

2006 Secondhand Smoke Survey for Wilkin County, Minnesota



Prepared for

Wilkin County Public Health
in Minnesota

Prepared by

North Dakota State Data Center
at North Dakota State University
in Fargo, North Dakota

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FOREWORD

This study of secondhand smoke and related public policies was designed for Wilkin County Public Health in Minnesota (www.co.wilkin.mn.us). Research was conducted by the North Dakota State Data Center (NDSDC) at North Dakota State University in Fargo, North Dakota. This report is available on the NDSDC website at www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm.

The results of a previous survey conducted in Wilkin County on secondhand smoke issues, entitled *Secondhand Smoke Survey for Central and Western Minnesota: February 2005 Survey Results*, are also available on the NDSDC website.

Acknowledgements

We would like to recognize Brenda Woytassek, Wilkin County Public Health, and Shirley Larson, Wilkin County Public Health, for their assistance and support of this project.

This project was funded by a Tobacco-Free Communities Grant from the Minnesota Department of Health.

The survey instrument was designed by staff at the North Dakota State Data Center with input from staff at Wilkin County Public Health.

Map of Wilkin County, Minnesota



Source: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key objectives of this study were to a) assess respondents' attitudes and perceptions of secondhand smoke and b) determine their opinions of public policies related to secondhand smoke. The survey was conducted in September 2006 in Wilkin County, Minnesota, with a total of 340 respondents using a random sampling design. The results for the county overall have an error rate below 5 percent and a confidence level of 95 percent; a sample size of 180 respondents from the city of Breckenridge was used resulting in a confidence level of 90 percent. This report is available on the NDSDC website at www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm. Highlights from this study include:

General Issues Regarding Wilkin County

- Overall, the majority of respondents are pleased with their county's economic health and leadership.

Experience with Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke

- The majority of respondents say that secondhand smoke bothers them.
- Among respondents who work outside the home, nearly one in five is exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace.
- More than half of respondents have never smoked or used other tobacco products. One in five respondents smoke cigarettes or use tobacco products on a regular or occasional basis.

Secondhand Smoke Issues

- The vast majority of respondents believe that secondhand smoke is a health issue.
- The vast majority of respondents agree that people should be protected from secondhand smoke and restaurant and bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.

Secondhand Smoke Policy

Regarding public health issues

- The vast majority of respondents believe that air quality should be regulated in the same way as safe and sanitary food and lodging.
- Respondents place a high level of priority on clean, smoke-free air for customers. They place a much lower level of priority on people who smoke being able to smoke in bars and restaurants.
- When asked to choose between the two public health issues, the vast majority of respondents say clean, smoke-free air for customers should take priority over people who smoke being able to smoke in bars and restaurants.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

Regarding workplace environment issues

- Respondents place a high level of priority on employees being protected by requiring smoke-free work environments. They place a medium level of priority on business owners being allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free.
- When asked to choose between the two workplace environment issues, the majority of respondents say protecting employees should take priority over business owners being allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free.

Regarding a smoke-free ordinance

- The vast majority of respondents believe that Wilkin County policy makers should pass laws that protect public health and safety.
- Two-thirds of respondents favor an ordinance in Wilkin County prohibiting smoking in all indoor public places, including all workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants and bars. The support is strong even though there are a number of facilities that are voluntarily smoke-free.

Economic Impact of a Smoke-free Ordinance

- Approximately half of respondents indicate they do not visit bars in Wilkin County (those that serve limited food items and those that do not serve food items). Among respondents who do visit bars in Wilkin County, a much larger proportion of respondents are visiting bars that serve limited food items compared to bars that do not serve food items.
- Contrary to perceptions of a negative impact on businesses, responses show that for each type of facility, the proportion of respondents who would choose to visit a smoke-free facility more often or it would not make a difference outweighs the proportion who would visit less often.
- The minority of respondents indicate there are certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking.
- Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking, the majority indicate that the type of facility they are NOT visiting is bars that serve limited food items and/or bars that do not serve food items.
- Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking, the vast majority would visit the facilities if they became smoke-free.

INTRODUCTION

Study Objectives

The key objectives of this study were to a) assess respondents' attitudes and perceptions of secondhand smoke and b) determine their opinions of public policies related to secondhand smoke. Results are presented on a county-wide basis throughout this report. Results for the city of Breckenridge are included in the Appendix Tables.

Methodology

A generalizable survey of households was conducted by telephone in September 2006 in Wilkin County, Minnesota. The households were randomly selected from a telephone directory.

A random sampling design was used to ensure a representative sample of respondents within the county with an error rate below 5 percent and a confidence level of 95 percent. A total of 340 respondents 18 years and older participated in the survey (see Table 1 below). The sample also was designed to allow for independent analysis for the city of Breckenridge within Wilkin County. However, in order to keep the costs of data collection manageable, a sample size of 180 respondents from Breckenridge was used resulting in a confidence level of 90 percent.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents by level of geography

Level of geography	Number of respondents
Total for Wilkin County overall	340
Respondents in Breckenridge city	180
Respondents in Wilkin County outside Breckenridge city	160

County-level results are presented in this report. The Breckenridge distributions of responses for each question are available in the Appendix Tables at the back of the report.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (www.cdc.gov/BRFSS) indicates that 20.0 percent of adults in Minnesota were smokers in 2005. In order to ensure proper representation in the Wilkin County study, a weight was applied to responses of respondents who indicated they use tobacco products so that they represented 20.0 percent of all respondents. The total number of respondents who answered each question along with the weighted distributions are noted within each figure and Appendix Table.

INTRODUCTION (continued)

The survey instrument was designed by staff at the North Dakota State Data Center with input from staff at Wilkin County Public Health.

The survey instrument was adapted from the survey instrument developed for use in an Otter Tail County, Minnesota, study also funded by the Minnesota Department of Health (see results of that study, entitled *2006 Secondhand Smoke Survey of Registered Voters in Otter Tail County, Minnesota* at: www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm). That instrument was designed by the staff at the North Dakota State Data Center, with input from Otter Tail County Public Health, the Otter Tail County Board of Commissioners, the Minnesota Department of Health, and the Minnesota Partnership for Action Against Tobacco.

The survey was conducted as a telephone interview. It asked 15 questions and took approximately 10 minutes to complete. Questions focused on a) general issues in Wilkin County, b) smoking and secondhand smoke issues, c) preferences regarding smoke-free facilities, d) secondhand smoke policy, and e) general demographics of the participants.

In telephone survey research more numbers are called than simply the number of completed surveys determined necessary for the study, since not everyone is reached and not everyone reached chooses to participate. For this survey, 340 completed surveys were necessary. Excluding bad or disconnected numbers, 1,380 numbers were called. In 452 cases, the number was busy, there was no answer, or an answering machine was engaged. This produces a response rate for this survey of 67.0 percent. Response rates for telephone interviewing typically range from 50.0 to 60.0 percent given the proliferation of telemarketing in recent years as well as the increased intervention of screening devices such as answering machines and caller identification systems.

Not everyone who is invited to complete a survey chooses to participate. The refusal rates for surveys typically range between 30.0 and 40.0 percent, but can be much higher among surveys that cover sensitive issues. For this study, voice contact was made with 928 respondents, of whom 335 declined to participate. This produces a refusal rate for the survey of 36.0 percent.

Interviewers came from a pool of trained surveyors and were supervised by North Dakota State Data Center staff. Calls were made between the hours of 5:30 pm and 9:00 pm on Monday through Thursday evenings. North Dakota State University Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was obtained, ensuring that proper protocol was used and the rights of human subjects were maintained.

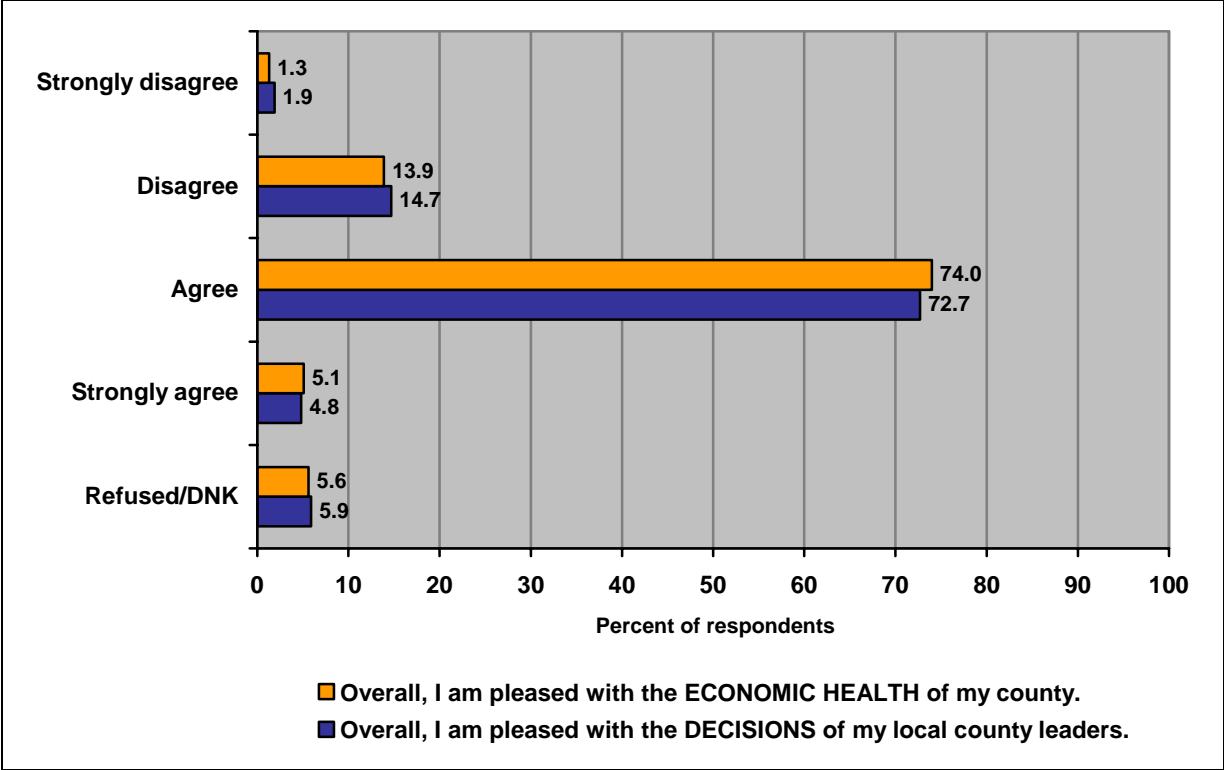
SURVEY RESULTS

GENERAL ISSUES REGARDING WILKIN COUNTY

Overall, the majority of respondents are pleased with their county's economic health and leadership.

- The majority of respondents agree that they are pleased with:
 - The economic health of their county (79.1 percent); 74.0 percent of respondents agree and 5.1 percent strongly agree.
 - The decisions of their local county leaders (77.5 percent); 72.7 percent of respondents agree and 4.8 percent strongly agree.
- See Appendix Table 1 for the overall county-level distributions and the Breckenridge distributions.
- Results from a previous study show that 48.0 percent of Wilkin County respondents agreed that people in their county seem resistant to change, while 42.6 percent disagreed that people in their county seem resistant to change (see report entitled *Secondhand Smoke Survey for Central and Western Minnesota: February 2005 Survey Results* available at www.ndsu.edu/sdc/publications.htm).

Figure 1. Respondent's opinions regarding general issues in Wilkin County



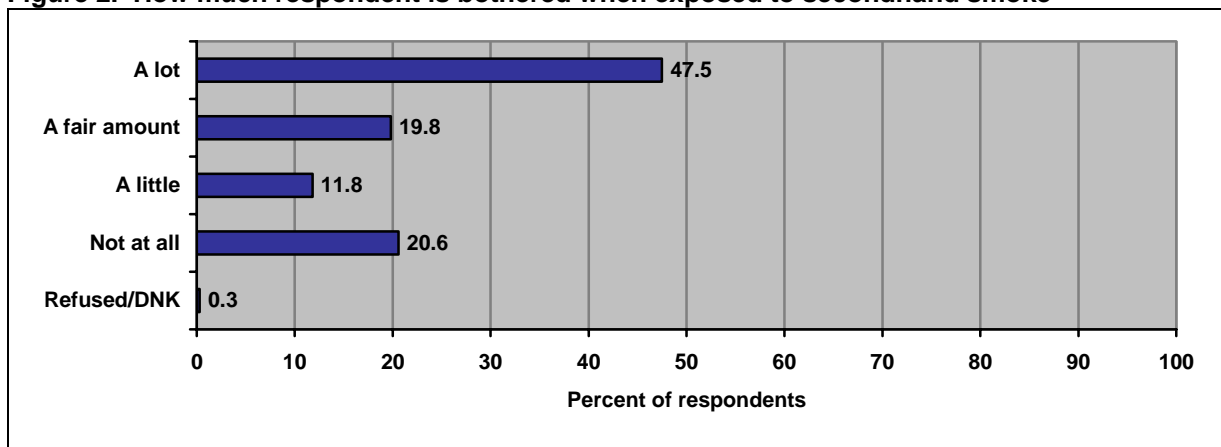
N=340

EXPERIENCE WITH TOBACCO AND SECONDHAND SMOKE

The majority of respondents say that secondhand smoke bothers them.

- The majority of respondents say that secondhand smoke bothers them; 47.5 percent say it bothers them a lot, 19.8 percent say it bothers them a fair amount, and 11.8 percent say it bothers them a little.
- See Appendix Table 2 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 2. How much respondent is bothered when exposed to secondhand smoke

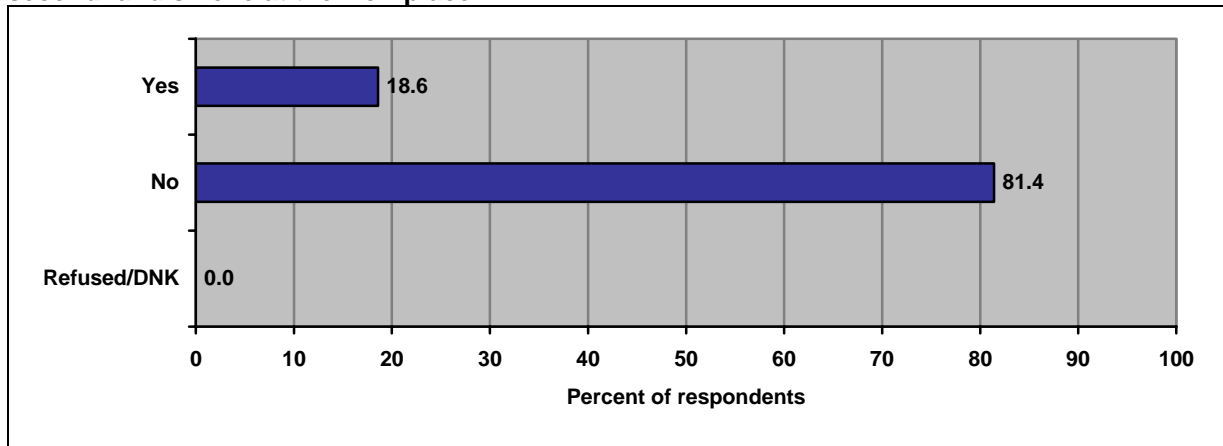


N=340

Among respondents who work outside the home, nearly one in five is exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace.

- The majority of respondents work outside the home (64.0 percent; data not shown).
- Among respondents who work outside the home (N=210), one in five is exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace (18.6 percent).
- See Appendix Table 3 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution regarding working outside the home; see Appendix Table 4 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution regarding exposure to secondhand smoke at the workplace.

Figure 3. Among respondents who work outside the home, whether respondent is exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace

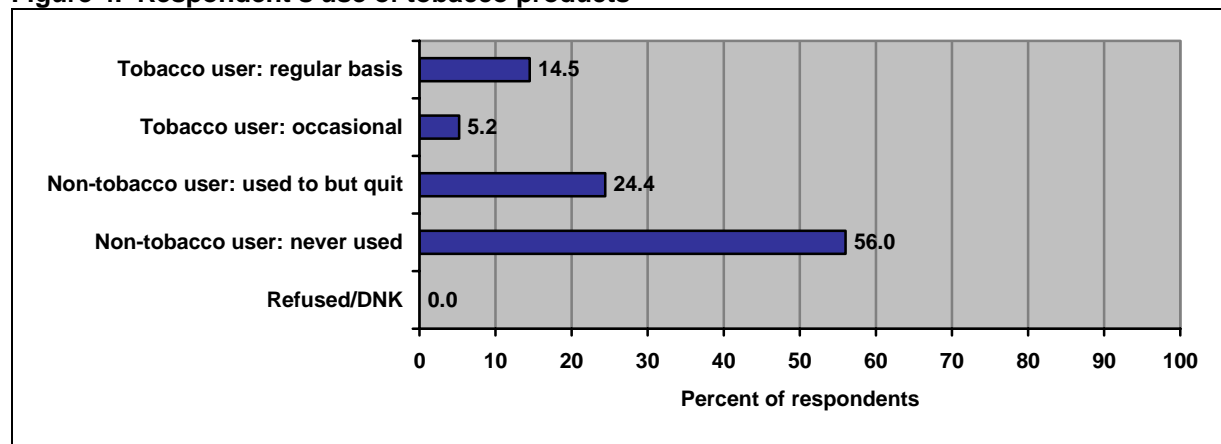


N=210

More than half of respondents have never smoked or used other tobacco products. One in five respondents smoke cigarettes or use tobacco products on a regular or occasional basis.

- According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 20.0 percent of Minnesota adult residents smoked in 2005, either regularly or occasionally. The proportion of smokers has declined slightly since 2001, when 22.2 percent of adults smoked in Minnesota (www.cdc.gov/BRFSS).
- Of all respondents, 19.7 percent are tobacco users; 14.5 smoke or use other tobacco products on a regular basis and 5.2 percent smoke or use other tobacco products occasionally. The vast majority of respondents are non-tobacco users (80.4 percent). More than half of respondents have never smoked or used other tobacco products (56.0 percent); an additional 24.4 percent used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit.
- See Appendix Table 5 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 4. Respondent's use of tobacco products



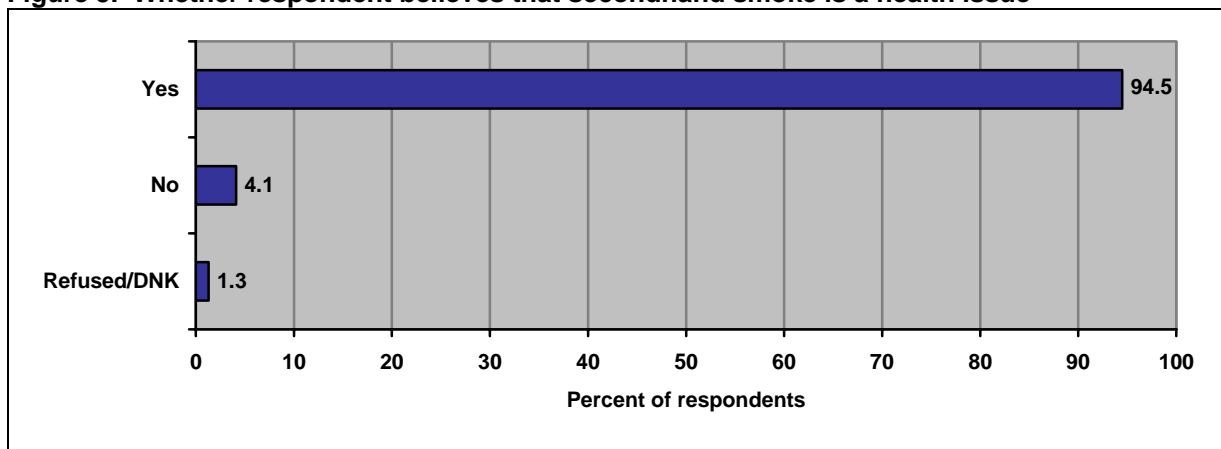
N=340

SECONDHAND SMOKE ISSUES

The vast majority of respondents believe that secondhand smoke is a health issue.

- The vast majority of respondents believe that secondhand smoke is a health issue (94.5 percent). In contrast, 4.1 percent of respondents do not believe it is a health issue.
- See Appendix Table 6 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 5. Whether respondent believes that secondhand smoke is a health issue



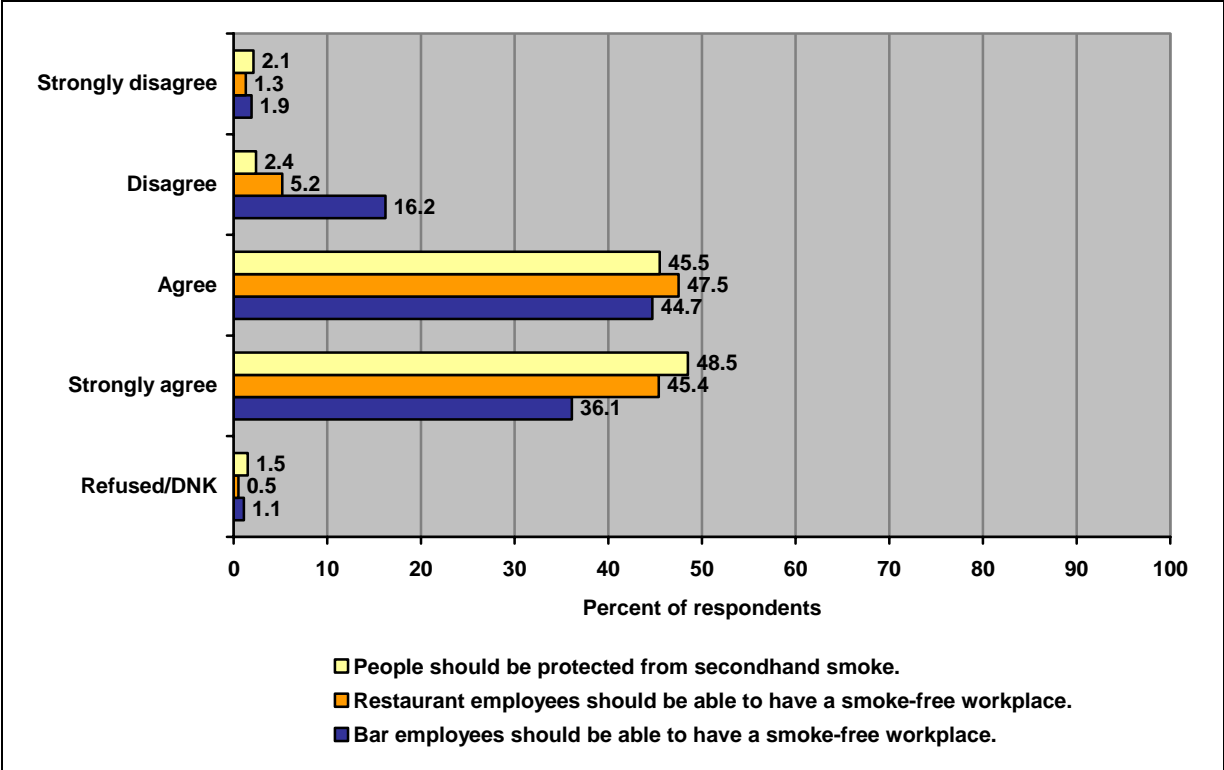
N=340

The vast majority of respondents agree that people should be protected from secondhand smoke and restaurant and bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.

- The vast majority of respondents agree that:
 - People should be protected from secondhand smoke (94.0 percent); 45.5 percent of respondents agree and 48.5 percent strongly agree.
 - Restaurant employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace (92.9 percent); 47.5 percent of respondents agree and 45.4 percent strongly agree.
 - Bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace (80.8 percent); 44.7 percent of respondents agree and 36.1 percent strongly agree.

- See Appendix Table 7 for the overall county-level distributions and the Breckenridge distributions.

Figure 6. Respondent’s opinions regarding secondhand smoke issues



N=340

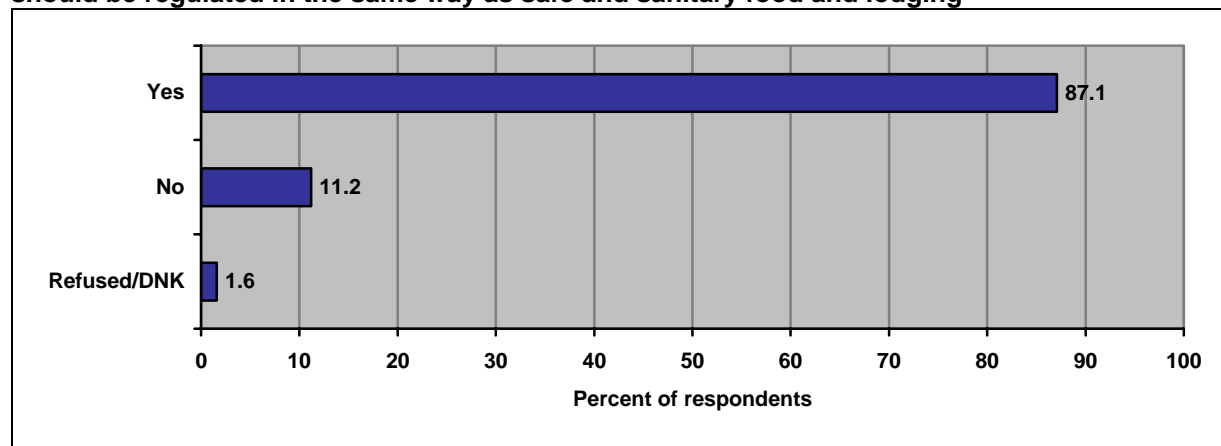
SECONDHAND SMOKE POLICY

Regarding public health issues

The vast majority of respondents believe that air quality should be regulated in the same way as safe and sanitary food and lodging.

- In the telephone interview, respondents were told: “Over the years, public health officials have implemented policies for protecting public health through the licensing and inspections of restaurants, bars, hotels, etc. This includes requirements for handwashing, sanitary cleaning of dishes and utensils, and the safe handling of food.” They were then asked, “Do you believe the air quality inside these types of establishments should be regulated in the same way as safe and sanitary food and lodging?”
- The vast majority of respondents believe that air quality inside restaurants, bars, hotels, etc., should be regulated in the same way as safe and sanitary food and lodging (87.1 percent).
- See Appendix Table 8 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 7. Whether respondent believes that air quality inside restaurants, bars, hotels, etc., should be regulated in the same way as safe and sanitary food and lodging

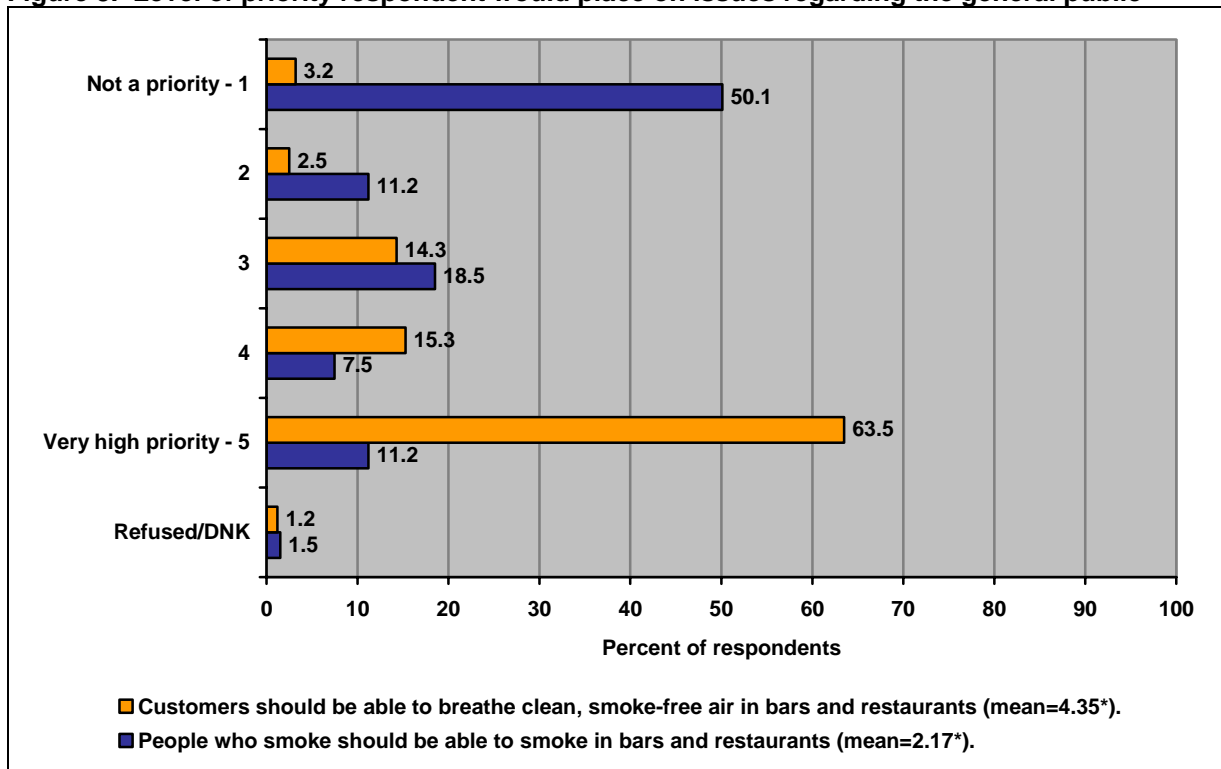


N=340

Respondents place a high level of priority on clean, smoke-free air for customers. They place a much lower level of priority on people who smoke being able to smoke in bars and restaurants.

- The majority of respondents place a high level of priority on customers being able to breathe clean, smoke-free air in bars and restaurants (78.8 percent); 15.3 percent of respondents place a high level of priority on clean, smoke-free air for customers and 63.5 percent place a very high level of priority.
- In contrast, 18.7 percent place a high level of priority on people who smoke being able to smoke in bars and restaurants; 7.5 percent of respondents place a high level of priority on people who smoke being able to smoke in bars and restaurants and 11.2 percent place a very high level of priority.
- On average, respondents place a higher priority on customers (mean=4.35*) than on people who smoke (mean=2.17*).
- See Appendix Table 9 for the overall county-level distributions/means and the Breckenridge distributions/means.

Figure 8. Level of priority respondent would place on issues regarding the general public



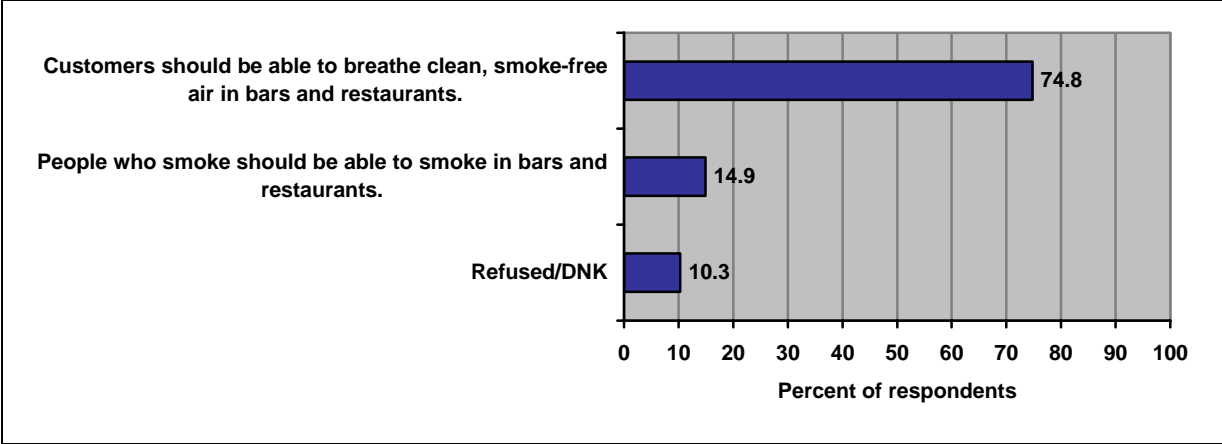
N=340

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not a priority" and 5 being a "very high priority," and exclude "refused/DNK" responses

When asked to choose between the two public health issues, the vast majority of respondents say clean, smoke-free air for customers should take priority over people who smoke being able to smoke in bars and restaurants.

- In the telephone interview, respondents were told: “Policy makers and other local government officials often have very difficult decisions to make when considering the overall good of the public. How do you think policy makers should prioritize the following issues?” They were then asked, “Should customers be able to breathe clean, smoke-free air in bars and restaurants OR should people who smoke be able to smoke in bars and restaurants?”
- When asked to choose between the two issues, 74.8 percent say clean, smoke-free air for customers should take priority, while 14.9 percent say people who smoke being able to smoke in bars and restaurants should take priority.
- See Appendix Table 10 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 9. Which general public issue respondent thinks should be the priority for Wilkin County policy makers



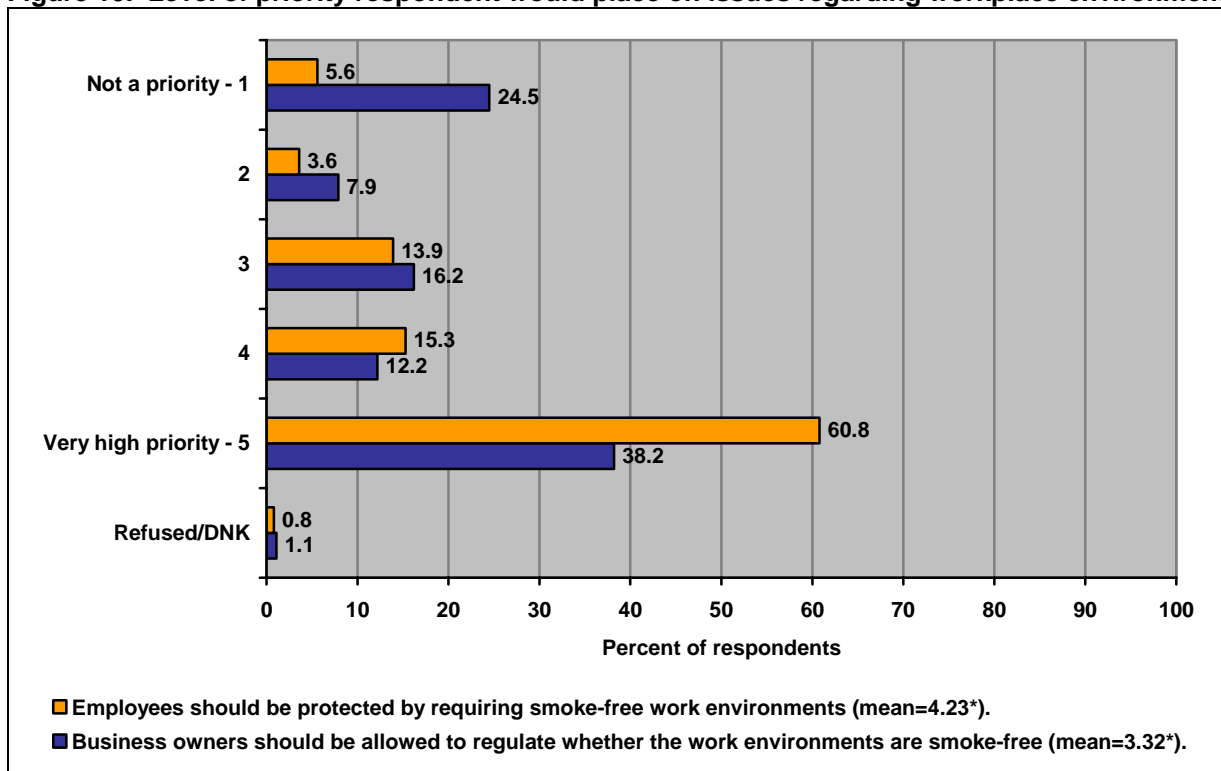
N=340

Regarding workplace environment issues

Respondents place a high level of priority on employees being protected by requiring smoke-free work environments. They place a medium level of priority on business owners being allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free.

- Three-fourths of respondents place a high level of priority on employees being protected by requiring smoke-free work environments (76.1 percent); 15.3 percent of respondents place a high level of priority on employees being protected and 60.8 percent place a very high level of priority.
- Half of respondents place a high level of priority on business owners being allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free (50.4 percent); 12.2 percent of respondents place a high level of priority on owners being allowed to regulate work environments and 38.2 percent place a very high level of priority.
- On average, respondents place a higher priority on employees (mean=4.23*) than on business owners (mean=3.32*).
- See Appendix Table 11 for the overall county-level distributions/means and the Breckenridge distributions/means.

Figure 10. Level of priority respondent would place on issues regarding workplace environment



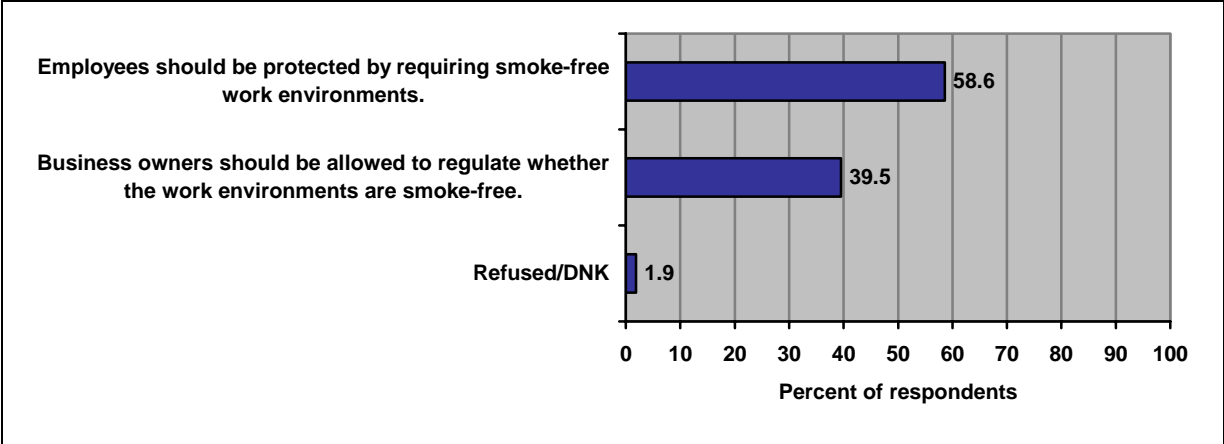
N=340

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not a priority" and 5 being a "very high priority," and exclude "refused/DNK" responses

When asked to choose between the two workplace environment issues, the majority of respondents say protecting employees should take priority over business owners being allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free.

- In the telephone interview, respondents were told: “Policy makers and other local government officials often have very difficult decisions to make when considering the overall good of the public. How do you think policy makers should prioritize the following issues?” They were then asked, “Should employees be protected by requiring smoke-free work environments OR should business owners be allowed to regulate whether the work environment is smoke-free?”
- When asked to choose between the two issues, the majority of respondents say protecting employees by requiring smoke-free work environments should take priority (58.6 percent), while 39.5 percent say business owners should be allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free.
- See Appendix Table 12 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 11. Which workplace environment issue respondent thinks should be the priority for Wilkin County policy makers



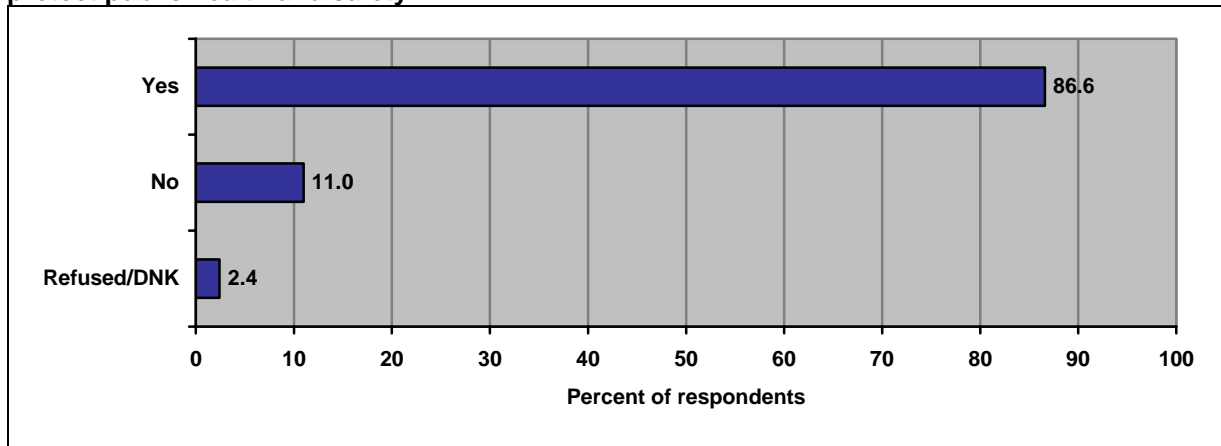
N=340

Regarding a smoke-free ordinance

The vast majority of respondents believe that Wilkin County policy makers should pass laws that protect public health and safety.

- The vast majority of respondents believe that policy makers should pass laws that protect public health and safety (86.6 percent). In contrast, 11.0 percent of respondents do not believe policy makers should pass laws that protect public health and safety.
- See Appendix Table 13 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 12. Whether respondent believes that Wilkin County policy makers should pass laws that protect public health and safety

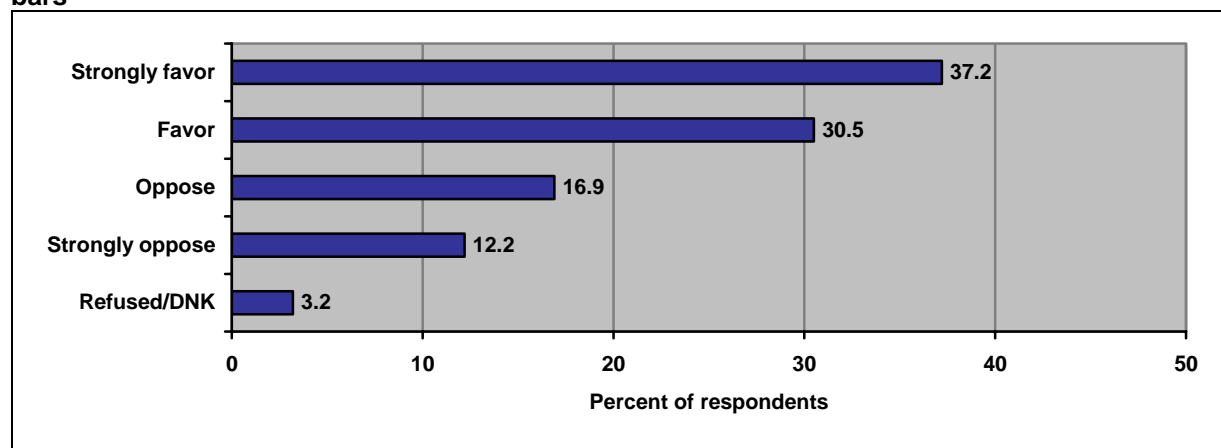


N=340

Two-thirds of respondents favor an ordinance in Wilkin County prohibiting smoking in all indoor public places, including all workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants and bars. The support is strong even though there are a number of facilities that are voluntarily smoke-free.

- In the telephone interview, respondents were told: “Currently, there are both smoking and non-smoking facilities located throughout Wilkin County. However, without an ordinance, there are no assurances that smoke-free facilities will remain smoke-free. In addition, any establishment that changes ownership could change its smoke-free policies.” They were then asked, “Would you favor or oppose an ordinance in Wilkin County that would prohibit smoking in all indoor public places, including all workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants and bars?”
- Two-thirds of respondents favor an ordinance in Wilkin County that would prohibit smoking in all indoor public places (67.7 percent); 30.5 percent of respondents favor an ordinance and 37.2 percent strongly favor. In contrast, 29.1 percent of respondents oppose an ordinance; 16.9 percent of respondents oppose an ordinance and 12.2 percent strongly oppose.
- See Appendix Table 14 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 13. Respondent’s position on an ordinance in Wilkin County that would prohibit smoking in all indoor public places, including all workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants and bars



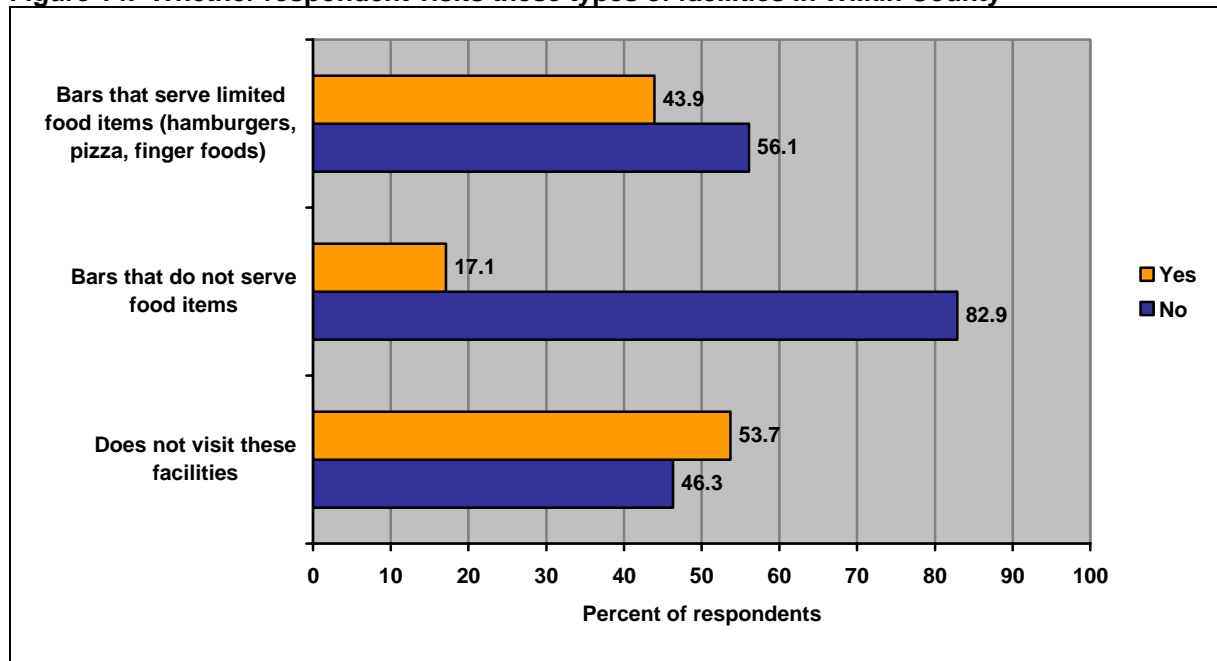
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ECONOMIC IMPACT OF A SMOKE-FREE ORDINANCE

Approximately half of respondents indicate they do not visit bars in Wilkin County (those that serve limited food items and those that do not serve food items). Among respondents who do visit bars in Wilkin County, a much larger proportion of respondents are visiting bars that serve limited food items compared to bars that do not serve food items.

- In the telephone interview, respondents were told: “Currently there are both smoking and non-smoking food and beverage facilities located throughout Wilkin County.” They were then asked, “Of the facilities that allow smoking, which ones do you visit?” Given that all restaurants in Wilkin County are voluntarily smoke-free, respondents were asked specifically to address bars that serve limited food items and bars that do not serve food items.
- Of all respondents, 43.9 percent visit bars that allow smoking and serve limited food items, while 17.1 percent of respondents visit bars that allow smoking and do not serve food items.
- Approximately half of respondents do not visit these types of facilities in Wilkin County (53.7 percent).
- See Appendix Table 15 series for the overall county-level distributions and the Breckenridge distributions.

Figure 14. Whether respondent visits these types of facilities in Wilkin County

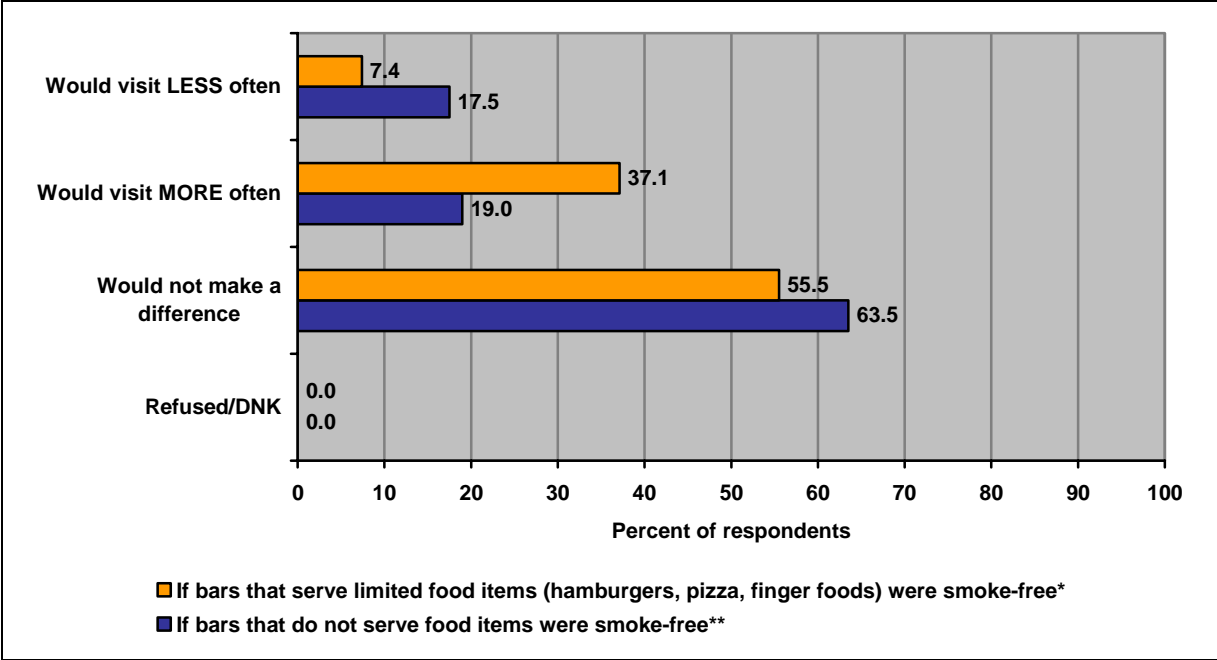


N=340

Contrary to perceptions of a negative impact on businesses, responses show that for each type of facility, the proportion of respondents who would choose to visit a smoke-free facility more often or it would not make a difference outweighs the proportion who would visit less often.

- A useful measure of the economic impact of a smoke-free ordinance is an assessment of the perceived change in customers' use of facilities.
- If the facilities were smoke-free, large proportions of respondents would use them more often or it would not make a difference. Among respondents who visit bars in Wilkin County:
 - If bars that serve limited food items were smoke-free: 37.1 percent would visit more often while 7.4 percent would visit less often; 55.5 percent said going smoke-free would not make a difference.
 - If bars that do not serve food items were smoke-free: 19.0 percent would visit more often while 17.5 percent would visit less often; 63.5 percent said going smoke-free would not make a difference.
- For reference, according to Minnesota data from the 2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (www.cdc.gov/BRFSS), 20.0 percent of the potential market is comprised of current smokers.
- See Appendix Table 16 for the overall county-level distributions and the Breckenridge distributions.

Figure 14a. Among respondents who visit these types of facilities in Wilkin County, respondent's use of each type of facility if it was smoke-free

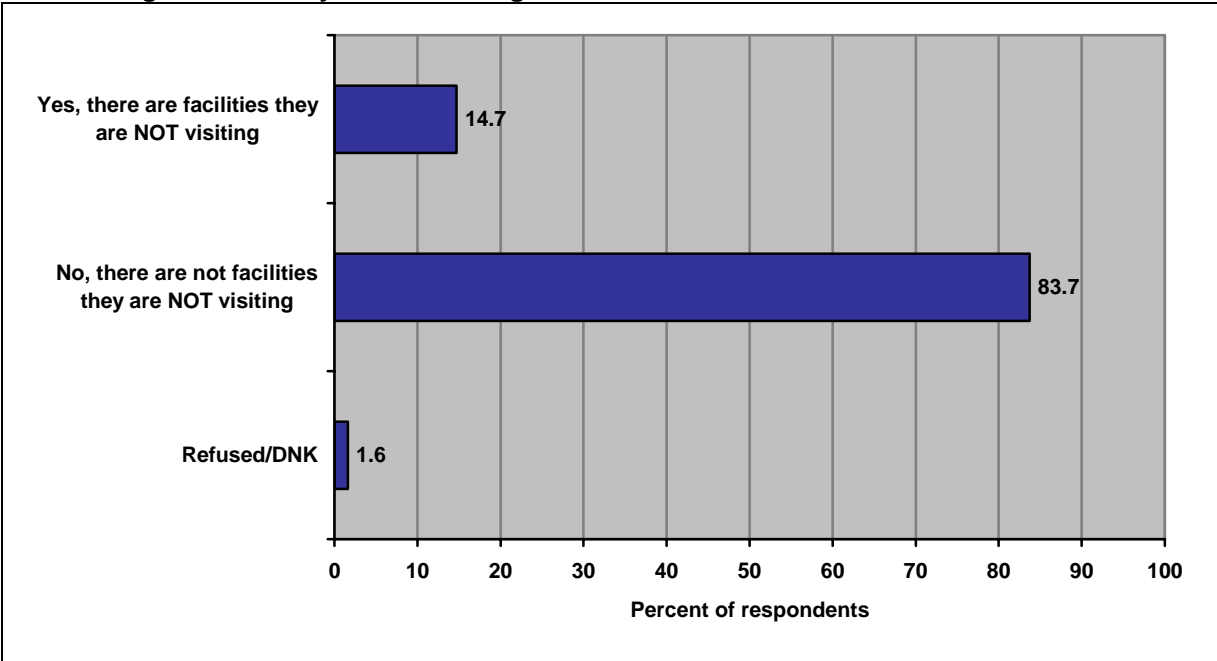


*N=145
**N=53

The minority of respondents indicate there are certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking.

- In the telephone interview, respondents were asked: “Are there any facilities in Wilkin County that you currently are NOT visiting because they allow smoking?”
- The vast majority of respondents indicate there are not certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking (83.7 percent), while 14.7 percent of respondents indicate there are certain facilities they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking.
- See Appendix Table 17 for the overall county-level distributions and the Breckenridge distributions.

Figure 15. Whether respondent indicates there are certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking

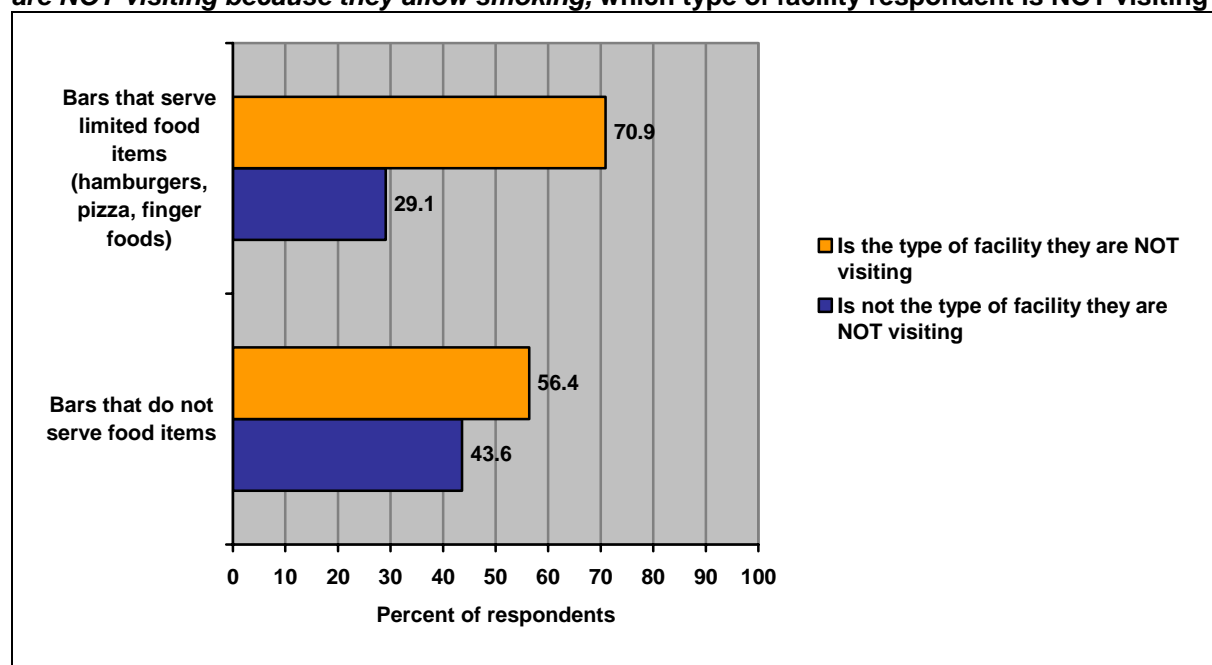


N=340

Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking, the majority indicate that the type of facility they are NOT visiting is bars that serve limited food items and/or bars that do not serve food items.

- Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking (N=55), the majority indicate that the type of facility they are NOT visiting is bars that serve limited food items and/or bars that do not serve food items. A larger proportion of respondents indicate that bars that serve limited food items is the type of facility they are NOT visiting (70.9 percent) compared to bars that do not serve food items (56.4 percent).
- See Appendix Table 18 for the overall county-level distributions and the Breckenridge distributions.

Figure 15a. Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking, which type of facility respondent is NOT visiting

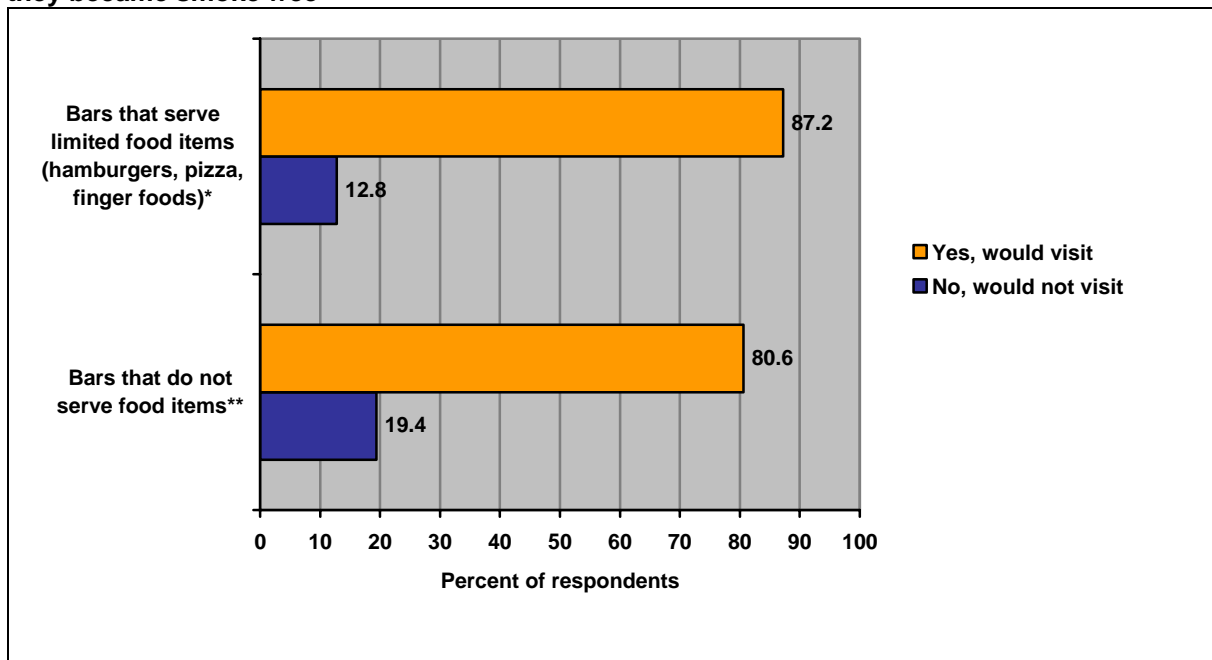


N=55

Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking, the vast majority would visit the facilities if they became smoke-free.

- Among respondents who indicate that bars that serve limited food items are the type of facility they are NOT visiting (N=39), 87.2 percent say that they would visit the facilities if they became smoke-free.
- Among respondents who indicate that bars that do not serve food items are the type of facility they are NOT visiting (N=31), 80.6 percent say that they would visit the facilities if they became smoke-free.
- See Appendix Table 19 for the overall county-level distributions and the Breckenridge distributions.

Figure 15b. Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking, whether respondent would visit the facilities if they became smoke-free



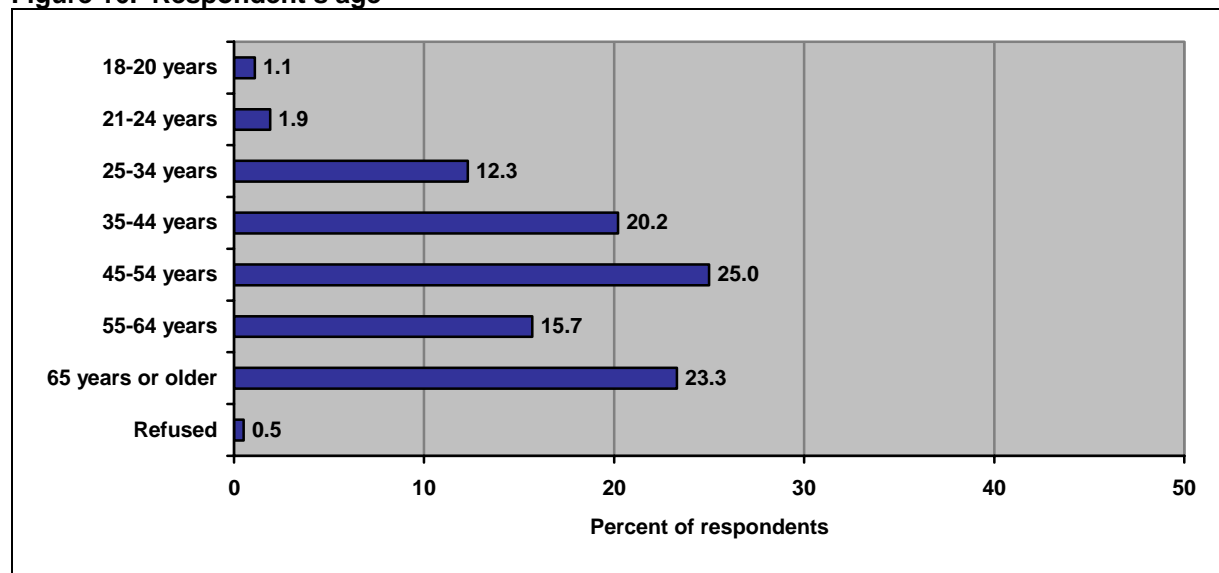
*N=39

**N=31

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Fifteen percent of respondents are 18 to 34 years old (15.3 percent), 45.2 percent of respondents are 35 to 54 years old, and 39.0 percent of respondents are 55 years or older.
- The overall age distribution of this survey reflects nearly the same trend as Census 2000 data for Wilkin County (www.census.gov), though the age distribution of respondents 18 to 34 years old in this survey does reflect a somewhat smaller proportion (15.3 percent) than is found in Census 2000 data (24.4 percent). In Census 2000, 24.4 percent of adults in Wilkin County were younger than 35 years (compared to 31.5 percent for Minnesota overall), 41.0 percent of adults in Wilkin County were 35 to 54 years old (41.0 percent for Minnesota overall), and 34.6 percent of adults in Wilkin County were 55 years or older (compared to 27.5 percent for Minnesota overall).
- See Appendix Table 20 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

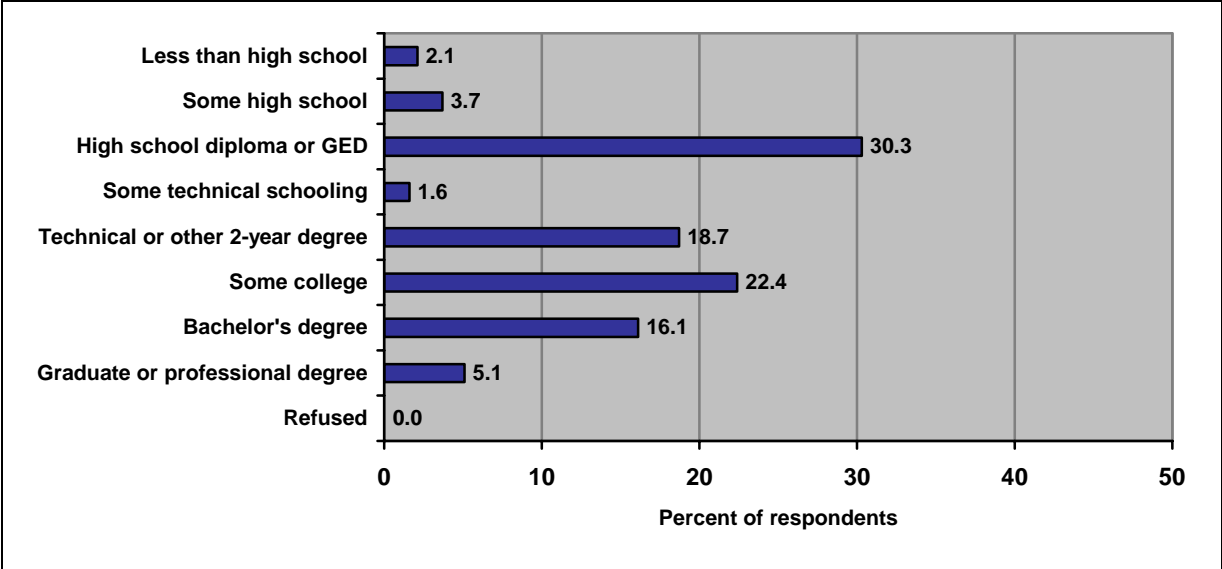
Figure 16. Respondent's age



N=340

- One-fifth of respondents have at least a bachelor’s degree (21.2 percent), an additional 18.7 percent of respondents have a technical or other 2-year degree, and 30.3 percent have a high school diploma or GED.
- See Appendix Table 21 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

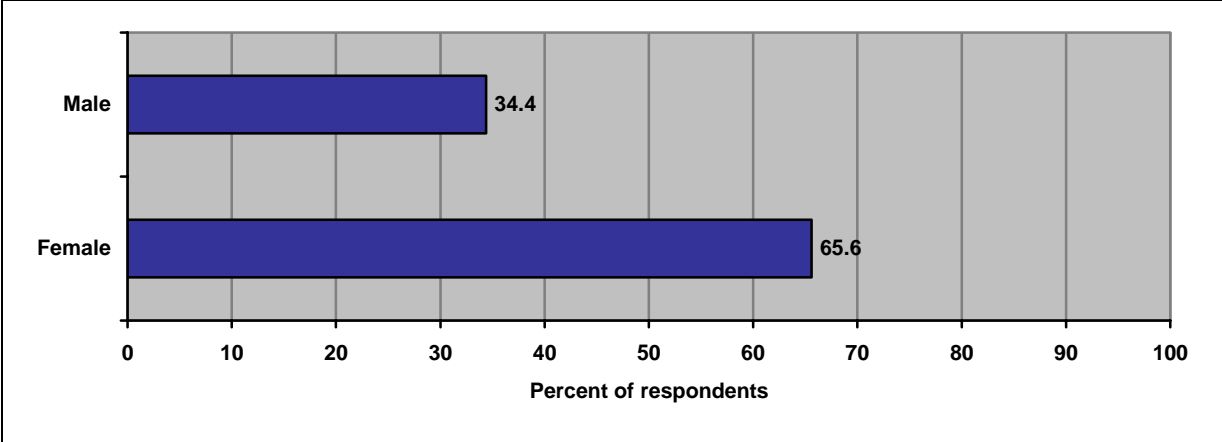
Figure 17. Amount of schooling respondent has completed



N=340

- The gender distribution of respondents reflects a larger proportion of females than males (65.6 percent and 34.4 percent, respectively). This may be due, in part, to the higher probability that women will respond to surveys.
- See Appendix Table 22 for the overall county-level distribution and the Breckenridge distribution.

Figure 18. Respondent’s gender



N=340

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1. Respondent's opinions regarding general issues in Wilkin County

General issues (by level of geography)	Percent of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/ DNK	Total
Overall, I am pleased with the ECONOMIC HEALTH of my county.						
Wilkin County overall	1.3	13.9	74.0	5.1	5.6	99.9
Breckenridge alone	1.5	15.1	74.3	5.0	4.0	99.9
Overall, I am pleased with the DECISIONS of my local county leaders.						
Wilkin County overall	1.9	14.7	72.7	4.8	5.9	100.0
Breckenridge alone	1.0	17.1	73.3	4.0	4.5	99.9

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 2. How much respondent is bothered when exposed to secondhand smoke

Level of geography	Percent of respondents					Total
	A lot	A fair amount	A little	Not at all	Refused/ DNK	
Wilkin County overall	47.5	19.8	11.8	20.6	0.3	100.0
Breckenridge alone	51.4	17.9	11.6	19.1	0.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 3. Whether respondent works outside the home

Level of geography	Percent of respondents			Total
	Yes	No	Refused/ DNK	
Wilkin County overall	64.0	36.0	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone	68.5	31.5	0.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 4. Among respondents who work outside the home, whether respondent is exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace

Level of geography	Percent of respondents			Total
	Yes	No	Refused/ DNK	
Wilkin County overall	18.6	81.4	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone	13.6	86.4	0.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=210; Breckenridge alone N=118; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 5. Respondent's use of tobacco products

Level of geography	Percent of respondents					Total
	Tobacco users		Non-tobacco users		Refused/ DNK	
	Smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products on a regular basis	Occasionally smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products	Used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit	Have never smoked or used other tobacco products		
Wilkin County overall	14.5	5.2	24.4	56.0	0.0	100.1
Breckenridge alone	15.1	5.3	24.2	55.4	0.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 6. Whether respondent believes that secondhand smoke is a health issue

Level of geography	Percent of respondents			
	Yes	No	Refused/ DNK	Total
Wilkin County overall	94.5	4.1	1.3	99.9
Breckenridge alone	95.2	2.8	2.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 7. Respondent's opinions regarding secondhand smoke issues

Secondhand smoke issues (by level of geography)	Percent of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/ DNK	Total
People should be protected from secondhand smoke.						
Wilkin County overall	2.1	2.4	45.5	48.5	1.5	100.0
Breckenridge alone	2.0	2.0	46.3	48.6	1.0	99.9
Restaurant employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.						
Wilkin County overall	1.3	5.2	47.5	45.4	0.5	99.9
Breckenridge alone	1.5	3.0	49.9	44.6	1.0	100.0
Bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.						
Wilkin County overall	1.9	16.2	44.7	36.1	1.1	100.0
Breckenridge alone	2.5	15.9	45.1	34.5	2.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 8. Whether respondent believes the air quality inside restaurants, bars, hotels, etc., should be regulated in the same way as safe and sanitary food and lodging

Level of geography	Percent of respondents			
	Yes	No	Refused/ DNK	Total
Wilkin County overall	87.1	11.2	1.6	99.9
Breckenridge alone	90.9	8.1	1.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 9. Level of priority respondent would place on issues regarding the general public

General public issues (by level of geography)	Mean*	Percent of respondents 1=Not a priority; 5=Very high priority						Refused/ DNK	Total
		1	2	3	4	5			
Customers should be able to breathe clean, smoke-free air in bars and restaurants.									
Wilkin County overall	4.35	3.2	2.5	14.3	15.3	63.5	1.2	100.0	
Breckenridge alone	4.51	1.5	1.0	13.1	13.9	70.5	0.0	100.0	
People who smoke should be able to smoke in bars and restaurants.									
Wilkin County overall	2.17	50.1	11.2	18.5	7.5	11.2	1.5	100.0	
Breckenridge alone	2.10	56.9	7.8	13.6	9.8	11.3	0.5	99.9	

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not a priority" and 5 being a "very high priority," and exclude "refused/DNK" responses

Appendix Table 10. Which general public issue respondent thinks should be the priority for Wilkin County policy makers

Level of geography	Percent of respondents			
	Customers should be able to breathe clean, smoke-free air in bars and restaurants.	People who smoke should be able to smoke in bars and restaurants.	Refused/DNK	Total
Wilkin County overall	74.8	14.9	10.3	100.0
Breckenridge alone	79.6	12.3	8.1	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 11. Level of priority respondent would place on issues regarding workplace environment

Workplace environment issues (by level of geography)	Mean*	Percent of respondents 1=Not a priority; 5=Very high priority						Refused/DNK	Total
		1	2	3	4	5			
Employees should be protected by requiring smoke-free work environments.									
Wilkin County overall	4.23	5.6	3.6	13.9	15.3	60.8	0.8	100.0	
Breckenridge alone	4.33	5.5	2.0	11.6	15.1	65.2	0.5	99.9	
Business owners should be allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free.									
Wilkin County overall	3.32	24.5	7.9	16.2	12.2	38.2	1.1	100.1	
Breckenridge alone	3.40	22.4	7.6	17.4	12.6	40.1	0.0	100.1	

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

*Means are based on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being "not a priority" and 5 being a "very high priority," and exclude "refused/DNK" responses

Appendix Table 12. Which workplace environment issue respondent thinks should be the priority for Wilkin County policy makers

Level of geography	Percent of respondents			
	Employees should be protected by requiring smoke-free work environments.	Business owners should be allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free.	Refused/DNK	Total
Wilkin County overall	58.6	39.5	1.9	100.0
Breckenridge alone	62.7	36.3	1.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 13. Whether respondent believes that Wilkin County policy makers should pass laws that protect public health and safety

Level of geography	Percent of respondents			Total
	Yes	No	Refused/DNK	
Wilkin County overall	86.6	11.0	2.4	100.0
Breckenridge alone	87.4	11.6	1.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 14. Respondent's position on an ordinance in Wilkin County that would prohibit smoking in all indoor public places, including all workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants and bars

Level of geography	Percent of respondents					Total
	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Refused/DNK	
Wilkin County overall	37.2	30.5	16.9	12.2	3.2	100.0
Breckenridge alone	39.0	30.5	14.9	11.6	4.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 15. Whether respondent visits these types of facilities in Wilkin County

Facilities in Wilkin County (by level of geography)	Percent of respondents			
	Yes	No	Refused/ DNK	Total
Bars that serve limited food items (hamburgers, pizza, finger foods)				
Wilkin County overall	43.9	56.1	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone	41.6	58.4	0.0	100.0
Bars that do not serve food items				
Wilkin County overall	17.1	82.9	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone	19.1	80.9	0.0	100.0
Does not visit these facilities				
Wilkin County overall	53.7	46.3	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone	53.9	46.1	0.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 16. Among respondents who visit these types of facilities in Wilkin County, respondent's use of each type of facility if it was smoke-free

Facilities in Wilkin County (by level of geography)	Percent of respondents				
	Would visit LESS often	Would visit MORE often	Would not make a difference	Refused/ DNK	Total
If bars that serve limited food items (hamburgers, pizza, finger foods) were smoke-free					
Wilkin County overall (N=145)	7.4	37.1	55.5	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone (N=71)	8.5	38.8	52.7	0.0	100.0
If bars that do not serve food items were smoke-free					
Wilkin County overall (N=53)	17.5	19.0	63.5	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone (N=31)	21.1	21.1	57.9	0.0	100.1

Note: proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 17. Whether respondent indicates there are certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking

Level of geography	Percent of respondents			
	Yes, there are facilities they are NOT visiting	No, there are not facilities they are NOT visiting	Refused/ DNK	Total
Wilkin County overall	14.7	83.7	1.6	100.0
Breckenridge alone	17.1	80.9	2.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 18. Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking, which type of facility respondent is NOT visiting

Facilities in Wilkin County* (by level of geography)	Percent of respondents			
	Is the type of facility they are NOT visiting	Is not the type of facility they are NOT visiting	Refused/ DNK	Total
Bars that serve limited food items (hamburgers, pizza, finger foods)				
Wilkin County overall	70.9	29.1	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone	64.7	35.3	0.0	100.0
Bars that do not serve food items				
Wilkin County overall	56.4	43.6	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone	61.8	38.2	0.0	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=55; Breckenridge alone N=34; proportions are based on weighted data

*Data for the category "other" were not included because responses were not meaningful for analysis

Appendix Table 19. Among respondents who indicate there are certain facilities in Wilkin County that they are NOT visiting because they allow smoking, whether respondent would visit the facilities if they became smoke-free

Facilities in Wilkin County* (by level of geography)	Percent of respondents			
	Yes, would visit	No, would not visit	Refused/ DNK	Total
Bars that serve limited food items (hamburgers, pizza, finger foods)				
Wilkin County overall (N=39)	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone (N=22)	81.8	18.2	0.0	100.0
Bars that do not serve food items				
Wilkin County overall (N=31)	80.6	19.4	0.0	100.0
Breckenridge alone (N=21)	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0

Note: proportions are based on weighted data

*Data for the category "other" were not included because responses were not meaningful for analysis (N=9)

Appendix Table 20. Respondent's age

Level of geography	Percent of respondents								Refused	Total
	18-20 years	21-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years or older			
Wilkin County overall	1.1	1.9	12.3	20.2	25.0	15.7	23.3	0.5	100.0	
Breckenridge alone	0.5	1.0	10.6	22.2	26.7	14.4	24.2	0.5	100.1	

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 21. Amount of schooling respondent has completed

Level of geography	Percent of respondents									Refused	Total
	Less than high school	Some high school	High school diploma or GED	Some tech. school	Tech./ other 2-year degree	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Grad./ prof. degree			
Wilkin County overall	2.1	3.7	30.3	1.6	18.7	22.4	16.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	
Breckenridge alone	2.5	5.0	26.2	1.5	23.2	19.9	14.6	7.1	0.0	100.0	

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

Appendix Table 22. Respondent's gender

Level of geography	Percent of respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
Wilkin County overall	34.4	65.6	100.0
Breckenridge alone	37.3	62.7	100.0

Note: Wilkin County overall N=340; Breckenridge alone N=180; proportions are based on weighted data

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Tobacco Survey of Wilkin County, Minnesota September 2006

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of Wilkin County Public Health. We are conducting a survey to determine residents' views concerning public policy decisions relating to smoking and secondhand smoke. Do you have about 10 minutes to help us with this important survey?

This survey is being conducted at the Center for Social Research at North Dakota State University. The results from the survey will help policy makers address concerns relating to the effects of smoking and secondhand smoke.

The survey is voluntary and you may quit at any time. All data gathered are strictly confidential and no identifying information is being requested. If you have questions about the research study, you may call Dr. Richard Rathge at 701-231-8621. If you have questions about your rights as a participant in this study, you may call the NDSU Institutional Review Board at 701-231-8908.

Q1. To begin, I would like to get your opinion regarding general issues in your county. Please tell me if you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree with the following statements.

- a. Overall, I am pleased with the economic health of my county.
- b. Overall, I am pleased with the decisions of my local county leaders.

- 1. Strongly disagree
- 2. Disagree
- 3. Agree
- 4. Strongly Agree
- 5. [Refused/DNK]

Q2. Next, I would like to get your opinion regarding issues of smoking and secondhand smoke. Please tell me if you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree with the following statements.

- a. People should be protected from secondhand smoke.
- b. Restaurant employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.
- c. Bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.

- 1. Strongly disagree
- 2. Disagree
- 3. Agree
- 4. Strongly Agree
- 5. [Refused/DNK]

Q3a. Currently, there are both smoking and non-smoking food and beverage facilities located throughout Wilkin County. Of the facilities that ALLOW smoking, which ones do you visit? Do you visit ... (check all that apply)

- Bars that serve limited food items (hamburgers, pizza, finger foods)
- Bars that do not serve food items
- [I do not visit these facilities]

Q3b. If [read each option that was checked in Q3a] were smoke-free would you visit ...

- a. Bars that serve limited food items (hamburgers, pizza, finger foods)
 - b. Bars that do not serve food items
1. Less often
 2. More often
 3. Would not make a difference
 4. [Refused/DNK]

Q3c. Are there any facilities in Wilkin County that you currently are NOT visiting because they allow smoking?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to Q3f)
3. [Refused/DNK] (Skip to Q3f)

Q3d. Is it ... (check all that apply)

- Bars that serve limited food items (hamburgers, pizza, finger foods)
- Bars that do not serve food items
- Other (specify: _____)

Q3e. If [read each option that was checked in Q3d] that you are not visiting became smoke-free, would you visit them?

- a. Bars that serve limited food items (hamburgers, pizza, finger foods)
 - b. Bars that do not serve food items
 - c. Other
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. [Refused/DNK]

Q3f. How much, if at all, does it bother you when you are exposed to secondhand smoke?

1. A lot
2. A fair amount
3. A little
4. Not at all
5. [Refused/DNK]

Q4. Do you believe that secondhand smoke is a health issue?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Refused/DNK]

Over the years, public health officials have implemented policies for protecting public health through the licensing and inspections of restaurants, bars, hotels, etc. This includes requirements for handwashing, sanitary cleaning of dishes and utensils, and the safe handling of food.

Q5. Do you believe the AIR QUALITY inside these types of establishments should be regulated in the same way as safe and sanitary food and lodging?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Refused/DNK]

Next, I'd like to get your opinion on the level of priority you would place on each of the following issues regarding the general public and workplace environments. On a scale from one to five, with one being "not a priority" and five being a "very high priority," please prioritize the following statements.

Q6a. Customers should be able to breathe clean, smoke-free air in bars and restaurants.

1. Not a priority
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Very high priority
6. [Refused/DNK]

Q6b. People who smoke should be able to smoke in bars and restaurants.

1. Not a priority
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Very high priority
6. [Refused/DNK]

Q6c. Employees should be protected by requiring smoke-free work environments.

1. Not a priority
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Very high priority
6. [Refused/DNK]

Q6d. Business owners should be allowed to regulate whether the work environments are smoke-free.

1. Not a priority
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Very high priority
6. [Refused/DNK]

Now, I'd like to discuss issues of public policy. Policy makers and other local government officials often have very difficult decisions to make when considering the overall good of the public. How do you think policy makers should prioritize the following issues?

Q7a. Regarding issues surrounding the GENERAL PUBLIC:

Should customers be able to breathe clean, smoke-free air in bars and restaurants OR should people who smoke be able to smoke in bars and restaurants?

1. Customers should be able to breathe clean, smoke-free air in bars and restaurants.
2. People who smoke should be able to smoke in bars and restaurants.
3. [Refused/DNK]

Q7b. Regarding the WORKPLACE, how should policy makers prioritize the following issues?

Should employees be protected by requiring smoke-free work environments OR should business owners be allowed to regulate whether the work environment is smoke-free?

1. Employees should be protected by requiring smoke-free work environments
2. Business owners should be allowed to regulate whether the work environment is smoke-free.
3. [Refused/DNK]

Q8. Should policy makers pass laws that protect public health and safety?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Refused/DNK]

Q9. Currently, there are both smoking and non-smoking facilities located throughout Wilkin County. However, without an ordinance, there are no assurances that smoke-free facilities will remain smoke-free. In addition, any establishment that changes ownership could change its smoke-free policies.

Would you favor or oppose an ordinance in Wilkin County that would prohibit smoking in all indoor public places, including all workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants and bars?

1. Strongly favor
2. Favor
3. Oppose
4. Strongly oppose
5. [Refused/DNK]

Finally, it is important to know some general characteristics about who responded to the survey.

Q10. Do you work outside the home?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to Q11)
3. [Refused/DNK] (Skip to Q11)

Q10a. Are you exposed to secondhand smoke at your workplace?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Refused/DNK]

Q11. Which age category fits you?

1. 20 years of age or younger
2. 21 to 24
3. 25 to 34
4. 35 to 44
5. 45 to 54
6. 55 to 64
7. 65 or older
8. [Refused]

Q12. How much schooling have you completed?

1. Less than high school
2. Some high school
3. High school diploma or GED
4. Some technical schooling
5. Technical or other 2-year degree
6. Some college
7. Bachelor's degree
8. Graduate or professional degree
9. [Refused]

Q13. Which of the following statements best describes your use of tobacco products?

1. I smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products on a regular basis
2. I occasionally smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products
3. I used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but I've quit
4. I have never smoked or used other tobacco products
5. [Refused]

That concludes our survey. Thank you for taking the time to help us with this important study. Goodnight.

Q15. Record gender based on voice.

1. Male
2. Female

Q16. Record location code from calling sheet.

1. Breckenridge City
2. Wilkin County