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

A Report Submitted to the Jessamine County Health Department

Janet B. Dean, Ph.D.

K. Paul Nesselroade, Jr., Ph.D.

Y. Tina Wei, M.A., M.P.P.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jessamine County Health Department (JCHD) contracted with researchers at Asbury University to conduct a public opinion survey of Jessamine County residents on the topic of tobacco usage in indoor public places. The content and methodology of this survey was similar to previous research conducted by the University of Kentucky for JCHD in 2006.

In November 2013, 690 Jessamine County residents completed the survey by landline phone. The entirety of these responses forms the overall sample. A subset of these responses, selected to match 2012 census data of Jessamine County, form the sculpted sample. In addition, 80 members of the Jessamine County Chamber of Commerce completed a shorter survey online.

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

### RESULTS FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SAMPLE ( $n = 80$ )

- Results from the Chamber of Commerce sample show that approximately 90 percent of the responding Chamber of Commerce members do not permit smoking inside of their businesses.
- Between 72 and 77 percent favor ordinances against smoking indoors in public places, but only between 62 and 66 percent favor laws to this effect.
- Approximately 47 percent believed such smoking restrictions would have no effect on new businesses coming to Jessamine County; whereas, about 31 percent believed such restrictions would attract new businesses.

### RESULTS FROM OVERALL SAMPLE ( $n = 690$ )

- 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.
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- Interestingly, 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.
  - In comparing the attitudes and opinions between men and women, no significant differences were found in their perspectives on smoking restrictions. However, women were much more likely than men to express support for county, city, and state laws prohibiting indoor smoking.
  - Contrary to expectations, there were no differences in attitudes and opinions between Democrats and Republicans. Democrats and Republicans appeared to equally endorse smoking restrictions and policies.
  - 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. This disparity between current smokers and people in general regarding opposition of total bans is twice as large as the disparity between non-smokers and people in general regarding support of total bans. Similarly, the disparity between current smokers and people in general supporting setting areas aside for smokers is twice as large as the disparity between non-smokers and people in general opposing areas being set aside for smokers. 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 Jessamine County. They are more likely opposed to restrictions than nonsmokers are likely in favor of restrictions. These same basic patterns describe the responses regarding city, county, and state laws. Therefore, to the degree that Jessamine County has more current smokers than the 11.7 percent found in this survey, residents may not be as supportive of restrictions as these results suggest.

#### RESULTS FROM SCULPTED SAMPLE ( $n = 128$ )

- Results from the sculpted sample should be more representative of Jessamine County residents in general as it more accurately mirrors Jessamine 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.
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- 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.
- Similar to the full sample, there were no differences in attitudes and opinions between Democrats and Republicans. Democrats and Republicans appeared to equally endorse smoking restrictions and policies.
- However, unlike found in the full sample, in this more representative, sculpted sample, no significant differences were found between men's and women's perspectives on smoking restrictions or between their 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.

#### COMPARISON TO 2006 SURVEY

- Current results suggest a movement towards greater endorsement of smoking restrictions in public places. Most questions showed about a 10 percent gain in favor of restrictions across both types of businesses and political jurisdictions.
  - However, about 15 percent fewer viewed the creation of smoking restrictions as a positive tool to attract new businesses.
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## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SAMPLE ( $n = 80$ )

### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SAMPLE

- A. Residence. The majority reported having a physical business location in Nicholasville (82.5%). Another 28 business leaders started this survey but did not have a physical business location in Jessamine County and therefore did not finish the survey.

Location	<i>n</i>	Percent
Nicholasville	66	82.5
Wilmore	6	7.5
Other Places in County	8	10.0
Total	80	100.0

- B. Types of Businesses.

Type of Business	<i>n</i>	Percent
Accommodation (Hospitality)	1	1.3
Administrative and Support	2	2.5
Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2	2.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3	3.8
Construction	4	5.0
Finance and Insurance	7	8.8
Food Services (Restaurant/Bars)	5	6.3
Healthcare	11	13.8
Information	1	1.3
Management & Enterprise	1	1.3
Manufacturing	6	7.5
Other Services	16	20.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8	10.0
Public Administration	1	1.3
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	1	1.3
Retail Trade	8	10.0
Utilities	1	1.3
Wholesale Trade	1	1.3
No Response	1	1.3
Total	80	100.0

- C. Open to Public. The majority of the businesses are open to the public (86.3%).

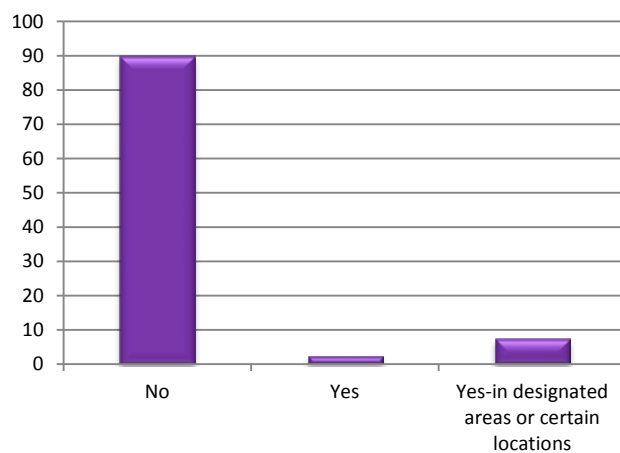
Open to Public?	<i>n</i>	Percent
Yes	69	86.3
No	9	11.3
No Response	2	2.5
Total	80	100.0

- D. Number of Employees. The majority of businesses (63.8%) have between 1 and 9 employees. The median number of employees was 5; the mean number of employees was 20.31 ( $SD = 59.70$ ).

Number of Employees	<i>n</i>	Percent
1-9	51	63.8
10-19	16	20.0
20-29	1	1.3
30-39	4	5.0
40-49	1	1.3
50-99	4	5.2
100-199	2	2.6
200-299	0	0.0
300-399	0	0.0
400-499	0	0.0
500-599	1	1.3
Total	80	100.0

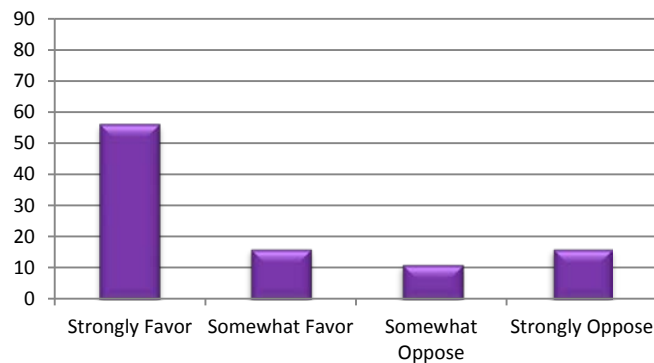
## OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING POLICIES

- A. Smoking Inside Business. "Do you allow smoking inside your business?"



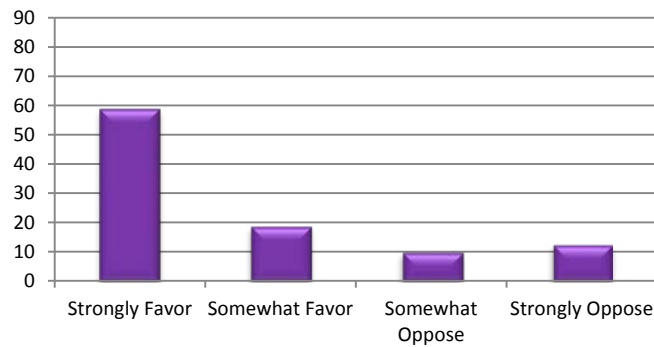
	<i>n</i>	Percent
No	72	90.0
Yes	2	2.5
Yes – in designated areas	6	7.5
Total	80	100.0

- B. State-Level Smoke-Free Bill. "A state-level smoke-free bill has been filled in previous legislative sessions that would have prohibited smoking inside public buildings and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, and hotels. To what extent do you favor or oppose a statewide ordinance?"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Favor	45	56.3
Somewhat Favor	13	16.3
Somewhat Oppose	9	11.3
Strongly Oppose	13	16.3
Total	80	100.0

- C. Local Ordinance. "To what extent do you favor or oppose a local (i.e., city-wide or county-wide) ordinance?"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Favor	47	58.8
Somewhat Favor	15	18.8
Somewhat Oppose	8	10.0
Strongly Oppose	10	12.5
Total	80	100.0



## THE FULL SAMPLE ( $n = 690$ )

### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SAMPLE

- A. Residence. The majority reported living in Nicholasville (69.9%) and then Wilmore (22.0%). Note that an additional 21 people completed the survey even though they denied living in Jessamine County; they were removed from this sample.

Location	$n$	Percent
Nicholasville	482	69.9
Wilmore	152	22.0
Other Places in County	56	8.1
Total	690	100.0

- B. Gender. The majority of the sample was female (69.7%).

Gender	$n$	Percent
Female	481	69.7
Male	209	30.3
Total	690	100.0

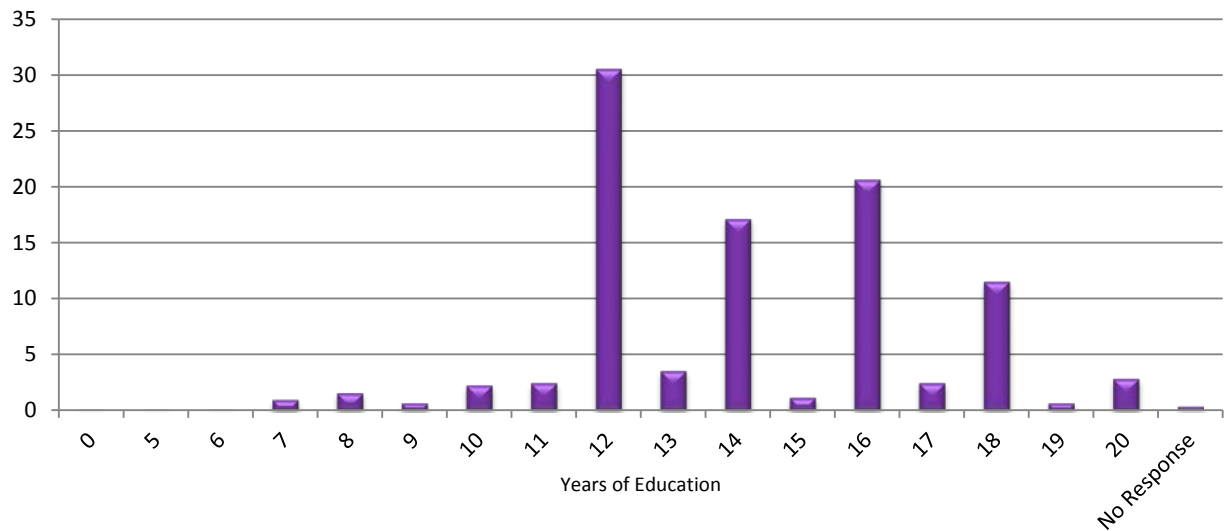
- C. Age. The average age of participants was 59.62 ( $SD = 14.95$ ).

Age Range	$n$	Percent
18-29	17	2.2
30-39	58	8.3
40-49	103	14.9
50-59	140	20.4
60-69	187	27.1
70-79	117	16.9
80-89	54	7.9
90-99	8	1.1
No Response	6	0.9
Total	690	100.0

- D. Political Affiliation. More of the sample reported affiliating with the Republican Party (39.9%), with affiliation to the Democratic Party being reported almost as often (31.3%).

Political Affiliation	$n$	Percent
Democrat	216	31.3
Republican	275	39.9
Varies Democrat / Republican	20	2.9
Conservative	10	1.4
Independent	72	10.4
Libertarian	2	0.3
None	41	5.9
No Response	54	7.7
Total	690	100.0

- E. Educational Level. Educational levels were varied, with the majority having a high school diploma or further education (91.6%). The average educational level was 14.11 ( $SD = 2.79$ ), which is the equivalent of a couple of years of college / training beyond high school.



Educational Level	Years	n	Percent
No School	0	1	.1
Elementary School	5	1	.1
	6	1	.1
	7	7	1.0
Middle School	8	11	1.6
	9	5	.7
	10	16	2.3
	11	17	2.5
High School	12	211	30.6
	13	25	3.6
Associate's Degree / Trade School	14	119	17.2
	15	8	1.2
Bachelor's Degree	16	143	20.7
	17	17	2.5
Master's Degree	18	80	11.6
	19	5	.7
Doctoral Degree	20	20	2.9
No Answer		3	.4
Total		690	100.0

- F. Racial / Ethnic Background. The majority of the sample reported being white (92.8%).

Racial / Ethnic Background	<i>n</i>	Percent
White	640	92.8
Black or African American	12	1.7
American / Mixed	8	1.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	1.2
Asian	4	0.6
Hispanic or Latino	4	0.6
Arab American	1	0.1
No Answer	8	1.2
Total	690	100.0

- G. Number of Persons in Household. The average reported number of persons in households was 2.55 ( $SD = 1.41$ ).

Number of Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	3	0.4
1 person	131	19.0
2 persons	308	44.6
3 persons	103	14.9
4 persons	82	11.9
5 persons	29	4.2
6 persons	23	3.3
7 persons	4	0.6
8 persons	5	0.7
9 persons	2	0.3
Total	690	100.0

- H. Number of Persons in Household. The majority of the sample (63.7%) reported earning more income than 185% of the federal poverty level for their reported household size.

Income Levels across all Household Sizes	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than Poverty Level	77	11.1
Poverty Level to 185% of Poverty Level	119	17.2
More than 185% of Poverty Level	441	63.7
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	53	7.7
Total	690	100.0

For each of the following household sizes, participants indicated whether they earned less than poverty level, between poverty level to 185% of poverty, or more than 185% of the poverty level for their household size.

Income with 1 Person in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$11,490?	21	3
Between \$11,490 and \$21,257?	38	5.5
More than \$21,257?	64	9.3
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	7	1
Total	130	18.8

Income with 2 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$15,510?	22	3.2
Between \$15,510 and \$28,694?	35	5.1
More than \$28,694?	218	31.6
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	31	4.5
Total	306	44.4

Income with 3 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$19,530?	14	2
Between \$19,530 and \$36,131?	13	1.9
More than \$36,131?	70	10.1
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	5	0.7
Total	102	14.7

Income with 4 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$23,550?	9	1.3
Between \$23,550 and \$43,568? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	15	2.2
More than \$43,568?	56	8.1
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	2	0.3
Total	82	11.9

Income with 5 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$27,570?	4	0.6
Between \$27,570 and \$51,005? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	7	1
More than \$51,005?	18	2.6
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	29	4.2

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Income with 6 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$31,580?	5	0.7
Between \$31,580 and \$58,442? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	5	0.7
More than \$58,442?	12	1.7
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	1	0.1
Total	23	3.2

Income with 7 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$35,610?	2	0.3
Between \$35,610 and \$65,879? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	1	0.1
More than \$65,879?	1	0.1
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	4	0.5

Income with 8 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$39,630?	0	0
Between \$39,630 and \$73,316? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	4	0.6
More than \$73,316?	1	0.1
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	5	0.7

Income with 9 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$43,650?	0	0
Between \$43,650 and \$80,753? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	1	0.1
More than \$80,753?	1	0.1
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	2	0.2

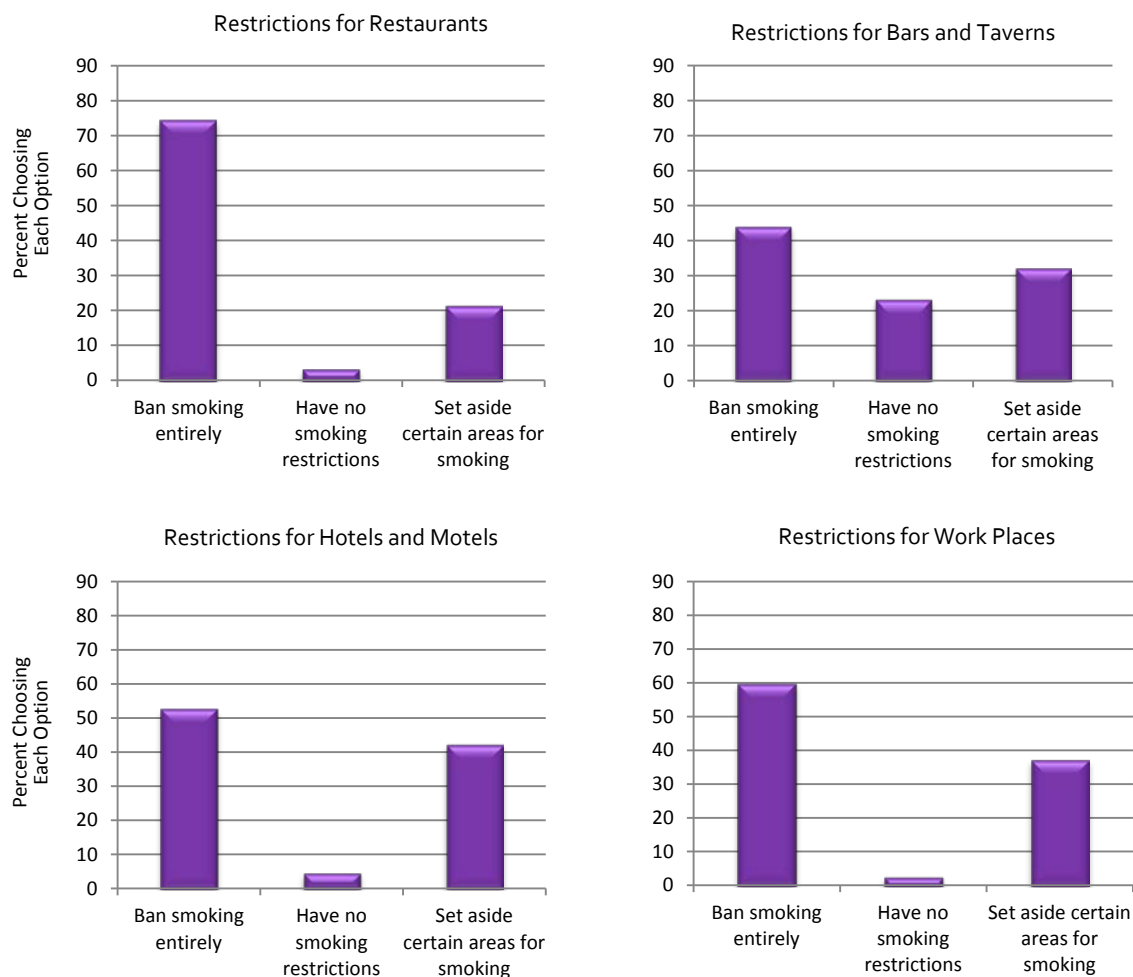
- I. Tobacco Allotments. A very small percentage of the sample (3.2%) reported owning a tobacco allotment.

Owner of Tobacco Allotment	<i>n</i>	Percent
No	661	95.8
Yes	22	3.2
Missing	7	1.0
Total	690	100.0

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## 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:"

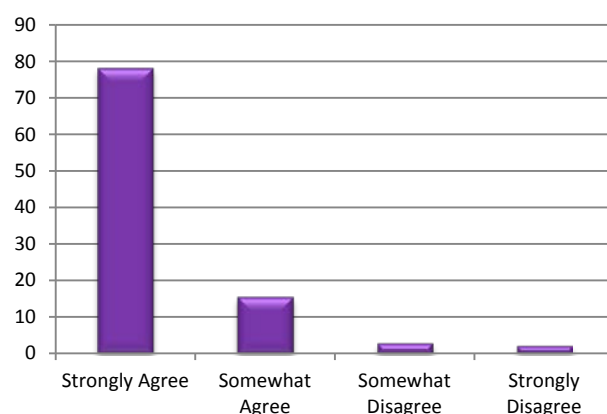


Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Restaurants	Ban smoking entirely	515	74.6
	Have no smoking restrictions	25	3.6
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	150	21.7
	Total	690	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Bars and Taverns	No Response	2	0.3
	Ban smoking entirely	304	44.1
	Have no smoking restrictions	161	23.3
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	223	32.3
	Total	690	100.0

Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Hotels and Motels	Ban smoking entirely	364	52.8
	Have no smoking restrictions	34	4.9
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	292	42.3
	Total	690	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Work Places (e.g., stores, businesses, & factories)	Ban smoking entirely	413	59.9
	Have no smoking restrictions	19	2.8
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	258	37.4
	Total	690	100.0

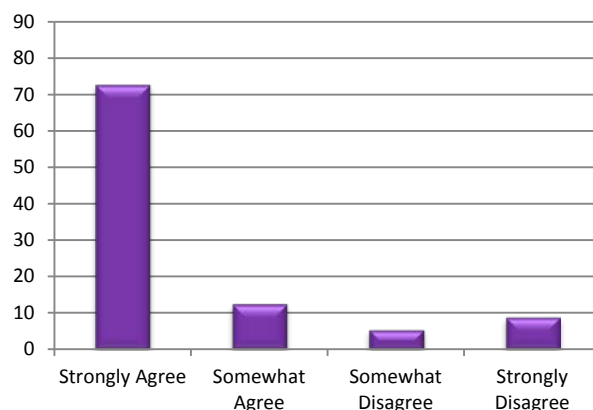
B. Attitudes about Exposure to Secondhand Smoke. "Please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with the following statements:"

1. "Secondhand smoke is associated with health conditions."



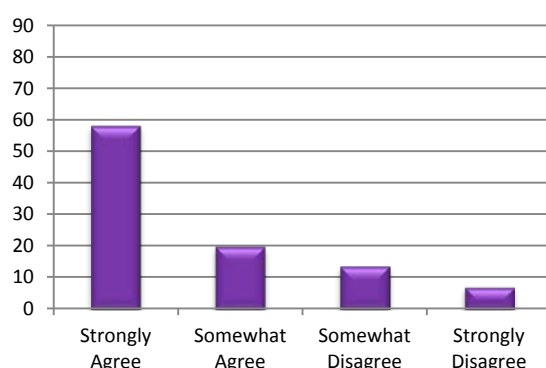
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	540	78.3
Somewhat Agree	108	15.7
Somewhat Disagree	21	3.0
Strongly Disagree	16	2.3
No Response	5	.7
Total	690	100.0

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



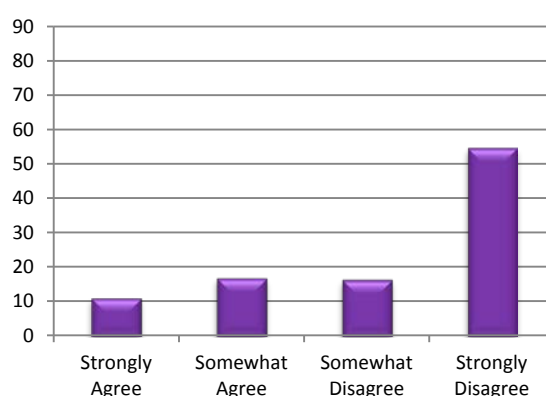
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	502	72.8
Somewhat Agree	87	12.6
Somewhat Disagree	38	5.5
Strongly Disagree	62	9.0
No Response	1	.1
Total	690	100.0

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."



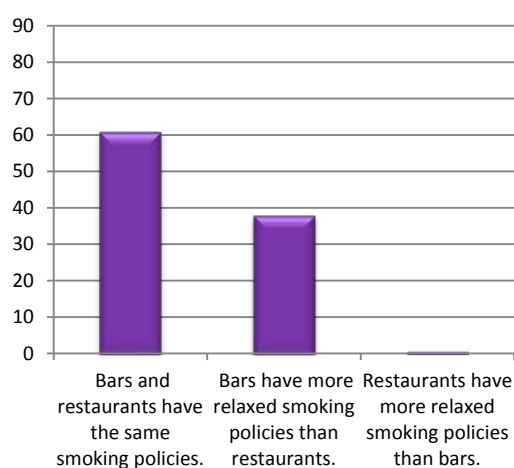
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	402	58.3
Somewhat Agree	139	20.1
Somewhat Disagree	95	13.8
Strongly Disagree	49	7.1
No Response	5	.7
Total	690	100.0

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	77	11.2
Somewhat Agree	117	17.0
Somewhat Disagree	114	16.5
Strongly Disagree	377	54.6
No Response	5	.7
Total	690	100.0

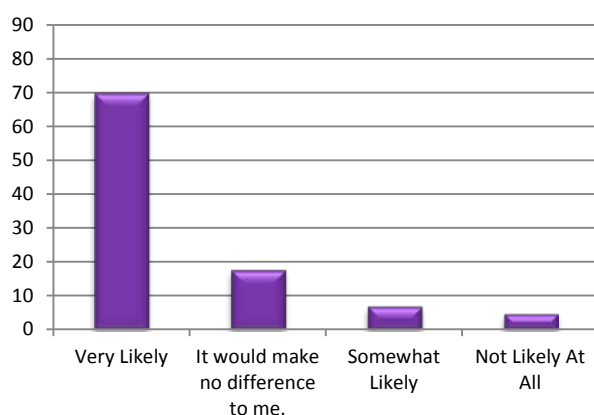
5. "In regard to secondhand smoke in eating establishments, should:" (\*This item was added later in the data collection process.)



	<i>n</i>	Percent
Bars and restaurants have the same smoking policies.	264	60.1
Bars have more relaxed smoking policies than restaurants.	165	38.1
Restaurants have more relaxed smoking policies than bars.	4	.9
Total	*433	100.0



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?"



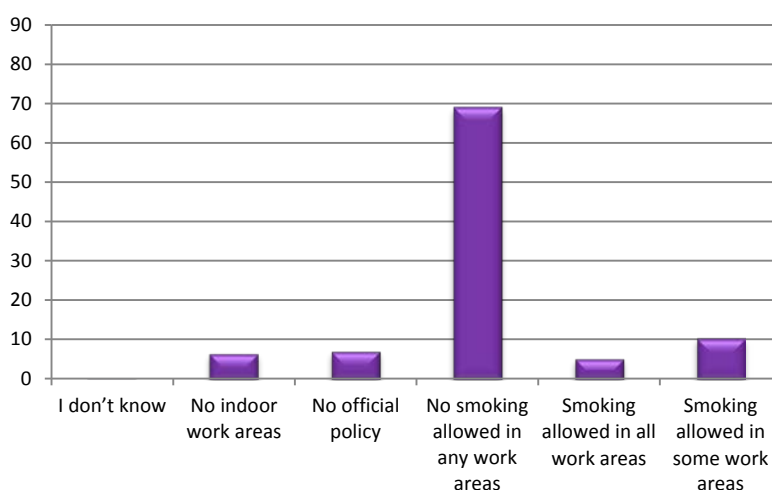
	n	Percent
Very Likely	482	69.9
Somewhat Likely	48	7.0
It would make no difference to me.	122	17.7
Not Likely At All	33	4.8
No response	5	.7
Total	690	100.0

## EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE IN THE WORKPLACE

- A. Do you work in Jessamine County?

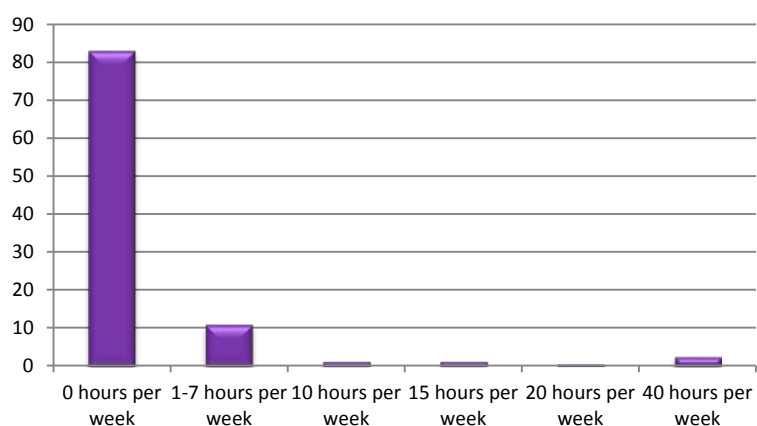
	Restriction	n	Percent
"Are you currently working full-time or part-time outside the home?"	Yes	286	41.4
	No	403	58.4
	No response	1	.1
	Total	690	100.0
"If 'yes,' do you work in Jessamine County?"	Yes	156	22.6
	No	154	22.3
	No response	380	55.1
	Total	690	100.0

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



Policy Reported	n	Percent
I don't know	2	0.1
No indoor work areas	10	6.6
No official policy	11	7.2
No smoking allowed in any work areas	105	69.1
Smoking allowed in all work areas	8	5.3
Smoking allowed in some work areas	16	10.5
Total	152	100.0

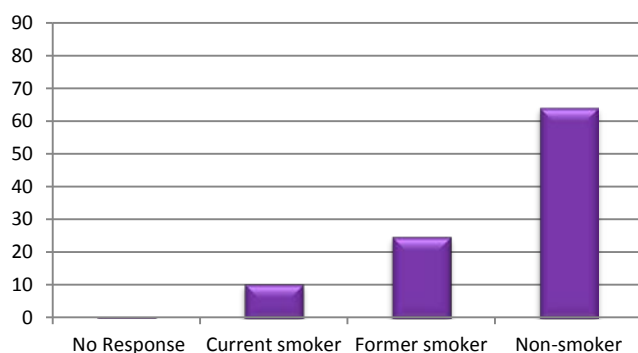
- C. "Thinking about the past 7 days altogether, about how many hours were you exposed to OTHER people's tobacco smoke at work?"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
0 hours per week	127	83.0
1-7 hours per week	17	11.1
10 hours per week	2	1.3
15 hours per week	2	1.3
20 hours per week	1	0.7
40 hours per week	4	2.6
Total	153	100.0

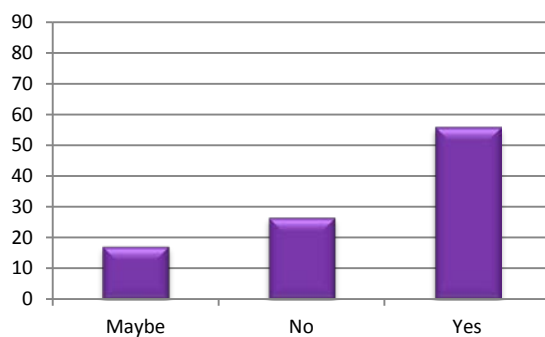
## PERSONAL SMOKING BEHAVIORS

- A. Smoker? "In the next set of questions, we will ask about your own smoking behavior. Are you a:"



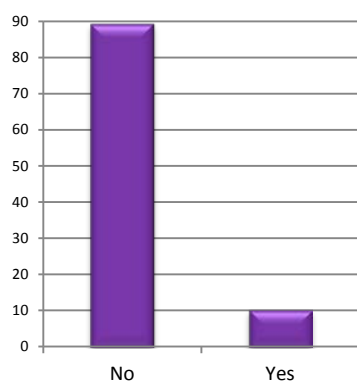
	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	2	.3
Current smoker	73	10.6
Former smoker	172	24.9
Non-smoker	443	64.2
Total	690	100.0

- B. Smoking Plans. "Do you intend to continue smoking?" (For current smokers only):



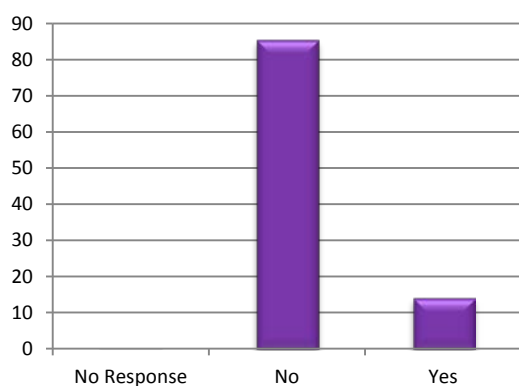
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Maybe	13	17.3
No	20	26.7
Yes	42	56.0
Total	75	100.0

- C. Recent Smoking History. "Did you quit smoking cigarettes within the past 12 months?" (For former smokers only):



	<i>n</i>	Percent
No	154	89.5
Yes	18	10.5
Total	172	100.0

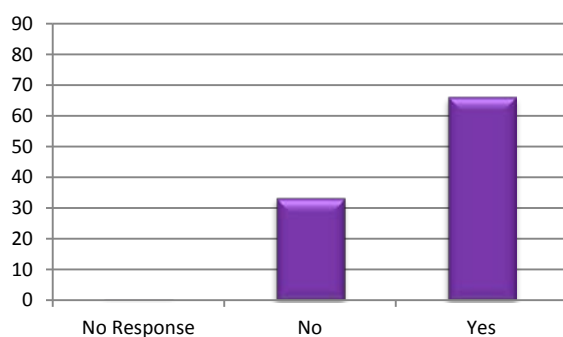
- D. Smoking In Home. "In the past 30 days, has anyone, including yourself, smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside your home?":



	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	1	.1
No	590	85.5
Yes	99	14.3
Total	690	100.0

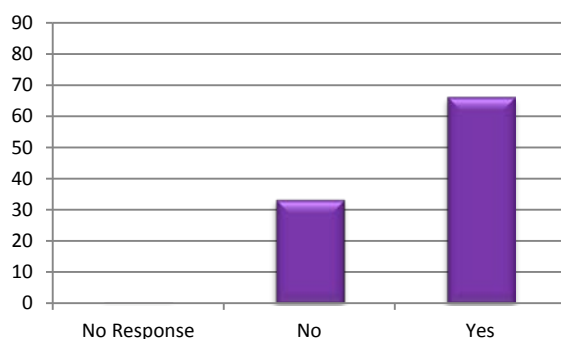
## ATTITUDES ABOUT LAWS

- A. County-Wide Law. "In your opinion, should Jessamine County adopt a COUNTY law so that ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, including restaurants, bars and businesses have a smoke-free environment?":



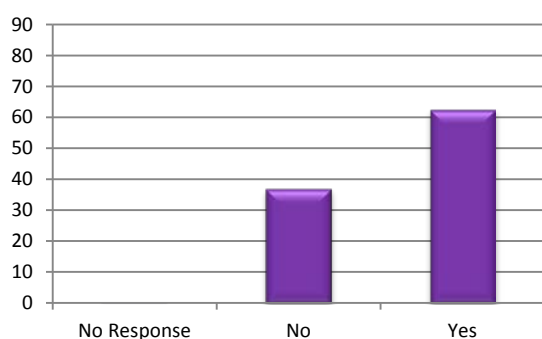
	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	3	.4
No	230	33.3
Yes	457	66.2
Total	690	100.0

- B. City-Wide Law. "In your opinion, should there be a CITY-wide law requiring ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, including restaurants, bars and businesses to have a smoke-free environment?"



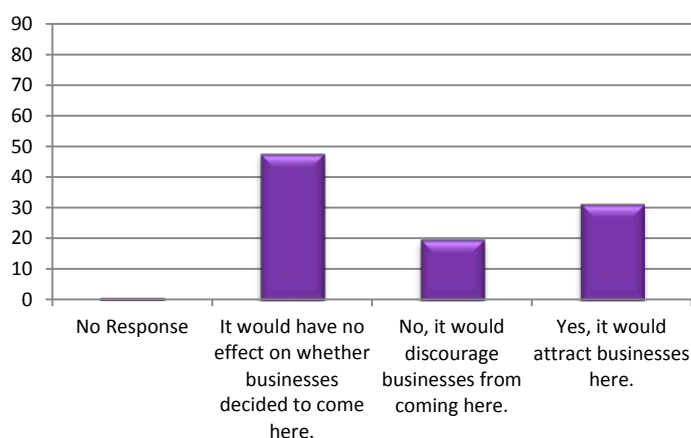
	n	Percent
No Response	3	.4
No	227	32.9
Yes	460	66.7
Total	690	100.0

- C. State-Wide Policy. "In your opinion, should the state of Kentucky adopt a STATE law so that ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, including restaurants, bars and businesses have a smoke-free environment?"



	n	Percent
No Response	2	.3
No	256	37.1
Yes	432	62.6
Total	690	100.0

- D. 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 Jessamine County, or do you think it would discourage them from coming here?"



Response	n	Percent
No Response	7	1.0
It would have no effect on whether businesses decided to come here.	329	47.7
No, it would discourage businesses from coming here.	137	19.9
Yes, it would attract businesses here.	217	31.4
Total	690	100.0

## GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE FULL SAMPLE ( $n = 690$ )

### A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

1. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*,  $\chi^2 (2) = 2.68$ , n.s.

Response regarding Restaurants	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	76.3%	70.8%	74.6%
Have no smoking restrictions	3.1%	4.8%	3.6%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	20.6%	24.4%	21.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

2. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*,  $\chi^2 (3) = 4.67$ , n.s.

Response regarding Bars & Taverns	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	45.9%	39.7%	44.1%
Have no smoking restrictions	21.4%	27.8%	23.3%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	32.2%	32.5%	32.3%
No response	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

3. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*,  $\chi^2 (2) = 4.95$ , n.s.

Response regarding Hotels & Motels	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	54.9%	47.8%	52.8%
Have no smoking restrictions	4.0%	7.2%	4.9%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	41.2%	45.0%	42.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

4. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*,  $\chi^2 (2) = 5.87$ ,  $p = .053$ .

Response regarding Work Places	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	61.7%	55.5%	59.9%
Have no smoking restrictions	1.9%	4.8%	2.8%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	36.4%	39.7%	37.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

## B. ATTITUDES ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING LAWS

1. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a county-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(2) = 11.37, p = .003$ .

County-Wide Policy?	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
No	29.5%	42.1%	33.3%
Yes	69.9%	57.9%	66.2%
No Response	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

2. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a city-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(2) = 9.23, p = .010$ .

City-Wide Policy?	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
No	29.5%	40.7%	32.9%
Yes	69.9%	59.3%	66.7%
No Response	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

3. There is evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a state-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(2) = 11.77, p = .002$ .

State-Wide Policy?	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
No	33.1%	46.4%	37.1%
Yes	66.5%	53.6%	62.2%
No Response	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

4. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses,  $\chi^2(3) = 3.78, n.s.$

Effect on New Businesses?	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
It would have no effect on whether businesses decided to come here.	45.5%	52.6%	47.7%
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	20.8%	17.7%	19.9%
It would attract businesses here.	32.4%	29.2%	31.4%
No Response	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

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**POLITICAL AFFILIATION DIFFERENCES IN THE FULL SAMPLE ( $n = 690$ )**
**A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS**

1. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*,  $\chi^2(2) = 2.43$ , *n.s.*

Response regarding Restaurants	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
Ban smoking entirely	71.3%	77.5%	74.7%
Have no smoking restrictions	3.2%	2.5%	2.9%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	25.5%	20.0%	22.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

2. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*,  $\chi^2(3) = 1.62$ , *n.s.*

Response regarding Bars & Taverns	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
Ban smoking entirely	44.9%	43.6%	44.1%
Have no smoking restrictions	20.8%	21.1%	21.0%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	34.3%	34.5%	34.4%
No response	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

3. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*,  $\chi^2(2) = 2.40$ , *n.s.*

Response regarding Hotels & Motels	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
Ban smoking entirely	48.6%	55.6%	52.5%
Have no smoking restrictions	4.2%	3.6%	3.9%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	47.2%	40.7%	43.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

4. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*,  $\chi^2(2) = 3.67$ , *n.s.*

Response regarding Work Places	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
Ban smoking entirely	55.6%	64.0%	60.3%
Have no smoking restrictions	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	42.1%	33.8%	37.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

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## B. ATTITUDES ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING LAWS

1. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about a county-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(2) = .11, n.s.$

County-Wide Policy?	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
No	30.1%	31.3%	30.8%
Yes	69.4%	68.4%	68.8%
No Response	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

2. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about a city-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(2) = .29, n.s.$

City-Wide Policy?	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
No	31.9%	29.8%	30.8%
Yes	67.6%	69.8%	68.8%
No Response	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

3. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about a state-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(2) = .79, n.s.$

State-Wide Policy?	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
No	35.2%	35.3%	35.2%
Yes	64.8%	64.4%	64.6%
No Response	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

4. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses,  $\chi^2(3) = 2.04, n.s.$

Effect on New Businesses?	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
It would have no effect on whether businesses decided to come here.	44.9%	44.4%	44.6%
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	23.1%	19.6%	21.2%
It would attract businesses here.	30.6%	35.3%	33.2%
No Response	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	



## DIFFERENCES RELATED TO PERSONAL SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN THE FULL SAMPLE ( $n = 690$ )

### A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

1. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*,  $\chi^2(4) = 110.50, p < .001$ .

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			Percent (%) of Sample
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Ban smoking entirely	28.8%	72.7%	83.1%	74.7%
Have no smoking restrictions	4.1%	2.9%	3.8%	3.6%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	67.1%	24.4%	13.1%	21.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

2. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*,  $\chi^2(6) = 47.18, p < .001$ .

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			Percent (%) of Sample
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No response	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%
Ban smoking entirely	12.3%	38.4%	51.5%	44.0%
Have no smoking restrictions	42.5%	27.9%	18.3%	23.3%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	45.2%	33.7%	29.8%	32.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

3. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*,  $\chi^2(4) = 65.63, p < .001$ .

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			Percent (%) of Sample
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Ban smoking entirely	13.7%	44.8%	62.3%	52.8%
Have no smoking restrictions	8.2%	5.2%	4.3%	4.9%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	78.1%	50.0%	33.4%	42.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

4. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*,  $\chi^2(4) = 56.36, p < .001$ .

Response regarding Restaurants	Personal Smoking Behavior			Percent (%) of Sample
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
Ban smoking entirely	23.3%	54.1%	68.2%	59.9%
Have no smoking restrictions	4.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.8%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	72.6%	43.0%	29.3%	37.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

## B. ATTITUDES ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING LAWS

1. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about a county-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(4) = 83.81, p < .001$ .

County-Wide Policy?	Personal Smoking Behavior			Percent (%) of Sample
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No	75.3%	41.3%	23.3%	59.9%
Yes	24.7%	58.7%	76.3%	66.4%
No Response	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

2. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about a city-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(4) = 88.90, p < .001$ .

City-Wide Policy?	Personal Smoking Behavior			Percent (%) of Sample
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No	76.7%	40.1%	22.8%	32.8%
Yes	23.3%	59.3%	77.0%	66.9%
No Response	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

3. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about a state-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2(4) = 81.35, p < .001$ .

State-Wide Policy?	Personal Smoking Behavior			Percent (%) of Sample
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
No	79.5%	45.3%	26.9%	37.1%
Yes	20.5%	54.7%	72.9%	62.8%
No Response	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

4. There is evidence of personal smoking behavior-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses,  $\chi^2(3) = 13.05, p = .042$ .

Effect on New Businesses?	Personal Smoking Behavior			Percent (%) of Sample
	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker	
It would have no effect on whether businesses decided to come here.	49.5%	52.9%	45.6%	47.8%
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	31.5%	16.9%	19.2%	62.8%
It would attract businesses here.	19.2%	29.1%	34.3%	31.4%
No Response	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

## THE SCULPTED SAMPLE ( $n = 128$ )

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

### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SAMPLE

- A. Residence. The majority reported living in Nicholasville (70.3%) and then Wilmore (22.7%).

Location	$n$	Percent
Nicholasville	90	70.3
Wilmore	29	22.7
Other Places in County	9	7.0
Total	128	100.0

- B. Gender. The sample reflects the 2012 census gender distribution (51% female and 49% male).

Gender	$n$	Percent
Female	65	50.8
Male	63	49.2
Total	128	100.0

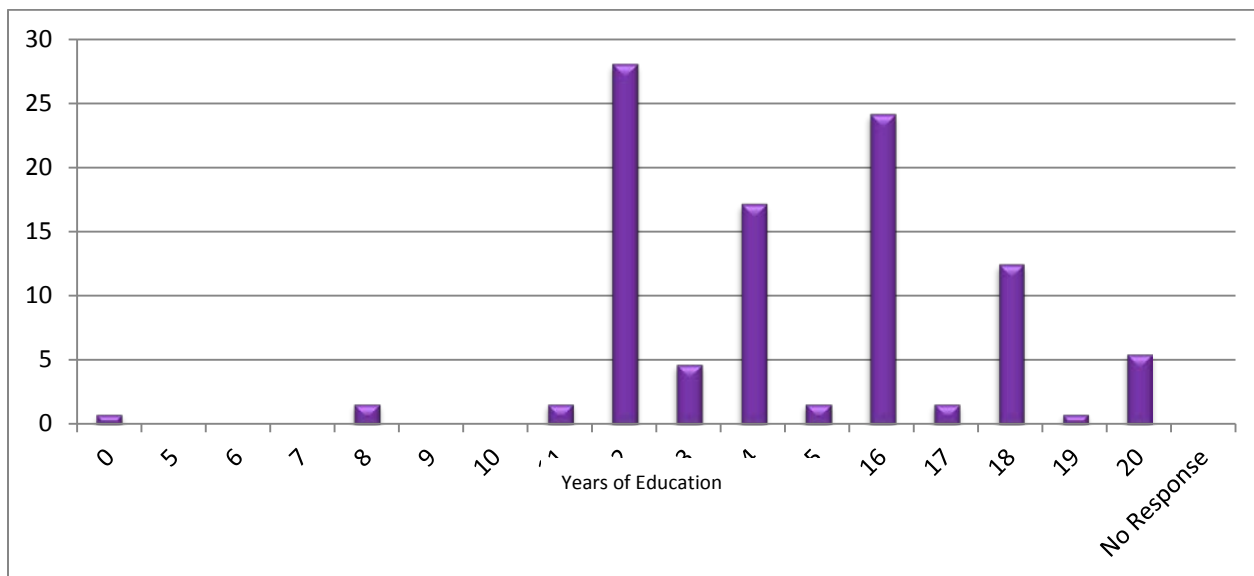
- C. Age. The average age of participants was 47.76 ( $SD = 14.53$ ).

Age Range	$n$	Percent
20-29	7	5.5
30-39	34	26.6
40-49	37	28.9
50-59	18	14.1
60-69	17	13.3
70-79	7	5.5
80-89	4	3.1
90-99	0	0
No Response	4	3.1
Total	128	100.0

- D. Political Affiliation. More of the sample reported affiliating with the Republican Party (40.6%), with affiliation to the Democratic Party being reported somewhat less frequently (27.3%).

Political Affiliation	$n$	Percent
Democrat	35	27.3
Republican	52	40.6
Varies Democrat / Republican	1	0.8
Conservative	3	2.3
Independent	12	9.4
Libertarian	0	0
None	13	10.2
No Response	12	9.4
Total	128	100.0

- E. Educational Level. Educational levels were varied, with virtually all having a high school diploma or further education (96.0%). The average educational level was 14.55 ( $SD = 2.91$ ), which is the equivalent of a couple of years of college / training beyond high school.



Educational Level	Years	<i>n</i>	Percent
No School	0	1	.8
Elementary School	5	0	0
	6	0	0
	7	0	0
Middle School	8	2	1.6
	9	0	0
	10	0	0
	11	2	1.6
High School	12	36	28.1
	13	6	4.7
Associate's Degree / Trade School	14	22	17.2
	15	2	1.6
Bachelor's Degree	16	31	24.2
	17	2	1.6
Master's Degree	18	16	12.5
	19	1	.8
Doctoral Degree	20	7	5.5
No Answer		0	0
Total		128	100.0

F. Racial / Ethnic Background. The majority of the sample reported being white (88.3%).

Racial / Ethnic Background	<i>n</i>	Percent
White	113	88.3
Black or African American	1	0.8
American / Mixed	5	3.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	1.6
Asian	2	1.6
Hispanic or Latino	1	0.8
Arab American	0	0
No Answer	4	3.1
Total	128	100.0

G. Number of Persons in Household. The average reported number of persons in households was 3.31 ( $SD = 1.59$ ).

Number of Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	1	0.8
1 person	13	10.2
2 persons	37	28.9
3 persons	18	14.1
4 persons	34	26.6
5 persons	11	8.6
6 persons	11	8.6
7 persons	1	0.8
8 persons	2	1.6
9 persons	0	0
Total	128	100.0

H. Number of Persons in Household. The majority of the sample (63.3%) reported earning more income than 185% of the federal poverty level for their reported household size. (One respondent did not answer. See table above.)

Income Levels across all Household Sizes	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than Poverty Level	17	13.3
Poverty Level to 185% of Poverty Level	21	16.4
More than 185% of Poverty Level	81	63.3
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	9	7.0
Total	128	100.0

For each of the following household sizes, participants indicated whether they earned less than poverty level, between poverty level to 185% of poverty, or more than 185% of the poverty level for their household size.

Income with 1 Person in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$11,490?	4	3.1
Between \$11,490 and \$21,257?	1	0.8
More than \$21,257?	7	5.5
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	2	1.6
Total	14	11.0

Income with 2 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$15,510?	1	0.8
Between \$15,510 and \$28,694?	4	3.1
More than \$28,694?	27	21.1
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	4	3.1
Total	36	28.1

Income with 3 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$19,530?	4	3.1
Between \$19,530 and \$36,131?	1	0.8
More than \$36,131?	12	9.4
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	1	0.8
Total	18	14.1

Income with 4 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$23,550?	4	3.1
Between \$23,550 and \$43,568? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	6	4.7
More than \$43,568?	23	18.0
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	1	0.8
Total	34	26.6

Income with 5 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$27,570?	2	1.6
Between \$27,570 and \$51,005? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	3	2.3
More than \$51,005?	6	4.7
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	11	8.6

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Income with 6 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$31,580?	1	0.8
Between \$31,580 and \$58,442? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	4	3.1
More than \$58,442?	6	4.7
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	11	8.6

Income with 7 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$35,610?	1	0.8
Between \$35,610 and \$65,879? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	0	0
More than \$65,879?	0	0
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	1	0.8

Income with 8 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$39,630?	0	0
Between \$39,630 and \$73,316? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	2	1.6
More than \$73,316?	0	0
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	2	1.6

Income with 9 Persons in Household	<i>n</i>	Percent
Less than \$43,650?	0	0
Between \$43,650 and \$80,753? (Select this if they say no to both of the above options.)	0	0
More than \$80,753?	0	0
Declines to answer question (use this sparingly)	0	0
Total	0	0

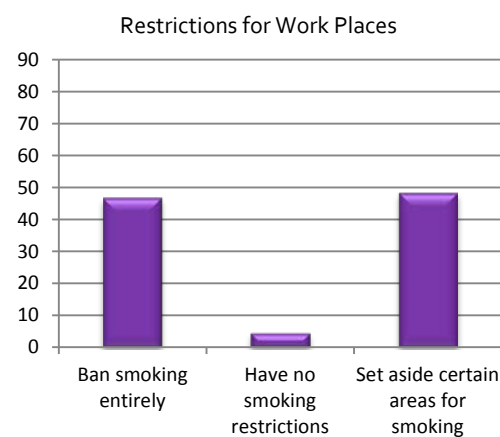
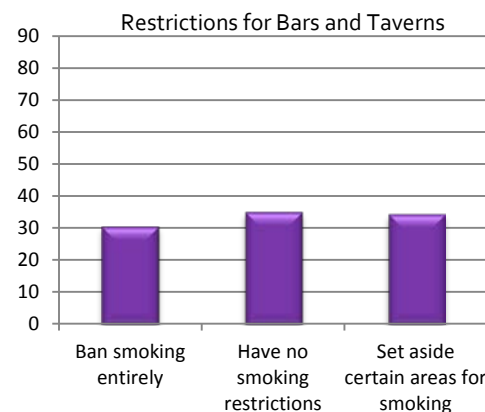
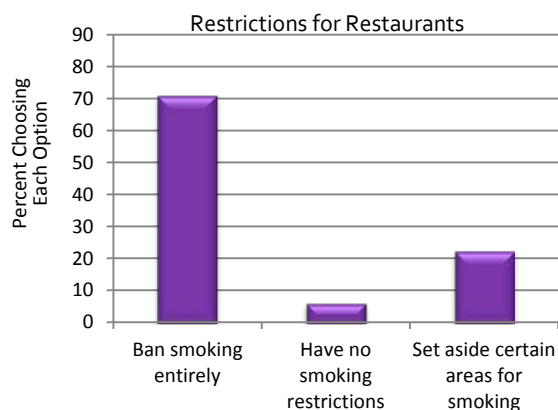
- I. Tobacco Allotments. A very small percentage of the sample (3.2%) reported owning a tobacco allotment.

Owner of Tobacco Allotment	<i>n</i>	Percent
No	127	99.2
Yes	1	0.8
Missing	0	0
Total	128	100.0

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## 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:"



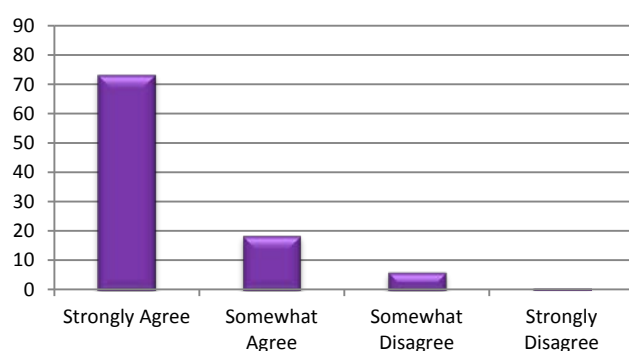
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Restaurants	Ban smoking entirely	91	71.1
	Have no smoking restrictions	8	6.3
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	29	22.7
	Total	128	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Bars and Taverns	No Response	0	0.0
	Ban smoking entirely	39	30.5
	Have no smoking restrictions	45	35.1
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	44	34.4
	Total	128	100.0



Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Hotels and Motels	Ban smoking entirely	53	41.4
	Have no smoking restrictions	8	6.3
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	67	52.3
	Total	128	100.0
Restriction		<i>n</i>	Percent
Restrictions for Work Places (e.g., stores, businesses, & factories)	Ban smoking entirely	60	46.9
	Have no smoking restrictions	6	4.7
	Set aside certain areas for smoking	62	48.4
	Total	128	100.0

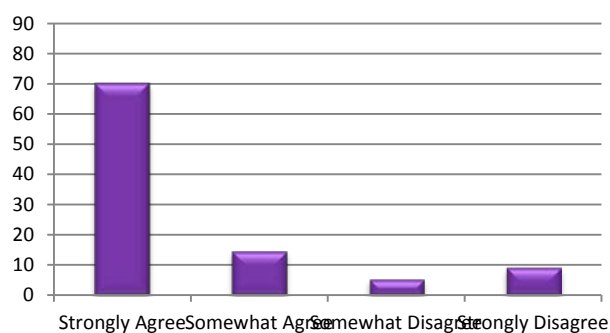
B. Attitudes about Exposure to Secondhand Smoke. "Please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with the following statements:"

1. "Secondhand smoke is associated with health conditions."



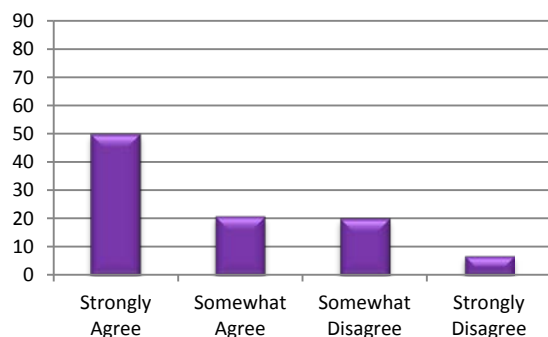
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	94	73.4
Somewhat Agree	24	18.8
Somewhat Disagree	8	6.3
Strongly Disagree	1	0.8
No Response	1	0.8
Total	128	100.0

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



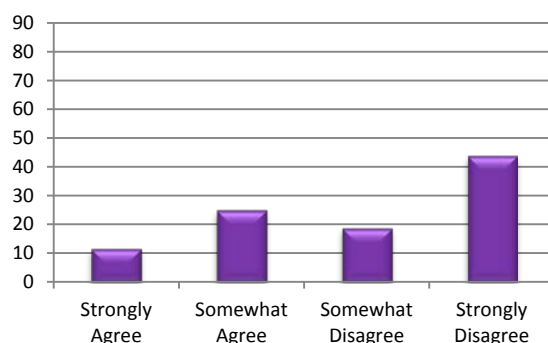
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	90	70.3
Somewhat Agree	19	14.8
Somewhat Disagree	7	5.5
Strongly Disagree	12	9.4
No Response	0	0
Total	128	100.0

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."



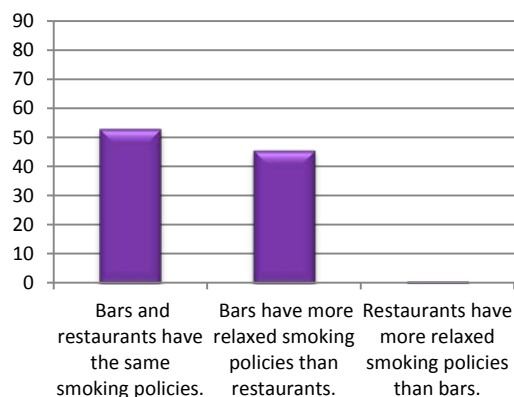
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	64	50.0
Somewhat Agree	27	21.1
Somewhat Disagree	26	20.3
Strongly Disagree	9	7.0
No Response	2	1.6
Total	128	100.0

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."



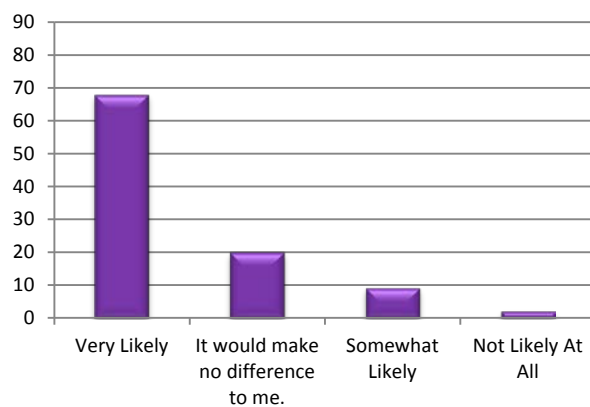
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Strongly Agree	15	11.7
Somewhat Agree	32	25.0
Somewhat Disagree	24	18.8
Strongly Disagree	56	43.8
No Response	1	.8
Total	128	100.0

5. "In regard to secondhand smoke in eating establishments, should:" (\*This item was added later in the data collection process.)



	<i>n</i>	Percent
Bars and restaurants have the same smoking policies.	43	53.1
Bars have more relaxed smoking policies than restaurants.	37	45.7
Restaurants have more relaxed smoking policies than bars.	1	1.2
Total	*81	100.0

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?"



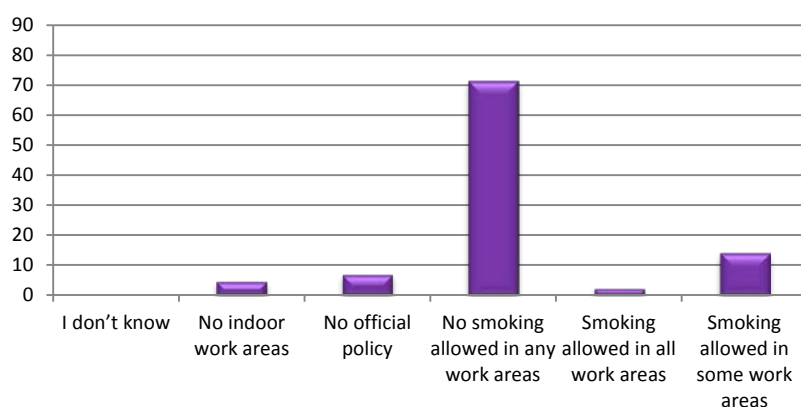
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Very Likely	87	68.0
Somewhat Likely	12	9.4
It would make no difference to me.	26	20.3
Not Likely At All	3	2.3
No response	0	0
Total	128	100.0

## EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE IN THE WORKPLACE

- A. Do you work in Jessamine County?

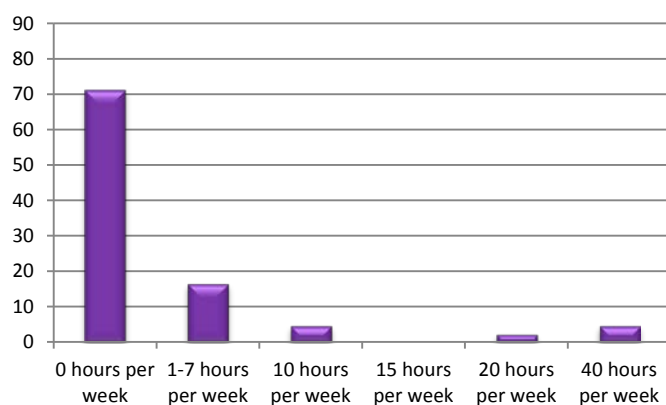
	Restriction	<i>n</i>	Percent
"Are you currently working full-time or part-time outside the home?"	Yes	74	57.8
	No	54	42.2
	No response	0	0
	Total	128	100.0
	Restriction	<i>n</i>	Percent
"If 'yes,' do you work in Jessamine County?"	Yes	42	32.8
	No	35	27.3
	No response	51	39.8
	Total	128	100.0

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



Policy Reported	n	Percent
I don't know	0	0
No indoor work areas	2	4.8
No official policy	3	7.1
No smoking allowed in any work areas	30	71.4
Smoking allowed in all work areas	1	2.4
Smoking allowed in some work areas	6	14.3
Total	42	100.0

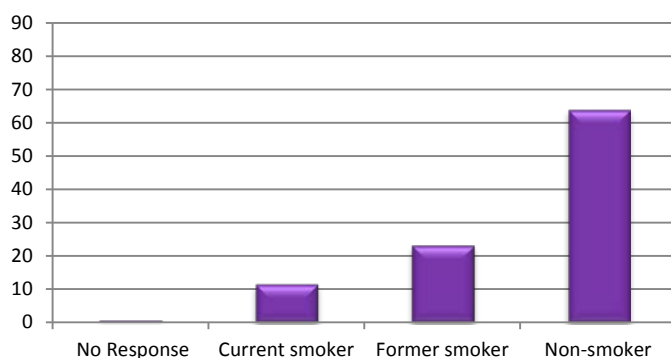
C. "Thinking about the past 7 days altogether, about how many hours were you exposed to OTHER people's tobacco smoke at work?"



	n	Percent
0 hours per week	30	71.4
1-7 hours per week	7	16.7
10 hours per week	2	4.8
15 hours per week	0	0
20 hours per week	1	2.4
40 hours per week	2	4.8
Total	42	100.0

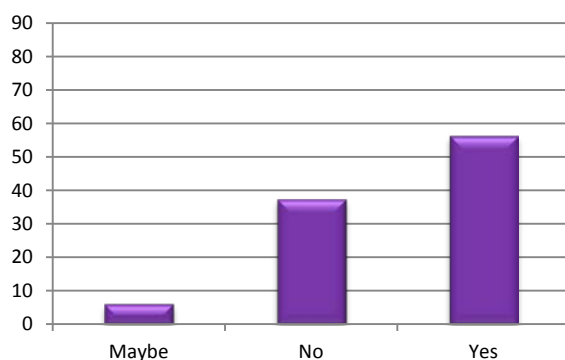
## PERSONAL SMOKING BEHAVIORS

A. Smoker? "In the next set of questions, we will ask about your own smoking behavior. Are you a:"



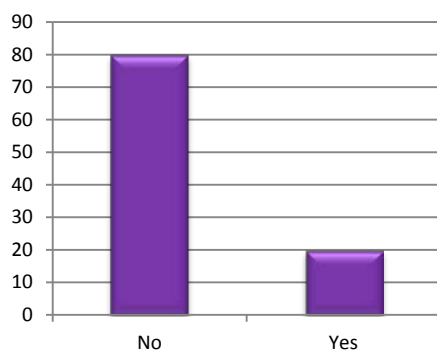
	n	Percent
No Response	1	.8
Current smoker	15	11.7
Former smoker	30	23.4
Non-smoker	82	64.1
Total	128	100.0

B. Smoking Plans. "Do you intend to continue smoking?" (For current smokers only):



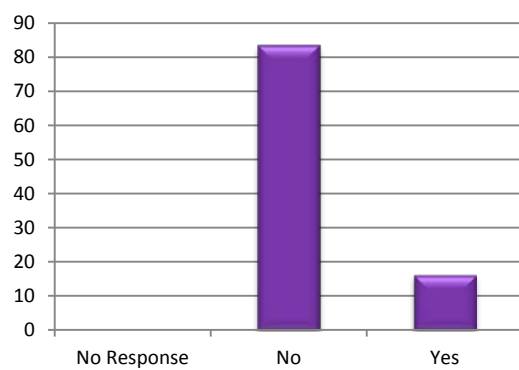
	<i>n</i>	Percent
Maybe	1	6.3
No	6	37.5
Yes	9	56.3
Total	16	100.0

C. Recent Smoking History. "Did you quit smoking cigarettes within the past 12 months?" (For former smokers only):



	<i>n</i>	Percent
No	24	80.0
Yes	6	20.0
Total	30	100.0

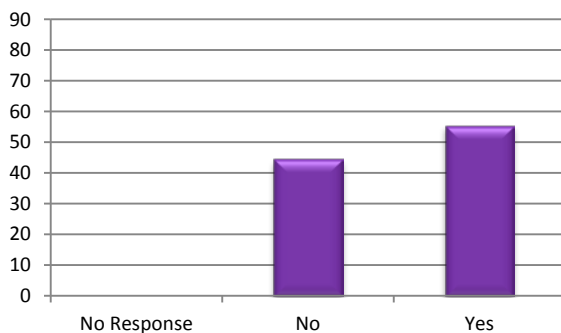
D. Smoking In Home. "In the past 30 days, has anyone, including yourself, smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside your home?":



	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	0	0
No	107	83.6
Yes	21	16.4
Total	128	100.0

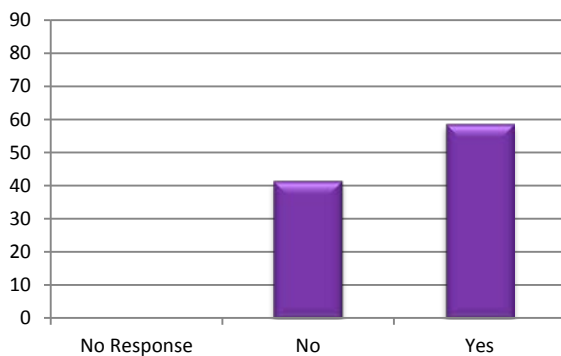
## ATTITUDES ABOUT LAWS

- A. County-Wide Policy. "In your opinion, should Jessamine County adopt a COUNTY law so that ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, including restaurants, bars and businesses have a smoke-free environment?"



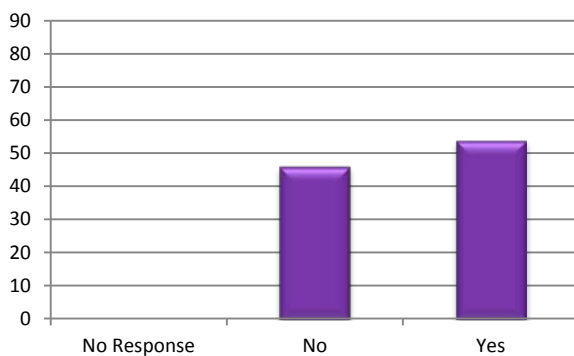
	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	0	0
No	57	44.5
Yes	71	55.5
Total	128	100.0

- B. City-Wide Policy. "In your opinion, should there be a CITY-wide law requiring ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, including restaurants, bars and businesses to have a smoke-free environment?"



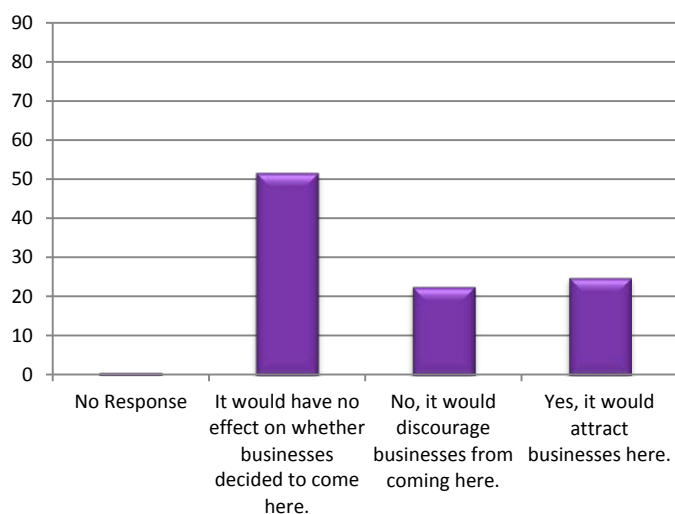
	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	0	0
No	53	41.4
Yes	75	58.6
Total	128	100.0

- C. State-Wide Policy. "In your opinion, should the state of Kentucky adopt a STATE law so that ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, including restaurants, bars and businesses have a smoke-free environment?"



	<i>n</i>	Percent
No Response	0	0
No	59	46.1
Yes	69	53.9
Total	128	100.0

- D. 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 Jessamine County, or do you think it would discourage them from coming here?"



Response	n	Percent
No Response	1	0.8
It would have no effect on whether businesses decided to come here.	66	51.6
No, it would discourage businesses from coming here.	29	22.7
Yes, it would attract businesses here.	32	25.0
Total	128	100.0

## GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE SCULPTED SAMPLE ( $n = 128$ )

### A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

1. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*,  $\chi^2(2) = 0.78$ , n.s.

Response regarding Restaurants	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	73.8%	68.3%	71.1%
Have no smoking restrictions	4.6%	7.9%	6.3%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	21.5%	23.8%	22.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

2. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*,  $\chi^2(2) = 0.22$ , n.s.

Response regarding Bars & Taverns	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	32.3%	28.6%	30.5%
Have no smoking restrictions	33.8%	36.5%	35.2%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	33.8%	34.9%	34.4%
No response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

3. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*,  $\chi^2(2) = 4.63$ , n.s.

Response regarding Hotels & Motels	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	49.2%	33.3%	41.4%
Have no smoking restrictions	3.1%	9.5%	6.3%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	47.7%	57.1%	52.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

4. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*,  $\chi^2(2) = 0.90$ , n.s.

Response regarding Work Places	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
Ban smoking entirely	49.2%	44.4%	46.9%
Have no smoking restrictions	3.1%	6.3%	4.7%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	47.7%	49.2%	48.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	



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B. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING POLICIES

1. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a county-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2 (1) = 1.97$ , n.s.

County-Wide Policy?	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
No	38.5%	50.8%	44.5%
Yes	61.5%	49.2%	55.5%
No Response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

2. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a city-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2 (1) = 3.11$ , n.s.

City-Wide Policy?	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
No	33.8%	49.2%	41.4%
Yes	66.2%	50.8%	58.6%
No Response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

3. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about a state-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2 (1) = 3.11$ , n.s.

State-Wide Policy?	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
No	38.5%	54.0%	46.1%
Yes	61.5%	46.0%	53.9%
No Response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

4. There is no evidence of gender-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses,  $\chi^2 (3) = 2.37$ , n.s.

Effect on New Businesses?	Gender		Percent (%) of Sample
	Female	Male	
It would have no effect on whether businesses decided to come here.	47.7%	55.6%	51.6%
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	21.5%	23.8%	22.7%
It would attract businesses here.	29.2%	20.6%	25.0%
No response	1.6%	0%	0.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

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**POLITICAL AFFILIATION DIFFERENCES IN THE SCULPTED SAMPLE ( $n = 128$ ).**
**A. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING RESTRICTIONS**

1. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *restaurants*,  $\chi^2(2) = 1.45$ , n.s.

Response regarding Restaurants	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
Ban smoking entirely	71.4%	71.2%	71.3%
Have no smoking restrictions	0.0%	3.8%	2.3%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	28.6%	25.0%	26.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

2. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *bars and taverns*,  $\chi^2(2) = 1.00$ , n.s.

Response regarding Bars & Taverns	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
Ban smoking entirely	25.7%	32.7%	29.9%
Have no smoking restrictions	34.3%	25.0%	28.7%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	40.0%	42.3%	41.4%
No response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

3. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *hotels and motels*,  $\chi^2(2) = 0.82$ , n.s.

Response regarding Hotels & Motels	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
Ban smoking entirely	37.1%	40.4%	39.1%
Have no smoking restrictions	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	62.9%	57.7%	59.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

4. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about smoking restrictions in *work places such as stores, businesses, and factories*,  $\chi^2(2) = 1.23$ , n.s.

Response regarding Work Places	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
Ban smoking entirely	42.9%	50.0%	47.1%
Have no smoking restrictions	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%
Set aside certain areas for smoking	57.1%	48.1%	51.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

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## B. OPINIONS ABOUT INDOOR SMOKING POLICIES

1. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about a county-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2 (1) = .09$ , n.s.

County-Wide Policy?	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
No	37.1%	40.4%	39.1%
Yes	62.9%	59.6%	60.9%
No Response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

2. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about a city-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2 (1) = .06$ , n.s.

City-Wide Policy?	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
No	37.1%	34.6%	35.6%
Yes	62.6%	65.4%	64.4%
No Response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

3. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about a state-wide law forbidding smoking in all public buildings,  $\chi^2 (1) = .43$ , n.s.

State-Wide Policy?	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
No	37.1%	44.2%	41.4%
Yes	62.9%	55.8%	58.6%
No Response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

4. There is no evidence of political affiliation-based differences in opinions about whether new local laws encourages new businesses,  $\chi^2 (3) = 2.74$ , n.s.

Effect on New Businesses?	Political Affiliation		Percent (%) of Sample
	Democrat	Republican	
It would have no effect on whether businesses decided to come here.	40.0%	50.0%	46.0%
It would discourage businesses from coming here.	20.0%	23.1%	21.8%
It would attract businesses here.	37.1%	26.9%	31.0%
No Response	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

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## APPENDIX A

The researchers at Asbury University 1) used undergraduates to gather survey information from a sample of Jessamine County residents; 2) solicited survey responses from members of the local Chamber of Commerce; 3) completed this work and have compiled this report with statistical analysis for submission to the JCHD; and 4) performed this research within the proposed budget.

### METHOD FOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SURVEY

The Jessamine Chamber of Commerce provided a membership contact list of 364 members, including small businesses, franchises, church organizations, health clinics, banks, educational institutions, and public officials. A link to an internet-based survey was sent to the contact person listed for 298 of these 364 members. The other 66 members either had no email listed or the email listed was not working. Asbury University researchers did attempt to contact some of these 66 members through their websites' contact forms. Of the 298 members contacted through email, 36.4 percent responded to the survey ( $n = 108$ ), but 28 indicated their businesses did not have a physical location within Jessamine County, disqualifying them from the study. The final sample consisted of 80 members.

### METHOD FOR FULL SURVEY

Participants were recruited by 6 trained undergraduate psychology majors who made random landline phone calls to constituents in Jessamine County.

Landlines were chosen as the method of contact given the cost of ordering cell phone numbers and the likelihood of low productivity. There was no cost to using local phone books with landlines; whereas, the cost of ordering 11,000 cell phone numbers was around \$550. The cost would triple to purchase a much more reliable cell phone list which both verifies each number was associated with a billing zip code within Jessamine County and verifies there has been recent activity on that phone line. Even with this more expensive list, there will be a percentage of those phone numbers out of active use. Survey Sampling (Orem, Utah) predicts that with this list there would be one completed survey via cell phones for approximately every 71 calls. Survey Sampling predicted that successful response rates would double when using landlines (1 completed survey per every 35.5 calls). Therefore, while using cell phone numbers may potentially increase representativeness of younger Jessamine County residents, the lower rate of productivity would have significantly impaired the ability to gather a sufficiently sized sample within the time and budget constraints.

In the current study, calls were made over six weeks; there were 182 hours of calling. Approximately 3.9 surveys were completed per hour, with approximately 22.7 calls made per hour, which yields an overall response rate of approximately 17 percent.

Data from 711 respondents was gathered, but 21 participants had to be removed due to incomplete surveys or disqualification due to living outside of Jessamine County. Partially into the data collection, the research team identified participants' frustration in indicating their agreement with statements about "eating establishments, such as bars and restaurants," as they reported that different eating

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establishment should have different restrictions. As such, an additional question was added so that they could clarify their position.

### SCULPTING SUB-SAMPLE

Using data from the 2012 census, an additional sample was sculpted out of the larger 690 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 47 and the gender ratio was 51% female and 49% male – putting both demographic variables in much greater alignment with the census-generated data (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Annual Estimates, 2012). This process, however, served to dwindle the size of the sculpted sample down to 128 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.

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[illegible]







