


**PENNSYLVANIA 2005, 2007
ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY
INDICATORS FOR ELIMINATING NONSMOKERS EXPOSURE**

	2005		2007	
<i>Short Term</i>	P.E. ¹	95% C.I. ²	P.E. ¹	95% C.I. ²
Percent of PA adults who think breathing second hand smoke is at least somewhat harmful	92%	90% - 93%	94%	92% - 95%
Percent of PA adults who think breathing second hand smoke causes lung cancer in adults	88%	86% - 89%	92%	90% - 93%
Percent of PA adults who think breathing second hand smoke causes heart disease in adults	82%	80% - 84%	85%	83% - 86%
Percent of PA adults who think breathing second hand smoke causes colon cancer in adults	44%	42% - 47%	49%	46% - 52%
Percent of PA adults who think breathing second hand smoke causes respiratory problems in children	95%	93% - 96%	95%	94% - 96%
Percent of PA adults who think breathing second hand smoke causes Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	56%	53% - 59%	60%	56% - 62%
Percent of PA adults who think smoking should not be allowed in any indoor work areas	71%	69% - 73%	74%	71% - 75%
Percent of PA adults who think smoking should not be allowed in any dining areas of restaurants	54%	52% - 56%	63%	61% - 66%
Percent of PA adults who think smoking should not be allowed in any indoor shopping malls	68%	66% - 70%	75%	74% - 77%
Percent of indoor workers who work in a place where smoking is not permitted anywhere inside	77%	74% - 80%	78%	75% - 81%
Percent who live with at least one smoker who have rule that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside home	38%	33% - 43%	47%	42% - 53%
<i>Intermediate Term</i>				
Percent of indoor workers who work in an area where someone has smoked in past 7 days	16%	14% - 19%	12%	10% - 14%
<i>Long Term</i>				
Percent of PA adults who have been in a car where someone was smoking in past 7 days	24%	23% - 26%	24%	22% - 26%

 Indicates that the difference is statistically significant, as defined by non-overlapping confidence intervals

¹ P.E. is the prevalence estimate

² C.I. is the 95% confidence interval