

Table 3 Multivariable logistic regression for allowing smoking inside the home according to women's demographic characteristics (n = 2139)

Characteristics	All women		Woman is active tobacco user		Woman is not tobacco user	
	Allowed smoking inside the home AOR (95% CI)	P value	Allowed smoking inside the home AOR (95% CI)	P value	Smoker in family Allowed smoking inside the home AOR (95% CI)	P value
Age, yr						
18–24	–	–	–	–	1.00 (Ref)	–
25–34	–	–	–	–	0.74 (0.51–1.09)	0.132
35–44	–	–	–	–	0.71 (0.46–1.01)	0.123
≥45	–	–	–	–	0.67 (0.38–1.18)	0.162
Monthly income, QR						
0–5000	1.00 (Ref)	–	–	–	1.00 (Ref)	–
5000–10 000	1.13 (0.73–1.76)	0.583	–	–	1.16 (0.67–2.0)	0.595
10 000–25 000	1.05 (0.72–1.53)	0.790	–	–	1.08 (0.67–1.75)	0.743
25 000–40 000	0.74 (0.49–1.13)	0.162	–	–	0.85 (0.50–1.46)	0.558
>40 000	0.86 (0.49–1.51)	0.595	–	–	0.97 (0.47–1.98)	0.930
Tobacco user						
Nonuser	1.00 (Ref)	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco user	4.26 (2.85–6.35)	<0.001	–	–	–	–
Smoker at home						
None	1.00 (Ref)	–	1.00 (Ref)	–	–	–
Living with a smoker	25.68 (16.56–39.82)	<0.001	10.37 (5.10–21.10)	<0.001	–	–
Banning tobacco sales to minors is important						
No	1.00 (Ref)	–	–	–	1.00 (Ref)	–
Yes	0.60 (0.35–1.0)	0.052	–	–	0.51 (0.29–0.90)	0.020
Support banning tobacco in workplace						
No	1.00 (Ref)	–	–	–	–	–
Yes	1.07 (0.67–1.71)	0.790	–	–	–	–
Support banning tobacco in restaurants						
No	1.00 (Ref)	–	1.00 (Ref)	–	–	–
Yes	0.86 (0.54–1.38)	0.525	0.52 (0.27–1.0)	0.050	–	–
Increase price of tobacco prices reduces consumption						
No	1 (Ref)	–	–	–	–	–
Yes	0.71 (0.54–0.92)	0.009	–	–	–	–
Support raising tobacco products prices						
No	1.00 (Ref)	–	1.00 (Ref)	–	–	–
Yes	1.16 (0.76–1.76)	0.500	0.75 (0.39–1.43)	0.384	–	–
Breathing other people's smoke causes illness in nonsmokers						
No	1.00 (Ref)	–	–	–	–	–
Yes	0.72 (0.50–1.05)	0.087	–	–	–	–

AOR = adjusted odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.

associated with allowing or prohibiting tobacco use inside the home (21). The strongest predictors of second-hand smoke in the home were having a member of the household who uses tobacco products, and if the women themselves were tobacco users, as reported in other studies (17,22,23). While this may seem intuitive, in a

setting where research on smoking behaviour is nascent, it is important to be able to document smokers who are smoking in their homes and outside. Although only 22.8% of women reported that smoking was allowed in the home, 85.8% reported potential daily exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke in their homes. This reflected suboptimal