

Public Attitudes toward Smoking in Public Places

Marion County, Indiana

Summary of Methods and Findings

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The Survey Research Center at IUPUI (SRC), a Center within the School of Liberal Arts, specializes in health-related survey research and hard-to-reach populations. SRC contracts with a variety of non-profit and governmental organizations and academic investigators across IUPUI and other universities and serves as a campus resource, providing educational opportunities for students. SRC values involving community members in all aspects of research. The Center's services include research design, questionnaire construction, sampling, telephone/web/mail/in-person interviews, weighting, data analyses and reporting.

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Executive Summary

Survey Intro:

- Health and Hospital Corporation (Marion County Health Department) contacted the Survey Research Center (SRC) to conduct a public opinion survey in Marion County (part of a larger project to study many Indiana counties).
- Purpose: to assess public opinion about smoking, secondhand smoke (SHS) and support for a recently enacted law requiring smoke-free public places.
- Sample: N=613, representative of adults in Marion County with a margin of error of no greater than +/- 3.8% (82.6% registered voters, 61.8% white, 26.9% black, 8.1% Hispanic/Latino, 35.8% have a college degree or higher, 27.0% are current smokers).

Public Health:

- Of Marion County residents, 85.5 percent agree that restaurants, bars, and other workplaces would be healthier for customers and employees if they were smoke-free – 68% of those who currently smoke also agree.
- Of adult respondents, 55 percent feel that exposure to SHS is a serious health hazard – roughly 26% of those who currently smoke agree.
- Approximately seven out of every ten Marion County adults (71.5%) feel that rights of those who wish to breathe smoke-free air are more important than the rights of those who wish to smoke in public areas – 40.5% of those who currently smoke agree.
- Most Marion County residents associate exposure to SHS with cancer, heart disease, and respiratory problems. In general current smokers are less likely than former or never smokers to make these associations. Of current smokers, while a majority of those who smoke regularly also associate SHS with heart disease (53%), only 34.1 percent of those who smoke but not everyday make the same association.

Workplace issues:

- Almost 94% of Marion County workers who work indoors do so in a completely smoke-free environment.
- The overwhelming majority of adults (85.3%) agree that all Marion County workers should be protected from SHS in the workplace – 66% of those who currently smoke also agree.

Support for Smoke-free Workplaces and Residences:

- Of Marion County adults, 77.5% favor the Indianapolis law, prohibiting smoking inside most public places.
- Of all residents in multi-unit housing (26.5% of all participants), a majority (54.6 %) preferred smoking be prohibited in apartments and indoor common areas, with almost 20% of those individuals indicating that smoking should be prohibited in outdoor property areas as well.
- For a large majority of respondents (64%), bar attendance has remained the same with the Indianapolis smoking ban in place. While the data do suggest the potential for a net decrease in bar attendance—with roughly 9% more indicating that they go out less often than indicate that they go out more often—none of the question items address the extent to which those individuals go out more or less often. As such, no more accurate prediction of net effect is possible.

Methodology

The information presented in this section conforms to the best practices guidelines for full disclosure as promoted by the American Association of Public Opinion Research.¹

The survey described in this report was conducted by the Survey Research Center at IUPUI. All work was completed under contract with Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County (the Marion County Health Department). The purpose of the survey was to understand Marion County, Indiana residents' attitudes toward smoking in public places (including all workplaces, such as restaurants, bars, and membership clubs). The results of this study will assist policy makers in better understanding public perception regarding the current law prohibiting smoking inside most public places in Indianapolis.

The target population for the survey was adult residents of Marion County, Indiana. Random telephone numbers (both cell phone and landline telephone numbers) were purchased from Survey Sampling, Incorporated. Cell phone numbers were produced randomly from a list of all cell phone providers using Marion County billing addresses (not prefixes). In other words, if an individual's billing address on their cellular plan is in Marion County, IN, they were eligible for selection. If a respondent was driving at the time of contact on a cell phone, the interview was concluded and scheduled for a later time. Interviewers attempted to conduct interviews with the individual who answered the cell phone. When calling a landline telephone number, interviewers randomly selected a household member to interview. If that person was not home at the time, a call back time was set.

All telephone interviews were conducted by trained, experienced and supervised interviewers. Interviews were completed in English and Spanish. The average interview lasted for approximately 7.88 minutes. Data collection began on January 25 and ended on March 1, 2013. When using the entire sample, the error for this study does not exceed +/- 3.8%. The final sample size was 613 Marion County residents. Of the 613 interviews, 411 were conducted on landlines and 202 on cell phones. Respondents were informed at the outset of the questionnaire (Appendix A) that their participation was voluntary and confidential.

¹ For details on this and other professional standards visit their website: <http://www.aapor.org/disclosurestandards/>
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The landline response rate for this study (24.1%) is comparable to a study of response rates from 205 telephone surveys (McCarty et al. 2006)¹. Of all random-digit dialing surveys conducted, the mode response rate was around 25%. Both landline and cell phone response rates are also similar to previous SRC surveys implemented of Marion County residents. Overall, SRC interviewers dialed 13,744 times to 5,076 telephone numbers to get 613 completed interviews.

Table 1. Survey Participation Rates

Rate:	Landline	Cell	Definition
Response Rate	24.1%	13.5%	the number of completed interviews divided by the number of eligible respondents in the sample
Cooperation Rate	47.3%	25.8%	the number of completed interviews divided by the number of eligible respondents ever contacted
Refusal Rate	26.8%	38.8%	the number of interview refusals or break-offs divided by the number of eligible respondents in the sample
Contact Rate	52.7%	52.9%	the number of eligible respondents ever contacted divided by the number of eligible respondents in the sample

Weighting

Sample design weights indicate the number of adults in Marion County each respondent to the study represents. Our sample weights adjust for the overlapping dual frame sampling design. We have used compositing weight adjustment factors to account for the fact that some adults had the potential to be sampled through both the landline and cell phone sampling frames. Our calculations are based on random selection of one adult from each landline phone number (representing a household) that participated, and also allows for sharing of a single cell phone by two or more adults in the same household.

We drew independent cell phone and landline samples from RDD frames that overlap in their coverage. As such, some Marion County adults (i.e. those with both cell and landline phones) had the potential to be selected from more than one frame. A large portion of Marion

¹McCarty, Christopher et al. 2006. "Effort in Phone Survey Response Rates: The Effects of Vendor and Client Controlled Factors." *Field Methods* 18(2): 172-188.

County adults fell into this category, so we had to adjust for differential probabilities of selection based on phone service type. Marion County's adult population falls into four total categories:

1. **No telephone service at all.** This represents a very small portion (based on National Health Statistics Reports (NHSR) estimates, approximately 1.9%). *We were not able to make sampling adjustments for this population.*
2. **Landline service only.** This is a continuously declining group. Based on NHSR estimates and interpolation, approximately 7.2% of the Marion County adult population lived in this type of household in 2010.
3. **Cell service only.** A rapidly increasing proportion of adults fall into this category. Based on NHSR estimates for 2010, it represents 33.5% of the Marion County adult population.
4. **Both landline and cell service.** Adults most commonly fall into this category. Based on 2010 NHSR estimates, approximately 56.5% of the Marion County adults fall into this group.

First, we focused on landline frame adjustments. We took into account the household selection probability, the number of landlines in the household, and—because we randomly selected one adult from each household—the within-household selection probability. For respondents with a landline only, the combination of these calculations established their score for the survey weight.

Second, we made cell phone frame adjustments. In these calculations, we considered the phone number selection probability, and the within cell phone selection probability (i.e. the number of adults sharing the same cell phone number). For cell phone only respondents, the combination of these two probabilities established their score for the survey weight. For dual use respondents—i.e. those that had both landline and cell service—we added the two cumulative probabilities together to establish their survey weight.

The resulting sample weights range from 623.28 to 7046.53 with an average of 2404.5160. The sample weights for the landline sample range from 623.28 to 5300.65 with an average of roughly 1214. The cell phone weights range from 623.28 to 7046.53 with an average of 3371.54. The average weights for cell phone only households are highest while the average weights for landline only households are the lowest because the sample consisted of fewer cell phone numbers. Usually, raking procedures are utilized to help adjust for differences by age and

gender in samples and the population. However, we did not have cause to do so since analyses indicate that the weights effectively adjust our sample to correspond closely to Marion County's demographic breakdown among adults, discussed below.

Sample Characteristics

Interviews were conducted with 613 Marion County, Indiana adult residents. Respondents were first asked a series of questions to verify their eligibility for inclusion in the study. In order to be interviewed, respondents were required to verify that they were at least 18 years of age and a current resident of Marion County, Indiana. Table 2 illustrates selected demographic characteristics of these individuals. The unweighted percentages reflect the actual distribution of the respondents who participated in the survey. The results are then weighted to adjust for the overlapping dual frame sampling design and compared in the table to Marion County adult demographic percentages from the 2011 American Community Survey. The result is data that more accurately reflects the responses of the population.

Table 2 shows unweighted and weighted percentages of demographic characteristics for the sample compared to Marion County, Indiana population demographics. As shown, weighting the data by sampling weights to adjust for likelihood of being chosen to participate, greatly improves the representation of the sample. The inclusion of cell phone data achieves a younger sample, a more racially diverse sample and a sample that includes more men. On all demographic variables, weighting the data achieves a closer approximation to the Marion County demographic data.

Over half (54%) of the sample used in this report is women. Just over 10 percent of the sample is 18-25 years old, while fewer than 20 percent of the sample is over 64 years old. Fewer than two-thirds of the sample is white, while almost 27 percent is black and 8 percent is Latino/a. Just over 35 percent of the sample has at least a college degree while roughly 12 percent has not graduated from high school. Income is distributed across the sample as with the population. Over 80 percent of the sample consists of registered voters and there are more registered Democrats than Republicans. Over half of respondents are employed outside the home. The vast majority of Marion County residents included in this sample (91%) currently reside in Indianapolis.

Table 2. Weighted and Unweighted Respondent Demographics

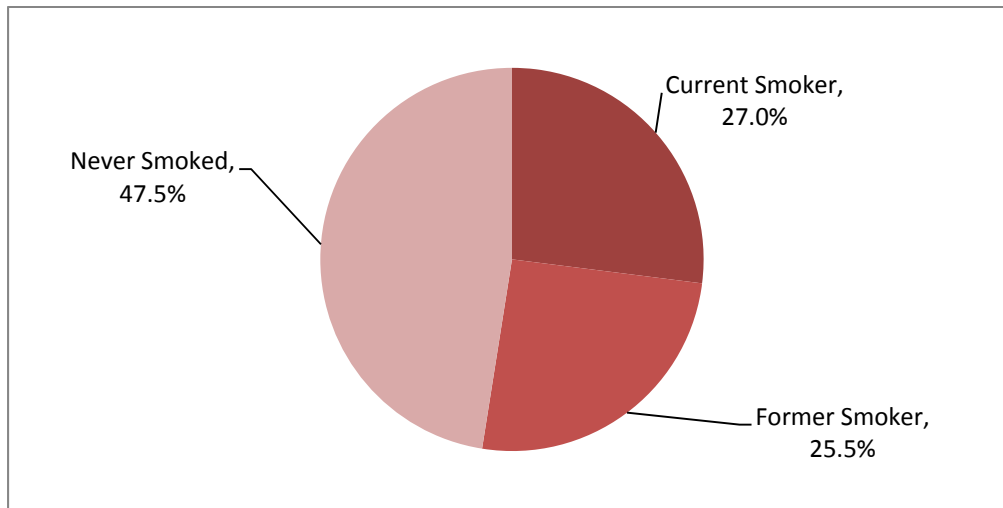
	% Sample (unweighted)	% Sample (weighted)	% Population Marion County
Gender			
Male	41.4%	46.1%	47.3%
Female	58.6%	53.9%	52.7%
Age			
18-24	6.3%	10.5%	13.8%
25-44	24.1%	32.3%	39.3%
45-64	41.4%	38.0%	32.6%
65+	28.2%	19.2%	14.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	66.6%	61.8%	60.4%
Black	25.8%	26.9%	26.0%
Latino/a	4.5%	8.1%	8.9%
Asian American or Pacific Islander	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%
Other	2.0%	1.6%	2.7%
Education			
Less than High School	8.4%	11.8%	15.8%
High School Graduate	26.8%	25.1%	29.9%
Some College	21.9%	23.2%	20.7%
Technical School	4.4%	4.0%	6.6%
College Graduate	26.6%	25.8%	17.8%
Post-Graduate Degree	11.8%	10.0%	9.3%
Income			
<\$15,000	13.6%	16.8%	14.7%
\$15-24999	14.2%	13.8%	13.0%
\$25-49999	29.7%	31.4%	28.7%
\$50-74999	18.4%	16.4%	18.1%
\$75-99999	10.0%	8.2%	10.9%
\$100,000+	14.2%	13.5%	14.5%
Voting			
Registered Voters	88.5%	82.6%	
Democrat	40.5%	40.9%	
Republican	21.9%	19.8%	
Independent	35.0%	36.2%	
Other	2.6%	3.0%	
Employment			
Outside of Home	52.4%	55.8%	59.6%
Residence			
Indianapolis	91.2%	90.9%	90.9%
Lawrence	3.1%	3.3%	4.9%
Beech Grove	2.8%	2.6%	1.6%
Southport	1.1%	1.3%	0.2%
Speedway	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%
Other	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%
Sample Size	613		

Findings

Tobacco Usage and Perception of Secondhand Smoke

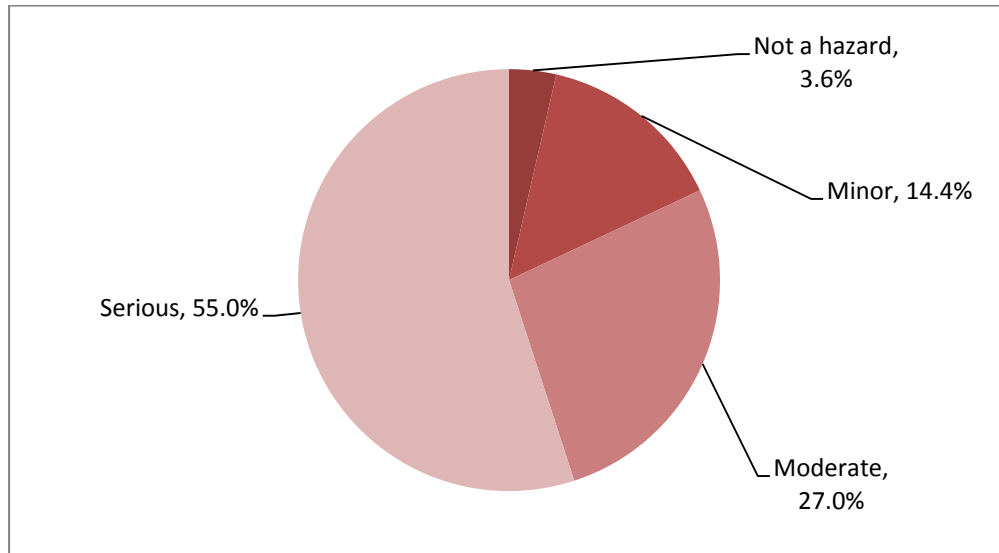
Just under half of Marion County residents (47.5%) report they have never smoked cigarettes regularly. Roughly one quarter (26%) report that they are former smokers, while 27% report that they are currently regular smokers, (*Figure 1, below*).

Figure 1: Percentage of Respondents by Smoking History



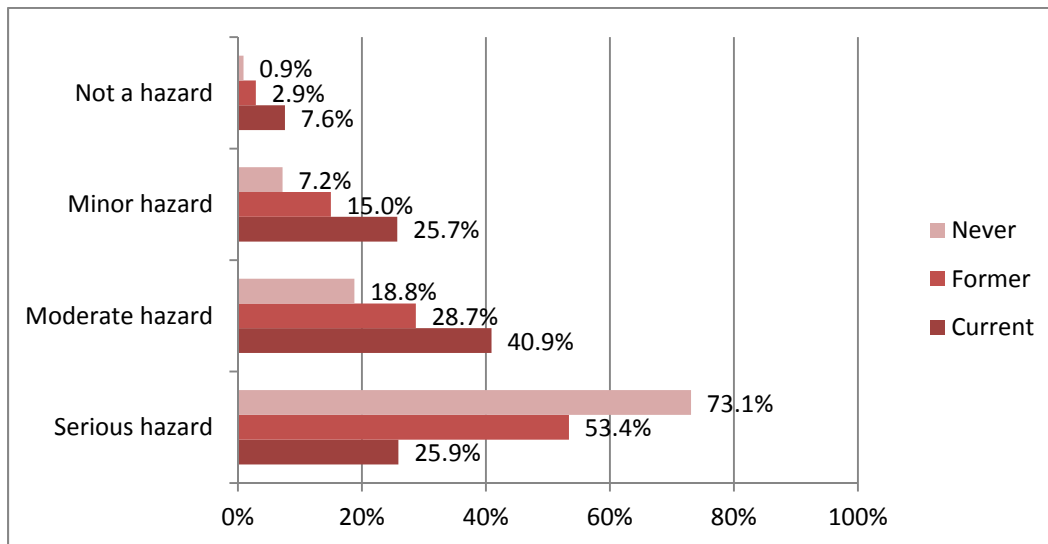
Approximately 45 percent of Marion County residents state they are very concerned about the effects of secondhand smoke (SHS) and just over 30 percent are somewhat concerned. Roughly 15 percent are “not too concerned” and just over 9 percent are “not at all concerned” about the health effects of SHS. Over half of all Marion County, Indiana residents (55%) feel exposure to SHS is a serious health hazard. Well over a quarter (27%) consider it a moderate health hazard, while just 14.4 and 3.6 percent view it as a minor health hazard or not a health hazard at all, respectively (*Figure 2*). This suggests that the vast majority of Marion County residents view SHS as a health concern.

Figure 2: Perceived Health Hazard of Secondhand Smoke



Perceptions of the risk of SHS differ significantly by gender. Less than half of men (46%), compared to roughly 63 percent of women, view SHS as serious health hazard. Smoking history is also significantly related to resident levels of concern about SHS. Those who have never smoked were more likely to rate SHS a serious rather than moderate health hazard at 73.1 and 18.8 percent, respectively; while current smokers were more likely to rate SHS a moderate rather than serious health risk at 40.9 and 25.9 percent, respectively. Overall, however, all categories of smoking history (never, current, and former smokers) tended to rate SHS a moderate or serious health hazard as opposed to a minor health hazard or not a health hazard at all. While an overwhelming majority of those who have never smoked (91.9%) rated SHS a moderate or serious hazard, over two thirds of current smokers (66.8%) did as well (*Figure 3, below*). When current smokers are separated into those who smoke regularly and those who smoke but not every day, an interesting pattern emerges. While current regular smokers tend to rate SHS a moderate (44.5%) rather than minor health hazard (17.4%), smokers who do not smoke every day tend to rate SHS a minor (41.2%) rather than moderate hazard (33.9%) (*not shown*).

Figure 3: Perception of Secondhand Smoke Hazard by Smoking History



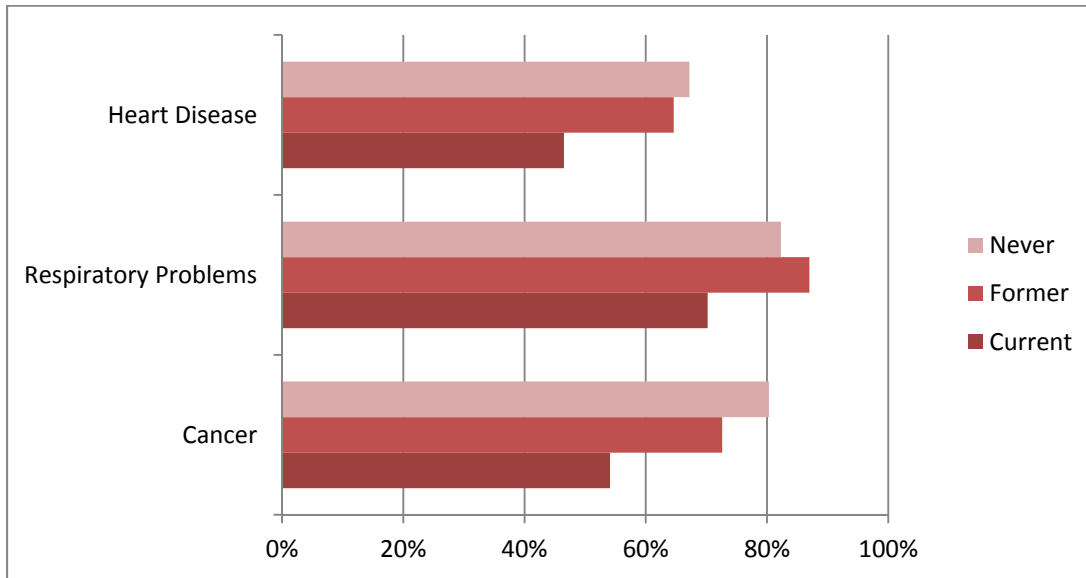
When comparing former smokers perceptions of the SHS health hazard degree according to how long ago they quit smoking cigarettes, additional differences arise. A relatively large majority (75%) of those who have quit within the past five years rate SHS as either a serious or moderate health hazard. But for persons who have quit more than 10 years prior, nine out of ten people (90%) believe that SHS is either a moderate or serious health hazard.

SHS Association with Cancer, Heart Disease, and Respiratory Problems

When asked whether exposure to SHS is associated with cancer, heart disease, and respiratory problems, large percentages of Marion County residents identified relationships. Seven in ten respondents believe exposure to SHS is associated with cancer, 60.9 percent believe it is associated with heart disease, and 81.7 percent believe it is associated with respiratory problems.

Respondent indications of SHS association with disease vary only slightly by gender. Similarly sizable majorities of both Marion County adult men (67%) and women (73.4%), for example, associate exposure to SHS with cancer. Likewise 58.7 and 62.7 percent of men and women, respectively, associate exposure with heart disease and 75.7 and 86.7 percent of men and women associate exposure with respiratory problems.

Figure 4: SHS Illness Association by Smoking History



When participants are divided into three categories of smoking status—never, former, and current smokers—majorities in all three categories associate exposure to SHS with cancer and respiratory problems, while majorities in two categories, never and former, also associate exposure with heart disease. A majority of current smokers do not associate exposure to SHS with heart disease. However, when participants are divided into four categories of smoking status—current regular, current but not every day, former, and never—an interesting pattern emerges. More than half of current regular smokers do indeed associate SHS with heart disease (53%), while less than half of smokers who smoke currently but not every day report the same effect (34.1).

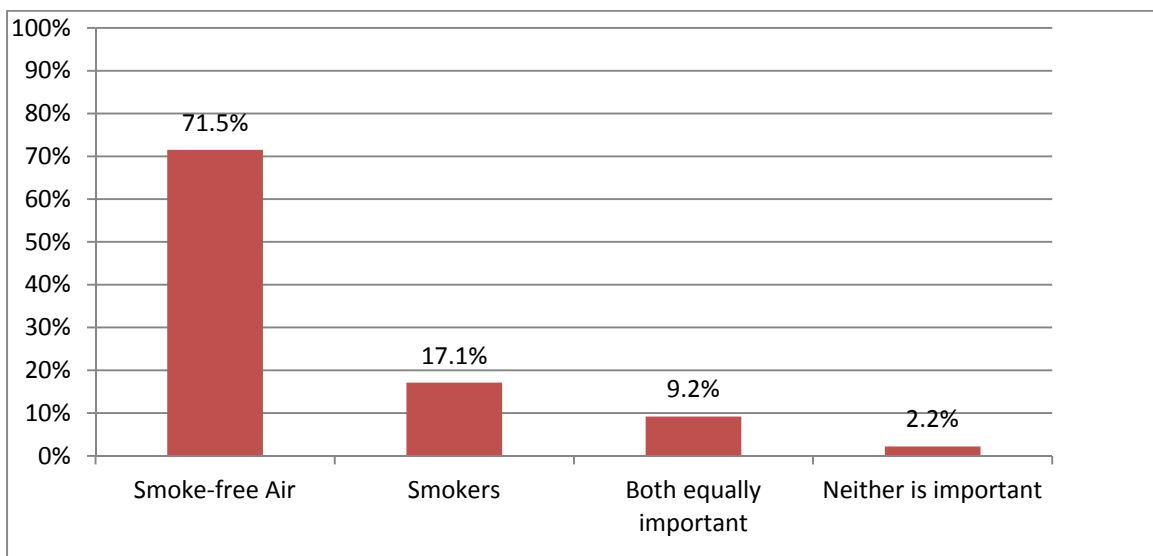
Whose Rights Are More Important: Those Who Wish to Breathe Smoke-free Air or Those Who Wish Smoke?

Respondents were read the following and asked to indicate which they felt were more important (the order of the two statements was randomized across interviews):

- The rights of those who wish to breathe smoke-free air in restaurants, bars, and other public places
- The rights of those who wish to smoke inside restaurants, bars, and other public places

More than seven in ten Marion County adults (71.5%) feel the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke-free air should take precedence. Only 17 percent of respondents feel that the rights of those who wish to smoke are more important. Approximately 9 percent of respondents believe both groups' rights are equally important, while just 2.2 percent report neither is important (*Figure 5*). Of those who feel the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke-free air inside are more important, more than 77 percent feel they are much more important, while under one fourth (22.5%) feel they are somewhat more important. This trend is reversed in regard to those who favor the rights of those who wish to smoke indoors. Just under 25 percent feel the rights of those who wish to smoke are much more important and more than 75 percent feel they are somewhat more important.

Figure 5: Whose Rights Are More Important?

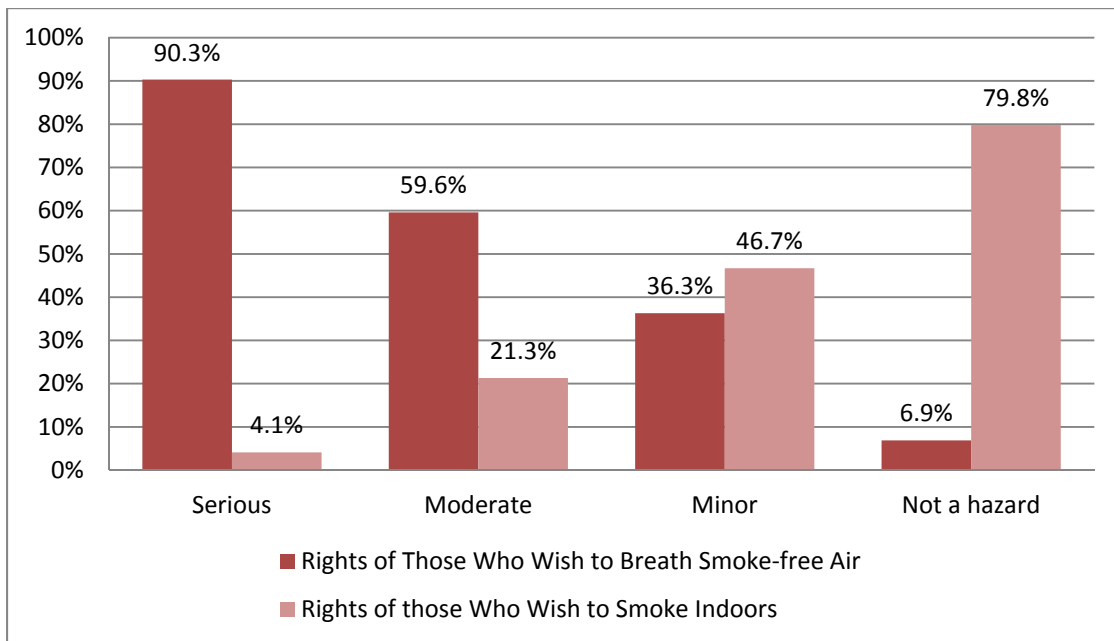


Roughly 83 percent of those who favor the right to breathe smoke-free air over the right to smoke state they are registered voters. Among supporters of the rights of those who wish to smoke, approximately 87 percent are also registered voters. The group supporting the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke-free air is approximately 18 percent Republican, 44 percent Democrat, and 36 percent Independent. The group supporting the right to smoke over the right to breathe smoke-free air is approximately 25 percent Republican, 42 percent Democrat and 32 percent Independent. Of all who identify as Democrat, almost 77 percent report that the right to breathe smoke-free air is more important, while just fewer than 18 percent report that the rights of those who smoke are more important. Of all who identify as Republican, just over 64 percent

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report that the right to breathe smoke-free air is more important when compared to the rights of those who wish to smoke. Of Independents, just over 71 percent report that the right to breathe smoke-free air is more important than the rights of those who wish to smoke.

Figure 6: Percentage of Those Supporting Whose Rights by Perceived Secondhand Smoke Hazard

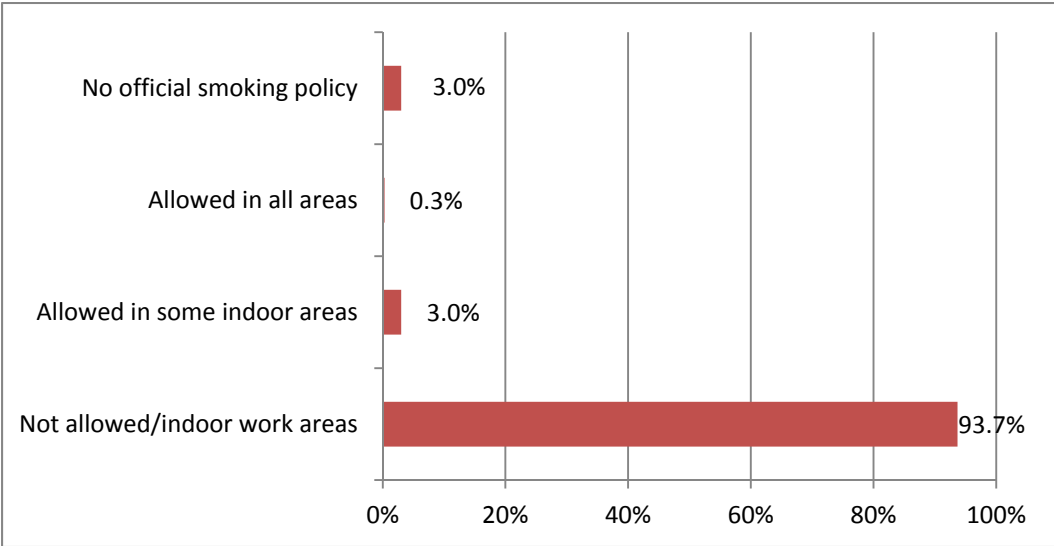


Of current smokers, 40.5 percent feel the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke-free air are more important than the rights of those who wish to smoke indoors, while roughly 39 percent favor the rights of those who wish to smoke. Approximately 17 percent of current smokers feel that both are equally important. Roughly 73 percent of former smokers feel the right to breathe smoke-free air is most important, with just under 15 percent support the rights of those who wish to smoke. Nearly nine in ten of those who have never smoked (87.9%) state the right to smoke-free air should take precedence. Approximately 90 percent of those who consider exposure to SHS to be a serious health hazard favor the right to breathe smoke-free air. Of those who rate exposure to SHS a moderate health hazard, slightly less than 60 percent favor the right to breathe smoke-free air. Lastly, of those who identify exposure to SHS, “not a health hazard at all,” roughly 80 percent favor the right to smoke over the right to breathe smoke-free air (Figure 6).

Smoking in Public Places

More than nine in ten Marion County adults who work outside the home *and* are primarily indoors while at work (93.7%) report that smoking is not allowed anywhere in their workplace. Just 3 percent of Marion County respondents who work indoors report that smoking is allowed in designated areas. Less than 1 percent of the same group (0.3%) report that smoking is allowed in all areas, while 3 percent report that their workplace has no official smoking policy (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Smoking Policy in Indoor Work Areas



Of Marion County residents, more than 85 percent agree that all Marion County workers should be protected from exposure to SHS in the workplace, while 87 percent agree that smoke-free restaurants, bars, and other workplaces would be healthier for customers and employees in general (Table 3).

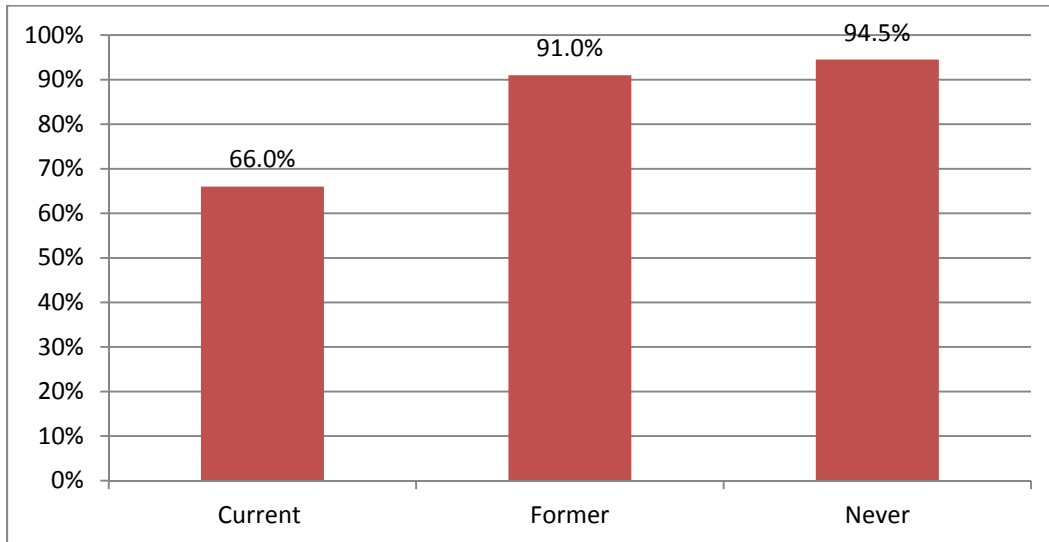
Table 3: Public Opinion on General Workplace Smoking

	Agree
All Marion County workers should be protected from exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace	85.3%
Some people feel restaurants, bars, and other work places would be healthier for customers and employees if they were smoke-free	87.0%

All Marion County Workers Should Be Protected from Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in the Workplace...

Roughly 81 percent of men and 89 percent of women agree with the statement: “All Marion County workers should be protected from exposure to SHS in the workplace.” Over 86 percent of registered voters agree that all Marion County workers should be protected from exposure to SHS in the workplace. Over 87 percent of workers who work primarily indoors agree with the statement. Of those agreeing with the statement, 96.5 percent identify that smoking in their place of work is already banned. No relationships between attitudes and current work smoking environment can be determined for respondents who work in environments allowing smoking or with no smoking policy due to the low number of respondents in those categories. Among Marion County residents, 66 percent of current smokers, 91 percent of former smokers, and roughly 95 percent of those who have never smoked agree that all Marion County workers should be protected from exposure to SHS in the workplace, (Figure 8).

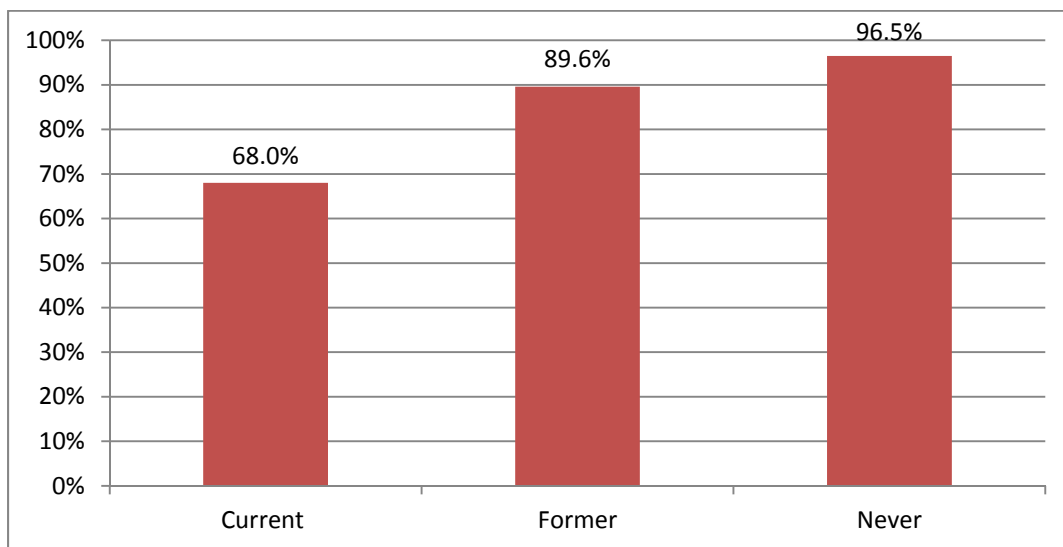
Figure 8: Percent Agreeing That All Marion County Workers Should Be Protected From Secondhand Smoke by Smoking History



Some people feel restaurants, bars, and other workplaces would be healthier for customers and employees if they were smoke-free...

Nearly 86 percent of men and 88 percent of women agree with the statement: “Some people feel restaurants, bars, and other workplaces would be healthier for customers and employees if they were smoke-free.” More than 87 percent of registered voters agree that workplaces would be healthier for customers and employees if they were smoke-free. Roughly 89 percent of those who work outside of their home agree with the statement. Of those agreeing with the statement, over 94 percent report that smoking in their place of work is already banned, while 2 percent report that their workplace has no official smoking policy. No relationship between attitudes and current work smoking environment can be determined for respondents who work in environments that allow smoking or that have no official smoking policy due to the low number of respondents in those category. Almost seven out of ten current smokers, almost nine out of every ten former smokers, and more than nine of every ten of those who have never smoked agree that restaurants, bars, and other workplaces would be healthier for customers and employees if they were smoke-free (*Figure 9*).

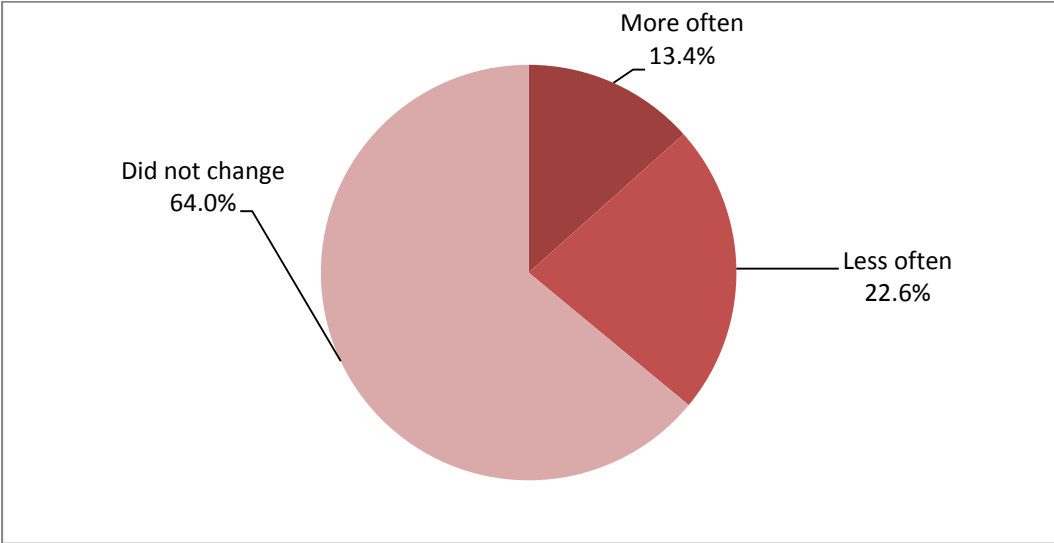
Figure 9: Percent Agreeing Restaurants, Bars, and Other Workplaces Would Be Healthier if Smoke-Free by Smoking History



Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Public Places

Marion County adults were asked to indicate whether they did or did not know of a law that went into effect, “prohibiting smoking inside most public places in Indianapolis, including workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants, bowling alleys and bars.” Approximately 93 percent indicated knowledge of the law, while roughly 7 percent were unaware of its enactment. In order to gauge the potential effect on local businesses, residents were asked to indicate possible changes in their behaviors relative to going to bars. For 64 percent of residents, bar attendance would not change as a result of the legislation. While almost 23 percent indicate that they would attend bars less often, more than 13 percent indicate that their attendance would actually increase (Figure 10). While the data do suggest the potential for a net decrease in bar attendance—with 9 percent more indicating that they go out less often than indicate that they go out more often—none of the question items address the extent to which those individuals go out more or less often. As such, no more accurate prediction of net effect is possible.

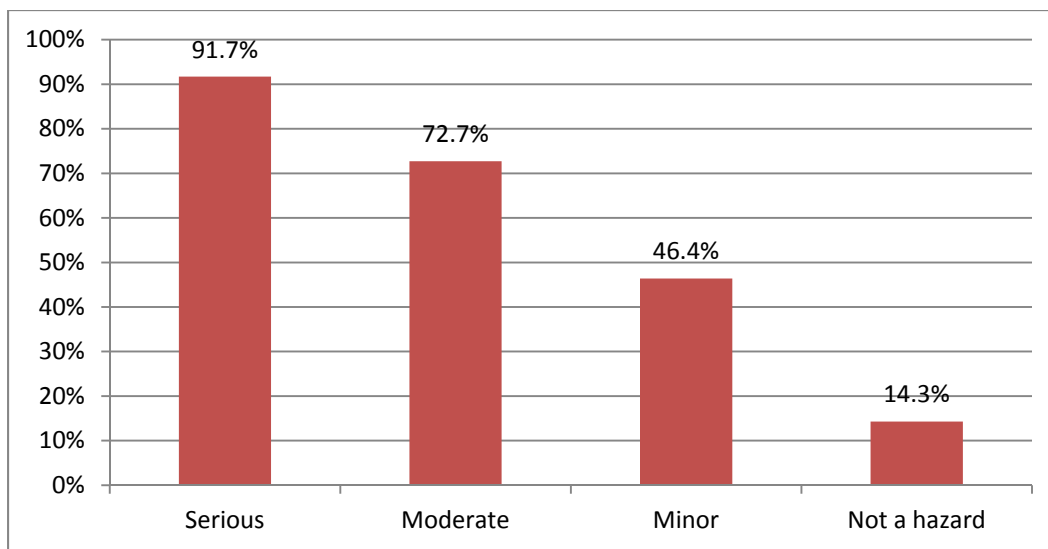
Figure 10: Percentage of Those Going to Bars More/Less Often



Well over three quarters of Marion County adults (77.5%) indicate support for the law, “prohibiting smoking inside most public places in Indianapolis, including workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants, bowling alleys and bars.” Of those indicating support, approximately 80 percent indicate that they would “strongly favor” the law. Support for such an

ordinance differs by gender. Just over 71 percent of men indicate favoring the law, while just under 83 percent of women do likewise. Nearly eight in ten Marion County registered voters (78.3%) support the law. Over 93 percent of those indicating support for the law currently work in a workplace in which smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas. While just less than 58 percent of current smokers in the county indicate that they *oppose* the law, strong majorities of approximately 82 percent of former smokers and nearly 94 percent of those who have never smoked *support* it.

Figure 11: Support for Law by Perceived Risks of Exposure to SHS



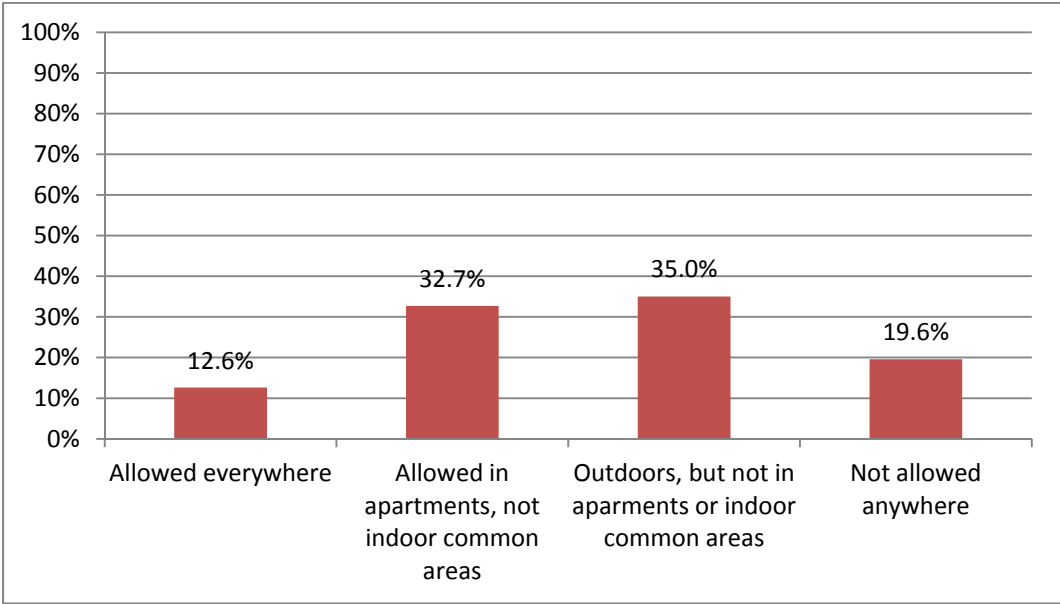
There is a significant relationship between support for the Indianapolis law and the perceived risk of exposure to SHS, (*Figure 11*). Nearly 92 percent of adults who feel as though SHS is a serious hazard support the law, while just more than 14 percent of those rating it not a serious threat do likewise.

An individual's belief concerning whose rights are more important, those who wish to breathe smoke-free air or those who wish to smoke, is also significantly related to whether he or she supports the law prohibiting smoking in public places. Roughly 95 percent of those respondents who feel the right to breathe smoke-free air is more important indicate support for the law. On the other hand, roughly 79 percent of those who feel the rights of those who smoke are more important indicate opposition to the law. A majority of those who feel both groups' rights are equally important (55.4%) would support such a law.

Smoking Policy Preferences of Multi-Unit Housing Residents

Of the total sample, slightly more than one quarter (26.5%) of participants report living in multi-unit housing. These respondents were asked which type smoking policy they would prefer (Figure 12). Respondents least preferred the two extremes of not allowing smoking anywhere on the property, indoors or outdoors (19.6%) and smoking being allowed everywhere (12.6%). Allowing smoking outdoors only (35.0%) received slightly more support than smoking being permitted in apartments but not indoor common areas (32.7%). Overall, a majority of multi-unit resident respondents (54.6%) preferred smoking be prohibited from all indoor areas.

Figure 12: Preference (%) for Smoking Policy of Multi-Unit Housing Residents



Indianapolis versus Other Cities in Marion County

Participants were asked to report the Marion County city in which they reside. We conducted analyses to investigate any possible differences in attitudes towards smoking in public places between those who reside in Indianapolis and those living in other Marion County cities. It is worth noting that only 9 percent of all respondents report living in any Marion County city other than Indianapolis. Among these respondents a majority (64.4%) report living in either

Beech Grove or Lawrence with the remaining respondents residing in Southport, Speedway or another city.

Indianapolis' smoking rate of 26.9 percent varies little from that of other Marion County cities at 27.9 percent. However, Indianapolis has a higher percentage of persons who report never having smoked (48.7%) as compared to other cities in Marion County that report a rate of 35.4 percent. Support for the Indianapolis law banning smoking in most public places is high for both groups, with other cities' residents reporting slightly more support at 80.8 percent as opposed to Indianapolis residents reporting support at 77.1 percent. More than four-fifths of respondents in Indianapolis and the other cities feel that exposure to SHS is either a serious or moderate health hazard.

Some differences are found in Indianapolis versus other cities resident reports regarding the effects of exposure to SHS on heart disease and respiratory problems. While both association ratings are high, a larger majority of respondents from other cities (92.2%) report that SHS is associated with respiratory problems than do those residing in Indianapolis (80.6%). There is also a substantial difference between Indianapolis (59.7%) and other cities (73.3%) in feeling that SHS is associated with heart disease. The groups also differ regarding their views on whose rights are more important--those who wish to breathe smoke-free air or those who wish to smoke—with 77.5 and 70.9 percent of other city and Indianapolis residents, respectively, favoring the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke free air.

Conclusion

As in other similar surveys throughout Indiana, there is strong recognition by the public in Marion County of the hazards of SHS. Of Marion county adults, 82 percent rate exposure to SHS at least a moderate health hazard, with 55 percent rating it a serious health hazard. Of Marion County adults, 77.5 percent support the Indianapolis law, prohibiting smoking inside most public places in Indianapolis, including workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants, bowling alleys and bars. Support for the law increases as perception of severity of SHS hazard rises. While the net difference between individuals indicating that they are attending bars less often and individuals indicating they are attending bars more often (9.2 percent in favor of attending less often) may indicate the possibility of a net decrease in bar business, without knowing indications of scale of increases or decreases, no accurate prediction of net effects is possible.

Appendix A. Marion County Questionnaire

Hello, my name is (INSERT NAME) and I am calling from the Survey Research Center at IUPUI on behalf of researchers who are studying attitudes about important issues facing your community. The interview is voluntary, anonymous, and completely confidential. This will take less than 10 minutes.

Note: Cell phone and landline recruitment different. If cell phone – we will screen for age, screen for driving and person who answers is potential participant. Landline recruitment will be a random selection – most recent birthday.

SCR1. Are you at least 18 years old?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Thank and terminate)
- 9 REF (Thank and terminate)

SCR2. Gender (RECORD BY OBSERVATION)

- 1 Man
- 2 Woman

SCR3. I would like to verify that you live in a household in Marion County. Is that correct?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Thank and terminate)
- 9 REF (Thank and terminate)

SCR4. In which city in Marion County do you live?

- 1 Indianapolis
- 2 Beech Grove
- 3 Lawrence
- 4 Southport
- 5 Speedway
- 6 Other (Specify?)
- 9 REF

The first set of questions is about secondhand smoke, the tobacco smoke in the air around people who are smoking.

1. In general, do you feel that exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard, moderate health hazard, a minor hazard, or not a health hazard at all?

- 1 Serious health hazard
- 2 Moderate health hazard
- 3 Minor health hazard
- 4 Not a health hazard at all
- 8 DK / UNSURE
- 9 REF

2. How concerned are you about the health effects of secondhand smoke? Very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned?

- 1 Very concerned
- 2 Somewhat concerned
- 3 Not too concerned
- 4 Not at all concerned
- 8 DK / UNSURE
- 9 REF

3. Is *secondhand* smoke (tobacco in the air around people that are smoking) associated with... (CHECK WHEN YES)

- 1 Cancer
- 2 Heart disease
- 3 Respiratory problems
- 4 RESPONDENT SAID NO TO ALL
- 8 DK / UNSURE
- 9 REF

4. A law went into effect prohibiting smoking inside most public places in Indianapolis, including workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants, bowling alleys and bars. Do you know about this new law?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 REF

5. Would you say you favor or oppose this law? If needed: A law went into effect prohibiting smoking inside most public places in Indianapolis, including workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants, bowling alleys and bars.

- 1 Favor
- 2 Oppose
- 8 DK / NEITHER FAVOR NOR OPPOSE / CAN'T DECIDE / UNSURE
- 9 REF

5a. (If favor) Do you strongly or somewhat strongly favor this law?

- 1 Strongly
- 2 Somewhat
- 8 DK
- 9 RF

5b. (If oppose) Do you strongly or somewhat strongly oppose this law?

- 1 Strongly
- 2 Somewhat
- 8 DK
- 9 RF

6. Some people feel restaurants, bars, and other work places are healthier for customers and workers now that they were smoke free. Do you... (READ CHOICES)

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Somewhat agree
- 3 Somewhat disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 8 DK / UNSURE
- 9 REF

6a. Since Indianapolis passed a law to make bars smoke free, do you go out to bars more often or less often?

- 1 Go out more often
- 2 Go out less often
- 3 No change/Stay the same
- 9 REF

7. Please indicate which ONE of the following you think is more important...

[ROTATE STATEMENTS EACH INTERVIEW]

- The rights of those who wish to breathe smoke-free air in restaurants, bars and other public places

-OR-

- The rights of those who wish to smoke inside restaurants, bars and other public places

- 1 Rights of those who wish to breathe smoke free air
- 2 Rights of those who wish to smoke
- 3 Both equally important (DO NOT READ)
- 4 Neither is important (DO NOT READ)
- 9 REF (DO NOT READ)

7a. (If 1) Are the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke free air much more important or somewhat more important than the rights of those who wish to smoke?

- 1 Rights of customers and workers, much more important
- 2 Rights of customers and workers somewhat more important
- 9 REF

7b. (If 2) Are the rights of those who wish to smoke much more important or only somewhat more important than the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke free air?

- 1 Rights of smokers much more important
- 2 Rights of smokers somewhat more important
- 9 REF (DO NOT READ)

Now I'm going to read you a statement. After I read it, please tell me whether you personally agree or disagree with the statement.

8. All Marion County workers should be protected from exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace. Do you... (READ CHOICES)

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Somewhat agree
- 3 Somewhat disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 8 DK (DO NOT READ)
- 9 REF (DO NOT READ)

9. If given a choice between allowing smoking in workplaces, including bars, and not allowing smoking in workplaces, including bars, which would you prefer?

- 1 I would prefer smoking be allowed
- 2 I would prefer smoking NOT to be allowed
- 8 DK/UNSURE
- 9 REFUSE

The next few questions pertain to your current employer and its policy about smoking.

10. Are you currently employed outside of your home?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (skip to demographics)
- 9 REF (skip to demographics)

11. What county do you work in?

12. While working at your job, are you indoors most of the time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 REF

13. Thinking about your indoor worksite, which of the following best describes the official smoking policy? (READ CHOICES)

- 1 Smoking is NOT ALLOWED in any indoor work areas
- 2 Smoking is ALLOWED IN SOME indoor work areas
- 3 Smoking is ALLOWED IN ALL indoor work areas
- 4 There is not an official smoking policy
- 8 DK / UNSURE
- 9 REF

Demographics

14. Are you a registered voter in Marion County?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 DK
- 9 REF

15. Do you think of yourself as a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or something else?

- 1 Democrat
- 2 Republican
- 3 Another party (Specify?)
- 4 No party affiliation
- 9 REF

16. What is your age? Are you... (READ CATEGORIES)

- 1 18 to 24
- 2 25 to 34
- 3 35 to 44
- 4 45 to 54
- 5 55 to 64
- 6 65 and older
- 9 REF

17. Are you Hispanic/Latino/a?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 REF

18. What is your race or ethnic identity? (Check all)

- 1 White/Caucasian
- 2 Black/African American
- 3 Hispanic or Latino
- 4 Asian American or Pacific Islander
- 5 American Indian / Native American
- 6 Bi-racial / Multi-racial
- 5 Something else? (SPECIFY)
- 9 REF

19. What is the last grade or level of school you have completed?
- 1 Less than high school
 - 2 High School graduate
 - 3 Some college
 - 4 Technical school
 - 5 College graduate
 - 6 Post graduate
 - 9 REF
20. Which of the following describes your use of tobacco products...?
- 1 I currently smoke cigarettes regularly
 - 2 I USED to smoke cigarettes regularly but now I've quit
 - 3 I smoke cigarettes but not every day
 - 4 I have never been a cigarette smoker
 - 5 Use or have used smokeless or other tobacco (DO NOT READ)
 - 9 REF
- 20a. (If USED to smoke) When did you quit smoking cigarettes?
- List Quit Date (DO NOT READ)
 - 9 REF
21. Do you currently live in multi-unit housing, such as an apartment building?
- 1 YES
 - 2 NO (Skip to 22)
 - 9 REF (Skip to 22)
- 21a. Would you prefer to live on a property:
- 1 Where smoking is allowed everywhere on the property
 - 2 Where smoking is allowed in apartments but not indoor common areas
 - 3 Where smoking is allowed outdoors, but not in apartments or indoor common areas
 - 4 Where smoking is NOT allowed anywhere, indoors or outdoors
 - 9 REF
22. And finally, last year before taxes what was your total household income? Would you say...
- 1 Under \$15,000
 - 2 More than \$15,000 but less than \$25,000
 - 3 More than \$25,000 but less than \$50,000
 - 4 More than \$50,000 but less than \$75,000
 - 5 More than \$75,000 but less than \$100,000
 - 6 More than \$100,000
 - 8 DK (DO NOT READ)
 - 9 REF (DO NOT READ)

That is the last question I have. Thank you for your time.

Appendix B. Marion County Weighted Frequencies

SCR1. First, I need to verify that you are at least 18 years old?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	613	100.0	100.0	100.0

SCR2. I would like to verify that you live in a household in Marion County, Indiana?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	613	100.0	100.0	100.0

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Man	280	46.1	46.1	46.1
Valid 2 Woman	330	53.9	53.9	100.0
Total	613	100.0	100.0	

1. In general, do you feel that exposure to secondhand smoke is a...

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Serious health hazard	333	54.3	55.0	55.0
Valid 2 Moderate health hazard	164	26.7	27.0	82.0
Valid 3 Minor health hazard	87	14.2	14.4	96.4
Valid 4 Not a health hazard at all	21	3.5	3.6	100.0
Total	605	98.7	100.0	
Missing DK/REF	8	1.3		
Total	613	100.0		

2. How concerned are you about the health effects of secondhand smoke?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Very concerned	272	44.3	44.7	44.7
2 Somewhat concerned	186	30.3	30.5	75.2
3 Not too concerned	93	15.2	15.3	90.5
4 Not at all concerned	58	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	609	99.3	100.0	
Missing DK/REF	4	.7		
Total	613	100.0		

**3. Is secondhand smoke (tobacco in the air around people that are smoking) associated with...
Cancer?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid NO	179	29.2	29.2	29.2
YES	434	70.8	70.8	100.0
Total	613	100.0	100.0	

**3. Is secondhand smoke (tobacco in the air around people that are smoking) associated with...
Heart Disease?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid NO	240	39.1	39.1	39.1
YES	373	60.9	60.9	100.0
Total	613	100.0	100.0	

**3. Is secondhand smoke (tobacco in the air around people that are smoking) associated with...
Respiratory problems**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	NO	112	18.3	18.3	18.3
	YES	501	81.7	81.7	100.0
	Total	613	100.0	100.0	

**3. Is secondhand smoke (tobacco in the air around people that are smoking) associated with...
RESPONDENT SAID NO TO ALL**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	NO	564	92.0	92.0	92.0
	YES	49	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	613	100.0	100.0	

4. A law went into effect prohibiting smoking inside most public places in Indianapolis, including workplaces, public buildings, offices restaurants, bowling alleys and bars. Were you aware of this new law?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 YES	571	93.1	93.1	93.1
	2 NO	42	6.9	6.9	100.0
	Total	613	100.0	100.0	

5. Would you say you favor or oppose this law?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 FAVOR	446	72.8	77.5	77.5
	2 OPPOSE	130	21.2	22.5	100.0
	Total	576	94.0	100.0	
Missing	DK/REF	37	6.0		
Total		941030	100.0		

5a. Would you say you strongly favor or somewhat favor this law?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Strongly	355	57.9	79.9	79.9
Valid 2 Somewhat	91	14.6	20.1	100.0
Total	446	72.5	100.0	
Missing System/REF	167	27.5		
Total	613	100.0		

5b. Would you say you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose this law?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Strongly	89	14.5	68.4	68.4
Valid 2 Somewhat	41	6.7	31.6	100.0
Total	130	21.2	100.0	
Missing System/REF	483	78.8		
Total	613	100.0		

6. Some people feel restaurants, bars, and other work places are healthier for customers and workers now that they were smoke free. Do you...

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Strongly agree	376	61.3	61.4	61.4
Valid 2 Somewhat agree	148	24.1	24.1	85.5
Valid 3 Somewhat disagree	40	6.5	6.5	92.0
Valid 4 Strongly disagree	38	6.3	6.3	98.3
Valid 8 DK / UNSURE	10	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	612	99.9	100.0	
Missing REF	1	.1		
Total	613	100.0		

6a. Since Indianapolis passed a law to make bars smoke free, do you go out to bars more often or less often?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 Go out more often	82	13.3	13.4	13.4
	2 Go out less often	137	22.4	22.6	36.0
Valid	3 NO CHANGE / STAYED THE SAME (DO NOT READ)	390	63.6	64.0	100.0
	Total	609	99.3	100.0	
Missing	REF	4	.7		
Total		613	100.0		

7. Please indicate which ONE of the following you think is more important...
The rights of those who wish to breathe smoke-free air in restaurants, bars and other public places
-OR-
The rights of those who wish to smoke inside restaurants, bars and other public places

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 Rights of those who wish to breathe smoke free air	427	69.7	71.5	71.5
	2 Rights of those who wish to smoke	102	16.6	17.1	88.6
Valid	3 Both equally important (DO NOT READ)	55	8.9	9.2	97.8
	4 Neither is important (DO NOT READ)	13	2.2	2.2	100.0
	Total	597	97.4	100.0	
Missing	DK/REF	16	2.6		
Total		613	100.0		

7a. Are the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke free air much more important or somewhat more important than the rights of those who wish to smoke?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Much more important	324	52.9	77.5	77.5
	2 Somewhat more important	95	15.4	22.5	100.0
	Total	419	68.3	100.0	
Missing	System/REF	194	31.7		
Total		613	100.0		

7b. Are the rights of those who wish to smoke much more important or only somewhat more important than the rights of those who wish to breathe smoke free air?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Much more important	23	3.8	24.5	24.5
	2 Somewhat more important	71	11.6	75.5	100.0
	Total	94	15.4	100.0	
Missing	System/REF	519	84.6		
Total		613	100.0		

8. All Marion County workers should be protected from exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace. Do you...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	386	63.0	64.0	64.0
	2 Somewhat agree	128	20.9	21.3	85.3
	3 Somewhat disagree	56	9.1	9.2	94.5
	4 Strongly disagree	33	5.4	5.5	100.0
	Total	603	98.3	100.0	
Missing	DK/REF	10	1.7		
Total		613	100.0		

9. If given a choice between allowing smoking in workplaces, including bars, and not allowing smoking in workplaces, including bars, which would you prefer?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 I would prefer smoking be allowed	138	22.5	23.9	23.9
Valid	2 I would prefer smoking NOT to be allowed	439	71.6	76.1	100.0
	Total	577	94.2	100.0	
Missing	DK/REF	36	5.8		
Total		613	100.0		

10. Are you currently employed outside of your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 Yes	342	55.8	55.8	55.8
Valid	2 No	271	44.2	44.2	100.0
	Total	613	100.0	100.0	

11. What county do you work in?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bartholomew	2	.3	.6	.6
	Boone	3	.5	.9	1.5
	Hamilton	17	2.8	5.1	6.5
	Hancock	3	.6	1.0	7.5
	Hendricks	7	1.2	2.1	9.6
	Johnson	11	1.8	3.1	12.7
	Madison	1	.1	.2	13.0
	Marion	279	45.6	81.7	94.7
	Tippecanoe	1	.1	.2	94.9
	Vanderburgh	2	.4	.7	95.6
	Washington	1	.1	.1	95.7
	In Another Stat	1	.1	.2	95.9
	In Multiple Counties	14	2.3	4.1	100.0
	Total	342	55.8	100.0	
Missing	System	271	44.2		
Total		613	100.0		

12. While working at your job, are you indoors most of the time?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	296	48.2	86.5	86.5
	2 No	46	7.5	13.5	100.0
	Total	342	55.8	100.0	
Missing	System	271	44.2		
Total		613	100.0		

13. Thinking about your indoor worksite, which of the following best describes the o

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 Smoking is NOT ALLOWED in any indoor work areas	275	44.9	93.7	93.7
	2 Smoking is ALLOWED IN SOME indoor work areas	9	1.4	3.0	96.7
	3 Smoking is ALLOWED IN ALL indoor work areas	1	.1	.3	97.0
	4 There is not an official smoking policy	9	1.5	3.0	100.0
	Total	294	47.9	100.0	
Missing	System/DK/REF	319	52.1		
Total		613	100.0		

14. Are you a registered voter in Marion County?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 YES	504	82.2	82.6	82.6
	2 NO	106	17.3	17.4	100.0
	Total	610	99.5	100.0	
Missing	REF	3	.5		
Total		613	100.0		

15. Do you think of yourself as a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or something else?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 DEMOCRAT	233	38.0	40.9	40.9
	2 REPUBLICAN	113	18.4	19.8	60.7
	3 SOMETHING ELSE / ANOTHER PARTY (e.g. Libertarian/Green/Tea)	17	2.8	3.0	63.8
	4 INDEPENDENT / NO PARTY AFFILIATION	207	33.7	36.2	100.0
	Total	570	92.9	100.0	
Missing	9 REF	43	.7.1		
Total		613	100.0		

16. What is your age? Are you...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 18 to 24	63	10.3	10.5	10.5
	2 25 to 34	98	15.9	16.2	26.7
	3 35 to 44	97	15.8	16.1	42.8
	4 45 to 54	130	21.2	21.6	64.4
	5 55 to 64	98	16.0	16.4	80.8
	6 65 and older	116	18.9	19.2	100.0
Total		602	98.1	100.0	
Missing	REF	12	1.9		
Total		613	100.0		

17. Are you Hispanic/Latino/a?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 YES	48	7.9	8.0	8.0
Valid 2 NO	558	91.0	92.0	100.0
Total	606	98.9	100.0	
Missing REF	7	1.1		
Total	613	100.0		

18. What is your race or ethnic identity?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid White	371	60.5	61.8	61.8
Valid Black	161	26.3	26.9	88.7
Valid Hispanic	48	7.9	8.1	96.8
Valid Asian	10	1.6	1.6	98.4
Valid Other	12	1.6	1.6	100.0
Total	602	98.0	100.0	
Missing REF	9	2.0		
Total	613	100.0		

19. What is the last grade or level of school you have completed?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 Less than high school	72	11.7	11.8	11.8
	2 High school graduate	152	24.8	25.1	36.9
	3 Some college	141	23.0	23.2	60.1
	4 Technical school	24	3.9	4.0	64.1
	5 College graduate	157	25.6	25.8	90.0
	6 Post-graduate education	61	9.9	10.0	100.0
	Total	607	99.0	100.0	
Missing	REF	6	1.0		
Total		613	100.0		

20. Which of the following describes your use of tobacco products...?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 I currently smoke cigarettes regularly	108	17.6	17.8	17.8
	2 I USED to smoke cigarettes regularly but now I've quit	155	25.3	25.5	43.3
	3 I smoke cigarettes but not every day	56	9.1	9.2	52.5
	4 I have never been a regular cigarette smoker	288	46.9	47.3	99.7
	5 USE OR HAVE USED SMOKELESS OR OTHER TOBACCO (DO NOT READ)	2	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	609	99.3	100.0	
Missing	REF	4	.7		
Total		613	100.0		

20a. When did you quit smoking cigarettes?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 Date given:	151	24.7	97.5	97.5
Valid	9 REF	4	.6	2.5	100.0
	Total	155	25.3	100.0	
Missing	System	458	74.7		
Total		613	100.0		

20a_y When did you quit smoking cigarettes? Year

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Before 1988	37	6.0	26.7	26.7
	1988-2002	39	6.4	28.2	54.9
Valid	2003-2007	22	3.5	15.6	70.5
	2008-2013	41	6.7	29.5	100.0
	Total	139	22.6	100.0	
Missing	System/REF	474	77.4		
Total		613	100.0		

21. Do you currently live in multi-unit housing, such as an apartment building?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 YES	161	26.2	26.5	26.5
Valid	2 NO	446	72.7	73.5	100.0
	Total	607	98.9	100.0	
Missing	REF	6	1.1		
Total		613	100.0		

21a. Would you prefer to live on a property:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 Where smoking is allowed everywhere on the property	20	3.2	12.6	12.6
	2 Where smoking is allowed in apartments but not in indoor c	51	8.4	32.7	45.3
	3 Where smoking is allowed outdoors only	55	9.0	35.0	80.4
	4 Where smoking is NOT allowed anywhere, indoors or outdoors	31	5.0	19.6	100.0
	Total	157	25.6	100.0	
Missing	System/REF	456	74.4		
Total		613	100.0		

22. Last year before taxes what was your total household income? Would you say...

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 Under \$15,000	82	13.4	16.8	16.8
	2 More than \$15,000 but less than \$25,000	67	11.0	13.8	30.5
	3 More than \$25,000 but less than \$50,000	154	25.1	31.4	61.9
	4 More than \$50,000 but less than \$75,000	80	13.1	16.4	78.3
	5 More than \$75,000 but less than \$100,000	41	6.6	8.2	86.5
	6 More than \$100,000	66	10.8	13.5	100.0
	Total	490	80.0	100.0	
Missing	DK/REF	123	20.0		
Total		613	100.0		