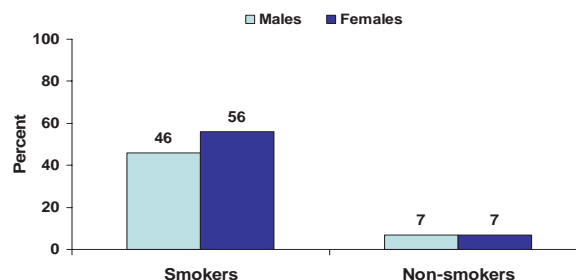


Percentage of adults who live with a smoker, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004

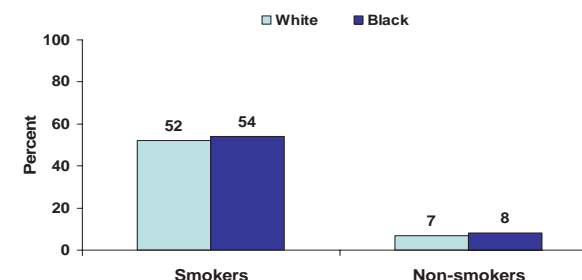


- Among adults, smokers (51%) are more likely than non-smokers (7%) to have been exposed to secondhand smoke at home.
- The percentage of adult smokers who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home was higher among:
 - Female smokers
 - Smokers ages 35 and older
 - Smokers with a lower annual household income
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home was higher among:
 - Non-smokers with a lower educational attainment

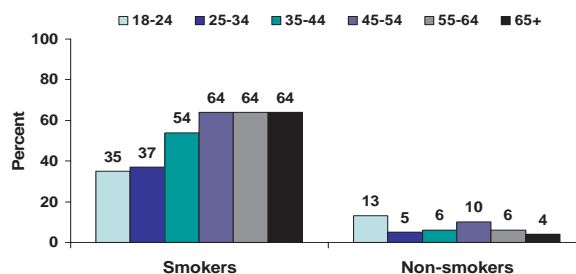
Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at home, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



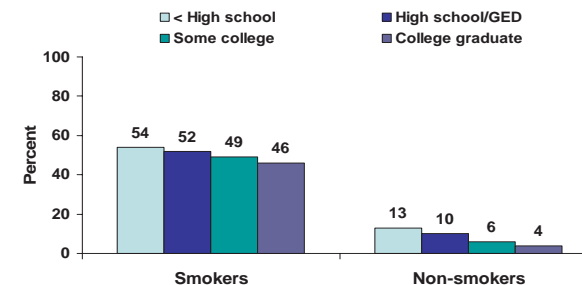
Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at home, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



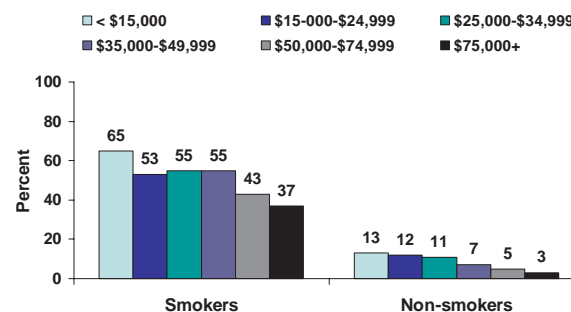
Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at home, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at home, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004

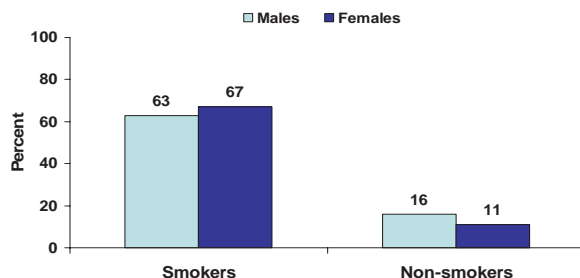


Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at home, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004

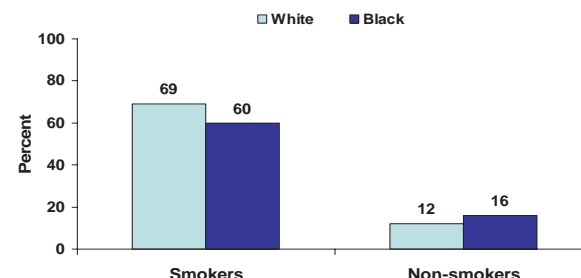


- Among adults, smokers (65%) are more likely than non-smokers (13%) to have been exposed to secondhand smoke in a car.
- The percentage of adult smokers who were exposed to secondhand smoke in a car was fairly consistent across sex, race, age, education and income groups.
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who were exposed to secondhand smoke in a car was higher among:
 - Male non-smokers
 - Non-smokers ages 18 to 24
 - Non-smokers with a lower socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)

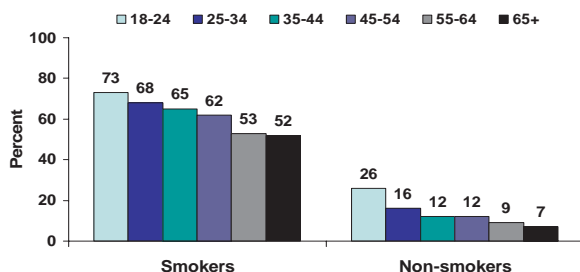
Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke in a car, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



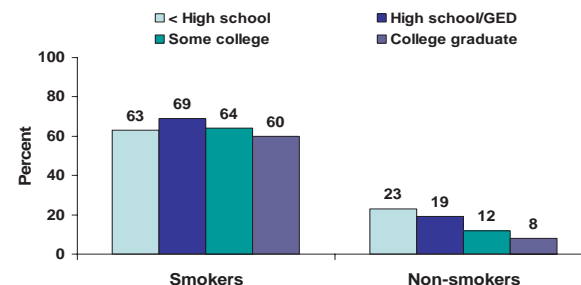
Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke in a car, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



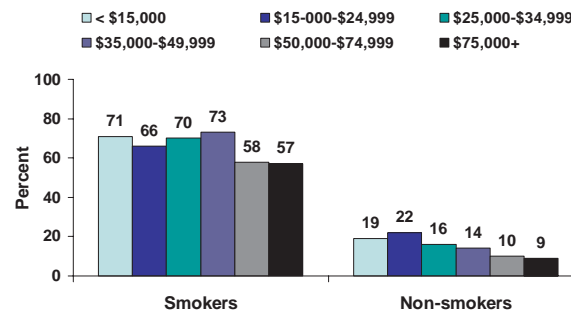
Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke in a car, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke in a car, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004

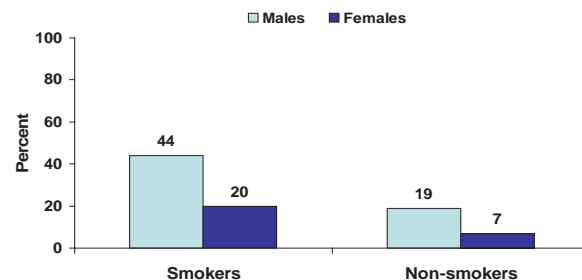


Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke in a car, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004

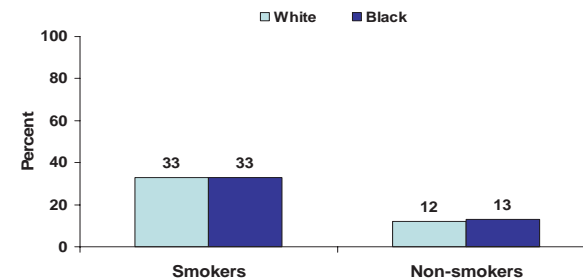


- Among adults, smokers (35%) are more likely than non-smokers (14%) to have been exposed to secondhand smoke at work.
- The percentage of adult smokers who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work was higher among:
 - Male smokers
 - Smokers with a lower socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work was higher among:
 - Male non-smokers
 - Non-smokers ages 18 to 24
 - Non-smokers with a lower socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)

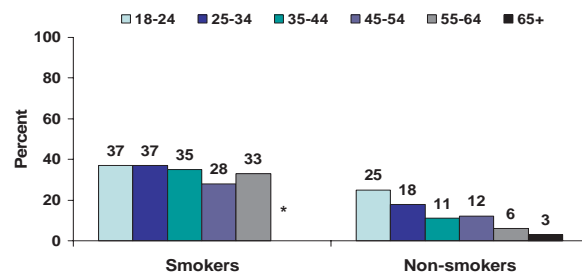
Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at work, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at work, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004

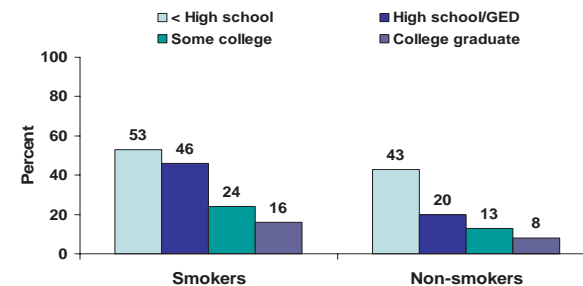


Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at work, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004

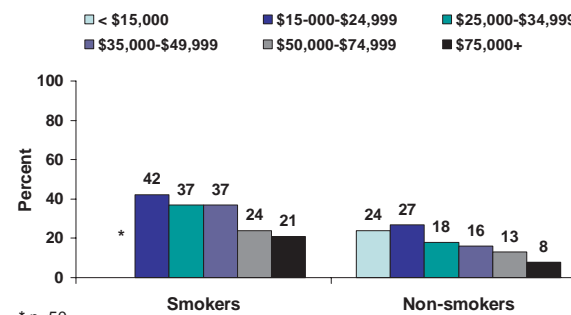


* n<50

Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at work, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at work, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004

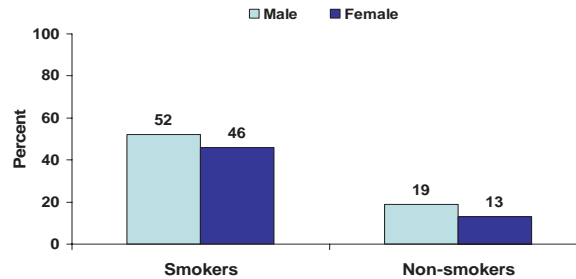


* n<50

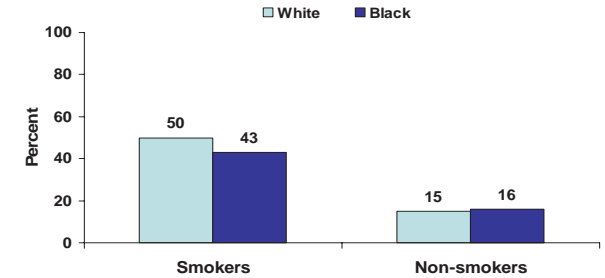
Smoking in indoor work areas

- Among adults, smokers (49%) are more likely than non-smokers (16%) to believe smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor work areas.
- The percentage of adult smokers who believe smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor work areas was higher among:
 - Smokers with a lower educational attainment
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who believe smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor work areas was higher among:
 - Male non-smokers
 - Non-smokers ages 18 to 24
 - Non-smokers with a lower educational attainment

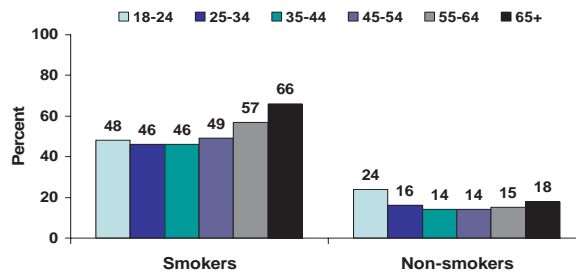
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor work areas, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



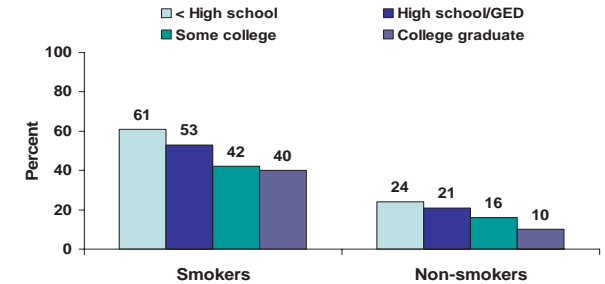
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor work areas, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



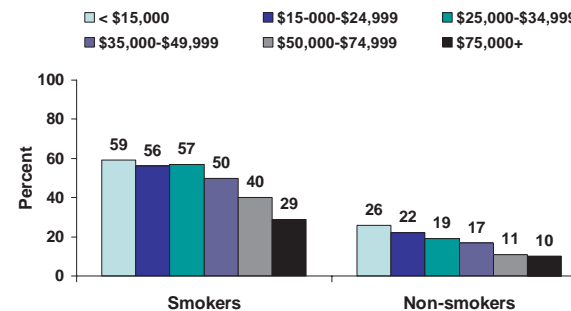
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor work areas, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor work areas, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



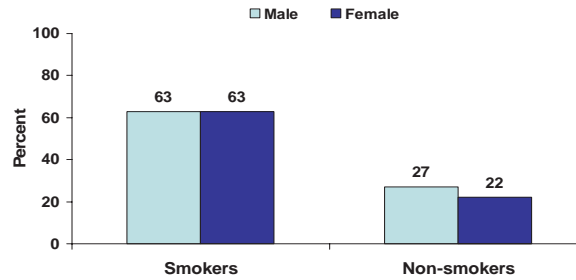
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor work areas, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



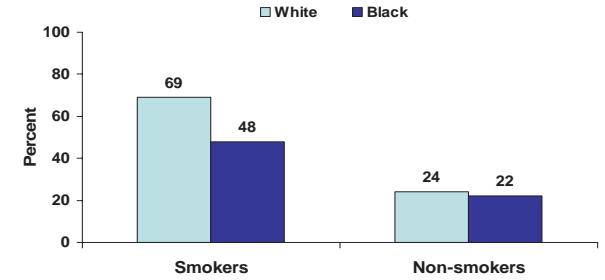
Smoking in indoor dining areas of restaurants

- Among adults, smokers (63%) are more likely than non-smokers (24%) to believe smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor dining areas of restaurants.
- A fairly consistent majority of adult smokers believe that smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor dining areas of restaurants. The percentage of smokers who hold this belief was higher among:
 - White smokers
 - Smokers with a higher educational attainment
- One quarter of non-smokers believe that smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor dining areas of restaurants.

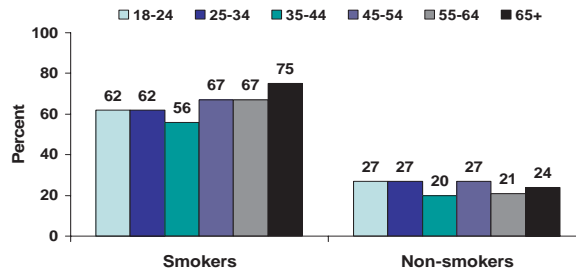
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor dining areas of restaurants, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



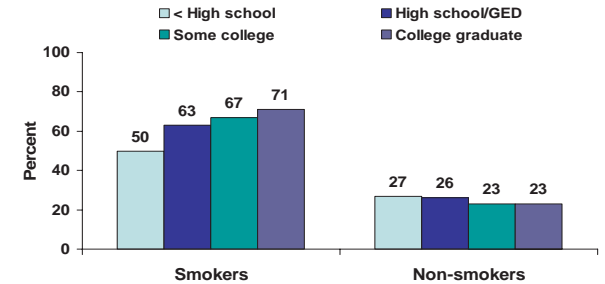
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor dining areas of restaurants, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



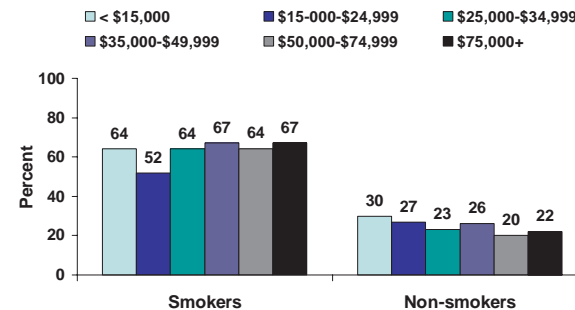
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor dining areas of restaurants, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor dining areas of restaurants, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



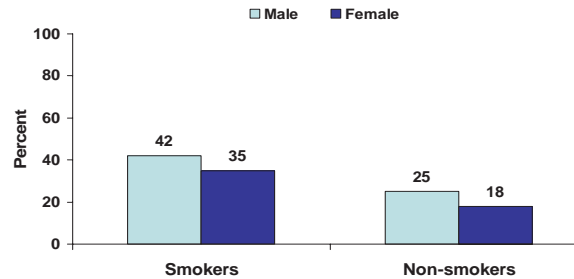
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor dining areas of restaurants, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



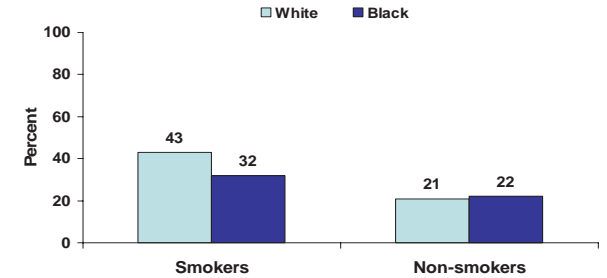
Smoking in indoor shopping malls

- Among adults, smokers (39%) are more likely than non-smokers (21%) to believe smoking should be allowed in all or some areas of indoor shopping malls.
- The percentage of adult smokers who believe smoking should be allowed in all or some areas of indoor shopping malls was higher among:
 - Smokers ages 35 and older
- One fifth of non-smokers believe that smoking should be allowed in all or some areas of indoor shopping malls

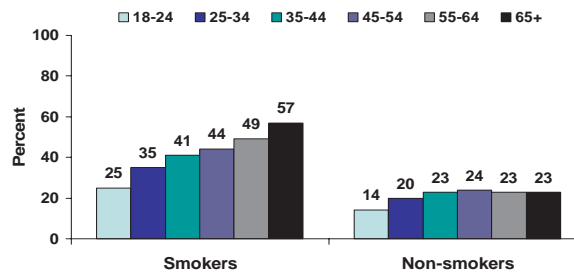
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor shopping malls, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



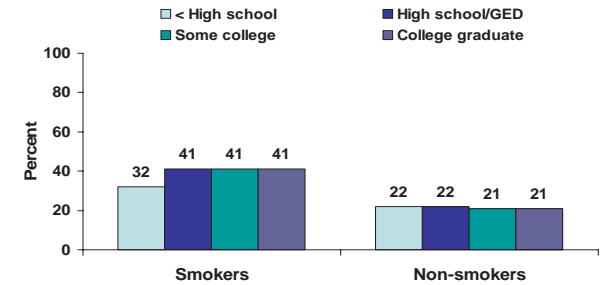
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor shopping malls, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



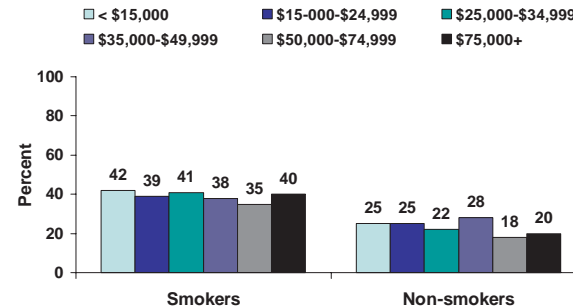
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor shopping malls, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor shopping malls, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



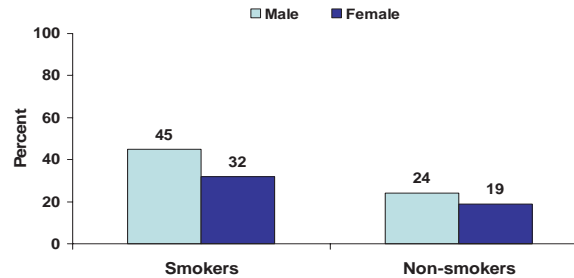
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor shopping malls, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



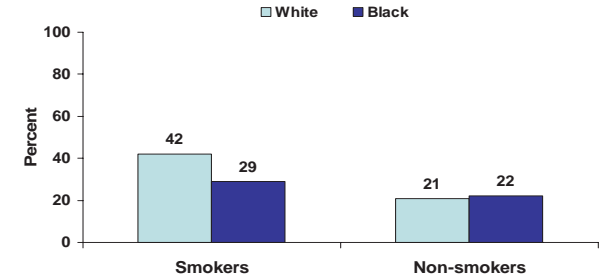
Smoking in public buildings

- Among adults, smokers (39%) are more likely than non-smokers (21%) to believe that smoking should be allowed in all or some areas of public buildings.
- The percentage of adult smokers who believe smoking should be allowed in all or some areas of public buildings was higher among:
 - Male smokers
 - White smokers
- One fifth of non-smokers believe that smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor areas of public buildings.

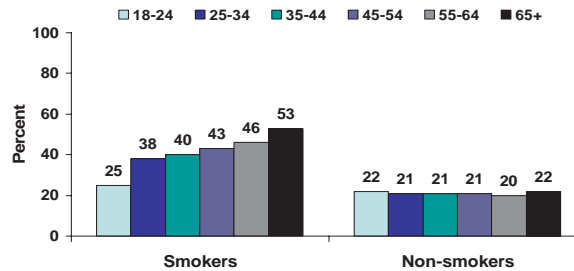
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in public buildings, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



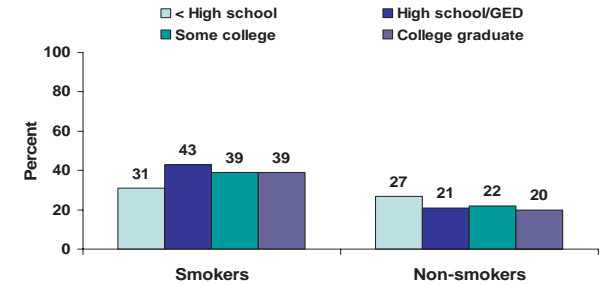
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in public buildings, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



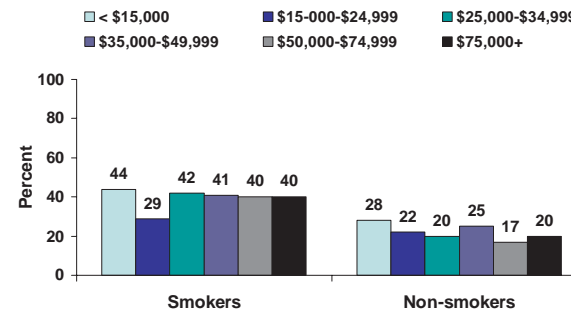
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in public buildings, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in public buildings, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



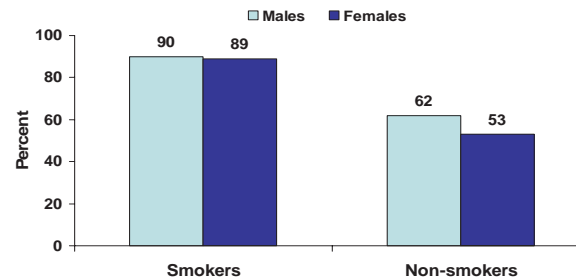
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in public buildings, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



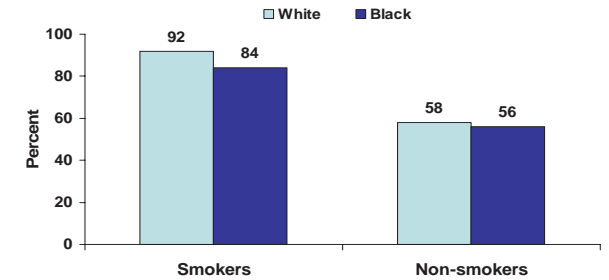
Smoking in bars and lounges

- Among adults, smokers (89%) are more likely than non-smokers (58%) to believe smoking should be allowed in all or some areas of bars and cocktail lounges.
- A fairly consistent majority of adult smokers believe that smoking should be allowed in bars and cocktail lounges. The percentage of adult smokers who hold this belief was higher among:
 - White smokers
 - Smokers with a high educational attainment
- Half of adult non-smokers believe that smoking should be allowed in bars and cocktail lounges. The percentage of adult non-smokers who hold this belief was higher among:
 - Non-smokers ages 18 to 44

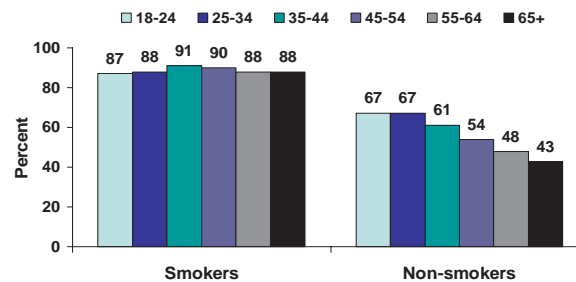
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in bars and lounges, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



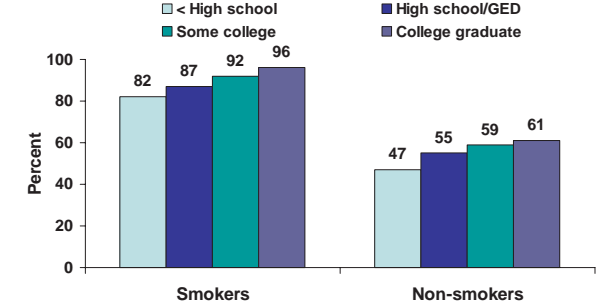
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in bars and lounges, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



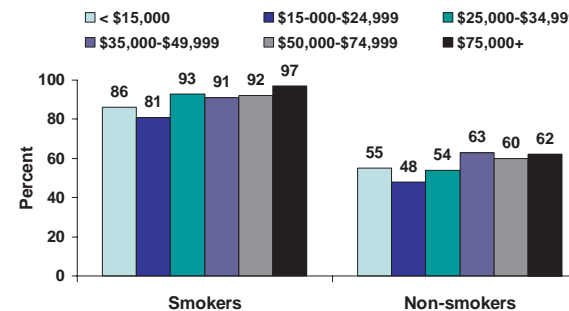
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in bars and lounges, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in bars and lounges, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



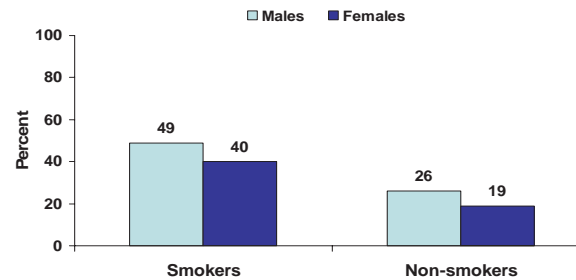
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in bars and lounges, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



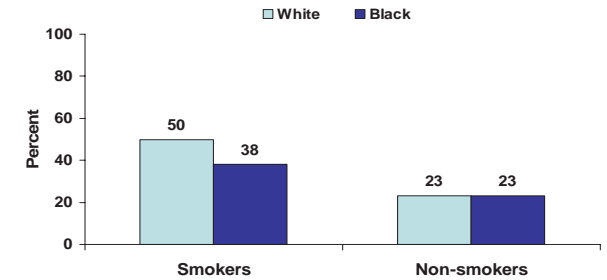
Smoking in indoor sporting events and concerts

- Among adults, smokers (45%) are more likely than non-smokers (22%) to believe that smoking should be allowed in all or some areas of indoor sporting events and concerts.
- The percentage of adult smokers who believe that smoking should be allowed in all or some areas of indoor sporting events and concerts was fairly consistent across sex, race, age and income groups. The percentage of adult smokers who hold this belief was higher among:
 - Smokers with some college education
- One fifth of non-smokers believe that smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor areas of indoor sporting events and concerts.

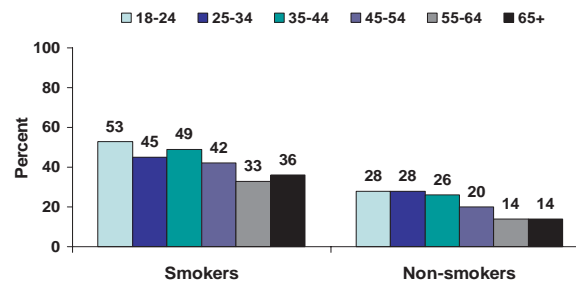
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor sporting events and concerts, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



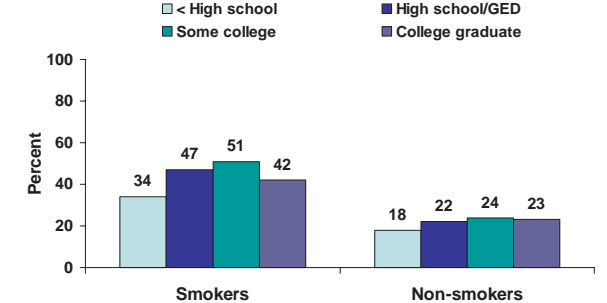
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor sporting events and concerts, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



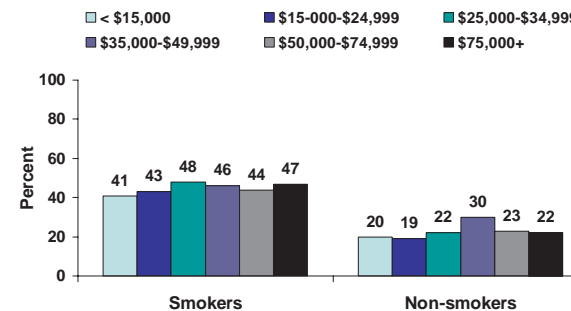
Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor sporting events and concerts, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor sporting events and concerts, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004

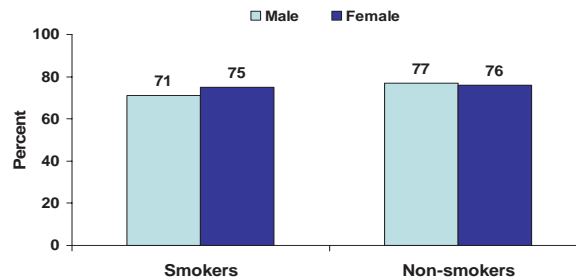


Percentage of adults who think smoking should be allowed in indoor sporting events and concerts, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



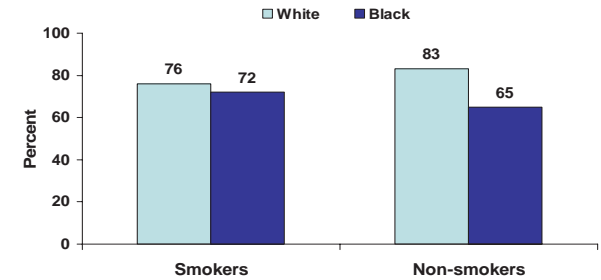
- About three-fourths of smokers (73%) and non-smokers (77%) believe that quitting smoking after having smoked for at least 20 years is beneficial to one's health.
- The percentage of adult smokers who believe that quitting smoking is beneficial to one's health was higher among:
 - Smokers younger than 65 years of age
 - Smokers with higher annual household incomes
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who believe that quitting smoking is beneficial to one's health was higher among:
 - White non-smokers
 - Non-smokers with higher annual household incomes

Percentage of adults who think quitting smoking* is beneficial to one's health, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



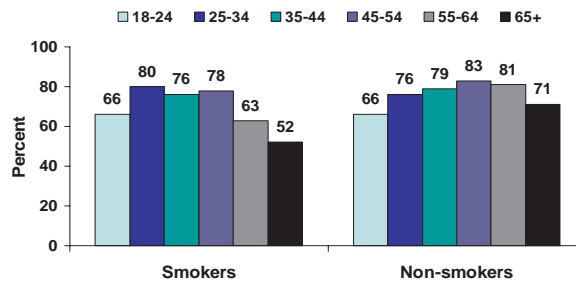
* Quitting smoking after having smoked for 20 or more years

Percentage of adults who think quitting smoking* is beneficial to one's health, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



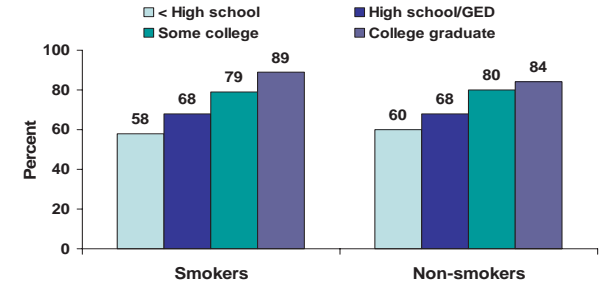
* Quitting smoking after having smoked for 20 or more years

Percentage of adults who think quitting smoking* is beneficial to one's health, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



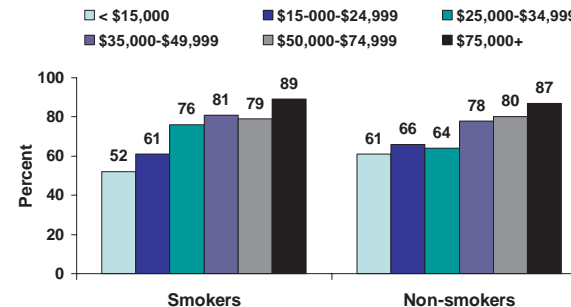
* Quitting smoking after having smoked for 20 or more years

Percentage of adults who think quitting smoking* is beneficial to one's health, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



* Quitting smoking after having smoked for 20 or more years

Percentage of adults who think quitting smoking* is beneficial to one's health, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004

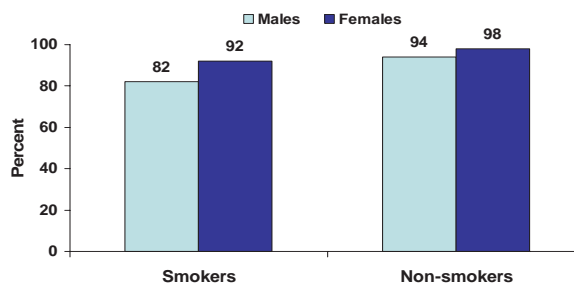


* Quitting smoking after having smoked for 20 or more years

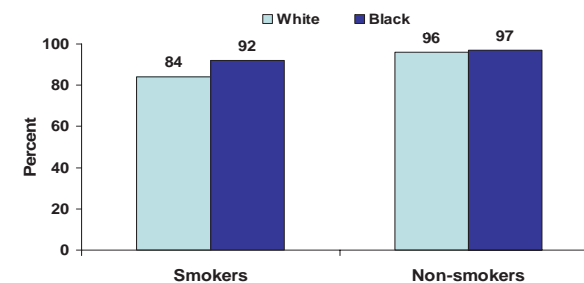
Perception of harm from secondhand smoke

- Among adults, non-smokers (96%) are more likely than smokers (86%) to believe that breathing other people's smoke is harmful to one's health.
- The percentage of adult smokers who believe that breathing other people's smoke is harmful to health decreases with increasing age.
- A fairly consistent majority of non-smokers believe that breathing other people's smoke is harmful to one's health.

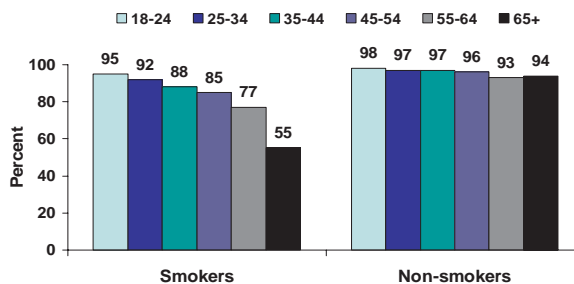
Percentage of adults who believe breathing other people's smoke is harmful to health, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



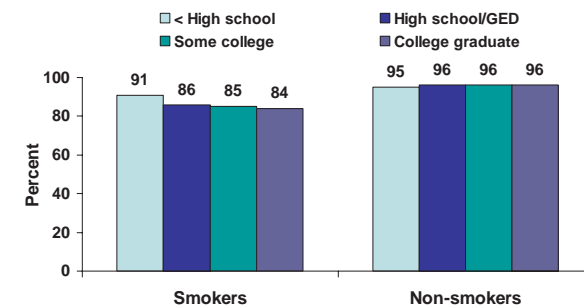
Percentage of adults who believe breathing other people's smoke is harmful to health, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



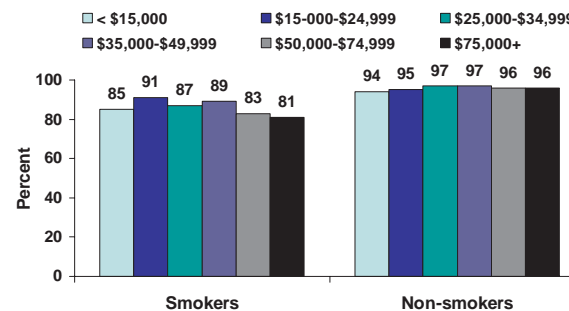
Percentage of adults who believe breathing other people's smoke is harmful to health, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who believe breathing other people's smoke is harmful to health, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



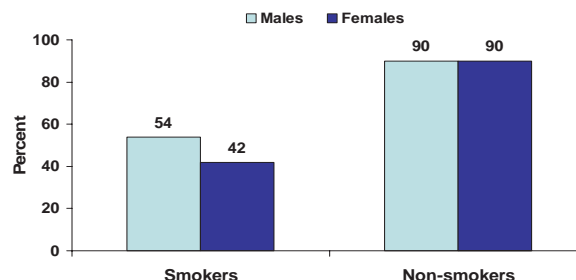
Percentage of adults who believe breathing other people's smoke is harmful to health, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



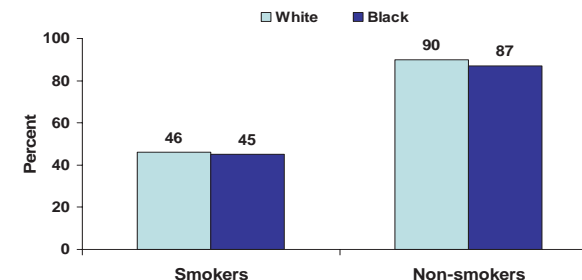
Rule about smoking inside the home

- Among adults, non-smokers (90%) are more likely than smokers (48%) to not allow smoking anywhere inside their home.
- The percentage of adult smokers who do not allow smoking inside their homes was higher among:
 - Male smokers
 - Smokers ages 18 to 34
 - Smokers with higher annual household incomes
- A consistent majority of non-smokers do not allow smoking anywhere inside the home.

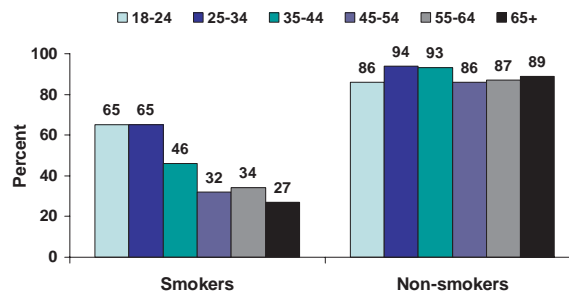
Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



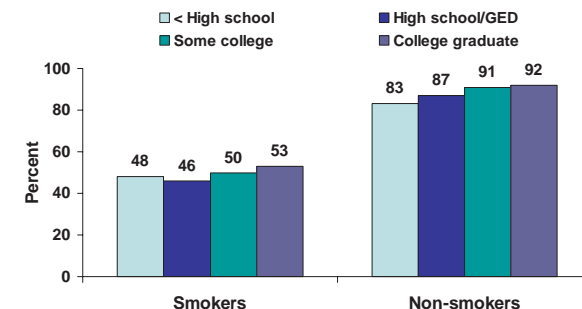
Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



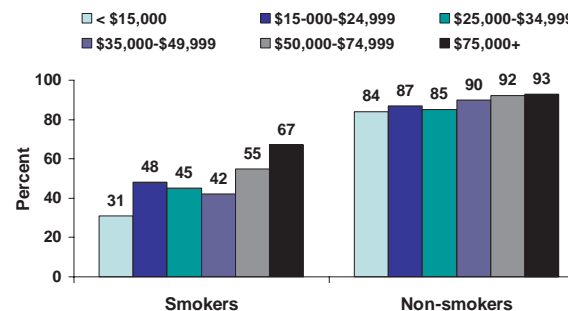
Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



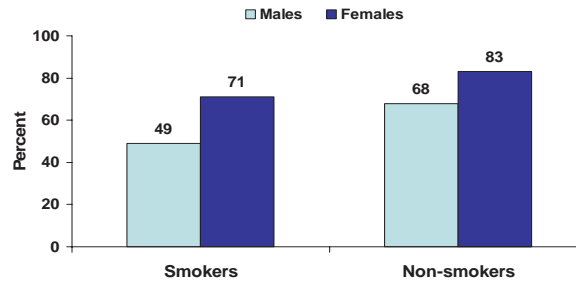
Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



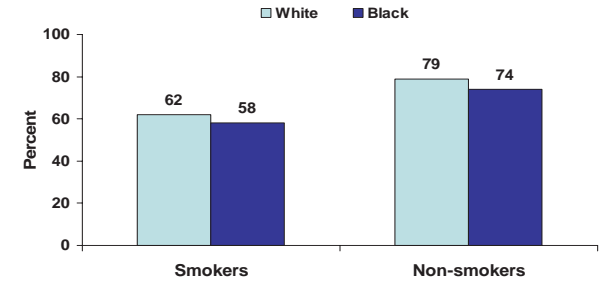
Workplace official policy for smoking in any work area

- Among adults, non-smokers (75%) are more likely than smokers (58%) to indicate that smoking is not allowed in any area of their workplace.
- The percentage of adult smokers who indicate that smoking is not allowed in the workplace was higher among:
 - Female smokers
 - Smokers with higher socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who indicate that smoking is not allowed in the workplace was higher among:
 - Female non-smokers
 - Non-smokers ages 35 and older
 - Non-smokers with higher socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)

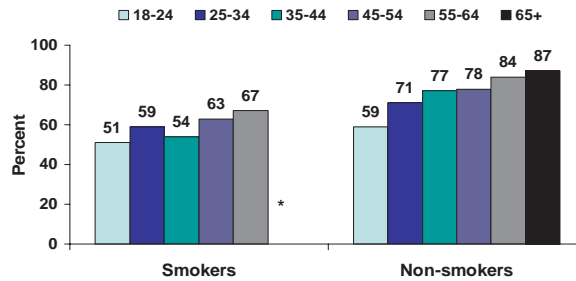
Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in any work area, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in any work area, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004

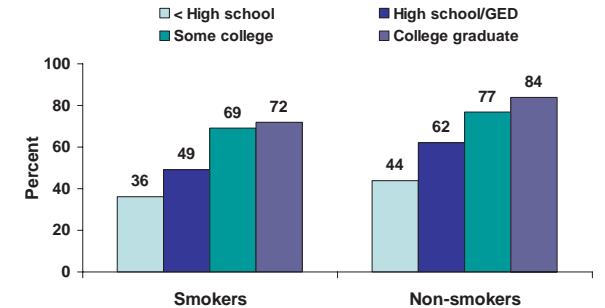


Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in any work area, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004

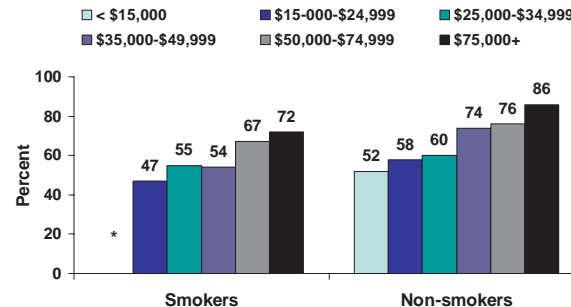


* n<50

Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in any work area, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in any work area, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004

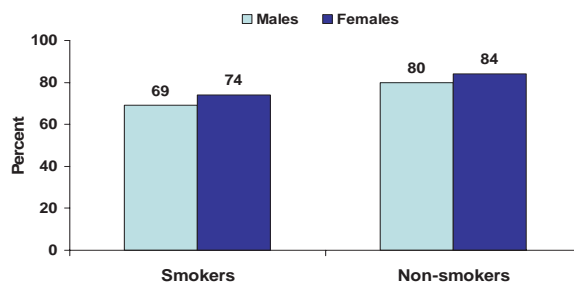


* n<50

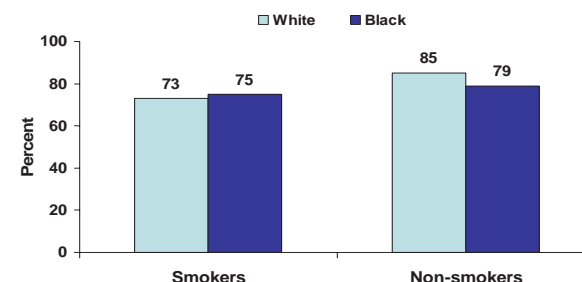
Workplace official policy for smoking in indoor public or common areas

- Among adults, non-smokers (82%) are more likely than smokers (72%) to indicate that smoking is not allowed in any indoor public or common areas of their workplace.
- A fairly consistent majority of smokers indicate that smoking is not allowed in any indoor public or common areas of their workplace.
- A fairly consistent majority of non-smokers indicate that smoking is not allowed in any indoor public or common areas of their workplace. The percentage of non-smokers who indicate smoking indoors is not allowed at work was higher among:
 - Non-smokers between the ages of 35 and 64
 - Non-smokers with a higher socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)

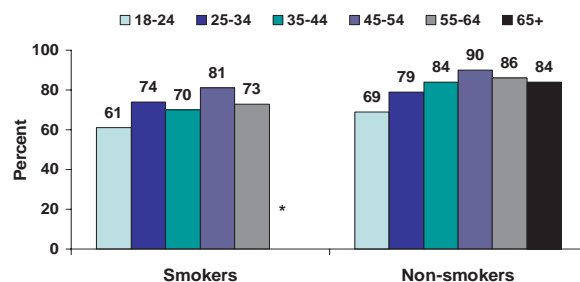
Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in indoor common areas at work, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in indoor common areas at work, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004

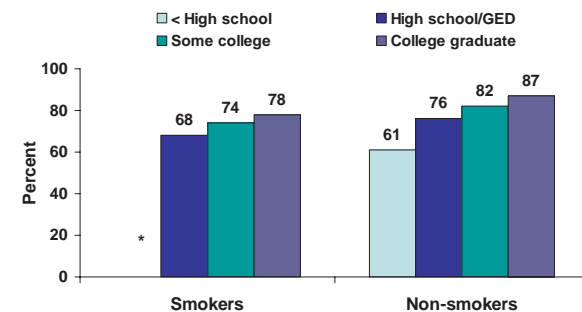


Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in indoor common areas at work, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



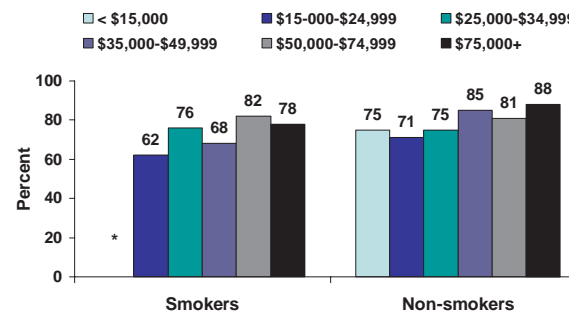
* n<50

Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in indoor common areas at work, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



* n<50

Percentage of adults who indicate smoking is not allowed in indoor common areas at work, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004

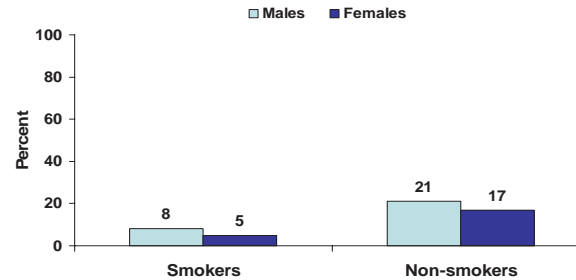


* n<50

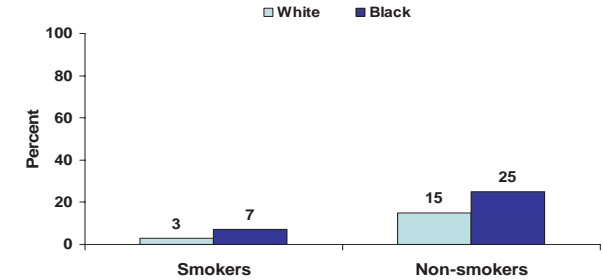
Opinion of worksite policy on smoking

- Among adults, non-smokers (19%) are nearly three times more likely than smokers (7%) to indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite policy on smoking.
- The percentage of adult smokers who indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite policy on smoking was higher among:
 - Smokers with a lower socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite policy on smoking was higher among:
 - Black non-smokers
 - Non-smokers with a lower socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)
- More than three-fourths of adults believe that their worksite policy on smoking is fine as it currently is. Smokers (87%) are more likely than non-smokers (79%) to indicate that they prefer no change on their worksite smoking policy.

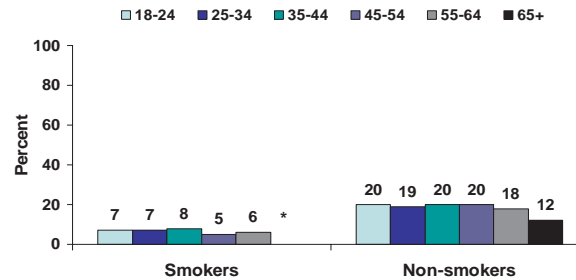
Percentage of adults who indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite smoking policy, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



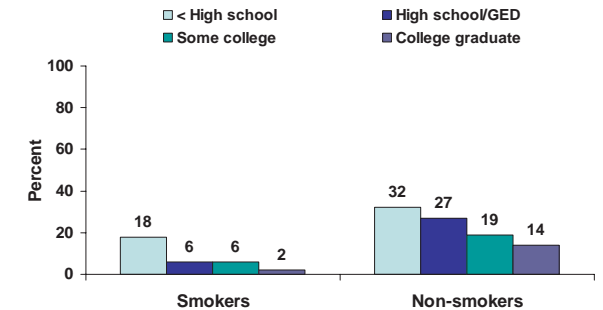
Percentage of adults who indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite smoking policy, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite smoking policy, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004

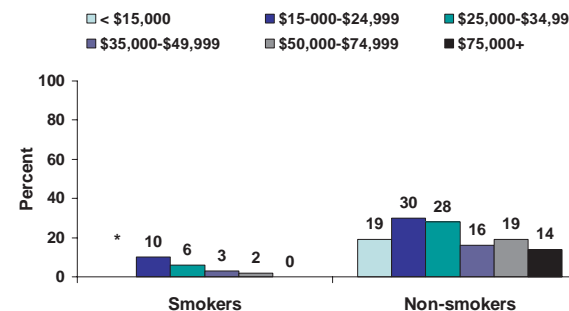


Percentage of adults who indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite smoking policy, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



* n<50

Percentage of adults who indicate they would prefer a stronger worksite smoking policy, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004

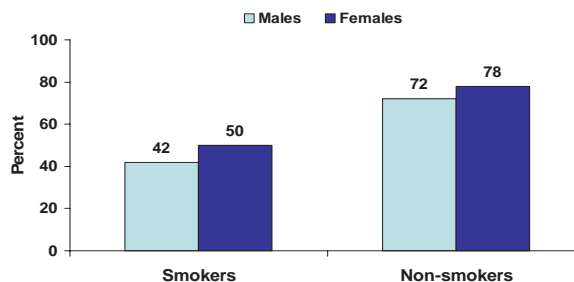


* n<50

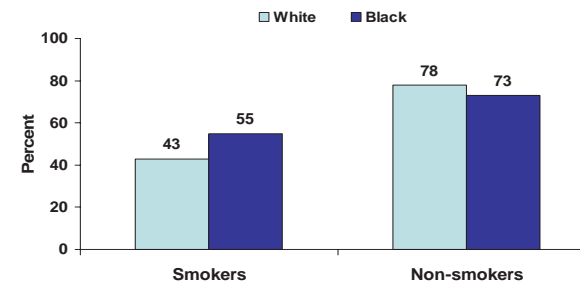
Support of additional tax on cigarettes

- Among adults, non-smokers (75%) are more likely than smokers (46%) to indicate that they are willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes if the money raised was used to support tobacco use prevention programs.
- The percentage of adult smokers willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes was higher among:
 - Smokers ages 18 to 24
- A fairly consistent majority of adult non-smokers are willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes. The percentage of adult non-smokers willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes was higher among:
 - Female non-smokers
 - White non-smokers
 - Non-smokers with a higher socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)

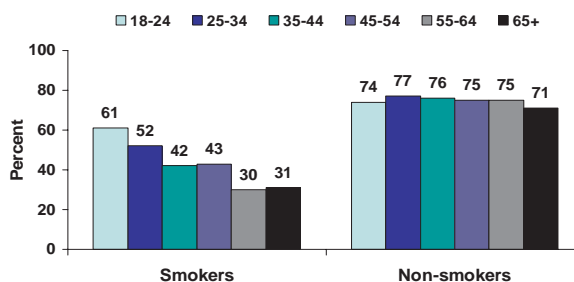
Percentage of adults willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



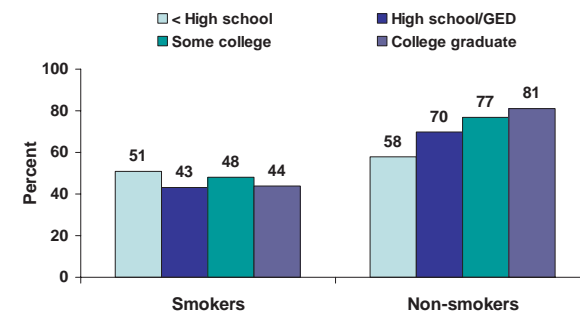
Percentage of adults willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



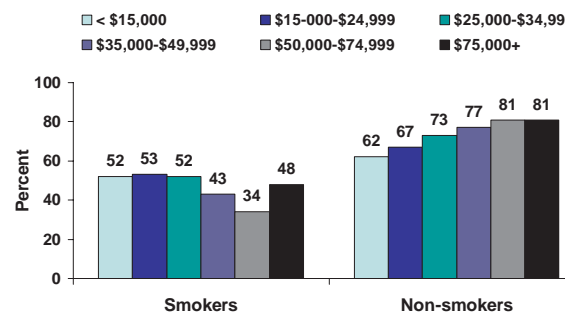
Percentage of adults willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



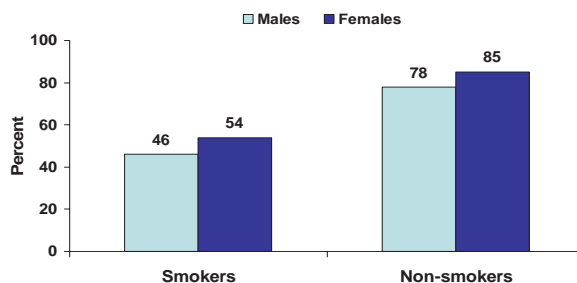
Percentage of adults willing to support an additional tax on cigarettes, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



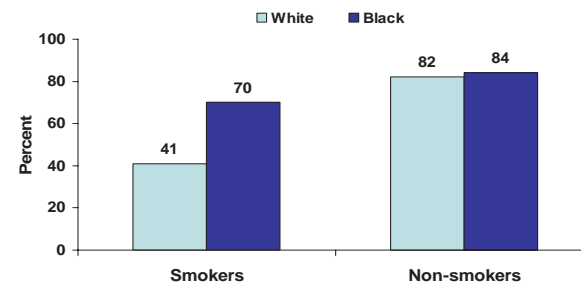
Support of a law making restaurants smoke-free¹

- Among adults, non-smokers (82%) are more likely than smokers (50%) to indicate that they would support a law making restaurants smoke-free.
- The percentage of adult smokers who indicate they would support a law making restaurants smoke-free was higher among:
 - Black smokers
 - Smokers with a lower socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)
- A fairly consistent majority of adult non-smokers indicate they would support a law making restaurants smoke-free.

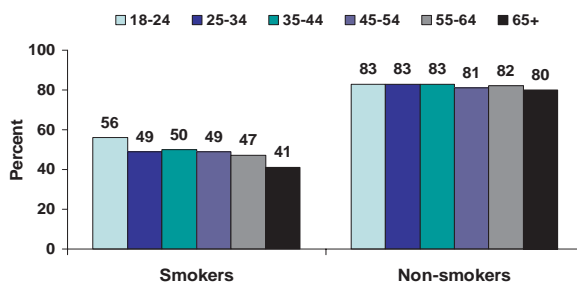
Percentage of adults willing to support a law making restaurants smoke-free, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



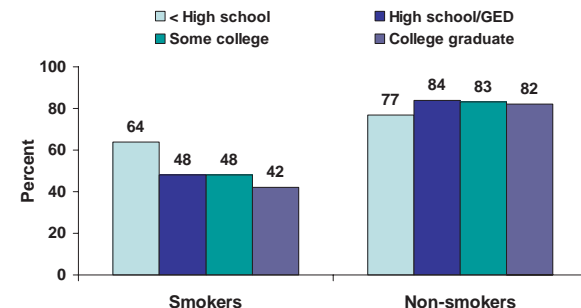
Percentage of adults willing to support a law making restaurants smoke-free, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults willing to support a law making restaurants smoke-free, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004

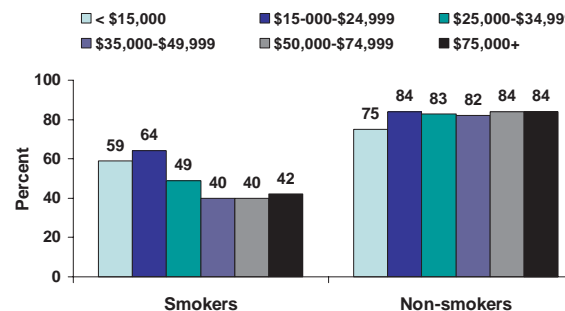


Percentage of adults willing to support a law making restaurants smoke-free, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



¹ Responses were obtained prior to the enactment of the Georgia Smokefree Air Act of 2005.

Percentage of adults willing to support a law making restaurants smoke-free, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



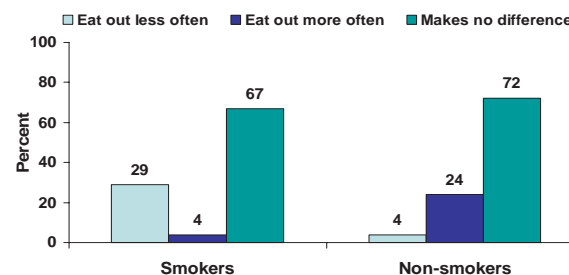
Eating out less often if smoking in restaurants were not allowed

- Among adults, smokers (29%) are more likely than non-smokers (4%) to indicate they would eat out less often if smoking in restaurants were not allowed.
- The percentage of adult smokers who indicate they would eat out less often was consistent across sex, race, age, education and income groups.
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who indicate they would eat out less often was higher among those with a lower socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income).

Eating out more often if smoking in restaurants were not allowed

- Among adults, non-smokers (24%) are more likely than smokers (4%) to indicate they would eat out more often if smoking in restaurants were not allowed.
- The percentage of adult smokers who indicate they would eat out more often was consistent across sex, race, age, education and income groups.
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who indicate they would eat out more often was higher among:
 - Female non-smokers
 - Black non-smokers

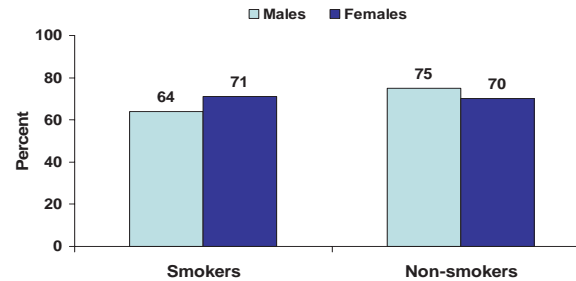
Percentage of adults who indicate their patterns of eating out given a smoke-free restaurant law, by smoking status, Georgia, 2004



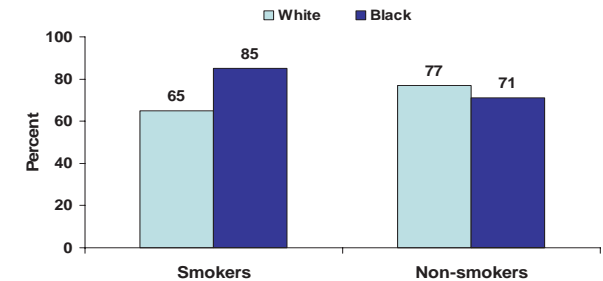
Not allowing smoking would make no difference in how often they eat out

- Among adults, 67% of smokers and 72% of non-smokers indicate that having a law making restaurants smoke-free would make no difference as to how often they eat out.
- The percentage of adult smokers who indicate that having a law making restaurants smoke-free would make no difference as to how often they eat out was higher among:
 - Black smokers
- The percentage of adult non-smokers who indicate that having a law making restaurants smoke-free would make no difference as to how often they eat out was higher among:
 - Male non-smokers
 - White non-smokers
 - Non-smokers with a higher socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income).

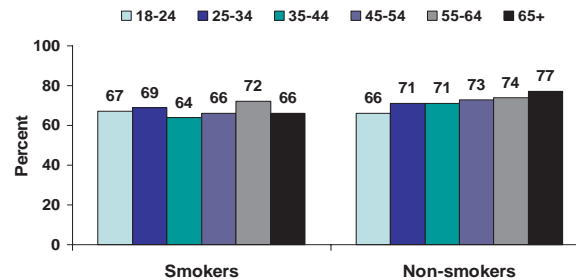
Percentage of adults who indicate having a law making restaurants smoke-free would make no difference as to how often they eat out, by smoking status and sex, Georgia, 2004



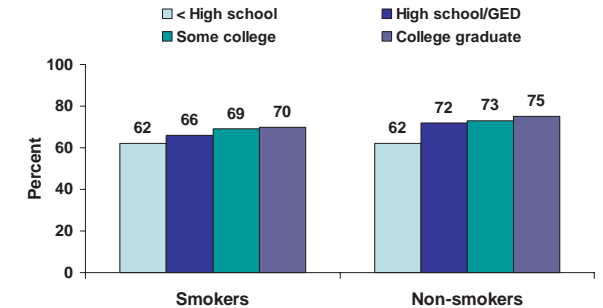
Percentage of adults who indicate having a law making restaurants smoke-free would make no difference as to how often they eat out, by smoking status and race, Georgia, 2004



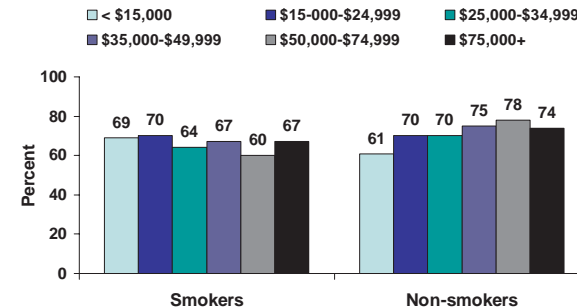
Percentage of adults who indicate having a law making restaurants smoke-free would make no difference as to how often they eat out, by smoking status and age, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who indicate having a law making restaurants smoke-free would make no difference as to how often they eat out, by smoking status and education, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adults who indicate that having a law making restaurants smoke-free would make no difference as to how often they eat out, by smoking status and income, Georgia, 2004



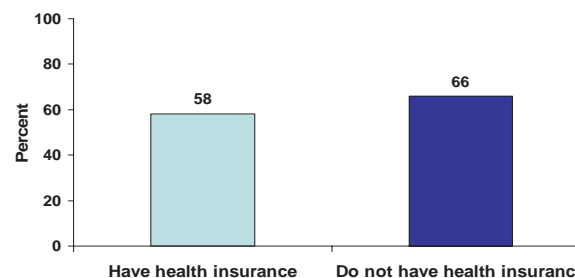
Smokers who have made a quit attempt

- Among adult smokers, 58% of smokers with health insurance and 66% of smokers without health insurance stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking.
 - There is no significant difference between smokers with health insurance and smokers without health insurance in the likelihood of making a quit attempt.
- The percentage of adult smokers with health insurance who made a quit attempt was higher among:
 - Female smokers
 - Black smokers
 - Smokers ages 18 to 24
 - Smokers with a lower annual household income
- The percentage of adult smokers without health insurance who made a quit attempt was higher among:
 - Black smokers

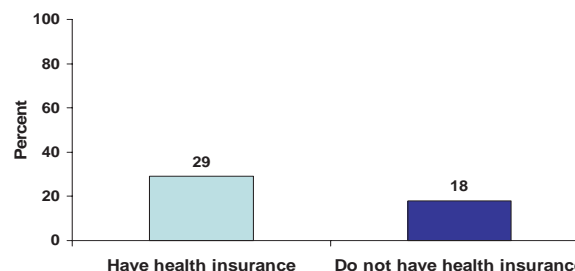
Smokers who used any medication to help them quit smoking

- Among adult smokers who had made a quit attempt, 29% of smokers with health insurance and 18% of smokers without health insurance used any medication to help them quit smoking.
 - There is no significant difference between smokers with health insurance and smokers without health insurance in the likelihood of using any medication to help them quit.
- A fairly consistent number of adult smokers used any medication for quitting smoking, regardless of their health insurance status.

Percentage of adult smokers who stopped smoking for one day or longer in past year, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adult smokers who used any medication* on their last quit attempt, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



* Among smokers who stopped smoking for one day or longer in past year

Smokers seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months

- Among adult smokers, 58% of smokers with health insurance and 62% of smokers without health insurance are seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months.
 - There is no significant difference between smokers with health insurance and smokers without health insurance in the likelihood of considering stopping smoking within the next six months.
- A fairly consistent number of adult smokers were seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months, regardless of their health insurance status.

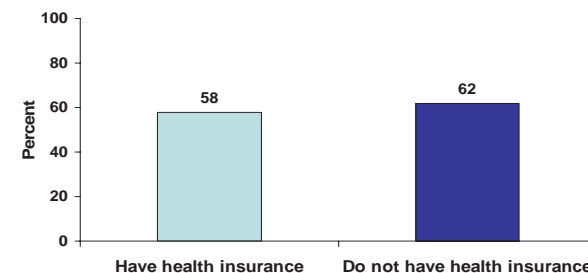
Smokers planning to stop smoking within the next 30 days

- Among adult smokers who were considering stopping smoking within the next six months, smokers without health insurance (54%) were more likely than smokers with health insurance (39%) to indicate they were seriously considering stopping smoking within the next 30 days.
- A fairly consistent number of adult smokers were seriously considering stopping smoking within the next 30 days, regardless of their health insurance status.

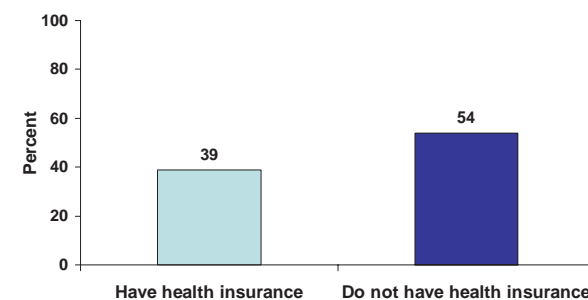
Smokers who are aware of available resources to help them quit smoking

- Among adult smokers, 73% of smokers with health insurance and 55% of smokers without health insurance were aware of available resources for cessation.
- The percentage of adult smokers with health insurance who were aware of available resources for cessation was higher among:
 - White smokers
 - Smokers with a higher socio-economic status (educational attainment and annual household income)
- A fairly consistent number of adult smokers without health insurance were aware of available resources for cessation.

Percentage of adult smokers who are considering stopping smoking within the next 6 months, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004

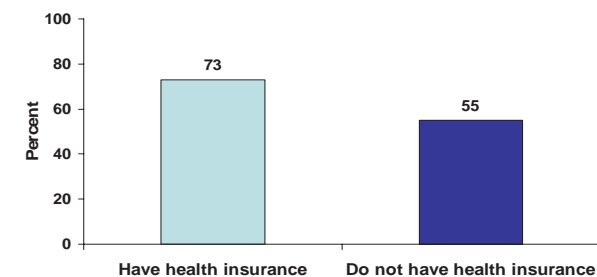


Percentage of adult smokers who are planning to stop smoking within the next 30 days*, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



*Among smokers who were considering stopping smoking within the next 6 months

Percentage of adult smokers who are aware of resources for cessation, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



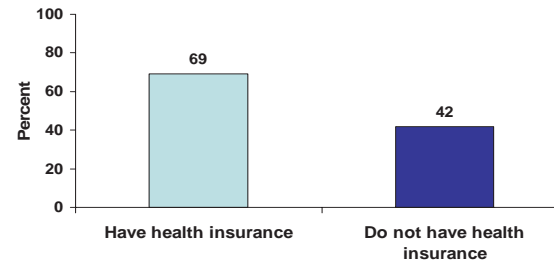
Health care provider visit

- Among adult smokers, smokers with health insurance (69%) are more likely than smokers without health insurance (42%) to have seen a health care provider in the past year.
- A fairly consistent number of adult smokers with health insurance saw a health care provider in the past year.
- The percentage of adult smokers without health insurance who saw a health care provider in the past year was higher among:
 - Female smokers
 - White smokers
 - Smokers with a higher educational attainment

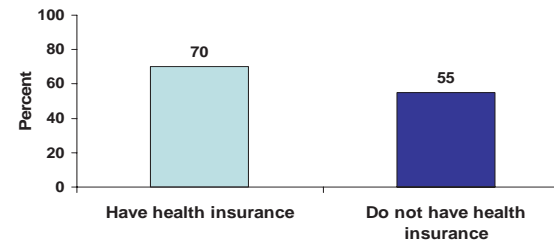
Health care provider advice

- Among adult smokers who saw a health care provider, smokers with health insurance (70%) are more likely than smokers without health insurance (55%) to indicate that their health care provider advised them not to smoke.

Percentage of adult smokers who saw a health care provider in the past year, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



Percentage of adult smokers* whose health care provider advised them not to smoke, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



* Among smokers who saw a health care provider in the past year

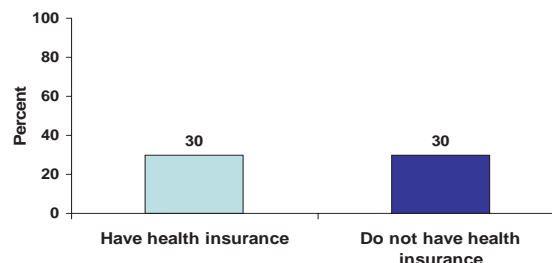
■ Among adult smokers with health insurance:

- 30% indicated their provider prescribed or recommended medications for quitting
- 23% indicated their provider suggested setting a specific date for quitting
- 16% indicated their provider suggested participating in smoking cessation classes, programs, quit line, or counseling
- 22% indicated their provider offered self-help materials for quitting

■ Among adult smokers without health insurance:

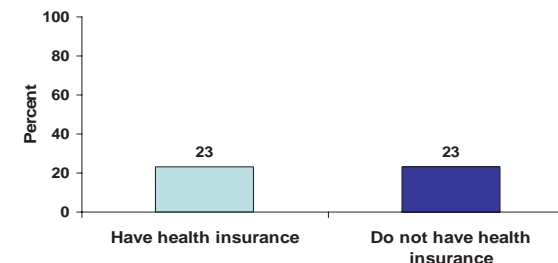
- 30% indicated their provider prescribed or recommended medications for quitting
- 23% indicated their provider suggested setting a specific date for quitting
- 20% indicated their provider suggested participating in smoking cessation classes, programs, quit line, or counseling
- 28% indicated their provider offered self-help materials for quitting

Percentage of adult smokers* whose health care providers prescribed or recommended medications for quitting, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



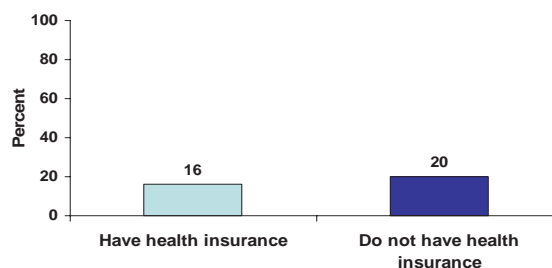
* Among smokers who saw a health care provider in the past year

Percentage of adult smokers* whose health care providers suggested setting a specific date for quitting, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



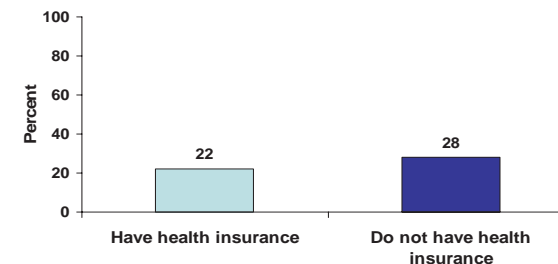
* Among smokers who saw a health care provider in the past year

Percentage of adult smokers* whose health care providers suggested a smoking cessation class, program, quit line, or counseling, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



* Among smokers who saw a health care provider in the past year

Percentage of adult smokers* whose health care providers offered self-help materials for quitting, by insurance status, Georgia, 2004



* Among smokers who saw a health care provider in the past year

The Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, in collaboration with the Office of Smoking and Health of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), conducted the Adult Tobacco Survey for the first time in Georgia in 2004. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information on the attitudes and beliefs about smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke among adults, and their level of support of clean indoor air policies and tax increases on cigarettes.

The survey was administered by telephone between July 26 and December 22, 2004, following CDC's established protocols for conducting general population adult tobacco telephone surveys. It used a disproportionate stratified sample design to obtain a probability sample of all telephone-equipped households in Georgia. The sample was stratified further to yield approximately equal numbers of respondents for each of the 18 public health district in the state. The total sample size was 7,741 and the cooperation rate was 74%.

The questionnaire included a standard set of survey questions developed by CDC plus several state-added questions. It covered the following topics: general health, smoking cessation, secondhand smoke exposure, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, and demographics. Trained interviewers administered the questionnaire and entered data during the interview using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) software. The average interview length was 11 minutes. The questionnaire had 122 items and was translated into Spanish for purposes of interviewing Spanish-speaking residents. About 7% of all interviews were conducted in Spanish.

Advance notification letters were mailed to sampled households for which an address could be identified to inform them of the study and request their participation. Respondents were randomly selected from the adult members of sampled households in Georgia. Participation in the survey was random, anonymous, and confidential.

Data were weighted to represent the adult population in Georgia and to adjust for an adult's probability of selection.

Data analysis was performed using SAS to obtain estimates and their 95% confidence intervals. Significant differences among demographic groups were identified when there was no overlap in the confidence intervals.

Sample and Population Demographic Distribution

Demographic Variables	Sample n	Unweighted %	Population n	Weighted %
Sex				
Male	2,958	38.2	3,158,451	48.7
Female	4,783	61.8	3,331,232	51.3
Age groups				
18-24 years	515	6.7	899,106	14.0
25-34 years	1,269	16.6	1,345,728	21.0
35-44 years	1,604	21.0	1,408,504	22.0
45-54 years	1,462	19.1	1,123,675	17.5
55-64 years	1,330	17.4	786,182	12.3
65+ years	1,471	19.2	852,587	13.3
Race				
White	5,419	71.1	4,373,874	68.2
Black	1,507	19.8	1,143,793	17.8
Other*	693	9.1	892,378	13.9
Education level				
< High school	896	11.6	778,434	12.1
High school/GED	2,257	29.3	1,867,186	29.0
Some college	1,966	25.5	1,609,652	24.9
College graduate	2,591	33.6	2,207,188	34.2
Annual household income				
<\$15,000	788	11.8	516,637	9.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	1,157	17.3	934,774	16.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	874	13.0	685,859	12.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,082	16.1	893,900	15.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,193	17.8	1,044,383	18.6
\$75,000+	1,612	24.0	1,535,779	27.4

* Excluded from analysis.

Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke

- Not counting yourself, how many of the adults who live in your household smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes?
- During the past 7 days, on how many days did anyone smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside your home?
- In the past 7 days, have you been in a car with someone who was smoking?
- As far as you know, in the past seven days, has anyone smoked in your work area? (asked of employed adults)

Attitudes about clean indoor air

- In indoor work areas, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?
- In the indoor dining area of restaurants, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?
- In indoor shopping malls, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?
- In public buildings, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?
- In bars and cocktail lounges, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?
- In indoor sporting events and concerts, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?

Beliefs about the effects of smoking and tobacco smoke exposure on health

- Indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement: If a person has smoked a pack of cigarettes a day for more than 20 years, there is little health benefit to quitting smoking.
- Do you think that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is: very harmful to one's health, somewhat harmful to one's health, not very harmful to one's health, not harmful at all to one's health.

Policy

- Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? Do not include decks, garages, or porches. Not allowed anywhere inside your home; Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times; Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home
- Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for work areas? Not allowed in any work areas; Allowed in some work areas; Allowed in all work areas; No official policy
- Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, rest rooms, and lunchrooms? Not allowed in any public areas; Allowed in some public areas; Allowed in all public areas; No official policy
- Would you prefer a stronger workplace smoking policy, a weaker workplace smoking policy, or no change in the current policy?

Support of tax and laws

- How much additional tax on a pack of cigarettes would you be willing to support if some or all the money raised was used to support tobacco control programs? More than \$2 per pack; \$2 per pack; \$1 per pack; 50 to 99 cents per pack; < 50 cents per pack; no tax increase
- Some cities and towns are considering laws that would make restaurants smoke-free, that is, eliminating all tobacco smoke from restaurants. Would you support such a law in your community?
- If there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants, would you eat out more, less, or would it make no difference?

Cessation

- During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?
- When you quit smoking/ the last time you tried to quit smoking, did you use the nicotine patch, nicotine gum, or any other medication to help you quit?
- Are you seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months?
- Are you planning to stop smoking within the next 30 days?
- Are you aware of assistance that might be available to help you quit smoking, such as national telephone quit lines, local health clinic services, or the Georgia Tobacco Quit Line?

Health care provider visit and advice for cessation

- In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?
 - During the past 12 months, did any doctor, nurse, or other health professional advise you to not smoke?
 - In the past 12 months, when a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they prescribe or recommend a patch, nicotine gum, nasal spray, an inhaler, or pills such as Zyban?
 - In the past 12 months, when a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they suggest that you set a specific date to stop smoking?
 - In the past 12 months, when a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they suggest that you use a smoking cessation class, program, quit line, or counseling?
 - In the past 12 months, when a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also provide you with booklets, videos, or other materials to help you quit smoking on your own?

Current smokers: adults who indicated they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every day or some days.

Non-smokers: adults who indicated they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but do not currently smoke at all (former smokers) and adults who indicated they had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (never smokers).

Socio-economic status: a composite term that includes both an adult's educational attainment and annual household income.

Health insurance: having or not having health care coverage or plan.

Exposure to secondhand smoke:

At home: adults who indicated someone smoked in the home any day during the previous seven days.

In a car: adults who indicated riding in a car with someone who was smoking during the previous seven days.

At work: employed adults who indicated someone smoked at work any day during the previous seven days.

Attitudes about clean indoor air: Adults were asked if they thought smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all in various indoor locations, including shopping malls, public buildings, sporting events and concerts, work areas, dining areas of restaurants, and in bars and cocktail lounges.

Beliefs about the effects of smoking and tobacco smoke exposure on health: Adults were asked if they thought quitting smoking after having smoked for 20 or more years was of benefit to one's health and if they thought that breathing other people's smoke was harmful to one's health.

Policy: Adults were asked if they allowed smoking at home in all areas, some areas, or not at all. Those who were employed were asked if their workplace had a policy restricting or prohibiting smoking at work and in indoor public or common areas, such as cafeterias, break rooms, and lobbies.

Support of Tax and Laws: Adults were asked if they would be willing to support an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes if some or all of the money raised was used to support tobacco use prevention programs. The survey, conducted prior to the enactment of the Georgia Smokefree Air Act of 2005, asked adults if they would be willing to support a law in their communities making restaurants smoke-free and how often they would eat out if there was a total ban on smoking in restaurants.

Cessation:

Quit attempt: smokers who indicated they had stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit

Considering quitting: smokers who indicated they are considering stopping smoking in the next six months

Health care provider visit and advice:

Health care provider visit: smokers who indicated they saw a doctor, nurse, or other health professional in the past 12 months

Health care provider advice: among smokers who saw a health care provider in the past 12 months, those who indicated they were advised to quit smoking by a health care provider

Health care provider assistance: Smokers who indicated that their health care providers advised them to quit smoking were asked if their providers had also offered additional assistance for quitting, including recommending or prescribing medications for cessation, suggesting setting a quit date, suggesting participation in smoking cessation counseling classes or quit lines, and offering self-help cessation materials.

Appendix C: Detailed Data Tables

Table 1. Percentage of adults who live with a smoker and who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home, in a car, or at work, by smoking status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Live with an adult smoker				Someone smoked inside the home in past 7 days				Were in a car with someone who was smoking in past 7 days				Someone smoked in work area in past 7 days			
	Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	58.9	(55.0-62.6)	15.8	(14.4-17.3)	50.5	(47.1-54.0)	7.1	(6.2-7.9)	65.0	(61.5-68.3)	13.3	(12.2-14.5)	34.6	(30.3-39.0)	14.1	(12.6-15.7)
Sex																
Male	51.9	(46.3-57.4)	13.2	(11.0-15.4)	46.2	(41.2-51.1)	7.3	(5.9-8.7)	62.9	(57.8-68.1)	16.3	(14.3-18.2)	43.9	(37.7-50.2)	19.4	(16.9-21.9)
Female	67.4	(62.6-72.3)	18.4	(16.5-20.2)	55.5	(51.0-60.1)	6.8	(5.8-7.9)	67.4	(63.3-71.6)	10.6	(9.4-11.9)	19.5	(14.6-24.4)	7.3	(5.8-8.9)
Race																
White	62.3	(58.0-66.5)	14.3	(12.8-15.8)	52.1	(48.2-56.1)	6.5	(5.5-7.5)	69.3	(65.8-72.8)	12.4	(11.1-13.7)	33.3	(28.5-38.1)	11.9	(10.3-13.6)
Black	43.4	(33.6-53.1)	15.6	(12.1-19.0)	53.8	(45.4-62.2)	8.1	(6.2-10.0)	59.8	(52.0-67.6)	16.2	(13.2-19.1)	32.9	(22.0-43.7)	13.0	(9.6-16.4)
Age																
18-24	67.0	(56.9-77.1)	26.1	(20.2-31.9)	35.3	(25.4-45.1)	13.3	(9.3-17.3)	73.4	(62.5-84.3)	25.8	(20.6-30.9)	36.6	(24.2-49.0)	24.6	(17.9-31.4)
25-34	65.9	(58.2-73.6)	14.9	(11.7-18.2)	37.0	(29.6-44.5)	5.2	(3.6-6.8)	68.2	(61.1-75.3)	16.1	(13.1-19.1)	37.1	(28.2-46.0)	18.4	(14.7-22.0)
35-44	51.1	(43.8-58.3)	12.8	(10.0-15.6)	54.1	(47.7-60.5)	6.1	(4.1-8.0)	65.4	(59.2-71.6)	11.6	(9.5-13.7)	35.3	(27.7-42.9)	11.2	(8.7-13.8)
45-54	59.9	(52.0-67.9)	19.5	(16.2-22.8)	64.4	(57.7-71.1)	9.9	(7.6-12.1)	61.9	(55.1-68.8)	12.1	(9.7-14.5)	28.1	(20.3-35.8)	12.2	(9.4-15.0)
55-64	52.9	(43.0-62.9)	12.9	(10.2-15.5)	63.9	(55.9-71.8)	5.9	(4.3-7.6)	52.6	(44.4-60.8)	9.3	(7.2-11.4)	32.7	(19.7-45.8)	6.4	(4.0-8.8)
65+	36.8	(22.8-50.8)	9.3	(6.9-11.7)	64.2	(53.5-74.9)	3.8	(2.6-4.9)	51.7	(40.7-62.8)	6.8	(5.2-8.4)	*	*	2.7	(0.0-5.3)
Education																
<High school	57.5	(47.5-67.6)	25.1	(19.3-30.9)	53.5	(44.3-62.6)	12.8	(9.3-16.3)	62.9	(52.5-73.2)	23.3	(18.5-28.1)	53.2	(37.4-69.0)	42.6	(32.4-52.8)
High school/GED	60.2	(54.2-66.2)	21.1	(17.8-24.4)	52.4	(46.8-58.1)	10.4	(8.3-12.6)	69.3	(64.3-74.4)	18.6	(16.0-21.2)	45.6	(38.5-52.8)	19.6	(16.0-23.3)
Some college	62.7	(56.1-69.2)	16.4	(13.6-19.1)	48.6	(42.5-54.8)	6.2	(4.5-7.8)	63.7	(57.8-69.6)	12.0	(10.0-14.0)	23.5	(17.1-29.8)	12.6	(9.8-15.4)
College graduate	49.4	(40.1-58.8)	9.3	(7.6-10.9)	45.5	(37.9-53.1)	3.8	(2.9-4.8)	59.5	(52.1-67.0)	7.9	(6.5-9.3)	16.4	(8.5-24.2)	7.9	(6.1-9.8)
Household income																
<\$15,000	62.3	(49.2-75.4)	30.0	(20.5-39.6)	65.3	(55.3-75.3)	12.7	(8.4-17.0)	70.8	(62.7-78.9)	19.4	(14.0-24.8)	*	*	23.7	(11.2-36.2)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	61.4	(52.9-69.9)	24.6	(19.7-29.6)	52.8	(45.1-60.6)	12.1	(9.2-15.1)	65.5	(56.8-74.3)	22.0	(18.0-25.9)	42.4	(31.1-53.8)	27.1	(20.4-33.8)
\$25,000-\$34,999	67.5	(58.2-76.9)	20.3	(14.8-25.8)	54.6	(45.0-64.2)	10.8	(7.0-14.7)	69.5	(61.2-77.9)	16.3	(12.6-20.0)	36.8	(25.8-47.7)	17.6	(12.2-23.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	58.2	(49.2-67.2)	19.3	(15.2-23.4)	55.1	(47.1-63.2)	6.6	(4.5-8.7)	72.7	(65.7-79.7)	14.1	(11.0-17.2)	36.8	(27.3-46.2)	15.5	(11.5-19.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	55.5	(46.2-64.9)	12.9	(9.9-15.9)	43.0	(34.4-51.6)	5.3	(3.4-7.1)	57.9	(49.0-66.5)	9.9	(7.4-12.3)	23.8	(14.5-33.1)	12.6	(9.4-15.7)
\$75,000+	50.2	(40.8-59.6)	9.1	(7.3-11.0)	36.5	(27.8-45.2)	3.2	(2.0-4.4)	57.4	(48.6-66.1)	8.6	(6.7-10.4)	21.4	(12.5-30.2)	8.0	(5.9-10.1)

*The unweighted number of respondents is less than 50 (n<50).

Table 2. Percentage of adults who believe smoking should be allowed in all or some indoor areas, by smoking status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Allow smoking in indoor work areas				Allow smoking in indoor dining area of restaurants				Allow smoking in indoor shopping malls				Allow smoking in public buildings				Allow smoking in bars and cocktail lounges				Allow smoking in indoor sporting events and concerts			
	Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	49.2	(45.6-52.8)	15.9	(14.7-17.2)	62.9	(59.3-66.5)	24.2	(22.8-25.6)	39.0	(35.6-42.4)	21.3	(19.9-22.7)	39.1	(35.7-42.4)	21.2	(19.8-22.6)	89.0	(86.8-91.3)	57.5	(55.8-59.1)	44.9	(41.4-48.5)	22.3	(20.9-23.7)
Sex																								
Male	51.8	(46.4-57.2)	18.9	(16.8-21.0)	62.5	(57.0-68.0)	27.1	(24.8-29.5)	42.4	(37.2-47.6)	24.8	(22.4-27.1)	45.3	(40.0-50.5)	24.3	(22.0-26.6)	89.5	(86.2-92.8)	62.0	(59.4-64.6)	49.1	(43.7-54.5)	26.2	(23.9-28.5)
Female	46.1	(41.6-50.7)	13.3	(11.9-14.7)	63.3	(58.9-67.7)	21.6	(19.9-23.3)	35.1	(30.8-39.4)	18.2	(16.7-19.8)	31.9	(27.8-35.9)	18.5	(16.9-20.1)	88.5	(85.6-91.4)	53.3	(51.3-55.4)	40.2	(35.6-44.7)	18.7	(17.1-20.4)
Race																								
White	50.0	(46.0-54.1)	14.5	(13.2-15.8)	69.0	(65.2-72.7)	24.3	(22.6-25.9)	43.4	(39.4-47.4)	20.9	(19.4-22.4)	42.4	(38.5-46.3)	20.5	(19.0-22.1)	91.9	(89.9-94.0)	57.7	(55.9-59.6)	49.6	(45.6-53.6)	23.2	(21.5-24.8)
Black	42.5	(34.2-50.9)	15.8	(12.8-18.8)	48.4	(39.7-57.0)	22.1	(18.9-25.4)	31.7	(23.9-39.5)	22.1	(18.6-25.6)	28.7	(21.3-36.1)	22.3	(18.8-25.9)	83.6	(77.8-89.3)	56.1	(52.2-60.0)	38.1	(29.6-46.6)	22.9	(19.4-26.5)
Age																								
18-24	48.3	(36.8-59.8)	23.5	(18.1-28.8)	62.3	(50.5-74.2)	27.0	(21.5-32.6)	24.6	(15.2-34.0)	14.0	(9.3-18.7)	25.2	(16.6-33.8)	21.6	(16.3-27.0)	86.8	(79.7-93.9)	67.1	(61.1-73.0)	53.0	(41.3-64.6)	28.3	(22.7-34.0)
25-34	45.6	(37.8-53.4)	15.6	(12.7-18.5)	62.0	(54.4-69.6)	26.5	(23.0-30.0)	35.2	(27.6-42.8)	19.7	(16.4-22.9)	37.8	(30.1-45.5)	21.3	(18.0-24.6)	88.1	(83.1-93.1)	67.3	(63.6-70.9)	45.2	(37.5-52.9)	27.8	(24.4-31.3)
35-44	45.8	(39.3-52.2)	13.6	(11.0-16.1)	55.9	(49.3-62.4)	20.4	(17.7-23.2)	40.7	(34.5-47.0)	23.2	(20.0-26.4)	40.2	(34.0-46.5)	21.2	(18.2-24.1)	91.3	(87.3-95.3)	60.8	(57.3-64.3)	48.5	(42.0-54.9)	26.2	(23.0-29.5)
45-54	48.8	(41.7-55.9)	14.2	(11.6-16.7)	67.1	(60.3-73.9)	26.5	(23.2-29.7)	43.8	(36.8-50.9)	24.0	(20.8-27.1)	42.6	(35.6-49.6)	21.4	(18.4-24.5)	89.9	(85.9-93.9)	53.6	(50.0-57.3)	41.7	(34.8-48.6)	20.4	(17.5-23.3)
55-64	57.1	(48.8-65.3)	14.5	(11.9-17.2)	67.2	(59.1-75.3)	20.8	(17.8-23.9)	49.1	(40.8-57.5)	22.6	(19.5-25.7)	45.8	(37.5-54.1)	19.7	(16.8-22.6)	87.9	(82.2-93.5)	47.7	(44.0-51.4)	33.1	(25.0-41.1)	13.6	(11.0-16.1)
65+	66.2	(55.6-76.7)	17.8	(15.3-20.4)	74.6	(65.2-84.0)	23.9	(21.0-26.8)	56.5	(45.4-67.6)	23.0	(20.2-25.7)	53.3	(42.0-64.5)	21.9	(19.0-24.7)	87.7	(80.2-95.2)	43.3	(39.9-46.8)	35.7	(24.4-47.0)	13.6	(11.1-16.1)
Education																								
<High school	60.8	(50.7-71.0)	23.7	(18.7-28.7)	49.6	(39.1-60.0)	26.9	(22.0-31.8)	31.5	(22.3-40.7)	22.3	(17.2-27.4)	31.4	(22.7-40.0)	26.5	(21.3-31.7)	81.5	(73.7-89.3)	46.7	(40.7-52.8)	34.4	(24.8-43.9)	18.2	(13.6-22.7)
High school/GED	53.2	(47.5-58.9)	21.1	(18.3-23.8)	63.1	(57.7-68.5)	25.5	(22.7-28.4)	40.6	(35.0-46.1)	21.5	(18.7-24.3)	43.2	(37.6-48.8)	21.0	(18.2-23.8)	86.9	(83.3-90.6)	54.5	(51.1-57.8)	47.3	(41.6-53.0)	21.6	(18.8-24.4)
Some college	42.1	(36.1-48.2)	16.4	(13.9-18.8)	66.6	(60.7-72.5)	23.3	(20.4-26.3)	41.3	(35.2-47.3)	20.9	(18.3-23.6)	38.7	(32.8-44.6)	21.9	(19.1-24.7)	92.4	(89.1-95.7)	58.9	(55.8-62.1)	50.7	(44.5-56.9)	23.5	(20.6-26.4)
College graduate	39.9	(32.1-47.6)	10.1	(8.5-11.7)	70.6	(63.8-77.5)	23.0	(20.8-25.2)	40.5	(33.0-48.1)	21.2	(19.1-23.3)	38.6	(31.1-46.1)	19.6	(17.5-21.6)	95.9	(92.9-98.8)	61.1	(58.7-63.6)	41.7	(34.0-49.4)	23.0	(20.8-25.2)
Household income																								
<\$15,000	58.8	(47.8-69.8)	26.1	(20.8-31.5)	63.9	(53.1-74.7)	30.2	(24.9-35.6)	42.1	(32.1-52.1)	24.9	(19.4-30.4)	44.1	(34.1-54.2)	27.6	(21.9-33.2)	86.4	(77.7-95.2)	54.8	(48.4-61.3)	40.8	(30.8-50.8)	20.1	(15.2-24.9)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	55.8	(47.3-64.2)	21.9	(18.1-25.7)	52.0	(43.2-60.8)	26.5	(22.4-30.5)	38.7	(30.6-46.9)	24.6	(20.3-28.8)	29.1	(22.3-35.9)	22.1	(18.2-26.0)	81.3	(75.2-87.4)	47.5	(42.8-52.3)	43.2	(34.7-51.7)	18.5	(14.8-22.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	57.1	(47.5-66.7)	18.7	(14.6-22.9)	64.4	(55.3-73.5)	22.9	(18.6-27.3)	40.7	(31.4-50.0)	21.6	(17.2-26.0)	42.1	(32.6-51.7)	19.7	(15.6-23.8)	92.7	(88.6-96.8)	54.0	(48.7-59.3)	48.2	(38.5-58.0)	21.7	(17.3-26.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	49.6	(41.4-57.9)	17.1	(13.5-20.7)	67.1	(59.4-74.7)	25.5	(21.7-29.3)	38.3	(30.4-46.2)	27.6	(23.4-31.7)	41.2	(33.1-49.3)	24.7	(20.7-28.7)	90.6	(85.9-95.2)	63.0	(58.9-67.2)	45.9	(37.7-54.1)	30.4	(26.1-34.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	39.8	(31.2-48.3)	11.1	(8.7-13.6)	64.4	(55.9-72.8)	19.8	(16.5-23.1)	34.7	(26.5-42.9)	17.8	(14.8-20.8)	39.7	(31.2-48.3)	17.1	(14.0-20.1)	92.1	(87.1-97.1)	60.4	(56.5-64.2)	44.0	(35.2-52.8)	22.8	(19.3-26.3)
\$75,000+	29.4	(21.0-37.8)	9.5	(7.6-11.5)	67.3	(59.0-75.6)	22.3	(19.7-25.0)	40.1	(31.1-49.0)	19.8	(17.2-22.3)	39.8	(31.0-48.7)	19.9	(17.4-22.5)	96.5	(93.9-99.1)	62.2	(59.2-65.2)	47.2	(38.1-56.3)	22.2	(19.5-24.9)

Table 3. Percentage of adults who believe that quitting smoking is beneficial and that secondhand smoke exposure is harmful to one's health, by smoking status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Belief that quitting smoking is beneficial to one's health				Belief that exposure to secondhand smoke is harmful to one's health			
	Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	72.8	(69.6-76.0)	76.6	(75.1-78.1)	86.4	(84.2-88.5)	96.0	(95.4-96.6)
Sex								
Male	71.2	(66.5-75.9)	77.3	(74.9-79.7)	81.7	(78.1-85.3)	94.2	(93.1-95.3)
Female	74.7	(70.4-78.9)	76.0	(74.2-77.8)	91.9	(89.7-94.0)	97.6	(97.0-98.2)
Race								
White	75.5	(72.1-79.0)	82.8	(81.4-84.2)	84.2	(81.4-86.9)	95.6	(94.9-96.4)
Black	71.9	(63.5-80.3)	64.9	(61.1- 68.7)	91.7	(87.7-95.7)	97.0	(95.7-98.2)
Age								
18-24	65.9	(55.7-76.2)	66.4	(60.1-72.7)	94.7	(90.4-99.0)	97.7	(96.1-99.4)
25-34	79.5	(73.2-85.8)	76.1	(72.6-79.5)	92.0	(87.9-96.0)	96.8	(95.4-98.1)
35-44	76.1	(70.4-81.7)	78.8	(75.6-82.0)	87.7	(83.8-91.7)	97.4	(96.3-98.5)
45-54	77.9	(71.3-84.5)	83.1	(80.5-85.8)	84.7	(79.7-89.7)	95.7	(94.2-97.2)
55-64	63.2	(54.8-71.6)	81.0	(78.3-83.8)	76.9	(70.0-83.9)	92.9	(90.9-94.9)
65+	52.2	(40.2-64.2)	71.1	(67.9-74.3)	55.3	(43.2-67.3)	94.4	(92.9-95.8)
Education								
<High school	57.8	(48.2-67.4)	60.2	(54.2-66.2)	91.3	(87.3-95.2)	95.3	(93.4-97.2)
High school/GED	67.5	(62.0-72.9)	67.6	(64.2-70.9)	86.1	(82.5-89.8)	95.6	(94.4-96.8)
Some college	79.4	(74.2-84.5)	80.0	(77.4- 82.6)	85.4	(81.4-89.5)	96.0	(94.7-97.3)
College graduate	88.7	(83.5-93.9)	84.4	(82.4-86.4)	83.7	(78.1-89.3)	96.4	(95.5-97.3)
Household income								
<\$15,000	51.5	(40.9-62.1)	61.2	(54.4-68.1)	85.1	(79.5-90.7)	93.7	(91.1-96.3)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	61.4	(53.6-69.2)	65.7	(61.0-70.5)	91.4	(87.5-95.2)	94.8	(93.1-96.5)
\$25,000-\$34,999	75.8	(67.4-84.2)	64.4	(58.8-70.0)	87.0	(81.3-92.7)	97.2	(95.9-98.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	80.9	(74.8-86.9)	78.4	(74.9-81.8)	88.8	(84.2-93.4)	96.5	(94.8-98.1)
\$50,000-\$74,999	78.8	(71.5-86.1)	79.8	(76.5-83.2)	83.4	(77.2-89.7)	95.7	(94.0-97.4)
\$75,000+	89.1	(83.6-94.7)	86.9	(84.6-89.2)	81.4	(74.5-88.3)	96.3	(95.2-97.4)

Table 4. Percentage of adults who indicate that smoking is not allowed at home and at their worksite's indoor work and common areas, by smoking status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home				Smoking is not allowed in any work area				Smoking is not allowed in any indoor public or common areas at work			
	Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker	
	%	95% CI		95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	48.4	(44.9-52.0)	89.6	(88.7-90.6)	57.6	(53.0-62.3)	74.6	(72.6-76.5)	71.6	(66.7-76.5)	82.1	(80.1-84.0)
Sex												
Male	54.4	(49.2-59.5)	89.6	(88.2-91.1)	49.4	(43.1-55.8)	67.9	(64.9-71.0)	68.9	(61.5-76.4)	80.0	(76.9-83.2)
Female	41.6	(37.1-46.1)	89.6	(88.4-90.8)	70.8	(64.9-76.6)	82.9	(80.7-85.0)	74.4	(68.1-80.7)	83.9	(81.5-86.2)
Race												
White	46.3	(42.4-50.3)	90.2	(89.1-91.3)	62.1	(57.2-67.0)	79.1	(77.1-81.1)	73.1	(67.6-78.6)	84.6	(82.5-86.7)
Black	44.7	(36.3-53.1)	86.9	(84.6-89.3)	58.2	(47.5-68.9)	73.5	(69.1-77.9)	75.0	(63.2-86.8)	79.4	(74.9-83.8)
Age												
18-24	64.5	(54.5-74.6)	86.2	(82.1-90.2)	50.7	(37.2-64.2)	59.1	(51.2-67.1)	60.6	(47.0-74.3)	68.8	(60.4-77.3)
25-34	64.9	(57.6-72.1)	93.5	(91.7-95.3)	58.7	(49.7-67.6)	70.8	(66.7-74.9)	73.9	(64.0-83.7)	78.6	(74.5-82.7)
35-44	45.5	(39.1-51.9)	92.8	(91.1-94.4)	54.4	(46.9-62.0)	77.0	(73.4-80.6)	70.4	(61.8-79.1)	83.5	(80.3-86.7)
45-54	32.2	(25.6-38.7)	85.7	(83.2-88.3)	63.4	(55.0-71.8)	78.1	(74.6-81.6)	80.9	(72.9-88.8)	89.8	(87.2-92.3)
55-64	34.2	(26.2-42.1)	87.1	(84.7-89.5)	67.0	(54.4-79.6)	84.4	(80.8-88.0)	73.4	(57.8-89.0)	86.4	(82.2-90.6)
65+	27.1	(17.1-37.1)	88.5	(86.6-90.5)	*	*	86.7	(80.5-93.0)	*	*	83.7	(74.6-92.8)
Education												
<High school	48.4	(38.2-58.5)	83.4	(79.7-87.0)	35.7	(21.5-49.9)	43.7	(33.5-53.9)	*	*	60.6	(47.9-73.3)
High school/GED	45.6	(40.0-51.2)	87.2	(85.1-89.2)	49.3	(42.2-56.5)	61.5	(56.8-66.1)	67.8	(59.4-76.2)	76.2	(71.3-81.1)
Some college	49.8	(43.6-56.0)	90.7	(88.9-92.5)	69.3	(62.3-76.2)	76.8	(73.2-80.4)	73.7	(65.2-82.2)	81.8	(78.2-85.4)
College graduate	53.0	(45.4-60.5)	92.2	(90.8-93.5)	72.0	(63.2-80.9)	84.3	(82.2-86.5)	77.8	(67.7-88.0)	86.6	(84.2- 89.1)
Household income												
<\$15,000	31.4	(21.3-41.4)	83.6	(79.7-87.4)	*	*	52.4	(37.6-67.2)	*	*	75.3	(61.1-89.5)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	47.5	(38.9-56.1)	86.8	(83.9-89.6)	46.5	(34.8-58.1)	58.3	(51.1-65.6)	62.0	(49.7-74.4)	71.4	(63.9-79.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	44.6	(34.9-54.2)	85.2	(81.5-88.9)	55.4	(44.2-66.6)	59.9	(52.3-67.5)	75.9	(64.3-87.5)	75.3	(68.4-82.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	41.7	(33.7-49.7)	89.6	(87.2-92.0)	54.2	(44.7-63.7)	74.4	(69.7-79.1)	67.9	(56.6-79.2)	84.9	(80.4-89.4)
\$50,000-\$74,999	55.2	(46.6-63.8)	91.7	(89.4-94.1)	67.4	(57.9-77.0)	75.7	(71.8-79.6)	82.3	(73.4-91.1)	80.6	(76.2-85.0)
\$75,000+	66.7	(58.2-75.2)	93.0	(91.3-94.6)	72.4	(63.2-81.6)	85.8	(83.4-88.3)	78.4	(67.9-88.9)	88.4	(85.6-91.1)

*n<50

Table 5. Percentage of adults who would prefer a stronger worksite policy or no change in the policy, by smoking status, sex, race, age, education and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Prefer stronger workplace policy				Prefer no change in workplace policy			
	Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	6.8	(4.1-9.5)	19.3	(17.4-21.1)	86.9	(83.5-90.3)	79.1	(77.2-81.0)
Sex								
Male	8.0	(4.0-12.1)	21.0	(18.2-23.7)	83.6	(78.4-88.8)	76.6	(73.7-79.6)
Female	5.0	(1.8-8.2)	17.3	(15.0-19.5)	91.5	(87.9-95.1)	81.9	(79.7-84.2)
Race								
White	2.6	(1.1-4.1)	15.2	(13.3-17.1)	90.3	(87.2-93.5)	84.2	(82.3-86.2)
Black	7.3	(2.6-12.1)	25.2	(20.9-29.5)	89.2	(83.3-95.0)	73.5	(69.2-77.8)
Age								
18-24	7.2	(0.6-13.8)	20.3	(13.9-26.6)	90.6	(83.3-98.0)	76.4	(69.4-83.3)
25-34	7.2	(1.8-12.6)	19.3	(15.5-23.2)	87.0	(80.0-94.1)	79.4	(75.5-83.4)
35-44	7.7	(1.3-14.1)	19.9	(16.6-23.2)	85.4	(78.4-92.5)	78.3	(74.8-81.8)
45-54	5.3	(1.4-9.2)	19.5	(15.9-23.0)	84.6	(77.4-91.8)	78.7	(74.9-82.5)
55-64	6.1	(0.5-11.8)	18.0	(13.8-22.3)	89.8	(82.4-97.2)	81.7	(77.5-86.0)
65+	*	*	12.2	(4.5-19.9)	*	*	87.8	(80.1-95.5)
Education								
<High school	17.9	(4.3-31.5)	32.1	(21.5-42.6)	76.0	(61.1-90.9)	61.0	(49.5-72.5)
High school/GED	5.9	(1.9-9.9)	26.7	(22.4-31.0)	89.2	(84.0-94.4)	69.6	(64.9-74.2)
Some college	6.0	(1.7-10.4)	18.5	(15.1-22.0)	86.5	(80.9-92.2)	80.6	(77.1-84.1)
College graduate	2.0	(0.0-4.1)	14.2	(11.8-16.5)	90.8	(84.8-96.8)	85.4	(83.1-87.8)
Household income								
<\$15,000	*	*	18.7	(9.2-28.1)	*	*	77.7	(67.6-87.9)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	10.4	(3.2-17.7)	29.9	(22.5-37.2)	86.7	(78.6-94.9)	64.0	(56.0-72.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.5	(1.3-9.8)	28.4	(21.8-35.1)	84.1	(75.4-92.8)	68.7	(61.7-75.8)
\$35,000-\$49,999	2.7	(0.5-5.0)	16.4	(12.5-20.3)	89.7	(84.3-95.2)	83.2	(79.2-87.1)
\$50,000-\$74,999	1.9	(0.0-4.4)	18.7	(14.8-22.6)	90.0	(83.7-96.4)	80.3	(76.2-84.3)
\$75,000+	0.4	(0.0-1.3)	13.5	(10.7-16.3)	94.4	(89.4-99.4)	85.9	(83.1-88.8)

*n<50

Table 6. Percentage of adults who indicate their willingness to support an additional tax on cigarettes and laws making restaurants smoke-free, by smoking status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Willing to support additional tax on cigarettes				Willing to support a law making restaurants smoke-free			
	Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	45.7	(42.1-49.3)	74.8	(73.3-76.4)	49.6	(46.0-53.2)	82.0	(80.7-83.3)
Sex								
Male	42.3	(36.9-47.6)	71.7	(69.1-74.3)	45.8	(40.3-51.3)	78.3	(76.1-80.5)
Female	49.5	(44.8-54.2)	77.8	(76.0-79.5)	54.0	(49.4-58.6)	85.4	(83.9-86.8)
Race								
White	43.1	(38.9-47.2)	78.0	(76.4-79.6)	41.1	(37.1-45.1)	82.2	(80.8-83.7)
Black	55.4	(46.8-64.0)	72.6	(69.1-76.2)	69.8	(62.3-77.3)	83.7	(80.6-86.9)
Age								
18-24	61.1	(50.6-71.6)	74.1	(67.9-80.3)	56.4	(45.0-67.7)	83.0	(77.7-88.2)
25-34	51.6	(43.7-59.4)	76.6	(73.2-80.1)	48.7	(40.8-56.5)	83.4	(80.4-86.4)
35-44	42.4	(35.8-48.9)	75.6	(72.2-79.0)	50.3	(43.7-56.9)	82.5	(79.7-85.2)
45-54	43.1	(35.6-50.5)	74.7	(71.4-78.0)	48.6	(41.5-55.8)	81.0	(78.1-83.9)
55-64	30.1	(22.3-38.0)	75.3	(72.0-78.6)	47.4	(39.1-55.8)	81.6	(78.7-84.5)
65+	30.9	(19.3-42.5)	70.6	(67.4-73.9)	40.8	(29.7-51.9)	79.9	(77.1-82.7)
Education								
<High school	50.7	(40.8-60.7)	58.1	(51.6-64.6)	63.8	(54.5-73.1)	76.6	(71.8-81.5)
High school/GED	42.8	(36.8-48.7)	70.4	(67.0-73.8)	47.6	(41.9-53.3)	83.7	(81.0-86.4)
Some college	47.6	(41.2-54.0)	76.5	(73.6-79.3)	47.5	(41.2-53.9)	83.3	(80.8-85.7)
College graduate	43.8	(35.9-51.7)	80.8	(78.7-82.9)	41.6	(33.8-49.5)	81.8	(79.8-83.8)
Household income								
<\$15,000	52.1	(41.8-62.4)	61.6	(54.2-69.0)	59.4	(49.8-69.0)	75.0	(68.5-81.5)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	52.8	(44.8-60.8)	66.6	(61.9-71.4)	64.4	(56.6-72.2)	83.6	(80.1-87.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	52.3	(42.5-62.1)	73.1	(67.6-78.5)	48.9	(39.0-58.8)	83.1	(79.4-86.8)
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.4	(35.0-51.8)	76.7	(72.9-80.5)	40.1	(32.0-48.2)	81.7	(78.1-85.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	34.1	(25.5-42.7)	80.5	(77.3-83.7)	40.2	(31.5-48.8)	83.8	(80.7-86.8)
\$75,000+	48.1	(38.9-57.3)	81.4	(78.9-83.9)	42.0	(32.9-51.0)	83.6	(81.2-86.0)

Table 7. Percentage of adults who indicate how often they would eat out given a law making restaurants smoke-free, by smoking status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Would eat out less often if restaurants were smoke-free				Would eat out more often if restaurants were smoke-free				Having smoke-free restaurants makes no difference as to how often they eat out			
	Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker		Smoker		Non-smoker	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	29.1	(25.7-32.5)	4.1	(3.3-4.8)	4.1	(2.6-5.7)	23.8	(22.4-25.2)	66.8	(63.3-70.3)	72.1	(70.6-73.7)
Sex												
Male	31.4	(26.2-36.7)	5.0	(3.6-6.5)	4.9	(2.3-7.5)	20.2	(18.1-22.4)	63.7	(58.3-69.0)	74.8	(72.3-77.2)
Female	26.3	(22.3-30.3)	3.2	(2.5-3.9)	3.2	(1.8-4.6)	27.0	(25.2-28.9)	70.5	(66.4-74.6)	69.8	(67.9-71.7)
Race												
White	32.7	(28.9-36.5)	2.5	(1.9-3.1)	2.0	(1.0-2.9)	20.7	(19.2-22.2)	65.3	(61.5-69.1)	76.8	(75.3-78.4)
Black	12.4	(7.2-17.5)	3.4	(2.2-4.6)	3.0	(0.9-5.1)	26.1	(22.7-29.4)	84.7	(79.1-90.2)	70.6	(67.1-74.0)
Age												
18-24	27.8	(16.1-39.4)	6.6	(2.5-10.8)	4.9	(0.6-9.1)	27.8	(22.0-33.5)	67.4	(55.7-79.1)	65.6	(59.3-71.9)
25-34	27.4	(20.4-34.4)	3.9	(2.2-5.6)	3.5	(0.8-6.28)	24.8	(21.5-28.2)	69.0	(61.8-76.2)	71.3	(67.7-74.8)
35-44	30.4	(24.5-36.3)	3.1	(1.6-4.5)	5.9	(2.1-9.7)	25.7	(22.6-28.8)	63.7	(57.4-70.0)	71.3	(68.0-74.5)
45-54	29.3	(22.7-36.0)	4.2	(2.7-5.6)	5.0	(1.2-8.8)	22.6	(19.5-25.6)	65.6	(58.7-72.6)	73.3	(70.1-76.5)
55-64	28.0	(20.9-35.1)	3.6	(2.3-5.0)	0.6	(0.0-1.3)	22.1	(19.2-25.0)	71.5	(64.3-78.6)	74.3	(71.2-77.4)
65+	33.6	(22.4-44.9)	4.0	(2.8-5.3)	0.5	(0.0-1.4)	19.1	(16.5-21.8)	65.9	(54.6-77.2)	76.8	(74.0-79.6)
Education												
<High school	30.6	(19.5-41.7)	8.4	(5.3-11.6)	7.2	(1.7-12.8)	30.0	(24.5-35.5)	62.2	(51.1-73.3)	61.6	(55.8-67.3)
High school/GED	28.3	(23.2-33.4)	5.5	(3.5-7.6)	5.9	(3.0-8.9)	22.9	(20.1-25.8)	65.7	(60.3-71.2)	71.5	(68.3-74.7)
Some college	29.9	(24.3-35.4)	3.1	(2.0-4.3)	1.3	(0.3-2.4)	23.5	(20.8-26.2)	68.8	(63.2-74.4)	73.4	(70.5-76.2)
College graduate	28.2	(21.1-35.3)	2.4	(1.6-3.2)	1.7	(0.0-3.4)	23.1	(20.9-25.2)	70.1	(62.9-77.3)	74.5	(72.3-76.8)
Household income												
<\$15,000	28.2	(18.5-37.8)	9.3	(3.6-15.0)	2.5	(0.3-4.7)	30.0	(24.0-36.0)	69.3	(59.6-79.0)	60.7	(54.0-67.4)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	25.1	(16.2-34.1)	6.3	(3.7-8.8)	5.3	(1.7-8.9)	24.0	(19.8-28.2)	69.6	(60.6-78.6)	69.7	(65.2-74.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	28.6	(20.2-37.0)	5.2	(2.4-8.0)	7.8	(1.4-14.1)	24.5	(19.6-29.4)	63.6	(54.2-73.0)	70.3	(65.1-75.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	32.3	(24.7-39.8)	3.3	(1.6-5.0)	0.6	(0.0-1.5)	21.7	(18.2-25.1)	67.1	(59.5-74.7)	75.0	(71.3-78.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	37.9	(29.2-46.6)	1.3	(0.4-2.2)	2.6	(0.3-4.9)	20.2	(17.1-23.4)	59.5	(50.7-68.2)	78.4	(75.2-81.6)
\$75,000+	31.0	(22.4-39.6)	2.6	(1.5-3.7)	1.9	(0.2-3.5)	23.6	(20.9-26.2)	67.2	(58.5-75.8)	73.8	(71.1-76.6)

Table 8. Percentage of adult smokers who stopped smoking for 1+ days and who used medication on their last quit attempt, by insurance status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Stopped smoking for one day or longer in past 12 months				Used any medication† to help them quit smoking			
	Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance		Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	57.6	(53.4-61.9)	65.6	(59.1-72.1)	28.9	(23.6-34.2)	18.3	(10.8-25.8)
Sex								
Male	50.0	(43.7-56.3)	70.2	(61.0-79.4)	26.6	(18.8-34.4)	17.4	(6.4-28.5)
Female	65.5	(60.3-70.8)	59.4	(50.7-68.0)	30.8	(23.7-37.9)	19.8	(11.6-27.9)
Race								
White	53.0	(48.1-57.9)	54.5	(46.1-62.9)	33.0	(26.2-39.8)	29.0	(17.0-41.1)
Black	72.8	(63.3-82.2)	88.7	(81.0-96.5)	20.3	(11.5-29.2)	*	*
Age								
18-24	79.8	(68.8-90.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	59.9	(50.1-69.7)	59.8	(46.0-73.6)	30.3	(18.4-42.2)	*	*
35-44	53.1	(44.7-61.5)	58.3	(46.5-70.1)	29.8	(19.2-40.5)	*	*
45-54	58.2	(49.3-67.1)	61.0	(47.2-74.8)	34.0	(22.4-45.6)	*	*
55-64	41.7	(32.3-51.2)	*	*	28.3	(16.2-40.4)	*	*
65+	*	*	*	*	24.7	(11.2-38.3)	*	*
Education								
<High school	63.3	(50.0-76.6)	74.4	(61.4-87.3)	12.3	(3.7-20.8)	*	*
High school/GED	57.8	(50.6-64.9)	62.9	(53.0-72.7)	30.6	(21.4-39.7)	19.0	(6.0-31.9)
Some college	54.8	(47.5-62.0)	58.0	(44.9-71.2)	36.1	(25.9-46.3)	*	*
College graduate	58.6	(49.8-67.3)	*	*	26.0	(15.6-36.4)	*	*
Household income								
<\$15,000	74.4	(63.8-85.0)	80.3	(69.7-91.0)	29.3	(13.2-45.4)	*	*
\$15,000 - \$24,999	70.3	(60.6-80.1)	66.5	(53.3-79.6)	24.0	(13.1-34.8)	*	*
\$25,000-\$34,999	53.6	(41.3-65.9)	74.9	(63.6-86.3)	26.3	(10.0-42.6)	*	*
\$35,000-\$49,999	44.8	(35.1-54.5)	*	*	33.1	(19.2-47.1)	*	*
\$50,000-\$74,999	51.9	(42.1-61.6)	*	*	18.9	(9.9-28.0)	*	*
\$75,000+	57.0	(46.9-67.1)	*	*	41.7	(27.7-55.6)	*	*

* n<50

†Among smokers who indicated they had stopped smoking for one day or longer in past 12 months

Table 9. Percentage of adult smokers who are considering or planning to quit smoking, and who are aware of cessation resources, by insurance status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months				Seriously planning to quit smoking within the next 30 days†				Aware of available resources for cessation			
	Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance		Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance		Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	57.7	(53.7-61.7)	62.3	(55.7-68.9)	39.0	(33.5-44.6)	54.4	(45.2-63.6)	72.8	(69.3-76.3)	55.2	(48.1-62.4)
Sex												
Male	53.7	(47.8-59.7)	67.9	(58.9-76.9)	36.4	(28.1-44.6)	62.2	(49.7-74.7)	72.2	(67.0-77.4)	50.9	(40.6-61.3)
Female	61.7	(56.4-67.0)	54.2	(45.6-62.8)	41.3	(33.8-48.8)	42.5	(30.4-54.7)	73.5	(68.8-78.2)	61.6	(53.2-69.9)
Race												
White	54.7	(50.1-59.4)	57.3	(49.3-65.3)	33.5	(27.2-39.7)	43.8	(31.5-56.0)	77.1	(73.4-80.7)	64.7	(57.1-72.3)
Black	67.8	(57.9-77.7)	72.5	(60.3-84.8)	44.2	(31.7-56.6)	*	*	59.4	(49.3-69.4)	50.8	(35.8-65.8)
Age												
18-24	55.9	(42.0-69.8)	62.4	(46.7-78.1)	*	*	*	*	79.3	(69.0-89.7)	49.6	(32.3-66.8)
25-34	56.9	(47.2-66.6)	52.9	(39.6-66.1)	51.1	(37.9-64.3)	*	*	66.6	(57.6-75.7)	59.4	(46.4-72.3)
35-44	60.3	(52.6-67.9)	74.7	(65.0-84.5)	34.3	(23.5-45.1)	48.1	(32.7-63.5)	73.1	(66.2-80.0)	51.0	(39.3-62.7)
45-54	61.3	(53.4-69.2)	62.2	(48.6-75.8)	35.0	(24.4-45.6)	*	*	76.1	(68.6-83.5)	67.2	(54.6-79.9)
55-64	59.0	(49.8-68.2)	*	*	34.9	(23.0-46.8)	*	*	72.4	(64.1-80.6)	*	*
65+	45.4	(33.7-57.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	65.0	(54.3-75.7)	*	*
Education												
<High school	73.5	(63.6-83.3)	62.0	(47.6-76.4)	40.1	(24.6-55.5)	*	*	50.7	(37.9-63.5)	38.3	(25.1-51.6)
High school/GED	54.0	(47.1-61.0)	54.5	(44.7-64.4)	39.4	(29.3-49.5)	55.4	(41.3-69.6)	69.0	(62.8-75.1)	65.7	(56.5-75.0)
Some college	54.5	(47.3-61.7)	67.9	(56.5-79.4)	37.3	(28.0-46.7)	*	*	78.8	(73.4-84.2)	60.7	(46.8-74.5)
College graduate	59.0	(50.7-67.3)	*	*	40.5	(29.5-51.5)	*	*	84.4	(78.7-90.2)	*	*
Household income												
<\$15,000	69.2	(58.2-80.2)	68.2	(54.8-81.6)	40.1	(23.0-57.3)	*	*	48.9	(36.1-61.6)	44.5	(28.9-60.2)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	66.4	(57.0-75.8)	68.8	(57.1-80.5)	46.4	(32.6-60.2)	52.3	(36.2-68.2)	66.0	(56.4-75.6)	49.4	(35.4-63.5)
\$25,000-\$34,999	54.8	(42.9-66.7)	63.1	(47.8-78.3)	38.0	(23.1-52.8)	*	*	70.6	(60.5-80.8)	67.8	(53.2-82.3)
\$35,000-\$49,999	52.6	(43.1-62.1)	*	*	37.0	(23.9-50.1)	*	*	77.5	(70.1-85.0)	*	*
\$50,000-\$74,999	57.2	(48.0-66.5)	*	*	36.3	(22.9-49.6)	*	*	81.3	(74.4-88.2)	*	*
\$75,000+	53.0	(43.4-62.6)	*	*	32.2	(20.7-43.8)	*	*	82.7	(75.8-89.6)	*	*

* n<50

† Among smokers who indicated they were seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months

Table 10. Percentage of adult smokers who saw a health care provider and who indicate their provider advised not to smoke, by insurance status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Smokers who saw a health care provider in past year				Smokers whose health care provider advised not to smoke†			
	Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance		Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	69.0	(65.4-72.7)	41.6	(35.1-48.2)	70.0	(65.8-74.3)	55.3	(45.5-65.1)
Sex								
Male	60.1	(54.5-65.8)	32.1	(23.1-41.2)	66.9	(59.8-74.0)	46.4	(29.8-63.0)
Female	78.3	(73.9-82.6)	55.6	(47.2-64.1)	72.6	(67.6-77.6)	62.8	(52.2-73.4)
Race								
White	70.2	(66.0-74.3)	47.3	(39.5-55.2)	70.9	(66.1-75.6)	59.3	(47.7-70.8)
Black	66.3	(56.8-75.7)	37.5	(23.9-51.1)	75.9	(66.6-85.3)	*	*
Age								
18-24	67.5	(55.1-79.8)	31.4	(16.0-46.8)	*	*	*	*
25-34	58.6	(49.3-67.9)	36.0	(24.0-48.0)	66.6	(54.9-78.4)	*	*
35-44	67.0	(59.8-74.1)	46.6	(35.3-57.9)	67.4	(58.8-75.9)	60.1	(43.4-76.9)
45-54	75.0	(68.4-81.7)	51.0	(36.8-65.1)	71.4	(63.5-79.4)	*	*
55-64	72.7	(64.3-81.1)	*	*	72.2	(62.5-81.9)	*	*
65+	84.9	(78.2-91.6)	*	*	70.5	(58.6-82.3)	*	*
Education								
<High school	68.7	(57.1-80.1)	31.1	(18.7-43.6)	77.5	(65.4-89.6)	*	*
High school/GED	62.4	(55.9-68.9)	40.8	(31.4-50.3)	68.4	(60.9-75.9)	54.8	(38.6-71.0)
Some college	73.2	(67.3-79.1)	68.2	(56.0-80.5)	67.4	(59.8-75.0)	50.3	(34.4-66.1)
College graduate	74.0	(66.5-81.5)	*	*	71.7	(63.3-80.1)	*	*
Household income								
<\$15,000	79.5	(70.7-88.3)	49.0	(33.0-65.1)	79.4	(68.6-90.1)	*	*
\$15,000 - \$24,999	65.8	(56.2-75.3)	29.3	(18.6-39.9)	70.0	(59.2-80.9)	*	*
\$25,000-\$34,999	70.2	(60.2-80.2)	57.0	(41.8-72.3)	83.7	(74.5-92.8)	*	*
\$35,000-\$49,999	66.8	(58.1-75.6)	*	*	70.2	(60.6-79.8)	*	*
\$50,000-\$74,999	71.7	(63.5-79.9)	*	*	63.6	(53.5-73.6)	*	*
\$75,000+	69.5	(60.9-78.0)	*	*	64.4	(53.6-75.2)	*	*

*n<50

† Among smokers who saw a health care provider in the past year

Table 11. Percentage of adult smokers whose health care provider offered smoking cessation assistance†, by insurance status, sex, race, age, education, and annual household income, Georgia, 2004

	Health care provider prescribed or recommended medications for quitting				Health care provider suggested setting a specific date for quitting				Health care provider suggested smoking cessation class, program, quit line, or counseling				Health care provider offered self-help materials for quitting			
	Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance		Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance		Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance		Have health insurance		Do not have health insurance	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	29.9	(24.9-34.9)	29.6	(19.2-40.0)	23.1	(17.4-28.8)	22.6	(13.3-31.9)	15.8	(11.7-19.9)	19.7	(11.1-28.3)	21.7	(16.9-26.4)	27.6	(16.3-38.8)
Sex																
Male	31.1	(23.3-38.9)	*	*	21.7	(12.6-30.8)	*	*	17.3	(11.0-23.7)	*	*	21.6	(14.4-28.7)	*	*
Female	29.0	(22.3-35.6)	31.5	(19.6-43.4)	24.1	(16.8-31.4)	21.9	(11.7-32.0)	14.7	(9.3-20.1)	21.7	(10.8-32.6)	21.8	(15.4-28.2)	23.8	(13.1-34.6)
Race																
White	31.1	(25.2-37.0)	31.0	(19.0-43.0)	23.2	(16.7-29.7)	20.6	(9.7-31.5)	15.5	(10.6-20.4)	14.0	(6.6-21.4)	21.5	(15.9-27.0)	26.3	(13.5-39.0)
Black	23.7	(13.5-33.9)	*	*	21.7	(7.7-35.7)	*	*	13.9	(6.2-21.6)	*	*	19.4	(9.2-29.6)	*	*
Age																
18-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	27.1	(14.2-40.0)	*	*	15.9	(5.4-26.5)	*	*	13.7	(4.2-23.2)	*	*	25.2	(12.6-37.7)	*	*
35-44	37.4	(25.8-48.9)	*	*	18.8	(10.2-27.3)	*	*	15.6	(6.7-24.5)	*	*	17.6	(8.5-26.8)	*	*
45-54	23.2	(13.8-32.6)	*	*	27.5	(14.7-40.3)	*	*	20.1	(11.2-28.9)	*	*	23.4	(13.4-33.4)	*	*
55-64	41.1	(29.1-53.2)	*	*	19.9	(10.7-29.1)	*	*	13.7	(6.0-21.4)	*	*	19.4	(9.8-28.9)	*	*
65+	38.7	(25.1-52.3)	*	*	22.1	(8.7-35.5)	*	*	19.7	(6.2-33.2)	*	*	21.4	(8.3-34.5)	*	*
Education																
<High school	29.0	(15.5-42.6)	*	*	27.1	(5.1-49.2)	*	*	6.4	(0.9-11.9)	*	*	8.9	(1.5-16.3)	*	*
High school/GED	29.2	(19.5-38.8)	30.9	(14.7-47.0)	20.5	(11.7-29.3)	*	*	15.5	(7.8-23.3)	30.3	(14.1-46.6)	17.5	(9.5-25.5)	29.9	(12.4-47.3)
Some college	33.4	(24.1-42.6)	*	*	28.5	(18.7-38.3)	*	*	21.5	(13.0-30.1)	*	*	30.4	(20.8-39.9)	*	*
College graduate	26.1	(17.0-35.2)	*	*	16.3	(8.5-24.2)	*	*	13.8	(6.8-20.8)	*	*	21.9	(12.9-30.9)	*	*
Household income																
<\$15,000	36.3	(20.2-52.3)	*	*	34.4	(14.7-54.0)	*	*	24.3	(8.5-40.0)	*	*	23.6	(8.1-39.1)	*	*
\$15,000 - \$24,999	28.3	(16.1-40.5)	*	*	25.9	(8.9-42.9)	*	*	11.1	(3.7-18.5)	*	*	16.2	(6.0-26.4)	*	*
\$25,000-\$34,999	33.2	(18.4-48.0)	*	*	27.4	(11.7-43.0)	*	*	14.3	(3.2-25.4)	*	*	27.2	(13.2-41.1)	*	*
\$35,000-\$49,999	20.9	(10.9-30.8)	*	*	16.3	(6.2-26.4)	*	*	15.7	(5.7-25.6)	*	*	22.2	(11.2-33.2)	*	*
\$50,000-\$74,999	37.7	(24.3-51.1)	*	*	23.1	(12.7-33.6)	*	*	20.0	(9.3-30.7)	*	*	25.8	(13.7-38.0)	*	*
\$75,000+	22.7	(13.1-32.3)	*	*	20.3	(8.7-31.9)	*	*	14.4	(5.0-23.8)	*	*	16.5	(6.7-26.3)	*	*

*n<50

†Among smokers whose health care provider in past year advised them not to smoke

