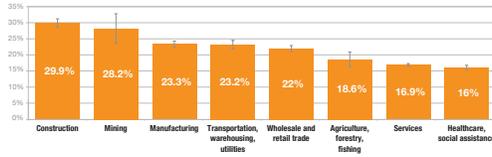


# Workers' Memorial Day 2014

## SMOKING AMONG WORKERS: BY THE NUMBERS

### THE PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED ADULTS WHO SMOKE BY INDUSTRY SECTOR<sup>1</sup>

National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2008-2012<sup>2</sup>



### IMPROVING SMOKING CESSATION AMONG WORKERS<sup>3</sup>

Worksite smoking cessation interventions are more than twice as effective when integrated with occupational safety and health. Among blue-collar hourly workers who received an integrated occupational safety and health/health promotion program...

smoking quit rates more than doubled to

**11.8%**

compared to those who only received health promotion

**5.9%**

### SMOKING AND TOXIC WORKPLACE EXPOSURES: THE COMBINED EFFECT<sup>4</sup>

Tobacco smoke and toxic worksite hazards pose even higher health risks, together, than they do separately. A recent study showed that...

...workers who work with asbestos are

**4x**

more likely to die from lung cancer than those who do not.

...workers who smoke are

**10x**

more likely to die from lung cancer.

...workers who work with asbestos and smoke are around

**30x**

more likely to die from lung cancer.

### THE BURDEN OF TOBACCO USE<sup>5</sup>

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the United States. Each year, an estimated 443,000 people die prematurely from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke, and another 8.6 million live with a serious illness caused by smoking. Despite these risks, approximately 46.6 million U.S. adults smoke cigarettes. Smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes also have deadly consequences, including lung, larynx, esophageal, and oral cancers.

<sup>1</sup> Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population. Adults who were not currently employed at the time of interview and individuals with respect to smoking and industry were not included in the percentages when calculating percentages.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/brfss/brfss\\_2012.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/brfss/brfss_2012.pdf). Accessed April 23, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Makiwicz SB, Levin SM et al., 2013. Asbestos, Smoking, and Lung Cancer: New Findings from the North American Insulator Cohort. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 188:1505-15.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012. Tobacco Use: Targeting the Nation's Leading Killer at a Glance, 2011. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/ohse/resources/publications/taag.htm>. Accessed April 23, 2014.