

2007

Illinois Adult Tobacco Survey

Illinois Department of Public Health

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I. INTRODUCTION

Program Overview

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities (ITFC) program is pleased to present the findings of the 2007 Illinois Adult Tobacco Survey (IATS). The ITFC program is dedicated to tobacco control by assisting in the achievement of national Healthy People 2010 Objective 27-1: Reduction in Tobacco Use by Adults Aged 18 Years and Older. The following table illustrates the need for Illinois to continue its efforts to reduce adult cigarette use.

		1998 Baseline*	2010 Target	2006 National BRFSS	2006 Illinois BRFSS ¹
		<i>Percent</i>			
Healthy People 2010 Objective 27-1a.	Cigarette smoking	24.0	12.0	20.1	20.5 (±1.6)

* Age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population.

¹ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006; available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

In order to accomplish this objective, the ITFC program requires quality quantitative and qualitative data, such as contained in the 2007 IATS, to design interventions targeting those individuals at risk for smoking. The ITFC program supports tobacco control efforts through grants to 94 local health departments and other community-based organizations that utilize policy-driven, evidence-based interventions to address the goals of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Office on Smoking and Health. The four program goals are:

1. Prevent the initiation of tobacco use among young people
2. Eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke
3. Promote tobacco-use cessation among youth and adults
4. Identify and eliminate tobacco-related disparities among specific population groups

On January 1, 2008, the Smoke-free Illinois Act [PA 95-0017] became effective. This act prohibits smoking in virtually all public places and workplaces, including offices, restaurants, bars, private clubs and gaming facilities, theaters, museums, libraries, educational institutions, schools, commercial establishments, enclosed shopping centers and retail stores. More information about this law is available at www.smoke-free.illinois.gov. The enactment of this law is likely to increase the need for smoking cessation services. The ITFC funds the American Lung Association of Illinois/Iowa to operate the Illinois Tobacco Quitline (866-QUIT-YES or 866-784-8937). This service is available to anyone in Illinois who desires to stop smoking and is free of charge.

Executive Summary

This report summarizes results from the IDPH 2007 IATS. The IATS obtained detailed data regarding the prevalence of tobacco use, tobacco-related knowledge, exposure to secondhand smoke, and opinions regarding smoke-free environments. The data serve as the baseline measure by which the impact of tobacco prevention and control activities funded by the ITFC program and other tobacco initiatives will be assessed. The Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS) methodology was designed by the CDC to assure standardization across states that conduct the survey; therefore, the IATS core questions produce data comparable to ATS information collected in other states. Together, these data provide national-level information about the prevalence of tobacco use, opinions regarding health effects resulting from its use, and tobacco-related opinions on a variety of topics.

Through a competitive application process, the IDPH ITFC program contracted with Macro International Inc. (Macro) Burlington, VT, to perform the survey's data collection. The 2007 IATS was implemented in April through July 2007. Data collection was conducted via telephone surveys with randomly selected adults in randomly selected, telephone-equipped Illinois households. The questionnaire contained 89 items; the average interview length was 12.6 minutes. Macro followed a standard ATS 15-attempt protocol during data collection. A detailed description of data collection methods can be found in the 2007 Illinois Adult Tobacco Survey Technical Report dated August 20, 2007.

The following is a summary of the 2007 IATS results.

- Overall, nearly half (47.3%) of current smokers stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- Nearly 27 percent of smokers and former smokers used medication to help them quit.
- Overall, 3.3 percent of smokers and former smokers used other assistance, such as classes or counseling, to help them quit smoking.
- More than 80 percent of smokers and former smokers were aware of cessation assistance such as telephone quit lines, local health clinic services, one-on-one counseling, self-help material, acupuncture, or hypnosis.
- More than 60 percent of smokers were seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months.
- Nearly half (47.0%) of smokers were planning to stop smoking within the next 30 days.
- Nearly three out of four adults (74.2%) had seen a dentist in the past 12 months.
- Overall, 37.9 percent of smokers were advised by a dentist to quit smoking.
- Overall, 29.1 percent of adults were asked by their dentist if they smoked in the past 12 months.
- Overall, 84.1 percent of adults had seen a doctor in the past 12 months.
- Six in 10 adults (60.4%) were asked by a doctor or other health professional if they smoked.
- Overall, 72.9 percent of smokers were advised not to smoke by their doctor.
- Of adults whose doctor advised them to quit smoking:
 - One-third also were prescribed or recommended a medication to help them quit;
 - One-fourth were told to set a specific date to stop smoking;
 - Approximately 15 percent were advised to use a smoking cessation class, program, quit line, or counseling; and

- 21.1 percent were provided with booklets, videos, or other materials to help them quit.
- Overall, 84.2 percent of adults did not have anyone smoking in their home in the past seven days. Only 4.1 percent had anyone smoking in their home during the previous one to six days. Someone smoked inside the home all seven days for 11.7 percent of adults.
- Overall, 11.4 percent of adults have a rule about smoking in their home that allows smoking anywhere inside their home, 10.4 percent allow smoking in some places, and 78.1 percent do not allow smoking anywhere inside their home.
- One in 10 adults (10.5%) was exposed to cigarette smoke in their work area in the past seven days.
- More than eight in 10 (82.1%) adults are employed in a workplace where smoking is not allowed in any area of the workplace while 10.3 percent of adults work where smoking is allowed in some areas. Only 1.6 percent of adults are employed where smoking is allowed in any work area, and 6.0 percent of adults work where there was no official policy.
- More than eight in 10 (81.1%) adults are employed in a workplace that does not allow smoking in any public areas. One in 10 (10.6%) adults works where smoking is allowed in some public areas. Only 2.0 percent of adults work where smoking is allowed in all public areas, and 6.4 percent are employed where the workplace has no official smoking policy.
- More than three-fourths of adults (77.0%) believe that smoking should not be allowed in work areas while one-fifth (19.8%) believe it should be allowed in some areas. Only 3.1 percent believe smoking should be allowed in all areas.
- Overall, 24.2 percent of adults had been in a car with someone who had smoked in the past seven days.
- Overall, 63.4 percent of adults believe that smoking should not be allowed at all in the indoor dining area of restaurants.
- Three-fourths of adults (74.8%) would support a law that would make restaurants smoke free.
- More than three out of four adults (77.6%) believe that if there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants, it would not make a difference in how often they ate out. Overall, 15.1 percent of adults believe they would eat out more if there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants, while 7.3 percent believe they would eat out less.
- Nearly half of adults (49.3%) believe that smoking should be allowed in some areas within bars and cocktail lounges. Overall, 15.7 percent of adults believe it should be allowed in all areas, while 35 percent believe it should not be allowed at all.
- Overall, 44.8 percent of adults disagreed with the statement, “If a person has smoked a pack of cigarettes a day for more than 20 years, there is little health benefit to quitting smoking.” one in three strongly disagreed, 16.4 percent of adults agreed with the statement, and 5.4 percent strongly agreed.
- Nearly six in 10 adults (59.2%) think that breathing smoke from other people’s cigarettes is very harmful to one’s health. One in three (32.7%) think it is somewhat harmful. Only 5.8 percent think it is not very harmful, and 2.4 percent think it is not at all harmful.
- Overall, 87.7 percent of adults believe that preventing stores from selling tobacco products to teenagers was very important while 9.2 percent believe it was somewhat important, 1.4 percent believe it was not very important, and 1.8 percent believe it was not at all important.
- More than half (54.3%) of adults strongly agreed with the statement, “Storeowners should be required to have a license to sell tobacco products, similar to alcohol, so that teens can’t buy tobacco products.” One-third (33.0%) agreed with the statement. One in 10 (9.7%) adults disagreed with the statement, and 3.0 percent strongly disagreed.
- Nine in 10 smokers (90.0%) smoked factory-made cigarettes, 2.8 percent smoked roll-your-own cigarettes, and 7.2 percent smoked both types.

- For every 10 cigarettes smoked, most adults smoked fewer than six roll-your own cigarettes (68.6%). About 20 percent smoked six to nine, and 11 percent smoked 10 roll-your-own cigarettes.

Statistical Significance

A 95 percent confidence interval generated around analysis of sample data represents the range of values within which the population's true value lies. When comparing two groups on the same measurement (for example, if men and women have different smoking habits), the 95 percent confidence interval for each group is compared. If the range of values in the 95 percent confidence interval do not overlap between two groups, the difference between the groups is statistically significant.

In this report, when the 95 percent confidence intervals of compared groups *do not* overlap, the difference is described in the text as statistically significant.

If the 95 percent confidence intervals *do* overlap (i.e., if the confidence intervals share any of the same values), the survey did not detect a statistically significant difference. It is worth noting that when confidence intervals do overlap, it can mean that no difference exists between the groups, or it could mean that a difference does exist, but was not detected due to the sample size.

In this report, when the 95 percent confidence intervals do overlap, the difference between groups may be described in the text, but is not referred to as statistically significant.

Treatment of Small Numbers

Small numbers of responses to particular items in the questionnaire occurred when skip patterns limited the number of respondents who were chosen to answer the item. For example, respondents were only asked if they used medication to help them quit smoking if they were former smokers who quit smoking in the past five years or current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year. There were even fewer responses when results were analyzed by demographic characteristics.

Small numbers are an issue when analyzing data due to concerns about variability of the data. For example, if 12.8 percent of black respondents reported using medication to help them quit smoking; this only represents the opinion of 16 respondents.

In summary, it is important for the reader to be aware of small numbers when reviewing the data presented in this report.

For this report, if there were fewer than 10 responses, the item was not included in the report. For items where there were 11-29 responses, the response category is identified by “*”, with a warning about small numbers.

Treatment of “Don’t Know” and “Refused” Responses

Responses of “don’t know” and “refused” were coded as “missing” for all analyses presented in this report.

Smoking Status Definitions

- *Current everyday smokers (abbreviated as “everyday”)*: respondents who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently smoke everyday.
- *Current someday smokers (abbreviated as “someday”)*: respondents who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently smoke on some days.
- *Former smokers*: respondents who smoked at least 100 cigarettes but do not currently smoke at all.
- *Never smokers*: respondents who smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

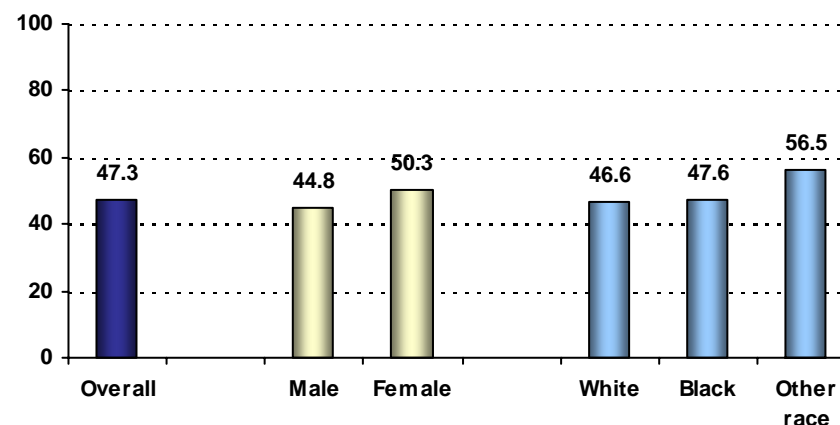
II. CESSATION

Cessation Attempts

During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

- Overall, nearly half (47.3%) of current smokers stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- Females (44.8%) were slightly more likely than males (50.3%) to report that they tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- White smokers (46.6%) and black smokers (47.6%) were slightly less likely to report that they tried to quit when compared to smokers of other races (56.5%).

Percentage of smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months

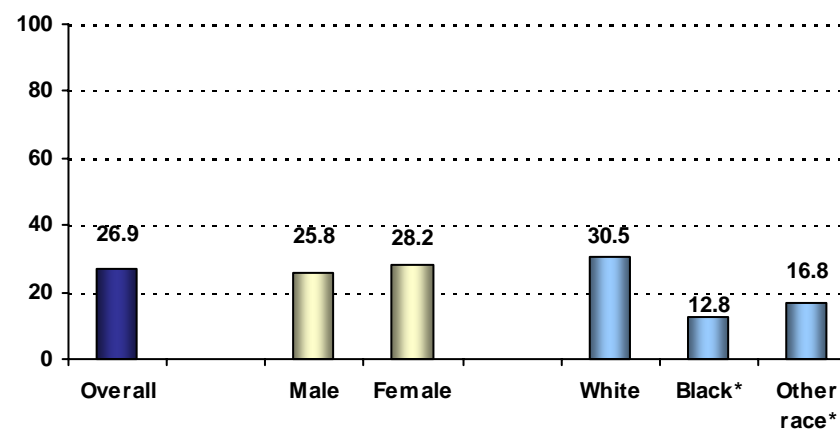


Cessation Methods

**[FORMER SMOKERS:] When you quit smoking...
[CURRENT SMOKERS:] The last time you tried to quit smoking...
...Did you use the nicotine patch, nicotine gum, or any other medication to help you quit?**

- Nearly 27 percent of smokers and former smokers used medication to help them quit.
- Responses by sex were similar, with 25.8 percent of males and 28.2 percent of females using medication to help them quit.
- White adults were more likely to use medication to help them quit compared to black adults and adults of other races.

Percentage of smokers and former smokers who used medication to help them quit smoking



*Fewer than 30 respondents

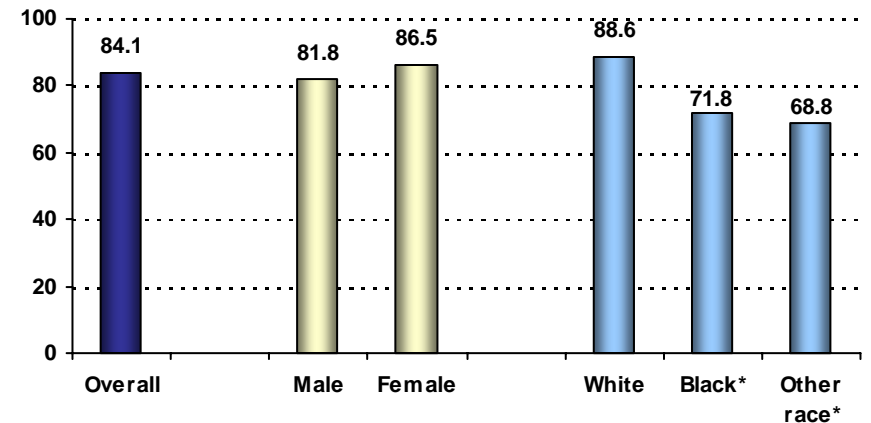
[FORMER SMOKERS:] When you quit smoking...
[CURRENT SMOKERS:] The last time you tried to quit smoking...
...Did you use any other assistance such as classes or counseling?

- Overall, only 3.3 percent of smokers and former smokers used other assistance to help them quit smoking.

Are you aware of assistance that might be available to help you quit smoking, such as telephone quit lines, local health clinic services, one-on-one counseling, self-help material, acupuncture, or hypnosis?

- More than 80 percent of smokers and former smokers were aware of cessation assistance.
- Females (86.5%) were slightly more likely than males (81.8%) to report that they were aware of cessation assistance.
- White adults were more likely to report that they were aware of cessation assistance (88.6%) compared to blacks (71.8%) and other races (68.8%).

Percentage of smokers and former smokers who were aware of cessation assistance



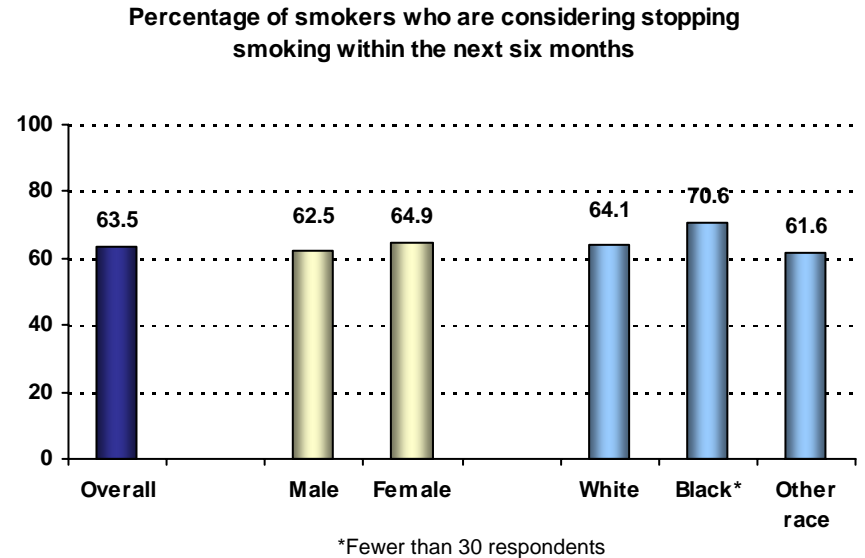
*Fewer than 30 respondents

*Statistically unstable, not enough survey respondents

Cessation: Stages of Change

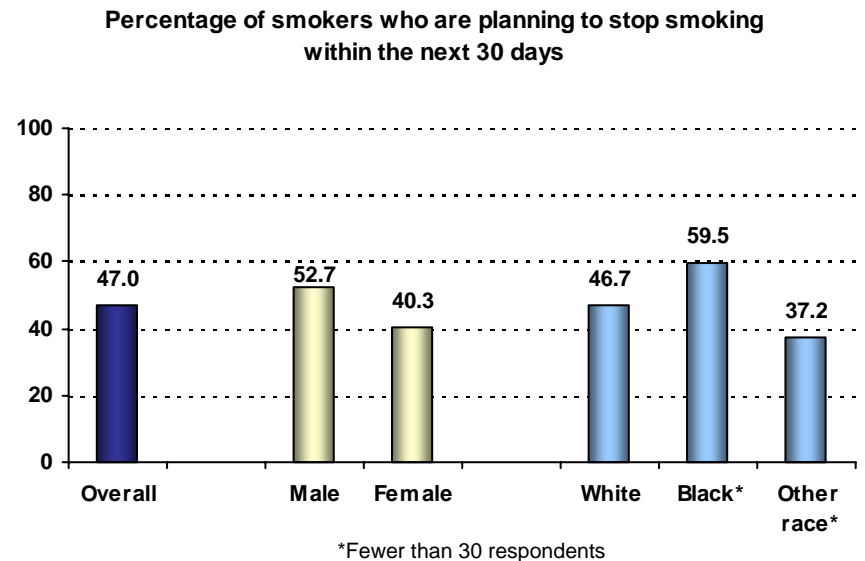
Are you seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months?

- More than 60 percent of smokers were seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months.
- Responses by sex were similar, with 64.9 percent of females and 62.5 percent of males considering quitting.
- Black adults (70.6%) were slightly more likely to consider quitting compared to white adults (64.1%) and adults of other races (61.6%).



Are you planning to stop smoking within the next 30 days?

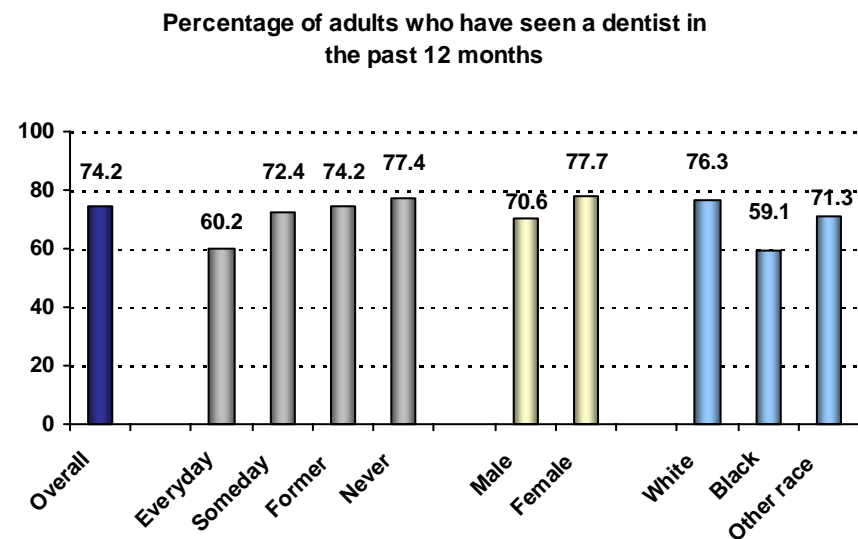
- Nearly half (47.0%) of smokers were planning to stop smoking within the next 30 days.
- Males (52.7%) were slightly more likely to plan to quit within the next 30 days compared to females (40.3%).
- Black adults were slightly more likely to plan on quitting in the next 30 days (59.5%) compared to white adults (46.7%) and adults of other races (37.2%).



Advice from the Dentist

In the past 12 months, have you seen a dentist to get any kind of care for yourself?

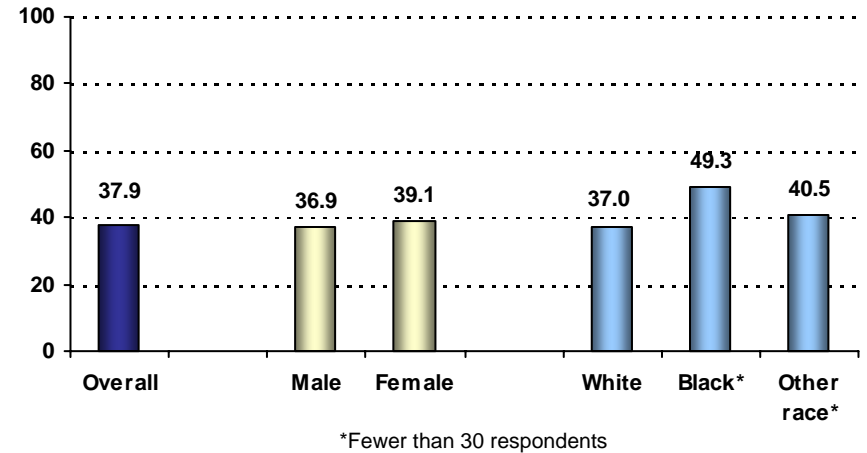
- Nearly three out of four adults (74.2%) have seen a dentist in the past 12 months.
- Adults who smoked every day were slightly less likely to have seen a dentist in the past 12 months compared to other adults.
- Males (70.6%) were less likely to have seen a dentist in the past 12 months when compared to females (77.7%). This difference was statistically significant.
- Black adults (59.1%) were significantly less likely to have seen a dentist in the past 12 months when compared to white adults (76.3%) and adults of other races (71.3%).



In the past 12 months, did a dentist advise you to quit smoking?

- Nearly 38 percent of smokers were advised by a dentist to quit smoking.
- Responses by sex were similar, with 36.9 percent of males and 39.1 percent of females being advised by their dentist to quit smoking.
- Black smokers (49.3%) were more likely to be advised by their dentist to quit smoking compared to white smokers (37%) and smokers of other races (40.5%).

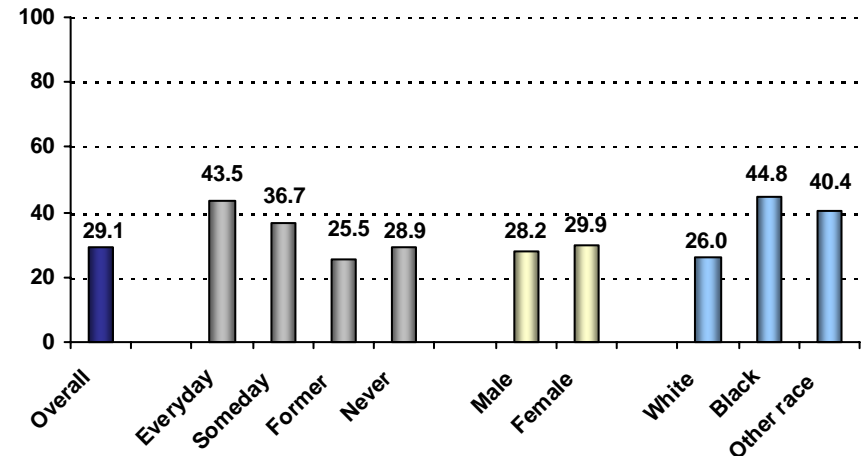
Percentage of smokers whose dentist advised them to quit smoking



In the past 12 months, did a dentist ask if you smoked?

- Overall, 29.1 percent of adults were asked by their dentist if they smoked in the past 12 months.
- Everyday smokers were more likely than former smokers and never smokers to be asked by their dentist if they smoked in the past 12 months. This difference was statistically significant.
- Males and females responded similarly, with 28.2 percent of males and 29.9 percent of females stating that their dentist asked if they smoked in the past 12 months.
- White adults (26.0%) were less likely than black adults (44.8%) and adults of other races (40.4%) to be asked by their dentist if they smoked in the past 12 months. This difference was statistically significant.

Percentage of adults whose dentist asked if they smoked

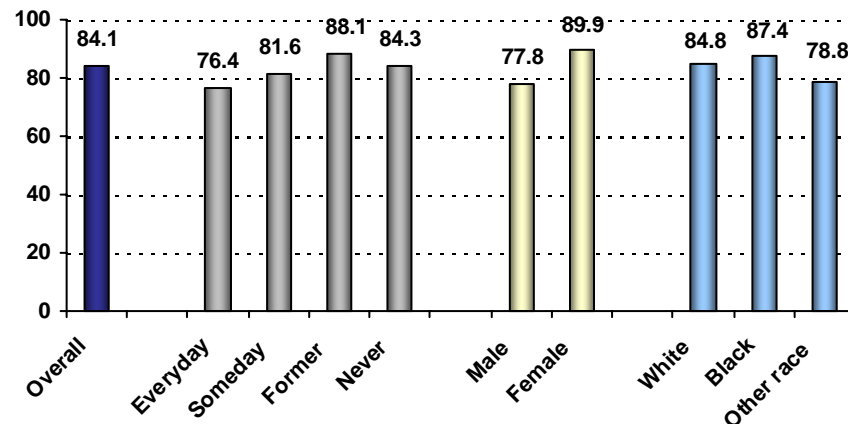


Advice from Physicians and Health Professionals

In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?

- Overall, 84.1 percent of adults have seen a doctor in the past 12 months.
- Former smokers (88.1%) and never smokers (84.3%) were more likely to have seen a doctor in the past 12 months when compared to everyday smokers (76.4%). This difference was statistically significant.
- Females (89.9%) were more likely than males (77.8%) to have seen a doctor in the past 12 months. This difference was statistically significant.
- White (84.8%) and black (87.4%) adults were more likely to have seen a doctor when compared to adults of other races (78.8%).

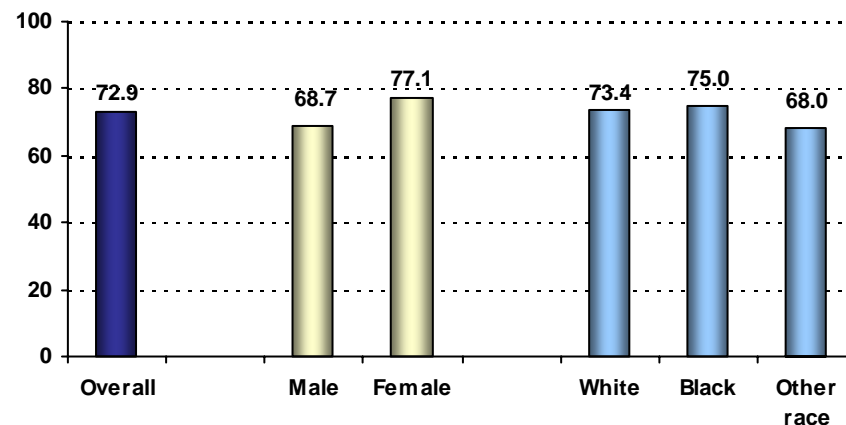
Percentage of adults who have seen a doctor in the past 12 months



During the past 12 months, did any doctor, nurse, or other health professional advise you not to smoke?

- Overall, 72.9 percent of smokers were advised not to smoke by their doctor.
- Males (77.1%) were more likely than females (68.7%) to be advised by their doctor not to smoke.
- Black adults (75.0%) and white adults (73.4%) were more likely to be advised by their doctor not to smoke when compared to adults of other races (68.0%).

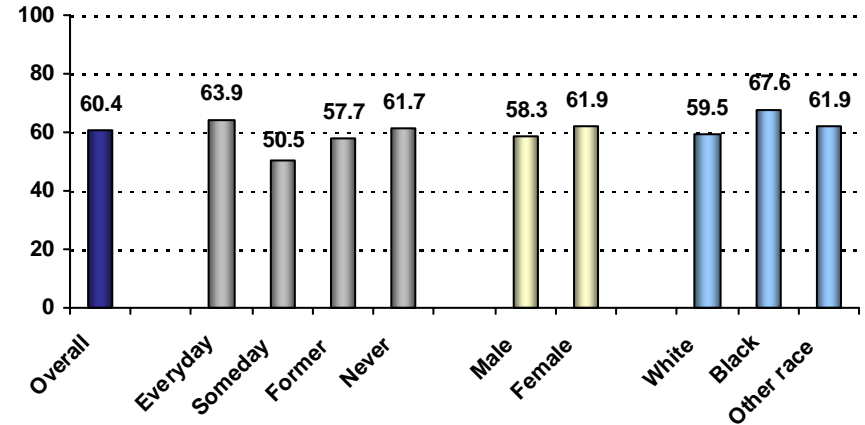
Percentage of smokers whose doctor advised them not to smoke in the past 12 months



During the past 12 months, did any doctor, nurse, or other health professional ask if you smoke?

- Six in 10 adults (60.4%) were asked by a doctor or other health professional if they smoked.
- Everyday smokers were most likely to be asked by a doctor if they smoked (63.9%) while someday smokers were least likely (50.5%).
- Females were more likely to be asked by a doctor if they smoked (61.9%) compared to males (58.3%).
- Black adults (67.6%) were slightly more likely to be asked by a doctor if they smoked when compared to white adults (59.5%) and adults of other races (61.9%). This difference was statistically significant.

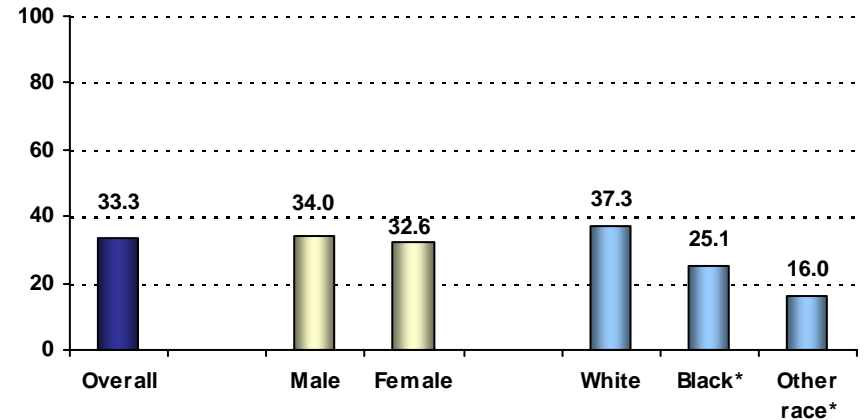
Percentage of adults whose doctor asked if they smoked in the past 12 months



In the past 12 months, when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also prescribe or recommend a patch, nicotine gum, nasal spray, an inhaler or pills such as Zyban?

- Of adults whose doctor advised them to quit, one-third also were prescribed or recommended a medication to help them quit.
- Responses by sex were similar, with 34.0 percent of males and 32.6 percent of females being prescribed or recommended a medication.
- White adults were most likely to be prescribed medication (37.3%), followed by blacks (25.1%) and adults of other races (16.0%).

Percentage of smokers whose doctor prescribed medication to help them stop smoking

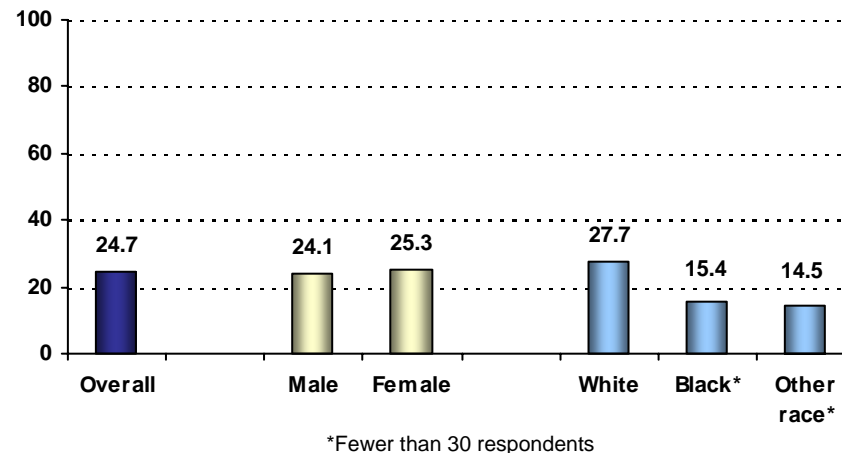


*Fewer than 30 respondents

In the past 12 months, when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also suggest that you set a specific date to stop smoking?

- Of adults whose doctor advised them to quit smoking, nearly one-fourth (24.7%) also were told to set a specific date to stop smoking.
- Responses by sex were similar, with 24.1 percent of males and 25.3 percent of females being told to set a specific date to stop smoking.
- White adults (27.7%) were more likely to be told to set a specific date to quit smoking compared to black adults (15.4%) and adults of other races (14.5%).

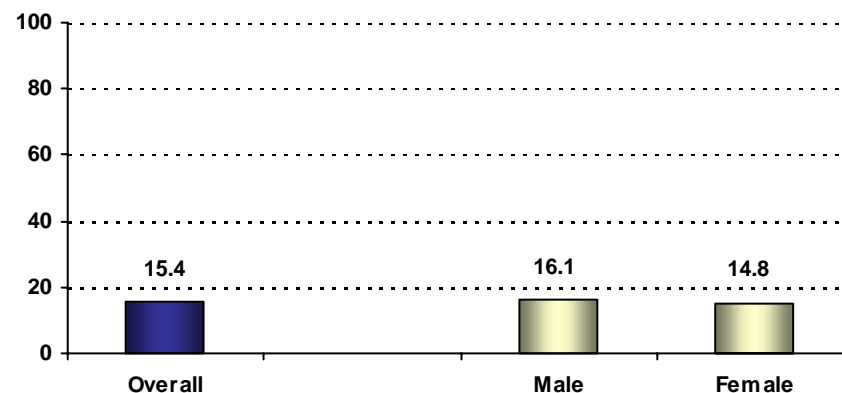
Percentage of smokers whose doctor advised them to set a specific date to stop smoking



In the past 12 months, when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also suggest that you use a smoking cessation class, program, quit line or counseling?

- Of adults whose doctor advised them to quit smoking, 15.4 percent also were advised to use a smoking cessation class, program, quit line, or counseling.
- Responses by sex were similar, with 16.1 percent of males and 14.8 percent of females being advised to use a class, program, quit line, or counseling.

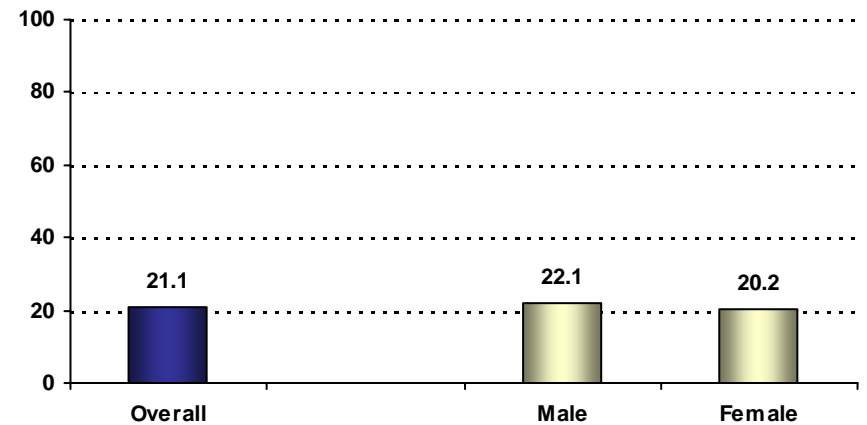
Percentage of smokers whose doctor suggested using cessation class, program, quit line or counseling to help them stop smoking



In the past 12 months, when a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also *provide you with booklets, videos, or other materials to help you quit smoking on your own?*

- Of adults whose doctor advised them to quit smoking, 21.1 percent also were provided with booklets, videos, or other materials to help them quit.
- Responses by sex were similar, with 22.1 percent of males and 20.2 percent of females being provided with booklets, videos, or other materials to help them quit.

Percentage of smokers whose doctor provided booklets, videos, or other materials to help them stop smoking

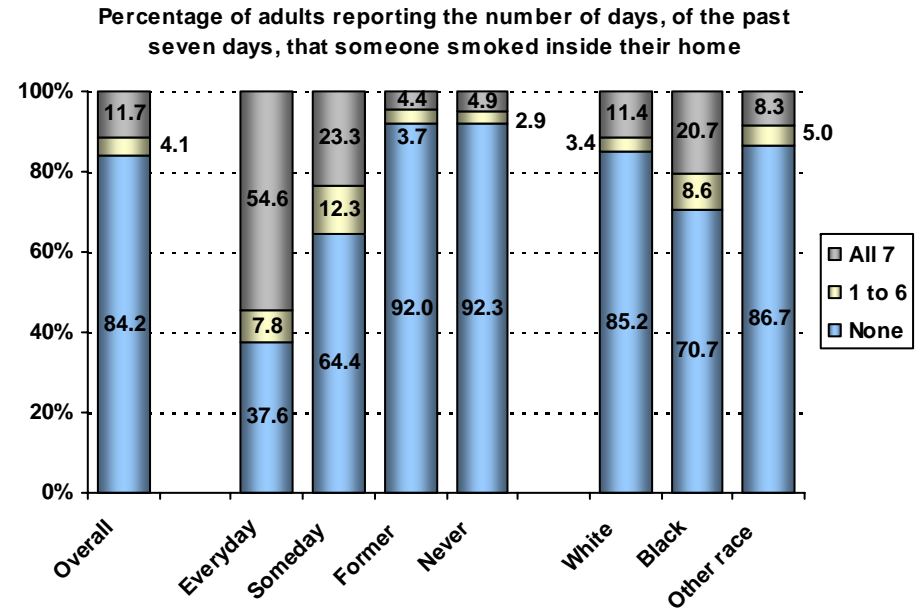


III. ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE

Exposure at Home

During the past seven days, how many days did anyone smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside your home?

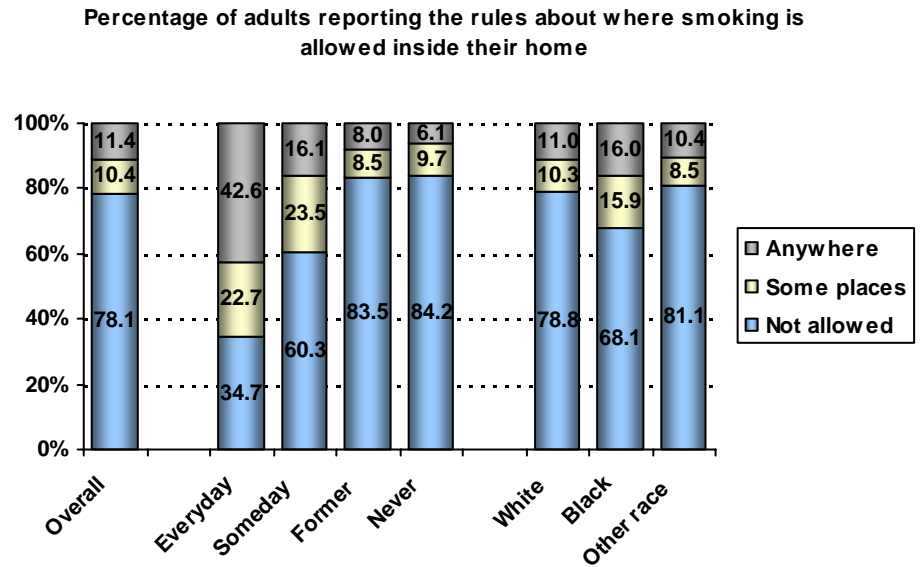
- Overall, 84.2 percent of adults did not have anyone smoking in their home in the past seven days. Only 4.1 percent had someone smoking in their home during one to six days. According to nearly 11.7 percent of adults, someone smoked inside their homes all seven days.
- Former and never smokers were most likely to have no smoking in their home in the past seven days. Everyday and someday smokers were more likely to have someone smoking in their home during one to six days. Everyday smokers were more likely to have someone smoking in their home all seven days. All of these differences were statistically significant.
- Adults identified as white or some other race were more likely to have no smoking in their home in the past seven days compared to blacks. Blacks were more likely than whites and adults of other races to have smoking in their home in the past seven days. These differences were statistically significant.



Policy at Home

Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? Do not include decks, garages or porches.

- Overall, 11.4 percent of adults allowed smoking anywhere inside their home, 10.4 percent allowed smoking in some places, and 78.1 percent did not allow smoking inside their home at all.
- Everyday smokers were more likely than all others to allow smoking anywhere in their home. Someday smokers were more likely than former and never smokers to allow smoking anywhere in their home. Everyday and someday smokers were more likely than former and never smokers to allow smoking in some places. Never smokers were more likely than all others to prohibit smoking in their home. Former smokers were more likely than everyday and someday smokers to prohibit smoking in their home. These differences were statistically significant.
- Black adults were more likely than all other races to allow smoking in some places. White adults and adults of other races were more likely to prohibit smoking in their home when compared to black adults. These differences were statistically significant.



Exposure at Work

As far as you know, in the past seven days, has anyone smoked in your work area?

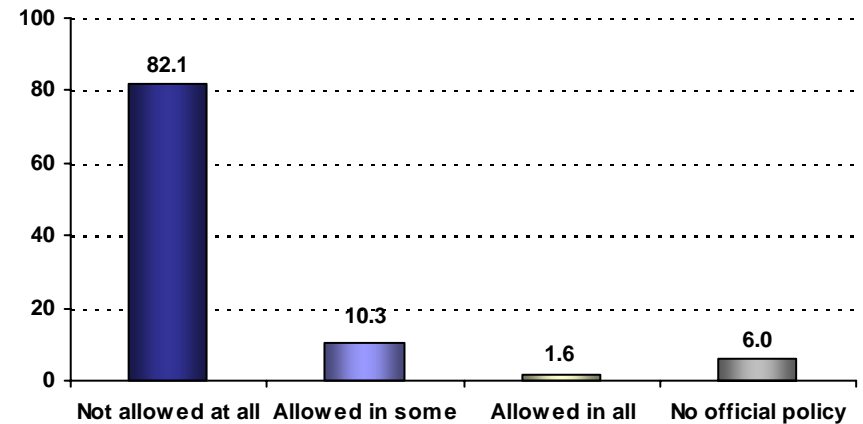
- One in 10 adults (10.5%) were exposed to smoke in the workplace in the past seven days.

Workplace Policy

Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for work areas: not allowed in any work areas, allowed in some work areas, allowed in all work areas, or no official policy?

- More than eight in 10 (82.1%) adults are employed where smoking was not allowed at all in their workplace while 10.3 percent work where smoking was allowed in some areas. Only 1.6 percent work where smoking was allowed in any work area and 6.0 percent are in a workplace where there was no official policy.

Percentage of adults reporting their place of employment's smoking policy for indoor work areas



Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, restrooms, and lunchrooms: not allowed in any public areas, allowed in some public areas, allowed in all public areas, or no official policy?

- More than eight in 10 (81.1%) adults are employed in a workplace that does not allow smoking in any public areas. One in 10 (10.6%) adults are employed where smoking is allowed in some public areas. Only 2.0 percent work where smoking is allowed in all public areas, and 6.4 percent work in a workplace that has no official smoking policy.

Percentage of adults reporting their place of employment's smoking policy for indoor public or common areas

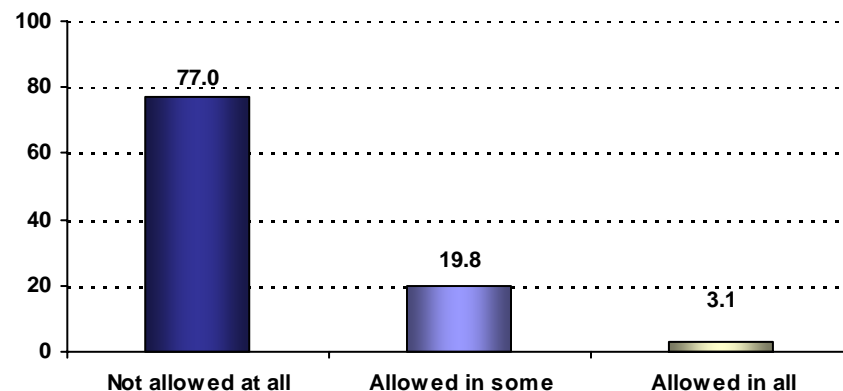


Workplace Policy Attitudes

In indoor work areas, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all?

- More than three-fourths of adults (77.0%) believe that smoking should not be allowed in work areas while one-fifth (19.8%) believe it should be allowed in some areas. Only 3.1 percent believe smoking should be allowed in all areas.

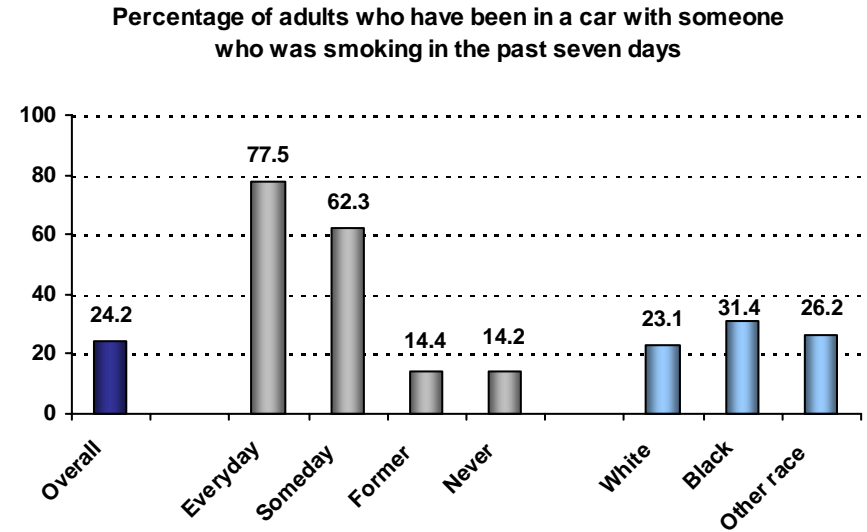
Percentage of adults who believe smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not allowed at all in indoor work areas



Exposure in a Car

In the past seven days, have you been in a car with someone who was smoking?

- Overall, 24.2 percent of adults had been in a car with someone who was smoking in the past seven days.
- Everyday smokers were more likely to have been in a car with someone who was smoking in the past seven days (77.5%) compared to all others. Someday smokers were more likely to have been in a car with someone who was smoking in the past seven days (62.3%), compared to former (14.4%) and never smokers (14.2%). These differences were statistically significant.
- Black adults (31.4%) were more likely to have been in a car with someone who was smoking compared to white adults (23.1%) and adults of other races (26.2%). This difference was statistically significant.



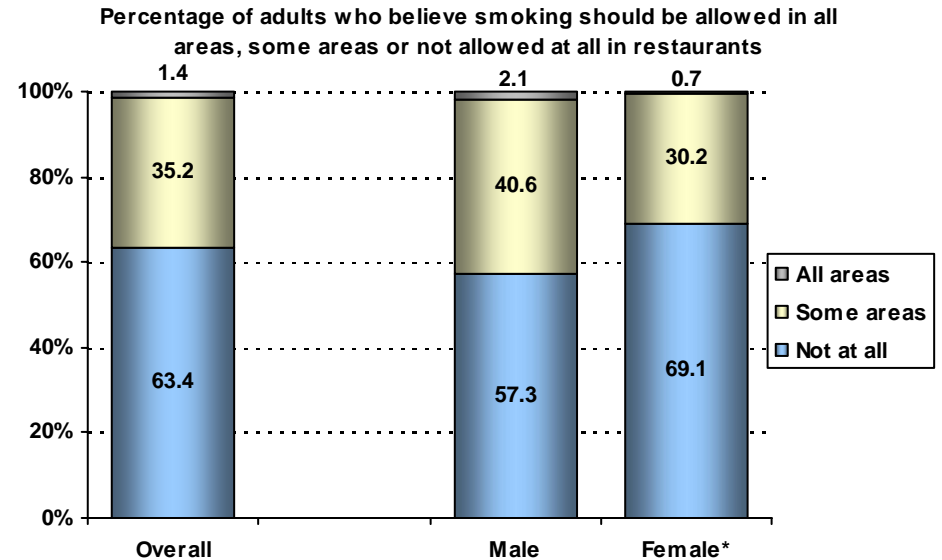
Restaurant Policy Attitudes

In the indoor dining area of restaurants, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?

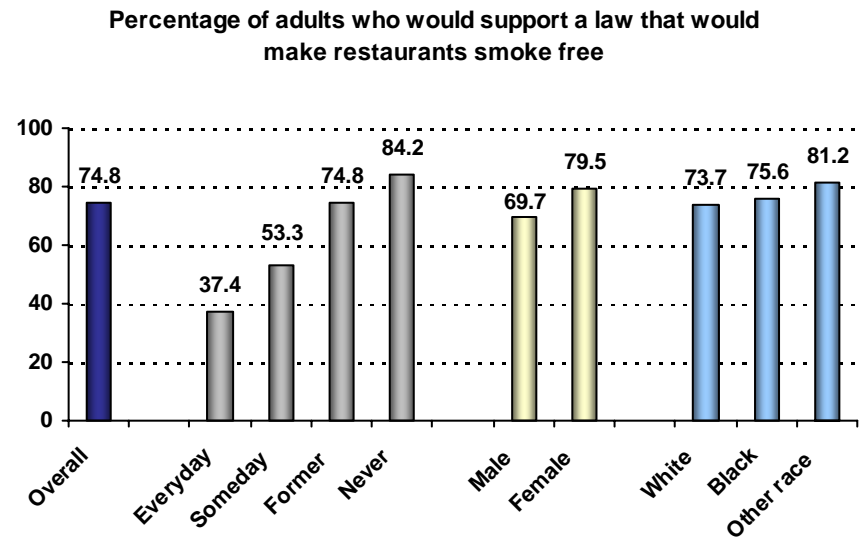
- Overall, 63.4 percent of adults believe that smoking should not be allowed at all in the indoor dining area of restaurants.
- Females (69.1%) were more likely to state that smoking should not be allowed at all in the indoor dining area of restaurants than males (57.3%). This difference was statistically significant.

Some cities and towns are considering laws that would make restaurants smoke free; that is eliminating all tobacco smoke from restaurants. Would you support such a law in your community?

- Three-fourths of adults (74.8%) would support a law making restaurants smoke free.
- Never smokers were most likely to support a law making restaurants smoke free (84.2%), followed by former smokers (74.8%), someday smokers (53.3%), and everyday smokers (37.4%). These differences were statistically significant.
- Females (79.5%) were more likely to support a law making restaurants smoke free than males (69.7%). This difference was statistically significant.
- White adults were less likely to support a law making restaurants smoke free (73.7%) compared to adults of other races (81.2%). This difference was statistically significant.



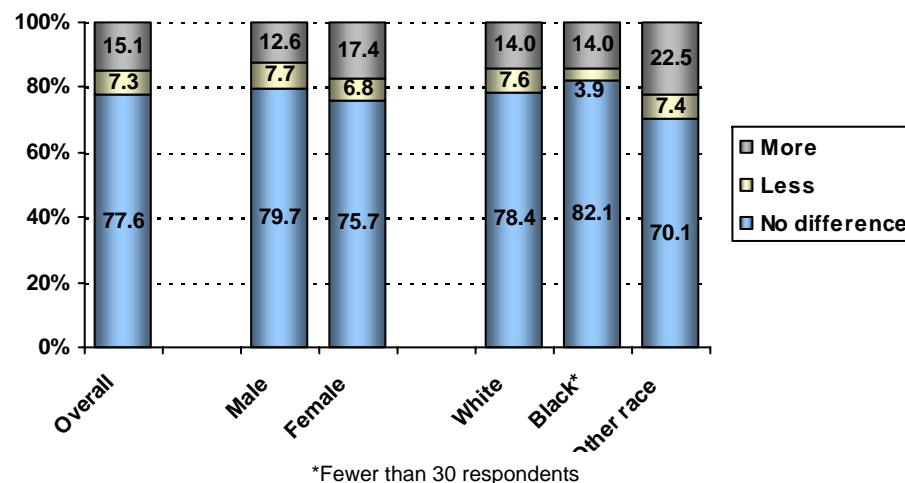
*Fewer than 30 respondents



If there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants, would you eat out more, less, or would it make no difference?

- More than three out of four adults (77.6%) believe that if there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants, it would not make a difference in how often they ate out. Overall, 15.1 percent of adults believe they would eat out more if there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants, while 7.3 percent believe they would eat out less.
- Females (17.4%) were more likely to state that they would eat out more often if there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants than males (12.6%). This difference was statistically significant.
- Adults of other races (22.5%) were more likely to state that they would eat out more often if there were a total ban on smoking in restaurants when compared to white (14.0%) and black (14.0%) adults. This difference was statistically significant.

Percentage of adults who would eat out more or less frequently, or no difference in frequency if restaurant smoking was totally banned

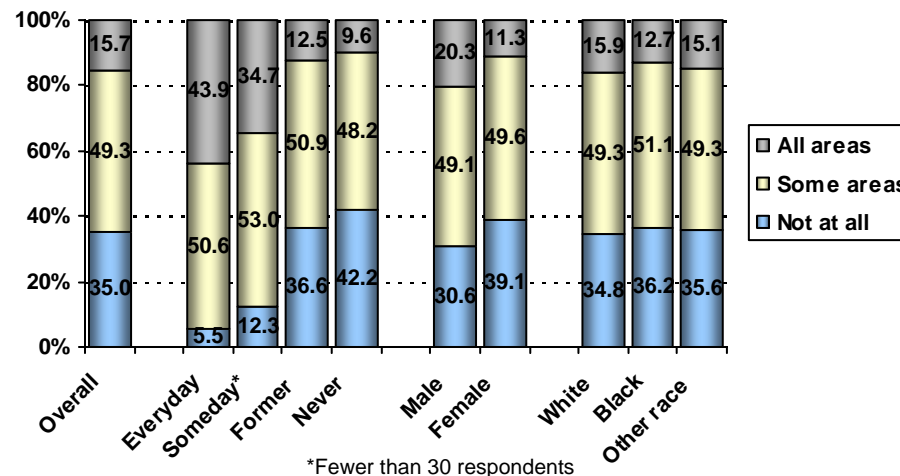


Bar Policy Attitudes

In bars and cocktail lounges, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all?

- Nearly half of adults (49.3%) believe that smoking should be allowed within some areas of bars and cocktail lounges. Overall, 15.7 percent of adults believe it should be allowed in all areas, while 35.0 percent believe it should not be allowed at all.
- Everyday and someday smokers were more likely to state that smoking should be allowed in all areas within bars and cocktail lounges compared to former and never smokers. Former and never smokers were more likely to state it should not be allowed at all compared to everyday and someday smokers. These differences were statistically significant.
- Males (20.3%) were more likely to state that smoking should be allowed in all areas within bars and cocktail lounges compared to females (11.3%). Females also were more likely to state that smoking should not be allowed at all. These differences were statistically significant.
- Responses by race were similar.

Percentage of adults who believe smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not allowed at all in bars and cocktail lounges



IV. RISK PERCEPTION

Risk Perception: Cessation

If a person has smoked a pack of cigarettes a day for more than 20 years, there is little health benefit to quitting smoking.

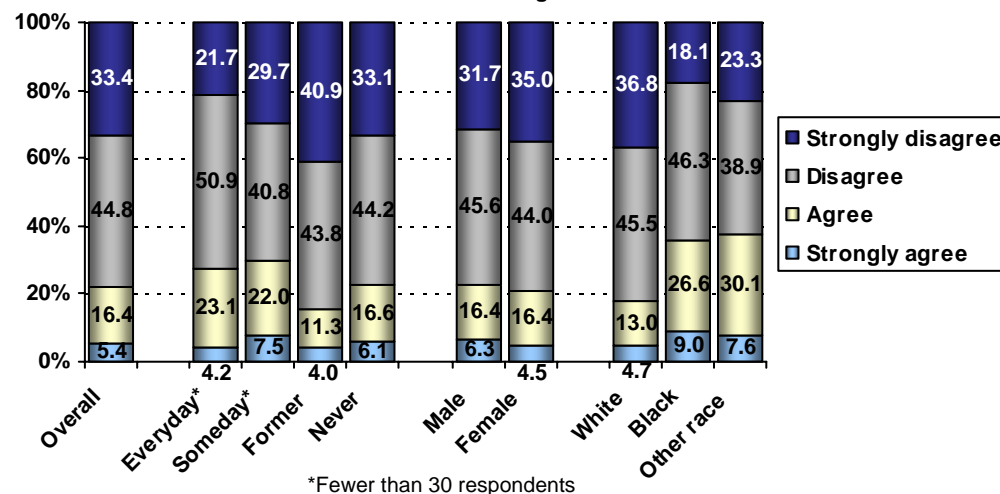
- Overall, 44.8 percent of adults disagreed with the statement, one in three strongly disagreed, 16.4 percent of adults agreed with the statement, and 5.4 percent strongly agreed.
- Former smokers were more likely to disagree strongly with the statement than everyday and never smokers. Everyday smokers were more likely to agree strongly when compared to former and never smokers. These differences were statistically significant.
- Responses by sex were similar.
- White adults were more likely to strongly disagree with the statement compared to all other races. This difference was statistically significant.

Risk Perception: Exposure

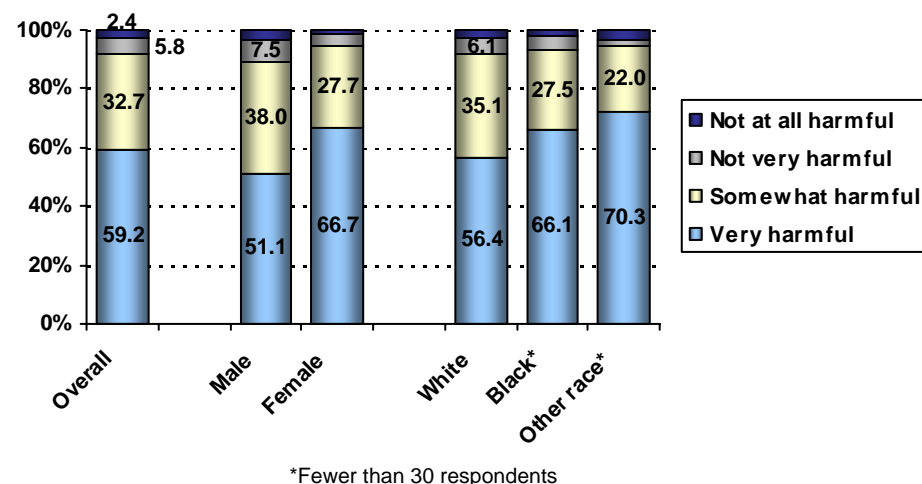
Do you think that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is: very harmful, somewhat harmful, not very harmful, or not harmful at all to one's health?

- Nearly six in 10 adults (59.2%) think that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is very harmful to one's health. One in three (32.7%) think it is somewhat harmful. Only 5.8 percent think it is not very harmful, and 2.4 percent think it is not at all harmful.
- Females (66.7%) were more likely to state that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is very harmful to one's health compared to males (51.1%). This difference was statistically significant.
- White adults were less likely to state that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is very harmful to one's health compared to all other races. This difference was statistically significant.

Percentage of adults' level of agreement with the statement that after smoking for more than 20 years there is little health benefit to quitting smoking



Percentage of adults who believe that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is not at all harmful, not very harmful, somewhat harmful or very harmful



V. TEEN PURCHASE PREVENTION

Teen Purchase Prevention

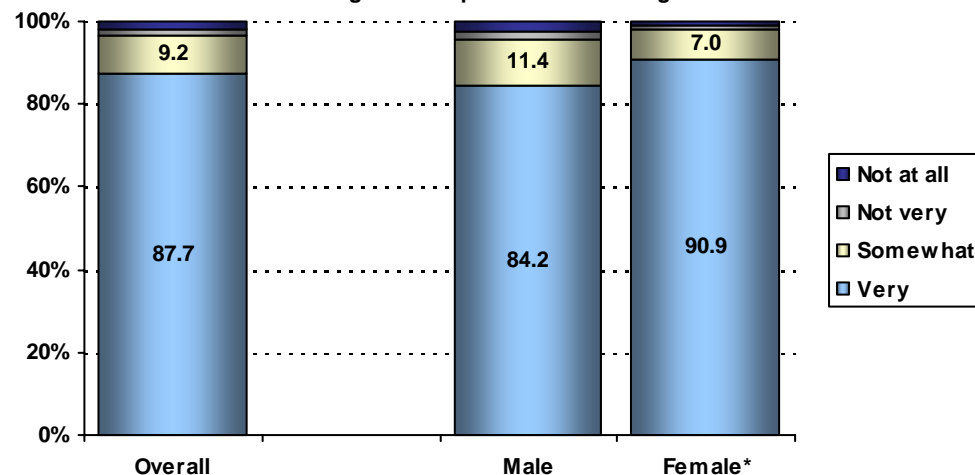
How important is it that communities keep stores from selling tobacco products to teenagers?

- Overall, 87.7 percent of adults believe that preventing stores from selling tobacco products to teenagers was very important while 9.2 percent believe it was somewhat important, 1.4 percent believe it was not very important, and 1.8 percent believe it was not at all important.
- Females (90.9%) were more likely to state that preventing stores from selling tobacco products to teenagers was very important compared to males (84.2%). This difference was statistically significant.

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Storeowners should be required to have a license to sell tobacco products, similar to alcohol, so that teens can't buy tobacco products.

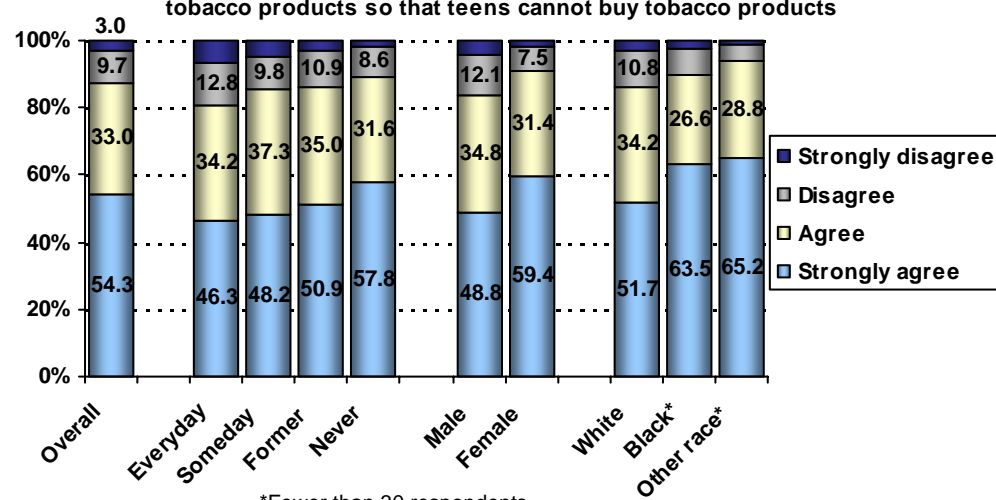
- More than half (54.3%) of adults strongly agreed with the statement. One-third (33.0%) agreed with the statement. One in 10 (9.7%) adults disagreed with the statement, and 3.0 percent strongly disagreed.
- Never smokers were more likely to strongly agree with the statement compared to everyday and former smokers. Everyday smokers were more likely than former and never smokers to strongly disagree with the statement. These differences were statistically significant.
- Females were more likely to agree or strongly agree with the statement, and males were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree. These differences were statistically significant.
- Black adults and adults of other races were more likely to strongly agree with the statement compared to white adults. This difference was statistically significant.

Percentage of adults who believe that it is not at all important, not very important, somewhat important or very important to keep stores from selling tobacco products to teenagers



*Fewer than 30 respondents

Percentage of adults who strongly agree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree that store owners should be required to have a license to sell tobacco products so that teens cannot buy tobacco products



*Fewer than 30 respondents

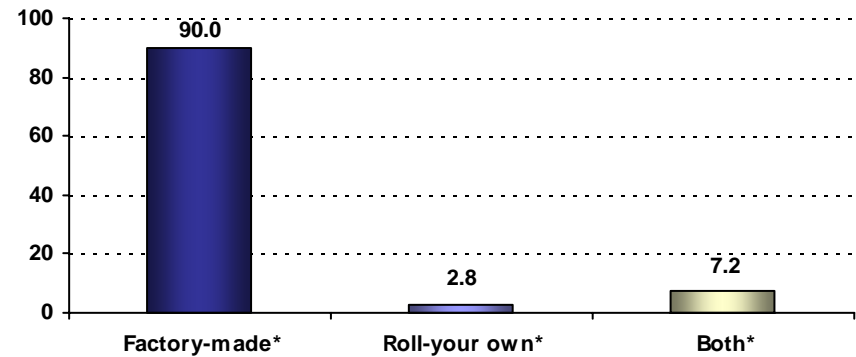
VI. USE OF ROLL-YOUR-OWN CIGARETTES

Roll-your-own Cigarette Use

During the past 30 days, have you smoked factory-made cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, or both?

- Nine in 10 smokers (90.0%) smoked factory-made cigarettes, 2.8 percent smoked roll-your-own cigarettes, and 7.2 percent smoked both types.

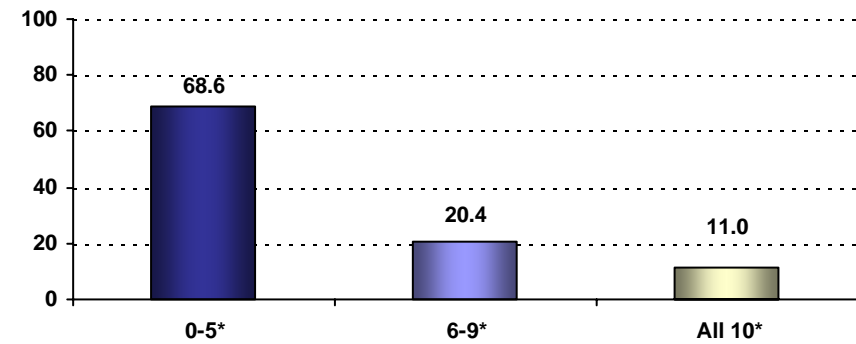
Percentage of smokers who smoke factory-made, roll-your-own or both types of cigarettes



For every 10 cigarettes you smoke, about how many are roll-your-own?

- For every 10 cigarettes, most smokers smoked fewer than six roll-your-own cigarettes (68.6%). Slightly more than 20 percent smoked six to nine, and 11.0 percent smoked 10 roll-your-own cigarettes.

Percentage of smokers who smoke zero to five, six to nine or 10 roll-your-own cigarettes for every 10 cigarettes smoked



*Fewer than 30 respondents