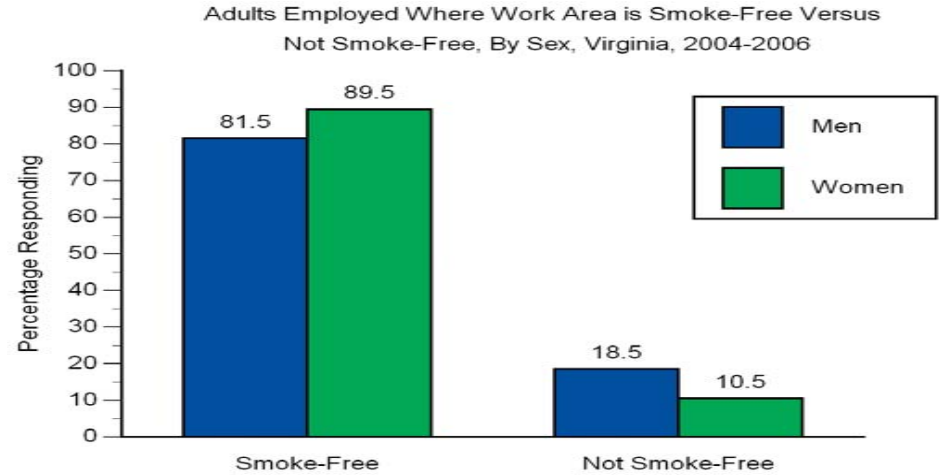


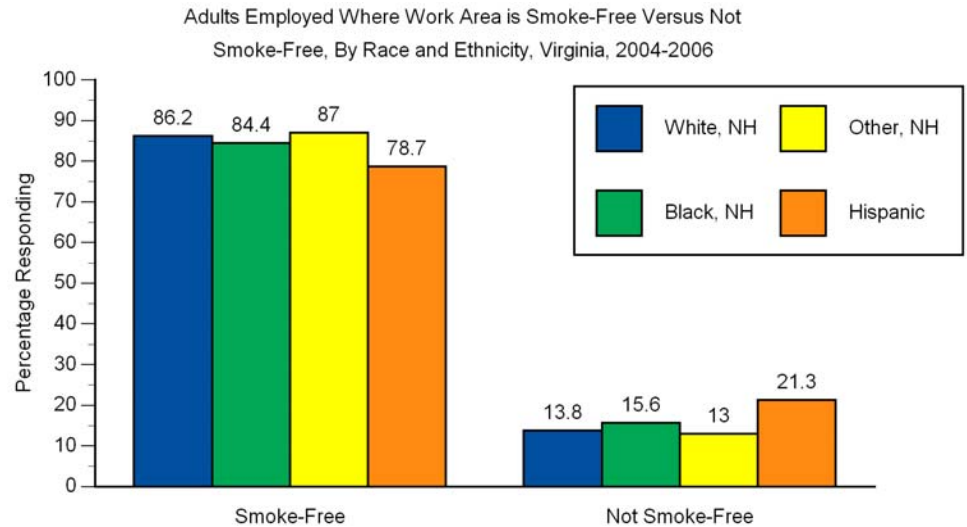
Adults Working in Smoke-Free Environments



Men are **76%** (RR=1.76)¹ more likely to work in a smoking environment than women (p<.001).



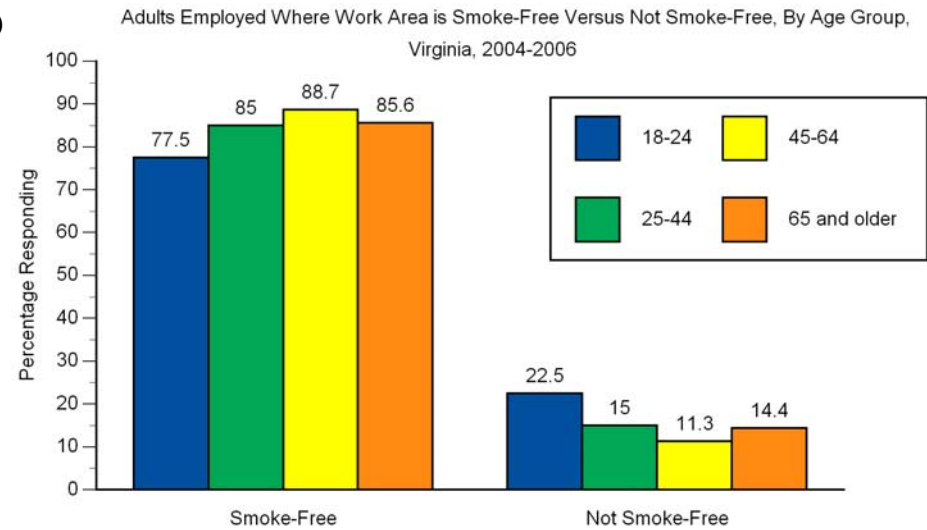
Hispanics are **55%** (RR=1.55) more likely to work in a smoking environment than non-Hispanics. Racial differences were marginally significant (p=.052).



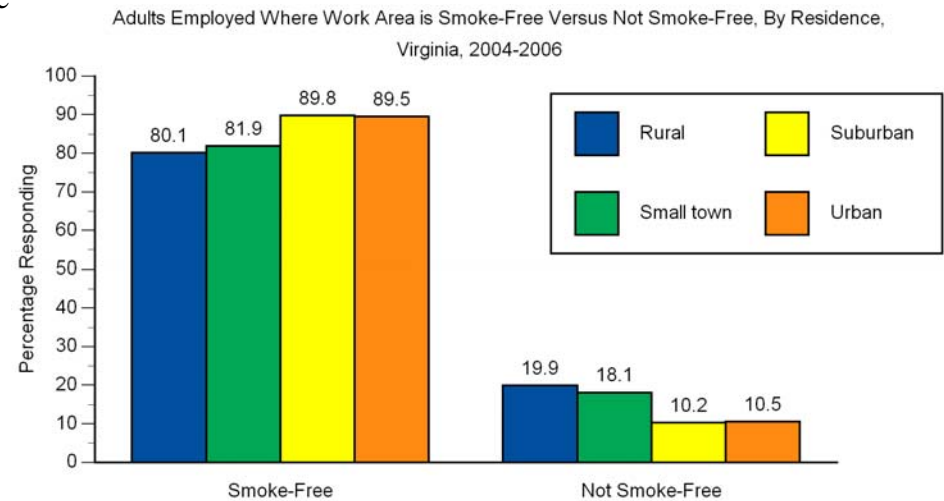
¹ "RR" refers to relative risk.

Adults Working in Smoke-Free Environments

Adults who are less than ages 18 to 24 years are **68%** (RR=1.68) more likely to work in a smoking environment than older adults (p<.001).



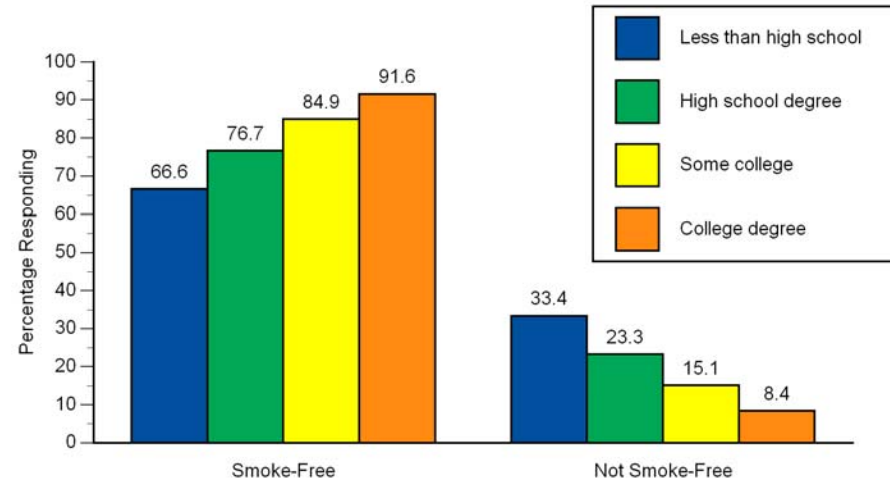
Adults who live in rural communities (including small towns) are **86%** (RR=1.86) more likely to work in a smoking environment (p<.001).



Adults Working in Smoke-Free Environments

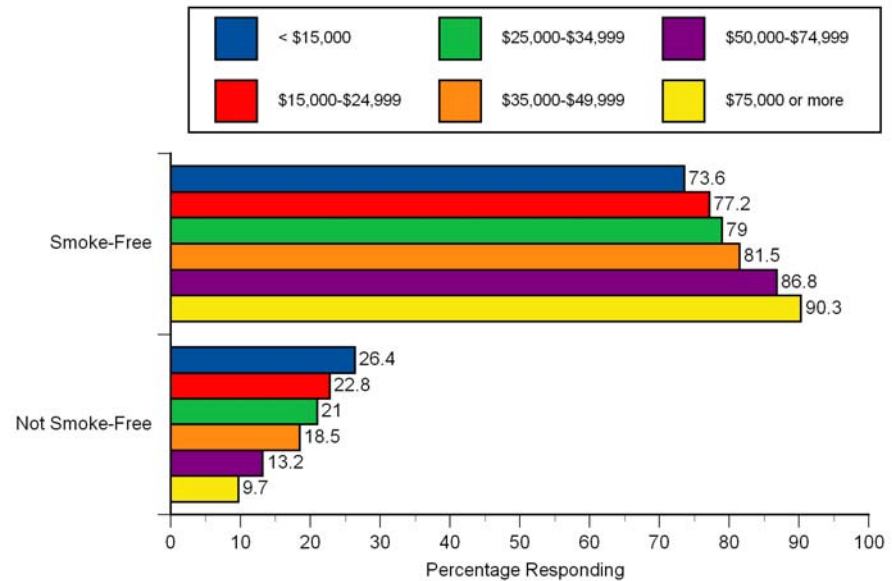
Adults with less than a high school degree are **2.4 times** (RR=2.44) more likely to work in a smoking environment than adults with more years of education (p<.001).

Adults Employed Where Work Area is Smoke-Free Versus Not Smoke-Free, By Education, Virginia, 2004-2006



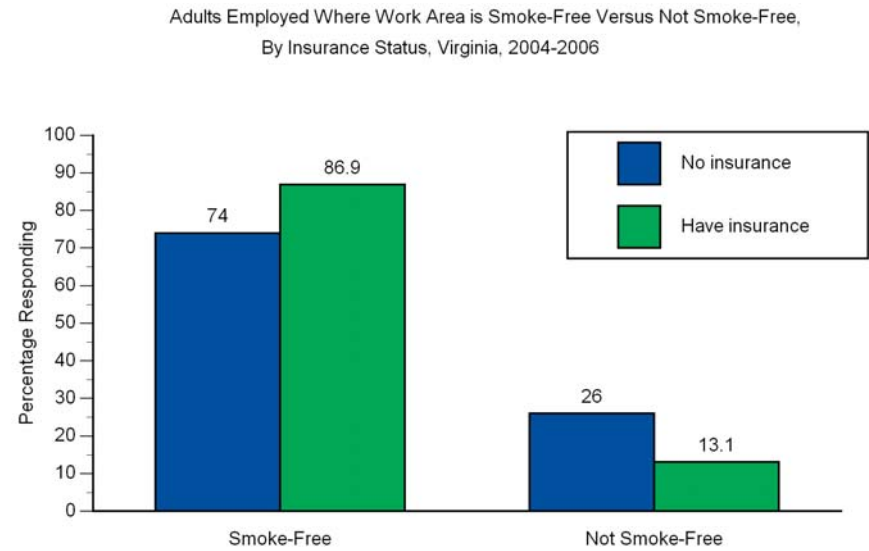
Adults who make less than \$35,000 are **84%** (RR=1.712) more likely to work in smoking environments than adults with a high income (p<.001).

Adults Employed Where Work Area is Smoke-Free Versus Not Smoke-Free, By Income, Virginia, 2004-2006



Adults Working in Smoke-Free Environments

Uninsured adults are almost **twice** (RR=1.98) as likely to work in a smoking environment than insured adults (p<.001).



Data provided by the Virginia Tobacco Use Control Project (TUCP), Virginia Department of Health. Source: Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2006. Percentages are weighted according to population characteristics.

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