



Tobacco Surveillance, Evaluation and Research

New York State Department of Health

Tobacco Use Among Adults New York State, 2002

Prevalence and Trends in Tobacco Use, Cessation, and
Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke among New York
State Adults: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance
System

New York State Department of Health
Bureau of Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Surveillance
Chronic Disease and Risk Factor Surveillance Unit
Tobacco Surveillance Evaluation and Research

Executive Summary

This report summarizes information obtained from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2002 regarding rates of cigarette use, cessation, and exposure to second-hand smoke in New York State adults.

This report is intended for tobacco control program staff, researchers, healthcare providers, local health departments and community partners. Information provided includes comparisons of findings for 2002 to previous year's BRFSS results pertaining to key program indicators of: (1) prevalence of current smokers including everyday and some day smokers, (2) number of cessation attempts within the past 12 months, (3) information on media and marketing, and (4) exposure to second-hand smoke.

This information supports the programmatic goals of the New York State Tobacco Control Program, which are to: (1) prevent the initiation of tobacco use among youth and young adults, (2) promote cessation from tobacco use, (3) eliminate exposure to second-hand smoke, and (4) decrease the social acceptability of tobacco use.

Key findings from this report show non-significant changes in prevalence of current smokers in New York State overall (23.2% in 2001 to 22.3% in 2002), with significant decreases among women aged 18-24 years (35.5% in 2001 to 21.7% in 2002, $p<0.05$), and aged 25-34 years (23.5% in 2001 to 17.4% in 2002, $p<0.05$). The statewide rate of current everyday smokers decreased significantly from 19.2% in 1996 to 16.9% in 2002, $p<0.05$. Significant decreases in prevalence of current smokers in New York City were observed among specific population groups; the frequency of current smokers aged 18-24 years declined from 29.4% in 2001 to 15.2% in 2002 ($p=0.01$), and, the frequency of smoking among individuals with 4 or more years of college education decreased from 19.7% in 2001 to 12.1% in 2002 ($p<0.01$). Rates of individuals who are some day smokers for New York City decreased significantly from 7.9% in 2001 to 5.0% in 2002 ($p=0.01$).

Significant increases in the number of current smokers who made at least one attempt to stop smoking cigarettes in the past 12 months occurred in both New York State and New York City. In New York State, 62.5% of current smokers made an attempt to quit smoking in 2002, an increase from 57.2% in 2001 ($p<0.05$). In New York City, 68.5% of current smokers made a quit attempt in 2002, up from 59.1% in 2001 ($p<0.05$).

Of special note is the 73.5% rate for Black smokers in New York State who have made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, which nearly matches the Healthy People 2010 target for cessation attempts of 75%.¹

Cessation information is disseminated to the public through various media marketing venues. Cessation information provided on television and radio reached more than 85% of adult smokers, whereas information from billboards, health care providers and family/friends reached approximately 55% of the adult smoking population with cessation information.

Rules regarding smoking in the home have become more stringent in residences where a smoker resides. The percentage of smokers in New York State who allow smoking in some places in the home decreased significantly from 33.8% in 2000 to 27.2% in 2002 ($p < 0.05$) and the percentage of smokers who do not allow smoking anywhere in the home increased significantly from 28.6% in 2000 to 36.1% in 2002 ($p < 0.05$).

Progress toward Tobacco Control Program goals to promote cessation and eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke has been made. Increased cessation attempts by everyday smokers, the broad dissemination of cessation information, and the greater stringency regarding secondhand smoke exposure in the home all suggest that important changes are underway. These changes may be attributed to multiple causes that include the combined efforts of interventions of the Tobacco Control Program, its community partners, media efforts for clean indoor air and legislative efforts that have increased the cost of cigarettes.

Continued progress towards Tobacco Control Program goals is expected as the New York State Clean Indoor Air Law of 2003 takes effect and coordinated tobacco control action takes place across the state. Statewide evaluation and surveillance is key to providing feedback regarding program progress and its efforts toward achieving program goals and objectives.

Methodology

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual random-digit-dialing telephone survey of the civilian non-institutionalized adult population designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor trends in the prevalence of behavioral risk factors and utilization of preventive services associated with the leading causes of illness, injury, disability, and death in the population. The survey has been conducted annually in the State since 1985, and knowledge gained from this survey is used to inform and guide the New York State Tobacco Control Program's efforts.²

SAS and SUDAAN (Software Statistical Analysis of Correlated Data) software were used for the data analysis which includes frequencies and cross-tabulations, computation of 95% confidence intervals and statistical tests of significance.³

Information is reported for the geographic regions of New York State, New York City and New York State exclusive of New York City, referred to as the rest of the state.

Current cigarette smokers are those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in a lifetime and currently smoke everyday or some days. Everyday smokers are those who now smoke every day. Some day smokers are those who now smoke cigarettes some days, but not every day.

Cessation rates are determined by those current smokers who have indicated they had stopped smoking for one day or longer during the past 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking.

Prevalence of Current Smokers

Prevalence of current smokers in New York State decreased slightly from 23.2% in 2001 to 22.3% in 2002. A larger reduction of current smokers was observed among those in New York City from 21.1% to 18.6%, and no change was noted for those in the rest of state. None of these changes were statistically significant (see Tables 1-3).

Prevalence of current smokers by gender, age, race and educational status in New York State, New York City and the rest of the state showed significant decreases among smokers aged 18-24 years in New York City, from 29.4% in 2001 to 15.2% in 2002 ($p=0.01$), and among smokers with 4 or more years of college education, from 19.7% in 2001 to 12.1% in 2002 ($p<0.01$) (see Tables 1-3).

Figures 1 and 2 show rates of current smokers by gender and age for New York State. Smoking among females aged 18-24 years decreased significantly from 35.5% in 2001 to 21.7% in 2002 ($p < 0.05$) and for those aged 25-34 years from 23.5% in 2001 to 17.4% in 2002 ($p < 0.05$).

Between 1996 and 2002, significant reductions in the proportion of current smokers who smoke daily and significant increases in the proportion of current smokers who smoke only some days, have been noted statewide (see Table 4). For New York City, a significant reduction of some day smokers occurred, from 7.9% in 2001 to 5.0% in 2002 ($p = 0.01$) (see Table 5).

The average number of cigarettes smoked per day by everyday smokers did not change significantly from 2000 to 2002 for smokers in New York State, New York City or the rest of the state.

Table 1. Percent of adult current cigarette smokers by socio-demographic characteristics for New York State: New York State BRFSS 2001 and 2002.

New York State		2001			2002		
		n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**
Total		3882	23.2	21.6-24.8	4449	22.3	20.8-23.8
Gender	Male	1607	26.1	23.6-28.6	1748	25.8	23.3-28.3
	Female	2275	20.7	18.7-22.7	2701	19.2	17.5-20.9
Age (yrs.)	18-24	317	33.0	26.7-29.3	331	29.0	23.2-34.8
	25-34	796	28.7	25.0-32.4	829	23.9	20.5-27.3
	35-44	874	26.3	22.8-29.8	928	27.5	24.1-30.9
	45-54	748	25.5	22.0-29.0	888	23.7	20.4-27.0
	55-64	480	17.2	13.3-21.1	595	19.3	15.4-23.2
	65+	596	10.8	8.1-13.5	815	10.7	8.1-13.3
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non -Hispanic	2761	24.9	23.0-26.5	3188	23.2	21.5-24.9
	Black, Non -Hispanic	361	17.9	13.4-22.4	424	19.7	15.3-24.1
	Hispanic	478	21.9	17.5-26.3	460	21.5	16.9-26.1
	Other	224	21.4	15.1-27.7	310	21.7	16.1-27.3
Education	< High School	383	29.7	24.2-35.2	437	32.1	26.9-37.3
	High School	1052	27.9	24.9-30.9	1272	26.7	23.8-29.6
	Some College	1004	25.3	22.0-28.6	1089	24.4	21.2-27.6
	College Grad+	1431	14.8	12.7-16.9	1632	13.1	11.2-15.0

No significant changes from 2001-2002.

**95% Confidence Interval

Table 2. Percent of adult current cigarette smokers by socio-demographic characteristics for New York City: New York State BRFSS 2001 and 2002.

New York City		2001			2002		
		n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**
Total		1314	21.1	18.5-23.7	1383	18.6	16.1-21.1
Gender	Male	543	23.5	19.3-27.6	508	23.2	18.8-27.6
	Female	771	18.8	15.7-21.9	875	14.9	12.1-17.7
Age (yrs.)	18-24*	121	29.4	20.5-38.3	117	15.2	8.3-22.1
	25-34	352	23.9	18.5-29.3	352	20.3	15.3-25.3
	35-44	285	21.0	15.1-26.9	285	25.8	19.2-32.4
	45-54	229	22.7	16.2-29.2	234	16.7	11.3-22.1
	55-64	150	18.5	11.6-25.4	165	22.0	13.8-30.2
	65+	149	11.1	5.6-16.6	201	9.6	4.6-14.6
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non -Hispanic	579	25.5	21.3-29.7	598	20.2	16.4-24.0
	Black, Non -Hispanic	240	16.4	11.2-21.6	291	15.4	10.7-20.1
	Hispanic	340	21.6	16.5-26.7	302	18.0	12.9-23.1
	Other	126	16.6	9.3-24.0	159	20.3	12.1-28.5
Education	< High School	193	23.1	16.2-27.0	201	22.1	15.4-28.8
	High School	296	21.1	15.9-26.3	328	22.2	16.6-27.8
	Some College	281	21.1	15.7-26.5	304	20.2	14.8-25.6
	College Grad+*	540	19.7	15.6-23.8	541	12.1	9.1-15.1

*Significant change from 2001-2002, $p < 0.05$.

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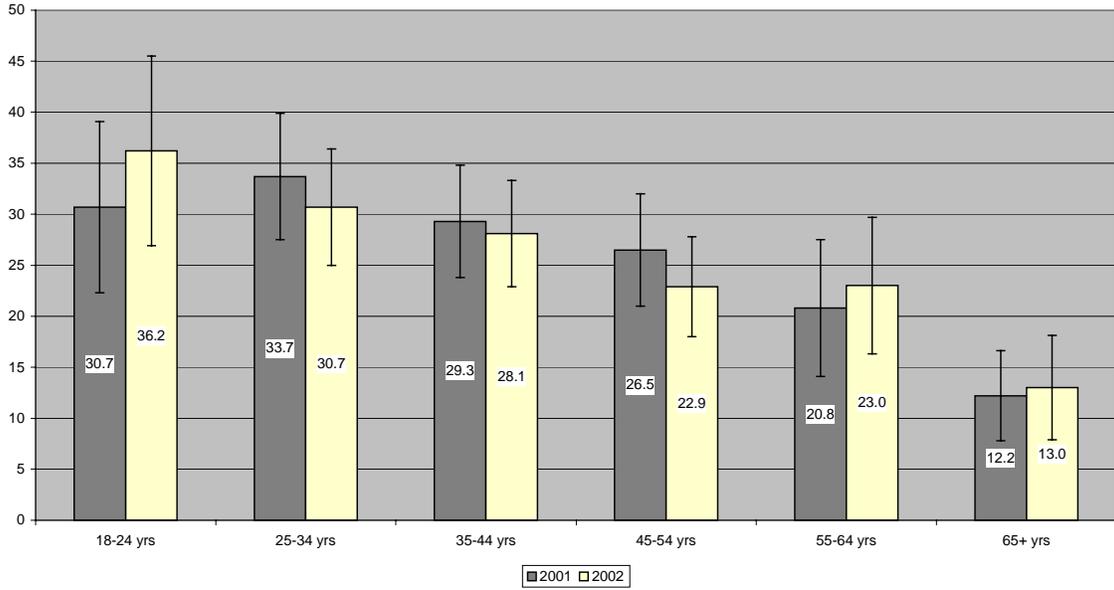
Table 3. Percent of adult current cigarette smokers by socio-demographic characteristics for New York State exclusive of New York City: New York State BRFSS 2001 and 2002.

New York State Exclusive of New York City		2001			2002		
		n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**
Total		2568	24.4	22.4-26.4	3066	24.3	22.5-26.1
Gender	Male	1064	27.5	24.4-30.6	1240	27.1	24.1-30.1
	Female	1504	21.7	19.1-24.3	1826	21.6	19.4-23.8
Age (yrs.)	18-24	196	35.0	26.7-43.3	214	37.8	30.8-45.6
	25-34	444	32.6	27.7-37.5	477	26.9	22.3-31.5
	35-44	589	29.1	24.8-43.4	643	28.3	24.4-32.2
	45-54	519	27.0	22.7-31.3	654	26.6	22.6-30.6
	55-64	330	16.6	11.9-21.3	430	17.9	13.8-22.0
	65+	447	10.6	7.5-13.7	614	11.1	8.1-14.1
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	2182	24.8	22.7-26.9	2590	23.8	21.9-25.7
	Black, Non-Hispanic	121	20.8	12.2-29.4	133	28.3	19.2-37.4
	Hispanic	138	22.4	14.2-30.6	158	27.6	19.0-36.2
	Other	98	27.5	17.0-37.9	151	23.1	15.3-30.9
Education	< High School	190	37.3	29.1-45.5	236	42.4	34.7-50.1
	High School	756	31.0	27.3-34.7	944	28.8	25.4-32.2
	Some College	723	27.2	23.1-31.1	785	26.2	22.3-30.1
	College Grad+	891	12.1	9.7-14.5	1091	13.6	11.2-16.0

No significant changes from 2001-2002.

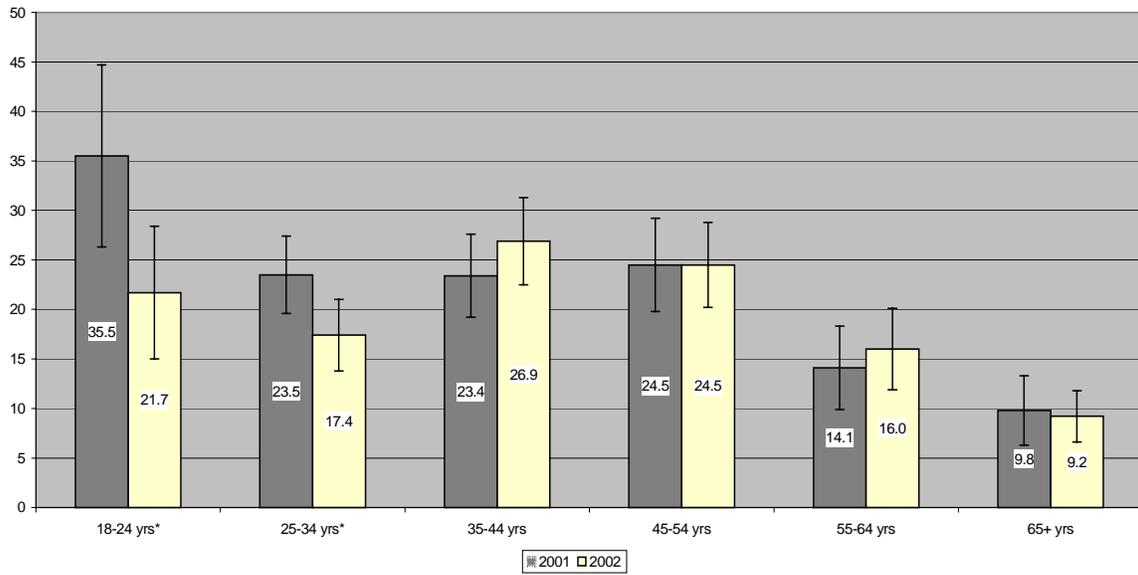
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Figure 1. Prevalence of Current Smoking for Males by Age: New York State BRFSS 2001-2002



No significant changes from 2001-2002.

Figure 2. Prevalence of Current Smoking for females by Age: New York State BRFSS 2001-2002



* Significant change from 2001-2002, $p < 0.05$.

Table 4. Prevalence of current, everyday and some day smokers: New York State BRFSS 1996-2002.

Year	Current Smokers (%)	Everyday Smokers (%)*	Some day Smokers (%)*
1996	23.3	19.2	4.0
1997	23.1	19.1	4.0
1998	24.1	18.4	5.7
1999	21.8	17.0	4.8
2000	21.6	15.9	5.7
2001	23.2	16.6	6.6
2002	22.3	16.9	5.4

*Trend analysis indicates significant change from 1996-2002, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5. Prevalence of everyday and some day smokers by region: New York State BRFSS 2001 and 2002.

Year	New York State			New York City			Rest of State		
	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**
Everyday Smokers									
2001	3882	16.6	15.2-18.0	1314	13.2	16.7-20.3	2568	18.5	11.1-15.3
2002	4449	16.9	15.6-18.2	1383	13.6	11.4-15.8	3066	18.6	17.0-20.3
Someday Smokers									
2001	3882	6.6	5.7-7.5	1314	7.9	6.2-9.6	2568	5.9	4.9-6.9
2002	4449	5.4	4.6-6.3	1383	5.0*	3.6-6.4	3066	5.7	4.6-6.7

*Significant change from 2001-2002, $p < 0.05$.

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Table 6. Average number of cigarettes smoked per day by current everyday and some day smokers by region: New York State BRFSS 2000 and 2002.

Year	New York State			New York City			Rest of State		
	n	Avg	Std Dev	n	Avg	Std Dev	n	Avg	Std Dev
Everyday Smokers									
2000	544	16.8	9.9	157	14.1	8.6	387	17.9	10.2
2002	677	16.2	9.7	171	14.0	9.6	506	17.0	9.6
Someday Smokers									
2000	188	5.5	5.0	79	5.3	4.8	109	5.6	5.3
2002	206	5.2	4.8	66	4.3	3.8	140	5.6	5.2

No significant changes from 2000-2002.

Table 7. Time since last smoked regularly by those who have smoked 100 cigarettes or more by region: New York State BRFSS 2000 and 2002.

	New York State			New York City			Rest of State		
	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**
Within past month									
2000	864	2.4	1.2-3.5	255	3.1	0.7-5.5	609	2.1	0.8-3.3
2002	1142	2.2	1.0-3.3	266	3.5	0.3-6.7	876	1.7	0.7-2.8
Within past 3 months									
2000	864	1.6	0.7-2.5	255	2.0	1.0-3.0	609	1.4	0.4-2.4
2002	1142	1.9	1.0-2.8	266	3.7	1.3-6.1	876	1.3	0.4-2.2
Within past 6 months									
2000	864	3.7	0.9-6.4	255	3.2	0.9-5.5	609	3.9	0.1-7.6
2002	1142	3.4	2.1-4.8	266	3.6	1.3-5.9	876	3.4	1.8-5.0
Within past year									
2000	864	5.7	3.8-7.6	255	7.1	3.0-11.2	609	5.1	3.1-7.1
2002	1142	2.8*	1.8-3.9	266	4.3	1.6-7.1	876	2.4*	1.3-3.5
Within past 5 years									
2000	864	18.6	15.4-21.9	255	16.6	11.6-21.5	609	19.5	15.4-23.6
2002	1142	15.7	13.2-18.2	266	16.9	11.1-22.7	876	15.3	13.2-18.2

*Significant change from 2000-2002, $p < 0.05$.

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Cessation

The percentage of everyday smokers (those who have smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day) in New York State and New York City who made an attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months increased significantly from 2001-2002 ($p < 0.05$). (See Table 8).

Non-significant increases among everyday smokers in New York State who made cessation attempts were also observed when comparing rates by gender and race (see Figure 3). The percent of black smokers who have made a quit attempt in the past 12 months (73.5%) is close to the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) target for cessation attempts of 75%.

Figure 3. Percent adult current everyday smokers who have stopped smoking for one day or more in the past 12 months by gender and race: New York State BRFSS 2001-2002

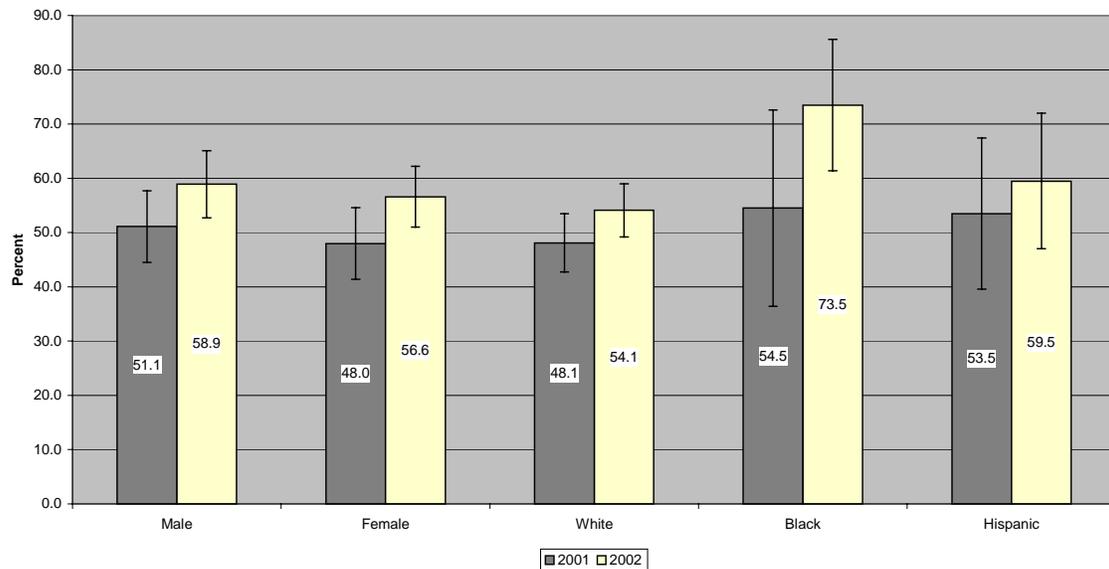


Table 8. Cessation Attempts By Everyday Smokers: New York State BRFSS 2001 and 2002.

Year	New York State					New York City					Rest of State				
	n	%	±C.I.**	t	p-value	n	%	±C.I.**	t	p-value	n	%	±C.I.*	t	p-value
2001	661	49.6	4.7	2.58	0.010	175	50.8	8.6	2.23	0.026	486	49.1	5.6	1.68	0.093
2002	740	57.9*	4.2			194	64.2*	8.1			546	55.5	4.9		

*Significant change from 2001-2002, p<0.05.

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Marketing

The percentage of smokers and former smokers who have heard, read or seen cessation information in various marketing venues increased non-significantly from 2000 to 2002 (see Table 9). Importantly, over 90% of current and former smokers were exposed to cessation information in one or more media outlets. Television or radio reached more than three fourths of the adult population that smoke, while family/friends/coworkers, newspapers and other printed materials, billboards and health care providers reach more than the majority of adult smokers and former smokers (see Table 10).

Table 9. Percent current adult everyday, some day and former smokers who have quit in the past year who report having heard, read or seen any information about quitting smoking in the past 12 months by region: New York State BRFSS 2000 and 2002.

Year	New York State			New York City			Rest of State		
	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**
2000	528	85.8	82.1-89.5	174	82.4	74.8-90.1	354	87.3	83.3-91.4
2002	1009	91.4	89.2-93.6	282	89.9	85.6-94.3	727	92.0	89.5-94.5

No significant changes from 2000-2002.

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Table 10. Percent current adult everyday, some day and former smokers who have quit in the past year who report places where smoking cessation information was read or seen by region: New York State BRFSS 2000 and 2002.

	New York State			New York City			Rest of State		
	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**
Television or radio									
2000	457	85.8	82.2-89.3	149	88.5	82.9-94.2	308	84.6	80.1-89.1
2002	930	87.6	85.1-90.1	254	88.8	83.1-94.4	676	87.1	84.4-89.8
Billboard									
2000	458	46.6	40.9-52.3	149	54.1	44.9-63.3	309	43.4	36.4-50.4
2002	917	55.5	51.7-59.3	251	63.2	55.7-70.7	666	52.5	48.1-57.0
Doctor, dentist, health care prov.									
2000	458	59.7	53.7-65.6	149	62.7	53.7-71.8	309	58.3	50.8-65.8
2002	932	58.6	54.8-62.4	255	62.1	54.7-69.6	677	57.3	52.8-61.7
Family, friend, work									
2000	458	76.1	71.4-80.7	149	76.5	68.6-84.4	309	75.9	70.2-81.6
2002	932	64.4	60.7-68.0	255	63.6	56.1-71.0	677	64.7	60.5-68.8
Newspaper, magazine, brochure, printed mat'l									
2000	457	74.4	69.8-79.1	148	79.3	72.5-86.1	309	72.4	66.4-78.3
2002	929	13.0	10.2-15.7	253	16.9	10.8-23.0	676	11.5	8.5-14.4
Internet									
2000	456	13.1	9.5-16.7	147	18.6	10.8-26.4	309	10.7	7.0-14.4
2002	929	13.0	10.2-15.7	253	16.9	10.8-23.0	676	11.5	8.5-14.4
New York State Quitline									
2000	NA			NA			NA		
2002	925	5.7	4.1-7.4	251	6.9	3.6-10.1	674	5.3	3.4-7.2

No significant changes from 2000-2002.

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NA – no information available

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Rules regarding smoking in the home have changed significantly among smokers and non-smokers. The percentage of smokers in New York State who live in homes where smoking is allowed in some places decreased significantly from 33.8% in 2000 to 27.2% in 2002 ($p < 0.05$) and the percent of smokers who live in homes where smoking is not allowed increased significantly from 28.6% in 2000 to 36.1% in 2002 ($p < 0.05$). Smokers in the rest of the state who live in homes where smoking is allowed in some places decreased significantly from 32.3% in 2000 to 25.3% in 2002 ($p < 0.05$) (see Tables 11-12).

The percentage of non-smokers in New York State who live in homes where smoking is not allowed remained steady at about 73%.

The percentage of New Yorkers employed in jobs where smoking is not allowed did not change between 1999 to 2002 (see Table 13). It is important to note that, in July 2003, New York State passed a Clean Indoor Air law prohibiting smoking in most workplaces. These indicators will be closely monitored for the effect on workplace exposure to second-hand smoke.

Table 11. Percent adults with rules about smoking in the home, by smoking status and region: New York State BRFSS 2000 and 2002

		New York State				New York City			Rest of State		
			n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**
No one is allowed to smoke anywhere	Smoker	2000	470	28.6	23.8-33.4	151	25.4	17.3-33.5	319	30.1	24.1-36.1
		2002	897	36.1*	32.2-40.0	241	34.3	26.4-42.3	656	36.8	32.3-41.3
	Non-smoker	2000	1,545	73.7	71.7-76.3	532	75.8	71.5-80.1	1,013	72.5	69.2-75.8
		2002	3,237	72.9	71.1-74.7	999	73.6	70.3-77.0	2,238	72.5	70.4-74.7
Smoking is allowed in some places	Smoker	2000	470	33.8	28.9-38.7	151	37.2	28.1-46.3	319	32.3	26.5-38.1
		2002	897	27.2*	23.8-30.7	241	32.4	25.3-39.5	656	25.3*	21.4-29.1
	Non-smoker	2000	1,545	15.2	13.1-17.3	532	14.6	11.1-18.1	1,013	15.6	13.0-18.2
		2002	3,237	8.8*	7.6-10.0	999	10.8	8.4-13.3	2,238	7.8*	6.5-9.1
Smoking is permitted anywhere/***There are no rules about smoking in the home	Smoker	2000	470	37.5	32.5-42.5	151	37.4	28.3-46.5	319	37.6	31.6-43.6
		2002	897	36.7	32.9-40.4	241	33.3	26.1-40.5	656	37.9	33.6-42.3
	Non-smoker	2000	1,545	11.1	9.3-12.9	532	9.5	6.7-12.3	1,013	11.9	9.6-14.2
		2002	3,237	18.3*	16.7-19.9	999	15.5*	12.8-18.3	2,238	19.7*	17.8-21.6

*Significant change from 2000-2002, p<0.05

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***Additional response

These two responses were combined into one response category for BRFSS 2000 and treated as separate responses for BRFSS 2002. For the purpose of this analysis, the two responses are combined.

Table 12. Test of significance for adults with rules about smoking in the home, by smoking status and region: New York State BRFSS 2001 and 2002.

	New York State				New York City				Rest of State			
	n	% change	t	p-value	n	% change	t	p-value	n	% change	t	p-value
No one is allowed to smoke anywhere												
Smoker 2001	470	7.5	2.35	0.019	151	8.9	1.55	0.122	319	6.7	1.76	0.078
2002	897				241				656			
Non-smoker 2001	1,545	-0.8	-0.51	0.613	532	-2.2	-0.80	0.422	1,013	0.0	-0.02	0.985
2002	3,237				999				2,238			
Smoking is allowed in some places												
Smoker 2001	470	-6.6	-2.16	0.031	151	-4.8	-0.82	0.415	319	-7.1	-1.99	0.047
2002	897				241				656			
Non-smoker 2001	1,545	-6.4	-5.14	0.000	532	-3.8	-1.73	0.084	1,013	-7.8	-5.17	0.000
2002	3,237				999				2,238			
Smoking is permitted anywhere/*There are no rules about smoking in the home												
Smoker 2001	470	-0.9	-0.28	0.780	151	-4.1	-0.70	0.484	319	0.4	0.09	0.926
2002	897				241				656			
Non-smoker 2001	1,545	7.2	5.95	0.000	532	6.0	3.02	0.003	1,013	7.8	5.14	0.000
2002	3,237				999				2,238			

Table 13. Workplace smoking policy for work areas by region: New York State BRFSS 1999 and 2002.

	New York State			New York City			Rest of State		
	n	%	C.I.**	n	%	C.I.**	n	%t	C.I.**
Not allowed in work areas									
1999	1,253	83.7	81.3-86.1	451	85.6	81.9-89.3	802	82.6	79.5-85.7
2002	2,069	81.3	79.1-83.4	636	78.3	73.9-82.6	1,433	82.8	80.5-85.1
Allowed in some work areas									
1999	1,253	10.1	8.1-12.1	451	8.4	5.4-11.4	802	11.1	8.5-13.7
2002	2,069	11.2	9.5-12.9	636	12.0	8.6-15.3	1,433	10.8	8.9-12.7
Allowed in all work areas									
1999	1,253	1.8	0.9-2.7	451	1.4	0.2-2.6	802	2.1	0.9-3.3
2002	2,069	1.8	1.0-2.5	636	1.9	0.2-3.5	1,433	1.7	0.9-2.5
No official policy									
1999	1,253	4.4	3.1-5.7	451	4.6	2.4-6.8	802	4.2	2.7-5.7
2002	2,069	5.8	4.5-7.1	636	7.9	4.9-10.9	1,433	4.7	3.5-6.0

No significant changes from 1999-2002.

* 95% Confidence Interval

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