

7. Secondhand Smoke

The Pennsylvania Adult Tobacco Survey results indicate that Pennsylvanians want restrictions on indoor smoking. Nearly all adults, nonsmokers as well as smokers, favor having restrictions on indoor smoking in work areas, dining areas of restaurants, and indoor shopping malls, as shown in Table 7-1. Nearly seven of every ten Pennsylvanians favor a complete ban on smoking in indoor work areas and indoor shopping malls.

Table 7-1. Public Attitudes Regarding Secondhand Smoke, Pennsylvania, 2005

Site	Favor Some Restriction on Smoking (%) *	Favor Ban on Smoking (%) **
Indoor Work Areas	97 (C.I.:96 – 98)	71 (C.I.:69 – 73)
Dining Area of Restaurant	99 (C.I.:98 – 99)	54 (C.I.:52 – 56)
Indoor Shopping Malls	98 (C.I.:97 – 99)	68 (C.I.:66 – 70)

Source: Pennsylvania Adult Tobacco Survey, 2005, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control.

* Includes PA adults who answered a telephone survey and responded that smoking should not be allowed in any area in that site, or that it should be restricted in some areas of that site and 95% confidence interval (C.I.).

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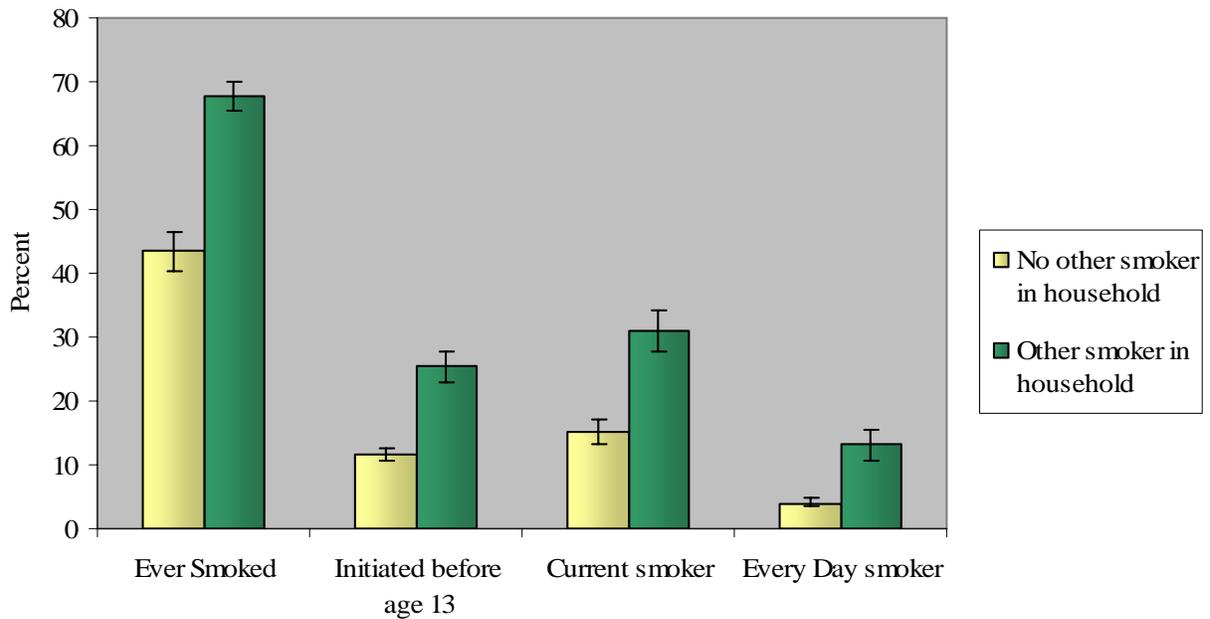
Secondhand Smoke in the Home and the Workplace:

- 71 (C.I.:69% – 73%) percent of Pennsylvania adults surveyed in 2005 prohibited smoking in their home
- In 2005, among Pennsylvania adults with children under the age of 18 at home, 25 percent (C.I.:22% – 28%) allowed smoking in some or all areas of the home.
- Among Pennsylvania adults who work indoors, 92 percent (C.I.:90% – 94%) have restrictions on smoking in at least some areas, and 77 percent (C.I.:74% – 80%) cannot smoke in any work area.

Source: Pennsylvania Adult Tobacco Survey, 2005, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control.

The presence of others in the household who smoke has a tremendous effect on youth tobacco use. High school students who participated in the Youth Tobacco Survey were asked if there were other smokers in their home. Those with other smokers in the household had much higher percentages of ever having tried a cigarette. Those who lived with other smokers were more likely to be a current smoker. They were also more than twice as likely to be an every day smoker as those in households without smokers.

Chart 7-2. Effects on High School Students of Other Smokers in the Household Pennsylvania, 2002



Source: Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey, 2002, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Division of Tobacco Control and Prevention.

I denotes 95% confidence interval.