

**Stark Poll 2004:  
Report for the  
Stark County Health  
Department**

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**SECTION I**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
Stark County Health Department

The results of the 2004 Stark Poll indicate that just over one-quarter, 26%, of survey respondents smoke cigarettes (see Chart 1). Of those that smoke cigarettes, 83% stated they smoke *everyday*, while 17% noted they only smoke *some days*. Respondents from households with children were more likely to indicate they smoke cigarettes compared to those from households with no children present. Other demographic groups that were more likely to smoke cigarettes included unregistered voters, those who rent their homes, urban residents, those without a religious preference, Democrats, respondents who identified themselves as having a liberal political ideology, full-time students or the unemployed, and respondents from households that were worse off financially from the previous year, or had relatively low levels of annual income. In addition, progressively younger persons were more likely to smoke cigarettes (see Chart 2).

Of those respondents who indicated they currently smoke cigarettes, over half, 57%, stated they had stopped smoking for at least one day during the past year in an effort to quit smoking (see Chart 3). Those who currently smoke cigarettes *some days* were more likely to have tried to quit smoking compared to those who smoke *everyday*. Over two-thirds, 68%, of those respondents who currently smoke cigarettes indicated it was either *very likely* or *somewhat likely* that they would try to quit smoking during the next six months (see Chart 4). Those respondents who currently smoke cigarettes *some days* were more likely to indicate they would try to quit smoking. In addition, those who had indicated they had unsuccessfully tried to quit smoking during the past year were more likely to indicate they would try to quit smoking.

The overwhelming majority, 98%, of all respondents felt that exposure to tobacco smoke is either *very harmful* or *somewhat harmful* to children (see Chart 5). Likewise, a similar proportion of respondents, 96%, felt that exposure to tobacco smoke is either *very harmful* or *somewhat harmful* to non-smokers (see Chart 6). In general, people felt exposure to cigarette smoke was more harmful

for children than for adult non-smokers. For instance, over three-quarters, 77%, of respondents felt that exposure to cigarette smoke was *very harmful* for children, while only 60% of respondents felt cigarette smoke was *very harmful* to non-smokers.

When asked what type of restaurant they are most likely to choose when dining out, nearly half, 48%, of all respondents said they would likely choose a restaurant that allows smoking in designated areas only, while 30% of respondents indicated they would most likely choose a restaurant that does not allow smoking at all (see Chart 7). Another 21% of respondents stated they had no preference with respect to the smoking policies of restaurants. Not surprisingly, non-smokers were more likely to chose restaurants that do not allow smoking at all, while smokers were more likely to state they have no preference.

All respondents were asked whether or not they had heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide. Just over one-quarter, 28%, of all respondents indicated they had heard of the guide (see Chart 8) while the remainder indicated they had not heard of the guide. Smokers were more likely to have heard of the guide than non-smokers, as were registered voters and respondents from households with children present.

When asked whether they would support or oppose a law that would ban smoking in all restaurants in Stark County, over half, 56%, of all respondents said they would *support* such a law (see Chart 9). Not surprisingly, non-smokers, perhaps desiring a smoke-free environment, were more likely than smokers to indicate support for a law that bans smoking in restaurants. Somewhat fewer respondents stated they would support a smoking ban in bars. Just over one-third, 34%, of all respondents stated they would *support* a law that bans smoking in county bars (see Chart 10). As with restaurants, non-smokers were more likely than smokers to indicate support for a law that bans smoking in bars.

Respondents were also asked if they would support or oppose a law that bans smoking in both bars and restaurants in the county. Well under half, 43%, of all respondents indicated they would *support* such a law (see Chart 11). In general, more individuals would support a law that bans smoking in restaurants but not smoking in bars.

**SECTION II**  
**SURVEY QUESTIONS**

Stark County Health Department

**General**

The questions posed on behalf of the Stark County Health Department were designed by the Center for Policy Studies in conjunction with the Stark County Health Department. The questions were asked of all Stark Poll 2004 respondents and were administered as follows:

Question One:

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

Question Two:

If the respondent indicated they smoke cigarettes in Question One, then: *“In the last year, have you stopped smoking for at least one day in an effort to quit smoking?”*

Question Three:

If the respondent indicated they smoke cigarettes in Question One, then: *“IN THE NEXT 6 MONTHS, how likely do you think it is that you will TRY to quit smoking. Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, or not at all likely?”*

Question Four:

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

Question Five:

*“How harmful do you feel exposure to tobacco smoke is to a NON-SMOKER’S health? Would you say very harmful, somewhat harmful, or not at all harmful?”*

Question Six:

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

Question Seven:

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

Question Eight:

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

Question Nine:

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

Question Ten:

*“A Law that bans smoking in restaurants AND bars in the state of Ohio, similar to that of California?”*

## SECTION III SURVEY RESULTS

Stark County Health Department

### **General**

The general results of the 2004 Stark Poll indicate just over one-quarter, 26%, of all respondents smoke cigarettes. Of those who currently smoke cigarettes, over half have tried to quit smoking during the past year, and over two-thirds indicated they will likely try to quit smoking during the next six months. The overwhelming majority of respondents feel that exposure to cigarette smoke is harmful to both children and non-smokers. Over half, 56%, of respondents indicated they would support a law that bans smoking in restaurants, but support for a law that bans smoking in bars was somewhat less attractive.

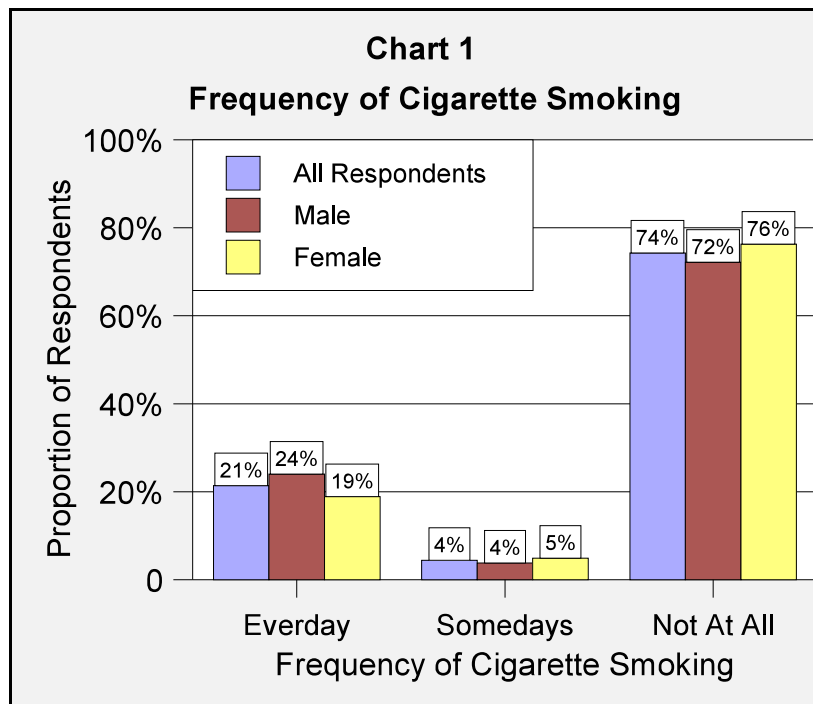
### **Cigarette Use**

All survey respondents were first asked whether or not they smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all. Just over one-quarter, 25.7%, of survey respondents said they smoke cigarettes either *everyday* or *some days* (see Chart 1). Of those that smoke cigarettes, 83% stated they smoke *everyday*. This amounted to 21.4% of all survey respondents. The remaining 17% of cigarette smokers noted they only smoke *some days*. This amounted to 4.4% of all respondents.

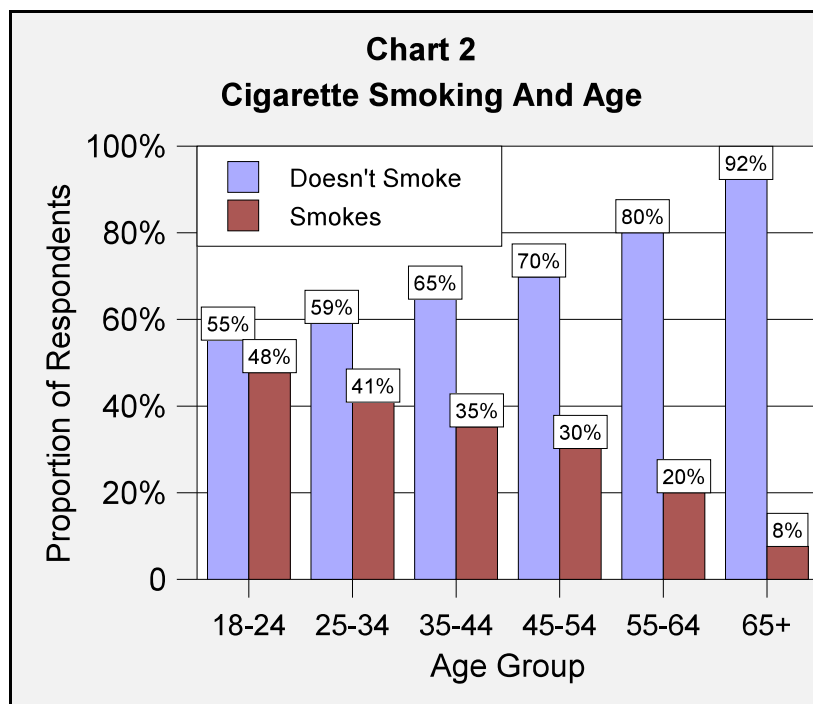
A higher proportion of male respondents indicated they smoke *everyday* compared to females. Twenty-four percent of males indicated they smoke everyday compared to 18.9% of females (see Chart 1). A slightly higher proportion of females said they smoke cigarettes only some days compared to males, but this difference was not statistically significant.

Economic status played a role in whether or not a person smoked cigarettes. For instance, respondents from households with relatively less income, namely below \$54,000 per annum, or that were worse off financially from the previous year, were more likely to indicate they currently smoke cigarettes. Urban residents, namely residents of Canton, Massillon and Alliance, were more likely

to smoke cigarettes than suburban residents. In addition, unregistered voters, respondents who identified their political party affiliation as being Democrat or Independent, and those with a liberal political philosophy were more likely to smoke cigarettes. Other demographic groups that were more likely to smoke cigarettes included those who rent their homes, persons with a marital status of separated, those with no religious preference, and, in terms of employment status, full-time students, the unemployed, and those employed on a full-time basis. Respondents from households with children were more likely to indicate they smoked cigarettes compared to respondents from households with no children present.



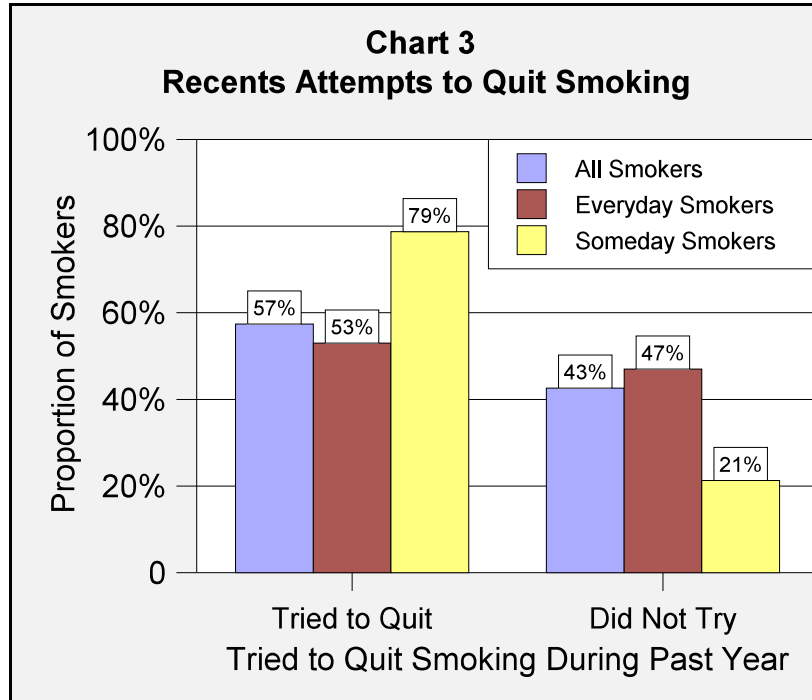
Cigarette smoking was well correlated with age. In general, progressively younger persons were more likely to state they currently smoke. For instance, 47.7% of persons ages 18 to 24 indicated they currently smoke cigarettes, compared to 40.9% of persons 25 to 34 years of age, 35.2% of those ages 35 to 44, 30.2% of those ages 45 to 54, 20.0% of those ages 55 to 64, and 7.6% of those 65 years of age and older (see Chart 2).



Of those respondents who indicated they currently smoke cigarettes, over half, 57.4%, stated they had stopped smoking for at least one day during the past year in an effort to quit smoking (see Chart 3). Those who currently smoke cigarettes less than daily were more likely to have tried to quit smoking than those that smoke on a daily basis. For instance, over three-quarters, 78.7% of those who currently smoke cigarettes *some days* have tried to quit smoking during the past year compared to 53.0% of those who smoke *everyday*.

Demographic groups that were more likely to have tried to quit smoking during the past year include those ages 18 to 24, persons with liberal and moderate political views, Protestants, part-time employees and homemakers, and respondents from households that were worse off financially from the previous year. Groups that were less likely to have tried to quit smoking during the past year include divorced persons, the unemployed, Catholics, those 65 years of age and older, those with

conservative political views, and respondents who were about the same financially compared to the previous year.

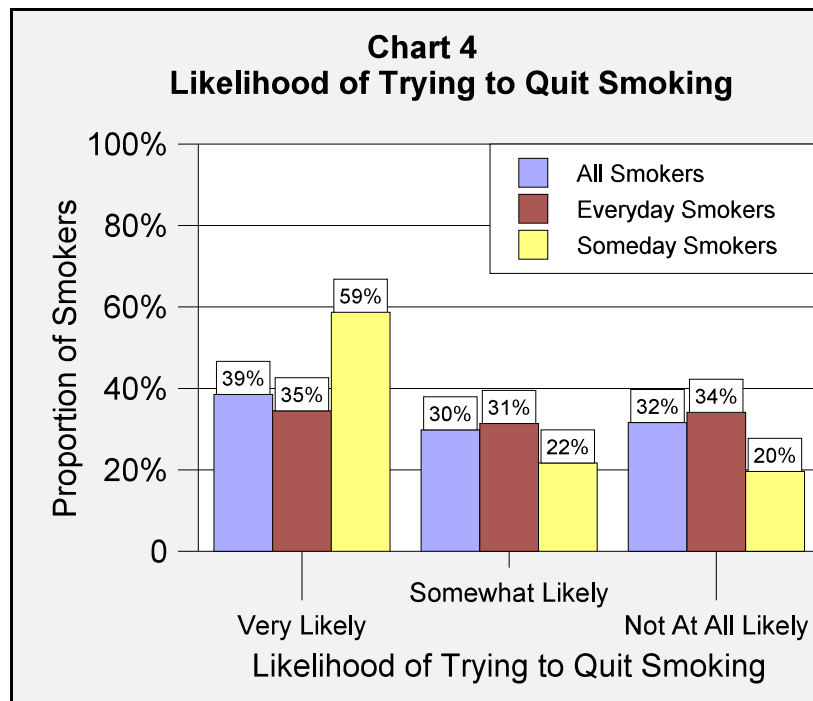


Those respondents who indicated they currently smoke cigarettes were also asked how likely they think it is that they will try to quit smoking during the next six months. Over one-third, 38.5%, of current cigarette smokers stated it was *very likely* that they would try to quit smoking during the next six months, while another 29.8% of cigarette smokers said it was *somewhat likely* they would try to quit smoking (see Chart 4). On the other hand, 31.6% of smokers indicated it was not at all likely that they would try to quit smoking during the next six months.

Those who currently smoke cigarettes less than daily were more likely to indicate they would try to quit smoking than those who smoke on a daily basis. For instance, 58.7% of those who smoke only *some days* said it was very likely that they would try to quit smoking during the next six months, compared to 34.5% of those who smoke *everyday*. In addition, those who had indicated they had

unsuccessfully tried to quit smoking during the past year were more likely to indicate they would try to quit smoking. For instance, over half, 57.3%, of cigarette smoking respondents who indicated they had tried to quit smoking during the past year also said it was *very likely* they would try again to quit smoking during the next six months. On the other hand, only 13.6% of cigarette smokers that had not tried to quit smoking during the past year indicated it was *very likely* they would try to quit smoking during the next six months.

Other demographic groups that were more likely to indicate they were very likely to try to quit smoking during the next six months included persons with relatively higher levels of education, especially those with at least some college education, homemakers and retirees, those with liberal political views, and respondents from households with relatively higher levels of income, namely over \$54,000 in annual income. Groups that were less likely to try to quit smoking included conservatives, those ages 18 to 24, full-time students and the unemployed, and respondents who identified their marital status as widowed.

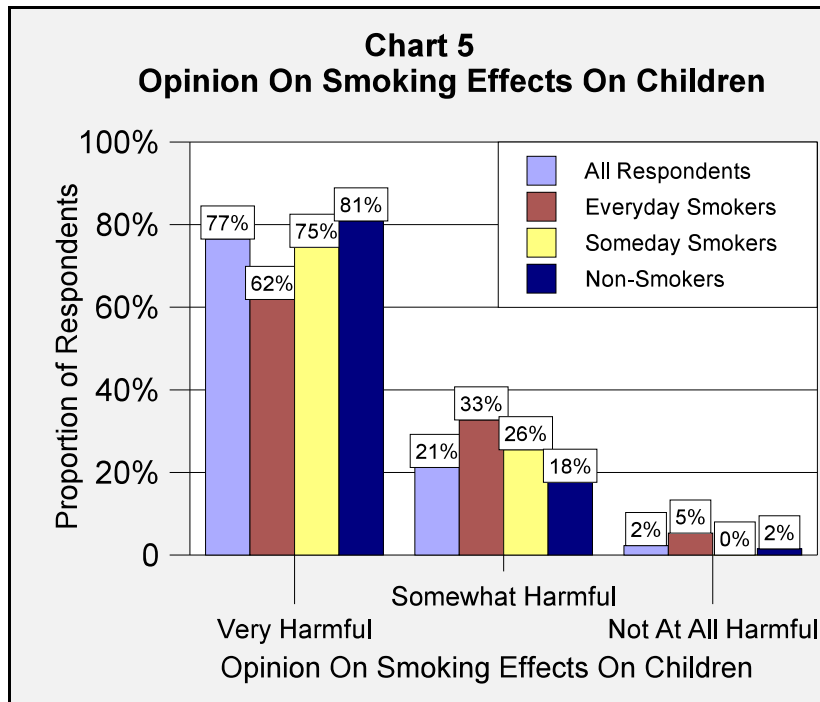


### **Opinion Regarding Harmful Effects**

Regardless of whether or not they smoked cigarettes, all survey respondents were asked how harmful they felt exposure to tobacco smoke is to a child's health. Over three-quarters, 76.5%, of respondents felt that exposure to cigarette smoke was *very harmful* to children's health, while nearly another one-quarter, 21.2%, of respondents felt cigarette smoke was *somewhat harmful* to children (see Chart 5). Only 2.3% of respondents felt that exposure to cigarette smoke was *not at all harmful* to children's health.

Those persons who do not currently smoke were more likely to assert that cigarette smoke has very harmful effects on children's health. For instance, 80.9% of non-smokers said that exposure to cigarette smoke is *very harmful* to children's health, compared to 61.9% of those that smoke everyday and 74.5% of those that smoke only some days. In addition, those cigarette smokers who had tried to quit smoking during the past year were more likely to feel that cigarette smoke is *very harmful* to children compared to those smokers who had not recently tried to quit smoking. Likewise, those cigarette smokers who indicated they were likely to try to quit smoking during the next six months, especially those who were very likely to try to quit, were also more likely to assert that cigarette smoke has *very harmful* effects on children's health.

Other demographic groups that were more likely to feel that exposure to cigarette smoke has *very harmful* effects on children's health include females, people of color, persons of Hispanic descent, those with an employment status of homemaker, married or widowed persons, registered voters, Democrats, and those with liberal political views. Respondents from households with children were just as likely as respondents from households with no children to feel that cigarette smoke is very harmful to children. Groups that were more likely to assert that exposure to cigarette smoke is *not at all harmful* to children's health included males, those with only a grade school education, the unemployed, and those with conservative political views.

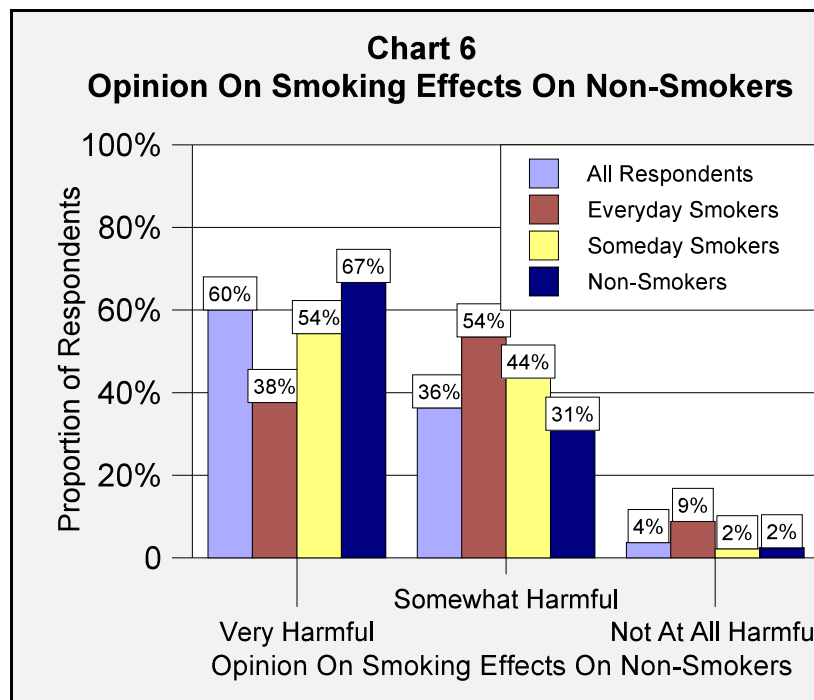


All survey respondents were also asked how harmful they felt exposure to tobacco smoke is to the health of non-smokers. There was strong correlation between those respondents who felt cigarette smoke has harmful effects on children and those who felt cigarette smoke has harmful effects on non-smokers in general. Whereas 97.7% of respondents felt that cigarette smoke was *either very harmful or somewhat harmful* to children’s health, a similar proportion of respondents, 96.3%, felt that exposure to tobacco smoke is *either very harmful or somewhat harmful* to non-smokers (see Chart 6). However, people felt exposure to cigarette smoke was more harmful for children than for non-smokers. For instance, over three-quarters, 76.5%, of respondents felt that exposure to cigarette smoke was *very harmful* for children, while only 60% of respondents felt cigarette smoke was *very harmful* to non-smokers. More than one-third, 36.3%, of respondents felt that exposure to cigarette smoke was *very harmful* to non-smokers, while 3.7% felt that cigarette smoke was *not at all harmful* to non-smokers.

As with attitudes toward the harmful effects of cigarette smoke on children's health, those persons who do not currently smoke were more likely to assert that cigarette smoke has very harmful effects on non-smokers. Two-thirds, 66.7%, of non-smokers said that exposure to cigarette smoke is *very harmful* to non-smokers, compared to 37.6% of those that smoke everyday and 54.3% of those that smoke only some days. Overall, 97.6% of non-smokers felt that exposure to cigarette smoke was either *very harmful* or *somewhat harmful* to non-smokers.

In addition, those cigarette smokers who had tried to quit smoking during the past year were more likely to feel that cigarette smoke is *very harmful* to non-smokers compared to those smokers who had not recently tried to quit smoking. Likewise, those cigarette smokers who indicated they were likely to try to quit smoking during the next six months, especially those who were very likely to try to quit, were more likely to assert that cigarette smoke has *very harmful* effects on the health of non-smokers.

Other demographic groups that were more likely to feel that exposure to cigarette smoke has *very harmful* effects on the health of non-smokers include females, people of color, college graduates, those with an employment status of homemaker, married or widowed persons, and those persons ages 25 and above. Conversely, groups that were more likely to assert that exposure to cigarette smoke is *not at all harmful* to non-smoker's health included males, those with only a grade school education, the unemployed, those that smoke on a daily basis, smokers that have not tried to quit smoking during the past year, and smokers that are not likely to try to quit smoking during the next six months.



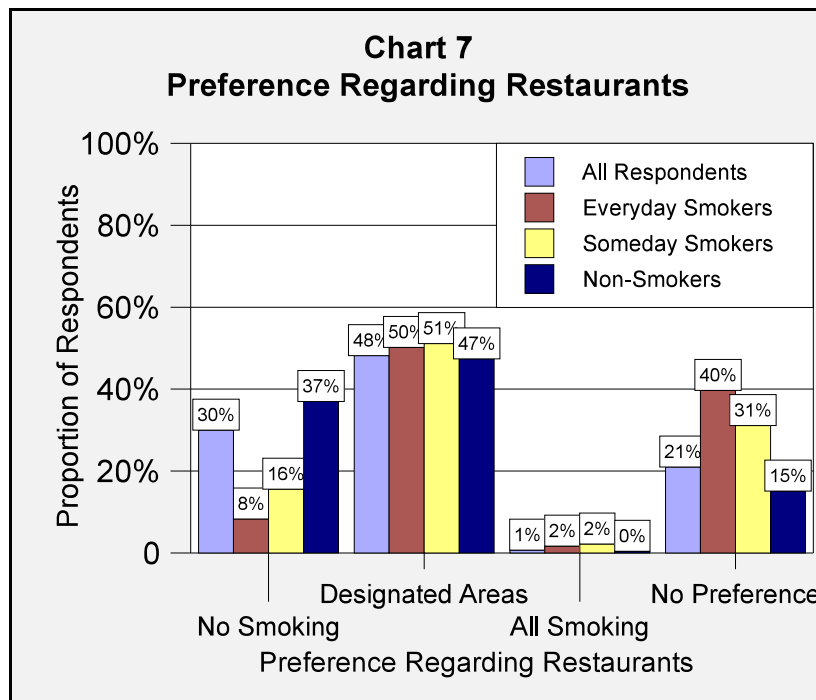
### **Restaurant Preference**

All respondents were asked which type of restaurant they are most likely to choose when dining out: those that do not allow smoking at all, those that allow smoking in designated areas, those that allow smoking anywhere in the restaurant, or if they did not have a preference regarding restaurants and smoking policies.

Thirty percent of respondents stated they are most likely to choose a restaurant that does not allow smoking at all, while 48.2% of respondents indicated they are likely to choose a restaurant that allows smoking in designated areas only (see Chart 7). Another 21% of respondents stated they had no preference with respect to the smoking policies of restaurants. Less than 1% of respondents stated they would most likely choose a restaurant that allows smoking anywhere in the establishment.

Not surprisingly, non-smokers were more likely to prefer restaurants that do not allow smoking at all in their establishment. Thirty-seven percent of non-smokers said they were more likely to choose a restaurant that *does not allow smoking at all*, compared to 8.3% of those that smoke cigarettes everyday and 15.6% of those that smoke cigarettes only some days (see Chart 7). A slighter higher proportion of smokers, compared to non-smokers, were more likely to choose restaurants that *allow smoking in designated areas*, but this difference was not statistically significant. Smokers were more likely than non-smokers to have *no preference* regarding restaurants and smoking policies.

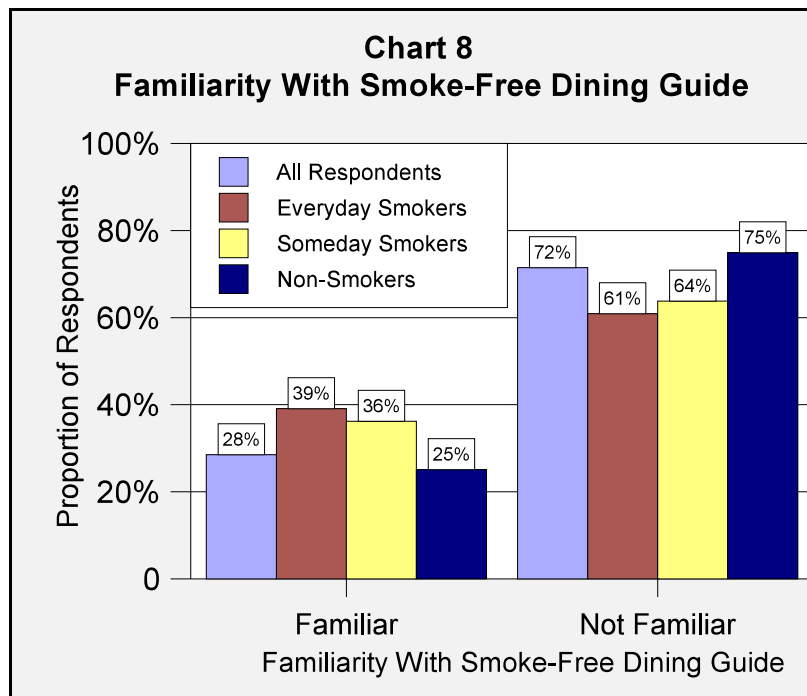
Demographic groups that were more likely to choose restaurants that *do not allow smoking at all* included females, retirees or homemakers, respondents who identified their marital status as widowed, home owners, persons with a post graduate college education, progressively older individuals, and suburban residents outside of Canton, Massillon and Alliance. Groups that were more likely to have no preference regarding restaurants included those who rent their homes, urban residents, progressively younger individuals, those with progressively less formal education, and, in terms of marital status, divorced, separated, or single persons.



### **Familiarity With Smoke-Free Dining Guide**

Besides their preference for restaurants, all respondents were asked whether or not they had heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide, which lists all smoke-free restaurants in the county. Less than one-third, 28.5%, of all survey respondents indicated that they had heard of the guide (see Chart 8). The remainder, 71.5%, stated they had not heard of the guide.

Smokers were more likely to have heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide than non-smokers. For instance, 38.6% of smokers, those that smoked cigarettes everyday or some days, indicated they had heard of the guide compared to 25.1% of non-smokers. Respondents who indicated they would most likely choose a restaurant that did not allow smoking at all, or who had no preference, were also more likely to have heard of the guide. Those who indicated they would most likely choose a restaurant that allows smoking in designated areas only were less likely to have heard of the guide. Other demographic groups that were more likely to have heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide included registered voters, those ages 18 to 44, respondents from households with children, and Canton and Massillon residents.



### **Support for Smoke-Free Legislation**

Survey respondents were asked whether or not they would support or oppose a law that bans smoking in all restaurants in Stark County. Over half, 56.5%, of all respondents stated they would *support* such a law, while the remaining 43.5% of respondents indicated they would *oppose* such a law (see Chart 9).

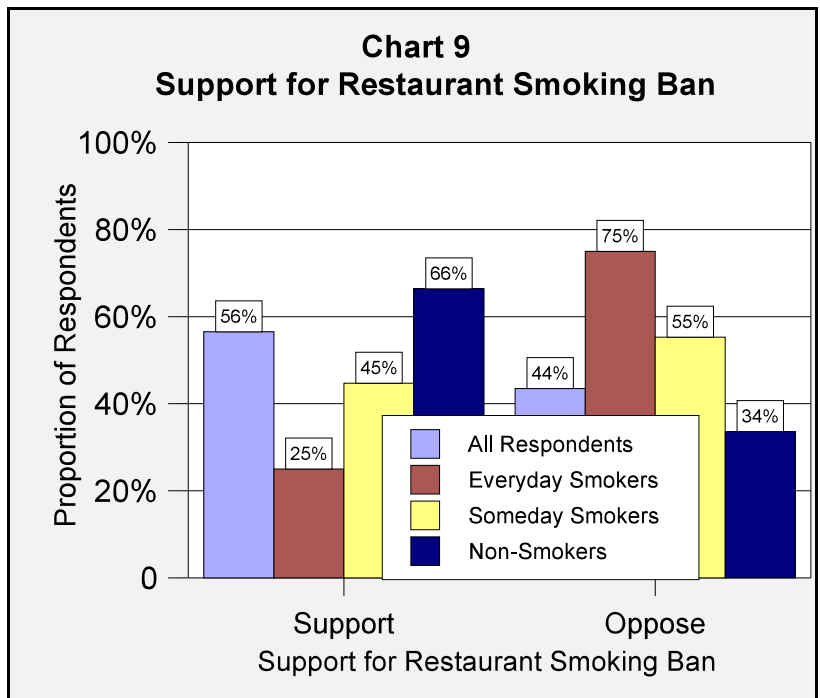
Support or opposition for a law that bans smoking in all restaurants was fragmented with regards to whether or not the respondent smokes cigarettes. For instance, just under two-thirds, 66.4%, of non-smokers stated they would *support* a ban on smoking in restaurants, compared to 25.0% of those who smoke everyday and 44.7% of those who smoke only some days. Of those who currently smoke cigarettes, respondents who have tried to quit smoking during the past year, or who indicated that they are likely to attempt to quit smoking during the next six months, were more likely to indicate support for a law that bans smoking in restaurants compared to those who did not indicate an interest in quitting smoking.

Respondent *support* for legislation that bans smoking in restaurants was linked to the type of restaurant they are most likely to frequent when dining out. For instance, 87% of those who indicated they are most likely to choose a restaurant that does not allow smoking at all also stated they would support a law that bans smoking in restaurants, compared to 48.6% of those who are more likely to choose a restaurant that allows smoking in designated areas and 33.6% of those that have no preference regarding restaurants and their smoking policies.

In addition, whether or not the respondent thought exposure to cigarette smoke is harmful to the health of children or non-smokers also played a role in whether they would support or oppose a law that bans smoking in restaurants. For instance, over two-thirds, 67.6%, of those who believe cigarette smoke is very harmful to children stated they would *support* such legislation, compared to 23.4% of those who thought cigarette smoke is only somewhat harmful to children and 16.7% of those who thought cigarette smoke is not at all harmful to children. Likewise, nearly three-quarters, 73.6%, of those who believed cigarette smoke is very harmful to non-smokers indicated they would

support a law that bans smoking in restaurants, compared to 33.6% of those who thought cigarette smoke is only somewhat harmful to non-smokers and 15.4% of those who thought cigarette smoke is not at all harmful to non-smokers.

Registered voters were also more likely to indicate support for a law that bans smoking in restaurants. Well over half, 58.3%, of registered voters said they would support such legislation compared to 42.9% of non-registered voters. Other demographic groups that were more likely to support a law that bans smoking in restaurants in the county included females, those 45 years of age and older, home owners, respondents who identified their marital status as married or widowed, Republicans, those with conservative or moderate political views, respondents from households with progressively more income, and, in terms of employment status, homemakers, retirees, and part-time employees. Support for such legislation also varied according to community within Stark County. For instance, residents of Alliance, Plain Township, and North Canton, were more likely to indicate support for a ban on smoking in restaurants (see Column 1, Table 1).

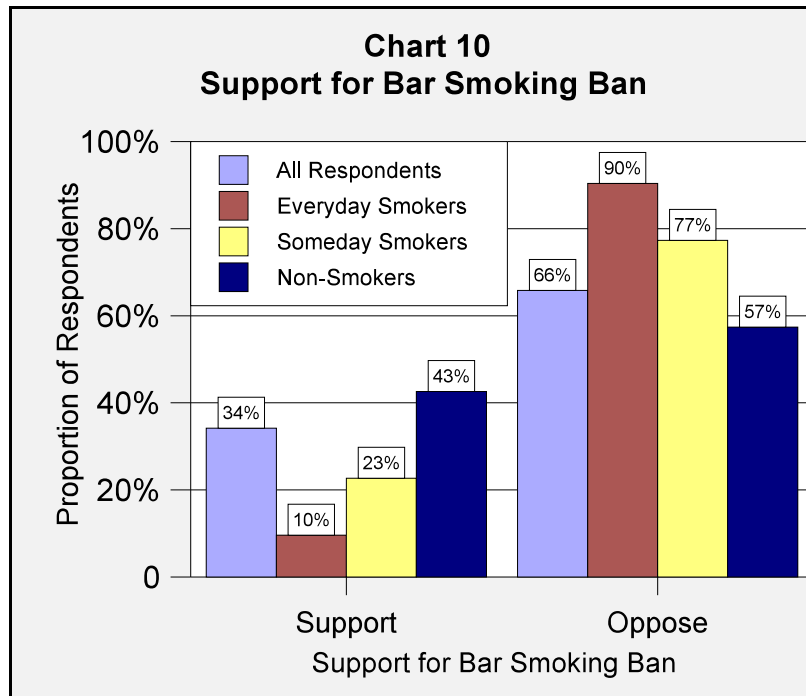


Respondents were then asked whether or not they would support or oppose a law that bans smoking in all bars in the county. Somewhat fewer respondents said they would support such legislation. For instance, whereas over half, 56.5%, of all respondents stated they would *support* a law that bans smoking in restaurants, only 34.2% of respondents indicated they would *support* legislation that bans smoking in bars (see Chart 10).

As with banning smoking in restaurants, support or opposition for a law that bans smoking in all bars in the county was fragmented regarding whether or not the respondent smokes cigarettes. For instance, less than half, 42.6%, of non-smokers stated they would *support* a ban on smoking in bars, compared to 9.6% of those who smoke everyday and 22.7% of those that smoke only some days. Of those persons who currently smoke cigarettes, those who tried to quit smoking during the past year, or who are likely to attempt to quit smoking during the next six months, were more likely to indicate support for a law that bans smoking in bars compared to those not interested in quitting smoking.

Moreover, whether or not the respondent thought exposure to cigarette smoke was harmful to the health of non-smokers also played a role in whether they would support or oppose a law that bans smoking in county bar. For instance, nearly half, 49.1%, of those who believed cigarette smoke was very harmful to non-smokers stated they would *support* such legislation, compared to 13.8% of those who thought cigarette smoke was only somewhat harmful to non-smokers and 10.8% of those who thought cigarette smoke was not at all harmful to non-smokers.

As with restaurants, registered voters were also more likely to indicate support for law that bans smoking in bars. Well over one-third, 36.1%, of registered voters said they would support such legislation compared to 19.6% of non-registered voters. Other demographic groups that were more likely to support a law that bans smoking in bars in the county included females, progressively older individuals, home owners, respondents who identified their marital status as widowed, Republicans, those with conservative or moderate political views, retirees, Caucasians, and respondents from households with no children. Support for such legislation also varied according to community within Stark County. For instance, residents of Alliance were more likely to indicate support for a ban on smoking in county bars (see Column 2, Table 1).



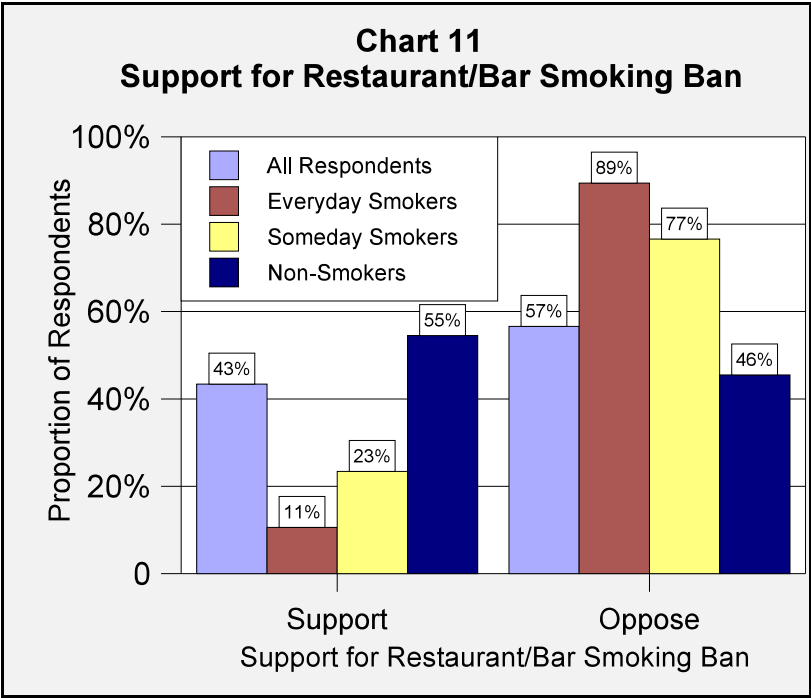
Respondents were also asked if they would support or oppose a law that bans smoking in both bars and restaurants in the county. Well under half, 43.4%, of all respondents indicated they would *support* such a law (see Chart 11). Less than two-thirds, 60.5%, of those who indicated they support a smoking ban in restaurants also said they support a smoking ban in bars. In general, more individuals would support a law that bans smoking in restaurants but not smoking in bars. Persons who had heard of the Stark County Smoke-Free Dining Out Guide were less likely to indicate support for legislation that bans smoking in both restaurants and bars.

Support or opposition for a law that bans smoking in both restaurants and bars was dependent on whether or not the respondent smokes cigarettes. Over half, 54.5%, of non-smokers stated they would *support* a ban on smoking in both restaurants and bars, compared to 10.6% of those who smoke everyday and 23.4% of those who smoke only some days. In addition, whether or not a respondent indicated *support* for legislation that bans smoking in restaurants and bars was linked to

the type of restaurant they are most likely to frequent. For instance, nearly three-quarters, 73.7% of those who indicated they are most likely to choose a restaurant that does not allow smoking at all also stated they would support a law that bans smoking in restaurants and bars, compared to 36.9% of those who are more likely to choose a restaurant that allows smoking in designated areas and 17.2% of those who have no preference regarding restaurants and their smoking policies.

In addition, whether or not the respondent thought exposure to cigarette smoke was harmful to the health of children or non-smokers also played a role in whether they would support or oppose a law that bans smoking in restaurants and bars. For instance, 60.9% of those who believed cigarette smoke is very harmful to non-smokers indicated they would *support* a law that bans smoking in both restaurants and bars, compared to 19.0% of those who thought cigarette smoke is only somewhat harmful to non-smokers and 10.8% of those who thought cigarette smoke is not at all harmful to non-smokers. Likewise, over half, 53.8%, of those who believed cigarette smoke is very harmful to children stated they would *support* such legislation, compared to 12.7% of those who thought cigarette smoke is only somewhat harmful to children and 8.7% of those who thought cigarette smoke is not at all harmful to children.

Registered voters were also more likely to indicate support for a law that bans smoking in both bars and restaurants. Just over 45% of registered voters said they would support such legislation compared to 31.4% of non-registered voters. Other demographic groups that were more likely to support a law that bans smoking in both restaurants and bars in the county included females, progressively older individuals, home owners, respondents who identified their marital status as married or widowed, Republicans, those with conservative or moderate political views, respondents from households without children, Caucasians, people of Hispanic descent, and, in terms of employment status, homemakers and retirees. Support for such legislation also varied according to community within Stark County. Residents of Alliance, Louisville, and Canton Township were more likely to indicate support for a ban on smoking in restaurants and bars (see Column 3, Table 1).



**Table 1  
Legislative Support By Community**

	(1) Percent Supporting Restaurant Ban	(2) Percent Supporting Bar Ban	(3) Percent Supporting Both	(4) Valid Responses (Average)
City of Canton	54.1%	29.2%	38.3%	(n=169)
Jackson Township	49.6%	31.0%	37.0%	(n=119)
Massillon	49.6%	34.0%	41.4%	(n=111)
Plain Township	60.0%	38.3%	47.1%	(n=84)
Alliance	62.2%	42.6%	50.0%	(n=71)
Perry Township	59.4%	33.9%	47.0%	(n=66)
North Canton	61.3%	33.9%	42.6%	(n=61)
Canton Township	57.1%	37.0%	52.1%	(n=48)
Louisville	61.9%	40.0%	53.7%	(n=41)
All Other Communities	60.7%	34.4%	43.3%	(n=256)
Valid Responses	(n=596)	(n=341)	(n=447)	