



ASBURY UNIVERSITY

Academic Excellence & Spiritual Vitality

**ATTITUDES REGARDING INDOOR SMOKING POLICIES
AMONG BULLITT COUNTY RESIDENTS**

A Report Submitted to the Bullitt County Health Department

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bullitt County Health Department (BCHD) contracted with researchers at Asbury University to conduct a public opinion survey of Bullitt County residents on the topic of tobacco usage in indoor public places.

In February and March 2015, 1000 Bullitt County residents completed the survey by phone – both landline numbers and cellphone numbers. The entirety of these responses forms the overall sample. The margin of error for this sample is ± 3.08 percent. A subset of these responses, randomly selected to match 2013 census data of Bullitt County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey), form the sculpted sample.

What follows are tabular and graphical data describing the frequencies and statistical analyses performed on all received data of these two samples. Description of the methodology used for the public opinion survey can be found in the Appendix.

RESULTS FROM OVERALL SAMPLE ($n = 1000$)

- Results from the overall sample should be considered with caution given that females and persons over 45 were greatly overrepresented.
 - In general, the overwhelming majority of the sample indicated support for policies prohibiting indoor public smoking either through complete or partial (i.e., designated smoking areas) restrictions.
 - Opinions were more mixed when describing potential restrictions for bars and taverns, where people tended to be more lenient.
 - Most people claimed that they were not smokers, that most of their work places had smoking restrictions, and that most of them are not exposed to secondhand smoke at work.
 - In comparing the attitudes and opinions between men and women, no significant differences were found in their overall perspectives on smoking restrictions. Both men and women tended to favor restrictions prohibiting indoor smoking. However, women were much more likely to do so than men.
 - There were significant differences in attitudes and opinions among current smokers and non-smokers. A consistent pattern found in the data suggests current smokers (more so than people in general) are opposed to total bans and in support of having areas set aside for smoking. Conversely, non-smokers (more so than people in general) are supportive of total bans but not supportive of having areas set aside for smoking. With regard to bars and taverns, smokers more so than people in general want no restrictions, and non-smokers more so than people in general do want restrictions. Given the size of the effect between smokers, non-smokers, and people in general, it is very important to know the current base rate of smokers in
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Bullitt County. They are more likely opposed to restrictions than nonsmokers are likely in favor of restrictions. These same basic patterns describe the responses regarding local and state laws. Therefore, to the degree that Bullitt County has more current smokers than the 17.3 percent found in this survey, residents may not be as supportive of restrictions as these results suggest.

RESULTS FROM SCULPTED SAMPLE ($n = 191$)

- Results from the sculpted sample should be more representative of Bullitt County residents in general as it more accurately mirrors Bullitt County in terms of gender and age.
 - In general, a majority of the sculpted sample, though less of a majority than found within the full sample, indicated support for policies prohibiting indoor public smoking either through complete or partial (i.e., designated smoking areas) restrictions.
 - Opinions were more mixed when describing potential restrictions for bars and taverns, where people tended to be favor fewer restrictions.
 - Also, as found in the full sample, most people claimed that they were not smokers, that most of their work places had smoking restrictions, and that they were exposed to very little secondhand smoke at work, if any.
 - However, unlike found in the full sample, in this more representative, sculpted sample, both men and women supported some restrictions on indoor smoking, with men less likely than people in general and women more likely than people in general. However, no significant differences were found between men's and women's support for laws prohibiting indoor smoking.
 - Overall, participants in this sculpted sample showed support for policies and laws restricting indoor public smoking, but to a lesser extent than found in the full sample. This implies that older persons and females, who were overrepresented in the full sample, likely are more supportive of anti-smoking legislation than are men and younger persons, who are more fairly represented in the sculpted sample.
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THE FULL SAMPLE ($n = 1000$)

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SAMPLE

- A. Residence. The small majority reported living outside city limits (52.5%), while most others reported living within city limits (45.8%). A few people reported living other places in the county (1.0%). And, another small group refused to answer this question (0.7%).

Location	n	Percent
Within City Limits	458	45.8
Outside City Limits	525	52.5
Other Places in County	10	1.0
No Response	7	0.7
Total	1000	100.0

- B. Gender. The majority of the sample was female (64.1%).

Gender	n	Percent
Female	641	64.1
Male	340	34.0
Total	1000	100.0

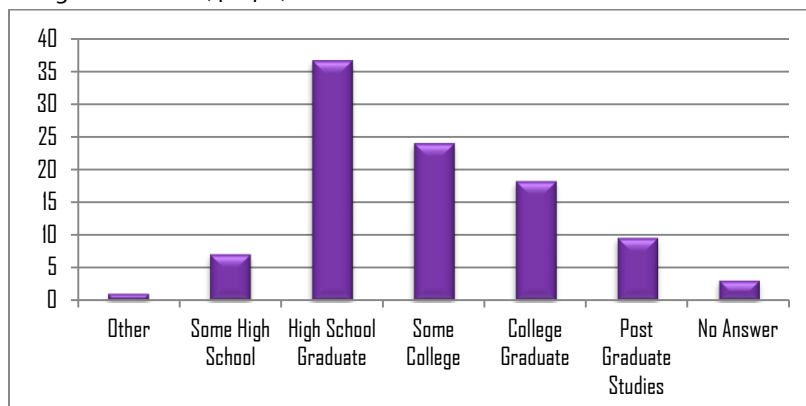
- C. Age. The average age of participants was 56.91 ($SD = 14.91$).

Age Range	n	Percent
18-29	46	4.6
30-39	83	8.3
40-49	150	15.0
50-59	247	24.7
60-69	232	23.2
70-79	151	15.1
80-89	45	4.5
90-99	6	0.6
No Response	40	4.0
Total	1000	100.0

- D. Phones. Most of the sample was contacted via landline phone (79.5%), with a smaller portion contacted via cell phone (20.5%). Note that all available phone lines for Bullitt County were contacted at least one time.

Phone Number Contacted	n	Percent
Cell Phones	205	20.5
Landline Phones	795	79.5
Total	1000	100.0

- E. Educational Level. Educational levels were varied, with the majority having a high school diploma (36.7%) or some level of college education (42.4%).



Educational Level	<i>n</i>	Percent
Other	11	1.1
Some High School	71	7.1
High School Graduate	367	36.7
Some College	241	24.1
College Graduate	183	18.3
Post Graduate Studies	96	9.6
No Answer	31	3.1
Total	1000	100.0

- F. Smoking History. Approximately half of the sample reported being non-smokers (50.4%), and another approximate third reported being former smokers (30.0%)

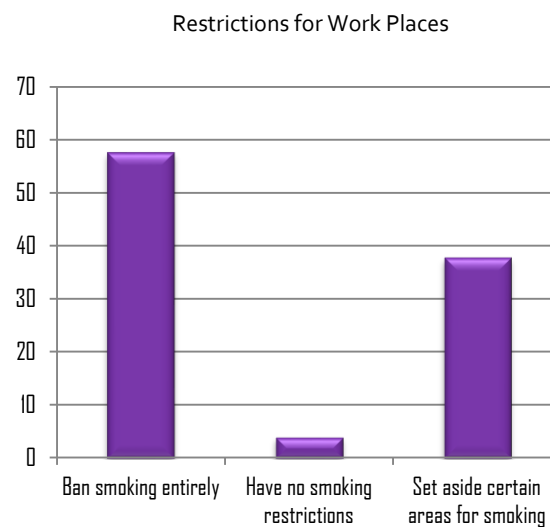
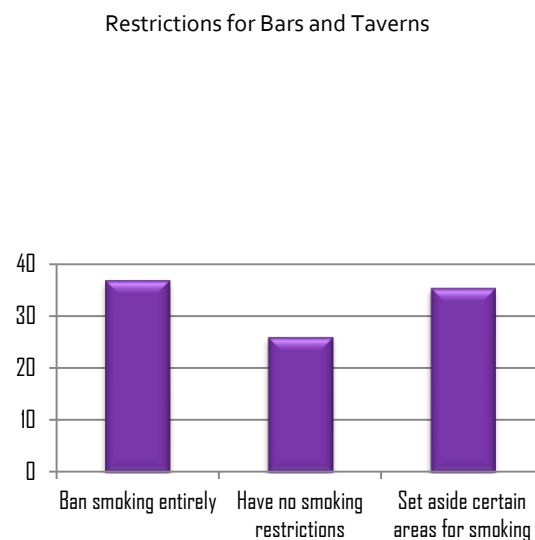
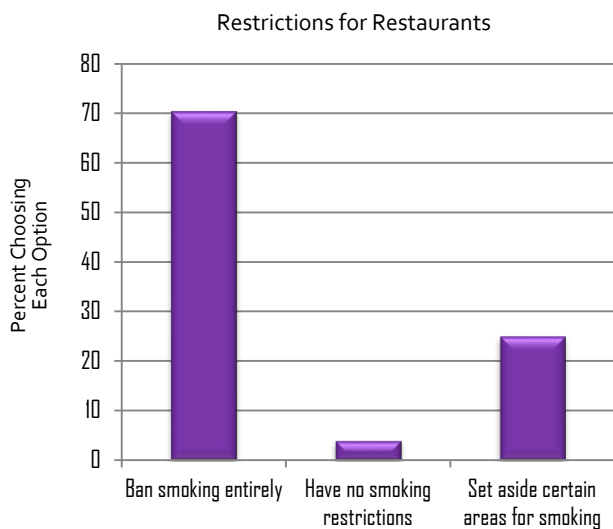
Smoking History	<i>n</i>	Percent
Current Smoker	173	17.3
Former Smoker	300	30.0
Non-Smoker	504	50.4
No Response	23	2.3
Total	1000	100.0

- G. Tobacco Allotments. A very small percentage of the sample (0.9%) reported owning a tobacco allotment.

Owner of Tobacco Allotment	<i>n</i>	Percent
No	964	96.4
Yes	9	0.9
No Response	27	2.7
Total	1000	100.0

OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING POLICIES

- A. Restrictions. "For each of the following establishments, please tell me whether you think there should be no restrictions on smoking, certain areas set aside for smoking, or whether smoking should be banned entirely:"

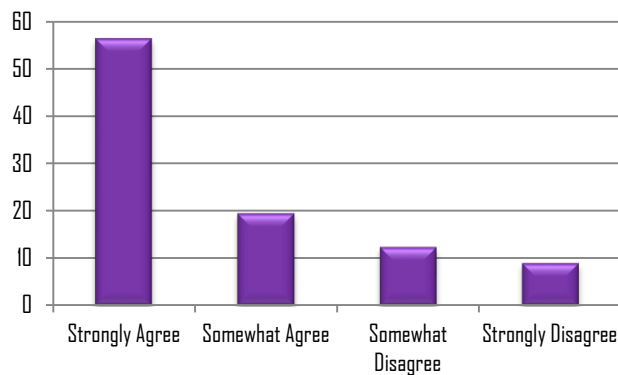


	Restriction	<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Restaurants	Ban smoking entirely	704	70.4
	Have no smoking restrictions	40	4.0
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	251	25.1
	No response	5	0.5

Total		1000	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Bars and Taverns	Ban smoking entirely	369	36.9
	Have no smoking restrictions	260	26.0
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	354	35.4
	No response	17	1.7
	Total	1000	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Hotels and Motels	Ban smoking entirely	511	51.1
	Have no smoking restrictions	56	5.6
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	426	42.6
	No response	7	0.7
	Total	1000	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Work Places (e.g., stores, businesses, & factories)	Ban smoking entirely	577	57.7
	Have no smoking restrictions	40	4.0
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	379	37.9
	No response	4	0.4
	Total	1000	100.0

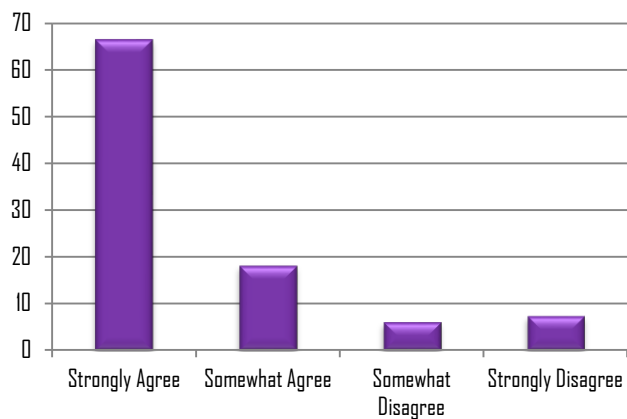
B. Attitudes about Exposure to Secondhand Smoke. "Please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with the following statements:"

1. "Breathing secondhand smoke is as harmful to one's health as smoking a cigarette."



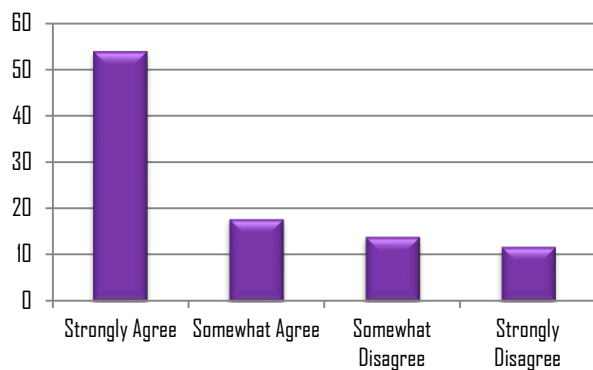
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	565	56.5
Somewhat Agree	195	19.5
Somewhat Disagree	124	12.4
Strongly Disagree	90	9.0
No Response	26	2.3
Total	1000	100.0

2. "All public places should have a non-smoking area."



	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	665	66.5
Somewhat Agree	182	18.2
Somewhat Disagree	61	6.1
Strongly Disagree	74	7.4
No Response	18	1.8
Total	1000	100.0

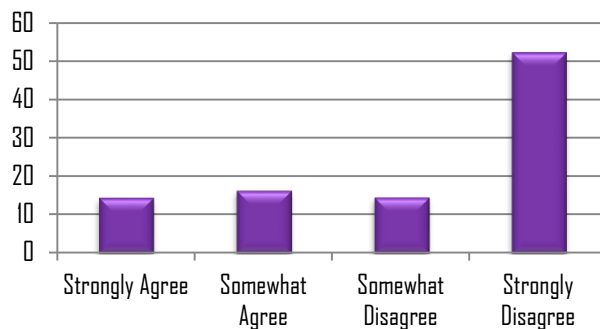
3. "People *who work* in bars and restaurants should be free from exposure to secondhand smoke, even if this means smoking is not allowed at all in bars and restaurants."



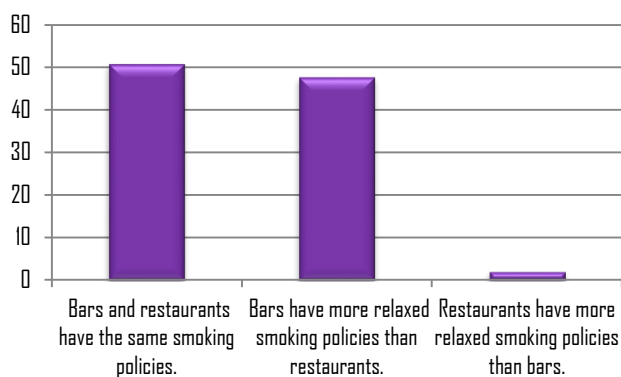
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	540	54.0
Somewhat Agree	178	17.8
Somewhat Disagree	140	14.0
Strongly Disagree	118	11.8
No Response	24	2.4
Total	1000	100.0

4. "People *who go* to bars and restaurants should be able to smoke there, even if this means people who work there will be exposed to secondhand smoke."

	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	145	14.5
Somewhat Agree	164	16.4
Somewhat Disagree	146	14.6
Strongly Disagree	523	52.3
No Response	22	2.2
Total	1000	100.0

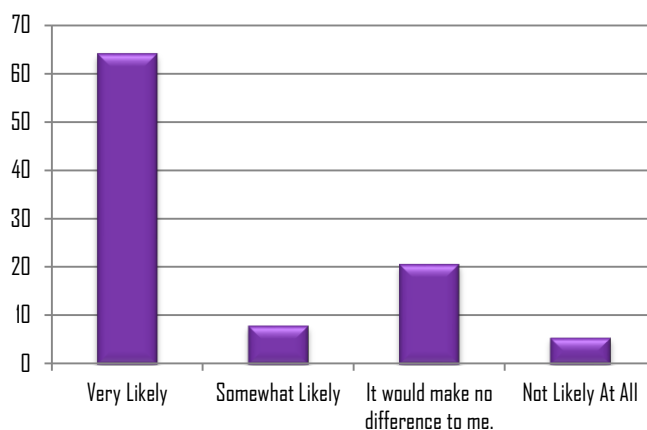


5. "In regard to secondhand smoke in eating establishments, should:"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
Bars and restaurants have the same smoking policies.	509	50.9
Bars have more relaxed smoking policies than restaurants.	478	47.8
Restaurants have more relaxed smoking policies than bars.	21	2.1

6. "In order to get a better sense of how important a smoking policy is to you as you decide where to dine; please tell me how much more likely would you visit a restaurant if you knew a restaurant was smoke-free?"



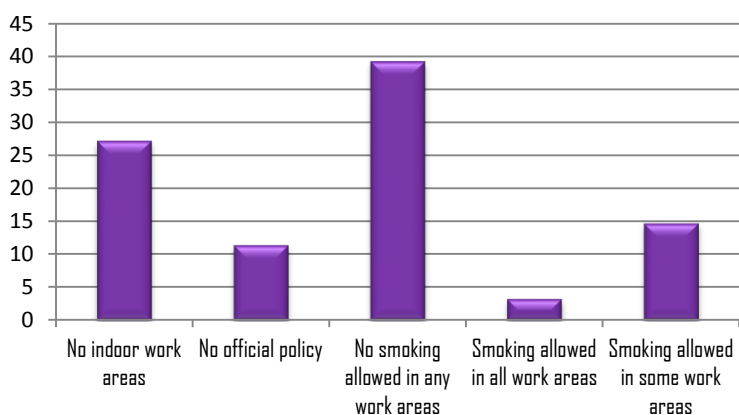
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Very Likely	642	64.2
Somewhat Likely	81	8.1
It would make no difference to me.	208	20.8
Not Likely At All	56	5.6
No response	13	1.3
Total	1000	100.0

EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE IN THE WORKPLACE

A. Do you work in Bullitt County?

Restriction	<i>n</i>	Percent
Yes	185	18.5
No	796	79.6
No response	19	1.9
Total	1000	100.0

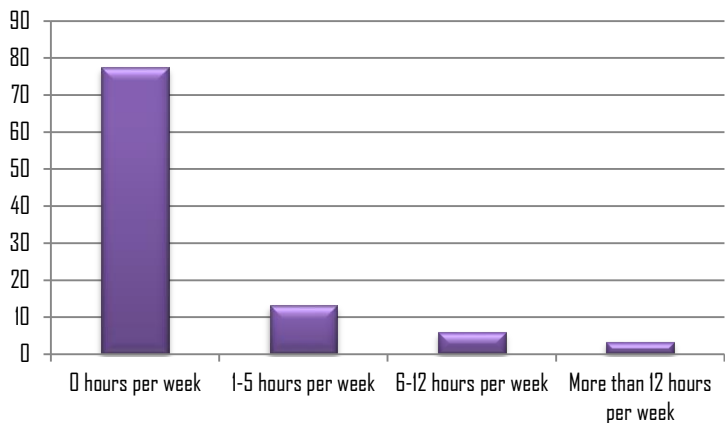
B. Which of the following best describes the official indoor smoking policy for your place of work?"



Policy Reported	<i>n</i>	Percent
I don't know	5	2.7
I work from home	2	1.1
No indoor work areas	50	27.3
No official policy	21	11.5
No smoking allowed in any work areas	72	39.3
Smoking allowed in all work areas	6	3.3
Smoking allowed in some work areas	27	14.8
Total	183	100.0

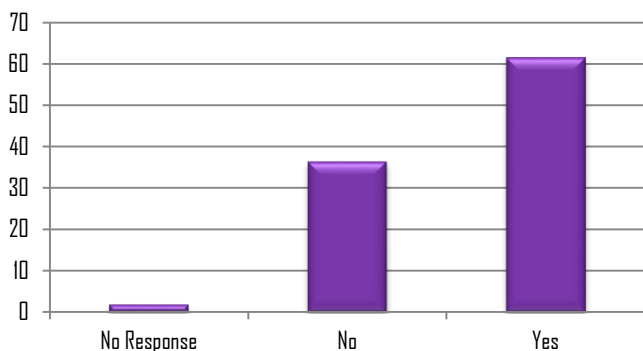
C. "Thinking about the past 7 days altogether, about how many hours were you exposed to OTHER people's tobacco smoke at work?"

	<i>n</i>	Percent
0 hours per week	141	77.5
1-5 hours per week	24	13.1
6-12 hours per week	11	6.0
More than 12 hours per week	6	3.3
Total	182	100.0



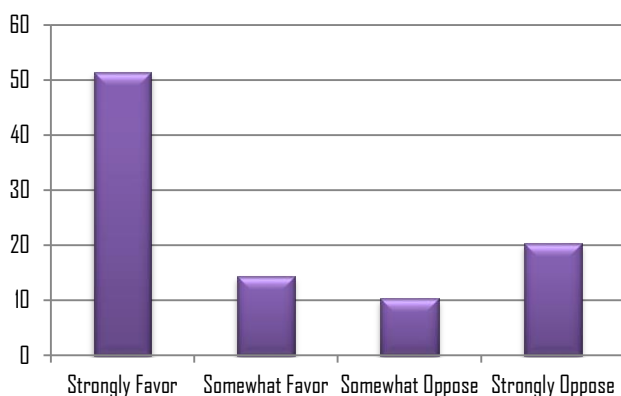
ATTITUDES ABOUT LAWS

A. State Law. "In your opinion, should the state of Kentucky adopt a STATE law requiring ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, including restaurants, bars and businesses have a smoke-free environment?"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	20	2.0
No	365	36.5
Yes	615	61.5
Total	1000	100.0

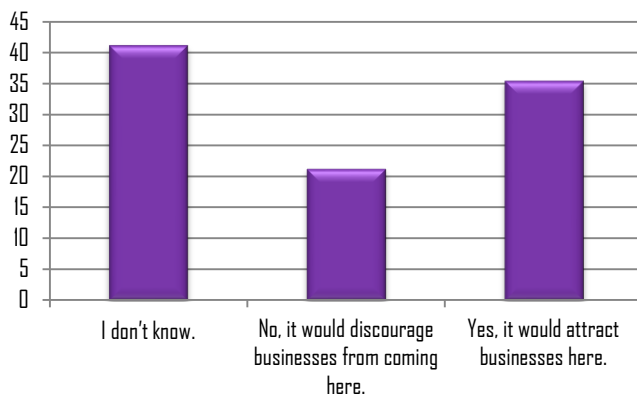
B. Local Law. "Would you favor or oppose a local law that would make all public buildings smoke-free, including restaurants, bars and businesses to have a smoke-free environment?"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Favor	514	51.4
Somewhat Favor	144	14.4
Somewhat Oppose	103	10.3
Strongly Oppose	203	20.3
Don't know/No Response	36	3.6
Total	1000	100.0

Response	<i>n</i>	Percent
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- C. Smoke-Free Policy and New Businesses. "If a local law is passed that all public buildings have a smoke-free environment, do you think this would attract new businesses to Bullitt County, or do you think it would discourage them from coming here?"



No Response	22	2.2
I don't know.	411	41.1
No, it would discourage businesses from coming here.	213	21.3
Yes, it would attract businesses here.	354	35.4
Total	1000	100.0

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE FULL SAMPLE (n = 1000)

A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

1. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*, $\chi^2(3) = 25.5, p < .000$. While both men and women favored some kind of restrictions on indoor smoking, women are more likely to favor banning smoking entirely in restaurants.

Response regarding Restaurants	Gender		n
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	472	218	690
Have no smoking restrictions	13	27	40
Set aside certain areas for smoking	155	92	247
No response	1	3	4
Total	641	340	981

2. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*, $\chi^2(3) = 28.6, p < .001$. While both men and women favored some kind of restrictions on indoor smoking, men are less likely to favor banning smoking entirely in bars and taverns, but more likely to favor having no smoking restrictions in bars and taverns. Similarly, women are less likely to favor having no restrictions in bars and taverns.

Response regarding Bars & Taverns	Gender		n
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	263	100	363
Have no smoking restrictions	133	122	255
Set aside certain areas for smoking	235	112	347
No response	10	6	16

Total	641	340	981
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3. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*, $\chi^2(2) = 24.0, p < .000$. While both men and women favored some kind of restrictions on indoor smoking, women are less likely to favor having no restrictions in hotels and motels, but men are more likely to favor having no restrictions in hotels and motels.

Response regarding Hotels & Motels	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	346	154	500
Have no smoking restrictions	20	34	54
Set aside certain areas for smoking	272	148	420
No response	3	4	7
Total	641	340	981

4. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*, $\chi^2(3) = 36.9, p < .001$. While both men and women favored some kind of restrictions on indoor smoking, men are less likely to support bans against smoking, but more likely to support having no restrictions at all. Women are less likely to support having no restrictions.

Response regarding Work Places	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	400	167	567
Have no smoking restrictions	11	29	40
Set aside certain areas for smoking	229	141	370
No response	1	3	4
Total	641	340	981

B. ATTITUDES ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING LAWS

1. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a state law forbidding smoking in all public buildings, $\chi^2(2) = 14.0, p = .001$. While both men and women favored a state law forbidding indoor smoking, men are more likely to be against a state law banning smoking in public places.

State-Wide Law	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
No	211	152	363

Yes	425	184	609
No Response	5	4	9
Total	641	340	981

2. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a local law forbidding smoking in all public buildings, $\chi^2(5) = 22.1, p < .001$. While both men and women favored a local policy regarding indoor smoking, men are less likely to strongly favor a local law forbidding smoking in public buildings, but more likely to be strongly opposed to such a law.

Local Policy?	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
Strongly favor	368	144	512
Somewhat favor	85	57	142
Somewhat oppose	62	41	103
Strongly oppose	111	90	201
No response/Don't know	4	3	7
Total	641	340	981

3. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses, $\chi^2(3) = 4.88, n.s.$

Effect on New Businesses?	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
I don't know.	267	141	408
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	126	85	211
It would attract businesses here.	242	110	352
No Response	6	4	10
Total	641	340	981

DIFFERENCES RELATED TO PERSONAL SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN THE FULL SAMPLE (*n* = 1000)

A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

1. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*, $\chi^2(6) = 151.0, p < .001$. While the majority of individuals regardless of smoking history favored a state law regarding smoking, current smokers are less likely to support
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smoking bans, but more likely to support partial bans or no bans at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support entire bans and less likely to favor no bans.

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Ban smoking entirely	60	209	422	691
Have no smoking restrictions	15	11	12	38
Set aside certain areas for smoking	97	78	69	244
No response	1	2	1	4
Total	173	300	504	977

2. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*, $\chi^2(6) = 135.4, p < .001$. While the majority of individuals regardless of smoking history favored a state law regarding smoking, current smokers are less likely to support smoking bans, but more likely to support no bans at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support entire bans and less likely to favor no bans.

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No response	1	5	9	15
Ban smoking entirely	12	96	254	362
Have no smoking restrictions	89	81	84	254
Set aside certain areas for smoking	71	118	157	346
Total	173	300	504	977

3. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*, $\chi^2(6) = 117.9, p < .001$. While the majority of individuals regardless of smoking history favored a state law, current smokers are less likely to support smoking bans, but more likely to support partial bans or no bans at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support entire bans and less likely to favor no bans or partial bans.

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No response	2	2	2	6
Ban smoking entirely	31	145	325	501
Have no smoking restrictions	21	15	16	52
Set aside certain areas for smoking	119	138	161	418
Total	173	300	504	977

4. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*, $\chi^2(6) = 100.7, p < .001$. While the majority of individuals regardless of smoking history favored a state law, current smokers are less likely to support smoking bans, but more likely to support partial bans or no bans at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support entire bans and less likely to favor no bans or partial bans.

Personal Smoking Behavior

Response regarding Restaurants	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	<i>n</i>
No response	1	1	2	4
Ban smoking entirely	46	172	346	564
Have no smoking restrictions	18	9	12	39
Set aside certain areas for smoking	108	118	144	370
Total	173	300	504	977

B. ATTITUDES ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING LAWS

- There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about a state-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings, $\chi^2(4) = 83.81, p < .001$. While the majority of individuals regardless of smoking history favored a state law regarding smoking, current smokers are less likely to support state smoking laws, but more likely to support no laws at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support state laws against smoking and less likely to favor no laws.

State-Wide Policy?	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No	135	115	112	362
Yes	37	184	390	611
No Response	1	1	2	4
Total	173	300	504	977

- There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about a local law forbidding smoking in all public buildings, $\chi^2(10) = 207.5, p < .001$. While the majority of individuals regardless of smoking history favored a state law, current smokers are less likely to strongly support local smoking laws, but more likely to strongly or somewhat oppose such laws. Non-smokers are more likely to support local laws against smoking and less likely to strongly or somewhat oppose such laws.

Local Policy?	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Strongly favor	21	151	340	512
Somewhat favor	26	51	66	143
Somewhat oppose	32	37	34	103
Strongly oppose	90	59	53	202
No response/Don't know	0	0	2	2
Total	173	300	504	977

- There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses, $\chi^2(6) = 55.6, p < .001$. Current smokers are more likely to think such laws would discourage businesses to come to the county, but less likely to think they would be encouraged to come. Non-smokers are more likely to believe such laws would discourage

businesses to come to the county, but more likely to think such laws would encourage them to come.

Effect on New Businesses?	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
I don't know.	68	146	194	408
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	68	55	88	211
It would attract businesses here.	37	97	218	352
No Response	0	2	4	6
Total	173	300	504	977

THE SCULPTED SAMPLE ($n = 191$)

Participants were randomly deleted from the sample to create this sculpted sample, which is more representative of Bullitt County residents in terms of gender and median age.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SAMPLE

- A. Residence. The small majority reported living within city limits (51.3%), while most others reported living outside city limits (47.6%). A few people reported living other places in the county (1.0%).

Location	<i>n</i>	Percent
Within City Limits	98	51.3
Outside City Limits	91	47.6
Other Places in County	2	1.0
Total	191	100.0

- B. Gender. The small majority of the sample was female (50.3%).

Gender	<i>n</i>	Percent
Female	96	50.3
Male	95	49.7
Total	191	100.0

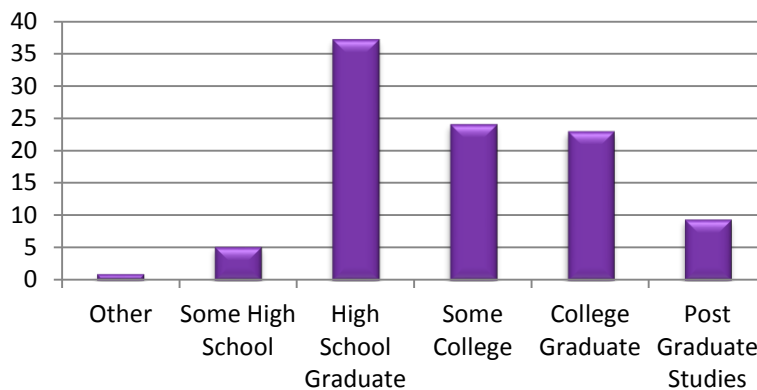
- C. Age. The average age of participants was 47.99 ($SD = 16.37$), with a median age of 47.

Age Range	<i>n</i>	Percent
18-29	28	14.7
30-39	37	19.4
40-49	39	20.4
50-59	40	20.9
60-69	25	13.1
70-79	16	8.4
80-89	5	2.6
90-99	1	0.5
Total	191	100.0

- D. Phones. Most of the sample was contacted via landline phone (70.7%), with a smaller portion contacted via cell phone (29.3%). Note that all available phone lines for Bullitt County were contacted at least one time.

Phone Number Contacted	<i>n</i>	Percent
Cell Phones	56	29.3
Landline Phones	135	70.7
Total	191	100.0

- E. Educational Level. Educational levels were varied, with the majority having a high school diploma (37.2%) or some level of college education (47.1%).



Educational Level	<i>n</i>	Percent
Other		1.0
Some High School		5.2
High School Graduate	71	37.2
Some College	46	24.1
College Graduate	44	23.0
Post Graduate Studies	18	9.4
Total	191	100.0

- F. Smoking History. Approximately half of the sample reported being non-smokers (46.6%), and another approximate quarter reported being former smokers (27.2%)

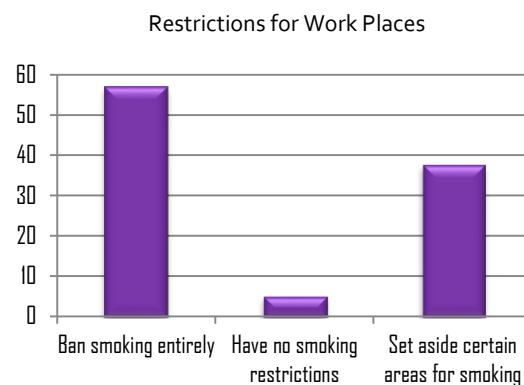
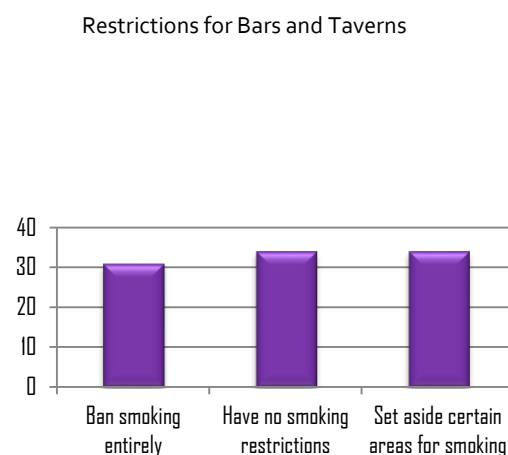
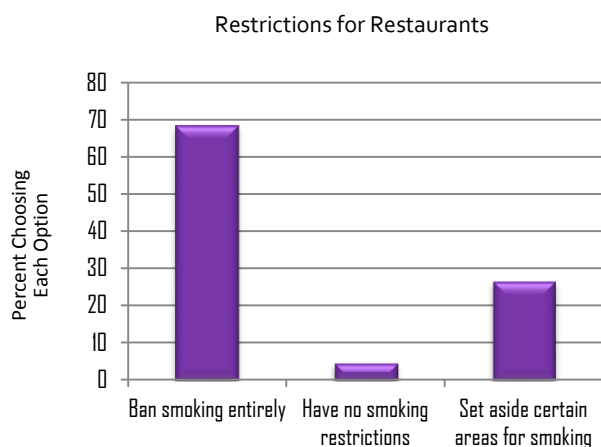
Smoking History	<i>n</i>	Percent
Current Smoker	50	26.2
Former Smoker	52	27.2
Non-Smoker	89	46.6
Total	191	100.0

- G. Tobacco Allotments. A very small percentage of the sample (0.5%) reported owning a tobacco allotment.

Owner of Tobacco Allotment	<i>n</i>	Percent
No	190	99.5
Yes	1	0.5
Total	191	100.0

OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING POLICIES

- A. Restrictions. "For each of the following establishments, please tell me whether you think there should be no restrictions on smoking, certain areas set aside for smoking, or whether smoking should be banned entirely:"

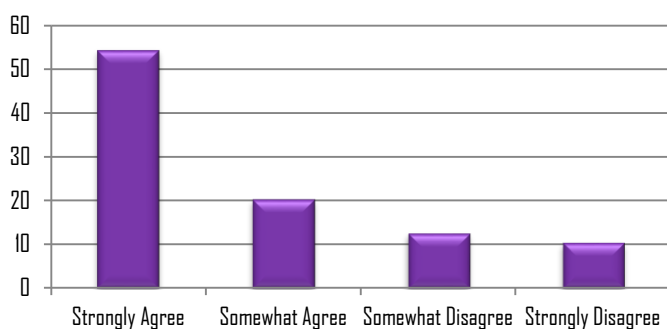


	Restriction	<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Restaurants	Ban smoking entirely	131	68.6
	Have no smoking restrictions	9	4.7
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	51	26.7
	Total	191	100.0
Restrictions for Bars and Taverns	Ban smoking entirely	59	30.9
	Have no smoking restrictions	65	34.0
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	65	34.0
	No response	2	1.0

Total		191	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Hotels and Motels	Ban smoking entirely	90	47.1
	Have no smoking restrictions	16	8.4
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	85	44.5
	Total	191	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Work Places (e.g., stores, businesses, & factories)	Ban smoking entirely	109	57.1
	Have no smoking restrictions	10	5.2
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	72	37.7
	Total	191	100.0

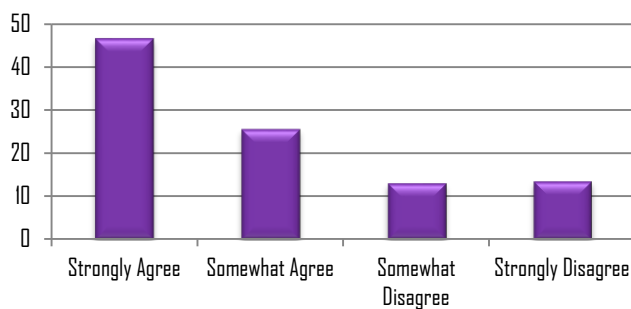
B. Attitudes about Exposure to Secondhand Smoke. "Please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with the following statements:"

1. "Breathing secondhand smoke is as harmful to one's health as smoking a cigarette."



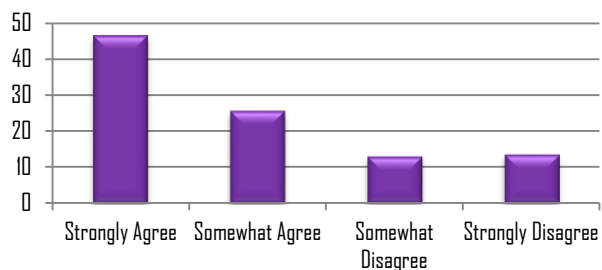
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	104	54.5
Somewhat Agree	39	20.4
Somewhat Disagree	24	12.6
Strongly Disagree	20	10.5
No Response	4	2.1
Total	191	100.0

2. "All public places should have a non-smoking area."



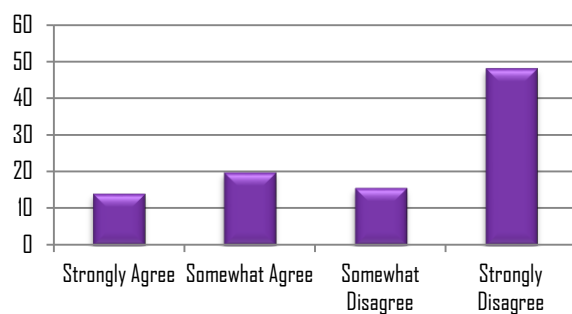
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	89	46.69
Somewhat Agree	49	25.7
Somewhat Disagree	25	13.1
Strongly Disagree	26	13.6
No Response	2	1.0
Total	191	100.0

3. "People *who work* in bars and restaurants should be free from exposure to secondhand smoke, even if this means smoking is not allowed at all in bars and restaurants."



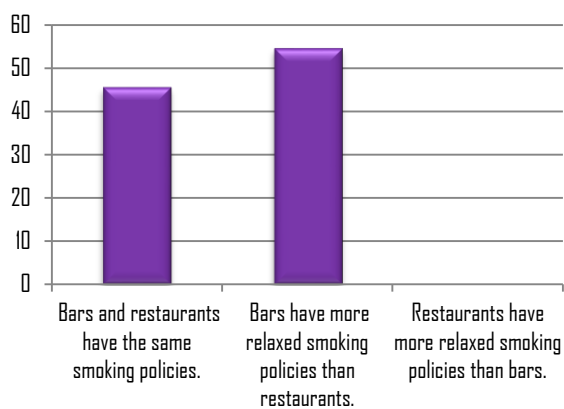
	n	Percent
Strongly Agree	89	46.6
Somewhat Agree	49	25.7
Somewhat Disagree	25	13.1
Strongly Disagree	26	13.6
No Response	2	1.0
Total	191	100.0

4. "People *who go* to bars and restaurants should be able to smoke there, even if this means people who work there will be exposed to secondhand smoke."



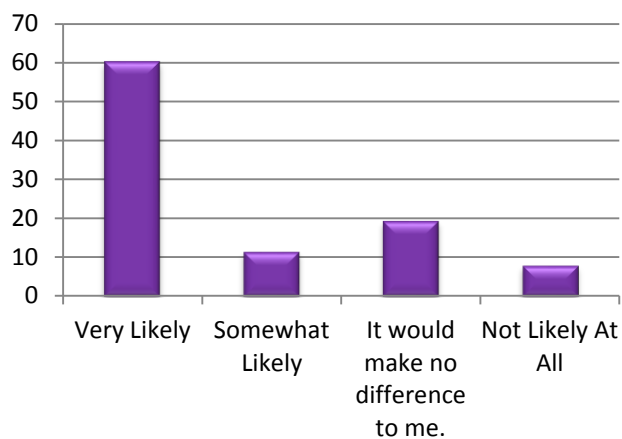
	n	Percent
Strongly Agree	27	14.1
Somewhat Agree	38	19.9
Somewhat Disagree	30	15.7
Strongly Disagree	92	48.2
No Response	4	2.1
Total	191	100.0

5. "In regard to secondhand smoke in eating establishments, should:"



	n	Percent
Bars and restaurants have the same smoking policies.	87	45.5
Bars have more relaxed smoking policies than restaurants.	104	54.5
Restaurants have more relaxed smoking policies than bars.	0	0.0

6. "In order to get a better sense of how important a smoking policy is to you as you decide where to dine; please tell me how much more likely would you visit a restaurant if you knew a restaurant was smoke-free?"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
Very Likely	115	60.2
Somewhat Likely	22	11.5
It would make no difference to me.	37	19.4
Not Likely At All	15	7.9
No response	2	1.0
Total	191	100.0

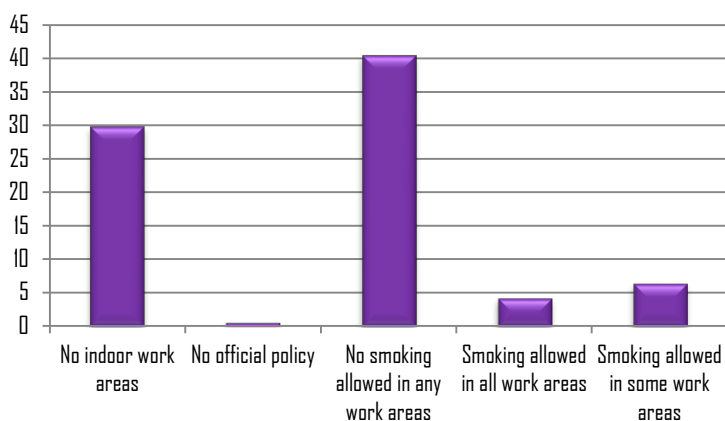
EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE IN THE WORKPLACE

- A. Do you work in Bullitt County?

Restriction	<i>n</i>	Percent
Yes	47	24.6
No	143	74.9
No response	1	0.5
Total	191	100.0

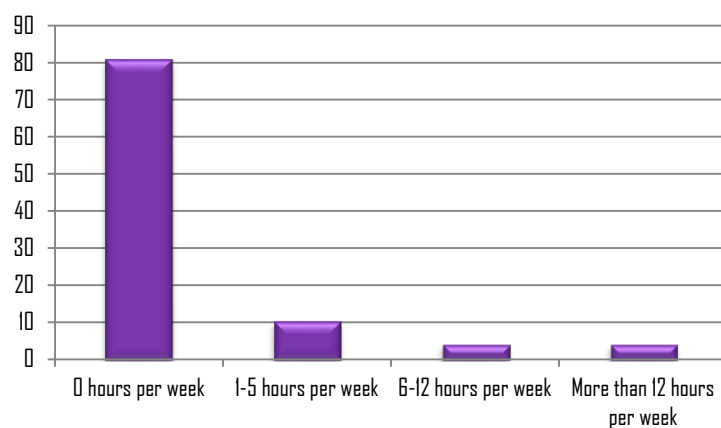
- B. Which of the following best describes the official indoor smoking policy for your place of work?"

Policy Reported	<i>n</i>	Percent
I don't know	1	2.1
No indoor work areas	14	29.8
No official policy	8	0.6
No smoking allowed in any work areas	19	40.4



Smoking allowed in all work areas	2	4.2
Smoking allowed in some work areas	3	6.4
Total	47	100.0

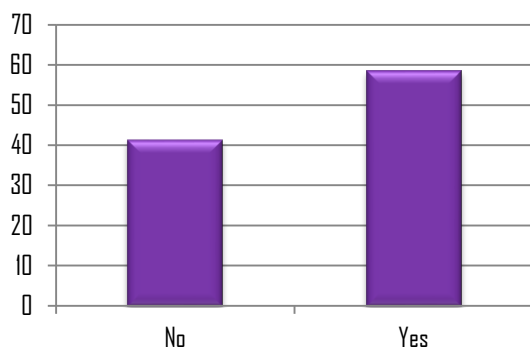
- C. "Thinking about the past 7 days altogether, about how many hours were you exposed to OTHER people's tobacco smoke at work?"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
0 hours per week	38	80.9
1-5 hours per week	5	10.6
6-12 hours per week	2	4.3
More than 12 hours per week	2	4.3
Total	47	100.0

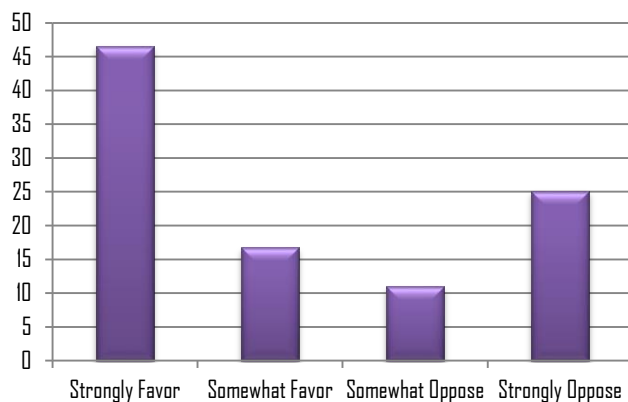
ATTITUDES ABOUT LAWS

- A. State Law. "In your opinion, should the state of Kentucky adopt a STATE law requiring ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, including restaurants, bars and businesses have a smoke-free environment?"



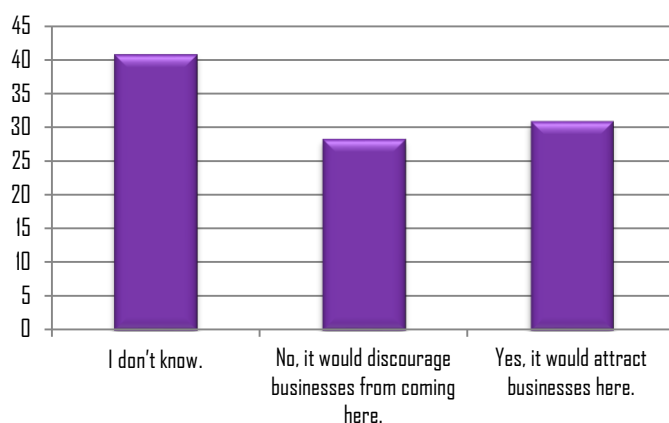
	<i>n</i>	Percent
No	79	41.4
Yes	112	58.6
Total	191	100.0

- B. Local Law. "Would you favor or oppose a local law that would make all public buildings smoke-free, including restaurants, bars and businesses to have a smoke-free environment?"



	n	Percent
Strongly Favor	89	46.6
Somewhat Favor	32	16.8
Somewhat Oppose	21	11.0
Strongly Oppose	48	25.1
Don't know/No Response	1	0.5
Total	191	100.0

- C. Smoke-Free Policy and New Businesses. "If a local law is passed that all public buildings have a smoke-free environment, do you think this would attract new businesses to Bullitt County, or do you think it would discourage them from coming here?"



Response	n	Percent
I don't know.	78	40.8
No, it would discourage businesses from coming here.	54	28.3
Yes, it would attract businesses here.	59	30.9
Total	191	100.0

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE SCULPTED SAMPLE (n = 191)

A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

1. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*, $\chi^2(2) = 6.08, p < .05$. While both men and women tend to favor smoking entirely in restaurants, men do not endorse this as often.

Response regarding Restaurants	Gender		n
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	73	58	131
Have no smoking restrictions	2	7	9
Set aside certain areas for smoking	21	30	51

Total	96	95	191
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2. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*, $\chi^2(3) = 18.11, p < .001$. Both men and women tend to favor some sort of restrictions in bars and taverns. However, men are more likely to favor having no smoking restrictions in bars and taverns. Similarly, women are less likely to favor having no restrictions in bars and taverns.

Response regarding Bars & Taverns	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	39	20	59
Have no smoking restrictions	20	45	65
Set aside certain areas for smoking	35	30	65
No response	2	0	2
Total	96	95	191

3. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*, $\chi^2(2) = 7.4, p < .05$. While most men and women seem to favor some kind of smoking restrictions in hotels and motels, men are more likely to favor having no restrictions.

Response regarding Hotels & Motels	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	50	40	90
Have no smoking restrictions	3	13	16
Set aside certain areas for smoking	43	42	85
Total	96	95	191

4. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*, $\chi^2(2) = 7.64, p < .05$. While most men and women prefer some type of smoking restrictions in work places, men are less likely to favor full bans and more likely to favor no bans.

Response regarding Work Places	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	63	46	109
Have no smoking restrictions	2	8	10
Set aside certain areas for smoking	31	41	72
Total	96	95	191

 B. ATTITUDES ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING LAWS

1. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a state law forbidding smoking in all public buildings, $\chi^2(1) = 0.63, p = .43$. While the majority of men and women favor a policy, men are more likely to not support such a policy.

State-Wide Policy?	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
No	37	42	79
Yes	59	53	112
Total	96	95	191

2. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a local law forbidding smoking in all public buildings, $\chi^2(4) = 2.83, n.s.$

Local Policy?	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
Strongly favor	49	40	89
Somewhat favor	15	17	32
Somewhat oppose	10	11	21
Strongly oppose	21	27	48
No response/Don't know	1	0	1
Total	96	95	191

3. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses, $\chi^2(3) = 4.88, n.s.$

Effect on New Businesses?	Gender		<i>n</i>
	Female	Male	
I don't know.	39	39	78
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	24	30	54
It would attract businesses here.	33	26	59
Total	96	95	191

A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

1. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*, $\chi^2(4) = 25.68, p < .001$. While all smokers tend to desire some sort of smoking ban, current smokers are less likely to support smoking bans, but more likely to support partial bans or no bans at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support entire bans and less likely to favor no bans.

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Ban smoking entirely	21	37	73	131
Have no smoking restrictions	3	2	4	9
Set aside certain areas for smoking	26	13	12	51
Total	50	52	89	191

2. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*, $\chi^2(6) = 26.66, p < .001$. While most smokers prefer some sort of ban, current smokers are less likely to support smoking bans, but more likely to support no bans at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support entire bans and less likely to favor no bans.

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No response	0	1	1	2
Ban smoking entirely	6	12	41	59
Have no smoking restrictions	27	21	17	65
Set aside certain areas for smoking	17	18	30	65
Total	50	52	89	191

3. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*, $\chi^2(4) = 25.16, p < .001$. While most smokers prefer some sort of ban, current smokers are less likely to support smoking bans. Non-smokers are more likely to support entire bans and less likely to favor no bans or partial bans.

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Ban smoking entirely	11	22	57	90
Have no smoking restrictions	8	3	5	16
Set aside certain areas for smoking	31	27	27	85
Total	50	52	89	191

4. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*, $\chi^2(4) = 18.21, p < .001$. While most smokers prefer some sort of ban, current smokers are less likely to support smoking bans, but more likely to support partial bans or no bans at all.

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Ban smoking entirely	16	32	61	109
Have no smoking restrictions	4	3	3	10
Set aside certain areas for smoking	30	17	25	72
Total	50	52	89	191

B. ATTITUDES ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING LAWS

1. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about a state-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings, $\chi^2(2) = 41.3, p < .001$. While a small majority of smokers favor a ban, current smokers are less likely to support state smoking laws, but more likely to support no laws at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support state laws against smoking and less likely to favor no laws.

State-Wide Policy?	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No	38	23	18	79
Yes	12	29	71	112
Total	50	52	89	191

2. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about a local law forbidding smoking in all public buildings, $\chi^2(8) = 39.3, p < .001$. While a small majority of smokers favor a ban, current smokers are less likely to support state smoking laws, but more likely to support no laws at all. Non-smokers are more likely to support state laws against smoking and less likely to favor no laws. Current smokers are less likely to strongly support local smoking laws, but more likely to strongly or somewhat oppose such laws. Non-smokers are more likely to support local laws against smoking and less likely to strongly or somewhat oppose such laws.

Local Policy?	Personal Smoking Behavior			<i>n</i>
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Strongly favor	12	21	56	89
Somewhat favor	5	11	16	32
Somewhat oppose	11	9	1	21
Strongly oppose	22	11	15	48

No response/Don't know	0	0	1	1
Total	50	52	89	191

3. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses, $\chi^2(4) = 18.2, p < .001$. While men and women are fairly evenly divided on this economic outcome, current smokers are less likely to think they would be encouraged to come. Non-smokers are more likely to believe such laws would encourage businesses to come to the county.

Effect on New Businesses?	Personal Smoking Behavior			n
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
I don't know.	24	27	24	78
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	22	13	19	54
It would attract businesses here.	7	12	40	59
Total	50	52	89	191

APPENDIX

The researchers at Asbury University 1) used undergraduates to gather survey information from a sample of Bullitt County residents; 2) completed this work and have compiled this report with statistical analysis for submission to the BCHD; and 4) performed this research within the proposed budget.

METHOD FOR FULL SURVEY

Participants were recruited by 15 trained undergraduate psychology majors who made calls to random landlines and cell phone lines to constituents in Bullitt County. All available numbers were called at least one time. Data from 1000 respondents was gathered, but 23 participants did not give responses to all survey items.

In the current study, calls were made throughout February and March 2015; there were 509.5 hours of calling. Approximately 2.06 surveys were completed per hour, with approximately 37.01 calls made per hour and 18856 calls made in total, which yields an overall response rate of approximately 5.3 percent.

SCULPTING SUB-SAMPLE

Using data from the 2013 census, an additional sample was sculpted out of the larger 1000 respondents. It was found that the larger sample over-represented females and over-represented older constituents. Thus, female and older respondents were randomly eliminated from the sample until the median age reached around age 48 and the gender ratio was 50.3% female and 49.7% male – putting both demographic variables in much greater alignment with the census-generated data (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey). This process, however, served to dwindle the size of the sculpted sample down to 191 respondents.

FREQUENCY COUNTS

Basic frequency counts and percentages have been extracted from both samples and put into tabular and graphical format below.

INFERENCEAL TESTS

Additionally, several inferential statistics were run to determine if evidence existed for differential responses to various attitude and opinion questions in the survey. In particular, differences related to gender, political affiliation, and personal smoking behavior were investigated. The results of these analyses as well as tabular data are presented below.

Inferential tests determine if probabilistic evidence is found to reject null hypotheses – that is, hypothesis that there are no differences due to, in this case, gender or political affiliation differences. Failing to reject null hypotheses does not mean there are no differences. It simply means that if there are differences, they are not substantial enough to register as significant given the size of the sample being analyzed.
