

Change in Worksite Smoking Behavior Following Cancer Risk Feedback: A Pilot Study

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Objective: To pilot a worksite smoking intervention. **Methods:** Following baseline assessment, participants (N=6378) received cancer risk feedback; 2 annual evaluations were conducted. **Results:** Using all data, smoking dropped from 13.7% to 8.4% and 9.3%, and smoker's readiness to quit increased. Using complete data, smoking initially increased from 5.7% to 6.7%, but subsequently decreased to 5.3%; the increase in

smoker's readiness to quit remained. Being male, younger, and with lower education and self-efficacy predicted smoking. Lower age and higher self-efficacy predicted readiness to quit smoking. **Conclusions:** These findings support a formal evaluation of a worksite smoking intervention using cancer risk feedback.

Key words: tobacco use, worksite intervention, predictors
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