



Regional Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Survey: 2002

Clay County, Otter Tail County, and Wilkin County, MN
Richland County, ND

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

FORWARD

The research presented in this report is part of a larger research effort designed to assess public opinion of tobacco use in a multi-county region that encompasses Cass and Richland counties in North Dakota and Clay, Wilkin, and Otter Tail counties in Minnesota. A coordinating committee comprised of representatives from the health and educational communities in the 5-county region collaborated on a common questionnaire that would be used to collect the data. Although there were independent research and evaluative efforts going on in the various counties, the committee made a concerted effort to utilize a common core of questions in order to have a regional database. In brief, the two main groups targeted in the survey effort included: a) a generalizable survey of households in the region and b) a generalizable survey of the college campus community, particularly North Dakota State University in Fargo and the North Dakota State College of Science in Wahpeton.

This report is part of the research effort that targeted the four counties participating in the household survey. Cass County in North Dakota independently collected data from a random sample of households, however, those data were not included in this analysis. The sampling design that was used allows for generalizability of the results for the 4-county area. Samples for individual counties, however, were not large enough to provide generalizable results for each individual county with the exception of Richland County, North Dakota, at their request.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to gather information from residents in a 4-county region regarding their attitudes and perceptions of tobacco use. In addition, it also gathered data regarding their opinions of secondhand smoke and its consequences.

Data were gathered through a telephone survey conducted in November and December of 2002. A random sample of 6,880 households were contacted by telephone, with a total of 861 completed surveys. This completion rate ensures the sampling error does not exceed 5 percent. Households were selected through a two-staged random sampling design using current telephone directories. The approach was designed to ensure that residents in both urban and rural settings were adequately represented. A weighting scheme was used to provide statistical validity while reducing the sample size across the four counties. Interviews were conducted with residents in the household who were at least 18 years of age. A computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system was used which allowed for direct entry of data from the interviewer, thus reducing possible coding errors and providing automated data checking. The interviews were conducted in the evenings from 6pm to 9pm unless otherwise requested by the respondent.

Survey Results

Opinions and Perceptions

- ▶ A large majority of respondents strongly agreed that tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses and has physical effects. However, in both cases actual tobacco users were less likely than non-users to agree with these statements.
- ▶ More than half of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use and that tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations.
- ▶ Respondents were of conflicting opinion regarding the ability of tobacco users to voluntarily quit using tobacco products. While 42 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that tobacco users could voluntarily quit, an additional 37 percent of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with this sentiment.
- ▶ More than two-thirds of respondents estimated the proportion of smoke-free restaurants in their community (or trade area) to be either very low (1 to 24 percent of all restaurants) or zero (no smoke-free restaurants).
- ▶ More than half of respondents indicated they did not think the number of smoke-free restaurants in their community was sufficient to meet the needs of nonsmokers. More than three-fourths of respondents indicated there were not enough smoke-free bars or cocktail lounges to meet the needs of nonsmokers.
- ▶ Half of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that attempts to regulate the use of tobacco in public places would decrease sales for businesses.
- ▶ Respondents strongly agreed that society has a responsibility to protect children, and to a lesser extent nonsmoking adults, from exposure to secondhand smoke. Encouraging business owners to adopt smoke-free policies was seen as an effective method for reducing exposure to secondhand smoke. Improvements to ventilation systems in public places, developing programs for persons who smoke, and encouraging public choice were seen as other effective methods for reducing exposure to secondhand smoke. Separate smoking sections in public places was seen as the least effective of these methods for reducing exposure to secondhand smoke.

- ▶ Respondents were generally very concerned about the risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products. A combination of consequences for children caught smoking was preferred, including juvenile court with a mandatory tobacco awareness class and, for some, a mandatory fine as well. However, nearly one-third of respondents indicated the children should be left alone, either because it is the parents' responsibility or because it is part of growing up.

Costs to Society

- ▶ The majority of respondents indicate that there are significant economic costs to society for tobacco use. Respondents believe the economic costs to taxpayers for such things as supporting hospitalization and long-term care for smokers are somewhat larger than for businesses who need to pay for such things as ventilation and filtration systems. Respondents generally considered the public to be uninformed regarding the economic costs to businesses. The level of information in the general public regarding costs to taxpayers was judged to be somewhat higher than an understanding of the costs to businesses.
- ▶ The majority of respondents indicated they had not seen or heard information about the costs of smoking to business owners through any type of media. For those who had been exposed to this information, television was the primary medium. More than one-third of respondents had not been exposed to information about the costs of smoking to taxpayers. For those who had been exposed, television was again the primary medium. Three-fourths of respondents had been exposed to information about the consequences of smoking on the smoker and of secondhand smoke on others through television. Radio and newspaper were other common media through which respondents had received this information.

Policy

- ▶ Respondents were most likely to support a smoke-free policy in schools (elementary, middle or junior high, or high school). There was also strong support for a smoke-free policy at colleges (including universities and technical or vocational schools), public facilities such as government buildings, places of indoor public amusement or recreation, and restaurants that do not serve alcohol.
- ▶ Respondents were less likely to support a smoke-free policy relating to places of outdoor public amusement or recreation and bars or cocktail lounges.
- ▶ However, when asked how a smoke-free environment would affect the frequency of visits to various locations, respondents either indicated they would visit more often or that they would not change the frequency of their visits. When examining behaviors according to whether or not the respondent was a user of tobacco products, an important pattern emerged. In general, tobacco users would not visit smoke-free locations less often, but non-users would visit smoke-free locations more often. These results run counter to the general sentiment that businesses will lose clients by going smoke-free and may be useful in educating business owners who are considering a voluntary change to a smoke-free environment.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

- ▶ Smoking is allowed in the workplace for 15 percent of respondents. Smoking is allowed on the grounds for an additional 31 percent of respondents. One in 10 workers reported exposure to secondhand smoke at work, and one in five reported exposure on the grounds at work. Opinions about how much the exposure at work bothered the respondents were mixed. Roughly one in three said it bothered them a great deal while nearly 40 percent said it did not bother them at all. The same was true of respondents' opinions about exposure on the grounds at work, with nearly 37 percent indicating the exposure bothered them a great deal and slightly 27 percent who were not at all bothered.

- ▶ Respondents were most regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at restaurants (80 percent). The majority of respondents were also exposed to secondhand smoke at bars or cocktail lounges and at places of public amusement.
- ▶ Three-fourths of respondents maintain a smoke-free car at all times and an even greater proportion, 80.4 percent, maintain a smoke-free home.
- ▶ Respondents rated the impact of secondhand smoke on the health of a nonsmoker greatest for those nonsmokers who live with someone who smokes indoors. Working in an office or other place where smoking is allowed, frequently visiting restaurants where smoking is allowed, and frequently visiting the homes of friends or family members who smoke indoors were all seen to be harmful to the health of a nonsmoker.
- ▶ When faced with a situation where someone was smoking near them in a nonsmoking facility, the largest proportion (one-fourth) of respondents would be most likely to contact the manager or supervisor of the facility.
- ▶ The majority of respondents have moved to another seat or area and have left early from places like restaurants and entertainment facilities in order to avoid secondhand smoke. Nearly half of respondents had avoided a restaurant, entertainment facility, or some other place where they knew secondhand smoke would be present. When considering the impact of secondhand smoke on interpersonal relationships, it is important to note that one-third of respondents have left the home of friend or family member early and one-third have avoided the home of a friend or family member in order to avoid secondhand smoke.
- ▶ More than three-fourths of respondents usually sit in the nonsmoking section of a restaurant. In situations where the respondent has asked for seating in the nonsmoking section but are seated near a designated smoking area, the largest proportion of respondents (29.7 percent) will wait for a table that is not next to the smoking area.
- ▶ Respondents were asked to indicate where smoking should be permitted in various locations, ranging from being permitted in all areas, to some areas, to not being permitted in buildings, and finally, not being permitted in buildings or on the grounds. The only location where the majority of respondents (a large majority, at 89.7 percent) indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings or on the grounds was for schools (elementary, middle or junior high, or high schools). The majority of respondents were in favor of not permitting smoking in buildings related to places of indoor public amusement, public facilities such as government buildings, and private businesses and other non-government work places. The majority of respondents indicated smoking should be allowed in some areas of restaurants that do serve alcohol, and nearly a majority said the same of bars and cocktail lounges. Though allowing smoking in all areas was not favored by the majority of respondents for any location, the highest proportion of support was for places of outdoor public amusement (30.5 percent).
- ▶ With respect to rental multi-unit properties, the majority of respondents would definitely rent or be more likely to rent if smoking was not allowed on the grounds or in the hallways of the property. An even larger proportion would definitely rent or be more likely to rent if smoking was not allowed anywhere on the property (including inside individual residences). The same pattern, an increased likelihood, was true of respondents making the decision to purchase a multi-unit property.

Cessation Programs

- ▶ Nearly half of respondents rated programs and activities that assist people who smoke with cessation as very important at this time and if a policy making public places smoke-free is implemented in their community.

- ▶ Respondents saw many cessation programs and activities as being beneficial to help people who smoke quit, including cessation/nicotine replacement programs, health education, community organized support groups, counseling arranged by employee assistance programs, and alternative/holistic methods.
- ▶ With respect to funding these programs and activities, the person who smokes, tobacco companies, and the health insurance of the person who smokes were the preferred methods of the majority of respondents.

Usage of Tobacco Products

- ▶ A large majority of respondents indicated they had not smoked any cigarettes or used any tobacco products in the last two years. Of these respondents, 61.5 percent had never smoked or used tobacco products, while 36.9 percent used to but quit.
- ▶ Approximately one-fifth of respondents indicated they had used tobacco products in the past two years. More than half of these respondents indicated they are regular cigarette smokers, smoking, on average, 17 cigarettes per day.
- ▶ Nearly 30 percent of respondents who had used tobacco products in the last two years indicated they had already quit using them. One-fourth of respondents had tried to quit using tobacco products in the past but were still tobacco users. There was a great deal of interest in quitting tobacco usage, with only 18.5 percent of tobacco users indicating they liked using tobacco products and had no plans to quit.
- ▶ More than half of tobacco users strongly agreed they were worried about the longer-term impacts of their tobacco use. Respondents also agreed that they disliked the smell of smoke in their hair, clothes, car and/or home, and took steps to minimize the odors. Tobacco users were generally not concerned about gaining weight from quitting tobacco usage. While tobacco users generally agreed they were concerned about the effect of secondhand smoke from their smoking on friends and family members, less than 20 percent indicated they were concerned that their smoking negatively impacted their relationships with others.

Demographics

- ▶ Nearly half of respondents were ages 35 to 54. Tobacco users tended to be younger, with a proportion nearly twice that of non-users under the age of 35.
- ▶ While the proportion of respondents who had children under the age of 18 living in their household was 37.0 percent, the proportion of tobacco users who lived with children was 44.1 percent.
- ▶ A large majority of respondents owned their own homes and lived in single unit properties.
- ▶ The vast majority of respondents had some education past high school (71.8 percent).
- ▶ One-third of respondents had incomes of \$30,000 or less, and an additional third had incomes greater than \$50,000.
- ▶ Two-thirds of respondents were female.

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INTRODUCTION

Study Objectives

The objective of this study was twofold. First, this study focused on gathering information from residents in the 4-county region regarding their attitudes and perceptions of tobacco use. Second, it served to gather information about resident's views of secondhand smoke and its consequences. The overall goal of the project was to help inform public policy and to provide objective and generalizable data regarding residents' attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors related to tobacco.

Methodology

This study was designed to provide generalizable results of residents' attitudes, perceptions, and behavior regarding tobacco use in the 4-county region encompassing Richland County in North Dakota and Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin counties in Minnesota. Data were gathered through a telephone survey conducted in November and December of 2002. A random sample of 6,880 households were contacted by telephone, with a total of 861 completed surveys. This completion rate produces an error rate below 5 percent for the 4-county region. Samples for individual counties, however, were not large enough to provide generalizable results for each individual county with the exception of Richland County, North Dakota. Phone numbers for households were obtained from current phone directories of the area. As many as three attempts were made to contact each household. The refusal rate was 50.6 percent. The proliferation of telemarketing and the advent of answering machines, caller identification systems, and other screening devices have dramatically reduced total response rates.

A two-staged stratified sampling design was used based on housing units. First, a disproportional sample was drawn by county in order to accommodate independent sampling in Richland County. The disproportional sample sizes were as follows: Clay=204, Otter Tail=199, Richland=361, and Wilkin=97, for a total sample of 861. In the second stage, the counties were segmented into two components, a) persons living inside cities greater than 5,000 population and b) all other remaining areas. A proportional sample was drawn from these two components for each county. The number of households in each county was used to stratify the total sample. During the analysis, weighting was used to return the disproportional sample back to its original distribution. This process ensured a representative sample of households was contacted from both cities and rural areas and produced a generalizable sample for the 4-county area. Interviewers were drawn from a pool of trained surveyors and supervised by North Dakota State Data Center staff. A computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system was used to reduce coder error and ensure consistency in responses.

Information was obtained from respondents who were at least 18 years of age. The survey contained approximately 40 questions and was organized into six sections. The first section focused on information regarding the respondent's knowledge and opinions regarding tobacco use. The second section centered on the amount and type of media coverage the respondent received regarding tobacco use and its consequences. The third section dealt with the respondent's exposure to smoke and secondhand smoke. The fourth section focused on the respondent's feelings toward cessation efforts. The fifth section asked about respondents' tobacco use and the final section dealt with demographic information.

Compliance with North Dakota State University's Institutional Review Board (IRB) was obtained prior to the beginning of the data collection process. Respondents were informed of their rights regarding human subjects prior to the interview.

Significance Testing

Significant tests were conducted to determine if responses varied distinctly by those who used tobacco products relative to those who did not use tobacco products. Two types of tests were performed (i.e., T test and Chi-Square test) depending upon the type of data. In brief, significant tests indicate whether the distribution of responses are statistically different to the degree that one could not reasonably conclude that it was due to sampling. Indicators that revealed a statistically significant difference in responses are noted in the corresponding tables.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN USERS AND NON-USERS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Opinions and Perceptions

Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco Use (Table 1)

- ▶ A large majority of respondents strongly agreed that tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses. However, non-users of tobacco were more likely to strongly agree than were users of tobacco.
- ▶ Nearly three-fourths of respondents strongly agreed that tobacco use has physical effects. Only two-thirds of users of tobacco strongly agreed and 12 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement.
- ▶ More than half of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use. Compared to only 15.7 percent of non-users, more than twice the proportion of tobacco users disagreed or strongly disagreed that there is a relationship.
- ▶ Nearly half of respondents strongly disagreed that "there are so many things that can cause cancer, smoking a cigarette or two" did not matter. However, while more than half of non-users strongly disagreed with this sentiment, only one-third of tobacco users strongly disagreed. Nearly one in four tobacco users agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke (Table 2)

- ▶ A large majority of respondents strongly agreed that society has a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke. Non-users of tobacco were more likely to strongly agree with this statement than were tobacco users.
- ▶ More than two-thirds of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that society has a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke. Tobacco users were less likely to strongly agree with this statement than were non-users. In addition, nearly one in three tobacco users disagreed or strongly disagreed that society has a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke.
- ▶ More than half of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that it is a responsibility of government to enact ordinances that protect workers and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke. Tobacco users were less likely to agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to non-users. In addition, the percentage of tobacco users who strongly disagreed with this statement was three times higher than the percentage of non-users who strongly disagreed.
- ▶ Respondents were split on their agreement that there are too many laws telling people what they can and cannot do with 38.8 percent who agree or strongly agree and 36.6 percent who disagree or strongly disagree. However, more than half of tobacco users agreed that there are too many laws telling people what they can and cannot do.
- ▶ The majority of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that there are a sufficient number of smoke-free restaurants in their community to meet the needs of nonsmokers. Nearly twice the proportion of tobacco users strongly agreed that there are a sufficient number of smoke-free restaurants to meet the needs of nonsmokers than non-users of tobacco.
- ▶ More than three-fourths of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that there are a sufficient number of bars and lounges in their community to meet the needs of nonsmokers. Nearly three times the proportion of tobacco users strongly agreed that there are a sufficient number of bars and lounges to meet the needs of nonsmokers than non-users of tobacco.

- ▶ Nearly half of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that attempts to regulate the use of tobacco in public places would decrease sales for businesses in their community. Non-users of tobacco were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree with this statement and less likely to agree or strongly agree that regulations would decrease sales for businesses.
- ▶ A large majority of respondents indicated that reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by encouraging business owners to adopt voluntary smoke-free policies. While three-fourths of non-users agreed or strongly agreed, less than two-thirds of tobacco users agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

Respondent's Level of Concern Regarding Risks to Children Younger Than 18 Who Smoke or Use Tobacco Products (Table 3)

- ▶ A large majority of respondents had a great deal of concern regarding the risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products. While the majority still indicated a great deal of concern, tobacco users were less likely to give their concern the highest rating than were non-users of tobacco.

Policy

Likelihood Respondent Would Support a Policy Making Various Locations Smoke-Free (Table 4)

- ▶ A large majority of respondents were very likely to support a policy making elementary, middle or junior high, or high schools smoke-free. Though still in support, a smaller proportion of tobacco users were very likely to support an ordinance. Two-thirds of respondents were very likely to support a policy making colleges, universities, technical or vocational schools smoke-free. Less than half of tobacco users were very likely to support a policy in this location, compared to two-thirds of non-users.
- ▶ Two-thirds of respondents were very likely to support a policy making public facilities such as government buildings smoke-free. Less than half of tobacco users were very likely to support a policy in this location, compared to 69.2 percent of non-users. Less than half of respondents were very likely to support a policy making private businesses and other non-government work places smoke-free. While more than half of non-users were very likely to support a policy in this location, only one-third of tobacco users were very likely to support it.
- ▶ More than half of respondents were very likely to support a policy making restaurants that do not serve alcohol smoke-free. While two-thirds of non-users were very likely to support a policy in this location, only one-third of tobacco users were very likely to support it. With respect to restaurants that do serve alcohol, 43.4 percent of respondents were very likely to support a policy making this location smoke-free. However, fewer than half of all non-users were very likely to support a policy, and one-fourth of tobacco users. There was less support for a policy making bars or cocktail lounges smoke-free. While 37.4 percent of all respondents and 41.5 percent of non-users were very likely to support it, less than one-fourth of tobacco users were very likely.
- ▶ Nearly 60 percent of respondents were very likely to support a policy making places of indoor public amusement or recreation smoke-free. Less than half of tobacco users were very likely to support a policy in this location, compared to nearly two-thirds of non-users. With respect to places of outdoor public amusement or recreation, one-third of respondents were very likely to support a policy making this location smoke-free. While 39.6 percent of non-users were very likely to support a policy in this location, less than one-fourth of tobacco users were very likely.
- ▶ Less than half of respondents were very likely to support a policy making apartment buildings or other multi-unit rental properties smoke-free. While half of non-users were very likely to support a policy in this location, only one-fourth of tobacco users were very likely to support it. There was less support for a policy making multi-unit owned properties such as townhomes and condos smoke-free. While 41.9 percent of all respondents and 47.0 percent of non-users were very likely to support it, less than one-fourth of tobacco users were very likely.
- ▶ On average, respondents are likely to support a policy making schools (elementary, middle or junior

high, or high schools); public facilities such as government buildings; colleges, universities, technical or vocational schools; places of indoor public amusement; and restaurants that do not serve alcohol smoke-free. Tobacco users did not give as strong of support for a smoke-free policy in these locations.

- ▶ Respondents were less likely to support a policy making bars or cocktail lounges or places of outdoor public amusement or recreation smoke-free. The support among tobacco users was very weak.

How Smoke-Free Environments Would Affect Respondent's Visits to Various Locations (Table 5)

- ▶ A decision to offer a smoke-free environment in various locations would cause very few non-users of tobacco to visit less often. However, a smoke-free environment would cause many non-users to go more often, or at least make no difference in their visits to various locations. Some tobacco users would visit smoke-free locations less often, but in every case more than half of tobacco users indicated there would be no difference in their frequency of visits.
- ▶ More than half of respondents said there would be no difference in the frequency of their visits to smoke-free restaurants that do not serve liquor. While more than half of non-users indicated they would visit more often, three-fourths of tobacco users said the frequency of their visits would not change.
- ▶ With respect to restaurants that do serve liquor, more than half of respondents would not change the frequency of their visits, though non-users would either visit more often or the same as before and 62.9 percent of tobacco users would not change the frequency of their visits. Nearly one-fourth of tobacco users indicated they would visit this location less often if it were smoke-free.
- ▶ Though the majority of respondents would not change the frequency of their visits to smoke-free bars or lounges and one third would visit more often, one-third of tobacco users indicated they would visit less often. However, half of tobacco users and more than half of non-users indicated the frequency of their visits would not be affected. More than one-third of non-users would visit smoke-free bars or cocktail lounges more often.
- ▶ Nearly an even proportion of respondents indicated they would visit places of indoor public amusement and recreation if they were smoke-free more often and with the same frequency as before. While more than half of non-users would visit more often, more than half of tobacco users would visit with the same frequency as before. In addition, one-fourth of tobacco users indicated they would visit smoke-free places of indoor public amusement and recreation more often.
- ▶ While one-fourth of respondents would visit places of outdoor public amusement and recreation more often if they were smoke-free, a large majority indicated the frequency of their visits would not be affected. Nearly equal proportions of tobacco users and non-users indicated there would not be a difference in the frequency of their visits to this location, more than one-fourth of non-users would visit more often. In addition, one-fifth of tobacco users would visit less often.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Whether Respondents Are Regularly Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work or on the Grounds at Work (Table 6)

- ▶ Only one in 10 working respondents indicated they were regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at work. However, this proportion jumped to one in five for tobacco users who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work. Of all working respondents, one in five indicated they were regularly exposed to secondhand smoke on the grounds at work.

Where Smoking Should be Permitted in Various Locations (Table 10)

- ▶ Respondents were asked to indicate where smoking should be permitted in various locations. The options ranged from being permitted in all areas, to being permitted in some areas, not being permitted in buildings only, and finally not being permitted in buildings or on the grounds.
- ▶ With respect to restaurants that do not serve alcohol, the largest proportion of respondents indicated smoking should not be permitted in the buildings. The majority of tobacco users indicated smoking should be permitted in some areas, though one-fourth indicated smoking should not be permitted in the buildings. While nearly half of non-users indicated smoking should not be permitted in the buildings, more than one-third said it should be allowed in some areas. More than half of respondents indicated smoking should be permitted in some areas of restaurants that do serve alcohol. While tobacco users favored some areas and all areas, non-users favored some areas and not in the buildings. The same pattern is true of respondents' opinions about bars or cocktail lounges. Half of all respondents indicated smoking should be permitted in some areas of bars or cocktail lounges. Tobacco users favored some areas and all areas, while non-users favored some areas and not in the buildings.
- ▶ More than half of respondents indicated smoking should not be permitted in the buildings of places of indoor public amusement or recreation. While the largest proportion of tobacco users and non-users favored this option, a higher proportion of tobacco users indicated smoking should be allowed in some areas and all areas compared to non-users. While the largest proportion of respondents indicated smoking should be allowed in some areas of places of outdoor public amusement or recreation, another 30.5 percent indicated smoking should be allowed in all areas. Tobacco users were most in favor of some or all areas, while the largest proportion of non-users favored permitting smoking in some areas. Other non-users were split between permitting smoking in all areas and not permitting it in buildings associated with places of outdoor public amusement.
- ▶ More than half of respondents indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings of public facilities, and an additional one-third indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings or on the grounds. While more than half of non-users indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings of public facilities, 39.5 percent of tobacco users indicated this option. More than one-fourth of tobacco users indicated smoking should be permitted in some or all areas. More than half of respondents indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings of private businesses and other non-government work places. There was less support for not allowing smoking in the buildings or on the grounds than allowing smoking in some areas of private businesses. Tobacco users were split between allowing smoking in some areas and not in buildings, while the majority of non-users supported not allowing smoking in buildings.
- ▶ A large majority of respondents supported not allowing smoking in buildings or on the grounds of schools. While a large majority of tobacco users and non-users preferred this option, 8.1 percent of tobacco users did indicate smoking should be allowed in some or all areas of elementary, middle or junior high, and high schools. Respondents' opinions about colleges, universities, technical, or vocational schools were more divided. While 41.9 percent supported not permitting smoking in buildings, an additional 40.4 percent indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings or on the grounds. Non-users were similarly split, with 41.6 percent supporting not in buildings and 43.3 percent supporting not in buildings or on the grounds. The largest proportion of tobacco users supported not permitting smoking in buildings, but other tobacco users were split between permitting smoking in some areas and not permitting smoking in buildings or on the grounds.

Cessation Programs

Respondent's Rating of the Importance of Programs/Activities That Assist People Who Smoke With Cessation or Stopping Smoking (Table 11)

- ▶ When asked to consider the importance of these programs or activities if a policy making public places smoke-free is implemented, the proportion of respondents who rated the programs very important remained stable. However, tobacco users were much less likely than non-users to rate the programs very important in this scenario. The lower proportion of tobacco users who rated the programs very important compared to non-users may be a reflection of not being in favor of a policy making public places smoke-free, rather than the importance of the cessation programs themselves.

Types of Programs or Activities That Would be Beneficial to Help People Who Smoke With Cessation or Stopping Smoking (Table 12)

- ▶ The highest proportion of respondents indicated that a cessation/nicotine replacement program would be beneficial to help people who smoke with cessation. Health education was seen as beneficial by nearly two-thirds of respondents, though non-users saw this option as more beneficial than did tobacco users. Community organized support groups were seen as beneficial by nearly two-thirds of respondents as well, and again non-users were more likely to see this program as beneficial than tobacco users. Counseling arranged by employee assistance programs was seen as beneficial by more than half of respondents. Only 40.6 percent of tobacco users saw this option as beneficial compared to 60.6 percent of non-users.

Methods That Should be Used to Help Fund Programs That Assist People Who Smoke With Cessation or Stopping Smoking (Table 13)

- ▶ The vast majority of respondents (75 percent) indicated that smokers should fund their own cessation efforts. A slightly smaller proportion (69 percent) said tobacco companies should pay through tobacco settlement dollars. However, non-users were more likely to support this than tobacco users. The health insurance of the person who smokes was seen as a viable funding method by more than half of respondents.
- ▶ Using the government to fund programs through the allocation of tax dollars and the employer of the person who smokes were the least favored funding methods. However, non-users were more likely to indicate the employer of the person who smokes should be used to help fund cessation programs than were tobacco users.

Demographics

Respondent's Age (Table 18)

- ▶ Nearly half of respondents were ages 35 to 54. Tobacco users tended to be younger, with a proportion nearly twice that of non-users under the age of 35.

Whether Respondent Has Children Younger Than 18 Residing in Household (Table 19)

- ▶ Nearly two-thirds of respondents lived in households with only adults age 18 or older. A higher proportion of tobacco users had children younger than 18 in their household.

SURVEY RESULTS

OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS

In this section on Opinions and Perceptions, testing for statistical significance based on whether or not the respondent was a user of tobacco products was run on the statements about tobacco use in Table 1, secondhand smoke in Table 2, and on the respondent's level of concern regarding risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products in Table 3.

- A large majority of respondents strongly agreed that tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses (87.3 percent). However, non-users of tobacco were more likely to strongly agree (91.1 percent) than were users of tobacco (75.7 percent) (Table 1).
- Nearly three-fourths of respondents strongly agreed that tobacco use has physical effects (73.2 percent). Only two-thirds of users of tobacco strongly agreed (63.2 percent) and 12 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement.
- More than half of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use (51.6 percent). Compared to only 15.7 percent of non-users, more than twice the proportion of tobacco users disagreed or strongly disagreed that there is a relationship (37.8 percent).
- Nearly half of respondents strongly disagreed that “there are so many things that can cause cancer, smoking a cigarette or two” did not matter (47.2 percent). However, while more than half of non-users strongly disagreed with this sentiment (51.3 percent), only one-third of tobacco users strongly disagreed (32.0 percent). Nearly one in four tobacco users agreed or strongly agreed with this statement (23.4 percent).
- A large majority of all respondents strongly agreed that nicotine is an addictive substance (89.6 percent).
- More than half of all respondents agreed or strongly agreed that tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations (51.4 percent). However, nearly one-fourth of all respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations (24.4 percent), and an additional one-fourth indicated a neutral response to the statement (24.3 percent).
- Respondents were split on the question of tobacco users being able to quit using if they want to. While 42 percent of all respondents agreed or strongly agreed that tobacco users can quit if they want to, 37 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed that they could quit if they want to.

Table 1. Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco Use

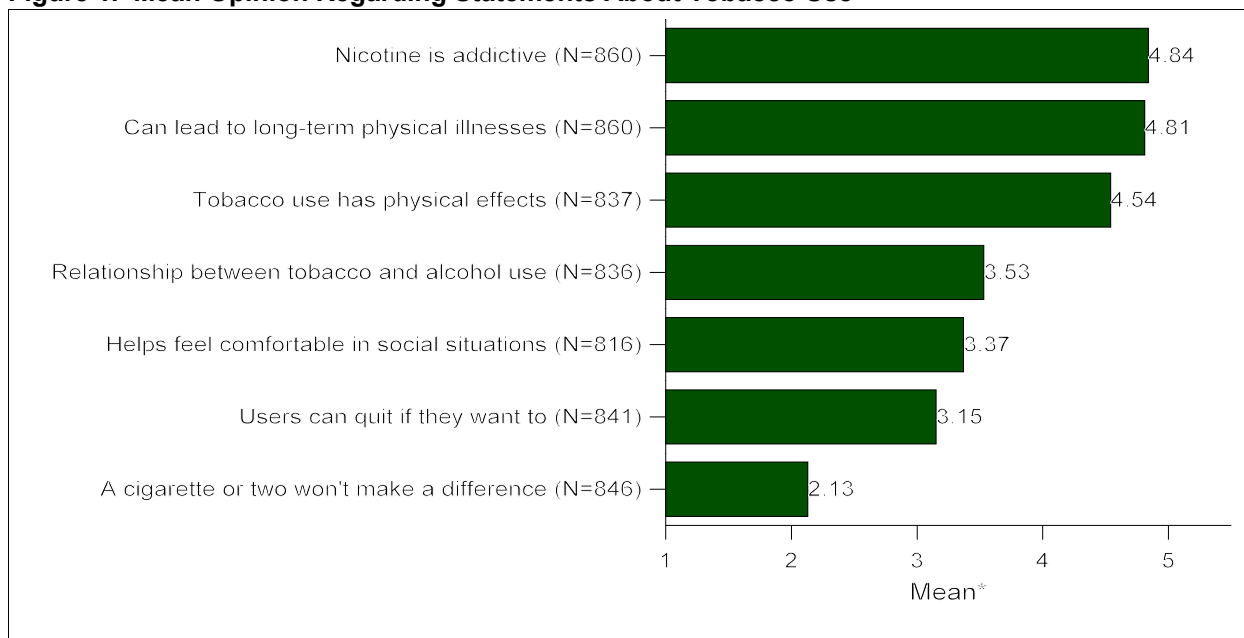
Statement	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					Total*
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
S -Tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses (heart disease, cancer, emphysema). (N=860)	4.81	0.8	0.8	1.9	9.2	87.3	100.0
Users of tobacco		0.2	3.3	6.9	13.8	75.7	99.9
Non-users of tobacco		0.6	0.2	0.6	7.5	91.1	100.0
S -Tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance. (N=837)	4.54	3.6	1.4	5.9	15.9	73.2	100.0
Users of tobacco		8.4	3.6	12.0	12.7	63.2	99.9
Non-users of tobacco		2.1	0.8	4.4	16.2	76.4	99.9
S -There is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use. (N=836)	3.53	9.7	10.6	28.0	20.6	31.0	99.9
Users of tobacco		23.3	14.5	20.0	14.8	27.4	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		6.2	9.5	30.7	21.8	31.8	100.0
S -There are so many things that can cause cancer, smoking a cigarette or two won't matter. (N=846)	2.13	47.2	20.4	14.1	8.9	9.3	99.9
Users of tobacco		32.0	22.2	22.4	12.8	10.6	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		51.3	19.4	12.2	8.0	9.1	100.0
Nicotine is an addictive substance. (N=860)	4.84	1.0	0.4	2.3	6.8	89.6	100.1
Tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations. (N=816)	3.37	14.0	10.4	24.3	27.8	23.6	100.1
Tobacco users can quit using if they want to. (N=841)	3.15	17.4	19.6	20.9	14.6	27.4	99.9

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- Respondents were fairly strong in their agreement that nicotine is an addictive substance; tobacco use leads to long-term physical illnesses; and tobacco use will have physical effects. In contrast, respondents generally disagreed that a cigarette or two will not make a difference in one's chances of cancer in light of other causes of cancer (Figure 1, Table 1).

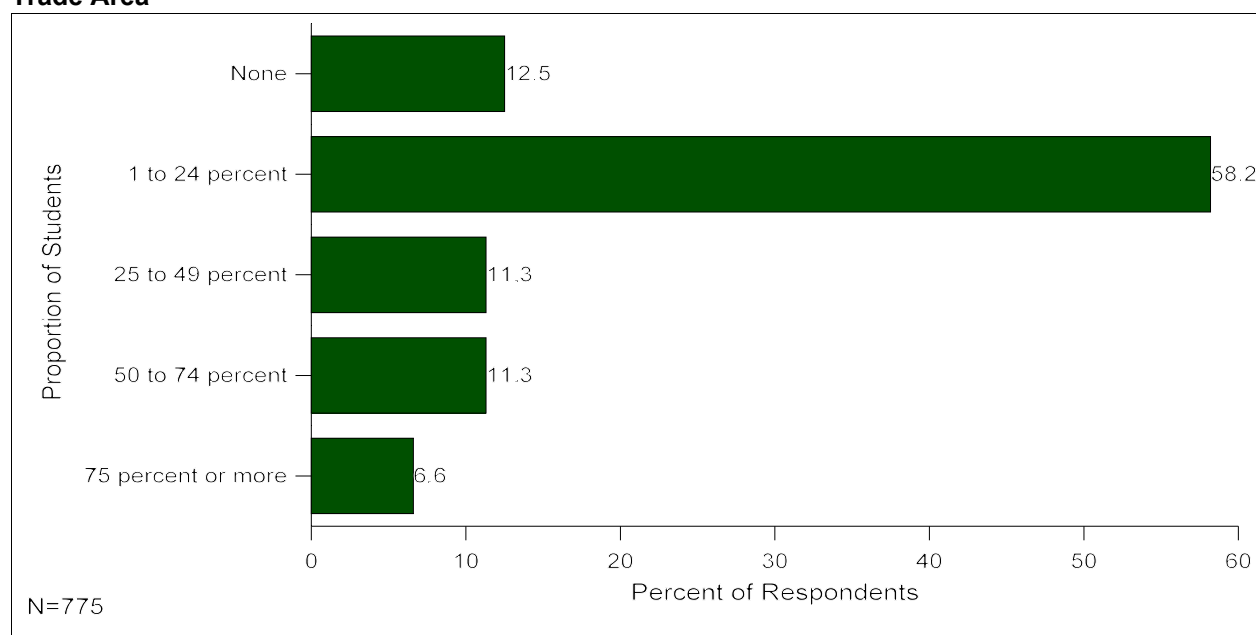
Figure 1. Mean Opinion Regarding Statements About Tobacco Use



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Strongly disagree" and five being "Strongly agree."

- The majority of respondents estimated the proportion of smoke-free restaurants in their community (or trade area) to be between one and 24 percent (58.2 percent). An additional 12.5 percent indicated there were no smoke-free restaurants in their community (or trade area) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Respondent's Estimate of the Proportion of Smoke-Free Restaurants in Community or Trade Area



- A large majority of respondents strongly agreed that society has a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke (79.2 percent). Non-users of tobacco were more likely to strongly agree with this statement than were tobacco users (81.5 percent and 69.7 percent, respectively) (Table 2).
- More than two-thirds of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that society has a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke (68.3 percent). Tobacco users were less likely to strongly agree with this statement than were non-users (27.4 percent and 46.6 percent, respectively). In addition, nearly one in three tobacco users disagreed or strongly disagreed that society has a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke (30.5 percent).
- More than half of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that it is a responsibility of government to enact ordinances that protect workers and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke (56.0 percent). Tobacco users were less likely to agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to non-users (37.2 percent and 61.4 percent, respectively). In addition, the percentage of tobacco users who strongly disagreed with this statement was three times higher than the percentage of non-users who strongly disagreed (31.2 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively).
- Respondents were split on their agreement that there are too many laws telling people what they can and cannot do with 38.8 percent who agree or strongly agree and 36.6 percent who disagree or strongly disagree. However, more than half of tobacco users agreed that there are too many laws telling people what they can and cannot do (56.1 percent).
- The majority of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that there are a sufficient number of smoke-free restaurants in their community to meet the needs of nonsmokers (56.2 percent). More than twice the proportion of tobacco users strongly agreed that there are a sufficient number of smoke-free restaurants to meet the needs of nonsmokers than non-users of tobacco (28.0 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively).
- More than three-fourths of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that there are a sufficient number of bars and lounges in their community to meet the needs of nonsmokers (78.3 percent). More than three times the proportion of tobacco users strongly agreed that there are a sufficient number of bars and lounges to meet the needs of nonsmokers than non-users of tobacco (14.6 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively).
- Nearly half of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that attempts to regulate the use of tobacco in public places would decrease sales for businesses in their community (49.6 percent). Non-users of tobacco were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree with this statement (52.3 percent compared to 40.1 percent of tobacco users) and less likely to agree or strongly agree that regulations would decrease sales (23.5 percent compared to 35.6 percent of tobacco users).
- A large majority of respondents indicated that reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by encouraging business owners to adopt voluntary smoke-free policies (71.8 percent). While three-fourths of non-users agreed or strongly agreed (74.6 percent), less than two-thirds of tobacco users agreed or strongly agreed with this statement (60.9 percent).
- More than half of all respondents indicated that improvements to ventilation systems in public places are effective methods to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke (54.8 percent). Similarly, more than half of all respondents indicated reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by developing programs for persons who smoke (54.5 percent) and by encouraging public choice (55.1 percent).
- However, less than one-third of all respondents indicated establishing separate smoking sections in public places is an effective method to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke (30.7 percent) and half disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement (49.6 percent).

Table 2. Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke

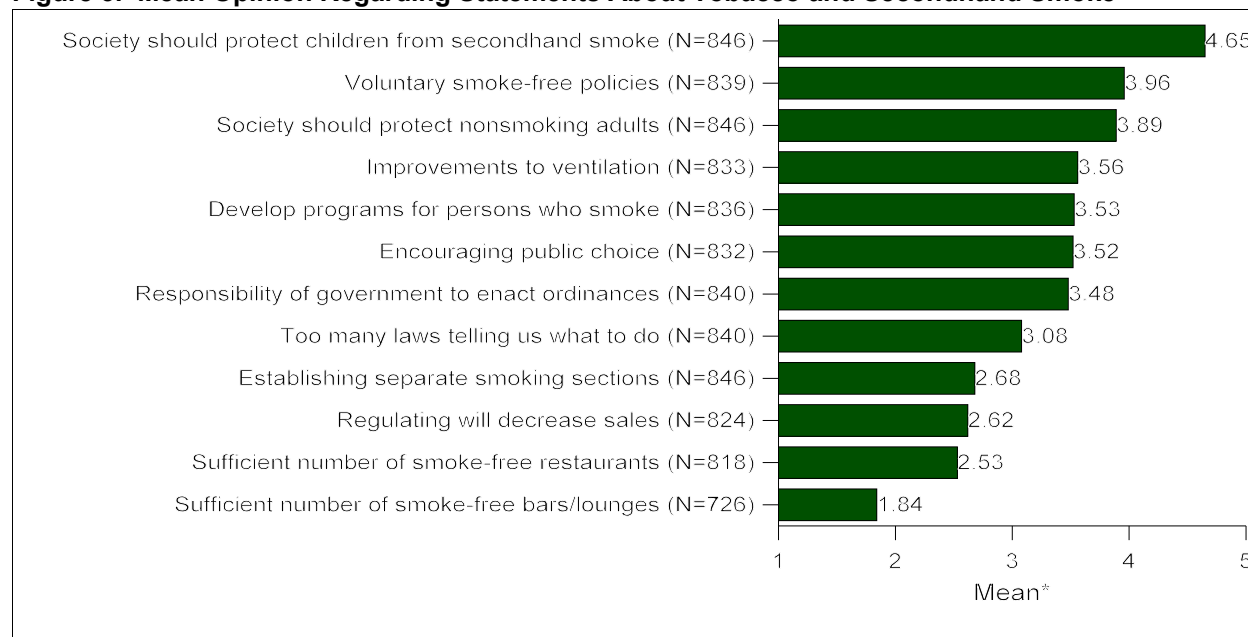
Statement	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
S -As a society, we have a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=846)	4.65	2.2	1.8	4.3	12.5	79.2	100.0
Users of tobacco		5.7	2.1	8.3	14.2	69.7	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		1.4	1.8	3.3	12.0	81.5	100.0
S -Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by encouraging business owners to adopt voluntary smoke-free policies. (N=839)	3.96	6.3	5.3	16.6	29.6	42.2	100.0
Users of tobacco		12.6	5.5	21.1	24.4	36.5	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		4.7	5.3	15.4	30.7	43.9	100.0
S -As a society, we have a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=846)	3.89	7.3	7.5	16.9	25.8	42.5	100.0
Users of tobacco		18.6	11.9	26.7	15.3	27.4	99.9
Non-users of tobacco		4.4	6.3	14.4	28.4	46.6	100.1
S -It is the responsibility of government to enact ordinances (policies, regulations) that protect workers and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=840)	3.48	15.0	9.8	19.3	24.5	31.5	100.1
Users of tobacco		31.2	12.9	18.8	16.2	21.0	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		10.1	9.2	19.3	26.9	34.5	100.0
S -We have too many laws telling us what people can and cannot do. (N=840)	3.08	18.0	18.6	24.6	14.7	24.1	100.0
Users of tobacco		12.9	15.3	15.8	11.7	44.4	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		19.5	19.2	27.2	15.3	18.7	99.9
S -Any attempt to regulate the use of tobacco in public places will decrease sales for businesses in this community. (N=824)	2.62	25.6	24.0	24.2	15.1	11.0	99.9
Users of tobacco		25.7	14.4	24.3	21.4	14.2	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		25.8	26.5	24.2	13.3	10.2	100.0
S -There are a sufficient number of smoke-free restaurants in this community to meet the needs of nonsmokers. (N=818)	2.53	36.9	19.3	13.9	13.7	16.2	100.0
Users of tobacco		27.6	17.6	13.2	13.7	28.0	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		39.3	19.8	14.2	13.7	12.9	99.9
S -There are a sufficient number of smoke-free bars/lounges in this community to meet the needs of nonsmokers. (N=726)	1.84	57.7	20.6	8.7	6.4	6.6	100.0
Users of tobacco		48.4	20.3	9.4	7.3	14.6	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		60.3	20.6	8.6	6.2	4.4	100.1
Improvements to ventilation systems in public places are effective methods to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=833)	3.56	7.8	14.5	22.9	23.6	31.2	100.0
Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by developing programs for persons who smoke. (N=836)	3.53	9.8	10.1	25.5	26.9	27.6	99.9
Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by encouraging public choice. (N=832)	3.52	11.6	13.0	20.3	21.6	33.5	100.0
Establishing separate smoking sections in public places is an effective method to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=846)	2.68	28.3	21.3	19.6	15.1	15.6	99.9

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- Respondents were in general agreement that society has a responsibility to protect children and nonsmoking adults from secondhand smoke. In addition, they generally agreed that business owners should use voluntary smoke-free policies as a means to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. In contrast, respondents generally disagreed with the statements that the attempt to regulate the use of tobacco would decrease sales; that there are a sufficient number of smoke-free restaurants, bars, and lounges; and that smoking sections in public places are an effective method to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke (Figure 3, Table 2).

Figure 3. Mean Opinion Regarding Statements About Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Strongly disagree" and five being "Strongly agree."

- A large majority of respondents had a great deal of concern regarding the risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products (80.6 percent). While the majority still indicated concern, tobacco users were less likely to be a great deal concerned than were non-users of tobacco (67.0 percent and 84.1 percent, respectively) (Table 3).

Table 3. Respondent's Level of Concern Regarding Risks to Children Younger Than 18 Who Smoke or Use Tobacco Products

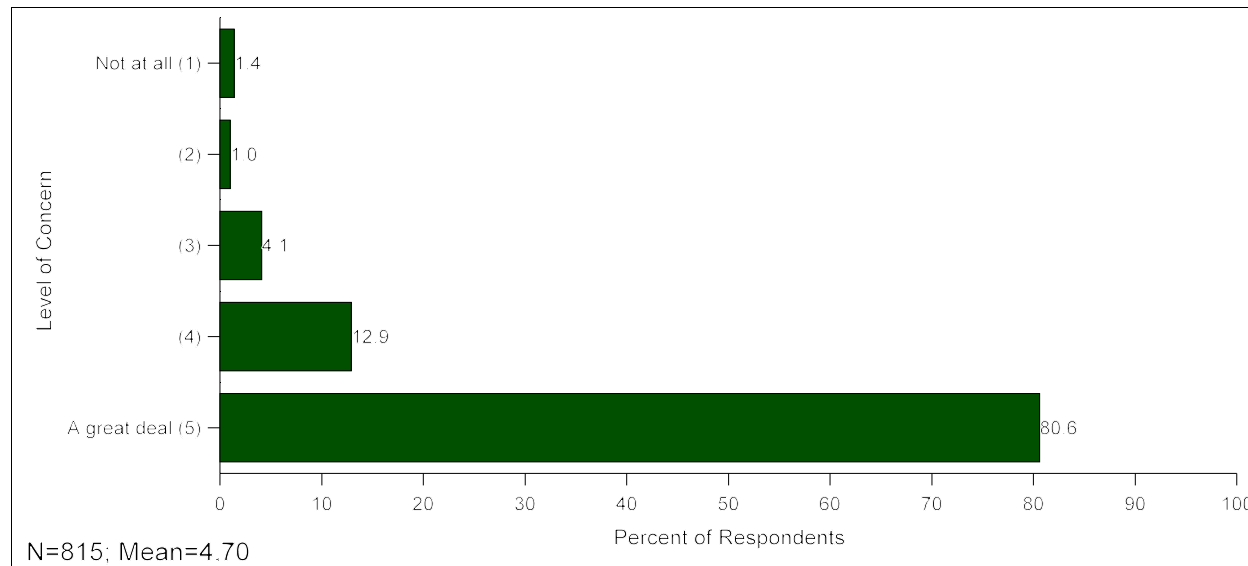
Statement	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Concern (1=Not at all, 5=A great deal)					Total*
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
S -Level of concern about the overall risks to children, younger than 18, who smoke or use tobacco products (N=815)	4.70	1.4	1.0	4.1	12.9	80.6	100.0
Users of tobacco		5.3	1.2	11.6	14.9	67.0	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		0.4	1.0	2.2	12.4	84.1	100.1

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the p< .05 level.

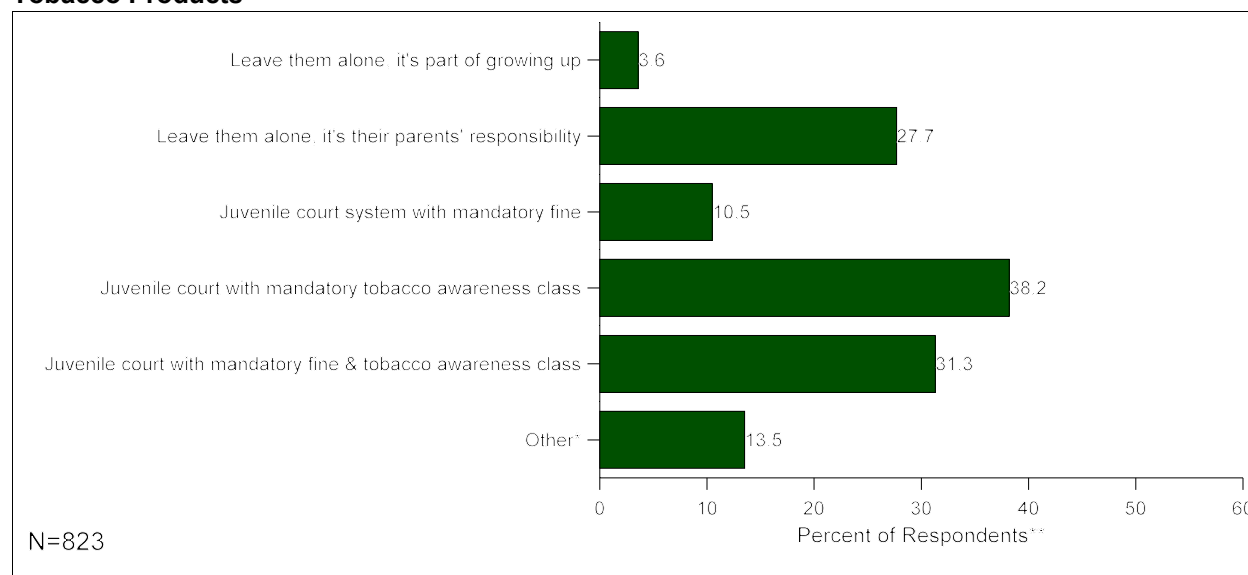
- A large majority of respondents expressed “a great deal” of concern regarding risks to children younger than 18 years of age who smoke or use tobacco products (80.6 percent). As a result, the mean level of concern was very high at 4.70 (Figure 4, Table 3).

Figure 4. Respondent’s Level of Concern Regarding Risks to Children Younger Than 18 Who Smoke or Use Tobacco Products



- The most popular consequence for children who are caught using tobacco products favored by respondents was juvenile court with a mandatory tobacco awareness class (38.2 percent), followed by juvenile court with a mandatory tobacco awareness class and a fine (31.3 percent). Nearly one-third of respondents indicated children younger than 18 who are caught should be left alone because it is their parent’s responsibility or is part of growing up (31.3 percent) (Figure 5). Other responses given by respondents include that a tobacco awareness class alone should be used and that the children’s parents should be involved (Appendix Table 1).

Figure 5. Consequences for Children Younger Than 18 Who Are Caught Smoking or Using Tobacco Products



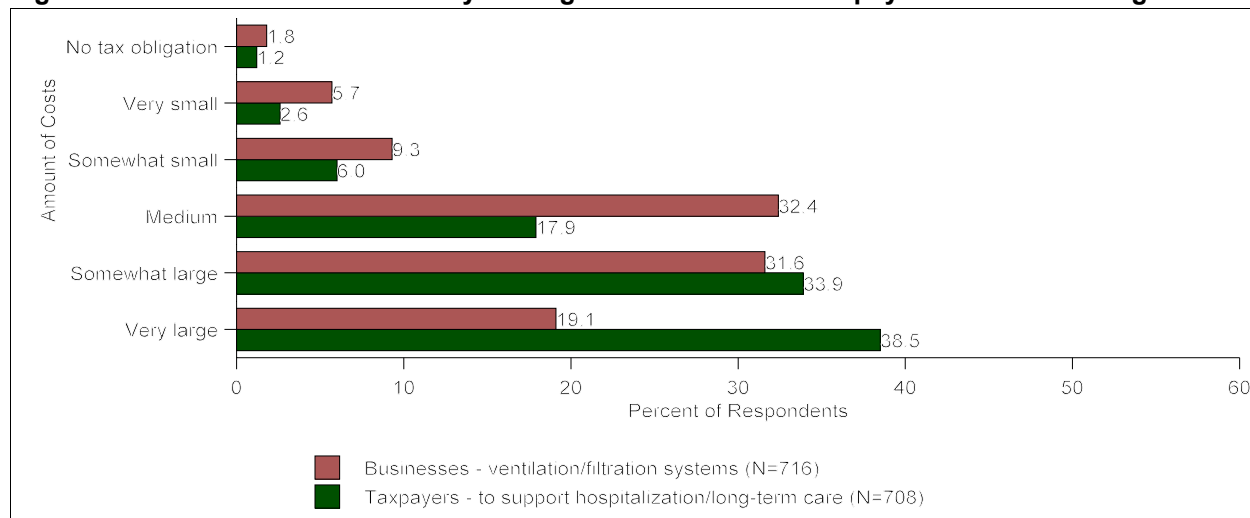
*See Appendix Table 1 for “other” consequences.

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=823.

COSTS TO SOCIETY

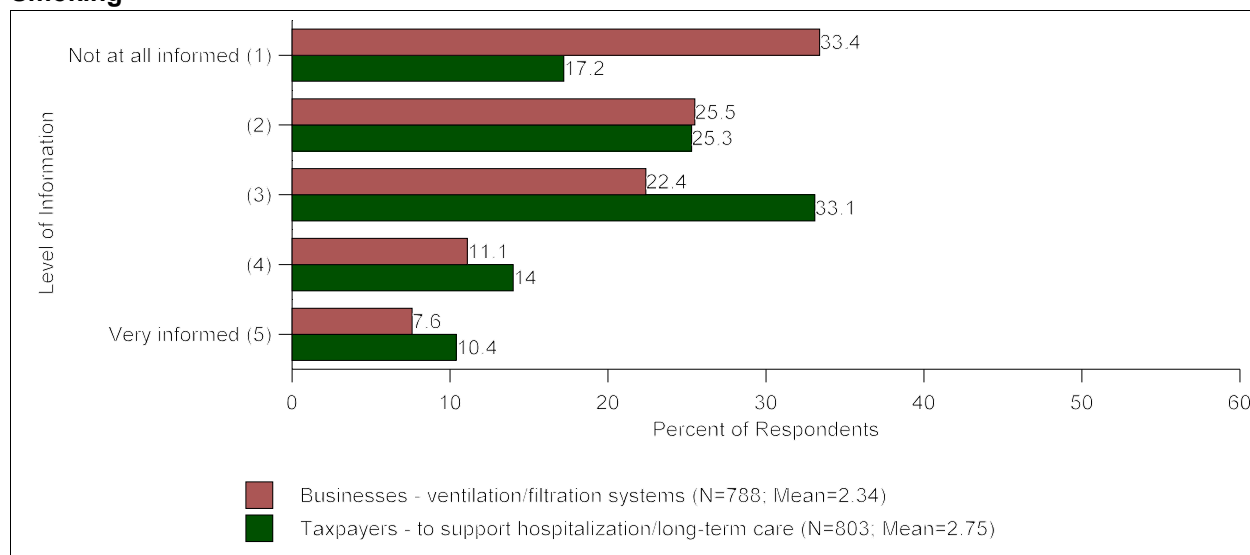
- Respondents perceive that the economic costs to society of tobacco use is greater for taxpayers (e.g., to support hospitalization and long-term care) than for businesses (e.g., for ventilation and filtration systems). More than one-third thought the amount of cost for taxpayers was very large (38.5 percent). In contrast, less than 20 percent thought the costs to businesses were very large (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Economic Costs to Society Through Businesses and Taxpayers Due to Smoking



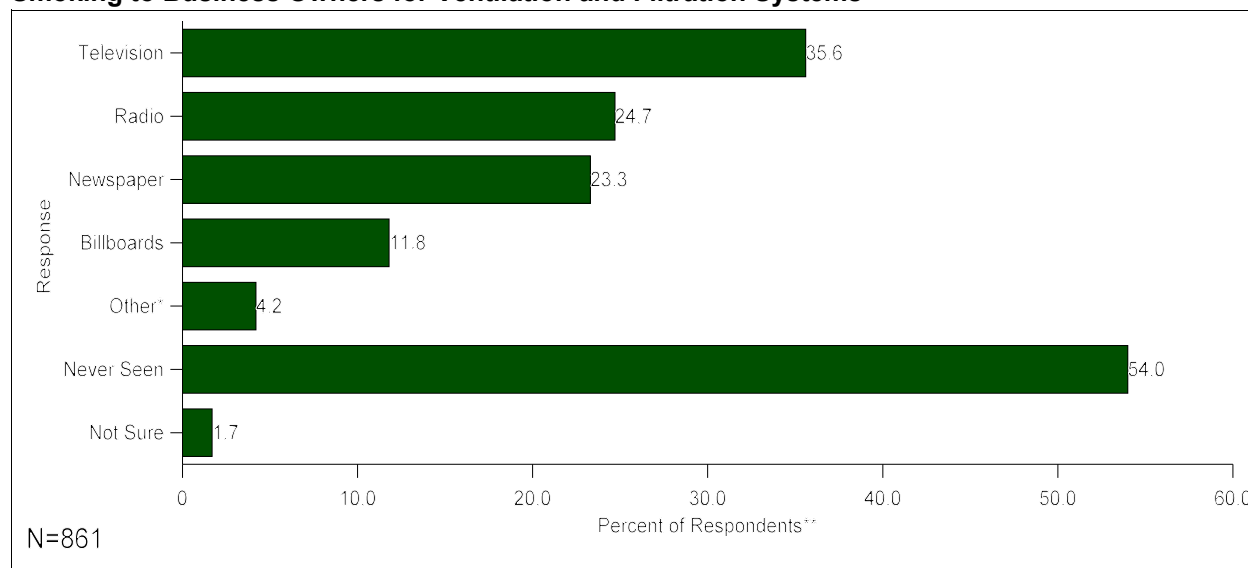
- Respondents thought the general public was much less informed about the economic costs of smoking for businesses than for taxpayers. While one-third of respondents indicated the general public was not at all informed about the costs to businesses (33.4 percent), only 17.2 percent indicated the general public was not at all informed about the costs to taxpayers (Figure 7).

Figure 7. How Informed the General Public is Concerning the Economic Costs to Society Due to Smoking



- The majority of respondents had never seen or heard information about the costs of smoking to business owners (54.0 percent). Information about the costs of smoking to business owners was most likely to be seen on television, with 35.6 percent of respondents saying they remember seeing it (Figure 8). Other places respondents had seen or heard this information are included in Appendix Table 2.

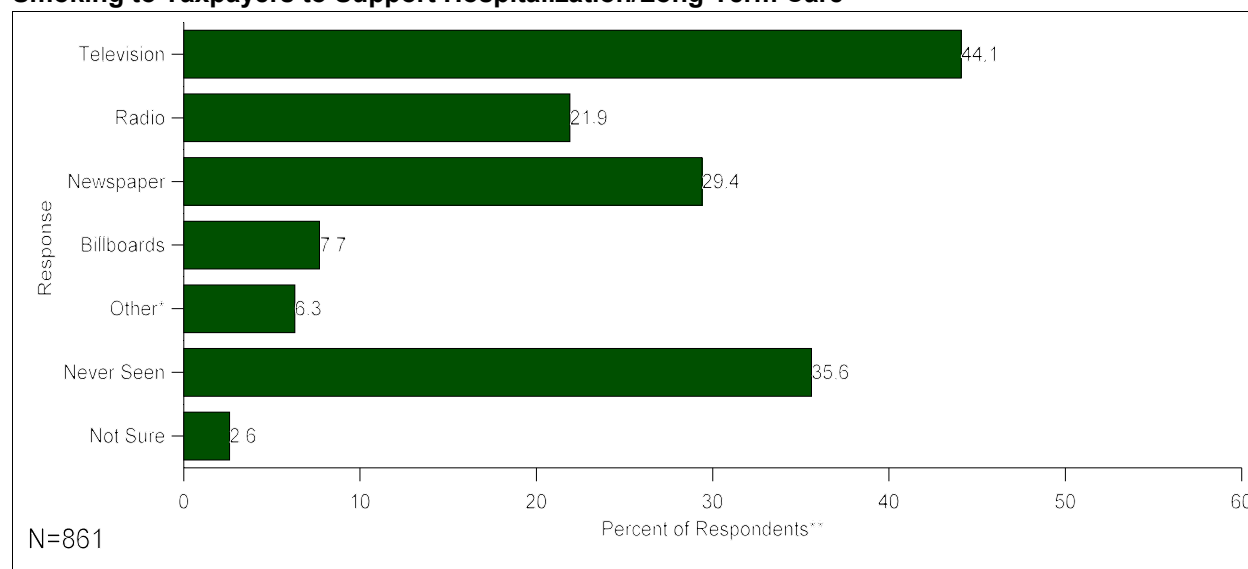
Figure 8. Types of Media Where Respondent Has Seen or Heard Information About the Costs of Smoking to Business Owners for Ventilation and Filtration Systems



*See Appendix Table 2 for "other" types of media. **Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=861.

- Slightly more than one-third of respondents had never seen or heard information about the costs of smoking to taxpayers (35.6 percent). The most likely media source for seeing or hearing information about costs was television (44.1 percent), followed by newspaper (29.4 percent), radio (21.9 percent), and billboards (7.7 percent) (Figure 9). Other places respondents had seen or heard this information are included in Appendix Table 3.

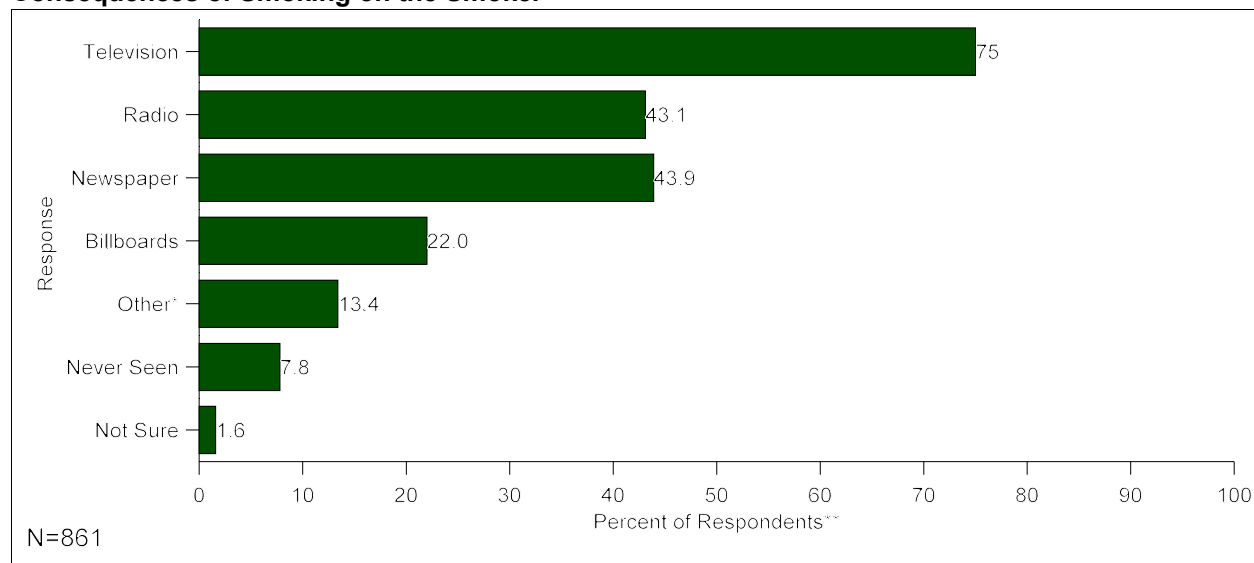
Figure 9. Types of Media Where Respondent Has Seen or Heard Information About the Costs of Smoking to Taxpayers to Support Hospitalization/Long-Term Care



*See Appendix Table 3 for "other" types of media. **Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=861.

- Three-fourths of respondents had seen information about the overall consequences of smoking on the smoker on television. Radio (43.1 percent) and the newspaper (43.9 percent) were other common types of media for this information. One in five respondents had seen this information on billboards (22.0 percent) (Figure 10). Other places respondents had seen or heard this information are included in Appendix Table 4.

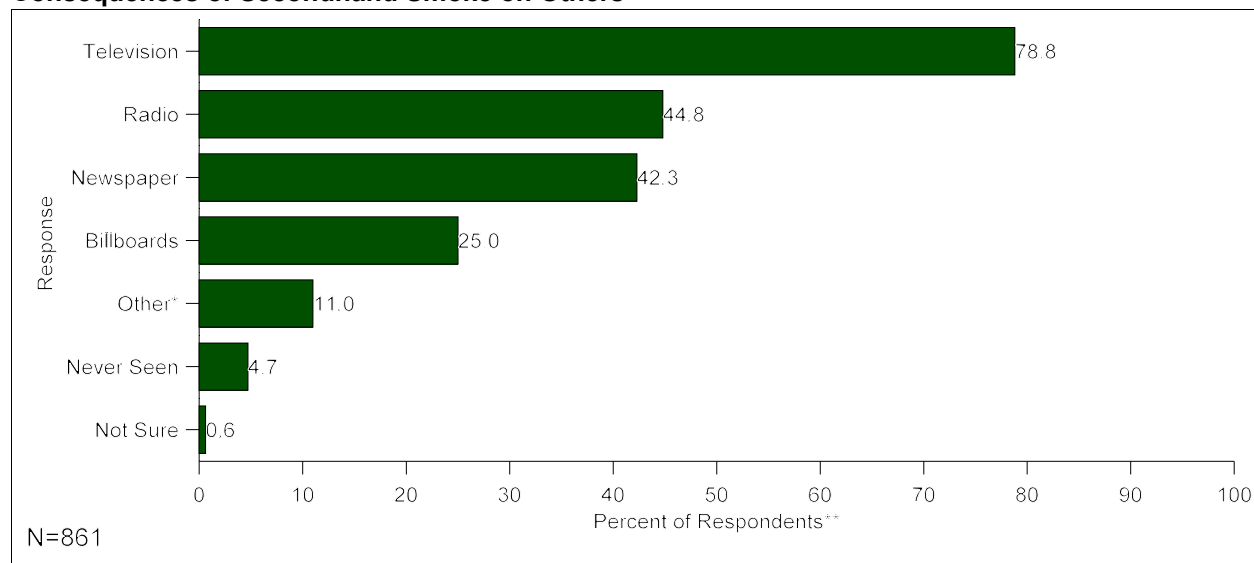
Figure 10. Types of Media Where Respondent Has Seen or Heard Information About the Overall Consequences of Smoking on the Smoker



*See Appendix Table 4 for "other" types of media. **Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=861.

- More than three-fourths of respondents had seen information about the overall consequences of secondhand smoke on television (78.8 percent). Radio (44.8 percent) and the newspaper (42.3 percent) were other common types of media for this information. One in four respondents had seen this information on billboards (Figure 11). Other places respondents had seen or heard this information are included in Appendix Table 5.

Figure 11. Types of Media Where Respondent Has Seen or Heard Information About the Overall Consequences of Secondhand Smoke on Others



*See Appendix Table 5 for "other" types of media. **Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=861.

POLICY

In this section on Policy, testing for statistical significance based on whether or not the respondent was a user of tobacco products was run on questions about supporting a policy making various locations smoke-free in Table 4 and how smoke-free environments would affect visits to various locations in Table 5.

- A large majority of respondents were very likely to support a policy making elementary, middle or junior high, or high schools smoke-free (88.0 percent). Though still in support, a smaller proportion of tobacco users were very likely to support an ordinance (76.9 percent compared to 90.7 percent of non-users). Two-thirds of respondents were very likely to support a policy making colleges, universities, technical or vocational schools smoke-free (62.1 percent). Less than half of tobacco users were very likely to support a policy in this location (42.8 percent), compared to two-thirds of non-users (67.1 percent) (Table 4).
- Two-thirds of respondents were very likely to support a policy making public facilities such as government buildings smoke-free (64.4 percent). Less than half of tobacco users were very likely to support a policy in this location (46.0 percent), compared to 69.2 percent of non-users. Less than half of respondents were very likely to support a policy making private businesses and other non-government work places smoke-free (47.8 percent). While more than half of non-users were very likely to support a policy in this location (51.2 percent), only one-third of tobacco users were very likely to support it (34.4 percent).
- More than half of respondents were very likely to support a policy making restaurants that do not serve alcohol smoke-free (58.2 percent). While two-thirds of non-users were very likely to support a policy in this location (64.2 percent), only one-third of tobacco users were very likely to support it (35.3 percent). With respect to restaurants that do serve alcohol, 43.4 percent of respondents were very likely to support a policy making this location smoke-free. However, fewer than half of all non-users were very likely to support a policy (48.1 percent) and only one-fourth of tobacco users (25.1 percent). There was less support for a policy making bars or cocktail lounges smoke-free. While 37.4 percent of all respondents and 41.5 percent of non-users were very likely to support it, less than one-fourth of tobacco users were very likely to support a smoke-free policy (22.1 percent).
- Nearly 60 percent of respondents were very likely to support a policy making places of indoor public amusement or recreation smoke-free (59.8 percent). Less than half of tobacco users were very likely to support a policy in this location (42.1 percent), compared to nearly two-thirds of non-users (64.4 percent). With respect to places of outdoor public amusement or recreation, one-third of respondents were very likely to support a policy making this location smoke-free (36.1 percent). While 39.6 percent of non-users were very likely to support a policy in this location, less than one-fourth of tobacco users were very likely to support a smoke-free policy (23.0 percent).
- Less than half of respondents were very likely to support a policy making apartment buildings or other multi-unit rental properties smoke-free (45.6 percent). While half of non-users were very likely to support a policy in this location (50.7 percent), only one-fourth of tobacco users were very likely to support it (26.3 percent). There was less support for a policy making multi-unit owned properties such as townhomes and condos smoke-free. While 41.9 percent of all respondents and 47.0 percent of non-users were very likely to support it, less than one-fourth of tobacco users were very likely to support a smoke-free policy (22.6 percent).
- Respondents gave strong support for a policy making the following locations smoke-free: schools (elementary, middle or junior high, or high schools) (mean=4.72); public facilities such as government buildings (mean=4.30); colleges, universities, technical or vocational schools (mean=4.24); places of indoor public amusement (mean=4.18); and restaurants that do not serve alcohol (mean=4.11). Tobacco users did not give as strong of support for a smoke-free policy in these locations.
- Respondents were less likely to support a policy making bars or cocktail lounges (mean=3.53) or places of outdoor public amusement or recreation (mean=3.50) smoke-free. The support among tobacco users was very weak.

Table 4. Likelihood Respondent Would Support a Policy Making Various Locations Smoke-Free

Statement	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Support (1=Not at all likely, 5=Very Likely)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
S -Elementary, middle or junior high, or high schools (N=817)	4.72	3.7	0.8	3.0	4.5	88.0	100.0
Users of tobacco		11.1	1.2	3.4	7.5	76.9	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		1.8	0.8	3.0	3.7	90.7	100.0
S -Public facilities such as government buildings (N=812)	4.30	6.4	2.3	10.3	16.6	64.4	100.0
Users of tobacco		18.2	1.7	21.3	12.8	46.0	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		3.3	2.5	7.4	17.6	69.2	100.0
S -Colleges, universities, technical or vocational schools (N=813)	4.24	5.8	3.1	14.3	14.6	62.1	99.9
Users of tobacco		17.4	5.8	15.2	18.8	42.8	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		2.8	2.5	14.1	13.5	67.1	100.0
S -Places of indoor public amusement or recreation (N=805)	4.18	7.8	3.3	12.1	17.0	59.8	100.0
Users of tobacco		21.0	2.9	15.4	18.6	42.1	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		4.4	3.5	11.2	16.6	64.4	100.1
S -Restaurants that <i>do not</i> serve alcohol (N=805)	4.11	9.2	3.7	11.8	17.1	58.2	100.0
Users of tobacco		26.0	6.8	13.6	18.2	35.3	99.9
Non-users of tobacco		4.8	2.9	11.3	16.8	64.2	100.0
S -Private businesses, other non-government work places (N=809)	3.94	8.3	4.2	19.8	19.8	47.8	99.9
Users of tobacco		18.6	4.6	28.1	14.3	34.4	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		5.7	4.2	17.6	21.3	51.2	100.0
S -Apartment buildings or other multi-unit rental properties (N=808)	3.78	11.7	5.6	21.5	15.6	45.6	100.0
Users of tobacco		32.8	8.5	24.1	8.3	26.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		6.2	4.9	20.8	17.5	50.7	100.1
S -Restaurants that <i>do</i> serve alcohol (N=790)	3.74	12.8	6.2	18.7	18.8	43.4	99.9
Users of tobacco		31.4	10.1	21.6	11.8	25.1	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		7.9	5.2	18.0	20.8	48.1	100.0
S -Multi-unit owned properties (townhome, condo) (N=809)	3.69	12.6	7.0	21.3	17.1	41.9	99.9
Users of tobacco		36.3	9.5	22.6	9.0	22.6	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		6.4	6.5	21.0	19.2	47.0	100.1
S -Bars or cocktail lounges (N=778)	3.53	15.4	8.5	21.2	17.5	37.4	100.0
Users of tobacco		36.4	13.3	18.2	10.1	22.1	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		9.7	7.2	22.1	19.5	41.5	100.0
S -Places of outdoor public amusement or recreation (N=805)	3.50	15.1	8.6	23.5	16.6	36.1	99.9
Users of tobacco		32.2	9.2	24.7	10.9	23.0	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		10.6	8.5	23.1	18.2	39.6	100.0

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- A decision to offer a smoke-free environment in various locations would cause many non-users to go more often, or at least make no difference in their visits to various locations. Some tobacco users would visit smoke-free locations less often, but in every case more than half of tobacco users indicated there would be no difference in their frequency of visits (Table 5).
- More than half of respondents said there would be no difference in the frequency of their visits to smoke-free restaurants that do not serve liquor (50.2 percent). While more than half of non-users indicated they would visit more often (53.9 percent), three-fourths of tobacco users said the frequency of their visits would not change (73.4 percent).
- With respect to restaurants that do serve liquor, more than half of respondents would not change the frequency of their visits (52.5 percent), though non-users would either visit more often (44.7 percent) or the same as before (49.8 percent) and 62.9 percent of tobacco users would not change the frequency of their visits. Nearly one-fourth of tobacco users indicated they would visit this location less often if it were smoke-free (23.1 percent).
- Though the majority of respondents would not change the frequency of their visits to smoke-free bars or lounges (57.1 percent) and one-third would visit more often (32.4 percent), one-third of tobacco users indicated they would visit less often (34.9 percent). However, half of tobacco users (50.4 percent) and more than half of non-users (58.9 percent) indicated the frequency of their visits would not be affected. More than one-third of non-users would visit smoke-free bars or cocktail lounges more often (37.0 percent).
- Nearly an even proportion of respondents indicated they would visit places of indoor public amusement and recreation if they were smoke-free more often (47.9 percent) and with the same frequency as before (47.4 percent). While more than half of non-users would visit more often (54.0 percent), more than half of tobacco users would visit with the same frequency as before (59.2 percent). In addition, one-fourth of tobacco users indicated they would visit smoke-free places of indoor public amusement and recreation more often (24.7 percent).
- While one-fourth of respondents would visit places of outdoor public amusement and recreation more often if they were smoke-free, a large majority indicated the frequency of their visits would not be affected (70.1 percent). Nearly equal proportions of tobacco users and non-users indicated there would not be a difference in the frequency of their visits to this location (69.8 percent and 70.1 percent, respectively). More than one-fourth of non-users would visit more often (28.8 percent). In addition, one-fifth of tobacco users would visit less often (19.7 percent).

Table 5. How Smoke-Free Environments Would Affect Respondent's Visits to Various Locations

Location	Percent of Respondents by Frequency of Visits			
	Less often	More often	No difference	Total*
S -Restaurants that <i>do not</i> serve liquor (N=831)	5.2	44.6	50.2	100.0
Users of tobacco	18.0	8.6	73.4	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	1.9	53.9	44.1	99.9
S -Restaurants that <i>do</i> serve liquor (N=822)	9.1	38.4	52.5	100.0
Users of tobacco	23.1	14.1	62.9	100.1
Non-users of tobacco	5.4	44.7	49.8	99.9
S -Bars/cocktail lounges (N=805)	10.5	32.4	57.1	100.0
Users of tobacco	34.9	14.7	50.4	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	4.1	37.0	58.9	100.0
S -Places of indoor public amusement/recreation (bowling alleys, entertainment and sports arenas/facilities) (N=830)	4.7	47.9	47.4	100.0
Users of tobacco	16.1	24.7	59.2	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	1.7	54.0	44.3	100.0
S -Places of outdoor public amusement/recreation (parks, fairgrounds, sports fields/stadiums) (N=834)	4.9	25.0	70.1	100.0
Users of tobacco	19.7	10.6	69.8	100.1
Non-users of tobacco	1.1	28.8	70.1	100.0

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

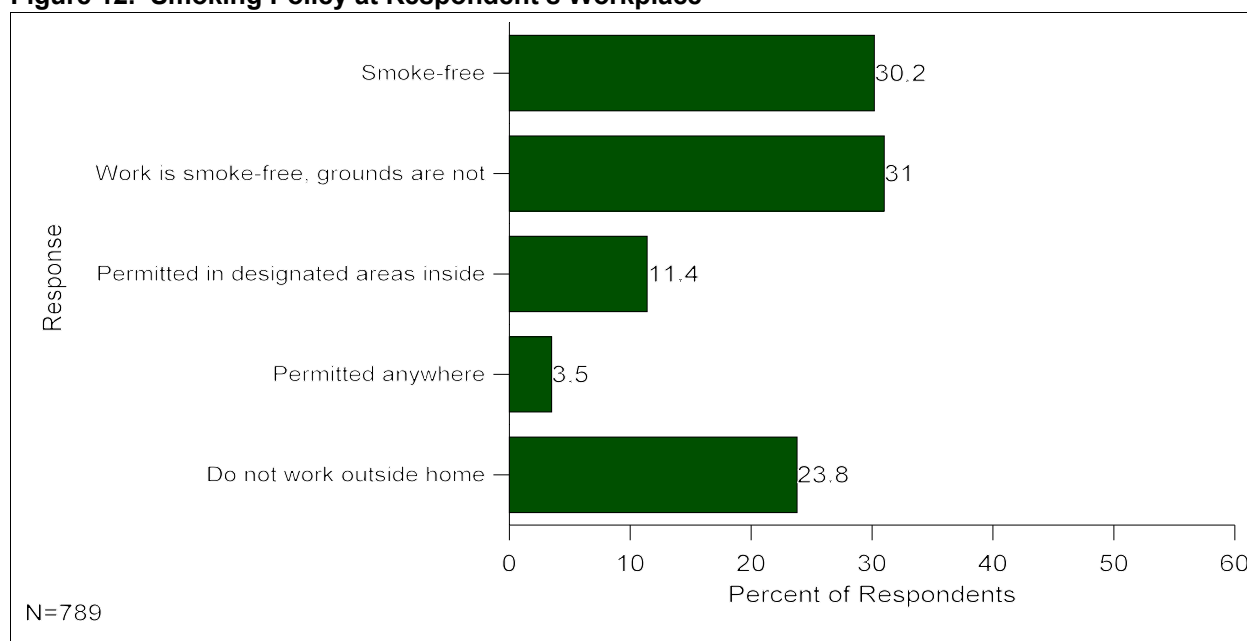
S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

In this section on Exposure to Secondhand Smoke, testing for statistical significance based on whether or not the respondent was a user of tobacco products was run on the questions about exposure to secondhand smoke at work in Table 6 and where smoking should be permitted in various locations in Table 10.

- Only 14.9 percent of respondents indicated that smoking was permitted at their workplace, either in designated areas or anywhere. Nearly equal proportions indicated that their workplace was smoke-free (30.2 percent) and that smoking is allowed on the grounds though not in the workplace itself (31.0 percent). Nearly one-fourth of respondents indicated they did not work outside the home (23.8 percent) (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Smoking Policy at Respondent's Workplace



- Only one in 10 working respondents indicated they were regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at work. However, this proportion jumped to one in five for tobacco users who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work (20.3 percent). Of all working respondents, one in five indicated they were regularly exposed to secondhand smoke on the grounds at work (20.2 percent) (Table 6).

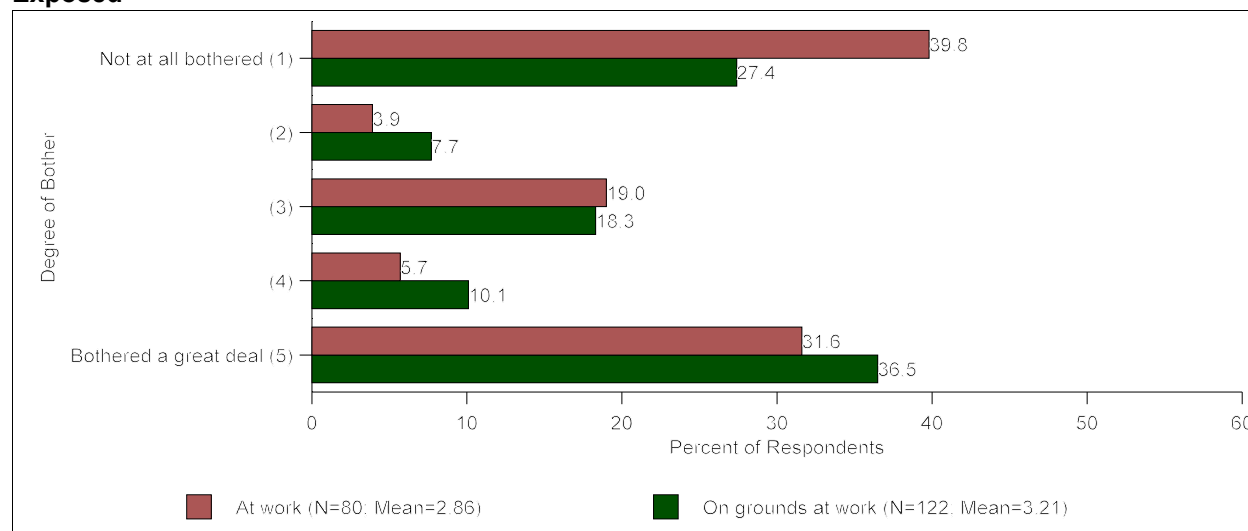
Table 6. Whether Respondents Are Regularly Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work or on the Grounds at Work

Place	Percent of Respondents		
	Yes	No	Total
S -Exposed at work (N=675)	10.0	90.0	100.0
Users of tobacco	20.3	79.7	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	7.1	92.9	100.0
Exposed on the grounds at work (N=672)	20.2	79.8	100.0

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- Respondents who indicated they were exposed to secondhand smoke at work or on the grounds at work were generally polarized in their attitudes about the degree to which the exposure bothers them, though they were somewhat more bothered by exposure on the grounds at work. While 39.8 percent indicated they were not at all bothered by exposure at work, 31.6 percent indicated they were bothered a great deal. With respect to exposure on the grounds at work, 27.4 percent were not at all bothered while 36.5 percent were bothered a great deal (Figure 13).

Figure 13. How Much Exposure at Work or on the Grounds at Work Bothers Respondents Who Are Exposed



- More than three-fourths of respondents were regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at restaurants (79.9 percent). Two-thirds of respondents were regularly exposed at bars or cocktail lounges (67.6 percent) and more than half were exposed at places of public amusement (52.6 percent). Nearly half of respondents were exposed to secondhand smoke at the homes of friends or family members (48.4 percent) and at entrances into buildings (47.5 percent). Fewer than one in 10 respondents indicated they were never or almost never exposed to secondhand smoke (9.0 percent) (Table 7).

Table 7. Where Respondents Are Regularly Exposed to Secondhand Smoke

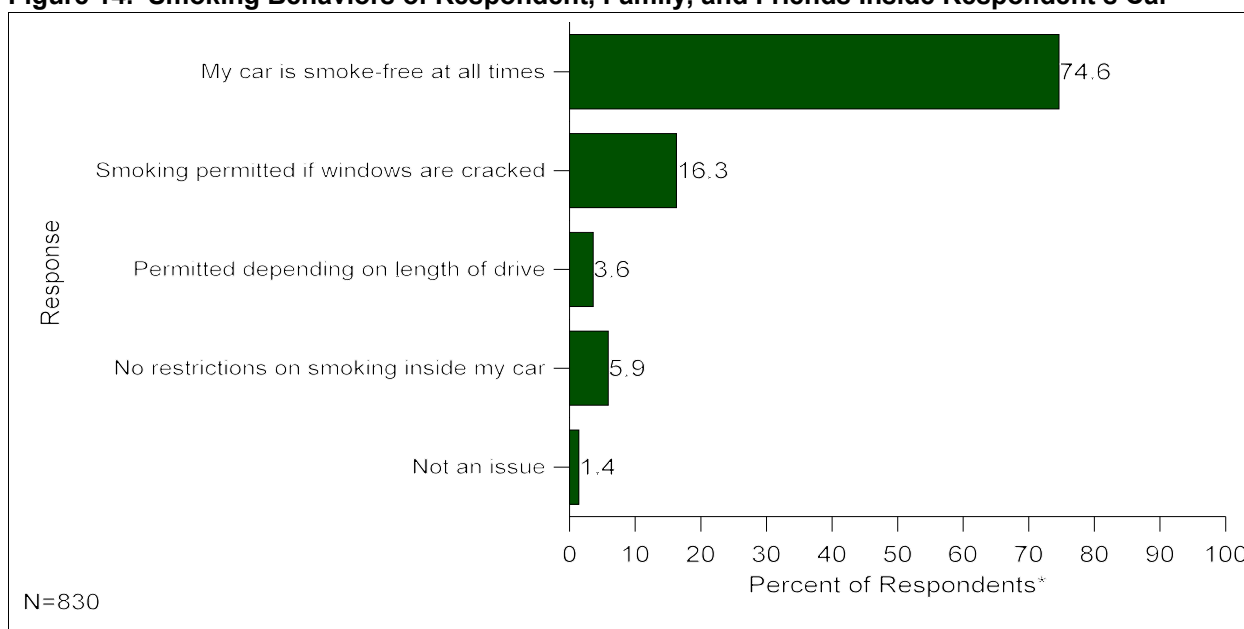
Location**	Percent of Respondents* (N=833)
Restaurants	79.9
Bars/cocktail lounges	67.6
Places of public amusement (fairgrounds, outdoor concerts, etc.)	52.6
The homes of friends or family members	48.4
Entrances into buildings (businesses, apartment buildings)	47.5
Public spaces (sidewalks, parking lots, bike paths)	40.4
I am never or almost never exposed to secondhand smoke	9.0

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=833.

**See Appendix Table 6 to see other places where respondents are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke.

- Three-fourths of respondents indicated their car is smoke-free at all times (74.6 percent). Approximately 16 percent of respondents permitted smoking in their car if the car windows are cracked (16.3 percent) (Figure 14).

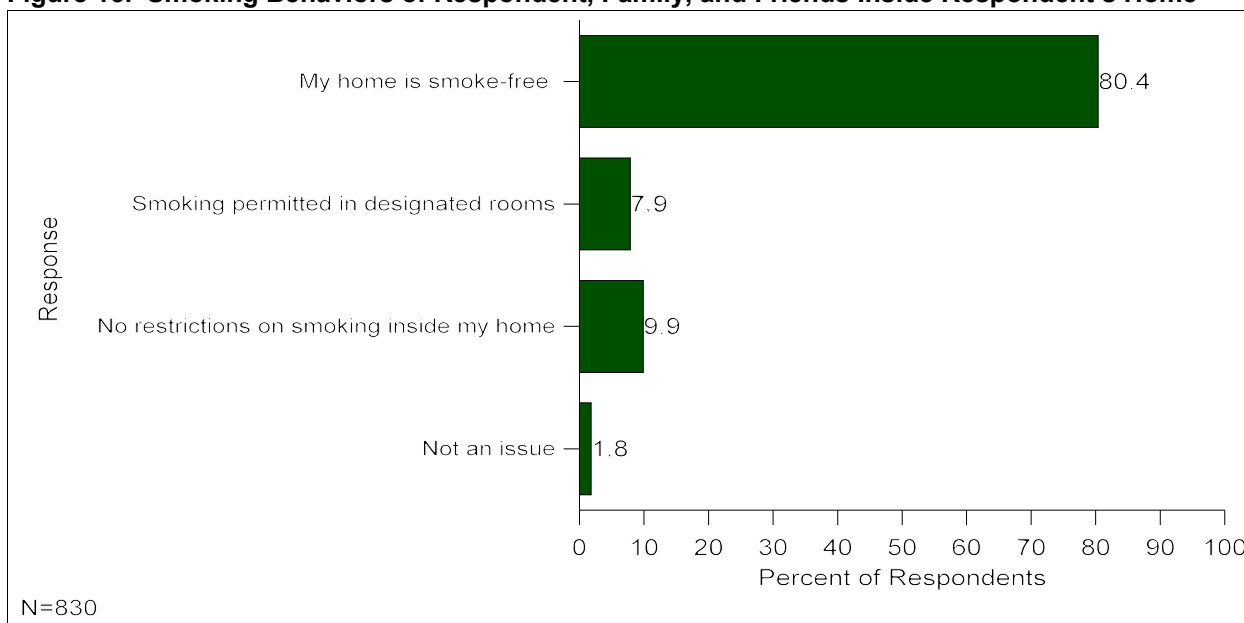
Figure 14. Smoking Behaviors of Respondent, Family, and Friends Inside Respondent's Car



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=830.

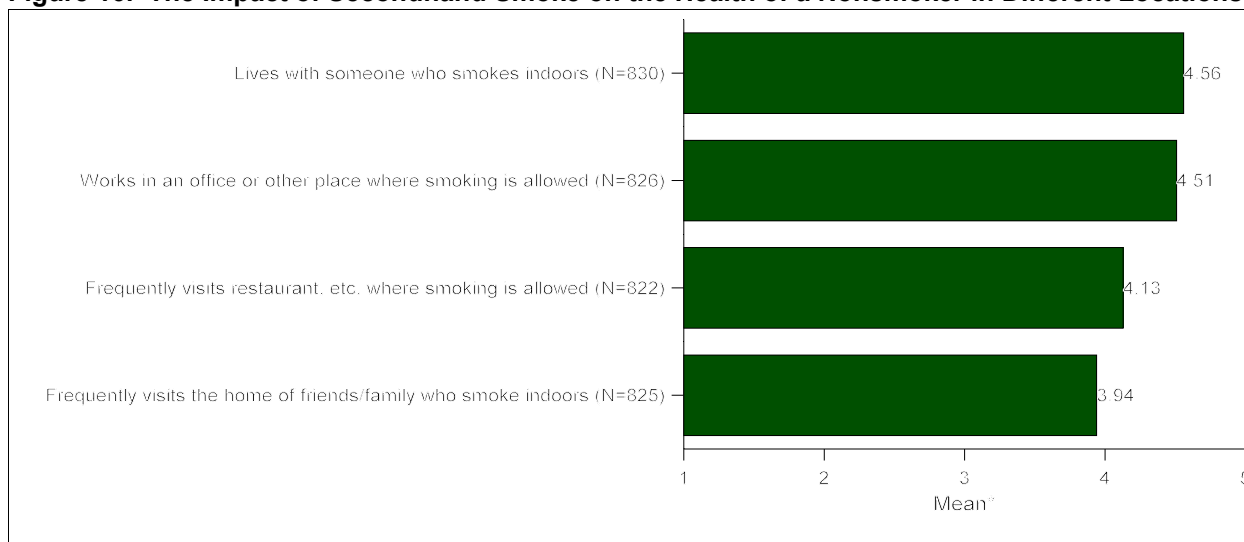
- More than three-fourths of respondents indicated their home is smoke-free (80.4 percent). Nearly equal proportions of respondents indicated they had no restrictions on smoking in their home (9.9 percent) or permitted smoking in designated rooms (7.9 percent) (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Smoking Behaviors of Respondent, Family, and Friends Inside Respondent's Home



- Respondents indicated that secondhand smoke is quite harmful on the health of a nonsmoker who lives with someone who smokes indoors (Mean=4.56). The perceived harm on the health of a nonsmoker working in an office or other place where smoking is allowed was also very high (Mean=4.51). Frequently visiting restaurants where smoking is permitted or the home of friends or family members who smoke indoors were also seen to be harmful (Mean=4.13 and Mean=3.94 respectively) (Figure 16).

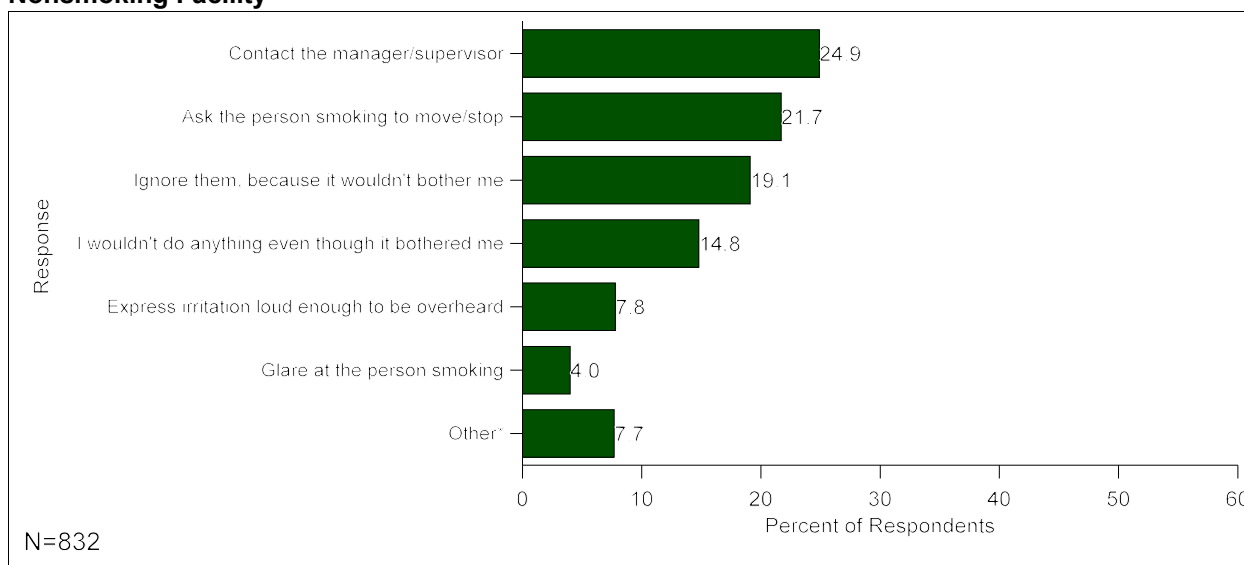
Figure 16. The Impact of Secondhand Smoke on the Health of a Nonsmoker in Different Locations



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Not at all harmful" and five being "Very harmful."

- When faced with a situation where someone was smoking near the respondent in a nonsmoking facility, one-fourth of respondents would contact the manager or supervisor of the facility (24.9 percent). Other respondents would ask the person smoking to move or to stop (21.7 percent), and some would not do anything even though it bothered them (14.8 percent). One in five respondents indicated they would ignore the smoker because it would not bother them (19.1 percent) (Figure 17). Other things respondents indicated they would do in this situation can be found in Appendix Table 7.

Figure 17. What Respondent Would be Most Likely to do if Someone Was Smoking Near Them in a Nonsmoking Facility



*See Appendix Table 7 to see "other" responses to what respondent would do if someone was smoking near them in a nonsmoking facility.

- In order to avoid secondhand smoke, more than half of respondents had moved to another seat or area (62.9 percent) or left early from a restaurant, entertainment facility, or other place where secondhand smoke was present (50.7 percent).
- Nearly half of respondents had avoided a place where they knew secondhand smoke would be present (48.2 percent) and nearly one-third had asked someone to stop smoking or move to another area (30.5 percent).
- While nearly one-fourth of respondents had avoided the home of a friend or family member where they knew secondhand smoke would be present (23.9 percent), an even higher proportion had left early from the home of a friend or family member where secondhand smoke was present (30.4 percent) (Table 8).
- Other responses regarding actions respondents have taken to avoid secondhand smoke can be found in Appendix Table 8.

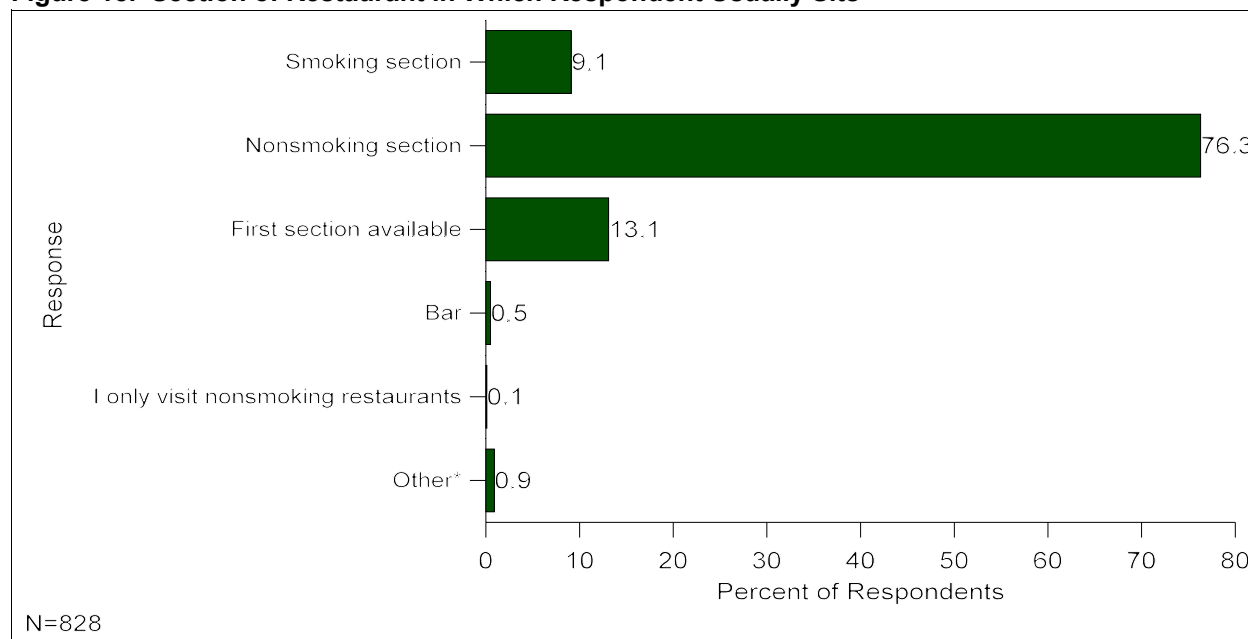
Table 8. Whether Respondent Has Taken Certain Actions in Order to Avoid Secondhand Smoke

Action	Percent of Respondents		
	Yes	No	Total
Moved to another seat or area (N=835)	62.9	37.1	100.0
Left early from a restaurant, entertainment facility, or other place where secondhand smoke was present (N=832)	50.7	49.3	100.0
Avoided a restaurant, entertainment facility, or other place where you knew secondhand smoke would be present (N=834)	48.2	51.8	100.0
Asked someone to stop smoking or move to another area (N=834)	30.5	69.5	100.0
Left early from home of a friend or family member where secondhand smoke was present (N=829)	30.4	69.6	100.0
Avoided the home of a friend or family member where you knew secondhand smoke would be present (N=829)	23.9	76.1	100.0
Other* (N=831)	11.6	88.4	100.0

*See Appendix Table 8 to see "other" actions respondents have taken to avoid secondhand smoke.

- More than three-fourths of respondents usually sit in the nonsmoking section (76.3 percent). The second most common option was to sit in the first section available (13.1 percent) followed by the smoking section (9.1 percent) (Figure 18). Other responses regarding where respondent usually sits in a restaurant can be found in Appendix Table 9.

Figure 18. Section of Restaurant in Which Respondent Usually Sits



*See Appendix Table 9 to see "other" responses about the restaurant section in which respondent usually sits.

- Nearly equal proportions of respondents would have no problem sitting at a table in the nonsmoking section that was near the designated smoking area (28.8 percent) or waiting for a table that was not next to the smoking area (29.7 percent). The next most common reaction would be to prefer a table farther from the smoking area but not ask for a different table (17.2 percent), followed by those respondents who would sit at the table only if there were no others available farther from the smoking area (13.1 percent) (Table 9).

Table 9. Respondent's Reaction at Being Seated Near the Designated Smoking Area in a Restaurant When Requesting the Nonsmoking Area

Reaction	Percent of Respondents (N=822)
Wait for a table that is not next to the smoking area	29.7
Nothing, because I would have no problem sitting at that table	28.8
Prefer a table farther from the smoking area but not ask for a different table	17.2
Sit at the table only if there are no others available farther from the smoking area	13.1
Leave to go to another restaurant	6.5
I always prefer the smoking area	4.7
Total	100.0

- Respondents were asked to indicate where smoking should be permitted in various locations. The options ranged from being permitted in all areas, to being permitted in some areas, not being permitted in buildings only, and finally, not being permitted in buildings or on the grounds (Table 10).
- With respect to restaurants that do not serve alcohol, the largest proportion of respondents indicated smoking should not be permitted in the buildings (43.2 percent). The majority of tobacco users indicated smoking should be permitted in some areas (51.0 percent), though one-fourth indicated smoking should not be permitted in the buildings (26.5 percent). While nearly half of non-users indicated smoking should not be permitted in the buildings (47.4 percent), more than one-third said it should be allowed in some areas (35.5 percent). More than half of respondents indicated smoking should be permitted in some areas of restaurants that do serve alcohol. While tobacco users favored some areas (62.2 percent) and all areas (21.7 percent), non-users favored some areas (50.0 percent) and not in the buildings (36.5 percent). The same pattern is true of respondents' opinions about bars or cocktail lounges. Half of all respondents indicated smoking should be permitted in some areas of bars or cocktail lounges (49.8 percent). Tobacco users favored some areas (49.1 percent) and all areas (36.6 percent), while non-users favored some areas (49.9 percent) and not in the buildings (29.7 percent).
- More than half of respondents indicated smoking should not be permitted in the buildings of places of indoor public amusement or recreation (53.9 percent). While the largest proportion of tobacco users and non-users favored this option (42.2 percent and 56.8 percent respectively), a higher proportion of tobacco users indicated smoking should be allowed in some areas (36.7 percent compared to 26.4 percent of non-users) and all areas (12.8 percent compared to 3.5 percent of non-users). While the largest proportion of respondents indicated smoking should be allowed in some areas of places of outdoor public amusement or recreation (38.5 percent), another 30.5 percent indicated smoking should be allowed in all areas. Tobacco users were most in favor of some (42.1 percent) or all areas (41.8 percent), while the largest proportion of non-users favored permitting smoking in some areas (37.6 percent). Other non-users were split between permitting smoking in all areas (27.5 percent) and not permitting it in buildings associated with places of outdoor public amusement (22.4 percent).
- More than half of respondents indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings of public facilities (52.8 percent), and an additional one-third indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings or on the grounds (31.3 percent). While more than half of non-users indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings of public facilities (56.3 percent), 39.5 percent of tobacco users indicated this option. More than one-fourth of tobacco users indicated smoking should be permitted in some or all areas (29.4 percent). More than half of respondents indicated smoking should not be permitted in buildings of private businesses and other non-government work places (52.5 percent). There was less support for not allowing smoking in the buildings or on the grounds (17.1 percent) than allowing smoking in some areas of private businesses (26.1 percent). Tobacco users were split between allowing smoking in some areas (37.1 percent) and not in buildings (32.4 percent), while the majority of non-users supported not allowing smoking in buildings (57.5 percent).
- A large majority of respondents supported not allowing smoking in buildings or on the grounds of schools (89.7 percent). While a large majority of tobacco users and non-users preferred this option (84.6 percent and 90.9 percent, respectively), 8.1 percent of tobacco users did indicate smoking should be allowed in some or all areas of elementary, middle or junior high, and high schools. Respondents' opinions about colleges, universities, technical, or vocational schools were more divided. While 41.9 percent supported not permitting smoking in buildings (41.9 percent), an additional 40.4 percent indicated smoking should not be permitting in buildings or on the grounds. Non-users were similarly split, with 41.6 percent supporting not in buildings and 43.3 percent supporting not in buildings or on the grounds. The largest proportion of tobacco users supported not permitting smoking in buildings (43.1 percent), but other tobacco users were split between permitting smoking in some areas (24.4 percent) and not permitting smoking in buildings or on the grounds (28.9 percent).

Table 10. Where Smoking Should be Permitted in Various Locations

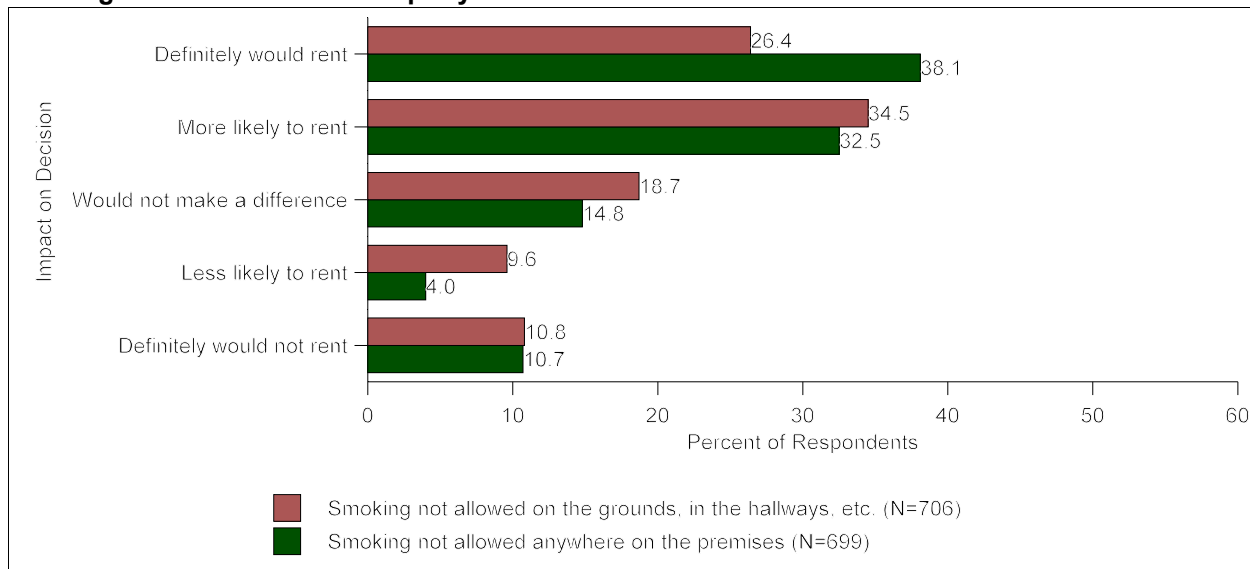
Location	Percent of Respondents by Area				
	All areas	Some areas	Not in buildings only	Not in buildings or on grounds	Total*
S -Restaurants that <i>do not</i> serve alcohol (N=781)	5.7	38.6	43.2	12.5	100.0
Users of tobacco	14.8	51.0	26.5	7.7	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	3.4	35.5	47.4	13.8	100.1
S -Restaurants that <i>do</i> serve alcohol (N=772)	8.2	52.6	31.1	8.2	100.1
Users of tobacco	21.7	62.2	10.2	5.9	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	4.7	50.0	36.5	8.8	100.0
S -Bars or cocktail lounges (N=742)	18.0	49.8	25.2	7.0	100.0
Users of tobacco	36.6	49.1	8.7	5.6	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	13.0	49.9	29.7	7.5	100.1
S -Places of indoor public amusement or recreation (bowling alleys, entertainment and sports arenas) (N=783)	5.4	28.5	53.9	12.2	100.0
Users of tobacco	12.8	36.7	42.2	8.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	3.5	26.4	56.8	13.3	100.0
S -Places of outdoor public amusement or recreation (parks, fairgrounds, sports fields and stadiums) (N=765)	30.5	38.5	19.0	12.0	100.0
Users of tobacco	41.8	42.1	6.2	10.0	100.1
Non-users of tobacco	27.5	37.6	22.4	12.4	99.9
S -Public facilities such as government buildings (N=803)	2.1	13.8	52.8	31.3	100.0
Users of tobacco	8.3	21.1	39.5	31.1	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	0.5	12.0	56.3	31.3	100.1
S -Private businesses and other non-government work places (N=748)	4.3	26.1	52.5	17.1	100.0
Users of tobacco	13.2	37.1	32.4	17.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	2.1	23.4	57.5	17.0	100.0
S -Elementary, middle or junior high, and high schools (N=805)	0.6	2.8	6.8	89.7	99.9
Users of tobacco	2.0	6.1	7.3	84.6	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	0.3	2.0	6.7	90.9	99.9
S -Colleges, universities, technical, or vocational schools (N=797)	0.7	17.0	41.9	40.4	100.0
Users of tobacco	3.6	24.4	43.1	28.9	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	0.1	15.1	41.6	43.3	100.1

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

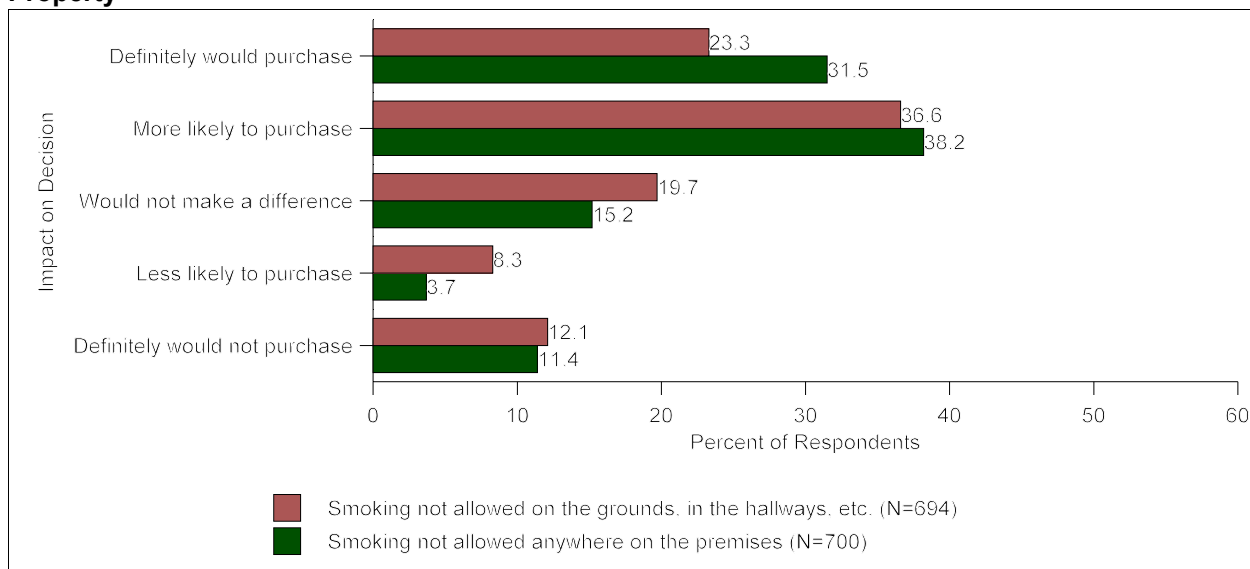
- If smoking was not allowed on the grounds or in the hallways of apartment buildings or other multi-unit properties, 60.9 percent of respondents would be more likely to rent or would definitely rent. If smoking was not allowed anywhere on the premises, the proportion of respondents who would be more likely to rent or would definitely rent increases to 70.6 percent. In both cases, approximately 11 percent definitely would not rent (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Impact of Smoke-Free Policies on Respondent's Decision to Rent in an Apartment Building or Other Multi-Unit Property



- If smoking was not allowed on the grounds or in the hallways of multi-unit properties, 59.9 percent of respondents would be more likely to purchase or would definitely purchase. If smoking was not allowed anywhere on the premises, the proportion of respondents who would be more likely to purchase or would definitely purchase increases to 69.7 percent. In both cases, approximately 12 percent definitely would not purchase (Figure 20).

Figure 20. Impact of Smoke-Free Policies on Respondent's Decision to Purchase in a Multi-Unit Property



CESSATION PROGRAMS

In this section on Cessation programs, testing for statistical significance based on whether or not the respondent was a user of tobacco products was run on the questions about the respondent's rating of the importance of programs or activities for cessation in Table 11, the types of programs or activities helpful for cessation in Table 12, and methods that should be used to help fund cessation programs in Table 13.

- Nearly half of respondents indicated that at this time, programs or activities that assist people who smoke with cessation were very important (Table 11).
- When asked to consider the importance of these programs or activities if a policy making public places smoke-free is implemented, the proportion of respondents who rated the programs very important remained stable (48.4 percent). However, tobacco users were much less likely than non-users to rate the programs very important in this scenario (33.2 percent and 52.2 percent, respectively).
- The lower proportion of tobacco users who rated the programs very important compared to non-users may be a reflection of not being in favor of a policy making public places smoke-free, rather than the importance of the cessation programs themselves.

Table 11. Respondent's Rating of the Importance of Programs/Activities That Assist People Who Smoke With Cessation or Stopping Smoking

Response	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Rating of Importance (1=Not at all important, 5=Very important)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
At this time (N=799)	4.17	1.6	3.6	20.9	24.3	49.5	99.9
S -If a policy making public places smoke-free is implemented (N=803)	4.05	5.8	3.6	19.0	23.2	48.4	100.0
Users of tobacco		16.1	7.0	24.4	19.3	33.2	100.0
Non Users of tobacco		3.2	2.8	17.6	24.2	52.2	100.0

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- The highest proportion of respondents indicated that a cessation/nicotine replacement program would be beneficial to help people who smoke with cessation (76.5 percent). Health education was seen as beneficial by nearly two-thirds of respondents (65.8 percent), though non-users saw this option as more beneficial than did tobacco users (67.9 percent and 57.8 percent, respectively). Community organized support groups were seen as beneficial by nearly two-thirds of respondents as well (64.1 percent), and again non-users were more likely to see this program as beneficial than tobacco users (67.7 percent and 50.4 percent, respectively). Alternative/holistic methods were seen as beneficial by at least half of all respondents (Table 12).
- Counseling arranged by employee assistance programs was seen as beneficial by more than half of respondents (56.5 percent). Only 40.6 percent of tobacco users saw this option as beneficial compared to 60.6 percent of non-users.
- Other responses of types of programs or activities that would be beneficial to help people who smoke with cessation can be found in Appendix Table 10.

Table 12. Types of Programs or Activities That Would be Beneficial to Help People Who Smoke With Cessation or Stopping Smoking

Type of Program/Activity	Percent of Respondents* (N=826)
S -Health education	65.8
Users of tobacco	57.8
Non-users of tobacco	67.9
S -Community organized support groups (through local hospital or clinic)	64.1
Users of tobacco	50.4
Non-users of tobacco	67.7
S -Counseling arranged by employee assistance programs	56.5
Users of tobacco	40.6
Non-users of tobacco	60.6
Cessation/nicotine replacement program (patch, gum, inhaler, Rx pills)	76.5
Alternative/holistic methods (herbal supplements, hypnosis, acupuncture)	50.1
Other**	9.6

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=826.

**See Appendix Table 10 to see "other" programs or activities respondents indicated would be beneficial.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- Three of four respondents indicated that the smoker should be responsible for funding their own cessation. A slightly smaller proportion said tobacco settlement dollars should be used to fund cessation efforts (69.0 percent). However, non-users were more likely to support this than tobacco users (70.1 and 64.7 percent, respectively). The health insurance of the person who smokes was seen as a viable funding method by more than half of respondents (54.3 percent).
- Using the government to fund programs through the allocation of tax dollars (29.3 percent) and the employer of the person who smokes (20.9 percent) were the least favored funding methods. However, non-users were more likely to indicate that the employer of the person who smokes should be used to help fund cessation programs than were tobacco users (23.2 and 12.3 percent, respectively) (Table 13). Other funding methods suggested by respondents can be found in Appendix Table 11.

Table 13. Methods That Should be Used to Help Fund Programs That Assist People Who Smoke With Cessation or Stopping Smoking

Funding Method	Percent of Respondents* (N=825)
S -Tobacco companies (through tobacco settlement dollars)	69.0
Users of tobacco	64.7
Non-users of tobacco	70.1
S -The employer of the person who smokes	20.9
Users of tobacco	12.3
Non-users of tobacco	23.2
The person who smokes	75.0
The health insurance of the person who smokes	54.3
The government (through allocation of tax dollars to programs)	29.3
Other**	2.5

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=825.

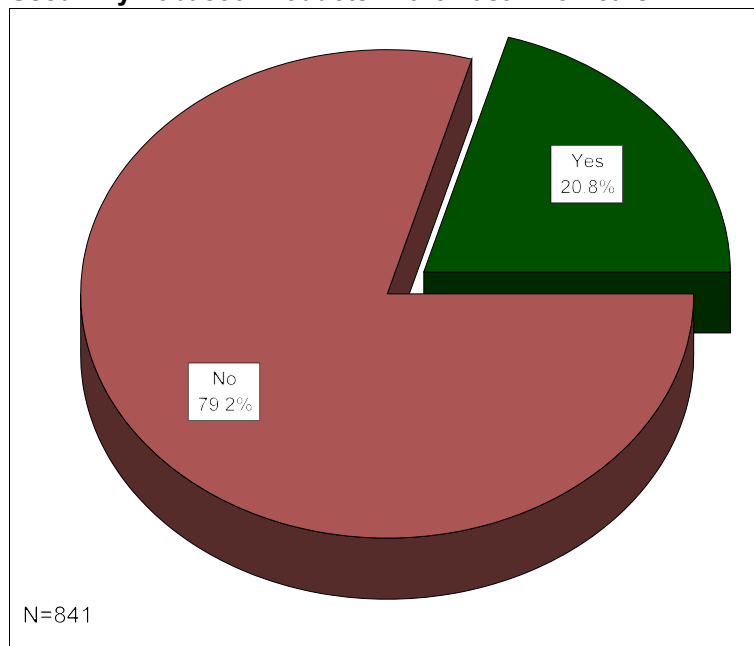
**See Appendix Table 11 to see "other" methods respondents indicated should be used to fund programs.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

USAGE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

- A large majority, 79.2 percent, of respondents indicated they had not smoked any cigarettes or used any tobacco products in the last two years (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Whether Respondent Smoked Any Cigarettes or Used Any Tobacco Products in the Last Two Years



- Of those respondents who had not used tobacco products in the last two years, 61.5 percent had never smoked or used other tobacco products. The proportion of respondents who used to use tobacco products but quit was 36.9 percent (Table 14). Other responses about the status of non-users can be found in Appendix Table 12.

Table 14. Status of Respondents Who Had Not Used Tobacco Products in the Last Two Years

Statement	Percent of Non-Users* (N=661)
I have never smoked or used other tobacco products	61.5
I used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit	36.9
Other**	1.9

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=661.

**See Appendix Table 12 to see "other" respondent statements.

- Of tobacco users, more than half indicated they are regular cigarette smokers (57.3 percent) (Table 15).
- The proportion of tobacco users who indicated they use tobacco occasionally was 42.1 percent, use tobacco only when they drank alcohol was 12.3 percent, and use tobacco only when around others who are using tobacco was 9.5 percent. Nearly half of tobacco users indicated that none of these usage behaviors apply to them (48.9 percent).

Table 15. Usage of Tobacco Products

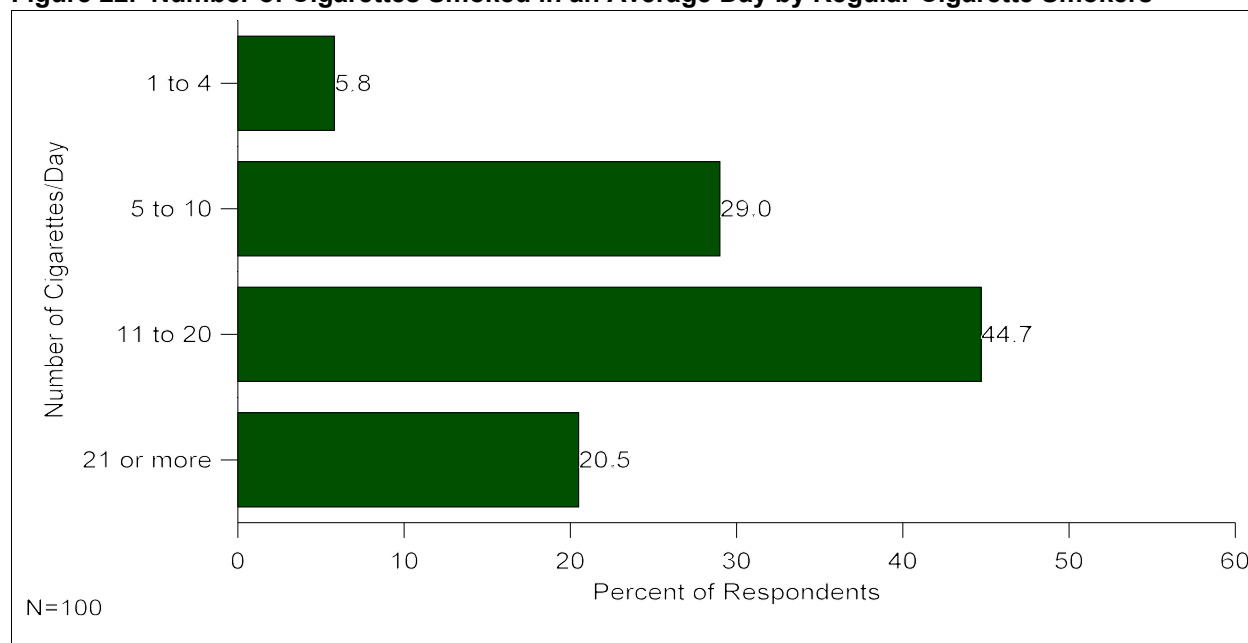
Usage	Percent of Tobacco Users** (N=178)
I am a regular cigarette smoker*	57.3
Other Usage Behaviors	
I smoke/use tobacco occasionally (not every day)	42.1
I smoke/use tobacco only when I drink alcohol	12.3
I smoke/use tobacco only when I am around others who smoke/use tobacco	9.5
None apply	48.9

*See Figure 22 for the number of cigarettes smoked on an average day.

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=178.

- Nearly half of regular cigarette smokers smoked 11 to 20 cigarettes in an average day (44.7 percent) (Figure 22).
- The number of cigarettes smoked by regular smokers in an average day was 17 cigarettes (Mean=17.47). One pack of cigarettes has 20 cigarettes.

Figure 22. Number of Cigarettes Smoked in an Average Day by Regular Cigarette Smokers



- One-fourth of tobacco users had tried to quit using tobacco products in the past, but still use tobacco (25.6 percent). Nearly one in five tobacco users wanted to quit (19.5 percent), 15.8 percent indicated they are trying to quit but are still using, while 7.8 percent indicated they would like to quit smoking but have not tried (Table 16).
- Less than one in five smokers indicated they like using tobacco and have no plans to quit (18.5 percent).
- Nearly one-third of respondents who had used tobacco products in the past two years indicated they had already quit using tobacco (29.9 percent).

Table 16. Statements That Apply to Respondent's Use of Tobacco Products

Statement	Percent of Tobacco Users* (N=178)
I have tried to quit smoking/using tobacco in the past, but I still smoke/use tobacco.	25.6
I like smoking/using tobacco, but want to quit.	19.5
I like smoking/using tobacco and currently have no plans to quit.	18.5
I am trying to quit smoking/using tobacco, but am still smoking/using tobacco.	15.8
I would like to quit smoking/using tobacco, but have not tried.	7.8
I will quit smoking/using tobacco when I become a parent.	5.3
I have used tobacco products in the past two years, but already quit using.	29.9

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=178.

- More than half of tobacco users strongly agreed that they are worried about the longer-term impacts of their tobacco use (52.2 percent) and try to minimize the odors from smoking in their hair, clothes, car, and/or home (52.2 percent). Nearly half of tobacco users strongly agreed that they dislike the smell of smoke in their hair, clothes, car, and/or home (47.4 percent), though one-fourth of tobacco users strongly disagreed with this statement (26.3 percent) (Table 17).
- More than one-third of respondents strongly agreed that they are concerned about the effect of secondhand smoke from their smoking on their friends or family (38.0 percent) while one-fourth strongly disagreed with this statement (26.6 percent).
- Tobacco users were nearly evenly split on the issue of being self-conscious about secondhand smoke from their smoking when out in public, with 28.1 percent strongly disagreeing with this statement and 27.3 percent strongly agreeing. The same pattern was true of tobacco users' concern about shorter-term impacts from their tobacco use, with 29.1 percent strongly disagreeing that they are concerned and 27.7 percent strongly agreeing.
- Though tobacco users were somewhat split on their concern about the impact of tobacco use on their appearance, the largest proportion of respondents, nearly one-third, strongly disagreed that they were concerned about the impact on their appearance (32.6 percent).

- More than half of tobacco users strongly disagreed that they were concerned about gaining weight from quitting tobacco use (52.6 percent), though one in five did strongly agree with this statement (19.9 percent) (Table 17).
- Nearly half of tobacco users strongly disagreed that they are concerned their smoking negatively impacts their relationships with others (46.7 percent).
- Other concerns tobacco users have regarding their tobacco use can be found in Appendix Table 13.

Table 17. Opinions of Tobacco Users Regarding Concerns About Tobacco Use

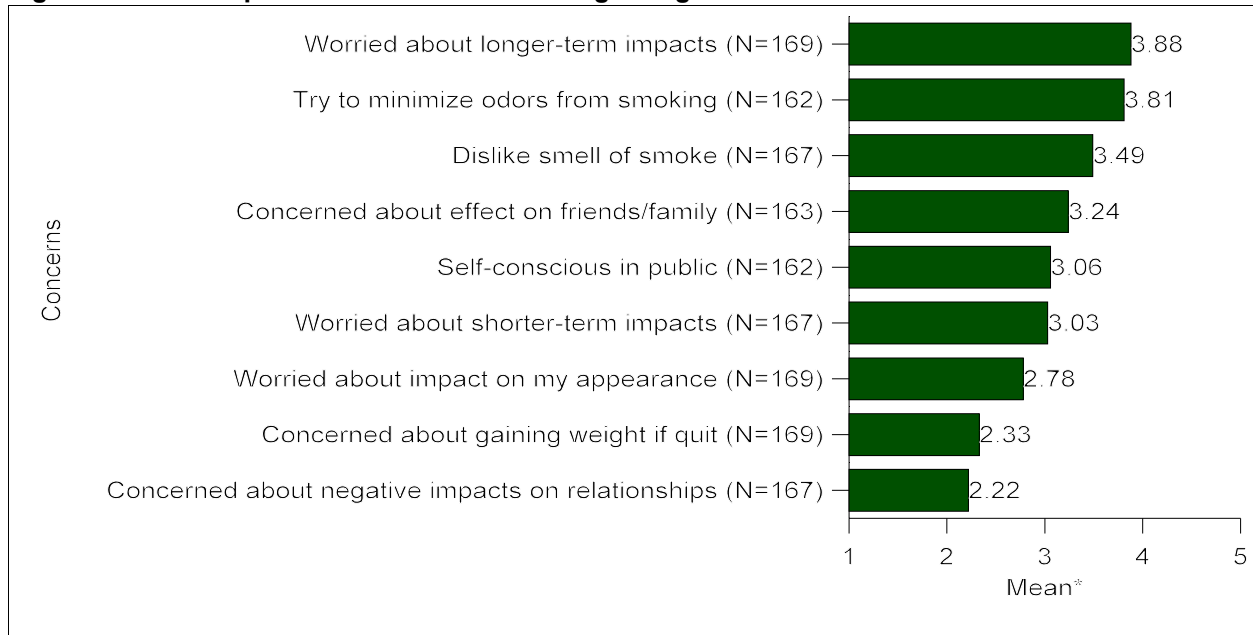
Statement**	Mean	Percent of Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
I am worried about the longer-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco (heart, lungs, mouth). (N=169)	3.88	13.2	4.1	16.1	14.4	52.2	100.0
I try to minimize the odors from smoking in my hair, clothes, car, and/or home. (N=162)	3.81	17.8	3.6	10.2	16.2	52.2	100.0
I dislike the smell of smoke in my hair, clothes, car, and/or home. (N=167)	3.49	26.3	4.6	10.3	11.4	47.4	100.0
I am concerned about the effect of secondhand smoke from my smoking on my friends or family. (N=163)	3.24	26.6	13.1	8.3	14.0	38.0	100.0
I am self-conscious about secondhand smoke from my smoking when I am out in public. (N=162)	3.06	28.1	8.8	19.6	16.3	27.3	100.1
I am worried about the shorter-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco (endurance, coughing). (N=167)	3.03	29.1	12.0	13.8	17.3	27.7	99.9
I am worried about the impact of my smoking/using tobacco on my appearance. (N=169)	2.78	32.6	12.2	19.2	17.0	19.0	100.0
I am concerned about gaining weight if I quit smoking/using tobacco. (N=169)	2.33	52.6	8.0	13.2	6.4	19.9	100.1
I am concerned that my smoking negatively impacts my relationships with others. (N=167)	2.22	46.7	14.3	20.2	7.5	11.3	100.0

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

**See Appendix Table 13 for "other" concerns tobacco users have about tobacco use.

- Tobacco users were most likely to agree with the statement that they are worried about longer-term impacts on their health (Mean=3.88) followed by their agreement that they are trying to minimize odors from smoking in their hair, clothes, car, and/or home (Mean=3.81). Tobacco users were most likely to disagree with the statements about being worried about the impact of tobacco use on their appearance (Mean=2.78), about gaining weight if they quit using tobacco (Mean=2.33), and being concerned that their smoking negatively impacts their relationships with others (Mean=2.22) (Figure 23, Table 17).

Figure 23. Mean Opinion of Tobacco Users Regarding Concerns About Tobacco Use



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Strongly disagree" and five being "Strongly agree."

DEMOGRAPHICS

In this section on Demographics, testing for statistical significance based on whether or not the respondent was a user of tobacco products was run on the age of the respondent in Table 18 and whether the respondent has children younger than 18 residing in the household in Table 19. Testing was run on education, income, and gender, but significant differences were not found.

- The proportion of non-users age 65 or older was higher than tobacco users (22.5 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively). Tobacco users tended to be younger, with a proportion nearly twice that of non-users under the age of 35 (30.1 and 15.0 percent, respectively) (Table 18).

Table 18. Respondent's Age

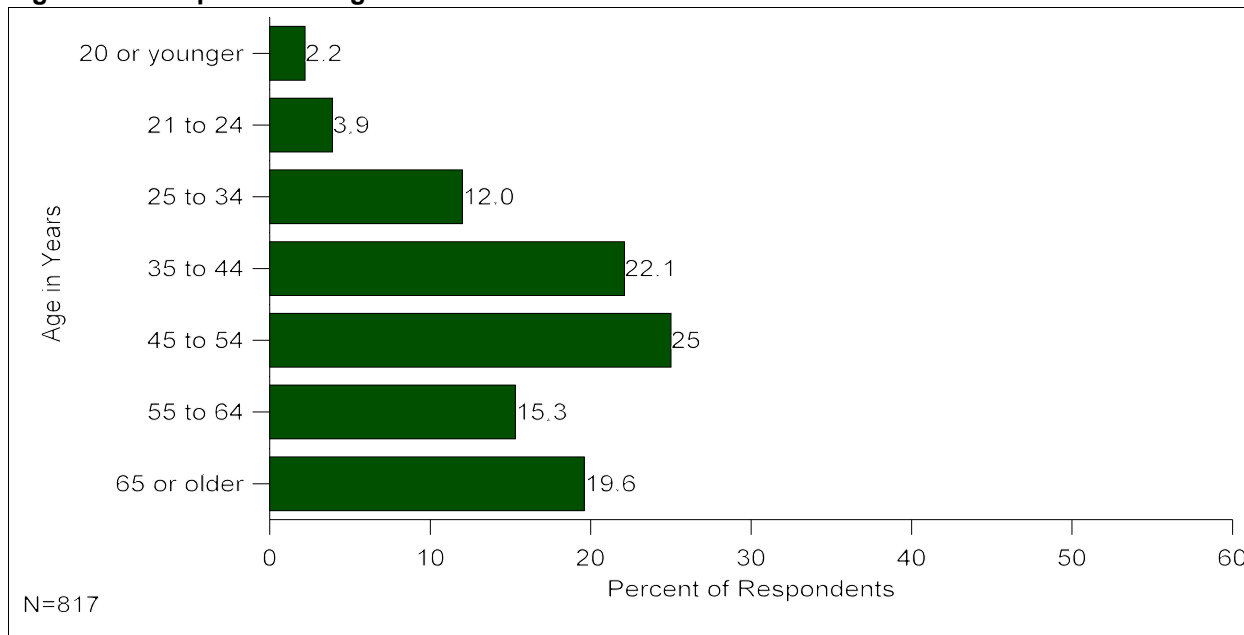
Response	Percent of Respondents by Age (N=817)							
	20 or younger	21 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 or older	Total*
S -Ages for all respondents	2.2	3.9	12.0	22.1	25.0	15.3	19.6	100.1
Users of tobacco	5.4	8.1	16.6	32.3	17.1	12.2	8.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	1.3	2.9	10.8	19.4	26.9	16.0	22.5	99.8

*Percentages do not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- Nearly half of respondents were between the ages of 35 to 54 years (47.1 percent) (Figure 24, Table 18).

Figure 24. Respondent's Age



- Nearly two-thirds of respondents lived in households with only adults age 18 or older (63.0 percent). A higher proportion of tobacco users than non-users had children younger than 18 in their household (44.1 compared to 35.1 percent of non-users) (Table 19).

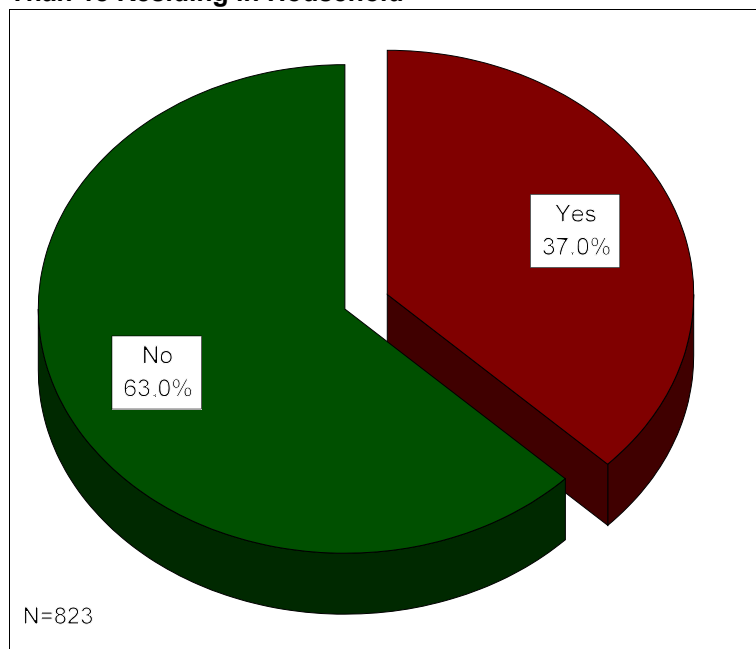
Table 19. Whether Respondent Has Children Younger Than 18 Residing in Household

Response	Percent of Respondents by Household Type (N=823)		
	Only adults 18 and older	Adults as well as children younger than 18	Total
S-Household type for all respondents	63.0	37.0	100.0
Users of tobacco	55.9	44.1	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	64.9	35.1	100.0

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

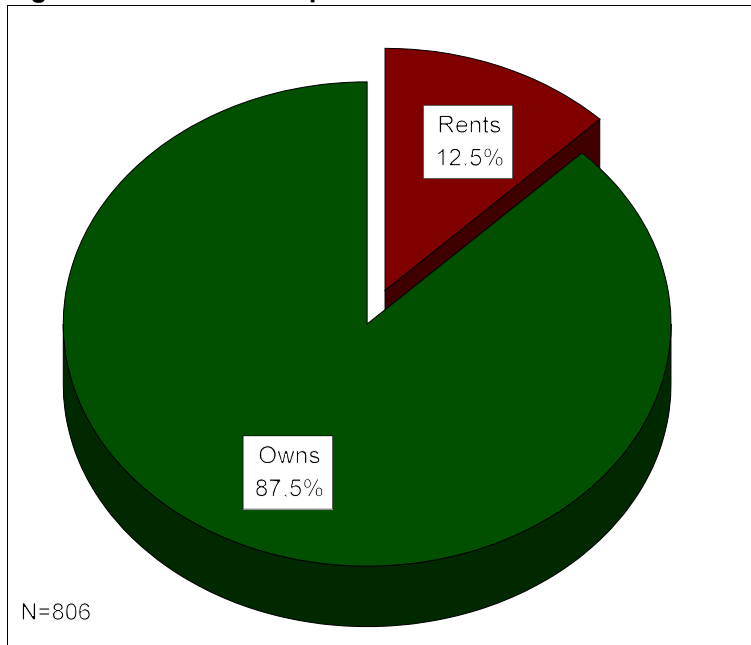
- More than one-third of respondents had children younger than 18 years of age residing in their household (Figure 25, Table 19).

Figure 25. Whether Respondent Has Children Younger Than 18 Residing in Household



- A large majority of respondents own their homes (87.5 percent) (Figure 26).

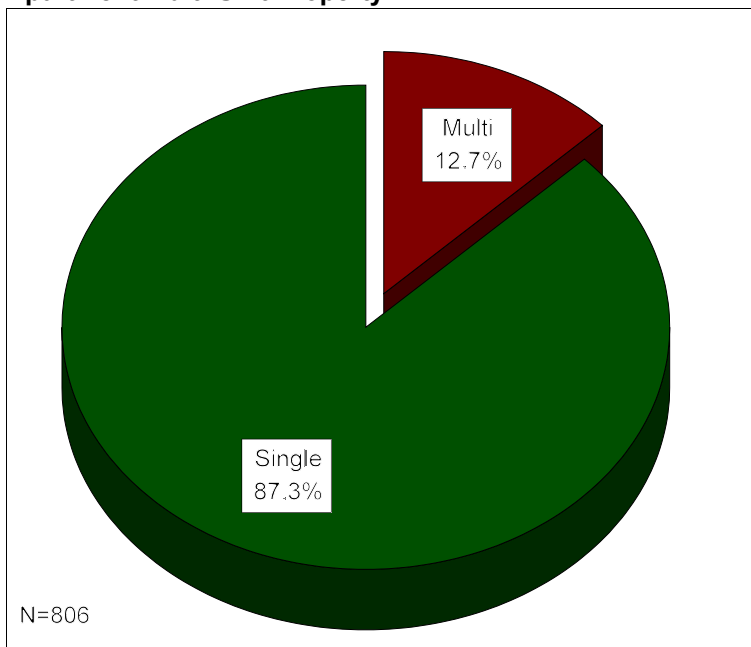
Figure 26. Whether Respondent Owns or Rents



Note: See Appendix Table 14 for "other" responses than own or rent.

- A large majority of respondents live in single unit properties (87.3 percent) (Figure 27).

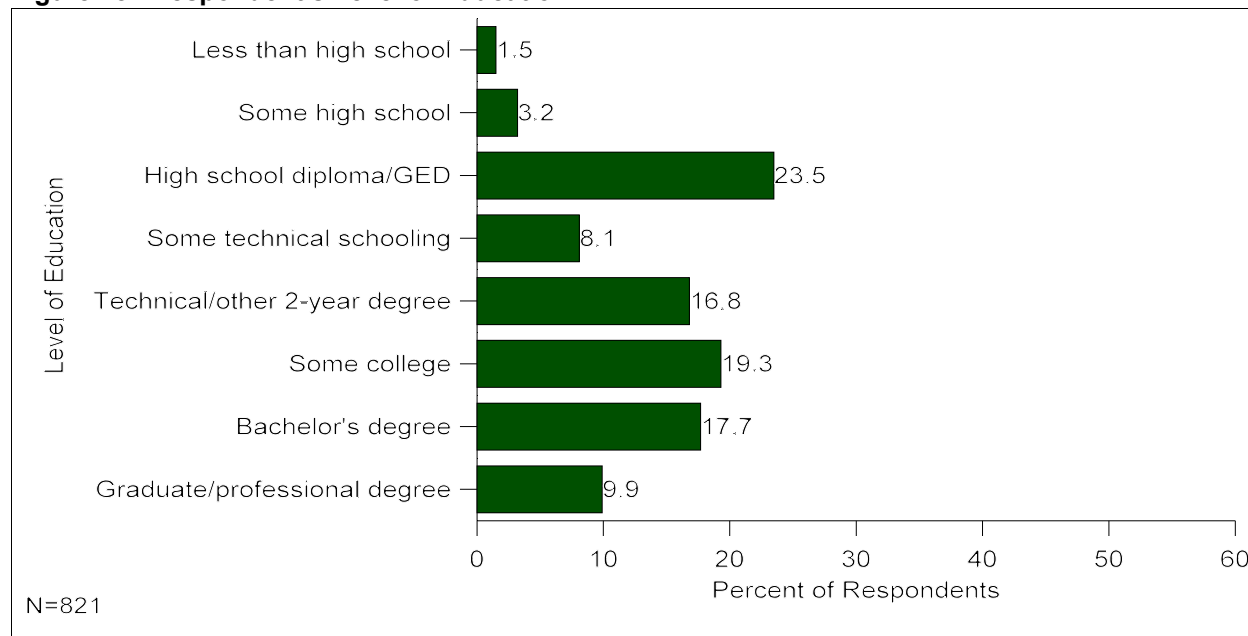
Figure 27. Whether Respondent Lives in a Single Unit or an Apartment/Multi-Unit Property



Note: See Appendix Table 15 for "other" responses than single unit or multi-unit property.

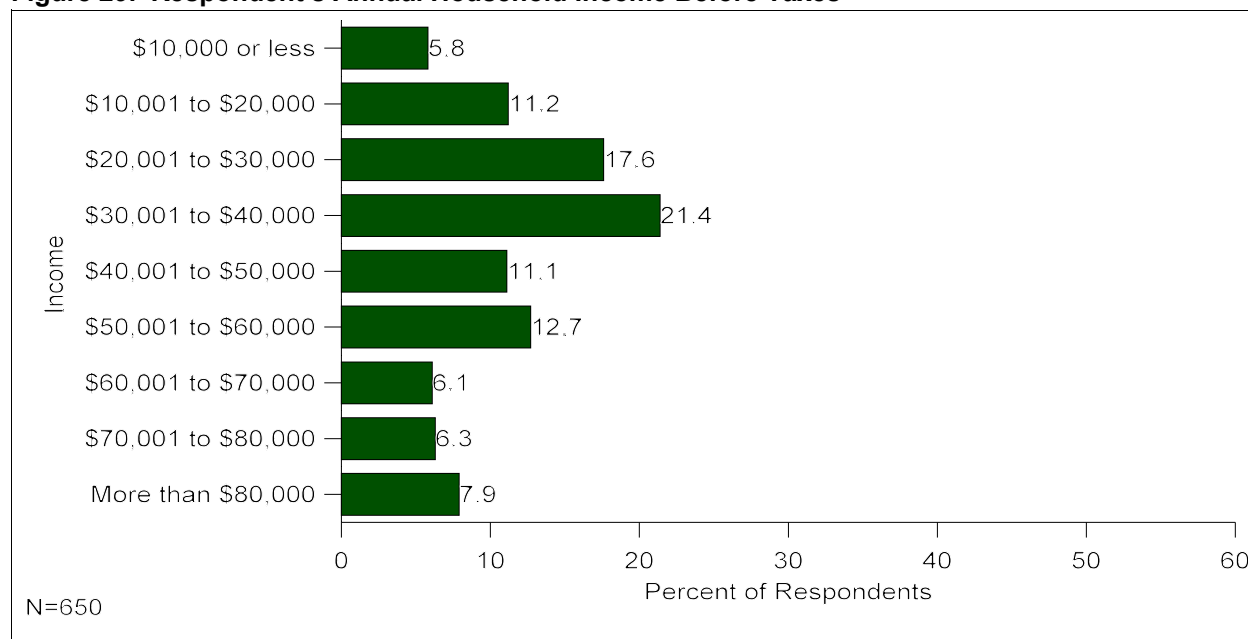
- The largest proportion, or nearly one-fourth, of respondents' highest education level was a high school diploma or GED (23.5 percent). A large majority of respondents had some education past high school, with 16.8 percent having a technical or other 2-year degree and 17.7 percent having a bachelor's degree. One in 10 respondents indicated they had a graduate or professional degree (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Respondent's Level of Education



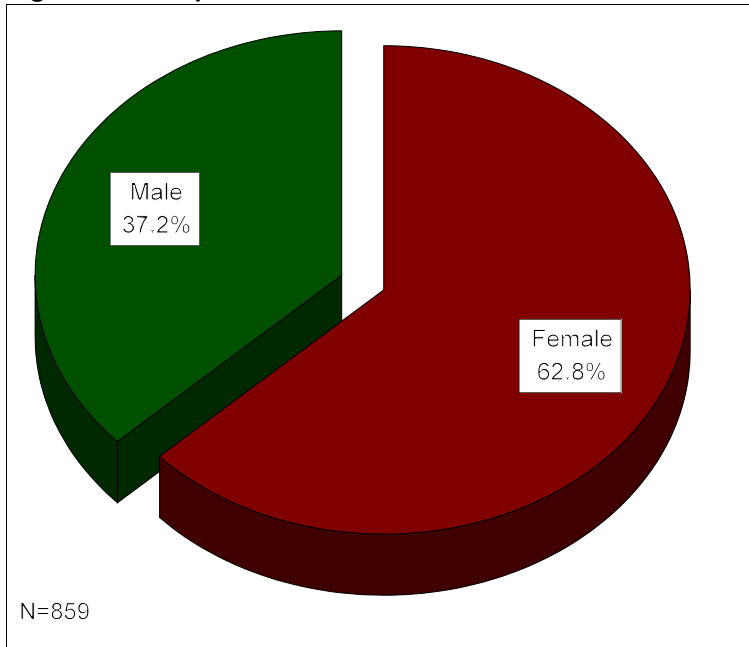
- Some respondents refused to provide their annual household income. However most did provide their income. While the largest proportion of respondents indicated their income was \$30,001 to \$40,000 (21.4 percent), one-third of respondents had incomes of \$30,000 or less (34.6 percent) and one-third had incomes greater than \$50,000 (33.0 percent) (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Respondent's Annual Household Income Before Taxes



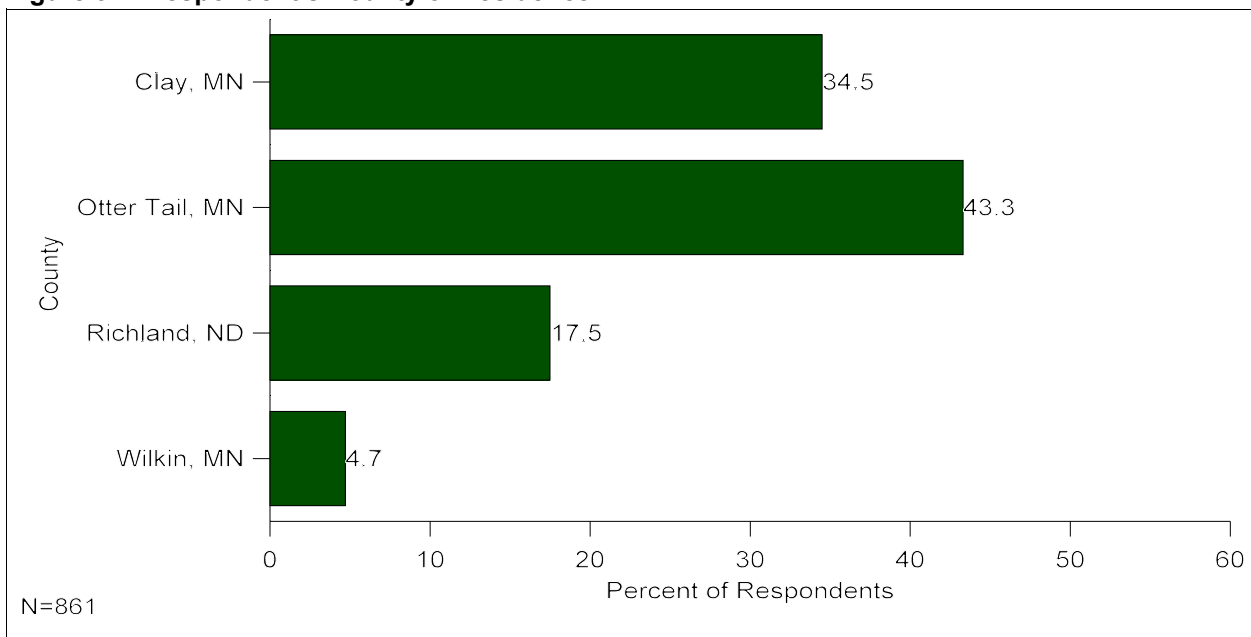
- Nearly two-thirds of respondents were female (62.8 percent) (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Respondent's Gender



- The random sample of households in the 4-county region was weighted to reflect the actual distribution of households among the four counties. As a result, the highest proportion of weighted responses came from Otter Tail County in Minnesota (43.3 percent), followed by Clay County in Minnesota (34.5 percent) and Richland County in North Dakota (17.5 percent). The lowest proportion of weighted responses came from Wilkin County in Minnesota (4.7 percent) (Figure 31).

Figure 31. Respondent's County of Residence



APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1. Respondent's Opinions About Other Consequences for Children Younger Than 18 Who Are Caught Smoking or Using Tobacco Products

Response	Number of Respondents
Attend tobacco awareness classes	34
Do not know	20
Witness effects of smoking	14
Inform parents/get parents involved	10
Make child smoke/eat cigarettes until sick	6
Community service	6
None/nothing	4
Fine the child	3
Harsher punishment for repeat offenders	2
Counseling	2
Ticket	2
Fine the parents	2
Exclude child from school activities	1
Restrict driving privileges	1
Put child on a monitor	1
Raise the price of cigarettes	1
Do not care	1
Court	1
Smoking is an individual choice	1
Attend support group	1
Spanking	1
Send child to military school	1
Enforce rules that are already in place	1
Teach child to think about others	1
Adhere to school policies	1
Punish them so they won't want to smoke	1
Eliminate tobacco companies	1
Talk to child early	1
Teach child about bad habits	1
It is also the communities' responsibility	1
Prevent those underage from purchasing cigarettes	1
Work on child's decision to smoke	1

Appendix Table 2. Other Types of Media Where Respondent Has Seen or Heard Information About the Costs of Smoking to Business Owners for Ventilation and Filtration Systems

Response	Number of Respondents
Magazines	10
Other people	5
Restaurants	4
Work	2
Internet	2
Business owners	2
Health care professionals	2
School	1
Meetings	1
Posters	1
<i>Target Market</i>	1
Demonstration at tobacco awareness group (TABS)	1
Not sure	1

Appendix Table 3. Other Types of Media Where Respondent Has Seen or Heard Information About the Costs of Smoking to Taxpayers to Support Hospitalization/Long-Term Care

Response	Number of Respondents
Magazines	13
Internet	8
Health care professionals	5
Fliers/brochures/pamphlets	4
Other people	3
Smokers	2
Meetings	2
Work	1
Health newsletters	1
Politicians	1
School	1
Books	1
News	1
Advertisements	1
Tobacco awareness group (TABS)	1
Medical journals	1
Data sheets	1
Citizens' advocacy group	1

Appendix Table 4. Other Types of Media Where Respondent Has Seen or Heard Information About the Overall Consequences of Smoking on the Smoker

Response	Number of Respondents
Magazines	42
Health care professionals	11
Other people	9
Brochures/pamphlets	6
Internet	5
People with smoke-related medical problems	4
School	4
Personal experience	3
Packs of cigarettes	2
Meetings	2
Smokers	1
Work	1
Health newsletters	1
Books	1
Nursing home	1
Tobacco awareness group (TABS)	1
Medical journals	1
Posters	1
Literature	1
Citizens' advocacy group	1

Appendix Table 5. Other Types of Media Where Respondent Has Seen or Heard Information About the Overall Consequences of Secondhand Smoke on Others

Response	Number of Respondents
Magazines	30
Other people	7
Brochures/pamphlets/fliers	5
Health care professionals	5
Work	4
Internet	4
People with smoke-related medical problems	4
Medical/health journals	4
School	2
Personal experience	2
Meetings	2
Smokers	1
Health newsletters	1
Books	1
Documentaries	1
Demonstration at tobacco awareness group (TABS)	1
Social services	1
Booth at the State Fair	1
Casino	1
City council	1
Speaker	1
Drug representatives	1
Citizens' advocacy group	1
Not sure	1

Appendix Table 6. Other Places Where Respondents Are Regularly Exposed to Secondhand Smoke

Place	Number of Respondents
Vehicles	9
Work	3
At home	3
Outside	2
Meetings	1
Bowling alley	1
Parties	1
All kinds	1
VFW	1
None	1

Appendix Table 7. Other Responses to What Respondent Would do if Someone Was Smoking Near Them in a Nonsmoking Facility

Action	Number of Respondents
Move away from smoker	50
Speak to the smoker/ask them to stop	9
Make a scene	3
Take the cigarette away	1
Complain	1
It would not bother the respondent	1

Appendix Table 8. Other Actions Respondents Have Taken to Avoid Secondhand Smoke

Response	Number of Respondents
No smoking allowed in the house	21
Does not ride in vehicles with smokers	11
Avoid events/places where there was smoke	11
Leaving smoking area	11
No smoking allowed in the car	8
Open windows	8
Tell smoker to quit	6
Stays in smoke-free motel rooms	6
Uses air filters	3
Covers nose and mouth around smoke	2
Move ashtray	2
Smoke-free work environment	2
Does not associate with smokers	2
Brings air freshener with them	1
Moved to a different apartment building	1
Quit job	1
Smokers are not invited to their house	1
Insult smokers	1
Take cigarette away from smoker	1

Appendix Table 9. Other Responses About the Restaurant Section in Which Respondent Usually Sits

Response	Number of Respondents
Depends on who they are with	3
Nonsmoking when with children	3
Depends on the time of the day	1
Nonsmoking when by self	1

Appendix Table 10. Other Programs or Activities Respondents Thought Would be Beneficial to Help People Who Smoke With Cessation or Stopping Smoking

Response	Number of Respondents
Do not know	25
Smoker has to want to quit	10
Will power	8
Medications	7
Counseling/support groups	6
Cold turkey	6
Depends on the smoker	5
None/nothing	5
It is an individual decision	4
Spiritual assistance	4
Health education	3
Raise the price of cigarettes	3
Exercise	3
Program targeting youth	3
Physician assistance	2
Remove self from smoking environment	1
Whatever it takes	1
Get paid to quit	1
Fine smokers	1
Never heard of anything that works	1
Lose a lung	1
Incentives from employer	1
Whatever does not cost the taxpayer money	1
Ex-smoker speak on effects of smoking	1
Participate in the Great American Smoke Out	1
Tax incentives	1
Public service announcements	1
Alternative/holistic methods	1
Do not care	1

Appendix Table 11. Other Methods Respondents Indicated Should be Used to Fund Programs That Assist People Who Smoke With Cessation or Stopping Smoking

Response	Number of Respondents
Tobacco company funds	6
Do not know	4
None	3
Those who put on the programs	2
Do not care	1
Churches	1
City or county government	1
Employer	1
Family	1
Should be deducted from insurance premiums	1
It depends who makes them quit	1

Appendix Table 12. Other Statements From Respondents Who Had Not Used Tobacco Products in the Last Two Years

Response	Number of Respondents
Smoked occasionally	5
Tried smoking once	5
Used chewing tobacco	1
Quit smoking	1

Appendix Table 13. Other Concerns Tobacco Users Have About Tobacco Use

Concern	Number of Respondents
Cost of cigarettes	6
How to quit smoking	5
Effect of smoking on children	5
Secondhand smoke	2
Health problems from smoking	2
Car pollution problems	1
Concerns with government subsidizing tobacco	1
Smoking is disgusting	1
Only occasionally smokes cigars	1
Concerns with smokeless tobacco	1

Appendix Table 14. Other Responses for Respondents Who Did Not Indicate They Rent or Own

Response	Number of Respondents
Lives with parents	4
Parsonage	3
Family owns the residence	2
Do not know	1
Lease	2
House is provided	1
Terms of employment	1
Owns one and rents the other	1

Appendix Table 15. Other Responses for Respondents Who Did Not Indicate They Live in a Single Unit or Multi-Unit Property

Response	Number of Respondents
Trailer home	7
Lives with parents	1
Bi-level	1
A house and an apartment	1
Nursing home	1
Ranch	1
Townhouse	1
Other	1

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Survey
November, 2002

Intro

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling from the Center for Social Research at North Dakota State University. We are conducting a study to find out area resident's views about smoking. Are you at least 18 years of age or older?

[if not, ask to speak to someone who is]

- 1 Yes
- 2 No - Thank you for your time. Have a nice evening.
[if possible, establish a call-back time]

ID

Enter ID

The study will help us determine resident's views concerning the effects of smoking and second hand smoke and what policy makers can do to address those concerns.

The survey is voluntary and will take about 20 minutes. If you have questions about the study, you may call Dr. Richard Rathge at 231-8621. If you have questions about your rights as a participant in this study, you may call Institutional Review Board at 231-8908.

Q1a

To begin, in the past 12 months, do you recall seeing or hearing any information about the risks or costs related to smoking or second-hand smoke through any of the following types of media.

information about the costs of smoking to business owners for ventilation and filtration systems?
[READ RESPONSES SLOWLY - CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Television
Radio
Newspaper
Billboards
Other
I've Never seen or heard anything
Not sure

Q1b

In the past 12 months, do you recall seeing or hearing any information about...

the cost to taxpayers to support hospitalization or long-term care for people with smoking-related illnesses?

[READ RESPONSES SLOWLY - CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Television
Radio
Newspaper
Billboards
Other
I've Never seen or heard anything
Not sure

Q1c

In the past 12 months, do you recall seeing or hearing any information about...

the effects or consequences of smoking on the smoker?

[READ RESPONSES SLOWLY - CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Television
Radio
Newspaper
Billboards
Other
I've Never seen or heard anything
Not sure

Q1d

In the past 12 months, do you recall seeing or hearing any information about...

the effects or consequences of secondhand smoke?

[READ RESPONSES SLOWLY - CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Television
Radio
Newspaper
Billboards
Other
I've Never seen or heard anything
Not sure

Q2a

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree," please tell me the extent to which you disagree or agree with the following statements.

...Nicotine is an addictive substance

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q2b

...There is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q2c

...Tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q2d

...Tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q2e

...Tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses, such as heart disease, cancer, and emphysema

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q2f

...Tobacco users can quit using if they want to

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q2g

...There are so many things that can cause cancer, a cigarette or two won't make a difference

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q3

What is the proportion of smoke-free restaurants in your community or trade area?

- 1 1 to 24%
- 2 25 to 49%
- 3 50 to 74%
- 4 75% or more
- 5 [Do not know/refused]
- 6 [None]

Q4

What are the costs to TAXPAYERS in paying for health care programs addressing the long-term effects of smoking?

Example: [taxes to support hospitalization & long-term care of patients suffering from smoking related illnesses]

- 1 Very small
- 2 Somewhat small
- 3 Medium (neither large or small)

- 4 Somewhat large
- 5 Very large
- 6 There is no tax obligation
- 7 [Do not know/refused]

Q5

How informed is the general public concerning the cost to TAXPAYERS in paying for health care programs addressing the long-term effects of smoking? Example: [taxes to support hospitalization & long-term care of patients suffering from smoking related illnesses]

- 1 Not at all informed
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Very informed
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q6

What are the economic costs to BUSINESSES, such as ventilation or filtration systems and other equipment, in order to accommodate smoking?

- 1 Very small
- 2 Somewhat small
- 3 Medium (neither large or small)
- 4 Somewhat large
- 5 Very large
- 6 There is no tax obligation
- 7 [Do not know/refused]

Q7

How informed is the general public concerning the economic costs to BUSINESSES, such as ventilation or filtration systems and other equipment, in order to accommodate smoking?

- 1 Not at all informed
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Very informed
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8a

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree," please tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

It is the responsibility of government to enact ordinances, such as policies and regulations, that protect workers and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8b

Improvements to ventilation systems in public places are effective methods to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8c

Establishing separate smoking sections in public places is an effective method to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8d

Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by developing programs for smokers
Example: (Education and quitting smoking or cessation programs).

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8e

Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by encouraging business owners to adopt voluntary smoke free policies.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8f

Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by encouraging public choice
Example: (individuals deciding for themselves if they want to go places where there is secondhand smoke).

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8g

As a society, we have a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2

- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8h

As a society, we have a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8i

Any attempt to regulate the use of tobacco in public places will decrease sales for businesses in this community.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8j

We have too many laws telling us what people can and cannot do.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8k

There are a sufficient number of smoke-free restaurants in this community to meet the needs of non-smokers.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q8l

There are a sufficient number of smoke-free bars/lounges in this community to meet the needs of non-smokers.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q9a

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all harmful" and five being "very harmful," what is the impact of secondhand smoke on the health of a NONSMOKER who...

lives with someone who smokes indoors.

- 1 not at all harmful
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 very harmful
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q9b

...what is the impact of secondhand smoke on the health of a NONSMOKER who...

works in an office, restaurant, bar, or other place where smoking is allowed.

- 1 not at all harmful
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 very harmful
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q9c

...what is the impact of secondhand smoke on the health of a NONSMOKER who...

frequently visits a restaurant, bar, entertainment facility, or other place where smoking is allowed.

- 1 not at all harmful
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 very harmful
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q9d

...what is the impact of secondhand smoke on the health of a NONSMOKER who...

frequently visits the home of a friend or family member who smokes indoors.

- 1 not at all harmful
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 very harmful
- 6 [Do not know/refused]

Q10

Have you smoked any cigarettes or used any tobacco products in the last TWO years?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q10a

Are you a regular cigarette smoker?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q10b

On an average day, how many cigarettes do you smoke? [Enter number of cigarettes. 1 pack = 20 cigarettes]

Q10c

Do you smoke tobacco products other than cigarettes? [cigarillos, cigars, pipes]

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q10f

Do you use chewing tobacco?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q10d

Please tell me if any of the following statements apply to you. [read list slowly - check all that apply]

I smoke/use tobacco occasionally
I smoke/use tobacco only when I drink alcohol
I smoke/use tobacco only when I am around others who smoke
None apply

Q10e

Please tell me which of the following statements apply to you. [read list slowly-check all that apply]

I used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit
I have never smoked or used other tobacco products
Other

Q11

Which of the following statements apply to you? [Read list-check all that apply]

I LIKE smoking/using tobacco and currently have NO PLANS TO QUIT
I LIKE smoking/using tobacco, but WANT TO QUIT
I would LIKE TO QUIT smoking/using tobacco, but HAVE NOT TRIED
I would LIKE TO QUIT smoking/using tobacco, but AM STILL SMOKING/USING
I have TRIED TO QUIT smoking/using tobacco in the past, but STILL SMOKE/USE
I will quit smoking/using when I become a parent
I already quit smoking

Q12a

Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree," please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I am concerned about gaining weight from quitting smoking/using tobacco.

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12b

I am worried about the shorter-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco on my health (endurance, coughing)

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12c

I am worried about the longer-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco on my health (heart, lungs, mouth)

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12d

I am worried about the impact of my smoking/using tobacco on my physical appearance

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12e

I am concerned about the effect of secondhand smoke from my smoking on my friends or family

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12f

I am self-conscious about secondhand smoke from my smoking when I am out in public

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3

- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12g

I dislike the smell of smoke in my hair, clothes, car, and home

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12h

I try to minimize the odors from smoking in my hair, clothes, car and home

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12i

I am concerned that my smoking negatively impacts my relationships with friends, family members, and co-workers who do not smoke

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Strongly agree
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q12j

Do you have other concerns or worries about your smoking that I haven't already mentioned?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Next, I will read a list of locations in and around your community. IF THE LOCATIONS WERE SMOKE-FREE, please tell me if you would visit or use them less often, more often, or if it would not make a difference.

Q13a

If restaurants that DO NOT serve liquor were smoke-free, would you use them...

- 1 Less often
- 2 More often
- 3 Would not make a difference
- 4 [DNK/refused]

Q13b

If restaurants that DO serve liquor were smoke-free, would you use them...

- 1 Less often
- 2 More often
- 3 Would not make a difference
- 4 [DNK/refused]

Q13c

If bars or cocktail lounges were smoke-free, would you use them...

- 1 Less often
- 2 More often
- 3 Would not make a difference
- 4 [DNK/refused]

Q13d

If places of INDOOR public amusement or recreation were smoke-free would you use them...
Example:(bowling alleys, entertainment and sports arenas)

- 1 Less often
- 2 More often
- 3 Would not make a difference
- 4 [DNK/refused]

Q13e

If places of OUTDOOR public amusement or recreation were smoke-free would you use it...
Example:(parks, fairgrounds, sports fields or stadiums)

- 1 Less often
- 2 More often
- 3 Would not make a difference
- 4 [DNK/refused]

Q14

If someone were smoking near you in a nonsmoking facility, what would most likely be your reaction?
Would you...

- 1 Ignore them, because it wouldn't bother you
- 2 Express irritation loud enough to be overheard by the person smoking
- 3 Glare at the person smoking
- 4 Ask the person smoking to move or stop
- 5 Contact the manager or supervisor
- 6 You wouldn't do anything even though it bothered you
- 7 Other
- 8 [DNK/refused]

Q15a

In order to avoid secondhand smoke, have you ever...Moved to another seat or area?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q15b

[In order to avoid secondhand smoke], have you ever... Asked someone to stop smoking or move to another area?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q15c

[In order to avoid secondhand smoke,] have you ever... Avoided a restaurant, entertainment facility, or other place where you knew secondhand smoke would be present?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q15d

[In order to avoid secondhand smoke,] have you ever... Left early from a restaurant, entertainment facility, or other place where secondhand smoke was present?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q15e

[In order to avoid secondhand smoke,] have you ever... Avoided the home of a friend or family member where you knew secondhand smoke would be present?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q15f

[In order to avoid secondhand smoke,] have you ever... Left early from home of a friend or family member where secondhand smoke was present?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q15g

Have you done any other thing, that I haven't already mentioned in order to avoid secondhand smoke?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q16

When you go to a restaurant, which section do you USUALLY sit in?

- 1 Smoking section
- 2 Nonsmoking section
- 3 First section available/it makes no difference
- 4 The bar
- 5 I only visit restaurants that do not allow smoking
- 6 Other
- 7 [DNK/refused]

Q17

If you asked to be seated in the nonsmoking area at a restaurant and found your table was right next to the designated smoking area, what would most likely be your reaction?

- 1 Nothing, because I would have no problem sitting at that table
- 2 Prefer a table farther from the smoking area but not ask for a different table
- 3 Sit at the table only if there are no others available farther from the smoking area
- 4 Wait for a table that is not next to the smoking area
- 5 Leave to go to another restaurant
- 6 I always prefer the smoking area
- 7 [DNK/refused]

Q18

Are you REGULARLY exposed to secondhand smoke at your workplace?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Not applicable (retired/doesn't work outside the home)
- 4 [DNK/refused]

Q18a

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal," how much does it bother you?

- 1 Not at all
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 A great deal
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q19

Are you REGULARLY exposed to secondhand smoke on the GROUNDS SURROUNDING YOUR WORKPLACE?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 [DNK/refused]

Q19a

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal," how much does it bother you?

- 1 Not at all
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 A great deal
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q20

Are you exposed to secondhand smoke in any of the following places? [Read list SLOWLY - check all that apply]

Restaurants
Bars/cocktail lounges
Places of public amusement
Entrances into buildings (businesses, apartment buildings)
Public spaces (sidewalks, parking lots, bikepaths)
The homes of friends or family members

Other

[I am never or almost never exposed to secondhand smoke]

Q21

Which of the following statements best describes the smoking practices inside your CAR? [Read list, check all that apply]

My car is smoke-free at all times

Smoking is permitted if the windows are cracked open

Smoking is sometimes permitted, depending on how long the drive is

There are no restrictions on smoking inside my car

[This is not an issue]

Q22

Which of the following statements best describes the smoking practices inside your HOME?

1 My home is smoke-free (people who smoke have to go outside)

2 Smoking is permitted in designated rooms within my home

3 There are no restrictions on smoking inside my home

4 [This is not an issue]

5 [DNK/refused]

Q23

Which of the following statements best describes the smoking policy at your WORKPLACE?

1 My workplace and the surrounding grounds are smoke-free

2 My workplace is smoke-free, but smoking is permitted on the surrounding grounds

3 Smoking is permitted in designated areas in the workplace

4 Smoking is permitted anywhere in the workplace

5 I do not work outside the home

6 [DNK/refused]

Next, I will read a list of places. Please tell me where smoking should be permitted, if at all, in areas relating to that place.

Q24a

Where should smoking be permitted in...Restaurants that DO NOT serve alcohol?

1 Permitted in ALL AREAS

2 Permitted in SOME AREAS

3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings

4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds

5 Not Sure

6 [DNK/refused]

Q24b

[Where should smoking be permitted in...] Restaurants that DO serve alcohol?

1 Permitted in ALL AREAS

2 Permitted in SOME AREAS

3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings

4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds

5 Not Sure

6 [DNK/refused]

Q24c

[Where should smoking be permitted in...] Bars or cocktail lounges?

- 1 Permitted in ALL AREAS
- 2 Permitted in SOME AREAS
- 3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings
- 4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds
- 5 Not Sure
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q24d

[Where should smoking be permitted in...] Places of INDOOR public amusement/recreation?
(bowling alleys, entertainment and sports arenas)

- 1 Permitted in ALL AREAS
- 2 Permitted in SOME AREAS
- 3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings
- 4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds
- 5 Not Sure
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q24e

[Where should smoking be permitted in...] Places of OUTDOOR public amusement/recreation?
(parks, fairgrounds, sports fields and stadiums)

- 1 Permitted in ALL AREAS
- 2 Permitted in SOME AREAS
- 3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings
- 4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds
- 5 Not Sure
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q24f

[Where should smoking be permitted in...] Public facilities such as government buildings

- 1 Permitted in ALL AREAS
- 2 Permitted in SOME AREAS
- 3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings
- 4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds
- 5 Not Sure
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q24g

[Where should smoking be permitted in...] Private businesses and other non-government work places

- 1 Permitted in ALL AREAS
- 2 Permitted in SOME AREAS
- 3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings
- 4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds
- 5 Not Sure
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q24h

[Where should smoking be permitted in...] Elementary, middle or junior high, and high schools

- 1 Permitted in ALL AREAS
- 2 Permitted in SOME AREAS
- 3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings
- 4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds

- 5 Not Sure
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q24i

[Where should smoking be permitted in...] Colleges, universities, technical, or vocational schools

- 1 Permitted in ALL AREAS
- 2 Permitted in SOME AREAS
- 3 NOT PERMITTED inside the buildings
- 4 NOT PERMITTED inside buildings or on the grounds
- 5 Not Sure
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q25a

What would be the impact on your decision to RENT in an apartment building or other multi-unit property if smoking WAS NOT allowed...

ON THE GROUNDS, HALLWAYS, etc.

- 1 Definitely WOULD rent
- 2 More likely to rent
- 3 It would not make a difference
- 4 Less likely to rent
- 5 Definitely WOULD NOT rent
- 6 [Not interested in renting]
- 7 [DNK/refused]

Q25b

What would be the impact on your decision to RENT in an apartment building or other multi-unit property if smoking WAS NOT allowed...

EVERYWHERE ON THE PREMISES Example: (the unit, entrances, hallways)

- 1 Definitely WOULD rent
- 2 More likely to rent
- 3 It would not make a difference
- 4 Less likely to rent
- 5 Definitely WOULD NOT rent
- 6 [Not interested in renting]
- 7 [DNK/refused]

Q26a

What would be the impact on your decision to PURCHASE a multi-property if smoking WAS NOT allowed...

ON THE GROUNDS, HALLWAYS, etc.

- 1 Definitely WOULD purchase
- 2 More likely to purchase
- 3 It would not make a difference
- 4 Less likely to purchase
- 5 Definitely WOULD NOT purchase
- 6 [Not interested in purchasing]
- 7 [DNK/refused]

Q26b

What would be the impact on your decision to PURCHASE a multi-property if smoking WAS NOT allowed...

EVERYWHERE ON THE PREMISES Example: (the unit, entrances, hallways)?

- 1 Definitely WOULD purchase
- 2 More likely to purchase
- 3 It would not make a difference
- 4 Less likely to purchase
- 5 Definitely WOULD NOT purchase
- 6 [Not interested in purchasing]
- 7 [DNK/refused]

Q27

What types of programs or activities would be beneficial to help people who smoke with cessation or stopping smoking? [Read list SLOWLY - check all that apply]

Cessation/nicotine replacement program (patch, gum, inhaler, Rx pills)
 Alternative/holistic methods (herbal supplements, hypnosis, acupuncture)
 Community organized support groups (through local hosp. or clinic)
 Counseling arranged by employee assistance programs
 Health education
 Other

Q28

Which of the following methods should be used to help fund programs that assist people who smoke with cessation or stopping smoking? [Read list SLOWLY - check all that apply]

The health insurance of the person who smokes
 The government (through allocation of tax dollars to programs)
 Tobacco companies (through tobacco settlement dollars)
 The employer of the person who smokes
 The person who smokes
 Other

Q29a

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all important" and five being "very important," how important are programs or activities that assist people who smoke with cessation or stopping smoking?

- 1 Not at all important
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Very important
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q29b

How important are programs or activities that assist people who smoke with cessation or stopping smoking...IF A POLICY MAKING PUBLIC PLACES SMOKE-FREE IS IMPLEMENTED?

- 1 Not at all supportive
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Very supportive
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q30

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all likely" and five being "very likely," how likely would you be to support some kind of policy making each of the following locations smoke-free? [Read list SLOWLY, check all that apply]

Restaurants that DO NOT serve alcohol
Restaurants that DO serve alcohol
Bars or cocktail lounges
Places of INDOOR public amusement or recreation
Places or OUTDOOR public amusement or recreation
Public facilities such as government buildings
Private businesses and other non-government work places
Apartment buildings or other multi-unit rental properties
Multi-unit owned properties (townhome, condo)
Elementary, middle or junior high, or high schools
Colleges, universities, technical, or vocational schools

- 1 Not at all likely
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Very likely
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q31

Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all concerned" and five being "very concerned," how concerned are you about the overall risks to children, younger than 18, who smoke or use tobacco products?

- 1 Not at all
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Very
- 6 [DNK/refused]

Q32

What SHOULD be done to children, younger than 18, who are caught smoking or using tobacco products?
[Read list SLOWLY - check all that apply]

Leave them alone, it's part of growing up
Leave them alone, it's their parents responsibility
Send them thru the juvenile court system with mandatory fine
Send them thru the juvenile court system with mandatory tobacco awareness class
Send them thru the juvenile court system with mandatory fine & awareness class
Other

Few_more

Just a few more questions and we're done.

Q33

Which age category fits you?

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

Q34

Which statement best describes your household?

- 1 Only adults, age 18 or older, live in my household
- 2 Adults as well as children younger than 18 reside in my household
- 3 [Refused]

Q35

Do you live in a place that you...

- 1 Rent
- 2 Own (or pay a mortgage)
- 3 Other
- 4 [DNK/refused]

Q36

Is your home...

- 1 A single unit (e.g., house)
- 2 An apartment or multi-unit property
- 3 Other
- 4 [DNK/refused]

Q37

Which category best describes your current level of education?

- 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]

Q38

Which category best fits your annual household income before taxes last year (do not include roommates)?

- 1 \$10,000 or less
- 2 \$10,001-\$20,000
- 3 \$20,001-\$30,000
- 4 \$30,001-\$40,000
- 5 \$40,001-\$50,000
- 6 \$50,001-\$60,000
- 7 \$60,001-\$70,000
- 8 \$70,001-\$80,000
- 9 More than \$80,000
- 10 [Refused]

End

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

Q39

Record gender based on voice.

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

Q40

Record county from calling sheet.

- 1 Clay
- 2 Ottertail
- 3 Richland
- 4 Wilkin

Q41

Enter zip code from calling sheet.