

SECONDHAND SMOKE AND LOW INCOME POPULATIONS



■ There is **no safe level of exposure** to secondhand smoke.

Secondhand smoke exposure is higher among people living below the poverty level and those with less education.



Among adults, **50.0% (1.3 million)** of those with an annual household income of less than \$30,000 were exposed to secondhand smoke, **50.8% (1.2 million)** with income \$30,000-\$49,000, **39.8% (700,000)** with income \$50,000-\$69,000, and **37.0% (1.3 million)** with income \$70,000 and over.¹

■ Low socioeconomic status (SES) populations are more likely to suffer the harmful health consequences of exposure to secondhand smoke.²



Blue-collar workers are more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke at work than **white-collar workers.**²

Current Georgia legislation doesn't protect all workers from secondhand smoke.



During 2011–2012, **more than 2 out of every 5** (43.2%) nonsmokers who lived below the poverty level were exposed to secondhand smoke.³

■ Passage of smoke-free workplace law is associated with lower rates of death from heart attacks, heart disease and strokes among workers.

1. "Adult Tobacco Use in Georgia: 2016 Data Summary." Georgia Department of Public Health, 2016. Retrieved June 27, 2017 from <https://dph.georgia.gov/sites/dph.georgia.gov/files/2016%20Adult%20Tobacco%20Use%20in%20Georgia.pdf>

2. "Cigarette Smoking and Tobacco Use Among People of Low Socioeconomic Status." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, February 3, 2017. Retrieved June 27, 2017 from <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/disparities/low-ses/index.htm>

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital Signs: Disparities in Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke—United States, 1999–2012. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2015;64(4):103–8 [accessed 2017 Feb 21].