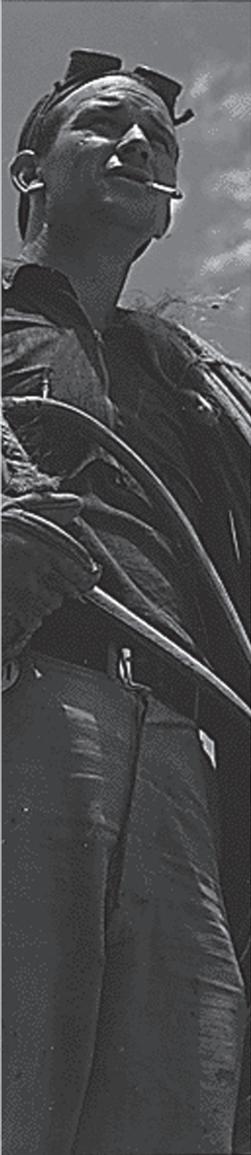


# Secondhand Smoke Survey for Central and Western Minnesota: February 2005 Survey Results

Detailed results of the 2005 Collaborative Assessment for Eight Central and Western Minnesota Counties presenting attitudes and perceptions regarding smoking and secondhand smoke issues and policies.

Issued March 2005



## Smoking ban hits factories, offices

### New Minnesota law starting today

By Joy Anderson  
janderson@forumcomm.com

Starting today, Minnesota offices, factories and warehouses must either ban smoking or set up designated smoking areas with separate ventilation systems.

The new state rule was adopted last September, but businesses were given one year to prepare for the change, said Dan Tranter, research scientist for the state Department of Health.

Hospitality businesses, like restaurants, bars and hotels, are not subject to the new rule, but Moorhead may consider a restaurant smoking ban soon, if one under consideration in Fargo and West Fargo is passed.

In North Dakota, the only state-wide anti-smoking law prohibits smoking outside of designated areas in public places, such as theaters, libraries, government buildings and restaurants.

It does not apply to private offices or factories.

Companies that don't follow Minnesota's new rule could be subject to a \$10,000 fine.

But the rule will be enforced only if someone calls to complain, and even then the Health Department will try to make businesses comply before handing down a fine.

### SMOKING: Many places already comply

From Page A6

die of lung cancer and 35,000 die from heart disease as a result of second-hand smoke, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Protection.

For many businesses, the new regulations won't be a problem. In 2000, 64 percent of adults surveyed said their workplaces already were smoke-free, said a study co-funded by the Minnesota Department of Health.

At American Crystal Sugar in Moorhead, all buildings have been smoke-free for several years, largely because of concerns about health and product quality, said Dave Gravalin, employee relations manager for American Crystal Sugar.

He knows many other businesses do the same.

"All you've got to do is drive around town and see all the people standing outside smoking," Gravalin said.

One recent convert is the city of Moorhead. Smoking areas in the maintenance shop, the wastewater plant, and the Police and Fire departments were closed this summer, said Operations Director Chad Martin.

All of the rooms would have had to be changed to meet ventilation standards, so the city saved money by going smoke-free, Martin said.

"It was just time," Martin said. "I thought there'd be some backlash from it, but it was pretty well received."

Readers can reach Forum reporter Joy Anderson at (701) 241-5556

**Prepared for:**  
Eight Central and Western Counties  
in Minnesota:

Clay  
Douglas  
Grant  
Otter Tail  
Pope  
Stevens  
Traverse  
Wilkin

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**Available online at:**  
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## FORWARD

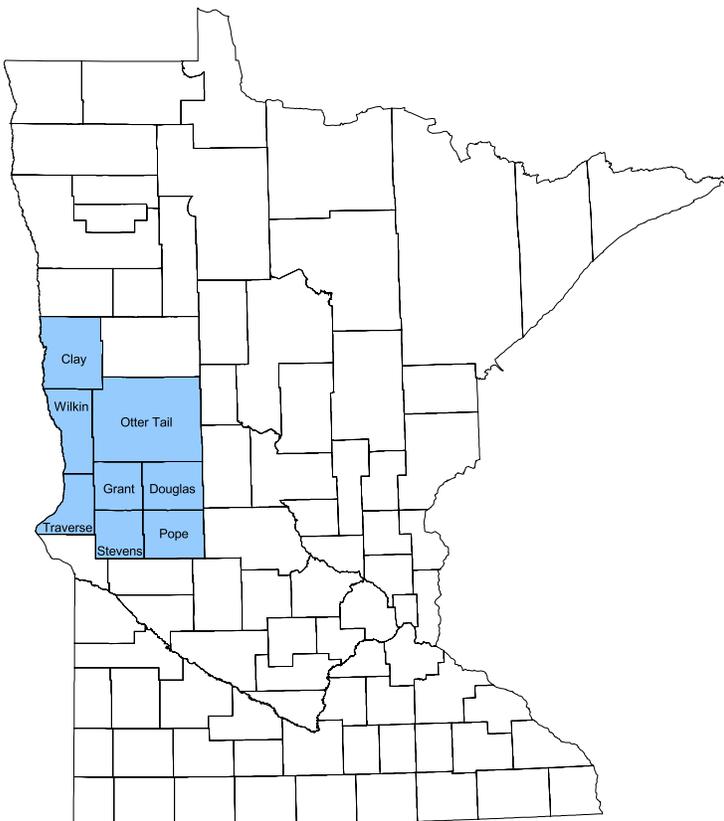
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This study was designed as a collaborative project intended to offer a regional perspective of residents in an eight-county region in central and western Minnesota. The research presented in this report will give policy makers insight into residents' attitudes and perceptions regarding smoking and secondhand smoke.

### Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge the following committee members who participated in the regional effort. They include:

Heidi Happel - Clay County Public Health  
Kathy McKay - Clay County Public Health  
Jessica Anderson - Douglas County Public Health  
Sandy Tubbs - Douglas County Public Health  
Maxine Norman - Minnesota Department of Health  
Marion Kershner - Otter Tail County Public Health  
Diane Thorsen - Otter Tail County Public Health  
Sharon Braaten - Pope County Public Health  
Jodie Trill - Pope County Public Health  
Pam Lindahl - Stevens Traverse Grant Public Health  
Jan Neumann - Stevens Traverse Grant Public Health  
Elle Habberstad - Stevens Traverse Grant Public Health  
Betty Windom-Kirsch - Stevens Traverse Grant Public Health  
Shirley Larson - Wilkin County Public Health  
Brenda Woytassek - Wilkin County Public Health



## INTRODUCTION

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### Study Objectives

The objective of this study was to gather information from residents in an eight-county region in Minnesota regarding their attitudes and perceptions of secondhand smoke and its consequences.

### Methodology

A generalizable survey was conducted in February 2005 of residents in the following eight Minnesota counties: Clay, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Traverse, and Wilkin. The survey was developed in cooperation with healthcare representatives from the eight counties and the North Dakota State Data Center at North Dakota State University. The survey contained 22 questions and took, on average, 15 minutes to complete. (See Appendix at the back of the report for the survey instrument)

The survey was conducted by telephone and consisted of 601 randomly selected households in the eight-county region. A disproportionate random sample was drawn from telephone directories for each of the counties. Approximately 75 households from each county completed surveys. The data were weighted for the regional analysis to reflect the appropriate overall distribution. This sample size provided a generalizable sample for each county with an error rate of 10 percent and an overall regional sample with an error rate below 4 percent. Since the error estimate is much larger at the county level, this should be considered when making county-specific conclusions. Due to the sizable error estimate for county-level results only regional results of the survey are detailed in this report. A county-level distribution of responses on all items is available in appendix tables in the back of the report. Distributions for the overall region based on weighted data, along with the non-weighted number of respondents, is also included in the appendix tables.

Response rates for telephone interviewing typically range from 50 to 60 percent given the proliferation of tele-marketing in recent years, and the advent of answering machines, caller identification systems, and other screening devices. The response rate for this survey was 83 percent. Bad or disconnected numbers and hang-ups were not factored into the calculations.

Interviewers came from a pool of trained surveyors and were supervised by Data Center staff. Approval from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at North Dakota State University was obtained to ensure that proper protocol was used and the rights of human subjects maintained. The survey consisted of questions that focus on a) general views regarding the county in which the resident resides, b) attitudes regarding smoking and secondhand smoke, and c) attitudes regarding smoke-free policies.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### General Issues in Respondent's County

- The vast majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the economic health of their community is good, and that they generally support the decisions being made by their county leaders. Most respondents also said that people in their county seem resistant to change.

### Smoking and Secondhand Smoke Issues

- Most respondents think that people in their county were only somewhat informed about issues relating to secondhand smoke. Four in 10 respondents thought that issues surrounding smoking and secondhand smoke were not receiving enough attention.
- Most respondents do not think that getting rid of smoking discriminates against smokers. Furthermore, the vast majority of respondents believe that people should be protected from secondhand smoke.
- At least three in four respondents think that restaurant workers and bar workers should be able to work in a smoke-free workplace. In addition, most respondents did not think that getting rid of smoking would negatively impact the restaurant business. However, more than half of respondents thought that getting rid of smoking in bars would indeed hurt the bar business.
- An overwhelming majority of respondents believe that while secondhand smoke is harmful to both adults and children, four in 10 respondents strongly agreed that secondhand smoke is harmful to adults, while more than one in two respondents strongly agreed that secondhand smoke is harmful to children.
- The vast majority of respondents believe that children are more likely to become smokers if they are used to seeing adults around them smoke.
- Most respondents think that improved ventilation systems are effective methods to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke in indoor places.

### Preferences For Smoke-Free Locations

- Respondents were asked about their smoking preferences for locations in and around their county, regardless of whether smoke-free ordinances already existed. In all locations, the proportions of respondents who said they would use the location more often were far greater than the proportions of respondents who said they would use the location less often. At least half of respondents for each location said that if the locations were smoke-free, it would not make a difference in how often they used the location.
- The greatest resistance to smoke-free locations was attributed to the locations that served alcohol. Roughly one in 10 respondents said they would use the locations less often if they were smoke-free. However, about one in three respondents said they would actually use those locations more often if they were smoke-free.

## **Smoking Policies in the Workplace**

- Six in 10 respondents said they work outside the home; one in three of those respondents are exposed to secondhand smoke at their workplace. One-half of the respondents who work outside the home and are exposed to secondhand smoke said the exposure to secondhand smoke bothers them.
- With respect to indoor smoking policies in the workplace, most respondents who work outside the home said that smoking is not allowed anywhere indoors. One in four respondents said that smoking was allowed indoors at their workplace, either in a designated area, or everywhere.
- Respondents' preferences for indoor smoking policies at their workplace mirrored the current policies in that most respondents said they preferred that smoking not be allowed anywhere inside the building. One in 10 preferred designated areas for smoking indoors. Slightly less than one in 10 preferred no restrictions on smoking indoors.
- Regarding outdoor smoking policies in the workplace, half of respondents said there are outdoor smoking restrictions; one in five said smoking is not allowed on company property, and roughly three in 10 said smoking is limited to certain distances from the building or entrances into the building. Slightly less than half said there are no restrictions on smoking outdoors at their workplace.
- Most respondents preferred restrictions on smoking outdoors at their workplace, either that smoking not be allowed on company property, or that smoking be limited (i.e., to certain distances from the building or to certain entrances into the building). Roughly one in three preferred no restrictions on smoking outdoors at their workplace.

## **Community Issues**

- A majority of respondents said that over the past two years there had been efforts in their communities to educate people about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke.
- Most respondents said that over the past two years there were more smoke-free workplaces, more smoke-free restaurants, and more smoke-free entrances into public buildings. Respondents also said there were more smoke-free outdoor school events and more smoke-free outdoor recreation areas. Roughly one in five respondents said they were not aware of any changes in their communities regarding smoke-free areas.
- A majority of respondents said they believe it is the responsibility of the government to enact ordinances that protect workers and members of the community from secondhand smoke.
- The vast majority of respondents said they believe their counties should continue to explore the most effective ways of dealing with issues regarding secondhand smoke.

## **Demographics**

- Roughly three-fourths of respondents had some education beyond high school.
- One in three respondents had children younger than 18 living in their household.
- One-third of respondents were younger than 45 years of age; one-fourth were 45 to 54 years of age.

- The vast majority of respondents were not using or smoking tobacco: one-third of respondents had previously used or smoked tobacco, but quit, and one-half had never used.
- The largest proportion of tobacco users, roughly one-fourth, were 35 to 44 years of age.
- When receiving information about important issues in their community, region, or state, a majority of respondents preferred receiving information via the newspaper.
- Six in 10 respondents were female.

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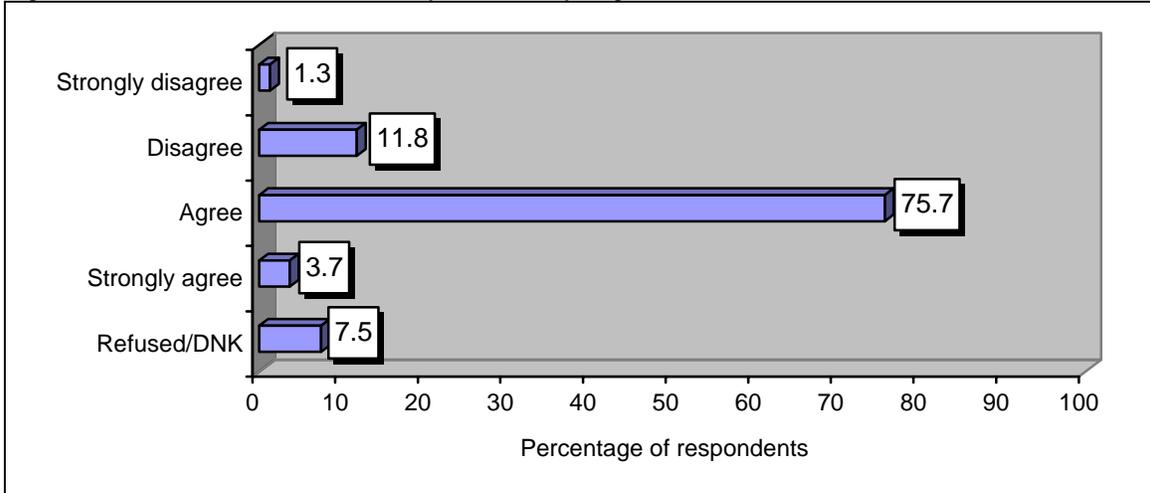
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## **SURVEY RESULTS**

### General Issues in Respondent's County

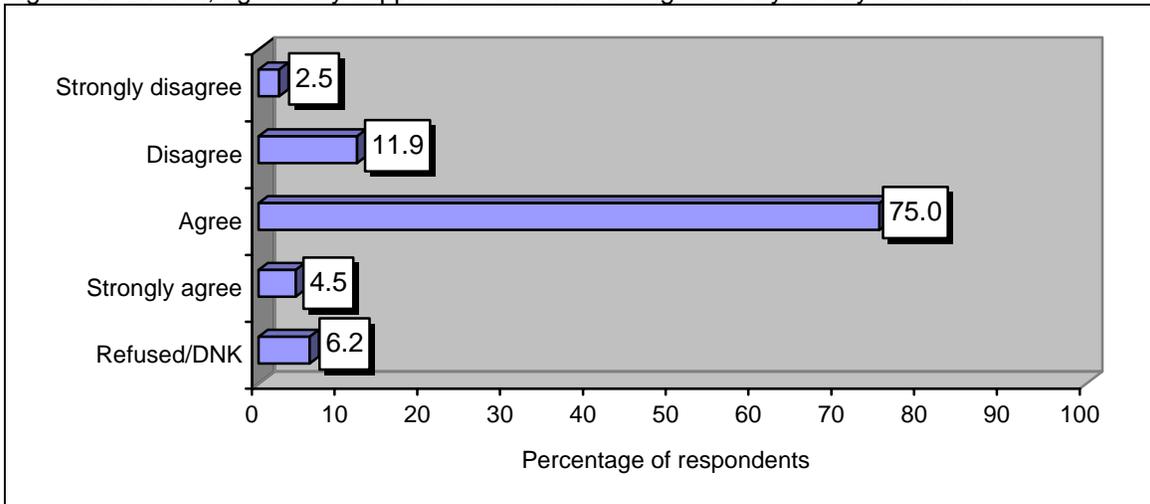
- Eight in 10 respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the economic health of their community is good (79.4 percent). Roughly one in 10 respondents (13.1 percent) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement (Figure 1, Appendix Table 1).

Figure 1. The economic health of my community is good.



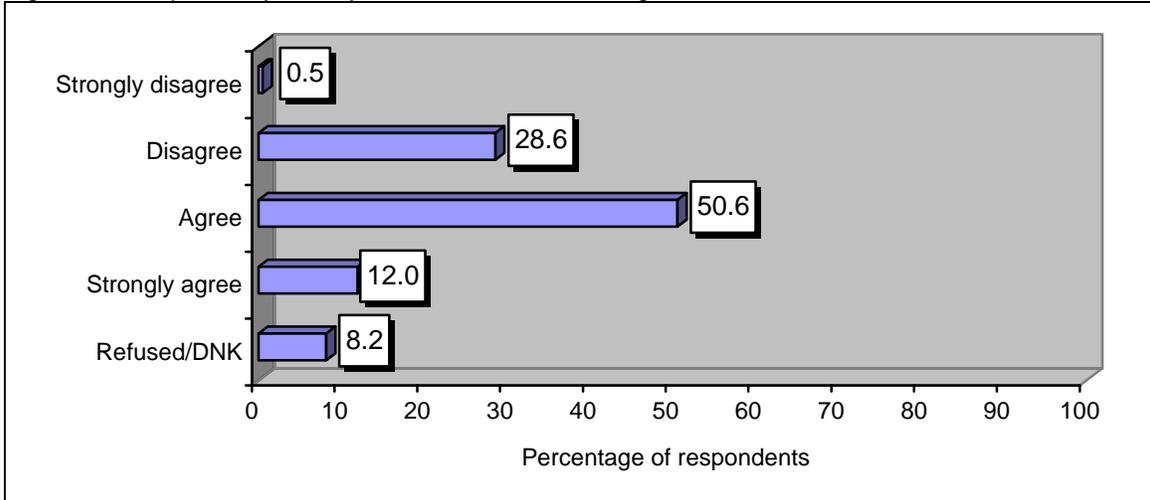
- Eight in 10 respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they generally support the decisions being made by county leaders. Roughly one in 10 respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement (14.4 percent) (Figure 2, Appendix Table 1).

Figure 2. Overall, I generally support the decisions being made by county leaders.



- Six in 10 respondents agreed or strongly agreed that people in their county seem resistant to change (62.6 percent). Three in 10 respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement (29.1 percent) (Figure 3, Appendix Table 1).

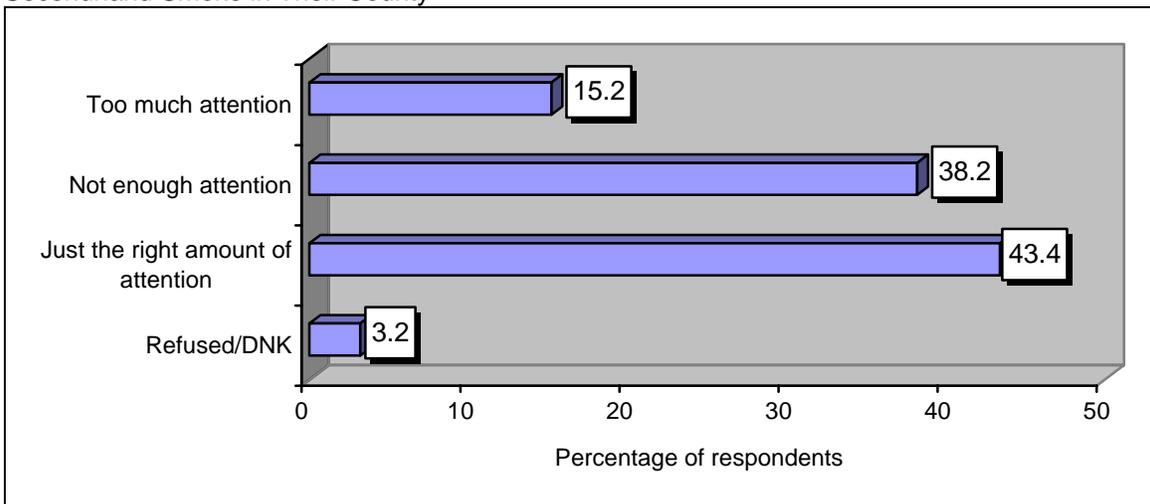
Figure 3. People in my county seem resistant to change.



### Smoking and Secondhand Smoke Issues

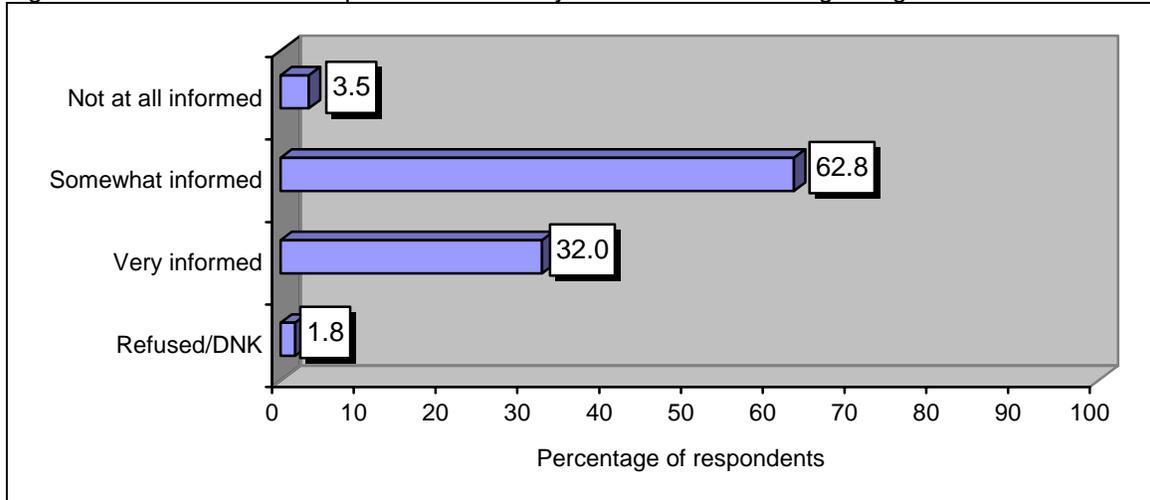
- Four in 10 respondents said that issues regarding smoking and secondhand smoke were not receiving enough attention in their county (38.2 percent). Fewer than two in 10 respondents said smoking and secondhand smoking issues were receiving too much attention (15.2 percent) (Figure 4, Appendix Table 2).

Figure 4. Respondent's Perception of Attention Given to Issues Regarding Smoking and Secondhand Smoke in Their County



- Nearly two-thirds of respondents said that people in their county were somewhat informed about issues regarding secondhand smoke (62.8 percent). Approximately 4 percent of respondents said that people in their county were not at all informed about secondhand smoke issues (Figure 5, Appendix Table 3).

Figure 5. How Informed People in Their County Are About Issues Regarding Secondhand Smoke



- Respondents were read a list of statements regarding smoking and secondhand smoke and then asked if they strongly disagreed, disagreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with each statement (Table 1, Appendix Table 4).
  - Nearly two in three respondents (62.3 percent) strongly disagreed or disagreed that getting rid of smoking in public places discriminates against smokers; 21 percent strongly disagreed.
  - An overwhelming majority (93.2 percent) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that people should be protected from secondhand smoke; 39 percent strongly agreed.
  - The vast majority of respondents (88.5 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that restaurant employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace, and fewer than one in three (28.5 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that getting rid of smoking in restaurants would hurt their business.
  - While three in four respondents (72.9 percent) said that bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace, 56 percent agreed or strongly agreed that getting rid of smoking in bars would hurt their business.
  - An overwhelming majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that secondhand smoke is harmful to adults and children (94.8 percent and 97.7 percent, respectively). While four in 10 respondents (39.9 percent) strongly agreed that secondhand smoke is harmful to adults, more than one in two respondents (54.6 percent) strongly agreed that secondhand smoke is harmful to children.
  - The vast majority of respondents (80.7 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that children are more likely to become smokers if they are used to seeing adults around them smoke; 31 percent strongly agreed.
  - Six in 10 respondents (60.1 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that improvements to ventilation systems in indoor public places are effective methods to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. In contrast, three in 10 disagreed with the statement (28.4 percent).

Table 1. Statements Regarding Smoking and Secondhand Smoke

Statements	Percentage of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/DNK	Total
Getting rid of smoking in public places discriminates against smokers.	21.3	41.0	28.8	5.5	3.5	100.1
People should be protected from secondhand smoke.	0.7	4.1	54.0	39.2	1.9	99.9
Restaurant employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.	1.0	8.7	53.6	34.9	1.8	100.0
Getting rid of smoking in restaurants will hurt their business.	16.1	51.9	26.3	2.2	3.6	100.1
Bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.	3.4	19.1	50.6	22.3	4.7	100.1
Getting rid of smoking in bars will hurt their business.	6.6	33.2	46.1	9.7	4.4	100.0
Secondhand smoke is harmful to adults.	0.4	2.7	54.9	39.9	2.1	100.0
Secondhand smoke is harmful to children.	0.2	0.7	43.1	54.6	1.5	100.1
Children are more likely to become smokers if they are used to seeing adults around them smoke.	1.8	15.0	50.2	30.5	2.5	100.0
Improvements to ventilation systems in indoor public places are effective methods to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.	6.7	28.4	52.8	7.3	4.8	100.0

### Preferences For Smoke-Free Locations

- Respondents were asked about their smoking preferences for locations in and around their county, regardless of whether smoke-free ordinances already existed (Table 2, Appendix Table 5).
- Regarding restaurants that DO NOT serve alcohol:
  - Four in 10 respondents said they would actually use the restaurants more often if they were smoke-free (42.6 percent). One in two respondents said if these restaurants were smoke-free it would not make a difference in how often they used them (52.3 percent).
- Regarding restaurants that DO serve alcohol:
  - Nearly four in 10 respondents (38.0 percent) indicated they would use the restaurants more often if they were smoke-free. One in two respondents said if these restaurants were smoke-free it would not make a difference in how often they used them (51.6 percent). Fewer than one in 10 respondents (8.2 percent) said they would use the restaurants less often if they were smoke-free.
- Regarding bars or cocktail lounges:
  - Nearly one in three respondents (29.9 percent) said they would use bars or cocktail lounges more often if they were smoke-free. More than half of respondents (56.7 percent) said if bars or cocktail lounges were smoke-free it would not make a difference in how often they used them. Fewer than one in 10 said they would use them less often if they were smoke-free (9.3 percent).

- Regarding places of INDOOR public amusement or recreation:
  - Nearly equal proportions of respondents said they would use places of indoor public amusement or recreation more often (48.3 percent) or that it would not make a difference in how often they used them (47.5 percent) if those places were smoke-free.
- Regarding places of OUTDOOR public amusement or recreation:
  - More than one-fourth of respondents (27.4 percent) said they would use them more often if those locations were smoke-free. Two-thirds of respondents said if those locations were smoke-free it would not make a difference in how often they used them (67.6 percent).

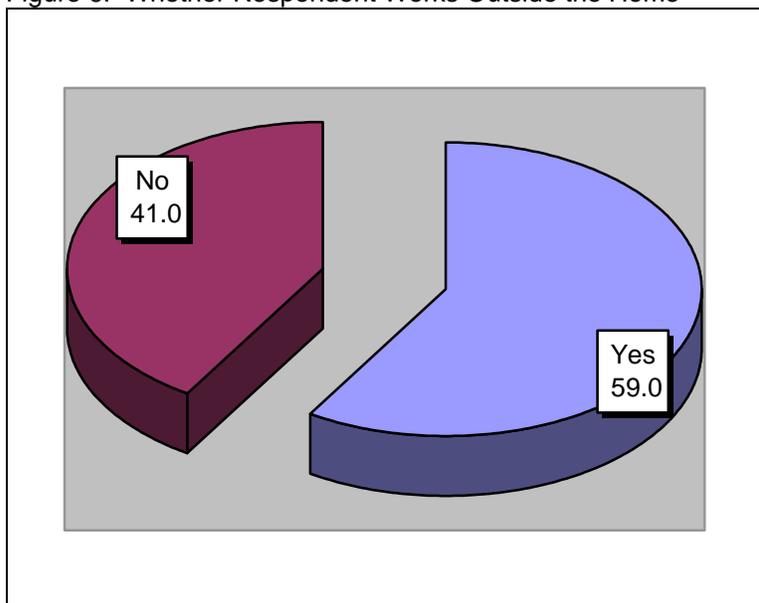
Table 2. How Smoke-Free Environments Would Affect Respondent's Visits to Various Locations

Locations	Percentage of respondents				
	Would use less often	Would use more often	Would not make a difference	Refused/ DNK	Total
If restaurants that DO NOT serve alcohol were smoke-free...	4.0	42.6	52.3	1.1	100.0
If restaurants that DO serve alcohol were smoke-free...	8.2	38.0	51.6	2.2	100.0
If bars or cocktail lounges were smoke-free...	9.3	29.9	56.7	4.2	100.1
If places of INDOOR public amusement or recreation were smoke-free...	3.5	48.3	47.5	0.8	100.1
If places of OUTDOOR public amusement or recreation were smoke-free...	4.0	27.4	67.6	1.1	100.1

### Smoking Policies in the Workplace

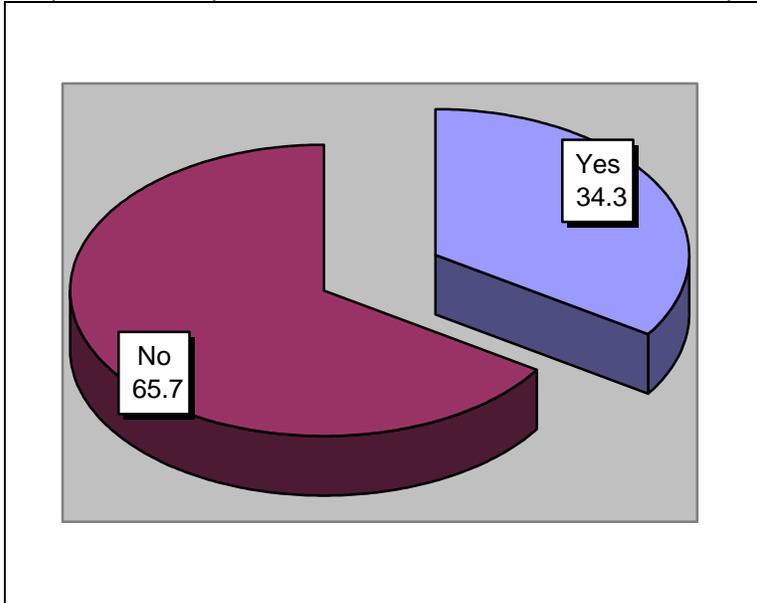
- Six in 10 respondents indicated they work outside the home (59.0 percent) (Figure 6, Appendix Table 6).

Figure 6. Whether Respondent Works Outside the Home



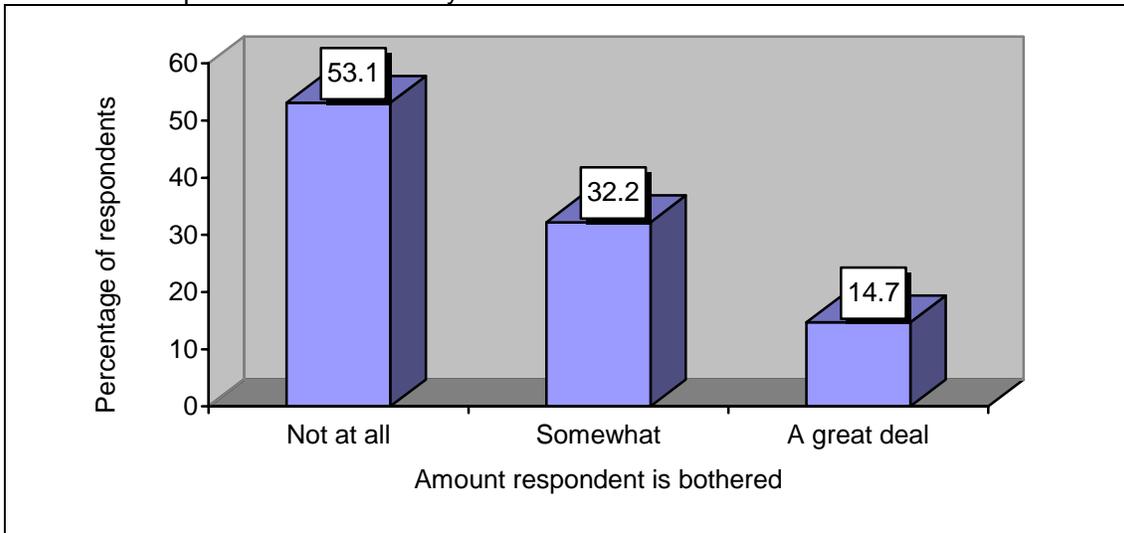
- One in three respondents who work outside the home said they are exposed to secondhand smoke at their workplace (34.3 percent) (Figure 7, Appendix Table 7).

Figure 7. *Of Respondents Who Work Outside the Home, Whether Respondent is Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Their Workplace*



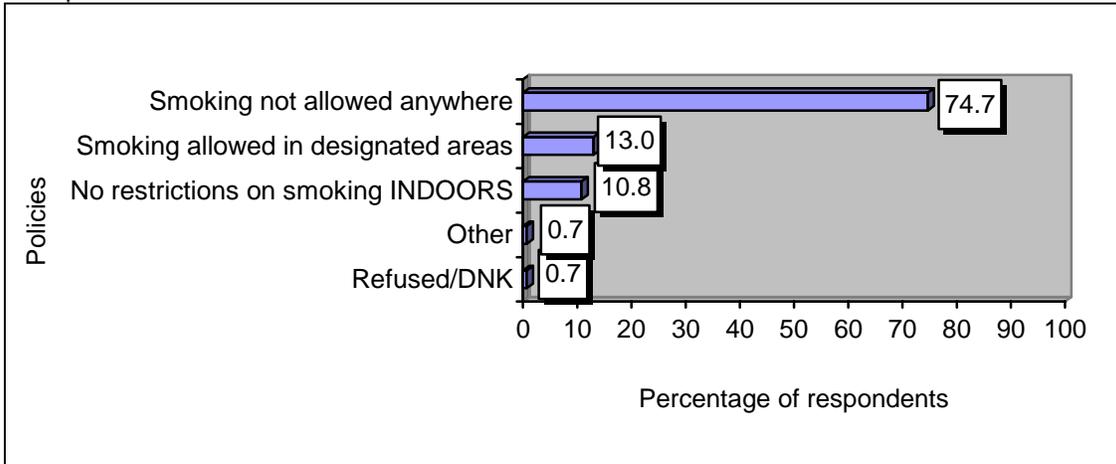
- Nearly one-half of respondents who work outside the home and are exposed to secondhand smoke said the exposure bothers them (46.9 percent). Roughly one in 10 said they were bothered a great deal (14.7 percent); one-third said they were somewhat bothered by the exposure to secondhand smoke (32.2 percent) (Figure 8, Appendix Table 8).

Figure 8. *Of Respondents Who Work Outside the Home and Are Exposed to Secondhand Smoke, How Much Respondent is Bothered By Secondhand Smoke*



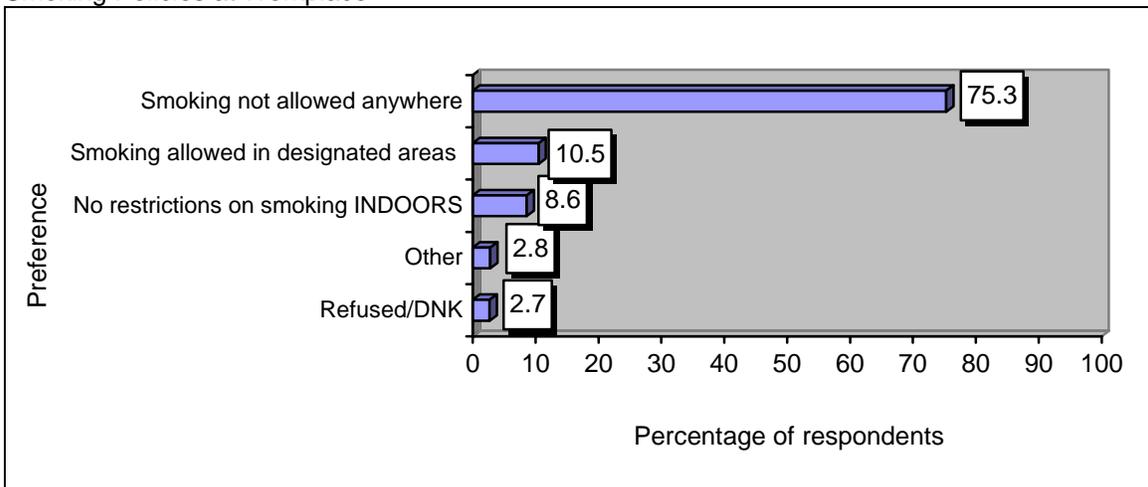
- Three in four respondents who work outside the home said that smoking is not allowed anywhere indoors at their workplace. One in four respondents (23.8 percent) said that smoking was allowed indoors at their workplace; 13 percent said smoking was allowed in designated areas, and 11 percent said there were no restrictions on smoking indoors at their workplace (Figure 9, Appendix Table 9).

Figure 9. *Of Respondents Who Work Outside the Home, INDOOR Smoking Policies at Respondent's Workplace*



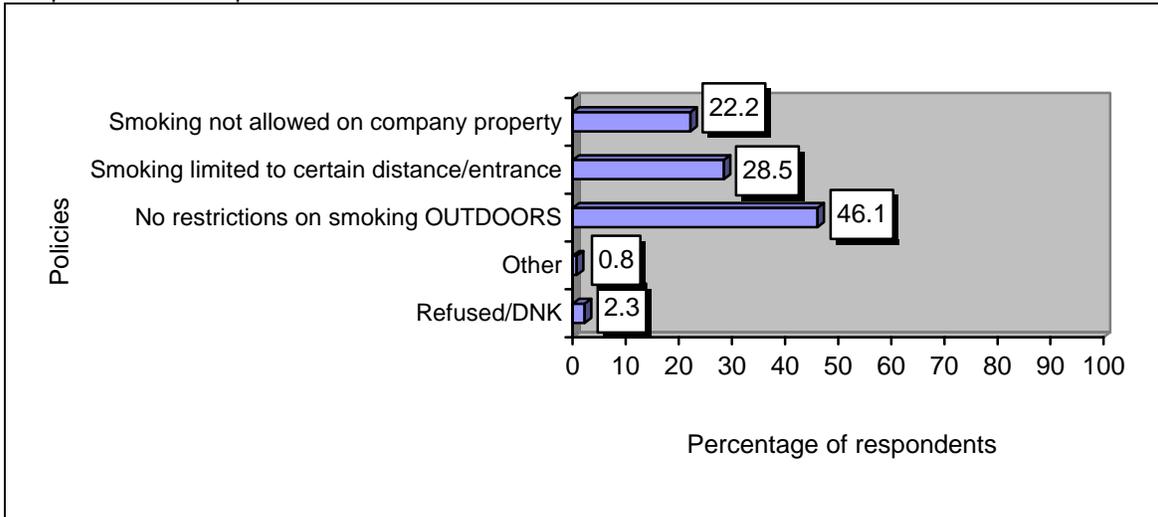
- Respondent's preference for indoor smoking policies at their workplace mirrored the current policies in their workplace. Three in four respondents who work outside the home said they preferred that smoking not be allowed anywhere inside the building. One in 10 preferred designated areas for smoking indoors (10.5 percent). Less than one in 10 preferred no restrictions on smoking indoors (8.6 percent) (Figure 10, Appendix Table 10).

Figure 10. *Of Respondents Who Work Outside the Home, Respondent's Preference for INDOOR Smoking Policies at Workplace*



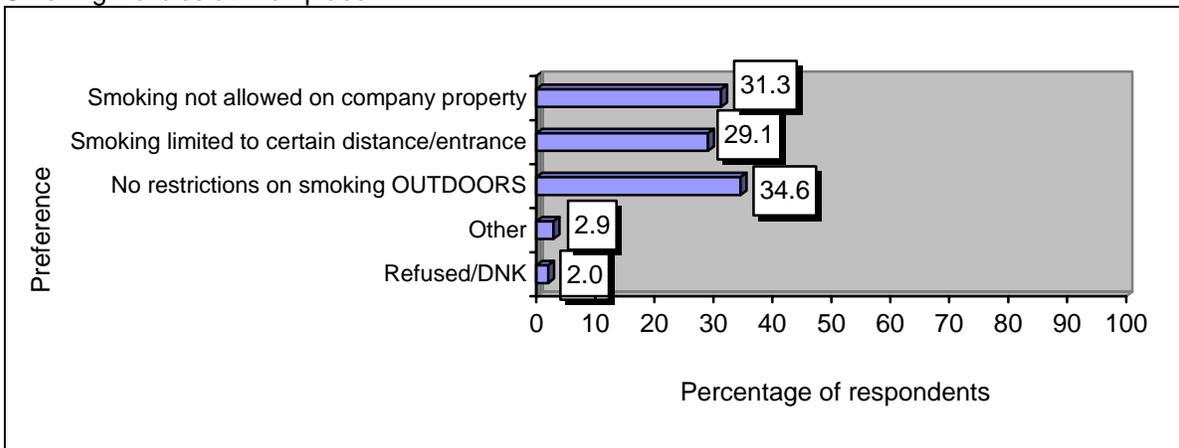
- One-half of respondents who work outside the home (50.7 percent) said there are restrictions to smoking outdoors at their workplace; 22 percent said smoking is not allowed on company property, and 29 percent said smoking is limited to certain distances from the building or entrances into the building. Slightly less than half (46.1 percent) said there are no restrictions on smoking outdoors at their workplace (Figure 11, Appendix Table 11).

Figure 11. *Of Respondents Who Work Outside the Home, OUTDOOR Smoking Policies at Respondent's Workplace*



- Six in 10 respondents who work outside the home (60.4 percent) preferred restrictions on smoking outdoors at their workplace; 31 percent preferred that smoking not be allowed on company property, and 29 percent preferred that smoking be limited to certain distances from the building or to certain entrances into the building. One in three preferred no restrictions on smoking outdoors (34.6 percent) (Figure 12, Appendix Table 12).

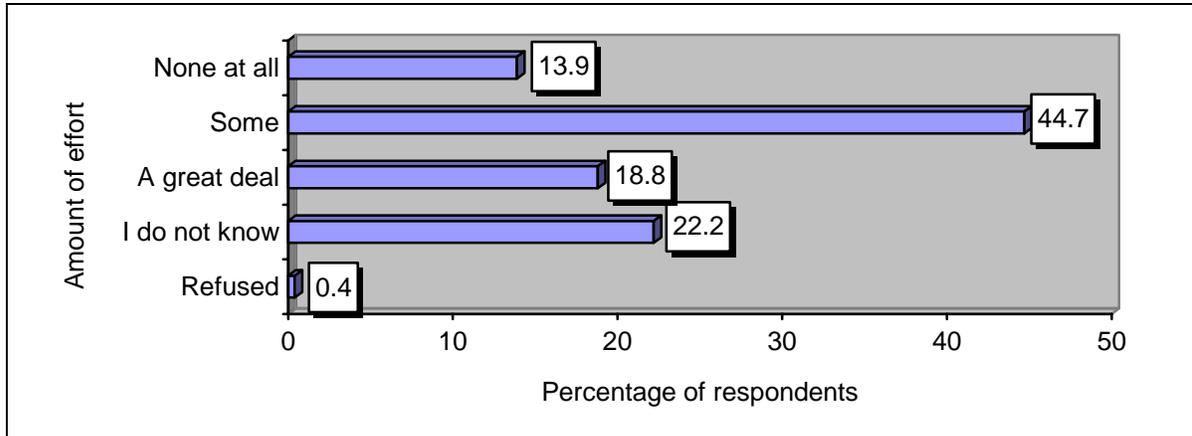
Figure 12. *Of Respondents Who Work Outside the Home, Respondent's Preference for OUTDOOR Smoking Policies at Workplace*



## Community Issues

- Two-thirds of respondents (63.5 percent) said that over the past two years there has been an effort in the community to educate people about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke; 19 percent said a great deal of effort, and 45 percent said some effort had been made. Roughly one in 10 respondents (13.9 percent) said there had been no effort in the community to educate people about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke. One in five said they did not know (22.2 percent) (Figure 13, Appendix Table 13).

Figure 13. In the Past Two Years, Amount of Effort in Community to Educate People About the Harmful Effects of Secondhand Smoke



- Two-thirds of respondents (66.1 percent) said that over the past two years there are more smoke-free workplaces. Nearly six in 10 respondents (58.2 percent) said there are more smoke-free restaurants, and more than one in two (53.9 percent) said there are more smoke-free entrances to public buildings. Respondents also said there were more smoke-free outdoor areas; 42 percent said there were more smoke-free outdoor school events, and 21 percent said there were more smoke-free outdoor recreation areas. Roughly one in five respondents (21.1 percent) said they were not aware of any changes in their community over the past two years regarding smoke-free areas (Table 3, Appendix Table 14).

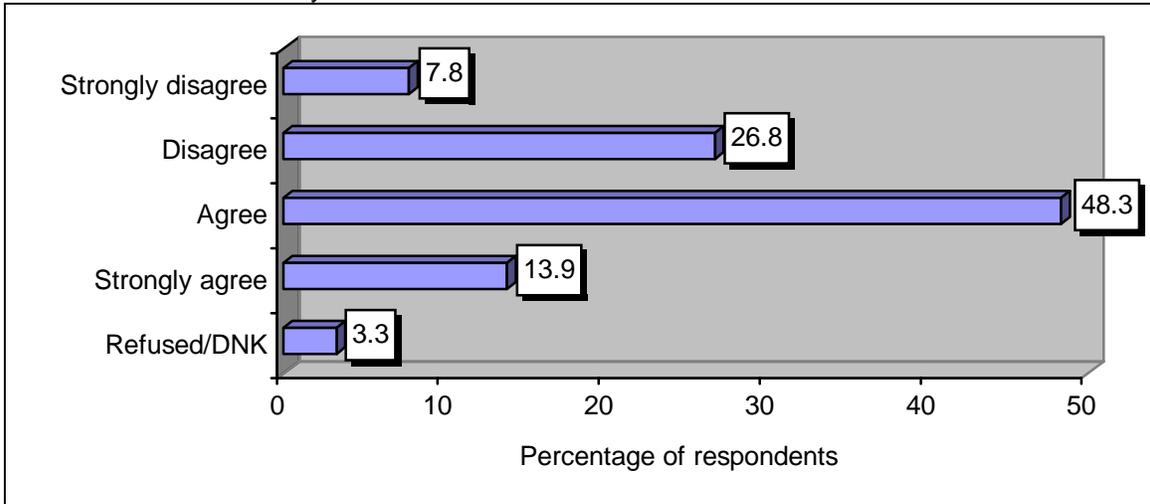
Table 3. In Past Two Years, Changes in the Community Regarding Smoke-Free Areas

Changes in community	Percentage of respondents*
There are more smoke-free workplaces	66.1
There are more smoke-free restaurants	58.2
There are more smoke-free entrances to public buildings	53.9
There are more smoke-free outdoor school events (K-12 <sup>th</sup> grade)	42.3
There are more smoke-free outdoor recreation areas, like parks and playgrounds	21.3
I'm not aware of any changes	21.1
Other	0.6
Refused	0.0

\*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses.

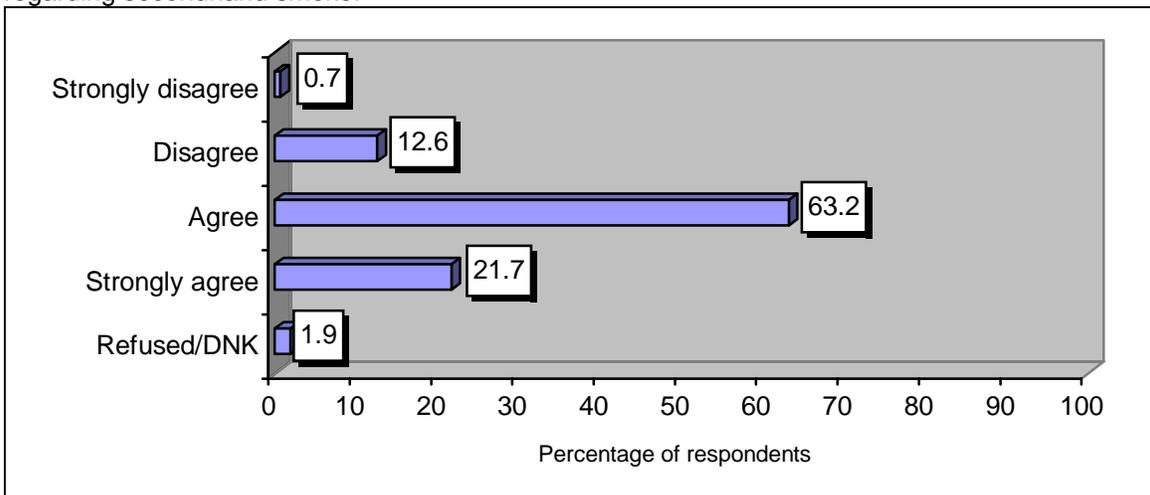
- Six in 10 respondents (62.2 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that it is the responsibility of the government to enact ordinances that protect workers and members of the community from secondhand smoke; 14 percent strongly agreed. Less than one in 10 respondents (7.8 percent) strongly disagreed with the statement (Figure 14, Appendix Table 15).

Figure 14. It is the responsibility of government to enact ordinances that protect workers and members of the community from secondhand smoke.



- The vast majority of respondents (84.9 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that their county should continue to explore the most effective ways of dealing with issues regarding secondhand smoke; 22 percent strongly agreed. Roughly one in 10 respondents (13.3 percent) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement (Figure 15, Appendix Table 16).

Figure 15. My county should continue to explore the most effective ways of dealing with issues regarding secondhand smoke.



## Demographics

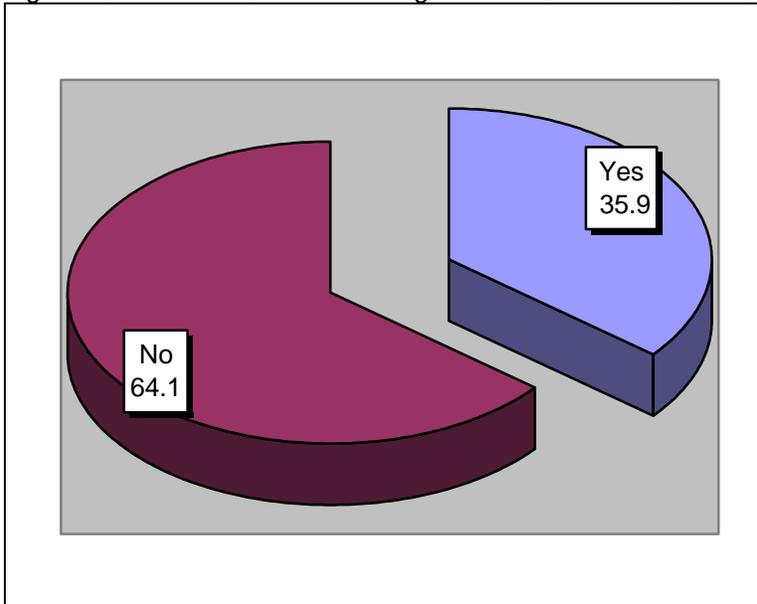
- One in four respondents had a high school diploma or passed the test of General Education Development (GED). Nearly three-fourths of respondents (71.2 percent) had some education beyond high school (Table 4, Appendix Table 17).

Table 4. Education of Respondent

Level of education	Percentage of respondents
Less than high school	4.0
High school graduate or GED	24.9
Some vocational/technical school, but no degree	9.5
Vocational/technical degree	16.0
Some college, but no degree	13.7
College degree	23.4
Graduate school or professional degree	8.6
Refused	0.0
TOTAL	100.1

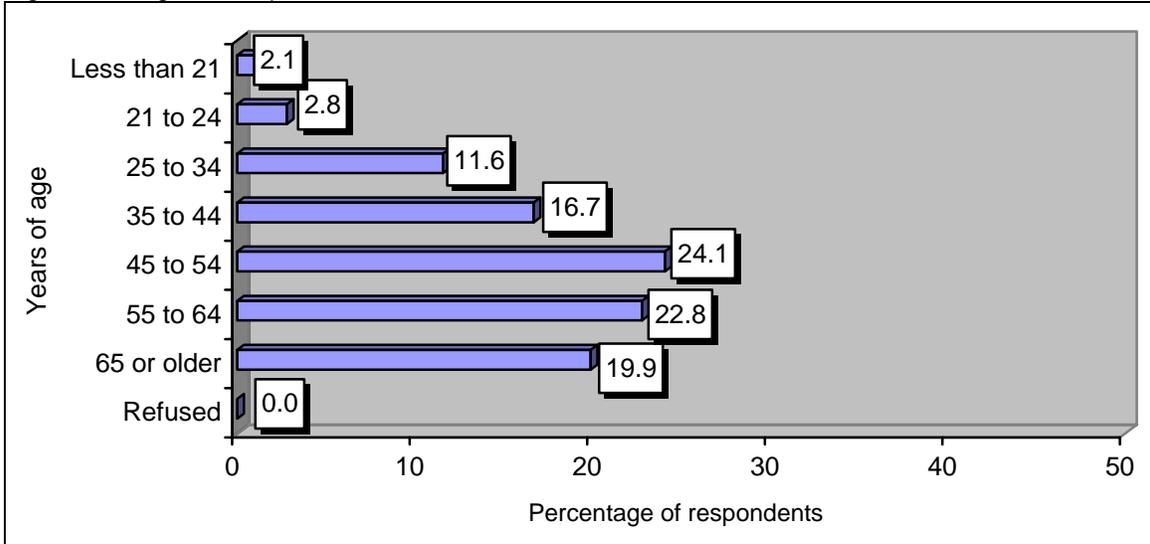
- Approximately one-third of respondents (35.9 percent) said they had children younger than 18 living in their household (Figure 16, Appendix Table 18).

Figure 16. Whether Children Younger Than 18 Live in the Household



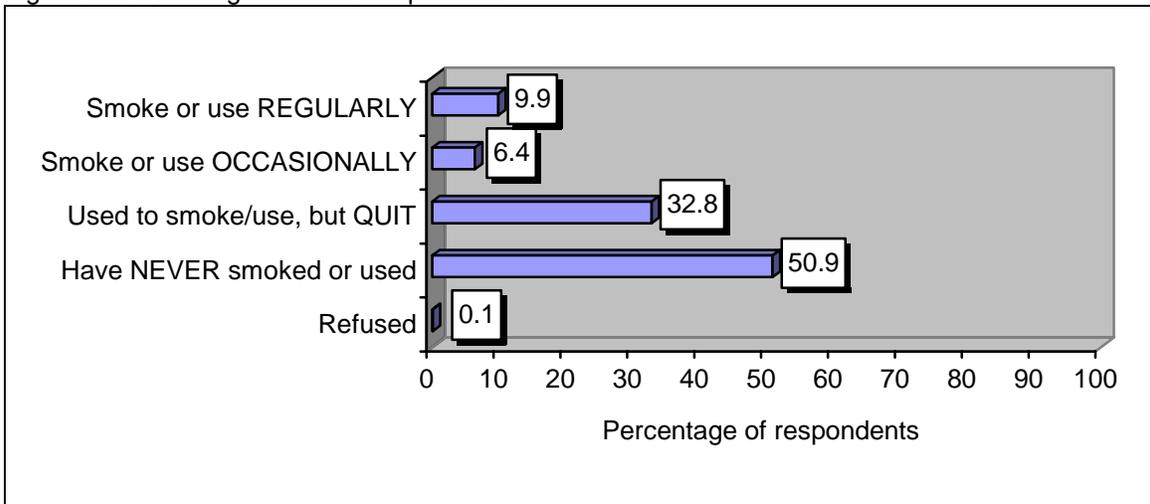
- The largest proportions of respondents were 45 to 54 years of age (24.1 percent) and 65 or older (22.8 percent). One-third of respondents were younger than 45 years of age (Figure 17, Appendix Table 19).

Figure 17. Age of Respondent



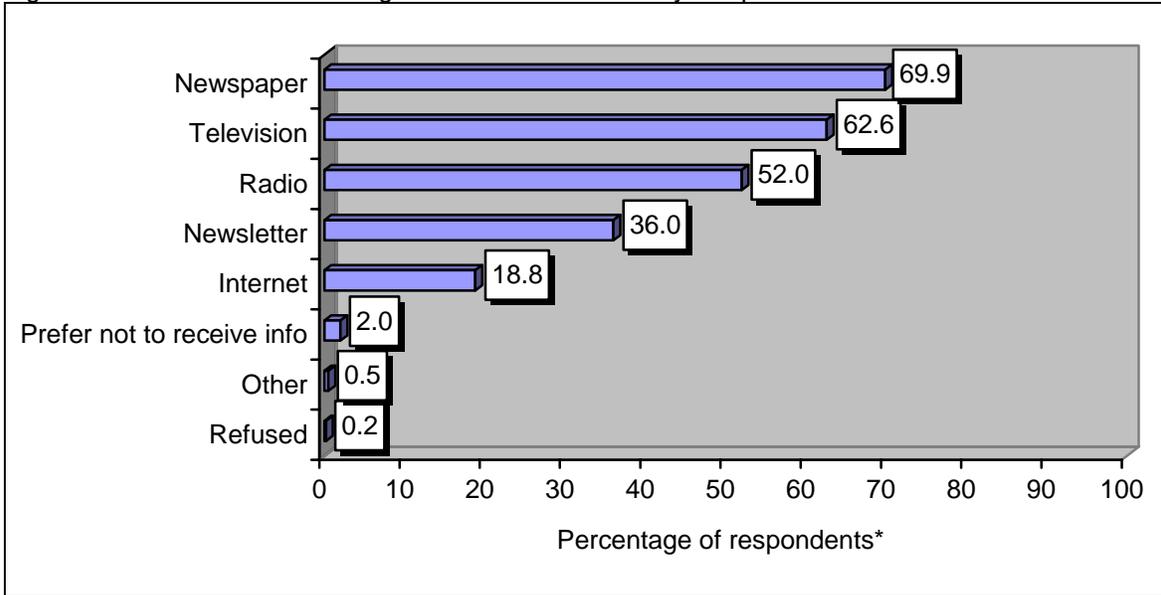
- The vast majority of respondents (83.7 percent) were not using or smoking tobacco; one-third had used or smoked tobacco, but quit (32.8 percent). One in 10 respondents said they smoked or used tobacco regularly (Figure 18, Appendix Table 20).
- The largest proportion of respondents who smoked or used tobacco, either regularly or occasionally, were 35 to 44 years of age (27.1 percent) (data not shown).

Figure 18. Smoking Status of Respondent



- When receiving information about important issues in their community, region, or state, seven in 10 respondents (69.9 percent) indicated they preferred receiving information via the newspaper. Two-thirds of respondents (62.6 percent) preferred the television, and roughly half preferred the radio (52.0 percent) (Figure 19, Appendix Table 21).

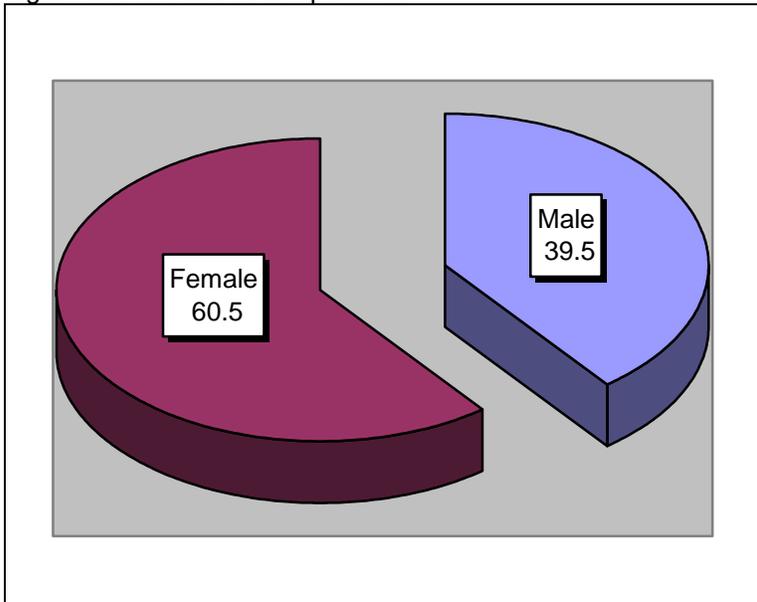
Figure 19. Methods of Receiving Information Preferred by Respondent



\*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses.

- Six in 10 respondents were female (60.5 percent) (Figure 20, Appendix Table 22).

Figure 20. Gender of Respondent



## APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1. General issues in respondent's county

Statements by county	Percentage of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/DNK	Total
<b>The economic health of my county is good.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	1.3	11.8	75.7	3.7	7.5	100.0
Clay	1.4	8.1	78.4	6.8	5.4	100.1
Douglas	1.3	7.9	78.9	2.6	9.2	99.9
Grant	2.6	21.1	72.4	2.6	1.3	100.0
Otter Tail	0.0	12.0	76.0	1.3	10.7	100.0
Pope	5.3	25.3	68.0	0.0	1.3	99.9
Stevens	2.7	10.7	70.7	9.3	6.7	100.1
Traverse	1.3	22.7	58.7	10.7	6.7	100.1
Wilkin	2.7	16.0	74.7	1.3	5.3	100.0
<b>Overall, I generally support the decisions being made by county leaders.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	2.5	11.9	75.0	4.5	6.2	100.1
Clay	5.4	9.5	70.3	10.8	4.1	100.1
Douglas	0.0	9.2	78.9	3.9	7.9	99.9
Grant	0.0	10.5	81.6	3.9	3.9	99.9
Otter Tail	2.7	14.7	74.7	0.0	8.0	100.1
Pope	1.3	17.3	77.3	1.3	2.7	99.9
Stevens	0.0	9.3	78.7	6.7	5.3	100.0
Traverse	2.7	18.7	70.7	6.7	1.3	100.1
Wilkin	1.3	9.3	78.7	2.7	8.0	100.0
<b>People in my county seem resistant to change.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	0.5	28.6	50.6	12.0	8.2	99.9
Clay	0.0	32.4	48.6	13.5	5.4	99.9
Douglas	0.0	32.9	52.6	9.2	5.3	100.0
Grant	1.3	31.6	53.9	5.3	7.9	100.0
Otter Tail	0.0	22.7	53.3	10.7	13.3	100.0
Pope	0.0	17.3	50.7	29.3	2.7	100.0
Stevens	5.3	33.3	42.7	12.0	6.7	100.0
Traverse	1.3	20.0	60.0	10.7	8.0	100.0
Wilkin	1.3	41.3	40.0	8.0	9.3	99.9

Appendix Table 2. In general, do you think issues regarding smoking and secondhand smoke are receiving too much, not enough, or just the right amount of attention?

County	Percentage of respondents				
	Too much attention	Not enough attention	Just the right amount of attention	Refused/DNK	Total
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	15.2	38.2	43.4	3.2	100.0
Clay	23.0	27.0	48.6	1.4	100.0
Douglas	19.7	46.1	27.6	6.6	100.0
Grant	9.2	55.3	32.9	2.6	100.0
Otter Tail	12.0	33.3	52.0	2.7	100.0
Pope	9.3	46.7	44.0	0.0	100.0
Stevens	4.0	60.0	29.3	6.7	100.0
Traverse	4.0	52.0	44.0	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	10.7	45.3	38.7	5.3	100.0

Appendix Table 3. How informed are people in your county about issues regarding secondhand smoke?

County	Percentage of respondents				
	Not at all informed	Somewhat informed	Very informed	Refused/ DNK	Total
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	3.5	62.8	32.0	1.8	100.1
Clay	4.1	64.9	31.1	0.0	100.1
Douglas	2.6	69.7	27.6	0.0	99.9
Grant	6.6	68.4	22.4	2.6	100.0
Otter Tail	2.7	56.0	37.3	4.0	100.0
Pope	8.0	62.7	29.3	0.0	100.0
Stevens	2.7	68.0	26.7	2.7	100.1
Traverse	4.0	52.0	44.0	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	1.3	58.7	36.0	4.0	100.0

Appendix Table 4. Statements regarding smoking and secondhand smoke

Statements by county	Percentage of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/ DNK	Total
<b>Getting rid of smoking in public places discriminates against smokers.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	21.3	41.0	28.8	5.5	3.5	100.1
Clay	27.0	50.0	16.2	5.4	1.4	100.0
Douglas	19.7	35.5	32.9	7.9	3.9	99.9
Grant	18.4	40.8	35.5	2.6	2.6	99.9
Otter Tail	17.3	36.0	37.3	4.0	5.3	99.9
Pope	25.3	42.7	22.7	8.0	1.3	100.0
Stevens	22.7	41.3	25.3	8.0	2.7	100.0
Traverse	16.0	44.0	34.7	4.0	1.3	100.0
Wilkin	21.3	41.3	28.0	4.0	5.3	99.9
<b>People should be protected from secondhand smoke.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	0.7	4.1	54.0	39.2	1.9	99.9
Clay	0.0	1.4	45.9	51.4	1.4	100.1
Douglas	1.3	1.3	57.9	36.8	2.6	99.9
Grant	0.0	5.3	64.5	30.3	0.0	100.1
Otter Tail	1.3	8.0	57.3	30.7	2.7	100.0
Pope	1.3	5.3	53.3	38.7	1.3	99.9
Stevens	0.0	2.7	56.0	38.7	2.7	100.1
Traverse	0.0	6.7	49.3	44.0	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	0.0	1.3	56.0	42.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Restaurant employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	1.0	8.7	53.6	34.9	1.8	100.0
Clay	1.4	9.5	39.2	50.0	0.0	100.1
Douglas	1.3	10.5	56.6	28.9	2.6	99.9
Grant	0.0	9.2	64.5	26.3	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	0.0	8.0	60.0	29.3	2.7	100.0
Pope	5.3	8.0	50.7	34.7	1.3	100.0
Stevens	0.0	5.3	60.0	29.3	5.3	99.9
Traverse	0.0	10.7	66.7	22.7	0.0	100.1
Wilkin	1.3	6.7	57.3	33.3	1.3	99.9

Statements by county	Percentage of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/ DNK	Total
<b>Getting rid of smoking in restaurants will hurt their business.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	16.1	51.9	26.3	2.2	3.6	100.1
Clay	23.0	58.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Douglas	11.8	53.9	26.3	3.9	3.9	99.8
Grant	2.6	65.8	25.0	3.9	2.6	99.9
Otter Tail	14.7	44.0	33.3	1.3	6.7	100.0
Pope	16.0	48.0	28.0	6.7	1.3	100.0
Stevens	10.7	54.7	26.7	4.0	4.0	100.1
Traverse	17.3	56.0	20.0	6.7	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	18.7	53.3	21.3	1.3	5.3	99.9
<b>Bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	3.4	19.1	50.6	22.3	4.7	100.1
Clay	5.4	20.3	43.2	31.1	0.0	100.0
Douglas	2.6	15.8	57.9	18.4	5.3	100.0
Grant	0.0	23.7	53.9	18.4	3.9	99.9
Otter Tail	2.7	18.7	52.0	17.3	9.3	100.0
Pope	4.0	14.7	44.0	33.3	4.0	100.0
Stevens	4.0	26.7	50.7	16.0	2.7	100.1
Traverse	1.3	28.0	49.3	17.3	4.0	99.9
Wilkin	2.7	16.0	58.7	21.3	1.3	100.0
<b>Getting rid of smoking in bars will hurt their business.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	6.6	33.2	46.1	9.7	4.4	100.0
Clay	5.4	39.2	43.2	8.1	4.1	100.0
Douglas	10.5	34.2	39.5	7.9	7.9	100.0
Grant	1.3	40.8	51.3	5.3	1.3	100.0
Otter Tail	4.0	26.7	54.7	10.7	4.0	100.1
Pope	10.7	33.3	40.0	16.0	0.0	100.0
Stevens	8.0	32.0	40.0	14.7	5.3	100.0
Traverse	9.3	33.3	45.3	12.0	0.0	99.9
Wilkin	9.3	37.3	41.3	6.7	5.3	99.9
<b>Secondhand smoke is harmful to adults.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	0.4	2.7	54.9	39.9	2.1	100.0
Clay	1.4	1.4	45.9	50.0	1.4	100.1
Douglas	0.0	0.0	61.8	36.8	1.3	99.9
Grant	0.0	1.3	72.4	26.3	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	0.0	5.3	57.3	33.3	4.0	99.9
Pope	0.0	2.7	53.3	41.3	2.7	100.0
Stevens	0.0	4.0	53.3	42.7	0.0	100.0
Traverse	0.0	1.3	57.3	41.3	0.0	99.9
Wilkin	0.0	2.7	53.3	42.7	1.3	100.0
<b>Secondhand smoke is harmful to children.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	0.2	0.7	43.1	54.6	1.5	100.1
Clay	0.0	0.0	28.4	70.3	1.4	100.1
Douglas	0.0	0.0	51.3	47.4	1.3	100.0
Grant	0.0	0.0	51.3	48.7	0.0	100.0

Statements by county	Percentage of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/DNK	Total
Otter Tail	0.0	1.3	52.0	44.0	2.7	100.0
Pope	1.3	1.3	45.3	52.0	0.0	99.9
Stevens	0.0	2.7	38.7	58.7	0.0	100.1
Traverse	0.0	0.0	42.7	57.3	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	1.3	0.0	33.3	65.3	0.0	99.9
<b>Children are more likely to become smokers if they are used to seeing adults around them smoke.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	1.8	15.0	50.2	30.5	2.5	100.0
Clay	2.7	14.9	41.9	39.2	1.4	100.1
Douglas	0.0	17.1	50.0	30.3	2.6	100.0
Grant	1.3	13.2	55.3	27.6	2.6	100.0
Otter Tail	1.3	16.0	56.0	22.7	4.0	100.0
Pope	0.0	12.0	52.0	34.7	1.3	100.0
Stevens	8.0	10.7	48.0	33.3	0.0	100.0
Traverse	2.7	6.7	65.3	22.7	2.7	100.1
Wilkin	1.3	16.0	45.3	34.7	2.7	100.0
<b>Improvements to ventilation systems in indoor public places are effective methods to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.</b>						
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	6.7	28.4	52.8	7.3	4.8	100.0
Clay	8.1	35.1	43.2	8.1	5.4	99.9
Douglas	7.9	26.3	53.9	7.9	3.9	99.9
Grant	3.9	28.9	61.8	3.9	1.3	99.8
Otter Tail	5.3	25.3	56.0	6.7	6.7	100.0
Pope	5.3	28.0	60.0	6.7	0.0	100.0
Stevens	5.3	30.7	50.7	6.7	6.7	100.1
Traverse	5.3	26.7	50.7	14.7	2.7	100.1
Wilkin	9.3	20.0	65.3	5.3	0.0	99.9

Appendix Table 5. Preferences for smoke-free locations

Questions by county	Percentage of respondents				
	Less often	More often	Would not make a difference	Refused/DNK	Total
<b>If restaurants that DO NOT serve alcohol were smoke-free, would you use them...?</b>					
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	4.0	42.6	52.3	1.1	100.0
Clay	1.4	40.5	56.8	1.4	100.1
Douglas	6.6	46.1	46.1	1.3	100.1
Grant	2.6	46.1	51.3	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	5.3	38.7	54.7	1.3	100.0
Pope	4.0	45.3	50.7	0.0	100.0
Stevens	5.3	52.0	41.3	1.3	99.9
Traverse	1.3	49.3	48.0	1.3	99.9
Wilkin	1.3	45.3	53.3	0.0	99.9

Questions by county	Percentage of respondents				
	Less often	More often	Would not make a difference	Refused/ DNK	Total
<b>If restaurants that DO serve alcohol were smoke-free, would you use them...?</b>					
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	8.2	38.0	51.6	2.2	100.0
Clay	8.1	33.8	56.8	1.4	100.1
Douglas	10.5	44.7	42.1	2.6	99.9
Grant	5.3	39.5	55.3	0.0	100.1
Otter Tail	6.7	36.0	53.3	4.0	100.0
Pope	10.7	44.0	45.3	0.0	100.0
Stevens	8.0	40.0	50.7	1.3	100.0
Traverse	6.7	34.7	58.7	0.0	100.1
Wilkin	9.3	40.0	50.7	0.0	100.0
<b>If bars or cocktail lounges were smoke-free, would you use them...?</b>					
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	9.3	29.9	56.7	4.2	100.1
Clay	14.9	28.4	56.8	0.0	100.1
Douglas	10.5	34.2	51.3	3.9	99.9
Grant	7.9	30.3	61.8	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	4.0	26.7	60.0	9.3	100.0
Pope	14.7	33.3	50.7	1.3	100.0
Stevens	5.3	36.0	54.7	4.0	100.0
Traverse	8.0	33.3	58.7	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	9.3	29.3	58.7	2.7	100.0
<b>If places of INDOOR public amusement or recreation were smoke-free, would you use them...?</b>					
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	3.5	48.3	47.5	0.8	100.1
Clay	4.1	47.3	48.6	0.0	100.0
Douglas	3.9	55.3	39.5	1.3	100.0
Grant	6.6	48.7	43.4	1.3	100.0
Otter Tail	2.7	41.3	54.7	1.3	100.0
Pope	4.0	56.0	40.0	0.0	100.0
Stevens	2.7	52.0	44.0	1.3	100.0
Traverse	2.7	57.3	40.0	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	2.7	53.3	44.0	0.0	100.0
<b>If places of OUTDOOR public amusement or recreation were smoke-free, would you use them...?</b>					
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	4.0	27.4	67.6	1.1	100.1
Clay	4.1	36.5	59.5	0.0	100.1
Douglas	5.3	22.4	69.7	2.6	100.0
Grant	3.9	18.4	75.0	2.6	99.9
Otter Tail	2.7	20.0	76.0	1.3	100.0
Pope	5.3	37.3	57.3	0.0	99.9
Stevens	6.7	40.0	52.0	1.3	100.0
Traverse	5.3	28.0	66.7	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	2.7	24.0	73.3	0.0	100.0

Appendix Table 6. Do you work outside the home?

County	Percentage of respondents			
	Yes	No	Refused	Total
Overall region (N=345)	59.0	41.0	0.0	100.0
Clay	68.9	31.1	0.0	100.0
Douglas	55.3	44.7	0.0	100.0
Grant	52.6	47.4	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	54.7	45.3	0.0	100.0
Pope	53.3	46.7	0.0	100.0
Stevens	54.7	45.3	0.0	100.0
Traverse	54.7	45.3	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	65.3	34.7	0.0	100.0

Appendix Table 7. Of respondents who work outside the home, are you exposed to secondhand smoke?

County	Percentage of respondents			
	Yes	No	Refused	Total
Overall region (N=345)	34.3	65.7	0.0	100.0
Clay	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0
Douglas	35.7	64.3	0.0	100.0
Grant	27.5	72.5	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	41.5	58.5	0.0	100.0
Pope	20.0	80.0	0.0	100.0
Stevens	24.4	75.6	0.0	100.0
Traverse	31.7	68.3	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	26.5	73.5	0.0	100.0

Appendix Table 8. Of respondents who work outside the home and are exposed to secondhand smoke, how much does exposure to secondhand smoke at your workplace bother you?

County	Percentage of respondents				
	Not at all	Somewhat	A great deal	Refused	Total
Overall region (N=104)	53.1	32.2	14.7	0.0	100.0
Clay*	47.1	47.1	5.9	0.0	100.1
Douglas*	53.3	40.0	6.7	0.0	100.0
Grant*	36.4	36.4	27.3	0.0	100.1
Otter Tail*	58.8	17.6	23.5	0.0	99.9
Pope*	75.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
Stevens*	50.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Traverse*	30.8	23.1	46.2	0.0	100.1
Wilkin*	53.8	38.5	7.7	0.0	100.0

\*Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to small numbers.

Appendix Table 9. Of respondents who work outside the home, what are the INDOOR smoking policies at your place of work?

County	Percentage of respondents					
	Smoking is not allowed anywhere	Smoking is allowed in designated areas only	There are no restrictions on smoking INDOORS	Other	Refused/DNK	Total
Overall region (N=345)	74.7	13.0	10.8	0.7	0.7	99.9
Clay	78.4	11.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Douglas	78.6	9.5	9.5	0.0	2.4	100.0
Grant	60.0	15.0	15.0	7.5	2.5	100.0
Otter Tail	73.2	14.6	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pope	82.5	2.5	12.5	2.5	0.0	100.0

County	Percentage of respondents					
	Smoking is not allowed anywhere	Smoking is allowed in designated areas only	There are no restrictions on smoking INDOORS	Other	Refused/ DNK	Total
Stevens	68.3	19.5	7.3	2.4	2.4	99.9
Traverse	46.3	29.3	19.5	4.9	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	71.4	16.3	8.2	2.0	2.0	99.9

Appendix Table 10. *Of respondents who work outside the home, how would you like your employer to handle smoking INDOORS at your workplace?*

County	Percentage of respondents					
	Prefer that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the building	Prefer smoking be limited to a designated area inside the building	Prefer no INDOOR smoking restrictions	Other	Refused/ DNK	Total
<i>Overall region (N=345)</i>	75.3	10.5	8.6	2.8	2.7	99.9
Clay	90.2	2.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Douglas	66.7	16.7	9.5	2.4	4.8	100.1
Grant	70.0	10.0	12.5	5.0	2.5	100.0
Otter Tail	70.7	9.8	9.8	4.9	4.9	100.1
Pope	70.0	17.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	100.0
Stevens	63.4	19.5	4.9	4.9	7.3	100.0
Traverse	61.0	22.0	7.3	9.8	0.0	100.1
Wilkin	71.4	20.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Appendix Table 11. *Of respondents who work outside the home, what are the OUTDOOR smoking policies at your place of work?*

County	Percentage of respondents					
	Smoking is not allowed on company property	Smoking is limited to certain distance or entrance	There are no restrictions on smoking OUTDOORS	Other	Refused/ DNK	Total
<i>Overall region (N=345)</i>	22.2	28.5	46.1	0.8	2.3	99.9
Clay	23.5	29.4	45.1	0.0	2.0	100.0
Douglas	16.7	35.7	45.2	0.0	2.4	100.0
Grant	12.5	15.0	67.5	2.5	2.5	100.0
Otter Tail	22.0	31.7	43.9	0.0	2.4	100.0
Pope	32.5	12.5	47.5	7.5	0.0	100.0
Stevens	17.1	24.4	46.3	4.9	7.3	100.0
Traverse	14.6	12.2	70.7	2.4	0.0	99.9
Wilkin	34.7	20.4	42.9	0.0	2.0	100.0

Appendix Table 12. *Of respondents who work outside the home, how would you like your employer to handle smoking OUTDOORS at your workplace?*

County	Percentage of respondents					
	Prefer that smoking is not allowed on company property	Prefer smoking be limited to certain distance or entrance	Prefer no restrictions for the grounds around the building	Other	Refused/DNK	Total
<i>Overall region (N=345)</i>	31.3	29.1	34.6	2.9	2.0	99.9
Clay	37.3	33.3	29.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Douglas	23.8	40.5	26.2	4.8	4.8	100.1
Grant	25.0	15.0	55.0	2.5	2.5	100.0
Otter Tail	29.3	19.5	43.9	4.9	2.4	100.0
Pope	40.0	20.0	35.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Stevens	24.4	41.5	24.4	4.9	4.9	100.1
Traverse	29.3	26.8	41.5	2.4	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	34.7	28.6	34.7	0.0	2.0	100.0

Appendix Table 13. *In the past two years, how much effort has there been in your community to educate people about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke?*

County	Percentage of respondents					
	None at all	Some	A great deal	I do not know	Refused	Total
<i>Overall region (N=345)</i>	13.9	44.7	18.8	22.2	0.4	100.0
Clay	9.5	43.2	24.3	21.6	1.4	100.0
Douglas	13.2	52.6	19.7	14.5	0.0	100.0
Grant	14.5	36.8	13.2	35.5	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	17.3	44.0	17.3	21.3	0.0	99.9
Pope	26.7	41.3	10.7	21.3	0.0	100.0
Stevens	10.7	40.0	12.0	37.3	0.0	100.0
Traverse	13.3	45.3	8.0	33.3	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	6.7	42.7	22.7	26.7	1.3	100.1

Appendix Table 14. *To the best of your knowledge, have any of the following changes occurred in your community in the past two years?*

County	Percentage of respondents*							
	There are more smoke-free restaurants	There are more smoke-free workplaces	There are more smoke-free outdoor recreation areas	There are more smoke-free outdoor school events	There are more smoke-free entrances to public buildings	Other	I'm not aware of any changes	Refused
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	58.2	66.1	21.3	42.3	53.9	0.6	21.1	0.0
Clay	81.1	81.1	27.0	58.1	66.2	0.0	10.8	0.0
Douglas	47.4	55.3	3.9	14.5	44.7	0.0	34.2	0.0
Grant	32.9	32.9	11.8	26.3	28.9	0.0	46.1	0.0
Otter Tail	53.3	69.3	26.7	44.0	56.0	0.0	16.0	0.0
Pope	45.3	65.3	21.3	46.7	61.3	4.0	29.3	0.0
Stevens	41.3	41.3	34.7	28.0	32.0	4.0	33.3	0.0
Traverse	34.7	44.0	5.3	41.3	30.7	1.3	42.7	0.0
Wilkin	70.7	68.0	18.7	66.7	54.7	1.3	10.7	0.0

\*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses.

Appendix Table 15. It is the responsibility of government to enact ordinances, such as policies and regulations that protect the works and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke.

County	Percentage of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/DNK	Total
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	7.8	26.8	48.3	13.9	3.3	100.1
Clay	4.1	29.7	48.6	14.9	2.7	100.0
Douglas	7.9	23.7	55.3	9.2	3.9	100.0
Grant	5.3	31.6	48.7	13.2	1.3	100.1
Otter Tail	10.7	26.7	44.0	14.7	4.0	100.1
Pope	5.3	22.7	50.7	20.0	1.3	100.0
Stevens	8.0	22.7	50.7	14.7	4.0	100.1
Traverse	9.3	25.3	49.3	12.0	4.0	99.9
Wilkin	10.7	30.7	44.0	13.3	1.3	100.0

Appendix Table 16. My county should continue to explore the most effective ways of dealing with issues regarding secondhand smoke.

County	Percentage of respondents					
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Refused/DNK	Total
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	0.7	12.6	63.2	21.7	1.9	100.1
Clay	0.0	10.8	59.5	28.4	1.4	100.1
Douglas	0.0	7.9	72.4	14.5	5.3	100.1
Grant	2.6	5.3	65.8	23.7	2.6	100.0
Otter Tail	0.0	18.7	61.3	20.0	0.0	100.0
Pope	4.0	10.7	56.0	28.0	1.3	100.0
Stevens	2.7	9.3	61.3	24.0	2.7	100.0
Traverse	1.3	12.0	72.0	13.3	1.3	99.9
Wilkin	2.7	10.7	65.3	17.3	4.0	100.0

Appendix Table 17. Education of respondents

County	Percentage of respondents								
	Less than high school	High school grad/GED	Some voc or tech	Vocational or tech degree	Some college	College degree	Grad or professional degree	Refused	Total
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	4.0	24.9	9.5	16.0	13.7	23.4	8.6	0.0	100.1
Clay	2.7	14.9	9.5	17.6	14.9	29.7	10.8	0.0	100.1
Douglas	6.6	25.0	11.8	18.4	9.2	15.8	13.2	0.0	100.0
Grant	2.6	31.6	7.9	14.5	10.5	30.3	2.6	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	2.7	32.0	8.0	13.3	14.7	24.0	5.3	0.0	100.0
Pope	4.0	22.7	14.7	22.7	10.7	13.3	12.0	0.0	100.1
Stevens	8.0	21.3	2.7	13.3	20.0	24.0	10.7	0.0	100.0
Traverse	4.0	38.7	8.0	17.3	8.0	18.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	5.3	25.3	13.3	12.0	18.7	24.0	1.3	0.0	99.9

Appendix Table 18. Are there any children younger than 18 living in your household?

County	Percentage of respondents			
	Yes	No	Refused	Total
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	35.9	64.1	0.0	100.0
Clay	43.2	56.8	0.0	100.0
Douglas	32.9	67.1	0.0	100.0
Grant	31.6	68.4	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	34.7	65.3	0.0	100.0
Pope	32.0	68.0	0.0	100.0
Stevens	26.7	73.3	0.0	100.0
Traverse	20.0	80.0	0.0	100.0
Wilkin	42.7	57.3	0.0	100.0

Appendix Table 19. Age of respondents

County	Percentage of respondents								
	Less than 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years or older	Refused	Total
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	2.1	2.8	11.6	16.7	24.1	22.8	19.9	0.0	100.0
Clay	1.4	5.4	16.2	18.9	23.0	16.2	18.9	0.0	100.0
Douglas	2.6	3.9	6.6	15.8	21.1	27.6	22.4	0.0	100.0
Grant	1.3	2.6	13.2	17.1	25.0	9.2	31.6	0.0	100.0
Otter Tail	2.7	0.0	12.0	14.7	26.7	28.0	16.0	0.0	100.1
Pope	0.0	2.7	5.3	16.0	28.0	21.3	26.7	0.0	100.0
Stevens	4.0	6.7	9.3	17.3	20.0	21.3	21.3	0.0	99.9
Traverse	1.3	1.3	6.7	12.0	30.7	13.3	34.7	0.0	99.9
Wilkin	1.3	0.0	14.7	22.7	20.0	24.0	17.3	0.0	100.0

Appendix Table 20. Smoking status of respondents

County	Percentage of respondents					Refused	Total
	Smoke or use tobacco REGULARLY	Smoke or use tobacco OCCASIONALLY	Use to smoke/use, but QUIT	NEVER smoked or used tobacco			
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	9.9	6.4	32.8	50.9	0.1	100.1	
Clay	10.8	12.2	23.0	54.1	0.0	100.1	
Douglas	9.2	3.9	40.8	46.1	0.0	100.0	
Grant	6.6	1.3	39.5	52.6	0.0	100.0	
Otter Tail	10.7	4.0	37.3	48.0	0.0	100.0	
Pope	9.3	6.7	37.3	46.7	0.0	100.0	
Stevens	5.3	6.7	28.0	58.7	1.3	100.0	
Traverse	10.7	4.0	20.0	65.3	0.0	100.0	
Wilkin	9.3	4.0	30.7	56.0	0.0	100.0	

Appendix Table 21. When receiving information about important issues in the community, region, or state, what method or methods of communication do you prefer?

County	Percentage of respondents*							
	Internet	Newsletter	Radio	Television	Newspaper	Other	Prefer not to receive	Refused
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	18.8	36.0	52.0	62.6	69.9	0.5	2.0	0.2
Clay	13.5	27.0	62.2	73.0	78.4	0.0	4.1	0.0
Douglas	22.4	36.8	44.7	61.8	67.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant	17.1	23.7	46.1	52.6	53.9	0.0	5.3	0.0
Otter Tail	20.0	41.3	54.7	60.0	69.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pope	28.0	44.0	50.7	56.0	68.0	6.7	2.7	0.0
Stevens	25.3	42.7	33.3	49.3	68.0	0.0	4.0	1.3
Traverse	14.7	20.0	41.3	62.7	60.0	0.0	9.3	0.0
Wilkin	12.0	44.0	42.7	57.3	61.3	2.7	1.3	1.3

\*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses.

Appendix Table 22. Gender of respondents

County	Percentage of respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
<i>Overall region (N=601)</i>	39.5	60.5	100.0
Clay	41.9	58.1	100.0
Douglas	39.5	60.5	100.0
Grant	51.3	48.7	100.0
Otter Tail	38.7	61.3	100.0
Pope	38.7	61.3	100.0
Stevens	40.0	60.0	100.0
Traverse	34.7	65.3	100.0
Wilkin	30.7	69.3	100.0

## **SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

Tobacco Survey  
Minnesota 8-County Region

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm calling from the Center for Social Research at North Dakota State University on behalf of the health departments in an 8-county region in western Minnesota. We are conducting a research study to find out views about smoking among residents in your area. Do you have a few minutes to answer some questions?

1. Yes
2. No [If possible, try to establish a call-back time]

This research study will help us determine residents' views concerning the effects of smoking and secondhand smoke and what policy makers can do to address concerns.

The survey is voluntary and will take about 10 minutes. If you have questions about the research study, you may call Dr. Richard Rathge at 701-231-8621. If you have questions about your rights as a participant in this study, you may call the Institutional Review Board at 701-231-8908.

To begin, I would like to get your opinion regarding general issues in your county. Please tell me if you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree with the following statements.

Q1.

- The economic health of my county is good.
- Overall, I generally support the decisions being made by county leaders.
- People in my county seem resistant to change.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree
5. [Refused/DNK]

Now, I would like to focus specifically on smoking and secondhand smoke related issues.

Q2.

In general, do you think issues regarding smoking and secondhand smoke in your county are receiving too much attention, not enough attention, or just the right amount of attention?

1. Too much attention
2. Not enough attention
3. Just the right amount of attention
4. [Refused/DNK]

Q3.

How informed are people in your county about issues regarding secondhand smoke? Do you think they are...

1. Not at all informed
2. Somewhat informed
3. Very informed
4. [Refused/DNK]

For the next series of questions, please tell me if you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree.

Q4.

- Getting rid of smoking in public places discriminates against smokers.
- People should be protected from secondhand smoke.
- Restaurant employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.
- Getting rid of smoking in restaurants will hurt their business.
- Bar employees should be able to have a smoke-free workplace.
- Getting rid of smoking in bars will hurt their business.
- Secondhand smoke is harmful to adults.
- Secondhand smoke is harmful to children.
- Children are more likely to become smokers if they are used to seeing adults around them smoke.
- Improvements to ventilation systems in indoor public places are effective methods to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.

Do you...

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree
5. [Refused/DNK]

Next, I would like to know your preferences regarding smoking for locations in and around your county, regardless of whether ordinances already exist. If the locations were smoke-free, please tell me if you would visit or use them less often, more often, or if it would not make a difference.

Q5.

- If restaurants that DO NOT serve alcohol were smoke-free, would you use them...
- If restaurants that DO serve alcohol were smoke-free, would you use them...
- If bars or cocktail lounges were smoke-free, would you use them...
- If places of INDOOR public amusement or recreation were smoke-free, would you use them...[bowling alleys, entertainment and sports arenas]
- If places of OUTDOOR public amusement or recreation were smoke-free, would you use them...[parks, fairgrounds, sports fields or stadiums]

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

Now I would like to get your opinion about smoking policies in your own workplace.

Q6.

Do you work outside the home?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Refused]

Q7.

Are you exposed to secondhand smoke at your workplace, either indoors or outdoors?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Refused]

Q7a.

How much does it bother you?

1. Not at all
2. Somewhat
3. A great deal
4. [Refused/DNK]

Q8.

What are the INDOOR smoking policies at your place of work?

1. Smoking is NOT allowed anywhere.
2. Smoking is allowed in designated areas only.
3. There are no restrictions on smoking.
4. Other
5. [Refused/DNK]

Q9.

How would you like your employer to handle smoking INDOORS at your workplace?

1. I prefer that smoking would NOT be allowed anywhere inside the building.
2. I prefer that smoking be limited to a designated area inside the building.
3. I would prefer no indoor smoking restrictions.
4. Other
5. [Refused/DNK]

Q10.

What are the OUTDOOR smoking policies at your place of work?

1. Smoking is NOT allowed on company property.
2. Smoking is limited to a certain distance from the building, or to a certain entrance into the building.
3. There are no restrictions on smoking OUTDOORS.
4. Other
5. [Refused/DNK]

Q11.

How would you like your employer to handle smoking OUTDOORS at your workplace?

1. I prefer that smoking would NOT be allowed on company property.
2. I prefer that smoking be limited to a certain distance from the building, or to a certain entrance into the building.
3. I would prefer no restrictions for the grounds around the building.
4. Other
5. [Refused/DNK]

Next, I would like to get your opinion regarding issues about secondhand smoke.

Q12.

In the past two years, how much effort has there been in your community to educate people about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke?

1. None at all
2. Some
3. A great deal
4. I do not know
5. [Refused]

Q13.

To the best of your knowledge, have any of the following changes occurred in your community in the past two years?

- There are more smoke-free restaurants
- There are more smoke-free workplaces
- There are more smoke-free outdoor recreation areas, like parks and playgrounds
- There are more smoke-free outdoor school events (K-12th grade)
- There are more smoke-free entrances into public buildings
- Other
- I'm not aware of any changes
- [Refused]

For the following statements, please tell me if you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree.

Q14.

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

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree
5. [Refused]

Q15.

My county should continue to explore the most effective ways of dealing with issues regarding secondhand smoke.

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree
5. [Refused]

Finally, it is important to know some general characteristics about who responded to the survey.

Q16.

Please tell me which category best describes your age.

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

Q17.

Which category best describes your current level of education?

1. Less than high school
2. High school graduate or GED
3. Some vocational/technical school, but no degree
4. Vocational/technical degree
5. Some college, but no degree

6. College degree
7. Graduate school or professional degree
8. [Refused]

Q18.

Are there any children younger than 18 living in your household?

1. Yes
2. No
3. [Refused]

Q19.

Which of the following statements best describes you?

1. I smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products on a regular basis.
2. I occasionally smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products.
3. I used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but I've quit
4. I have never smoked or used other tobacco products
5. [Refused]

Q20.

When receiving information about important issues in your community, region, or state, what method or methods of communication do you prefer?

- Internet
- Newsletter
- Radio
- Television
- Newspaper
- Other
- I prefer not to receive information
- [Refused]

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

Q21

Record gender based on voice.

1. Male
2. Female

Q22

Record county code from calling sheet.

1. Clay
2. Douglas
3. Grant
4. Otter Tail
5. Pope
6. Stevens
7. Traverse
8. Wilkin