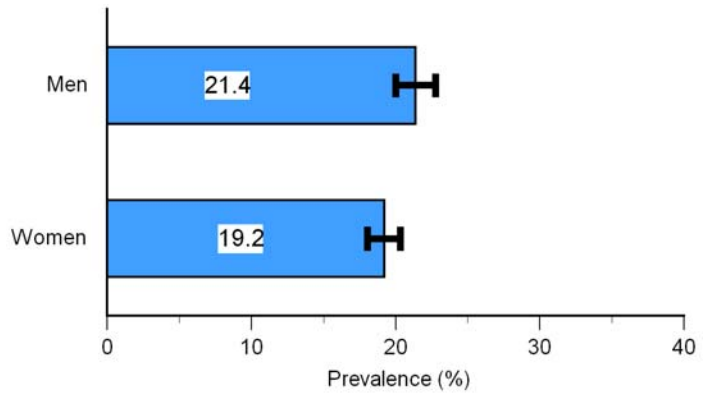
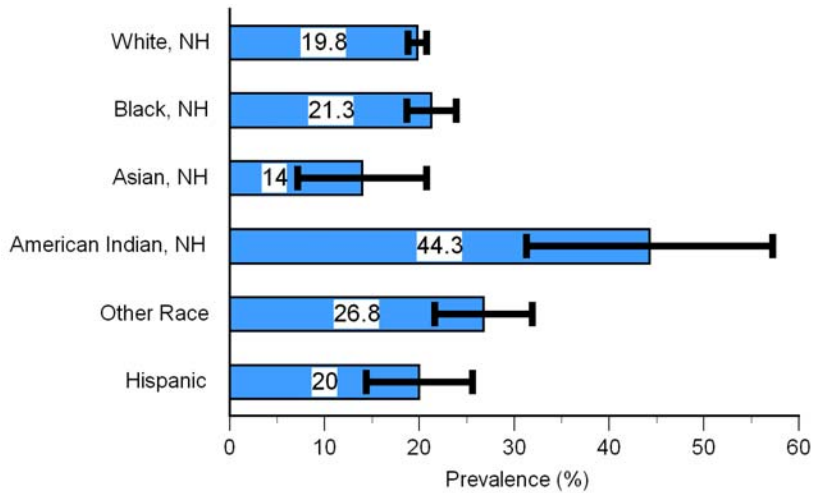


*Smoking Among Adults in Virginia, 2004-2006*

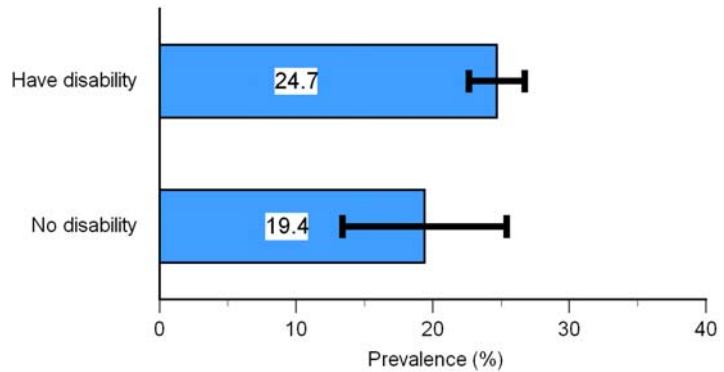
Men are **11%** (RR=1.113)\* more likely to smoke cigarettes than women (p<.05).



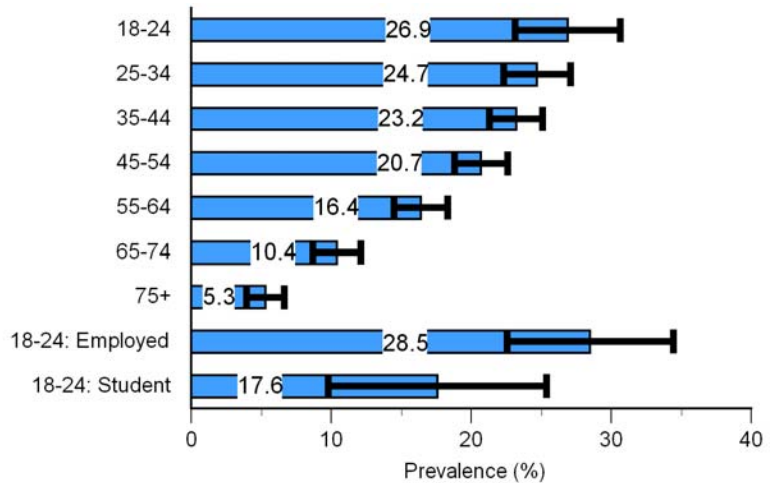
American Indians are **twice** (RR=2.20) as likely to smoke compared to adults of other races and ethnicities (p=.001).



Adults who have a disability that limits their daily activities are **27%** (RR=1.274) more likely to smoke than adults without a disability (p<.001).



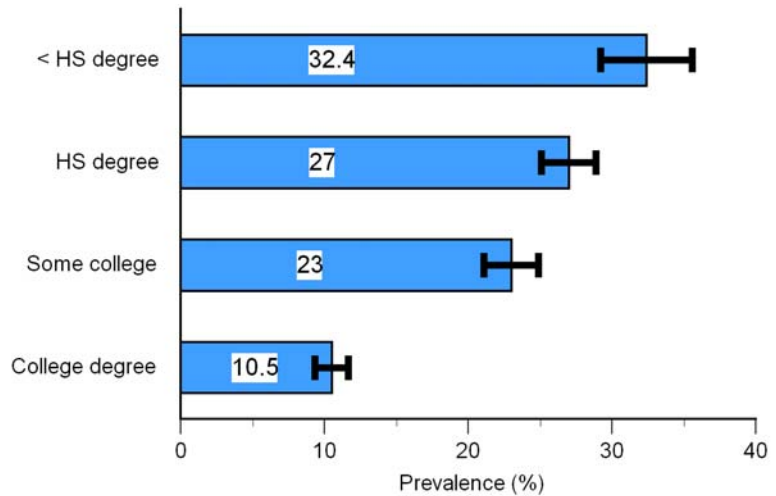
Adults who are less than age 45 are **59%** (RR=1.593) more likely to smoke than older adults (p<.001). Adults 18-24, who are employed, are **62 percent** (RR=1.621) more likely to smoke than students in the same age group (p=.036).



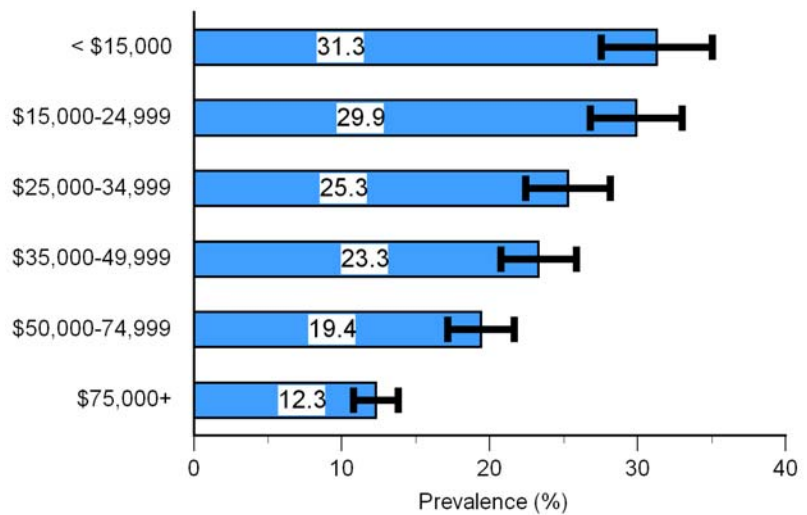
\* RR = Relative Risk

*Smoking Among Adults in Virginia, 2004-2006*

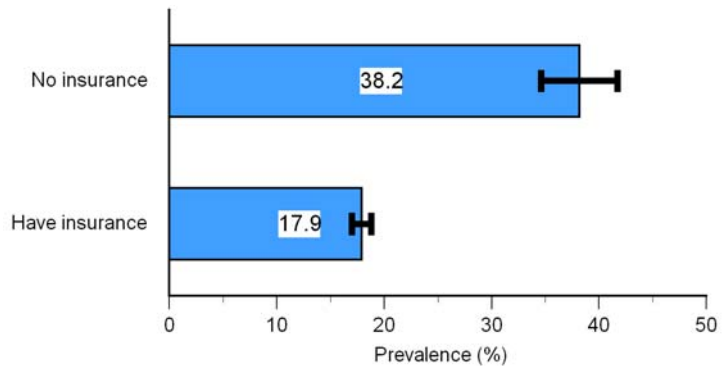
Adults with less than a high school degree are **71%** (RR=1.708) more likely to smoke than adults with a high school degree or higher. Adults without a college degree are **more than twice** (RR=2.507) as likely to smoke than college graduates (p<.001).



Adults who make less than \$35,000 are **71%** (RR=1.712) more likely to smoke than adults with a higher income (p<.001).



Uninsured adults are **twice** (RR=2.136) as likely to smoke than insured adults (p<.001).



Data provided by the Virginia Tobacco Use Control Project, Annual Meeting, November 2007. Survey findings from the Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004, 2005, 2006. Percentages are weighted. 95% confidence intervals displayed with means.