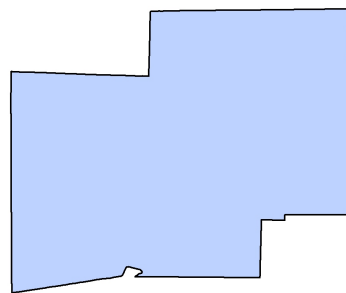

Stark County Omnibus Poll 2006



Report for the Stark County Health Department

Sponsored by the



The Ohio Urban University Program



**Northeast Ohio
Research Consortium**

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INTRODUCTION

The 2006 Stark County Omnibus Poll was conducted by the Center for Policy Studies, a division of the Institute for Health and Social Policy at The University of Akron. Four government and non-profit organizations fielded questions on the survey.

The 2006 Stark Poll was a household survey of 1,070 adults residing in Stark County. Respondents were selected at random and the survey was conducted via telephone by professional interviewers employed by the Center for Policy Studies. The interviewing process lasted roughly two, starting in early July and ending in mid July 2006.

Survey questions addressed a variety of topics depending on the focus of each participating organization. The following report outlines the general results of those questions purchased by the Stark County Health Department. In addition, results regarding the general characteristics of respondents (i.e., demographics) are outlined in Appendix A of the report, while Appendix B gives a more detailed discussion of the survey methodology.

Questions regarding this report can be forwarded to Eric J. Mundy, Research Associate, Center for Policy Studies at (330) 972-5465 or emundy@uakron.edu.

SECTION I
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Stark County Health Department

The results of the 2006 Stark County Poll of 1,070 respondents indicated that the proportion of adults who smoke every day has declined from previous years. While 21.4% of adults reported smoking every day in 2004 and 18.1% in 2005, the proportion of adults who reported smoking on a daily basis has fallen to 16.4% in 2006 (See Table 1.1). The decrease from 2004 to 2006 was statistically significant. The proportion of respondents who reported smoking some days remained relatively stable over the three years. Moreover, the proportion of adults who reported that they do not smoke at all has increased from 74.3% in 2004 to 77.2% in 2005 and 79.6% in 2006.

Attempts to stop smoking have increased over the past few years. Among the respondents who reported that they smoked in 2006, roughly two-thirds, 67.0%, indicated that they had stopped smoking for at least one day during the past year. This proportion was up from the 62.7% of smoking respondents who had stopped smoking for at least one day in 2005 and the 57.4% who had done so in 2004. In 2006, those respondents who smoked cigarettes some days were significantly more likely than those who reported smoking every day to have made an attempt to quit smoking.

The majority of smokers indicated they would likely try to quit smoking during the next six months. Nearly three-fourths, 73.1%, of respondents who currently smoked indicated that they were very or somewhat likely to try to quit smoking. The proportion of smokers who indicated that they are likely to attempt to quit smoking was down slightly from the 74.9% in 2005 but still higher than the 68.4% who said that they would make the attempt in 2004. Those respondents who reported that they smoked every day in 2006 were significantly less likely to report that they would attempt to stop smoking during the coming year.

Non-smoking respondents were asked to indicate if they had been exposed to someone else's cigarette smoke in the past seven days. The exposure of non-smokers to second-hand smoke decreased in 2006. While 47.6% of non-smokers in 2005 reported having been exposed to second-hand smoke during the past week, 44.8% of non-smokers in 2006 reported that they had been exposed to second-hand smoke. This decline was not large enough to be statistically significant.

The vast majority, 96.1%, of respondents in the 2006 poll reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke was harmful, i.e., very harmful or somewhat harmful, to the health of children. This proportion was down slightly from 2004 and 2005 when 97.7% and 96.9% of respondents, respectively, reported believing that exposure to tobacco smoke was harmful to the health of children. Similarly, respondents reported in large numbers that they believed exposure to smoke was harmful to the health of adult non-smokers. The proportions that reported that smoking was harmful to the health of adult non-smokers were 96.3% in 2004, 94.3% in 2005, and 94.7% in 2006.

A preference for dining in restaurants that do not allow smoking at all has increased from 2004 to 2006. The change was statistically significant. While 30.0% of respondents in 2004 and 31.0% of respondents in 2005 preferred to dine at smoke free facilities, the proportion of respondents that prefer smoke free facilities rose to 37.9% in 2006. The increase in the preference for smoke-free restaurants was accompanied by a corresponding decline in preference for restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only. Almost half, 48.2%, of respondents in 2004 preferred restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only, this proportion dropped to 43.8% in 2005 and 38.8% in 2006. Less than one percent of respondents in all years preferred restaurants that allowed smoking throughout the facility. The proportion of respondents who reported that they did not have a smoking preference with regard to restaurants was 22.3% in 2006 which was down from the 24.4% of 2005 but a little higher than the 21.0% of 2004. Non-smokers were significantly more likely than smokers to prefer restaurants that do not allow smoking at all.

All respondents were asked whether or not they had heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Guide. Almost a third, 31.4%, of the respondents in 2006 reported having heard of the guide. This proportion increased from the 28.5% and the 28.0% of the respondents in 2004 and 2005, respectively. Smokers were more likely than non-smokers to report that they had heard of the guide.

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their support for or opposition to various types of laws that would ban smoking in certain locations. They were first asked if they would support or oppose a measure that would ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. Almost two-thirds, 63.0%, of respondents indicated they would support a ban on smoking in all restaurants in the county. This proportion was an increase from 2004 and 2005 when 56.5% and 56.1% of respondents, respectively, reported that they would support a smoking ban in restaurants. The increase was statistically significant.

Respondents were also asked if they would support or oppose a ban on smoking in all bars in Stark County. While support for such a ban has been increasing, the level of support is still less than a majority of the respondents. The proportion of respondents who reported that they supported a ban on smoking in bars in Stark County was 40.6% in 2006 which was an increase from 2004 and 2005 when 34.2% and 34.9% of the respondents, respectively, reported that they supported the ban. The increase was statistically significant.

The last proposed piece of legislation on which the respondents were asked their opinions concerned a law that would ban smoking in bars and restaurants throughout Ohio. Slightly less than half, 47.7%, of the respondents in the 2006 Stark Poll indicated that they would support this legislation. This proportion was up from the proportions reported in 2004 and 2005 when 43.4% and 44.0%, respectively, of the respondents reported that they would support a statewide smoking ban.

Table 1.1 Summary Results			
	2004	2005	2006
Smoking Activity¹:			
Smokes Every Day	21.4%	18.1%	16.4%
Smokes Some Days	4.4%	4.7%	3.9%
Does Not Smoke	74.3%	77.2%	79.6%
Quit Smoking² (For At Least One Day During Past Year)	57.4%	62.7%	67.0%
Likely to Quit Smoking² (During Next Six Months)	68.4%	74.9%	73.1%
Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke³ (Non-Smokers)	NA	47.6%	44.8%
Opinion of Exposure Effects to Non-Smokers¹:			
Very Harmful	60.0%	53.1%	62.6%
Somewhat Harmful	36.3%	41.2%	32.1%
Not Harmful	3.7%	5.6%	5.3%
Familiarity with Stark Smoke-Free Dining-Out Guide¹	28.5%	28.0%	31.4%
Restaurant Preference¹:			
Smoking In Designated Areas	48.2%	43.8%	38.8%
No Smoking At All	30.0%	31.0%	37.9%
Smoking Throughout Restaurant	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
No Preference	21.0%	24.4%	22.3%
Support for Law Banning Smoking in Stark Restaurants¹	56.5%	56.1%	63.0%
Support for Law Banning Smoking in Stark Bars¹	34.2%	34.9%	40.6%
Support for Ohio Smoking Ban in Restaurants & Bars¹	43.4%	44.0%	47.7%
⁽¹⁾ Proportion of all respondents (n=1,070). ⁽²⁾ Proportion of smoking respondents (n= 218). ⁽³⁾ Proportion of non-smoking respondents (n=852).			

SECTION II

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Stark County Health Department

General

The 2006 Stark County Omnibus Poll contained modules of questions from four different organizations as well as selected demographic questions. The Stark County Health Department posed eleven questions on the 2006 Stark Poll. The Center of Policy Studies collaborated with the Stark County Health Department in the design of the survey questions specific to this organization. Many of the questions were previously asked on the 2004 or 2005 Stark Poll, allowing annual comparisons of the data. While the wording in some of these questions was modified slightly in 2006 to streamline the survey, the essence of the questions was preserved. Within the Stark County Health Department module, the questions were administered to respondents in the following sequence.

Question #1 (formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

“Do you smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?”

Question #2 (formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

If the respondent indicated he or she smoked cigarettes in Question #1, then: ***“In the past year, have you stopped smoking for at least one day in an effort to quit smoking?”***

Question #3 (formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

If the respondent indicated he or she smoked cigarettes in Question #1, then the respondent was asked: ***“In the next six months, how likely do you think it is that you will try to quit smoking. Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, or not at all likely?”***

Question #4 (formerly asked on the 2005 Stark Poll):

If the respondent indicated he or she did not smoke cigarettes in Question #1, the respondent was asked: ***“Have you been exposed to someone else’s cigarette smoke in the past seven days?”***

Question #5 (formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

“How harmful do you feel exposure to tobacco smoke is to a child’s health? Would you say very harmful, somewhat harmful, or not at all harmful?”

Question #6 (modified from a question formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

“What about to a non-smoking adult’s health?” If the respondent paused, then ***“Would you say exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful, somewhat harmful, or not at all harmful to a non-smoking adult’s health?”***

Question #7 (formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

“When dining out, which type of restaurant are you most likely to choose, one that does not allow smoking at all, one that allows smoking in designated areas only, one that allows smoking anywhere in the restaurant, or do you not have a preference?”

Question #8 (formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

“Have you heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide, which lists all smoke-free restaurants in Stark County?”

Question #9 (formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

“I am going to read you a list of possible laws that Stark County is considering. Please tell me if you would support or oppose each one as I read them. ... A law that bans smoking in all restaurants in Stark County?”

Question #10 (formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

“How about a law that bans smoking in all bars in Stark County?”

Question #11 (modified from a question formerly asked on the 2004 and 2005 Stark Polls):

“A law that bans smoking in restaurants and bars across Ohio?”

SECTION III

SURVEY RESULTS

Stark County Health Department

General

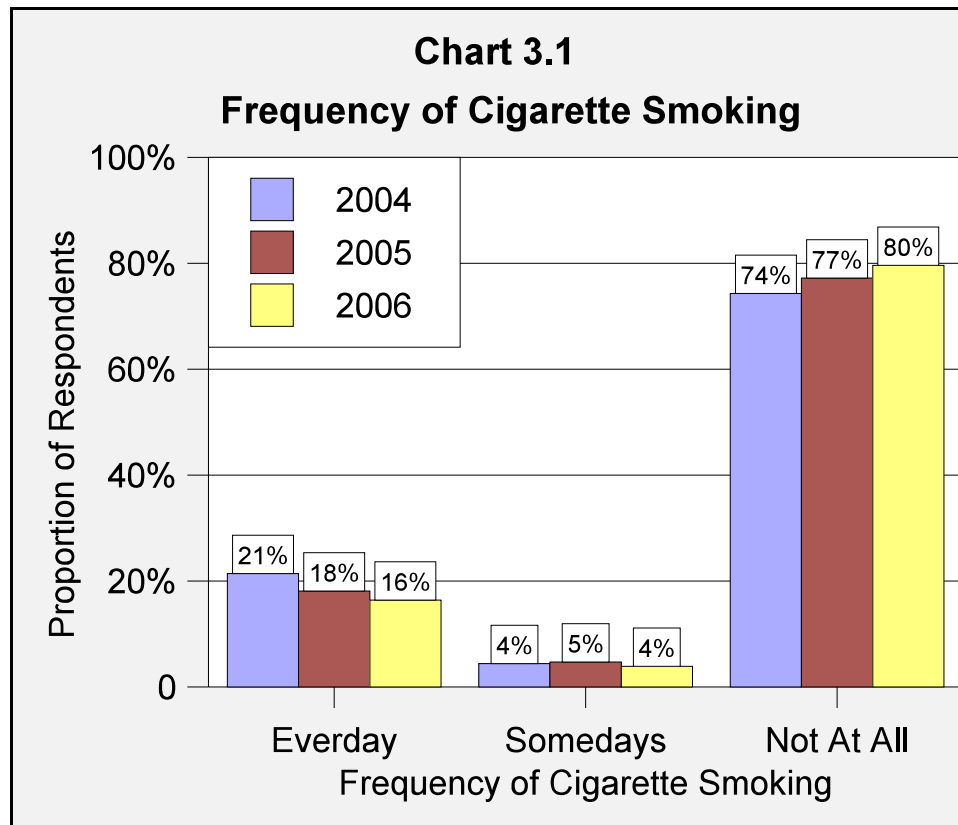
The results of the 2006 Stark County Poll indicated that roughly one-fifth of all respondents smoked cigarettes. Of those respondents who were smokers, two-thirds had tried to quit smoking in the past year, while nearly three-quarters said they would likely try to quit smoking in the next six months. The vast majority of respondents believed that exposure to cigarette smoke was harmful to the health of both children and non-smoking adults. Nearly half of non-smokers reported recently being exposed to second hand smoke. Almost one-third of all respondents were familiar with the Stark Smoke-Free Dining-Out Guide. The proportion of respondents preferring smoke-free restaurants increased in 2006. The majority of respondents supported smoke-free legislation for restaurants in the county, but the majority did not support a countywide ban on smoking in bars, or a statewide ban on smoking in both restaurants and bars.

Cigarette Smoking Activity

The Stark County Health Department module contained a number of questions related to smoking activity. All respondents were asked to indicate how frequently they smoked, if at all. Smokers were asked follow up questions regarding their past efforts to quit smoking and their future plans to try to quit smoking. Non-smokers were asked whether or not they were recently exposed to second-hand smoke.

Current Smokers –The first question asked respondents to indicate whether they smoked cigarettes *every day*, *some days*, or *not at all*. A large majority of respondents, 79.6%, reported that they did not smoke at all (See Chart 3.1). The proportion of respondents who reported not smoking has increased steadily from 74.3% in 2004, to 77.2% in 2005, and 79.6% in 2006. The increase from 2004 to 2006 was statistically significant. The proportion of respondents who reported smoking *some days* declined slightly from 4.7% of respondents in 2005 to 3.9% of

respondents in 2006. The proportion of respondents who reported smoking on a daily basis has decreased steadily over the 2004-2006 period. For 2006, 16.4% of respondents reported smoking everyday, compared to 21.4% of respondents in 2004 and 18.1% of respondents in 2005.



Cigarette smoking was associated with a number of demographic variables (See Table 3.1). For instance, there was a statistically significant association existed between age and the incidence of smoking. In general, younger persons were more likely to report that they were smokers than older persons. Over one-third, 35.7% and 37.0% of 18 to 24 year olds and 25 to 34 year olds, respectively, reported that they smoked. Around a quarter, 25.0% and 25.4% of those aged 35 to 44 years and of those aged 45 to 54 years, respectively, reported smoking. The incidence of smoking dropped with increasing age with 18.3% of 55 to 64 year olds reporting smoking and only 7.9% of those aged 65 or more years reporting that they smoked. When the incidence of

smoking was separated into daily and some days smoking, higher proportions of some day smoking were reported among younger respondents. Some of the higher incidence of smoking among the younger respondents may be due to some day smoking or experimentation in social settings.

Level of educational attainment was significantly and inversely associated with smoking behavior. Thus, as level of education increased the proportion of respondents who smoked declined. With the exception of the income category of \$54,000 to 72,000, the incidence of smoking was also inversely associated with the incidence of smoking. While almost a third, 32.3%, of those whose incomes were under \$18,000 per year smoked, only 13.8% of those whose incomes were over \$72,000 per year smoked. Home owners were significantly less likely than renters to smoke. Slightly smaller proportions of whites than people of color smoked.

Marital status was also significantly correlated with the incidence of smoking. While one in three, 34.8%, of the single, divorced and separated category smoked, less than one in six of the widowed, 11.8%, and the married, 14.6%, smoked. A greater proportion of those who had children present in the home than those without children present in the home smoked. Greater proportions of males than females smoked. While over a quarter of the residents of Alliance and Canton, 27.2% and 26.5%, respectively, smoked, less than twenty percent of residents in other areas of the county smoked.

The incidence of smoking was high among those not registered to vote. Almost half, 43.8%, of those who were not registered to vote reported that they smoked. In comparison, only 17.7% of those who were registered to vote smoked. This difference was statistically significant. Other groups that were more likely to smoke included political liberals, democrats, political independents, those who were worse off financially than a few years ago, Hispanics, and, in terms of employment status, part-time workers, the unemployed, and disabled. Other groups that were less likely to smoke included political conservatives, republicans, those whose financial status was about the same as a few years ago, and retirees and homemakers.

Table 3.1
Cigarette Smoking by Selected Demographics, 2006

Demographic Characteristic		Proportion of Smokers	Proportion of Non-Smokers
Age	18 to 34	36.5%	63.5%
	35 to 54	25.2%	74.8%
	55 to 64	18.3%	81.7%
	65 and Over	7.9%	92.1%
Education	HS Graduate or Less	23.8%	76.2%
	Some College or Trade School	23.7%	76.3%
	College Degree or More	11.4%	88.6%
Income	Under \$18,000	32.3%	66.7%
	\$18,000 to 72,000	21.8%	78.2%
	Over \$72,000	13.8%	86.2%
Home Ownership	Home Owner	15.3%	84.7%
	Renter	38.8%	61.2%
Marital Status	Single/Divorced/Separated	34.8%	65.2%
	Widowed	11.8%	88.2%
	Married	14.6%	85.4%
Children in the Home	Children Present	24.6%	75.4%
	Children Absent	18.4%	81.6%
Voter Registration Status	Registered	17.7%	82.3%
	Not Registered	43.8%	56.3%
Location	Alliance	27.2%	72.8%
	Canton	26.5%	73.5%
	Massillon	17.5%	82.5%
	Other Areas of Stark County	18.7%	81.3%

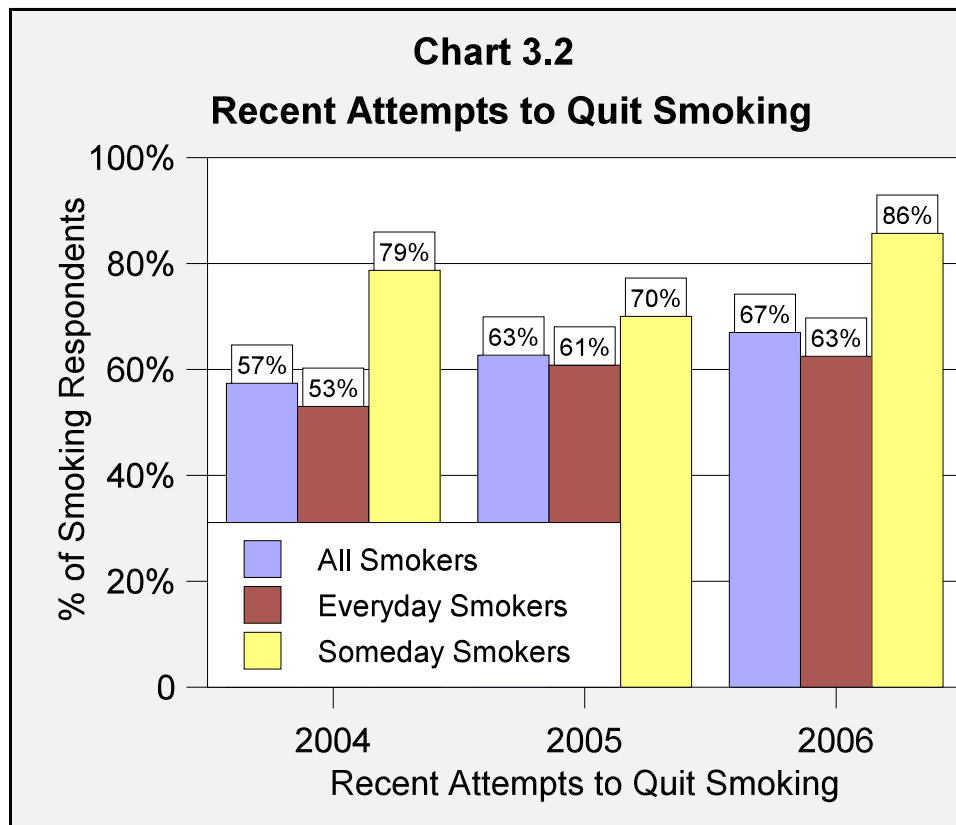
Attempts to Quit Smoking - Respondents who indicated that they smoked cigarettes were asked a follow up question regarding their recent efforts to cease smoking. They were asked if they had stopped smoking for at least one day during the past year in an attempt to stop smoking. Roughly two in three, 67.0%, of smokers in 2006 reported they had recently tried to quit smoking (See Chart 3.2). The proportion of smokers who had made the attempt to stop smoking has increased steadily over the past three years. For instance, 57.4% of smokers in 2004 and 62.7% of smokers in 2005 reported trying to quit smoking for at least a day. The increase in the number of smokers who had tried to quit smoking between 2004 and 2006 was statistically significant.

Those respondents who smoked cigarettes on a daily basis were less likely than those who smoked cigarettes less frequently to have made the attempt to quit smoking. Five in six, 85.7%, of those who reported smoking some days in 2006 indicated they had recently tried to quit smoking, while only 62.5% of those who smoked on daily basis had done so. This difference was statistically significant. The proportion of those who smoked cigarettes some days who had made the attempt to quit smoking in 2006 was higher than it was in 2004 and 2005 when 78.7% and 70.0% of smokers, respectively, had tried to quit smoking. The proportion of daily smokers who reported having made an attempt to quit smoking has increased steadily from 53.0% in 2004, to 60.8% in 2005, and 62.5% in 2006.

A number of demographic differences existed with regards to the attempts made by smokers to quit smoking. For instance, younger persons were significantly more likely than older persons to have tried to quit smoking. Counter intuitively, higher levels of education were associated with fewer attempts to quit smoking. Married respondents were less likely than widowed persons or those who were single, separated or divorced to have attempted to quit smoking. Respondents from households with non-adult children were more likely to have tried to quit smoking compared to respondents without children residing in the household. Higher proportions of people of color than of whites reported having made an attempt to quit smoking in the past twelve months. Relatively similar proportions of males and females had tried to stop smoking.

Residents of Alliance and Massillon were less likely than Canton residents to have made an attempt to stop smoking. Other groups that were more likely to have made an attempt to quit smoking in the past year included those who rent their homes, political moderates, democrats, political independents, those who were not registered to vote, those who reported that they were either better off financially or worse off financially than a few years ago, Hispanics, part-time workers, homemakers and those who had lived in the county either one to five years or eleven to twenty years. Other groups that were less likely to have made an attempt to quit smoking for at least a day in the past year included those who owned their homes, political conservatives, republicans, those whose financial status was about the same as a few years ago, the unemployed, and those who had lived in the county for either under a year or for over twenty years.

Opinions on the harmfulness of smoking to others were associated with attempts to quit smoking for at least a day in the past year. Smokers who believed that smoking was very harmful to the health of a child were more likely than those who believed that smoking was somewhat harmful or not at all harmful to the health of a child to have tried to stop smoking. While 73.5% of those smokers who believed that smoking was very harmful to the health of a child had tried to stop smoking, only 59.3% of those who believed that smoking was somewhat harmful to a child's health and 52.9% of those who believed that smoking was not at all harmful to a child's health had tried to stop smoking. Similarly, those smokers who believed that smoking was harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult were more likely to have made the attempt to stop smoking. Almost three in four, 73.2%, of those who believed that smoking is very harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult had tried to stop smoking while 64.9% of those who believed that smoking is somewhat harmful to the health of an adult had tried to quit smoking. Only 58.3% of those who believed that smoking was not at all harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult had tried to quit smoking.



Plans to Quit Smoking – Respondents who reported that they were current smokers were queried about their plans to try to quit smoking during the next six months. Almost three quarters, 73.1%, of the respondents who smoked in 2006 indicated that they were likely to make an attempt to quit smoking in the near future. Those who indicated that they were very likely to try to quit smoking amounted to 43.5% of smokers in 2006 (See Chart 3.3). An additional 29.6% of respondents reported that it was somewhat likely they would try to quit smoking in the next six months while 26.9% reported that an attempt was not at all likely. The proportion of respondents who indicated that they were very likely or somewhat likely to quit smoking in the next six months was down slightly from the proportion for the previous year. The difference was not statistically significant. The proportion of respondents in 2006 who reported that they were very likely to try to quit smoking in the next six months was higher than the proportion in 2004.

Moreover, the proportion of respondents in 2006 who reported that they were not at all likely to try to quit smoking was down from 2004.

Frequency of smoking was associated with the likelihood of making an attempt to stop smoking within the next six months. A majority, 57.1%, of those who smoked only some days in 2006 reported that they were very likely to try to quit smoking in the next six months (See Chart 3.4), but only 40.2% of those who reported that they smoked daily indicated that they were very likely to try to quit smoking within the next six months. Moreover, almost a third, 30.5% of those who smoked daily indicated that they were not at all likely to try to quit smoking in the next six months while only 11.9% of those that smoked some days reported that they were not at all likely to try to quit smoking in the next six months.

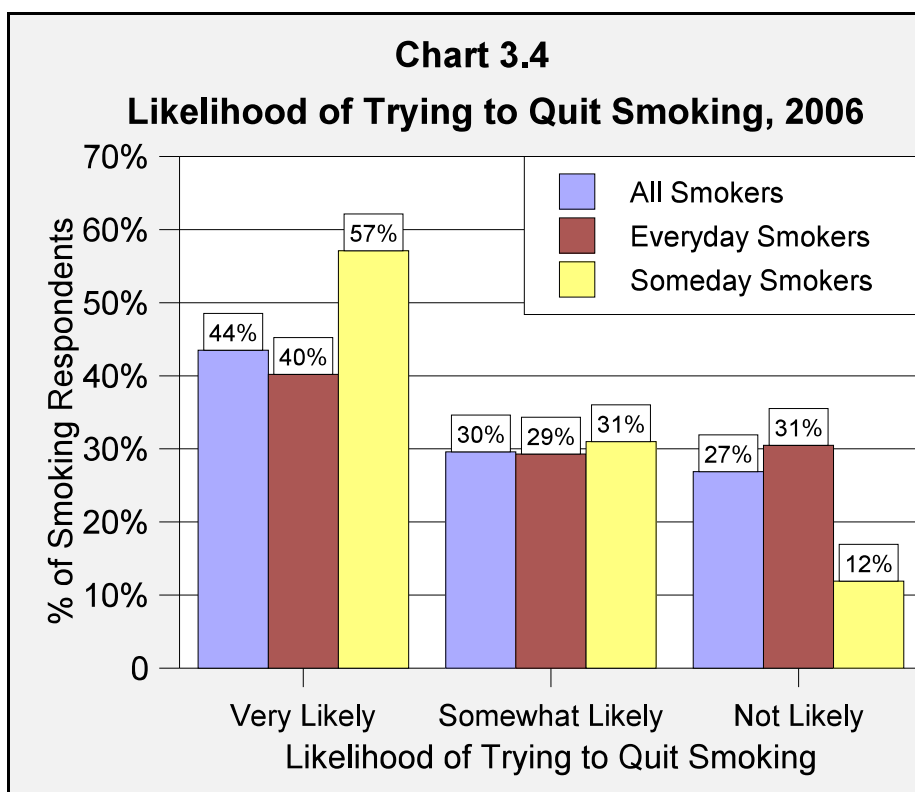
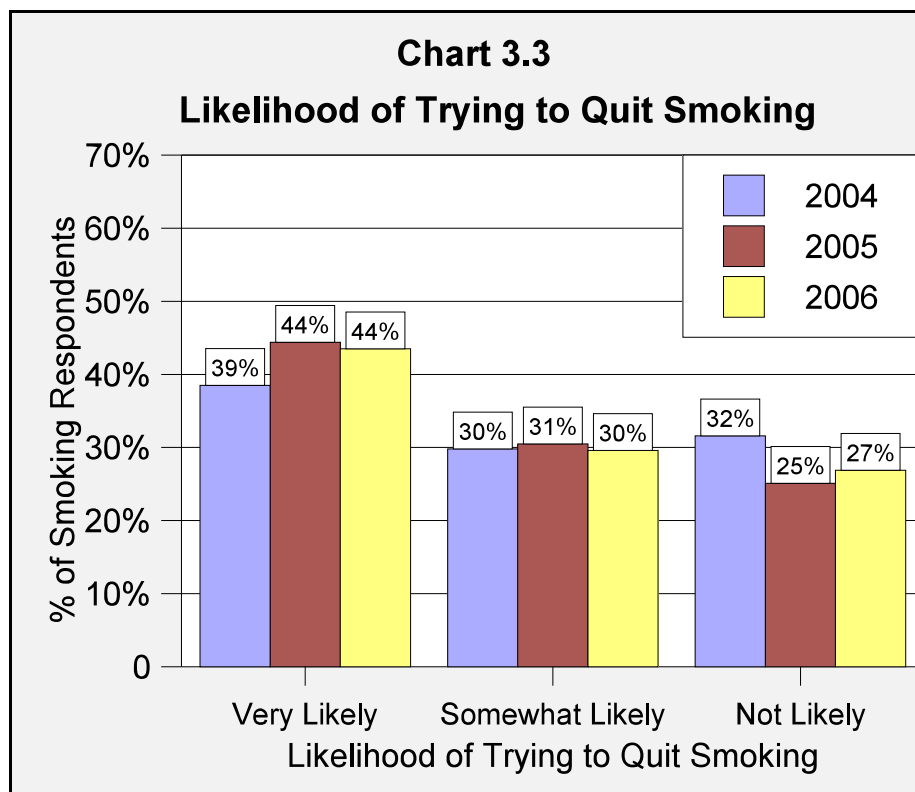
Past attempts to quit smoking were associated with future plans to quit smoking. Approximately, five of six, 84.9%, of those respondents who smoked and had tried to quit smoking in the past year reported that they were likely to try attempt to quit smoking within the next six months. Among those respondents who smoked and indicated that they were very likely to attempt to quit smoking in the next six months, over half, 56.6%, had tried to quit smoking in the past year. However, only 16.9% of those respondents who had indicated that they had not tried to stop smoking in the past year indicated that they were very likely to quit smoking in the coming six months. Of those respondents who had tried to quit smoking in the past year, 28.3% indicated that they were somewhat likely to try to quit smoking in the next six months with 15.2% indicating that they were not at all likely to quit smoking in the next six months. Almost a third, 32.4%, of those who had not tried to quit smoking in the past year indicated that they were somewhat likely to attempt to stop smoking in the next six months. Moreover, a majority, 50.7%, of those had not tried to quit smoking in the past year indicated that they were unlikely to attempt to quit smoking in the next six months. These differences were statistically significant.

Opinions about the harmfulness of smoking were associated with future plans to quit smoking. Smokers who believed that smoking is harmful to children or non-smoking adults were more likely to indicate that they would try to stop smoking within the next six months. Among those

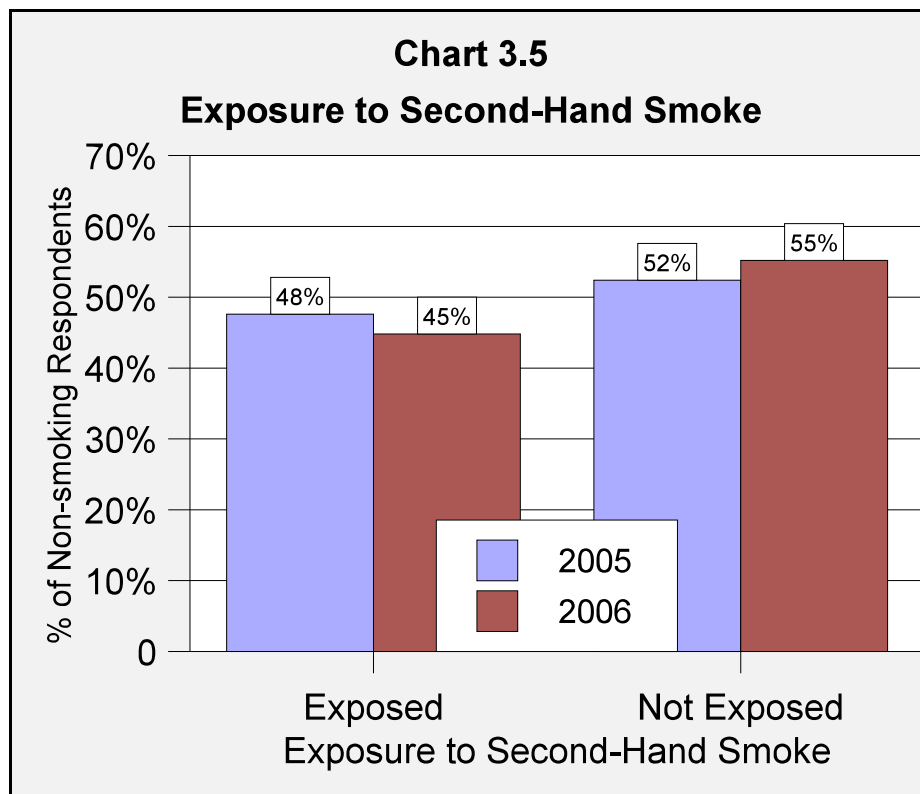
smokers who believed that smoking is very harmful to the health of a child, 47.4% indicated that they were very likely to quit smoking while 32.6% said that they were somewhat likely to try to quit smoking. Only twenty percent of those smokers who believed that smoking is very harmful to the health of a child indicated that they were not at all likely to try to stop smoking. Among those smokers who believed that smoking is somewhat harmful to the health of a child, 44.1% reported that they are very likely to try to stop smoking with 25.4% reporting that they are somewhat likely and 30.5% reporting that they are not at all likely to stop smoking. A majority, 56.3%, of those who believe that smoking is not at all harmful to the health of a child reported that they were not at all likely to stop smoking.

While a majority, 52.6%, of those that believe that smoking is very harmful to the health of smoking adults reported that they are very likely to try to stop smoking in the next six months, a majority, 56.2%, of those who believe that smoking is not at all harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult reported that they were not at all likely to try to quit smoking within the next six months. Only 18.8% of those who believe that smoking is not at all harmful to the health of non-smoking adults reported that they are likely to quit smoking within the next six months while 39.8% of those who believe that smoking is somewhat harmful to the health of non-smoking adults reported that they would try to quit smoking within the next six months. Only one in six, 16.5%, of the smokers who believed that smoking is very harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult indicated that they are unlikely to attempt to cease smoking.

Plans to make an attempt to quit smoking varied by some demographic characteristics. Groups that were more likely to indicate they were very likely to try to quit smoking included those who have children residing in the home, people of color, Hispanics, employed persons, homemakers, and females. Groups that were more likely to have indicated that they were somewhat likely to try to quit smoking included home owners, those who were aged 18 to 24 years or 55 and older, those with a college degree or more education, those whose annual incomes were over \$72,000, and widowed persons. Groups that were more likely to report that they were not at all likely to try to quit smoking included renters, those whose incomes were under \$18,000 per year, males, and those whose marital status was single, separated or divorced, and males.



Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke – Those respondents who indicated that they did not smoke were asked a follow up question to determine if they had been recently exposed to second-hand smoke, i.e., smoke from someone else’s cigarette during the previous seven days. For 2006, while a majority, 55.2%, of the non-smoking respondents reported not having been exposed to second-hand smoke, a substantial minority, 44.8% reported that they had been exposed to cigarette smoke (See Chart 3.5). The proportion of non-smoking respondents who had been exposed to second-hand smoke in 2006 had decreased from the proportion that was reported in 2005 when 47.6% of the respondents indicated that they had been exposed to second-hand smoke.

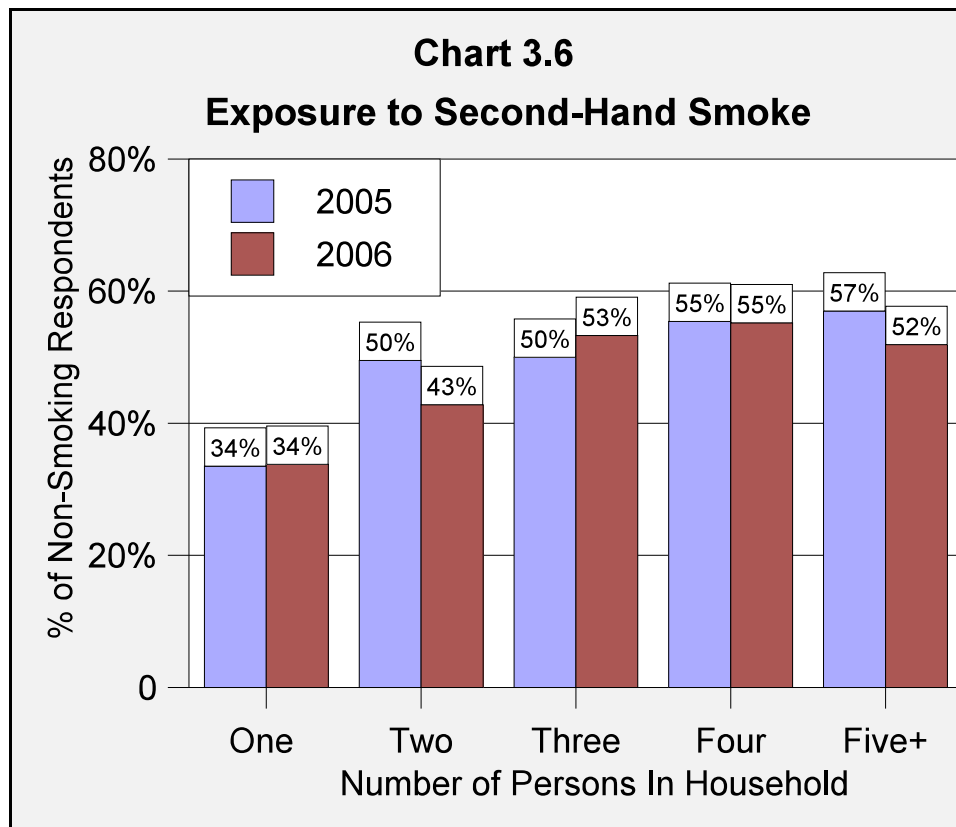


Non-smoking respondents who lived alone were significantly less likely to have been exposed to second-hand smoke. Two-thirds, 66.2%, of non-smoking respondents who lived alone reported that they had not been exposed to second-hand smoke as did 57.2% of those non-

smokers who lived in two person households (See Chart 3.6). However, a majority of those non-smoking respondents who lived in households comprised of three or more people had been exposed to second-hand smoke. The proportion of non-smokers living in two person households that reported having been exposed to second-hand smoke declined from 49.5% in 2005 to 42.8% in 2006. However, the proportion of non-smoking respondents who lived in three person households that were exposed to second-hand smoke increased to 53.3% in 2006 from 50.0% in 2005. The proportion of non-smokers who were exposed to second-hand smoke remained relatively stable in one person households and in four person households. The proportion of non-smokers who lived in households comprised of five or more persons who were exposed to second-hand smoke declined from 57.0% in 2005 to 51.9% in 2006. Marital status was also significantly associated with exposure to second-hand smoke for non-smokers.

The rate of non-smokers' exposure to second-hand smoke varied by a number of demographic characteristics. For instance, younger non-smoking respondents were significantly more likely to have been exposed to second-hand smoke than older non-smoking respondents. Increasing levels of educational attainment were associated with less exposure to second-hand smoke. Non-smoking respondents with children present in the home were significantly more likely than non-smoking respondents with no children present in the home to have been exposed to second-hand smoke. Non-smoking males were significantly more likely than non-smoking females to report having been exposed to second-hand smoke.

Non-smoking respondents in other demographic groups that were more likely to not have been exposed to second-hand smoke included home owners, political moderates and conservatives, independents, republicans, those who were registered to vote, those whose financial status was about the same as a few years ago, those not of Hispanic origin, retired persons, homemakers, and the unemployed. Non-smoking respondents in other demographic groups that were more likely to have been exposed to second-hand smoke included renters, political liberals, democrats, those not registered to vote, those who were either financially better off or worse off than a few years ago, employed persons and those who had lived in the county for one to five years or eleven to fifteen years.



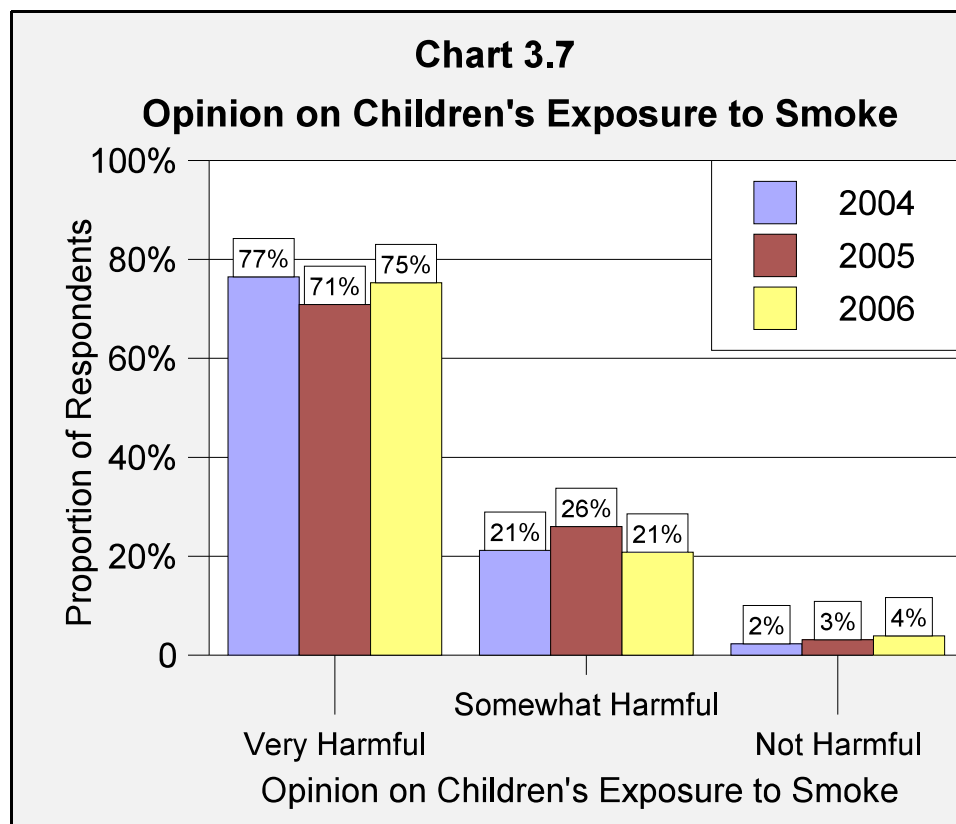
Opinion on Harmful Effects of Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

All respondents, both smokers and non-smokers, were asked two questions to elicit their opinions on the harmfulness of exposure to tobacco smoke on the health of others. The first question asked about the health of children while the second question asked about the health of non-smoking adults. Respondents were to indicate if they believed exposure to tobacco smoke to be *very harmful*, *somewhat harmful*, or *not at all harmful* to the health of children and non-smoking adults.

Harmful Effects on Children - The vast majority, 96.1%, of respondents in 2006 reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke was harmful, i.e. very harmful or somewhat harmful, to the health of children. This proportion was down slightly from both 2004 and 2005 when

97.7% and 96.9%, respectively, reported believing that exposure to tobacco smoke was harmful to the health of children.

Three of four respondents, 75.3%, in 2006 indicated that they believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was very harmful to the health of a child (See Chart 3.7). This proportion was up significantly from 2005 when 70.9% of the respondents reported that they believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was very harmful to the health of a child. While the proportion who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was very harmful to children increased in 2006 from 2005, the 2006 proportion was slightly lower than that from 2004 when 76.5% of the respondents reported believing that exposure to tobacco smoke was very harmful to children. One in five respondents, 20.8%, in 2006 reported that they believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was somewhat harmful to the health of a child. This proportion was lower than either the 21.2% that was reported in 2004 or the 26.0% reported in 2005. The proportion of respondents who indicated they believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is not at all harmful to the health of a child inched up to 3.9% in 2006, from 3.1% in 2005 and 2.3% in 2004.

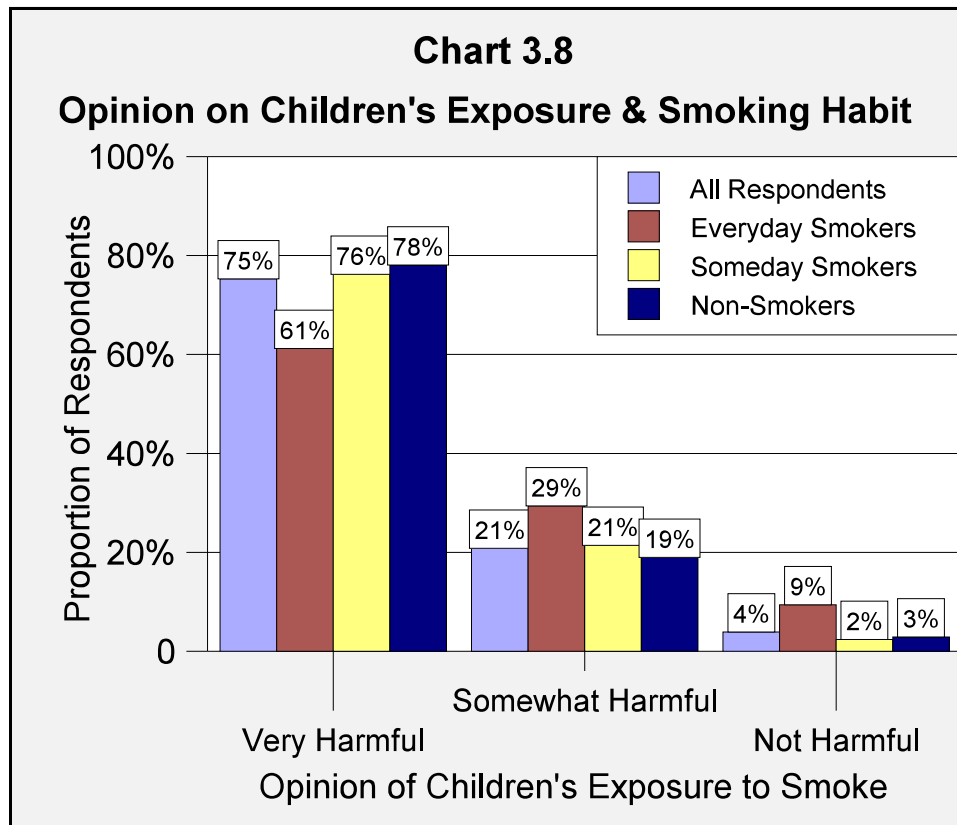


Opinions on the harmfulness of exposure to tobacco smoke to the health of a child were associated with the smoking behavior of the respondents. Non-smoking respondents were much more likely than respondents who smoked daily to believe that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of a child. While 78.1% of non-smokers endorsed this view, only 61.2% of daily smokers did so (See Chart 3.8). Moreover, 9.4% of every day smokers believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is not at all harmful to the health of a child, but only 2.9% of non-smokers shared this opinion. Interestingly, even fewer, 2.4%, of the some day smokers than the non-smokers held this opinion. These results were statistically significant.

Past attempts to quit smoking and future plans to stop smoking were associated with the views held by smoking respondents on the degree of harmfulness that exposure to tobacco smoke has on the health of children. For instance, those respondents who smoked and reported having made an attempt to quit smoking in the past year were more likely than those who had not made an attempt to quit to believe that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of a child. Plans to attempt to stop smoking within the next six months were also significantly correlated with beliefs on the harmfulness of exposure to tobacco smoke on children's health. Those that were likely to try to quit were more likely to believe second hand smoke was damaging to a child's health.

A number of demographic differences existed in opinions on the harmfulness of exposure to tobacco smoke on the health of children. Among those groups that were more likely to believe that exposure to tobacco smoke was very harmful were respondents from households that contained children, persons aged 44 or fewer years, political liberals, those not registered to vote, those whose annual incomes were either under \$18,000, part-time workers, homemakers, those who had lived in the county for one to five years and females. Groups that were more likely to believe that exposure to tobacco smoke was somewhat harmful to the health of a child included those who were aged 45 to 64 years, conservatives, persons of Hispanic origin, married persons and males. Groups that were more likely to feel that smoking is not at all harmful to the health of a child included persons aged 65 or more years, conservatives, independents, those whose

level of educational attainment was some college or trade school, those with annual incomes of over \$72,000, people of color, the retired, residents of Alliance, those who had lived in the county for under a year and males.



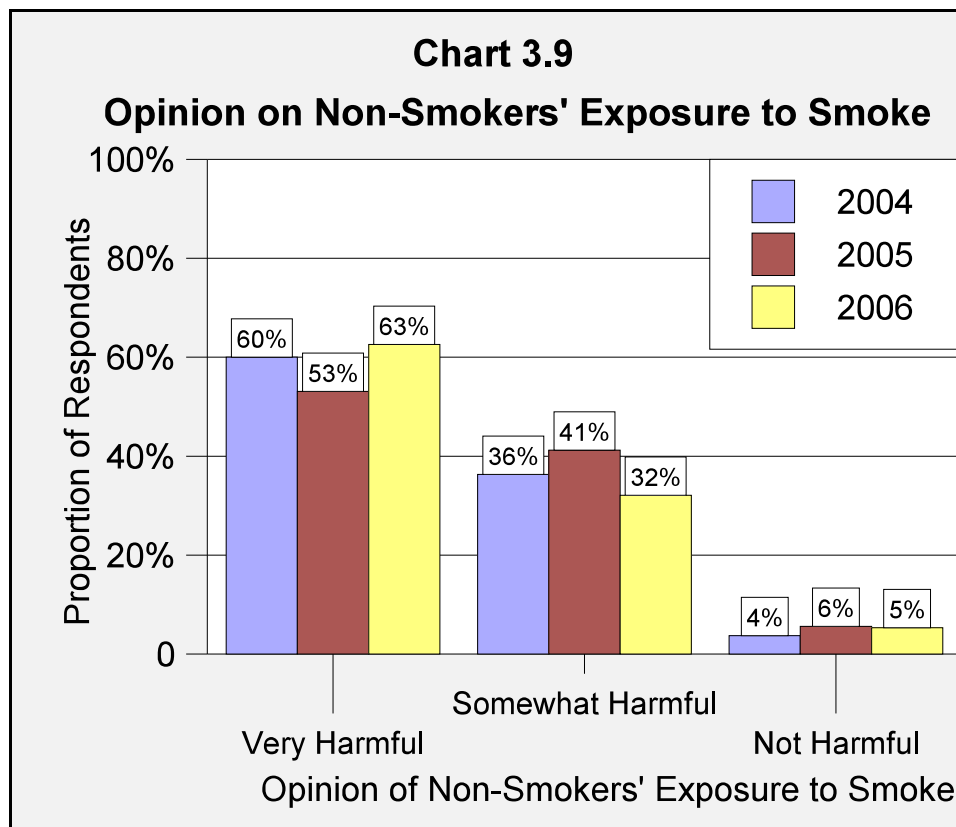
Harmful Effects on Non-Smoking Adults - All respondents were asked their opinions on how harmful exposure to tobacco smoke is for non-smoking adults. The vast majority of respondents, 94.7%, reported that they believed that smoking is harmful, i.e., very harmful or somewhat harmful, to the health of non-smoking adults (See Chart 3.9). The proportions of respondents who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is harmful, i.e., very harmful or somewhat harmful, remained relatively stable over the three years. There has been some fluctuation in beliefs regarding the degree of harmfulness that results from exposure to tobacco smoke for non-

smoking adults. The proportion of respondents in 2006 who reported that they believe that exposure to tobacco smoke for non-smoking adults is very harmful was up significantly from 2005. While in 2005 only a little more than half, 53.1% of the respondents reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke was very harmful to the health of non-smoking adults, 62.6% endorsed this opinion in 2006. The proportion with this opinion in 2006 was also slightly higher than that which was reported in 2004 when 60.0% said they believed exposure to tobacco smoke was very harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult. The increase in the proportion of respondents who viewed exposure to tobacco smoke as being very harmful to the health of non-smoking adults came from a decrease in the proportion of respondents who reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke was somewhat harmful to the health of non-smoking adults. Slightly less than one in three, 32.1%, of respondents in 2006 reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke was somewhat harmful to the health of non-smoking adults which was a decrease from the 41.2% of the respondents that held this view in 2005. The proportions of respondents who reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke for non-smoking adults is not at all harmful has remained relatively stable at a low level, 5.3% in 2006.

Opinions on the harmfulness of exposure to smoke for children were associated with opinions on the harmfulness of smoking to non-smoking adults. Those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was harmful to children also tended to believe that exposure to tobacco smoke was harmful to non-smoking adults, while those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was not harmful to children also reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke was not harmful to adults. Thus, 97.3% of those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was very harmful to children believed that it was very harmful to adults as well. Of those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was somewhat harmful to children, 56.6% believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was somewhat harmful to adults. Moreover, 60.4% of those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is not at all harmful to children also believed that it is not at all harmful to adults. These results were statistically significant.

While large majorities of respondents viewed exposure to tobacco smoke as being harmful to both children and non-smoking adults, the examination of the more specific responses, very

harmful or somewhat harmful, indicated that a greater proportion of respondents believed exposure to tobacco smoke had a more detrimental effect on the health of a child. While 75.3% of the respondents reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke to be very harmful to the health of a child, only 62.6% of respondents reported that they believed exposure to tobacco smoke to be very harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult. Moreover, a greater proportion of respondents believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is somewhat harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult, 32.1%, than endorsed that view with regard for children, 20.8%.

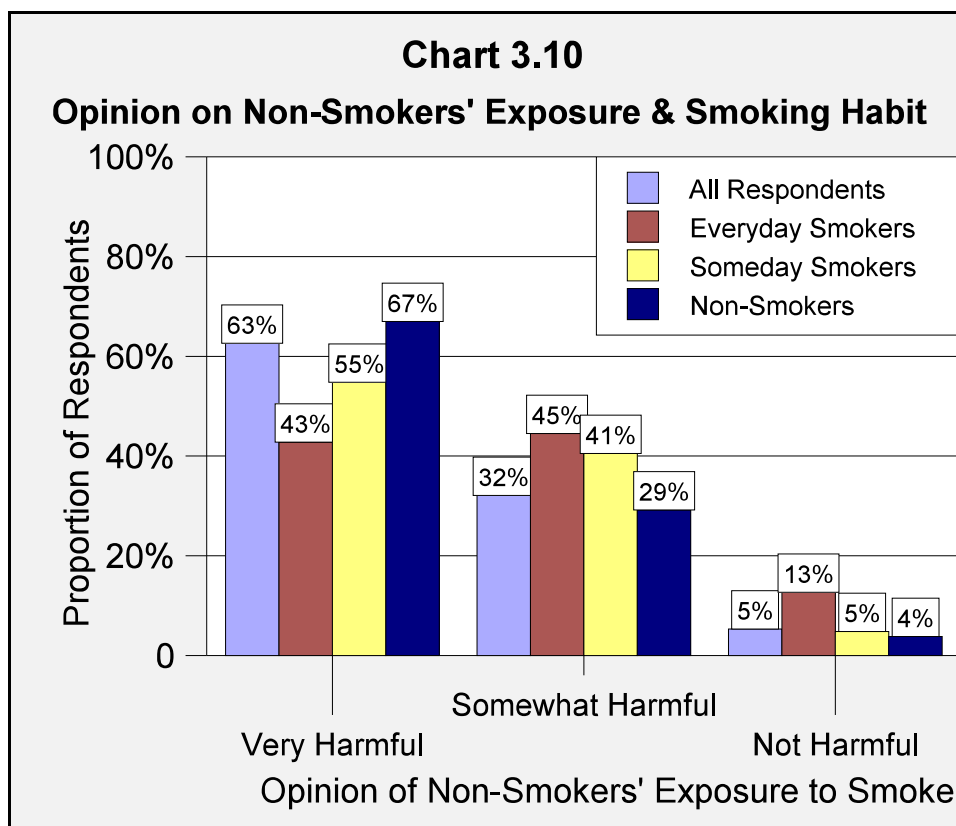


Just as non-smoking respondents were more likely than respondents who smoke to view exposure to tobacco smoke as being harmful to the health of a child, so also they were more likely to view exposure to tobacco smoke as being harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult (See Chart 3.10). While two-thirds, 67.0% of non-smoking respondents reported that they believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult, less than half, 42.8%, of daily smokers believed this to be the case. Slightly over half, 54.8%, of some day smokers endorsed this view. A plurality, 44.5%, of the respondents who reported smoking every day believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is somewhat harmful to the health of non-smoking adults. Moreover, while less than five percent of some day smokers and non-smokers, 4.8% and 3.8%, respectively, believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is not at all harmful to the health of non-smoking adults, 12.7% of daily smokers held this opinion.

Among the respondents who smoked, their past efforts to quit smoking as well as their future plans to quit smoking were associated with their views on the harmfulness of exposure to tobacco smoke for non-smoking adults. Of the smokers who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of non-smoking adults, 73.2% reported having tried to quit smoking in the past year. In contrast, only 58.3% of the smokers who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is not at all harmful to the health of non-smoking adults had tried to quit smoking. Smoking respondents who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of non-smoking adults were significantly more likely than smokers who believed that exposure to cigarette smoke is not at all harmful to have plans to quit smoking during the next six months. Of those respondents who viewed smoking as very harmful to the health of non-smoking adults, 52.6% reported that they were very likely to try to stop smoking with an additional 30.9% reporting that they were somewhat likely to try to stop smoking. In contrast, over half, 52.2%, of those smokers who believed that tobacco smoke is not at all harmful to the health of non-smoking adults had no plans to try to stop smoking in the next six months.

Some demographic variations existed with regard to opinions on the harmfulness of exposure to tobacco smoke for non-smoking adults. Groups that were more likely to report that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful for the health of non-smoking adults included respondents who

were aged 18 to 24 years or 65 years of age or older, political independents, persons whose level of educational attainment was some college or trade school, those whose annual incomes were under \$18,000, homemakers, disabled persons, those who had lived in the county for one to five years, and females. Groups that were more likely to report that exposure to tobacco smoke for non-smoking adults is somewhat harmful included those aged 25-34 years or 45-54 years, democrats, those whose level of educational attainment was college graduate or more, persons with annual incomes of \$18,000-36,000, persons of Hispanic origin, persons whose marital status was single, separated or divorced, part-time workers, students, unemployed persons, and those who had lived in the county for less than a year. Groups that were more likely to report that exposure to tobacco smoke for non-smoking adults is not at all harmful included political conservatives, persons with incomes of over \$72,000, people of color, retired persons, and males.

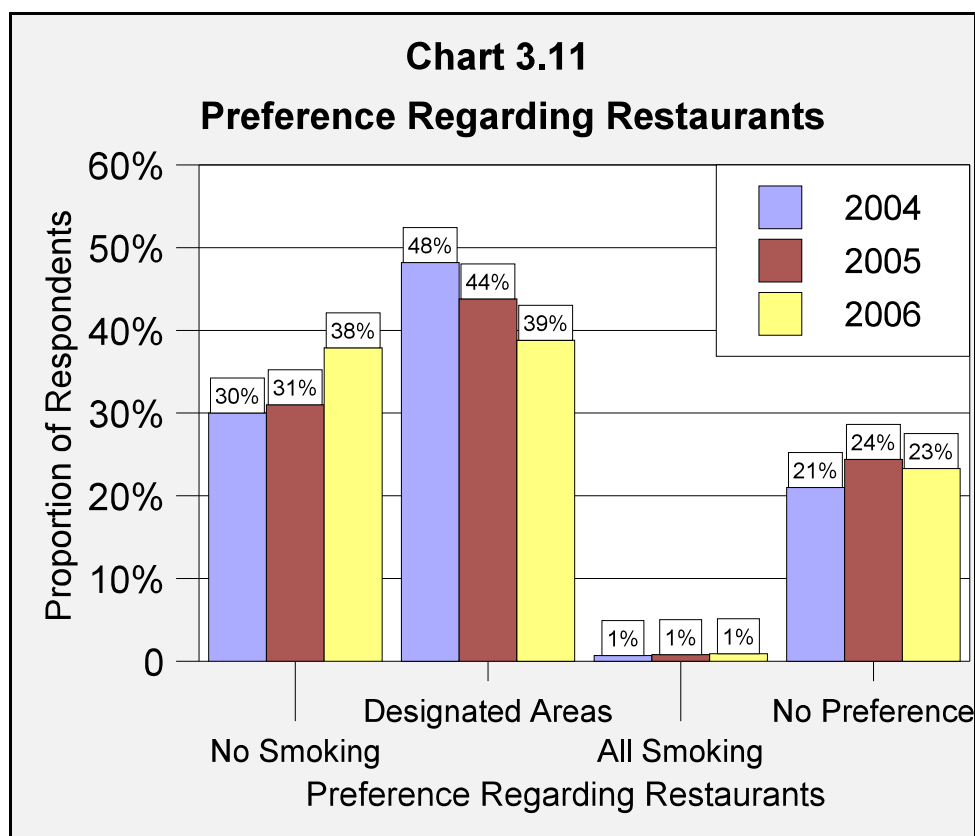


Restaurant Considerations

All respondents, both smokers and non-smokers, were asked two questions related to restaurants. One question asked respondents to indicate what type of smoking policy they preferred at restaurants. The second question asked about their familiarity with the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide.

Restaurant Preference – The question on preference for a smoking policy when selecting restaurants at which to dine listed several types of smoking policies a restaurant could have. All respondents were asked which type of policy they would prefer. The choices were: restaurants that *do not allow smoking at all*, those that *allow smoking in designated areas only* and those that *allow smoking anywhere in the restaurant*. The respondents were also given the option of indicating that they did not have a preference with regard to smoking policies at restaurants.

The proportion of respondents who preferred restaurants that do not allow smoking at all increased over the previous years. The increase was statistically significant. While in 2004 and 2005, 30.0% and 31.0%, respectively, of the respondents preferred restaurants that do not allow smoking at all, 37.9% of the respondents in 2006 preferred this option. While a plurality, 38.9%, of respondents preferred dining at restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only in 2006, the proportion selecting this choice has decreased each year. Almost half, 48.2%, of the respondents indicated that they preferred restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only in 2004, but the proportion endorsing this choice declined to 43.8% in 2005 and declined again in 2006. The proportion of respondents who prefer restaurants that allow smoking anywhere in the restaurant has remained relatively the same at about one percent across the years. The proportion of respondents in 2006 who indicated that they do not have a preference with regard to a smoking policy was 22.3% which was down slightly from 24.4% in 2005 but greater than the 21.0% which was reported in 2004.



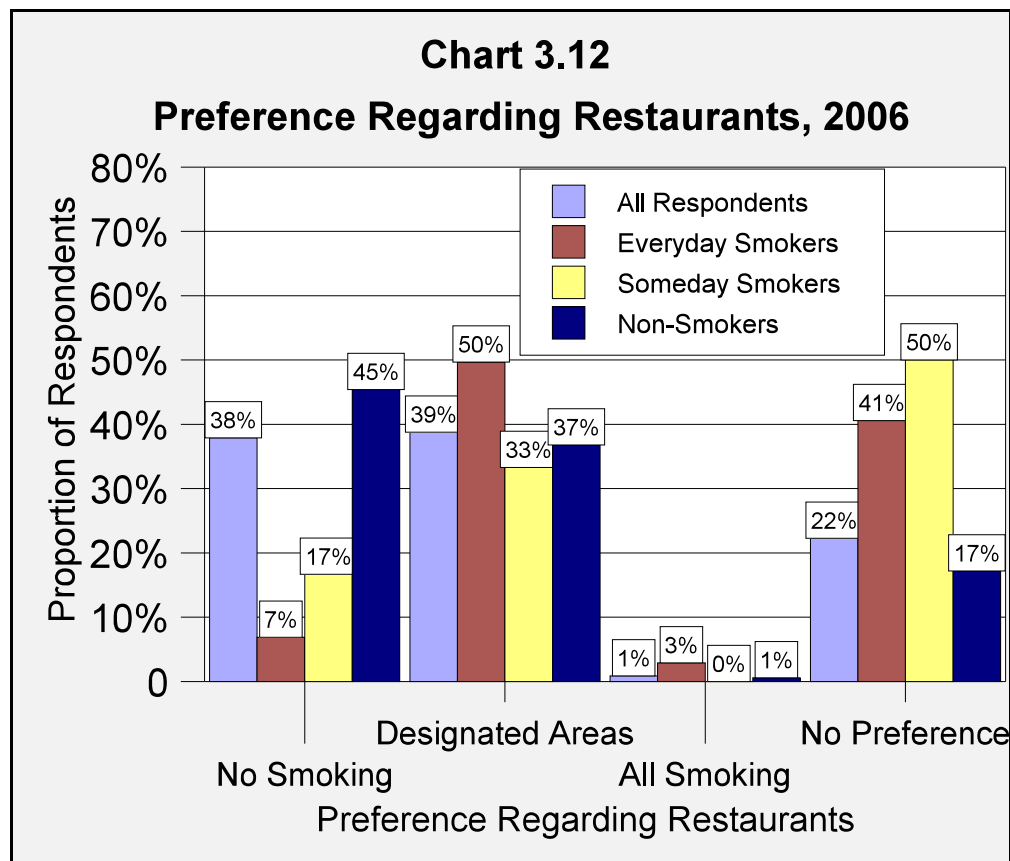
Respondents who do not smoke were significantly more likely than those who do smoke to prefer restaurants that do not allow smoking at all (See Chart 3.12). While almost half, 45.4% of non-smokers preferred restaurants that do not allow smoking at all, only 16.7% of some day smokers and 6.9% of daily smokers shared this preference for restaurants that do not allow smoking at all. Almost half, 49.7%, of those who smoked daily preferred restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only. This preference was shared by 33.3% of those who smoke some days and by 36.8% of those who do not smoke. Fifty percent of those who smoke some days expressed no preference for a smoking policy as did 40.6% of daily smokers. Only 17.2% of non-smokers did not have a preference for a smoking policy at restaurants. None of those who smoke some days and less than a percent of those who do not smoke opted for restaurants that allow smoking anywhere.

Smokers who had tried to quit smoking in the past year had relatively the same preferences for smoking policies at restaurants as those who had not tried to quit. Smokers who indicated that they are somewhat likely to try to quit smoking in the next six months as compared to those smokers who are very likely or not at all likely to try to quit smoking preferred in greater proportions the options of restaurants that do not allow smoking at all and restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only. Non-smokers who had not been exposed to second-hand smoke in the previous week were significantly more like than those who had been exposed to prefer restaurants that do not allow smoking at all.

Views on the harmfulness of smoking were associated with preferences for a smoking policy at restaurants. Respondents who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of a child were significantly more likely to select options that limited exposure to smoke. Similar patterns existed with regard to views on the harmfulness of exposure to smoke for non-smoking adults and preferences for smoking policies at restaurants.

A number of demographic characteristics were associated with the selection of a preferred smoking policy at restaurants. Age was significantly associated with the selection of a preferred smoking policy for restaurants. In general, as age increased, greater proportions of respondents indicated that they preferred restaurants that allow no smoking at all. The proportions of respondents who indicated that they had no preference with regard to a smoking policy also decreased with increasing age. Females were more likely than males to prefer restaurants that did not allow smoking at all while males were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only. Greater proportions of registered voters preferred restaurants that do not allow smoking at all while greater proportions of those who were not registered to vote preferred restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only. A plurality, 46.1%, of those with a college education or more preferred restaurants that allow no smoking at all. Pluralities of those with a level of educational attainment of high school graduate or less and of those with a level of educational attainment of some college or trade school preferred restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only.

Other groups that were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow no smoking at all included married and widowed persons, home owners, political conservatives, republicans, those whose annual incomes were over \$72,000, retired persons, homemakers and those who had lived in the county for one to five years. Groups that were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only included single, divorced or separated persons, those who rent their homes, political moderates, democrats and political independents, those whose annual incomes were \$18,000-54,000, those whose financial status was the same as a few years ago, those not of Hispanic origin, full-time workers and residents of Alliance. Groups that were more likely to express no preference for a restaurant smoking policy included political liberals, those whose annual incomes were under \$18,000, persons of Hispanic origin, students, residents of Massillon and those who had lived in the county for eleven to fifteen years.

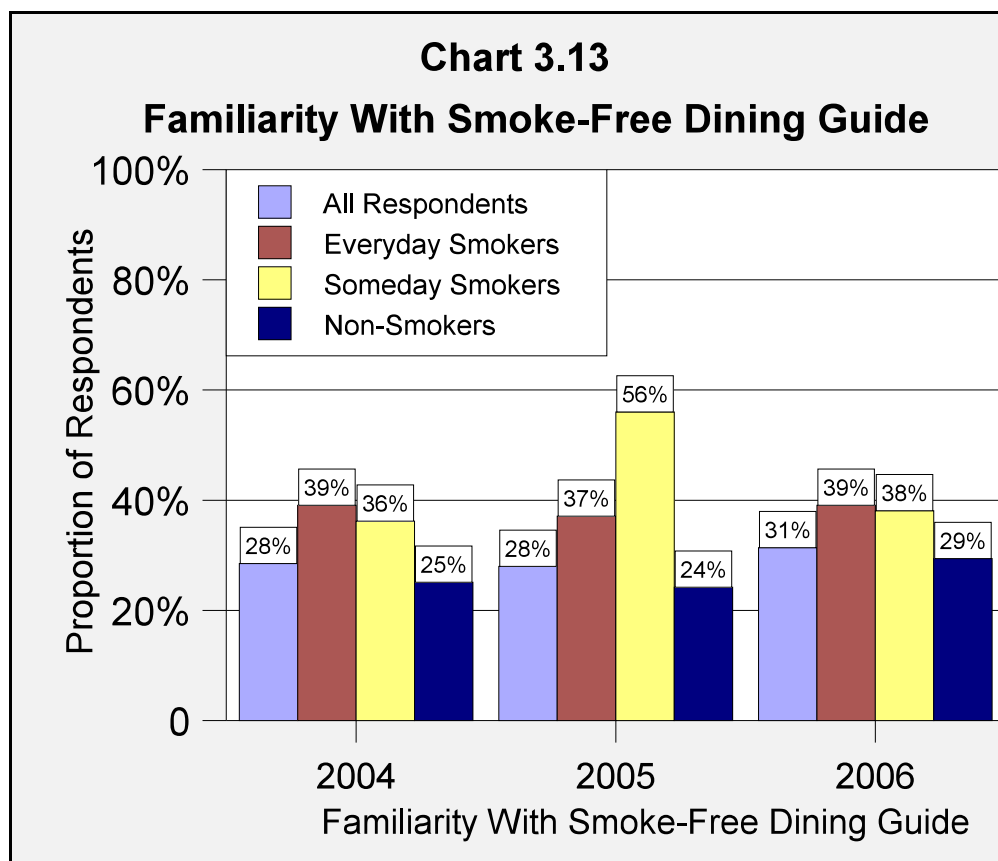


Smoke-Free Dining Guide - All respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide that lists all smoke-free restaurants in the county. Almost a third, 31.4%, of respondents in 2006 reported that they had heard of the Stark-County Smoke Free Dining Out Guide (See Chart 3.13). This proportion increased from 2004 and 2005 when 25.1% and 24.2%, respectively, of the respondents indicated that they had heard of the guide. The proportion of the respondents who had not heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide in 2006 was 68.6% which was down from the previous years.

Smokers were significantly more likely than non-smokers to have heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide. While 39.1% of everyday smokers and 28.1% of some day smokers have heard of the guide, only 29.4% of non-smokers reported that they had heard of the guide. The proportion of non-smokers who have heard of the guide increased from 2004 and 2005 when 25.1% and 24.2%, respectively, of the non-smokers reported having heard of the guide. The proportion of daily smokers who have heard of the guide has remained relatively constant over the three survey years. However, there has been quite a bit of fluctuation in reports of familiarity with the guide among some day smokers. While in 2004 and 2006, 36.2% and 38.1%, respectively, of some day smokers reported having heard of the guide, over half, 56.0% of the some day smokers reported having heard of the guide in 2005.

Smokers who had tried to stop smoking in the past year were more likely than those who had not tried to stop smoking to have heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide. The respective proportions were 41.4% and 33.8%. Smokers who reported that they were either somewhat likely or not at all likely to try to quit smoking in the next six months were more likely to have heard of the guide than those who reported that they were very likely to try to quit smoking in the next six months. While 42.2% of those who were somewhat likely and 43.9% of those who were not at all likely to try to quit smoking have heard of the guide, 33.3% of those who were very likely to quit smoking have heard of the guide. Non-smokers who had been exposed to second-hand smoke in the past week were somewhat more likely than those who had not been exposed to second-hand smoke to have heard of the guide. Relatively similar proportions of respondents from each restaurant preference choice have heard of the guide. Some

demographic differences existed with regards to the respondents' familiarity with the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide. Level of educational attainment was significantly associated with familiarity with the guide. While 36.3% of those whose level of educational attainment was some college or trade school and 31.8% of those whose level of educational attainment was high school graduate or less have heard of the guide, only 25.2% of those whose level of educational attainment was college graduate or more have heard of the guide. Groups that were more likely to have heard of the guide included persons aged 25-34 years, those whose annual incomes were \$36,000-54,000, democrats, part-time workers, disabled persons, residents of Canton, Perry Township and Plain Township and those who had lived in the county eleven to fifteen years. Groups that were less likely to have heard of the guide included persons aged 18-24 years or 35-44 years, those whose annual incomes were over \$72,000 per year, political independents, persons of Hispanic origin, homemakers, students, unemployed persons, residents of Alliance, Jackson Township, Massillon and North Canton, and those who have lived in the county under a year or six to ten years.



Support for Smoke-Free Legislation

All respondents were asked three questions concerning whether or not they would support or oppose legislation that would ban smoking in certain locations. The locations were all restaurants in Stark County, all bars in Stark County, and all restaurants and bars in the state of Ohio.

Stark Restaurant Smoking Ban– All respondents were asked if they would support or oppose a law that would ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. Almost two-thirds, 63.0%, of the respondents in 2006 indicated that they would support a law that would ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County (See Chart 3.14). The proportion of respondents who supported the smoking ban in restaurants in 2006 increased from 2004 and 2005 when 56.5% and 56.1%, respectively, supported the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. The increased level of support for this proposed legislation was statistically significant.

Support for or opposition to the proposed ban on smoking in all restaurants in Stark County varied by whether or not the respondent smoked. While 71.0% of the non-smoking respondents supported the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County, 71.0% of the respondents who smoked opposed the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. Support for legislation that would ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County increased in 2006 from 2005 among every day smokers, some day smokers and non-smokers. Smokers past efforts to stop smoking as well as their future plans to try to stop smoking were associated with support for the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County in 2006. Smokers who had tried to stop smoking in the past year were significantly more likely than those who had not tried to stop smoking to support legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. Future plans to attempt to stop smoking were also significantly associated with support for the legislation to ban smoking in all bars in Stark County.

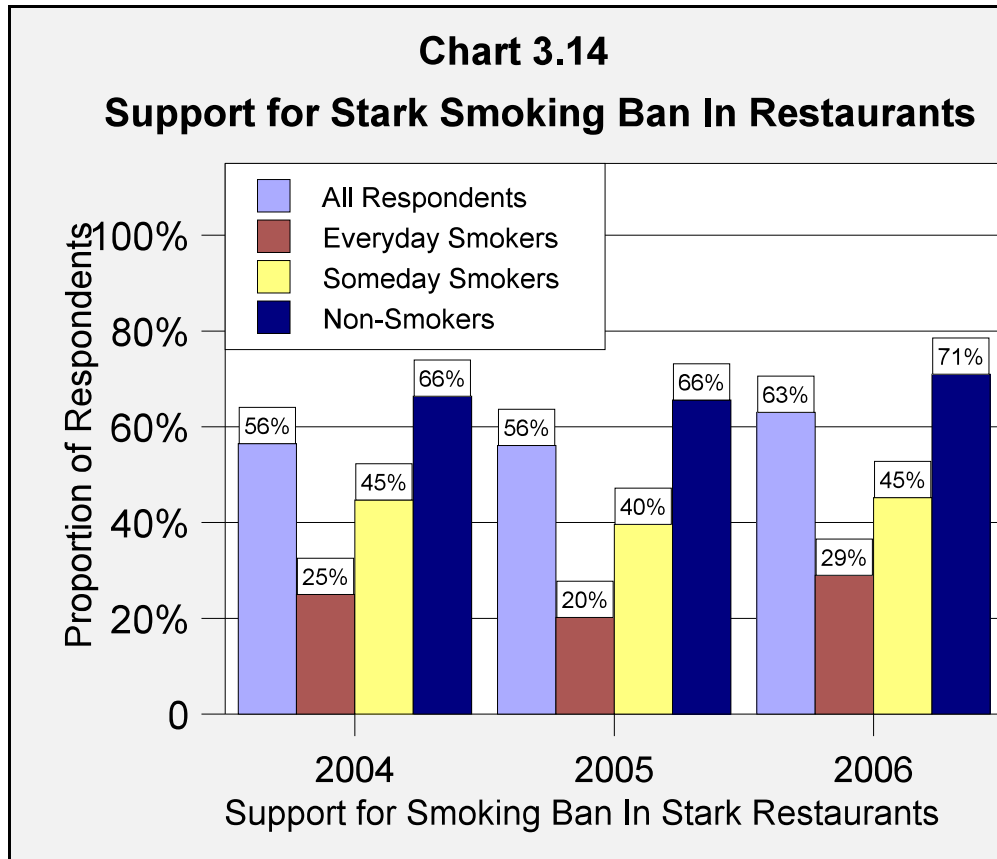
Non-smokers who had not been exposed to second-hand smoke were more likely than those who had been exposed to support legislation that would ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark

County. In addition, attitudes about the harmfulness of smoking were associated with support for or opposition to the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County in 2006. Three-fourths, 75.2%, of those respondents who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of a child supported the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. However, only 31.2% of those who viewed exposure to tobacco smoke to be somewhat harmful to the health of a child and 12.1% of those who viewed exposure to tobacco smoke to be not at all harmful to the health of a child supported the proposed smoking ban in restaurants. Over three in four, 78.7%, of the respondents who viewed exposure to tobacco smoke as being very harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult supported the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. This proposed legislation was also supported by 41.8% of those who believed that exposure to second-hand smoke is somewhat harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult. However, only 16.1% of those who believe that smoking is not at all harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult supported the proposed law to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County.

Preference for a particular type of smoking policy at restaurants was significantly associated with support for or opposition to the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County, but familiarity with the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide was not. Respondents who preferred restaurants that do not allow smoking at all were significantly more likely to support the proposed legislation to ban smoking in restaurants than those respondents that preferred the other policies, smoking in designated areas only or smoking everywhere in the restaurant, or those who had no preference for a smoking policy. While 90.3% of those who preferred restaurants that do not allow smoking at all supported the proposed law to ban smoking in restaurants, 51.2% of those who preferred restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only supported the restaurant smoking ban. Moreover, 30.0% of those who preferred restaurants that allow smoking everywhere in the restaurant supported the restaurant smoking ban. A little more than a third, 37.7% of those who had no preference of a smoking policy at restaurants supported the proposed smoking ban.

A number of demographic differences existed in support for the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County in 2006. Respondents with a level of educational attainment of college graduate or more were significantly more likely than those with lower levels of educational attainment to support the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. Registered voters were significantly more likely than those not registered to vote to support the legislation to ban smoking in restaurants. Whites were significantly more likely than people of color to support the legislation to ban smoking in restaurants. Widowed persons were significantly more likely than those whose marital status was single, separated or divorced to support this legislation. Females were significantly more likely than males to support this proposed legislation.

Other groups that were more likely to support the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County included married and widowed persons, home owners, those who have no children residing in the home, those aged 65 and over, independents, republicans, those whose financial status was the same as a few years ago, homemakers, and those who had lived in the county one to five years. Other groups that were less likely to support the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County included renters, those with children residing in the household, liberals, democrats, those whose financial status was worse off than a few years ago, students, residents of Canton, and single, divorced or separated persons.



Stark Bar Smoking Ban - All respondents were asked whether they would support or oppose a law that would ban smoking in all bars in Stark County. The majority, 51.7%, of the respondents in 2006 opposed a law to ban smoking in bars while 40.6% approved of legislation to ban smoking in bars in Stark County (See Chart 3.15). Support for legislation that would ban smoking in all bars in Stark County increased from 2004 and 2005 when 34.2% and 35.0%, respectively, of the respondents supported the proposed legislation that would ban smoking in all bars in Stark County. The difference was statistically significant.

Support for or opposition to the proposed legislation to ban smoking in all bars in 2006 Stark County varied by whether or not the respondent smoked. Non-smokers were significantly more

likely than smokers to favor such a ban. While 48.3% of non-smokers favored a law to ban smoking in all bars in Stark County, only 9.8% of daily smokers and 19.0% of some day smokers favored such a ban. Support for a ban on smoking in bars increased among smokers and non-smokers from 2005 to 2006. However, a greater proportion of some day smokers supported a ban on smoking in bars in 2004 than in 2006. The respective proportions were 22.7% and 19.0%. In an examination of other smoking variables and there relationship to support for a law to ban smoking in bars, there was little variation in level of support for such a ban by past attempts to quit smoking or future plans to try to quit smoking. The vast majority of both those who had and had not tried to quit smoking in the past year were opposed to a ban on smoking in bars. Similarly, large majorities of those who were very likely to quit smoking were opposed to legislation which would ban smoking in bars.

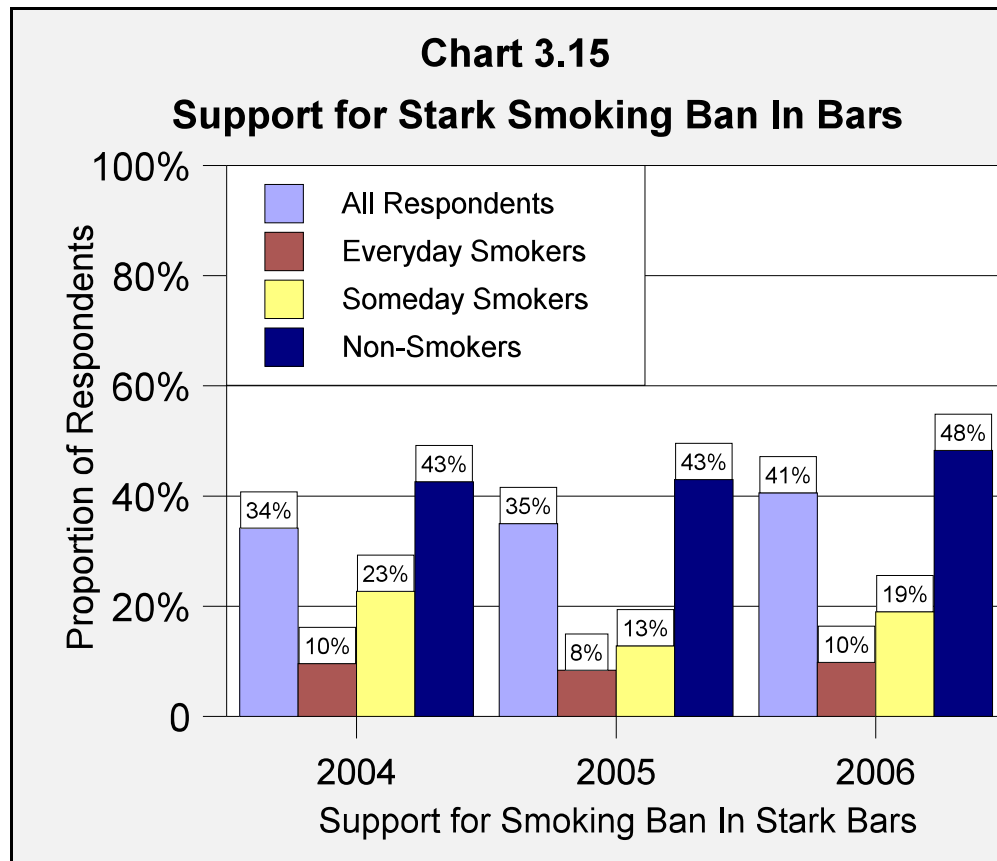
Opinions on the harmfulness of smoking were associated with support for or opposition to a proposed law to ban smoking in all bars in Stark County. Those respondents that believed that exposure to tobacco smoke was somewhat harmful or not at all harmful to the health of a child were significantly more likely to be opposed to a law that would ban smoking in bars. While the vast majority of those that believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is somewhat harmful or not at all harmful to the health of a child, opposed a law to ban smoking in bars, a little over half, 50.1%, of those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of a child also opposed legislation to ban smoking in all bars in Stark County. A majority, 53.4%, of those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult favored a law to ban smoking in bars. However, a large majority of those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is somewhat harmful or not at all harmful to the health of an adult opposed a proposed law to ban smoking in bars in Stark County.

Support for or opposition to a law that would ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County was also associated with support for or opposition to a law that would ban smoking in all bars in Stark County. In general, persons who supported a smoking ban in restaurants were more likely to support a smoking ban in bars. Almost two-thirds, 63.1% of those who supported a law to ban smoking in restaurants also supported a law to ban smoking in bars in the county. The vast

majority, 95.4%, of those who were opposed to a law to ban smoking in restaurants in the county opposed a law to ban smoking in bars in the county.

A number of demographic differences existed among respondents in their support for or opposition to a proposed law to ban smoking in all bars in Stark County. Age was significantly and progressively associated with support for a law to ban smoking in bars, i.e., as age increased so did levels of support for the ban on smoking in bars. Home ownership status was significantly correlated to opposition to a ban on smoking in bars. Respondents who had children residing in the home were significantly more likely than those with no children residing in the home to be opposed to a ban on smoking in bars. Those respondents who were not registered to vote were significantly more likely than those who were registered to vote to be opposed to a ban on smoking in bars. Respondents whose level of educational attainment was college graduate or more were significantly more likely than those of other levels of educational attainment to support a law that would ban smoking in bars in Stark County. Females were significantly more likely than males to support a law that would ban smoking in bars.

Other demographic groups that were more likely to support a ban on smoking in all bars in Stark County included republicans, those whose annual incomes were over \$72,000, those whose financial status was about the same as a few years ago, retired persons, residents of Jackson Township and Plain Township, those who had lived in the county under a year and those who dwelled in one person households. Other demographic groups that were more likely to oppose a ban on smoking in all bars in Stark County included democrats, those whose annual incomes were under \$18,000, those whose financial status was worse off than a few years ago, full-time workers, homemakers, students, the unemployed, residents of Alliance and Canton, those who had lived in the county eleven to twenty years and members of households comprised of four or more persons.



Statewide Restaurant/Bar Smoking Ban – All respondents also were queried about their support for or opposition to a law that would ban smoking in all bars and restaurants in Ohio. A little less than half, 47.7%, of the respondents reported that they would support such a law (See Chart 3.16). Support for a ban on smoking in all restaurants and bars statewide has increased steadily from 43.5% in 2004 to 44.0% in 2005 to 47.7% in 2006.

Support for or opposition to a proposed statewide law to ban smoking in all bars and restaurants in the state of Ohio varied significantly by whether or not respondents smoked. A majority, 56.4%, of non-smoking respondents in 2006 supported the proposed statewide smoking ban for restaurants and bars, but 87.9% of daily smokers and 78.0% of some day smokers opposed such

a smoking ban. The proportions of non-smokers as well as of smokers who would support legislation for a statewide ban on smoking in restaurants and bars were higher in 2006 than in 2005. The proportions of smokers supporting such legislation in 2005 had decreased from 2004 but increased in 2006. Attempts to stop smoking in the past year as well as future plans to try to quit smoking in the next six months did not effect the views of respondents who smoked on a proposed law to ban smoking in bars and restaurants throughout the state.

Exposure of non-smokers to second-hand smoke was associated with their support for or opposition to a statewide ban on smoking in bars and restaurants. Those non-smokers who had not been exposed to second-hand smoke were significantly more likely to support a statewide ban on smoking in bars and restaurants. Opinions on the harmfulness of exposure to smoke to the health of children and non-smoking adults were associated significantly with support for or opposition to a law that would ban smoking in bars and restaurants throughout the state of Ohio in 2006. The majority, 58.4%, of the respondents who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of children supported a statewide ban on smoking in restaurants and bars. However, among those who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is somewhat harmful or not at all harmful to the health of a child, the majority, 81.4% and 87.5%, respectively, opposed a proposed law which would ban smoking in bars and restaurants statewide. For those respondents who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is very harmful to the health of a non-smoking adult, 62.2% supported the proposed statewide smoking ban in bars and restaurants. However, large majorities of respondents who believed that exposure to tobacco smoke is somewhat harmful or not at all harmful to the health of non-smoking adults opposed such a ban on smoking in bars and restaurants throughout the state. The respective percentages were 72.2% and 92.6%.

Preferences for smoking policies at restaurants were significantly associated with support for or opposition to a proposed law to ban smoking in bars and restaurants statewide in 2006. Nearly, three in four, 74.2% of those respondents who preferred restaurants that do not allow smoking at all supported a measure to ban smoking in bars and restaurants throughout the state. However, 36.7% of those who prefer restaurants that allow smoking in designated areas only supported the

measure. Only one in five, 20.0%, of those who prefer restaurants that allow smoking anywhere in the restaurant supported this proposed ban. Among those respondents who had no preference as to a restaurant smoking policy, 23.3% supported a statewide ban on smoking in bars and restaurants. Respondents who had not heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide were somewhat more likely than those who had heard of the guide to support a statewide ban on smoking in bars and restaurants. The respective proportions were 49.2% and 44.7%

Support for laws favoring a ban on smoking in restaurants and bars in Stark County was associated with support for a law that would ban smoking in all restaurants and bars in the state of Ohio in 2006. Almost three in four, 74.5%, of those respondents who supported a law to ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County favored the proposed statewide ban on smoking in bars and restaurants, but 96.6% of those respondents who opposed a law to ban smoking in restaurants in Stark County also opposed a statewide law to ban smoking in bars and restaurants. The results were statistically significant. Similarly, while 94.2% of those who supported a law to ban smoking in all bars in Stark County supported a statewide ban on smoking in bars and restaurants, 86.5% of those who opposed a ban on smoking in bars in Stark County opposed a statewide ban on smoking in bars and restaurants. These results were also statistically significant.

Support for or opposition to a law that would ban smoking in restaurants and bars statewide varied by a number of demographic characteristics. Home owners were significantly more likely than renters to support a law that would ban smoking in restaurants and bars throughout the state. In general, age was significantly and progressively associated with support for a statewide smoking ban for restaurants and bars. Widowed persons were significantly more likely than married persons or persons whose marital status was single, separated or divorced to support a law to ban smoking in restaurants and bars throughout the state. Females were significantly more likely than males to support a law that would ban smoking in restaurants and bars throughout the state. Household size was significantly and inversely associated with support for a statewide smoking ban in restaurants in bars. As household size increased, support for the smoking ban decreased.

Members of other groups that were more likely to support a law to ban smoking in restaurants and bars throughout the state included political conservatives, republicans, political independents, those whose level of educational attainment was college graduate or more, those whose annual income was \$36,000-54,000, those who were about the same off financially as a few years ago, whites, persons not of Hispanic origin, part-time workers, retired persons and residents of Jackson Township, Perry Township and Plain Township. Groups that were more likely to be opposed to a law that would ban smoking in restaurants and bars statewide included political liberals, democrats, those whose level of educational attainment was some college or trade school or less, those whose annual incomes were under \$18,000, those whose financial status was either better off financially or worse off financially than a few years ago, people of color, persons not of Hispanic origin, full-time workers, homemakers, students, unemployed persons, disabled persons and residents of Alliance.

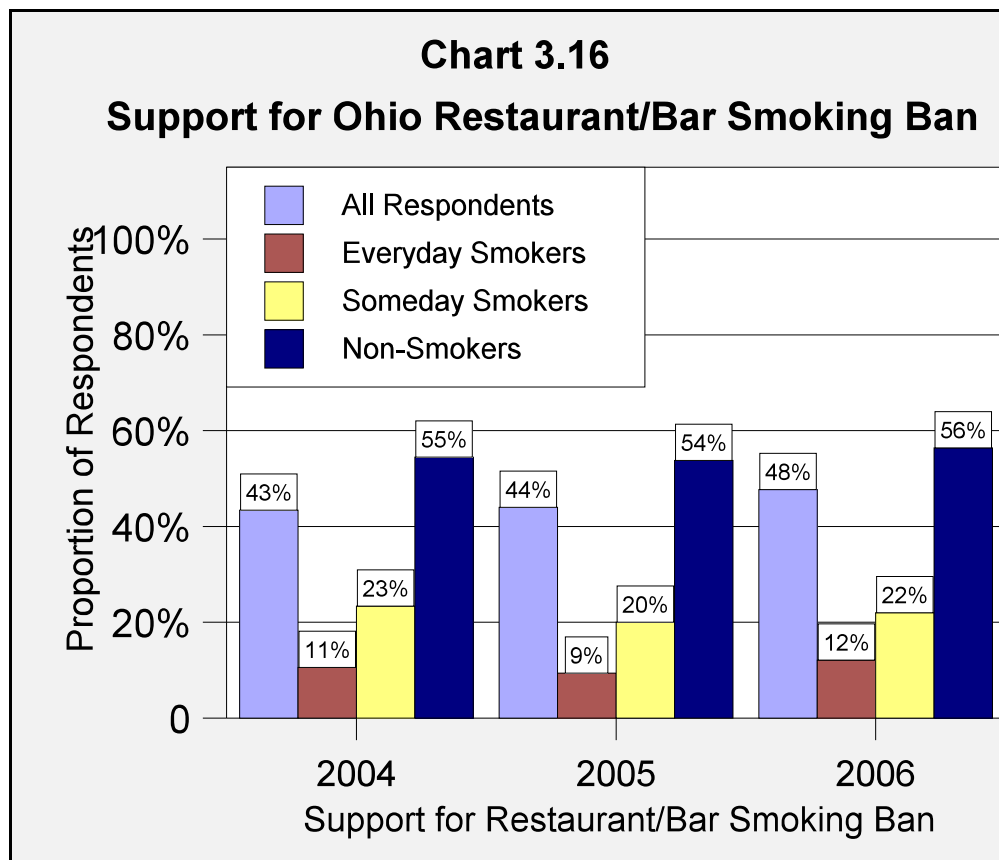


Table 3.2 Smoke-Free Legislative Support By Community, 2006				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Proportion Supporting Stark County Restaurant Ban	Proportion Supporting Stark County Bar Ban	Proportion Supporting Statewide Rest/Bar Ban	Valid Responses
City of Canton	57.1%	37.0%	47.0%	(n≈170)
Massillon	56.4%	41.4%	44.0%	(n≈120)
Jackson Township	69.5%	46.7%	53.8%	(n≈95)
Plain Township	71.4%	46.1%	51.1%	(n≈91)
Alliance	51.9%	35.9%	39.2%	(n≈81)
North Canton	67.1%	41.2%	47.2%	(n≈74)
Perry Township	62.5%	40.3%	51.4%	(n≈73)
Canton Township	57.1%	41.5%	38.1%	(n≈42)
Lake Township	81.1%	50.0%	62.2%	(n≈37)
Louisville	80.0%	37.1%	48.6%	(n≈35)
Canal Fulton	57.7%	29.2%	32.0%	(n≈26)
Nimishellen Township	72.0%	40.0%	53.8%	(n≈26)
All Other Communities	62.4%	39.5%	48.6%	(n≈196)
County-wide	63.0%	40.6%	47.7%	(n≈1,066)