Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

May 9, 2017

2015 Wyoming Adult Tobacco Survey

Wyoming Adults' Attitudes about and Use of Tobacco Products

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

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This publication was supported by tobacco settlement funds. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Wyoming Department of Health.

CITATION

WYSAC. (2017). *2015 Wyoming Adult Tobacco Survey: Wyoming adults' attitudes about and use of tobacco products* by M. Kato, T. C. Cook, L. Todd, & L. H. Despain. (WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-1702). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming

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Executive Summary

The Wyoming Tobacco Prevention and Control Program (TPCP) works to reduce tobacco use in Wyoming by using a comprehensive, multi-strategy approach. The TPCP aligns its strategies around four goal areas that it shares with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

1. Preventing initiation of tobacco use (CDC, 2014b)
2. Eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke (Starr et al., 2005)
3. Promoting quitting among adults and young people (CDC, 2015)
4. Identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities (Starr et al., 2005)

As part of monitoring progress on these goals, the TPCP contracted with the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the University of Wyoming to conduct the 2015 Wyoming Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS) with guidance and assistance from the CDC.

Key Findings

The adult smoking rate has shown a modest but steady decrease since 2006 (Figure ES-1).

Figure ES-1: Wyoming Smoking Rate Lowest in 2015

Percentage of Wyoming adults who are current smokers in survey years

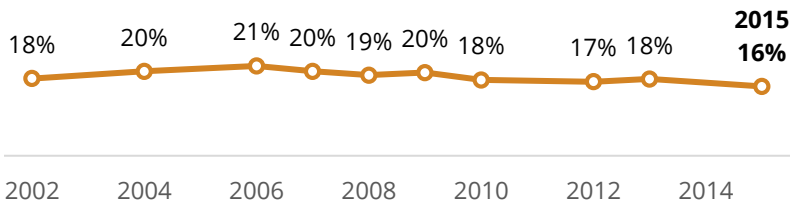

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Figure ES-2: Most Current, Former, and Experimental Smokers Smoked Their First Whole Cigarette As Minors

Age of first smoking whole cigarette, of those who had smoked a whole cigarette

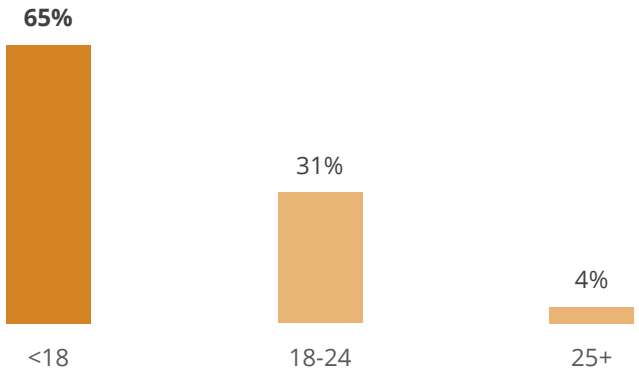

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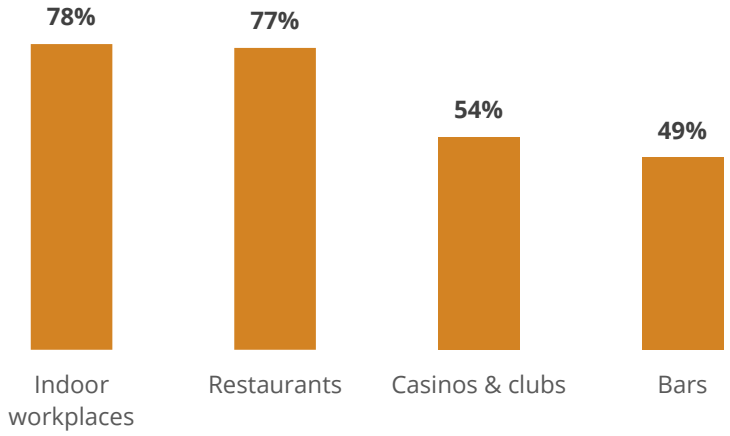
Figure ES-3: Majority of Adults Support Statewide Smokefree Indoor Air Laws for Workplaces, Restaurants, and Casinos and Clubs

Percentage of adults who responded that they support a statewide law that makes the specified locations smokefree



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PREVENTING INITIATION

About two thirds of those who have ever smoked a whole cigarette smoked their first whole cigarette when they were younger than 18. Almost one third smoked a whole cigarette for the first time between the ages of 18 and 24 (Figure ES-2).

ELIMINATING EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

Few Wyoming adults were exposed to secondhand smoke while in indoor public places (13%); more were exposed in outdoor public places (38%). Overall, 43% of adults were exposed to secondhand smoke while in an indoor or outdoor public place.

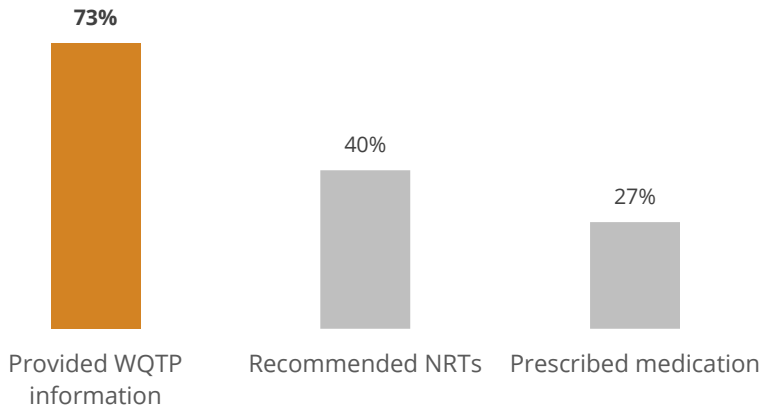
The majority of Wyoming adults supported smokefree indoor air laws for workplaces, restaurants, and casinos and clubs. About half supported a smokefree indoor air law for bars (Figure ES-3).

PROMOTING QUITTING

In 2015, 63% of tobacco users who were advised to quit were also offered assistance to quit from their healthcare providers. Of this group, 73% received information about the Wyoming Quit Tobacco Program (WQTP) from their healthcare providers (Figure ES-4).

Figure ES-4: Tobacco Users Most Often Receive WQTP Information from Healthcare Providers as Help to Quit Smoking

Percentage of tobacco users who were advised to quit and offered each type of assistance



Note: Percentages do not total 100% because respondents could identify more than one option.

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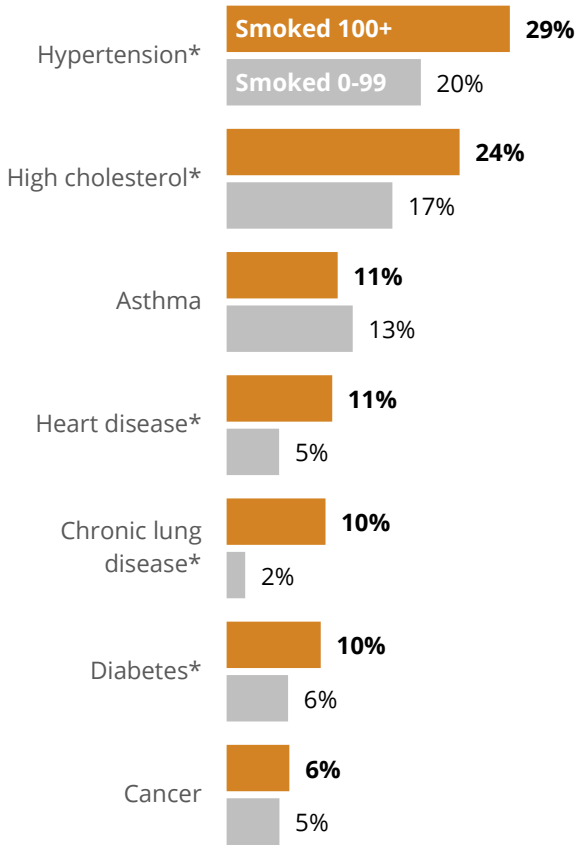
ELIMINATING DISPARITIES

The 2015 overall adult smoking rate in Wyoming was 16%. The 2015 ATS data show that certain groups are disparately affected by the health burdens of tobacco use:

- Native Americans (30% smoking rate)
- Those with less than a high school education (40% smoking rate)
- People who identify as LGBT (29% smoking rate)
- Young to middle-aged adults (20% smoking rate among 18–34-year-olds and 23% among 45–54-year-olds)

Figure ES-5: Many Chronic Diseases More Prevalent among Smokers

Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have …?



* Significantly more common among people who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

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HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Based on self-report data, many chronic diseases are significantly more common among Wyoming adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes compared to those who have not (Figure ES-5).

Conclusions

The Wyoming smoking rate among adults has declined steadily since 2006. Persistent state and federal tobacco prevention efforts that help prevent smoking initiation and help people quit are likely to maintain that downward trend. This will, over time, reduce the economic and healthcare costs of smoking in Wyoming.

Background

Evidence of the ill effects of smoking has been growing since the 1950's. In 1964, the U.S. Surgeon General issued the landmark report *Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General*, which stated unequivocally that a link between smoking and certain cancers exists. Cigarette smoking and breathing secondhand smoke has now been causally linked to an increased risk for multiple cancers and chronic diseases and is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [USDHHS], 2010, 2014). In Wyoming, this leads to approximately 800 deaths each year and nearly $258 million in annual healthcare costs that can be directly attributed to smoking (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2014a).

The Wyoming Tobacco Prevention and Control Program (TPCP) works to reduce tobacco use in Wyoming by using a comprehensive, multi-strategy approach. The TPCP aligns its strategies around four goals that it shares with the CDC:

1. Preventing initiation of tobacco use (CDC, 2014b)
2. Eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke (Starr et al., 2005)
3. Promoting quitting among adults and young people (CDC, 2015)
4. Identifying and eliminating tobacco-related disparities (Starr et al., 2005)

As part of monitoring progress on these goals, the TPCP tracks the prevalence and consumption of tobacco products including cigarette smoking, use of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS; also known as e-cigarettes), and use of other forms of tobacco.

The Wyoming Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS) is a standardized telephone survey administered by the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the University of Wyoming under contract to the Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division (PHD). Its purpose is to collect state and county level data pertaining to the prevalence of tobacco use, the four TPCP/CDC goals, and the broader goal of reducing tobacco-related disease and death. WYSAC merged data from the 2015 ATS with data from previous iterations of the survey to analyze trends.

Methods

Questionnaire Development and Survey Administration

WYSAC developed the 2015 Wyoming ATS items based on CDC's core and supplemental ATS items. The TPCP and WYSAC selected some optional questions and created Wyoming-specific questions based on the indicators most directly related to Wyoming's TPCP efforts.

The random digit dialing (RDD) for landlines and cell phones began on June 16, 2015, and ended on October 14, 2015. The final dataset contained a total of 4,948 completes, including 2,461 landline completes with a response rate of 31% and 2,487 cell phone completes with a response rate of 43%. The overall response rate was 37%.

Weighting and Analysis

After the completion of the data collection, the CDC weighted the 2015 ATS data to make the results more representative of the Wyoming adult population based on selection probability; non-response adjustment to landline records; and post-stratification demographic characteristics: county, age, gender, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and phone type (cell phone only and all other types including landline only and dual phone use).

WYSAC analyzed the data using the complex sample survey methods feature of Stata version 12.1. Throughout this report, including the appendices, estimates and associated confidence intervals are calculated using weighted data. Reported sample sizes and group sizes are not weighted. WYSAC used logistic regression to test for trends for time periods longer than two years and to identify statistically significant associations between outcomes and other variables.

Throughout this report, WYSAC compares 2015 ATS data to the 2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey, previous iterations of the ATS (2002, 2004, 2006–2009, and 2012), and the 2013-14 County Tobacco Survey (CTS; reported as 2013 data). The protocols for these surveys were generally similar, allowing for analyses of trends for comparable questions on the surveys. Throughout the report, WYSAC identifies statistically significant differences, $p < .05$.

Prevalence and Consumption

The Wyoming TPCP and the CDC track the prevalence and consumption of the use of tobacco products as key indicators across their four shared goals.

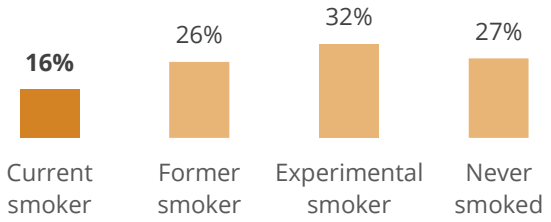
Cigarettes

About one third of Wyoming adults have tried smoking without going on to become regular smokers. These experimental smokers are adults who have smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. There are about as many adults who have never smoked, not even a puff, as former smokers (Figure 1).

The adult smoking rate (adults who have smoked 100 cigarettes and currently smoke every day or some days) has shown a modest but significant decrease since 2006 (Figure 2).

Figure 1: About One Sixth of Wyoming Adults Are Current Smokers

Four-level smoking status



Note: Percentages do not total 100% because of rounding error.

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Figure 2: Wyoming Smoking Rate Lowest in 2015

Percentage of Wyoming adults who are current smokers in survey years

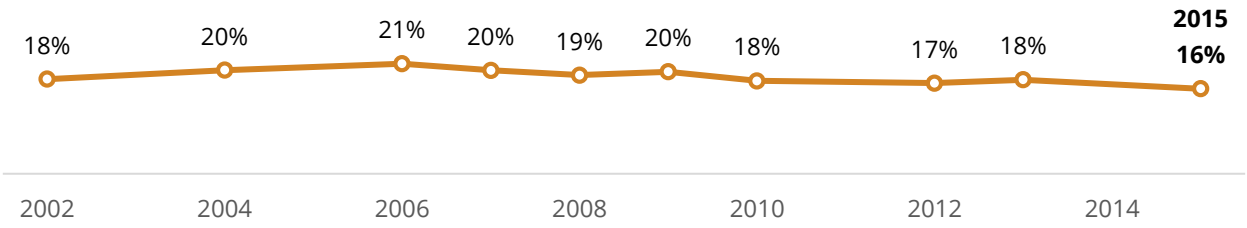

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Figure 3: Most Wyoming Adults Have Never Tried ENDS

Wyoming adult 2015 ENDS use status

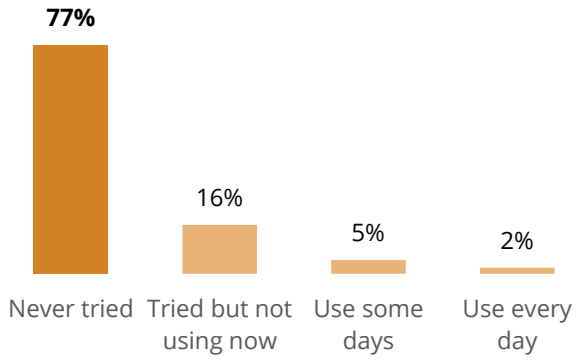

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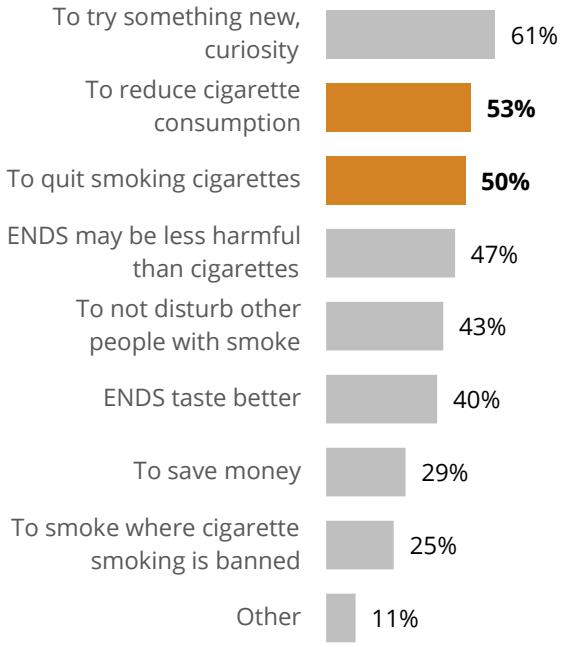
Figure 4: Much ENDS Use is Motivated by a Desire to Quit or Decrease Smoking

Reasons why Wyoming adults use ENDS



Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because respondents could choose more than one option.

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Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)

About three fourths of Wyoming adults have never tried ENDS; 7% use them some days or every day (Figure 3).

The 2015 ATS asked respondents who had ever tried ENDS why they used them (Figure 4). The most popular reason was curiosity; users wanted to try something new. After that, the top results show an inclination by ENDS users toward cutting down or quitting cigarette smoking and an acknowledgment of the dangers of cigarettes.

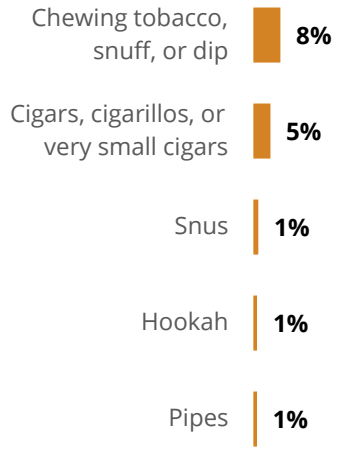
Other Tobacco Products

Compared to smoking cigarettes, relatively few Wyoming adults reported using non-cigarette, non-ENDS tobacco products in the previous month (Figure 5).

Among adults who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes and had also used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or snus in their lifetime, 42% of them have used some form of smokeless tobacco as a substitute for smoking when they were in a place where smoking was not allowed.

Figure 5: Chewing Tobacco Most Common among Other Tobacco Products

Percentage of Wyoming adults reporting other tobacco use in the past 30 days.



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Conclusions

Cigarettes are still the most popular form of tobacco in Wyoming, but ENDS use is now about as prominent as smokeless tobacco use. Two of the top three reasons for using ENDS are cutting back or quitting cigarettes.

Goal Area 1: Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use

The Wyoming Tobacco Prevention and Control Program and the CDC share the goal of reducing the health burdens of tobacco use by preventing its initiation.

Age of Smoking a Whole Cigarette for the First Time

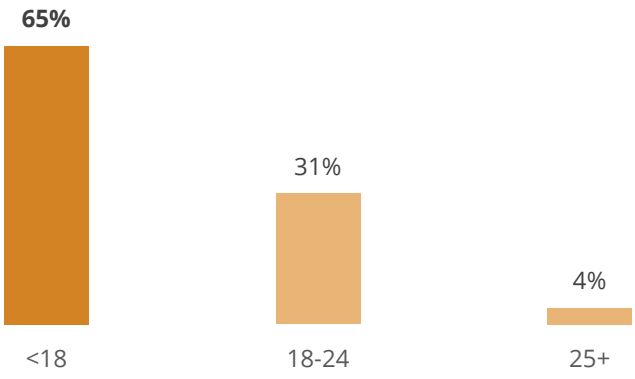
The majority of those who have ever smoked a whole cigarette smoked their first whole cigarette when they were younger than 18. However, there was still a large group who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time between the ages of 18 and 24 (Figure 6).

Support for Tobacco-Free Schools is Common

Among Wyoming adults, 86% indicate that tobacco use should be completely banned for all students, staff, and visitors on all school grounds, fields, and parking lots and at all school events.

Figure 6: Most Current, Former, and Experimental Smokers Smoked Their First Whole Cigarette as Minors

Age of smoking first whole cigarette, of those who had smoked a whole cigarette



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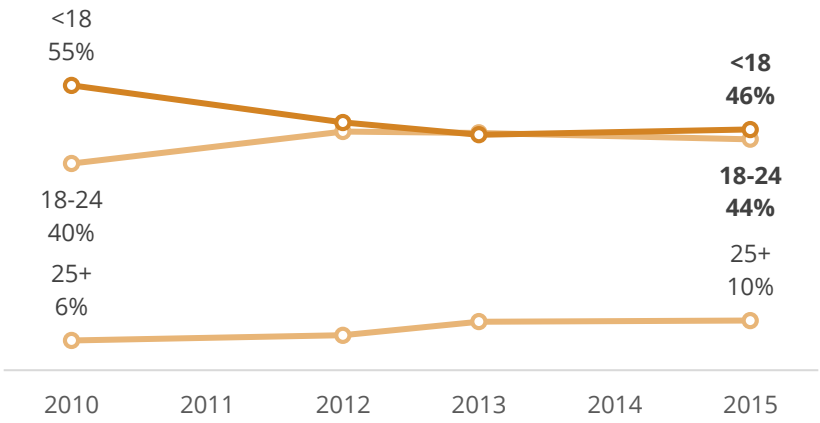
Age of Initiating Daily Smoking

Among daily smokers or smokers who at one time had been daily smokers (at least one cigarette per day for 30 days in a row), 90% said they started smoking daily when younger than 25. The percentage of those who started smoking daily when under the age of 18 has significantly declined since 2010. Meanwhile, the percentage of those who started smoking daily at 25 or older significantly increased over the same time period. The percentage of young adults (18–24) who started smoking daily did not change significantly between 2010 and 2015 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Most Smoking Adults Started Smoking Daily Before Age 25

Age of first smoking every day for 30 days in a row, of adults who have smoked 30 days in a row



Note: Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding error.

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Conclusions

The smoking habits of the vast majority of Wyoming adults begin when they are under the age of 25. After age 25, very few adults begin to smoke or begin to smoke daily, though the age at which smokers initiate daily smoking appears to be increasing.

Goal Area 2: Eliminating Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Wyoming Adults Are Aware Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful

Wyoming adults almost unanimously agree that secondhand smoke is at least somewhat harmful to one's health, with only 3% stating that it is in no way harmful. The majority (63%) believe secondhand smoke is very harmful to one's health, while 34% believe that secondhand smoke is somewhat harmful.

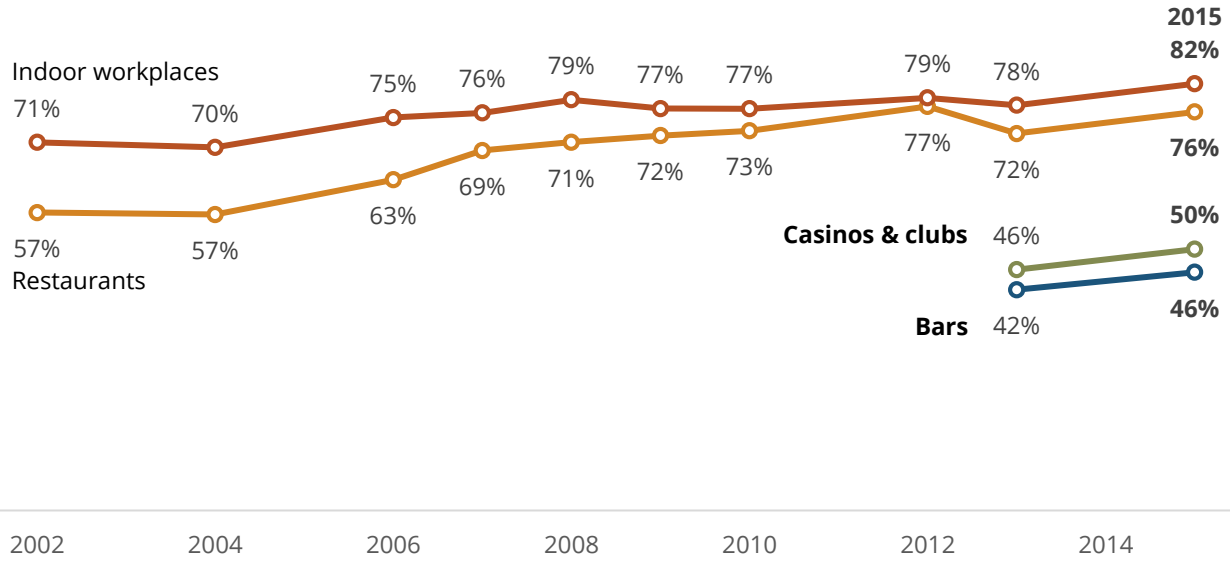
The Wyoming Tobacco Prevention and Control Program and the CDC share the goal of reducing the health burdens of tobacco use by eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke.

Support for Indoor Smokefree Policies and Laws

The 2015 ATS asked questions about both smokefree indoor air policies and smokefree indoor air laws. The policy questions asked respondents if they think smoking should be allowed indoors at workplaces, restaurants, bars, and casinos and clubs. (Casinos and clubs were asked as a single survey item, so WYSAC treated them as a single venue type.) The survey questions about smokefree laws asked respondents if they support or oppose statewide smokefree indoor air laws in Wyoming for all workplaces, restaurants, bars, and casinos and clubs. Results from the policy questions revealed that the percentage of Wyomingites who agreed that smoking indoors should never be allowed in workplaces or restaurants significantly increased from 2002 to 2015. For bars and casinos and clubs, more Wyoming adults believed that smoking should never be allowed indoors in 2015 than in 2013, but support for smokefree policies in these three venues was still lower than other venues (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Support for Smokefree Casinos, Clubs, and Bars Lower than for Workplaces and Restaurants

Percentage of adults who responded "never allowed" when asked if smoking should be allowed in indoor workplaces, restaurants, bars, or casinos and clubs



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The majority of Wyoming adults supported statewide smokefree indoor air laws covering all workplaces, restaurants, or casinos and clubs. About half (49%) supported a statewide smokefree indoor air law covering all bars (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Majority of Adults Support Statewide Smokefree Indoor Air Laws for Workplaces, Restaurants, and Casinos and Clubs

Percentage of adults who responded that they support a statewide law that makes each location smokefree indoors

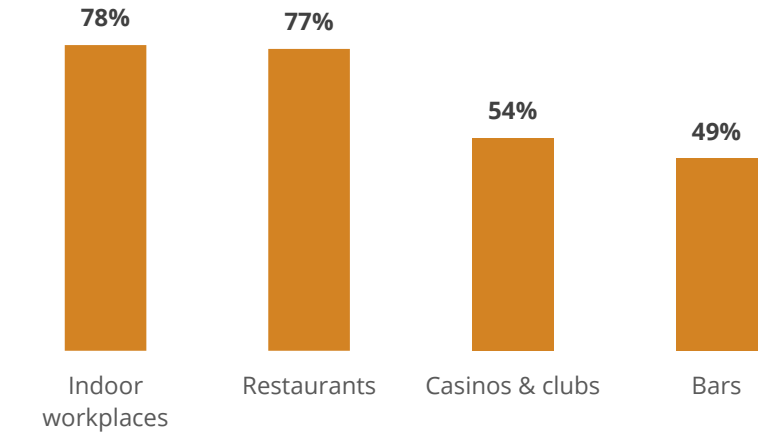

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Table 1: Three Demographic Groups Showed Relatively Low Support for Smokefree Indoor Air Laws

Percentage of people in each group who support a statewide smokefree indoor air law covering each venue

	Workplace	Restaurants	Casinos & Clubs	Bars
Men	72%	71%	47%	44%
Income <$30,000	72%	69%	45%	42%
Education high school, GED, or less	72%	72%	48%	45%

Note: Overall support is in Figure 9.

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WYSAC performed logistic regression analyses to identify associations between support for a state smokefree indoor air law for each venue and seven demographic variables: age, gender, annual household income, education, race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. WYSAC modeled each of the four venues in Figure 9 separately, using these seven demographic variables as predictors. When controlling for the other demographic variables, gender, income, and education were significantly associated with support for legally protected smokefree indoor air for workplaces, restaurants, bars, and casinos and clubs. Men were less likely to support smokefree indoor air laws than women. Adults with income less than $30,000 and adults with a high school diploma, GED, or less education were relatively unlikely to support smokefree indoor air laws (Table 1). See Appendix C for detailed results.

Support for Outdoor Smokefree Policies and Laws

In 2015, most Wyomingites (82%) agreed that smoking should be restricted at outdoor parks: 44% of adults agreed that smoking should be allowed only at some times or in some places; 38% agreed that smoking should never be allowed. These proportions have not significantly changed since 2010.

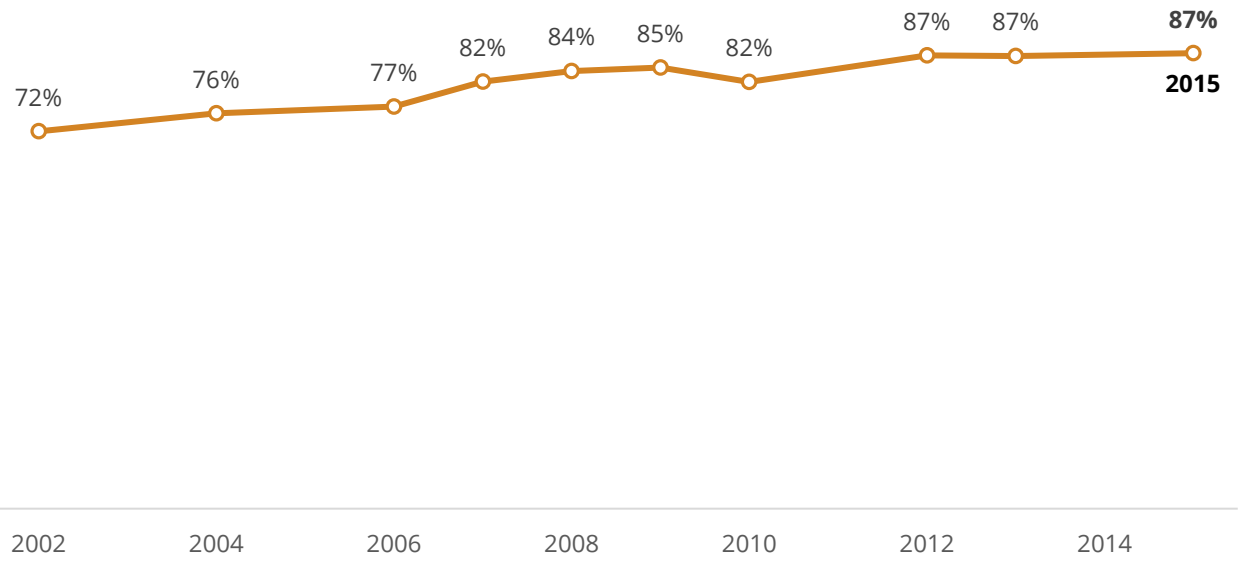
Support for laws making outdoor workplaces smokefree was substantially lower than support for laws making indoor workplaces smokefree: 65% of Wyoming adults opposed a state smokefree air law for all outdoor workplaces while only 28% would support such a law; 8% said they were unsure.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported they do not allow smoking inside their homes has increased significantly over time (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Most Wyoming Adults Do Not Allow Smoking Inside Their Homes

Percentage of adults reporting that smoking is never allowed indoors at home



Note: Trend is statistically significant.

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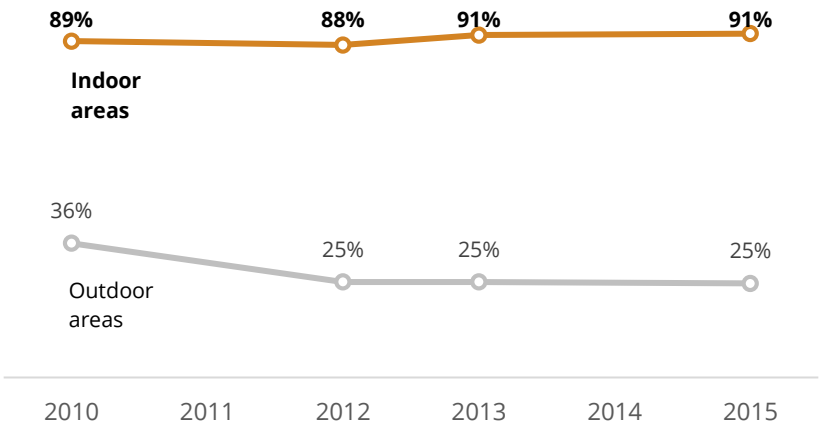
Figure 11: Majority of Adults Who Work Indoors Are Covered by Smokefree Policies

Percentage of adults who responded that smoking was never allowed indoors and outdoors at their workplaces



Note: The question about smokefree rules in indoor workplaces was asked only of those working indoors. The question about smokefree rules in outdoor areas was asked of all those employed.

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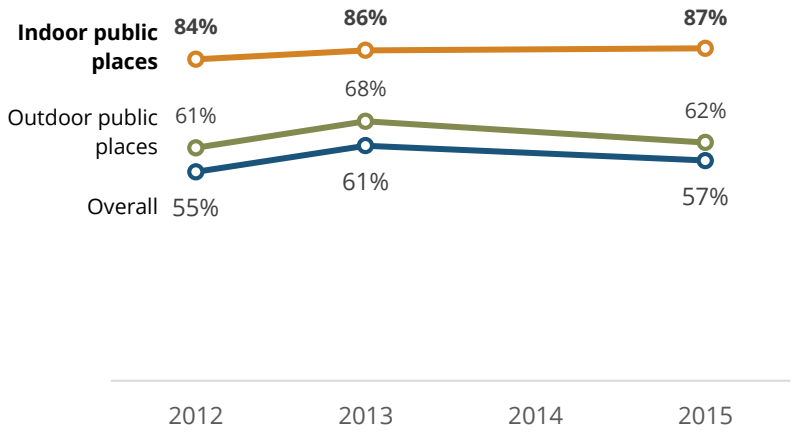
Most Wyoming adults (91%) who worked indoors reported that smoking was never allowed in indoor areas (including inside a vehicle) at their place of work. Conversely, relatively few (including those who worked outside) reported that smoking was not allowed in outdoor areas (Figure 11).

Most adults were not regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at their place of work; 78% reported that they had not breathed someone else's smoke at their workplace in the previous seven days. However, 91% stated that their indoor workplace had smokefree policies, indicating that some Wyoming adults reported exposure to secondhand smoke despite those policies.

Relatively few Wyoming adults reported being exposed to secondhand smoke while at indoor or outdoor public places in the past seven days (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Majority of Wyoming Adults Have Not Been Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places in the Past Week

Percentage of adults who responded "none" when asked how many days they had been exposed to someone else's smoke in indoor and outdoor public places



Note: Overall combines exposure at indoor and outdoor public places.

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Conclusions

Opinions vary as to where and how smoking should be restricted. Wyoming adults have a high degree of agreement that indoor areas of restaurants and workplaces across the state should have smokefree indoor air. There is less agreement on smokefree air policies and laws for casinos, clubs, bars, and outdoor work areas. Most adults report working in places that have smokefree indoor air policies, but outdoor smokefree air policies at workplaces are rare. Most exposure to secondhand smoke occurs in outdoor areas, including at work and public places.

Goal Area 3: Promoting Cessation

Awareness of Quitlines

45% of Wyoming non-tobacco users and 69% of tobacco users say they are aware of any telephone quitline services that are available to help people quit using tobacco.

The TPCP and the CDC share the goal of reducing the health burdens of tobacco use by promoting quitting among adults and young people.

Smokers' Cessation Efforts

The majority (68%) of current smokers stated that they wanted to quit, 26% said they did not, and 6% responded that they did not know or were not sure. At some point in their lives, most current smokers (86%) had stopped smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit for good. Nearly half of current smokers (45%) had tried to quit smoking at least once in the past year (Figure 13). This has not changed significantly since 2010. Relatively few smokers who had tried to quit in the past year had used proven cessation aids. When they did use them, nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) was the most often used in both 2012 and 2015 (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Nearly Half of Smokers Made at Least One Quit Attempt in the Past Year

Percentage of smokers who made at least one quit attempt in the past year

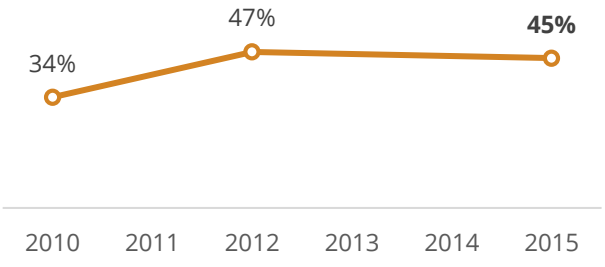

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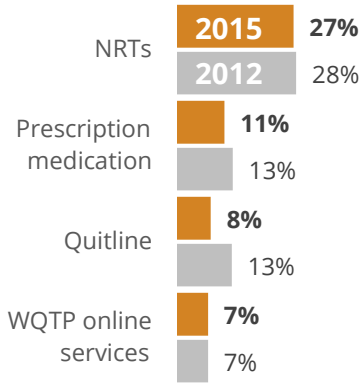
Figure 14: Nicotine Replacement Therapies (NRTs) Are Most Used Cessation Aid

Percentage of smokers who said they utilized each proven cessation aid last time they tried to quit in the past year



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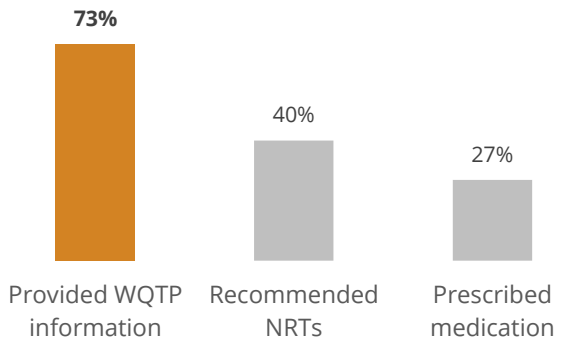
Involvement of Healthcare Providers in Tobacco Cessation

The ATS asked tobacco users if they had seen a healthcare professional in the past year and if so, if they received advice to quit from a healthcare professional. Half (50%) of these current tobacco users were advised by a health professional to quit using tobacco. This result has remained stable since 2010. These respondents then answered more detailed questions about whether and how healthcare providers provided assistance. In 2015, 63% of tobacco users who were advised to quit were also offered assistance to quit from their healthcare providers. These tobacco users most often received information about the Wyoming Quit Tobacco Program (WQTP) from their healthcare providers (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Tobacco Users Most Often Receive WQTP Information from Healthcare Providers as Help to Quit Smoking

Percentage of tobacco users who were advised to quit and offered each type of assistance



Note: Percentages do not total 100% because respondents could identify more than one option.

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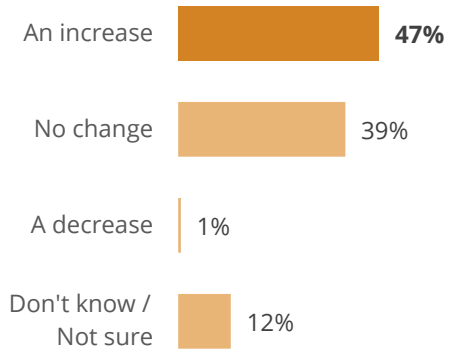
In a separate line of questioning, the majority (71%) of current tobacco users who had not been advised to quit and non-tobacco-using Wyoming adults reported that a healthcare professional had asked them whether they smoked cigarettes or used other forms of tobacco. This is a significant increase over time, going from 64% in 2010 to 66% in 2012 to 71% in 2015.

Tobacco Cessation and the Price of Tobacco

Figure 16: Almost Half of Wyoming Adults Support a Cigarette Excise Tax Increase

Percentage of adults who would support …



Note: Percentages do not total 100% because of rounding error.

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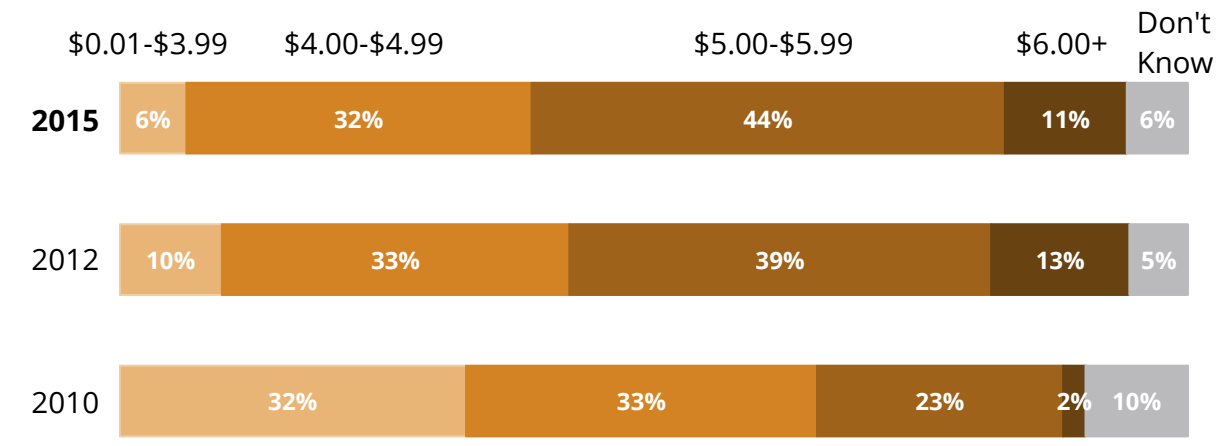
Increasing the price of tobacco products is one method of encouraging cessation (CDC, 2015). Since 2003, the state of Wyoming has taxed cigarettes with an excise tax of $0.60 per pack. When asked how much of an increase above $0.60 they would approve, almost half (47%) of adults would approve an increase of some amount (Figure 16). The most popular amount was an increase of $1.50 or more, with 21% of adults supporting that change. For smokeless tobacco, 49% of adults indicated that they were "for" an increase in the tax while 40% said they were "against," and 10% said that they did not know or were not sure.

Most smokers (55%) were paying more than $5 per pack of cigarettes in 2015, a greater proportion than 2010 when it was just 25% (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Over Half of Smokers Spent $5.00 or More on Last Pack of Cigarettes

Cost of last pack of cigarettes



Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding error.

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In 2015, 79% of all Wyoming adults who had smoked and had bought cigarettes for themselves in the past 30 days, did **not** take advantage of coupons, rebates, buy 1 get 1 free, 2 for 1, or any other special promotion.

Conclusions

The majority of smokers have tried to quit and want to quit for good. They are also paying more for cigarettes than they have in the past. However, the use of proven cessation aids is relatively low. Many tobacco users are not receiving screening and assistance from healthcare providers to help them quit. Only half of current tobacco users who saw a healthcare professional in the previous year were advised to quit, but over half of those were offered assistance. Greater collaboration with health professionals could result in more tobacco users becoming aware of, and receptive to, cessation services.

Awareness of tobacco quitlines is another area of potential improvement. Less than half of nonsmokers were aware that a quitline (local or national) existed. The WQTP reports that friends and family of tobacco users (which would include non-tobacco users) are key referral sources (WYSAC, 2017). If more nonsmokers knew about the existence of this proven cessation aid, then they could inform and encourage tobacco users who may not know about it.

Goal Area 4: Identifying and Eliminating Tobacco-Related Disparities

The fourth goal of the TPCP and the CDC is to reduce tobacco use and associated health burdens among populations that are disparately affected (Starr et al., 2005). In 2015, 30% of Native Americans[1] in Wyoming smoked cigarettes, almost double the statewide smoking rate of 16% (Figure 18). Women and men in Wyoming smoked at about the same rate (15% vs 17% respectively); 18% of women of childbearing age (18–44 years old) were current smokers. Young adults (aged 18–24) were one of three age groups with a relatively high smoking rate (Figure 19).

Figure 18: Smoking Rate Is Higher among Native Americans

Smoking prevalence by race

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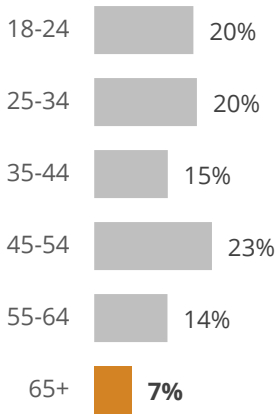
Figure 19: Smoking Rate Lowest among Adults Older than 65

Smoking prevalence by age group



Note: Percentages do not total 100% because of rounding error.

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[1] To produce smoking prevalence for Native Americans in Wyoming, WYSAC analyzed adults who considered themselves to be American Indian, including those who were multiracial including American Indian, regardless of whether they reported Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 20: Adults with Lower Education More Likely to Smoke

Smoking prevalence by highest education completed

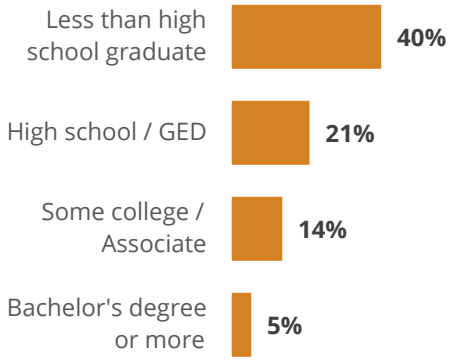

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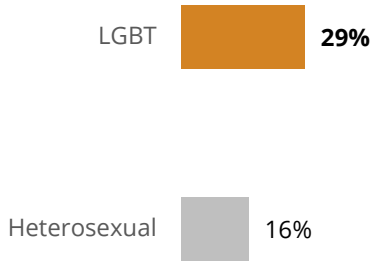
Figure 21: Smoking Rate Higher among LGBT Community Members

Smoking prevalence by sexual orientation



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Those with less education were more likely to smoke (Figure 20). Adults who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or "other" were more likely to smoke than those who identified as heterosexual (Figure 21).

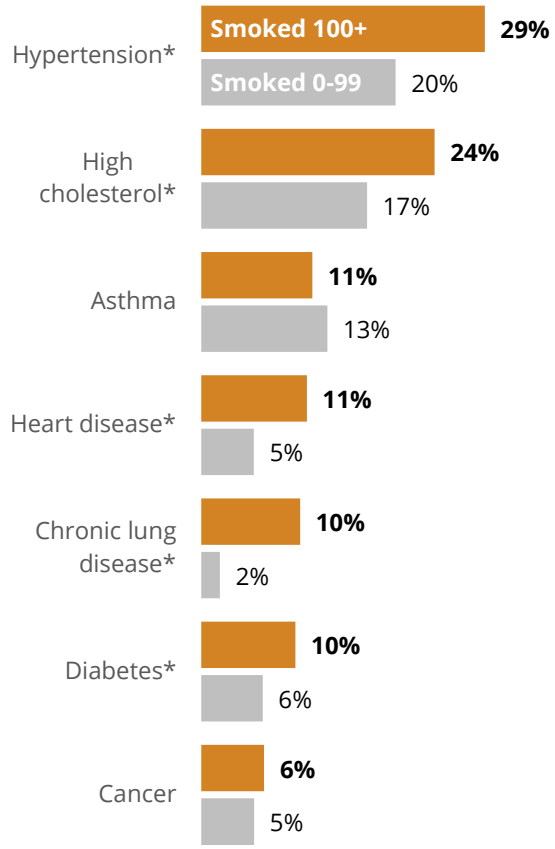
Conclusions

Compared to the state rate, Native Americans, young adults, adults with less education, and those who identify as LGBT have relatively high smoking rates. Although the smoking rate among women of child-bearing age is not exceptionally high, the health burdens of smoking while pregnant are substantial. Promoting quitting and reducing initiation among these groups will, over time, reduce the disparities in tobacco use and its health consequences.

Health Consequences of Smoking

Figure 22: Many Chronic Diseases Are More Common among Current and Former Smokers

Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have …?



Note: Cancer = cancer, other than skin cancer; diabetes = diabetes or sugar diabetes; chronic lung disease = a chronic lung disease, such as emphysema, chronic bronchitis, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, also known as COPD; hypertension = high blood pressure or hypertension.

Chronic diseases are not mutually exclusive. Respondents could report more than one chronic disease.

* Statistically significant difference between adults who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and adults who had not, based on logistic regression. For the logistic regression of diabetes, WYSAC combined gestational diabetes with not having diabetes.

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The TPCP collects data about the prevalence of several chronic diseases to understand the burden and consequences of tobacco use.

The U.S. Surgeon General has concluded that smoking is harmful to nearly every organ in the body, causes disease, and worsens existing illnesses (USDHHS, 2014). WYSAC created a logistic regression model based on data from the 2015 Wyoming ATS. The model found that hypertension, high cholesterol, heart disease, chronic lung disease, and diabetes were significantly more common among people who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes (current and former smokers) compared to those who had not (Figure 22; see Appendix C for detailed results).

In more general terms, current smokers reported worse overall health than nonsmokers. A quarter (25%) of all Wyoming smokers

reported being in fair or poor health, more than double the percentage (11%) of nonsmokers.

Conclusions

Wyoming smokers are more prone to chronic illness and tend to feel less healthy overall. Reducing the prevalence of smoking will, over time, reduce the burden of chronic disease in Wyoming and help Wyomingites feel healthier.

Summary and Discussion

The 2015 Wyoming adult smoking rate of 16% is the lowest smoking rate recorded by the Wyoming ATS since its inception in 2002. From a high of 21% in 2006, the smoking rate in Wyoming has declined significantly. Cigarettes are still the most popular form of tobacco use in Wyoming, but ENDS use is now about as prominent as smokeless tobacco use. Two of the three most common reasons for using ENDS are cutting back or quitting cigarettes. The broader public health community has yet to determine how to balance the risk of ENDS with the potential for them to be less harmful than cigarettes.

The smoking habits of the vast majority of Wyoming adults begin when they are younger than 25, and especially before the age of 18. After age 25, very few adults begin to smoke or begin to smoke daily. A continued focus on preventing the initiation of smoking by youth and young adults could, over time, reduce the prevalence of smoking and associated health problems.

Opinions vary as to where and how smoking should be restricted. Wyoming adults have a high degree of agreement that indoor areas of restaurants and workplaces across the state should have smokefree indoor air. There is less agreement on smokefree air in casinos, clubs, bars, and outdoor work areas. Most adults report working in places that have smokefree policies but outdoor areas rarely do. Most exposure to secondhand smoke occurs in outdoor areas, including at work and public places.

The majority of smokers have tried to quit and want to quit for good. They are also paying more for cigarettes than they have in the past. However, the use of proven cessation aids is relatively low, and many tobacco users are not receiving screening and assistance from healthcare providers to help them quit. Only half of current tobacco users who saw a healthcare professional in the previous year were advised to quit, but over half of those were offered assistance. Greater collaboration with health professionals could result in more tobacco users becoming aware of, and receptive to, proven cessation aids and services.

Awareness of tobacco quitlines is an area of potential improvement. Less than half of nonsmokers were aware that a quitline (local or national) existed. The WQTP reports that friends and family of tobacco users (which would include nonsmokers) are key referral sources (WYSAC 2017). If more nonsmokers knew about the existence of this proven cessation aid, then they could inform and encourage tobacco users who may not know about it.

Native Americans, young adults, those with little formal education, and those who identify as LGBT have relatively high smoking rates. Although the smoking rate among women of child-bearing age is not exceptionally high, the health burdens of smoking while pregnant are

substantial. Promoting quitting and reducing initiation among these groups will, over time, reduce the disparities in tobacco use and its health consequences.

The health consequences of smoking in Wyoming are similar to reports in the medical literature (USDHHS, 2014). Compared to nonsmokers, Wyoming smokers tend to be less healthy overall and are more prone to chronic illness. Reducing the prevalence of smoking will, over time, reduce the health and economic burden of smoking-attributable chronic disease in Wyoming.

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Appendix A: Wyoming 2015 ATS Frequency Tables

Appendix A consists of tables reporting Wyoming's state-level unweighted counts, weighted percentages, and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for weighted percentages for every survey item and WYSAC-calculated variable. The unweighted counts represent the exact number of respondents who gave each response. The weighted 2015 ATS data are reflective of the Wyoming adult population (see Appendix B: Methods for more details); therefore, WYSAC uses them when reporting percentages and throughout the body of the report.

WYSAC lists questions and response options in the order they were asked of the 4,948 respondents (except where response option order was randomized, as indicated below). WYSAC also includes the abbreviated variable names for the data in parentheses following each question.

The survey involved a complex skip pattern; certain respondents (as indicated below) were asked particular questions based on their answers to earlier survey questions. Respondents who were not asked a particular question are excluded from the percentage calculations. In the tables, system missing generally means that respondents were not asked a given question based on their prior responses. System missing also includes absent responses that do not have clear reasons. WYSAC generally treated responses of "don't know/not sure" and "refused" as missing data. However, if "don't know/not sure" accounted for at least 5% of valid responses after inclusion, then WYSAC did not treat the answers as missing. Percentages may total more than 100% on variables where respondents could choose more than one response option. On other items, percentages may not total 100% because of rounding.

General Health

1. Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor? (genhealth)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Excellent	19%	17%	20%	932
Very good	35%	33%	38%	1,758
Good	32%	30%	35%	1,570
Fair	11%	9%	13%	501
Poor	3%	2%	4%	171
Valid total	**100%**			**4,932**
Don't know / Not sure				12
Refused				4
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

1a. Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor? (Collapsed; genhealth_2cat)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Excellent / Very good / Good	86%	84%	88%	4,260
Fair / Poor	14%	12%	16%	672
Valid total	**100%**			**4,932**
Don't know / Not sure				12
Refused				4
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

Tobacco Prevalence and Consumption

CIGARETTE SMOKING

2. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? (smok100)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	42%	39%	44%	1,986
No	58%	56%	61%	2,947
Valid total	**100%**			**4,933**
Don't know / Not sure				15
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

3. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? (smoknow)

Asked of respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Every day	31%	27%	35%	462
Some days	8%	6%	10%	152
Not at all	61%	57%	65%	1,371
Valid total	**100%**			**1,985**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				1
System missing				2,962
Total				**4,948**

3a. Current smoking status. (Calculated; smoknow_2cat)

Of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Current smoker (Every day or Some days)	16%	14%	18%	614
Non-smoker (Former, Experimental, or Never)	84%	82%	86%	4,318
Valid total	**100%**			**4,932**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				16
Total				**4,948**

Current smokers: Respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (Q2) and now smoke cigarettes every day or some days (Q3).

Former smokers: Respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (Q2) but now do not smoke cigarettes at all (Q3).

Experimental smokers: Respondents who had not smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (Q2) but had ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs (Q5).

Never smokers: Respondents who had not smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (Q2) and had never tried cigarette smoking, not even a puff (Q5).

4. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke? (Collapsed; smokperday_recode)

Asked of current everyday smokers.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
0	0%	0%	0%	0
1 - 4	5%	1%	8%	16
5 - 9	14%	9%	20%	60
10 - 19	43%	35%	51%	182
20 - 39	35%	28%	42%	175
40+	3%	1%	4%	21
Valid total	**100%**			**454**
Don't know / Not sure				6
Refused				2
System missing				4,486
Total				**4,948**

5. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? (smokever)

Asked of respondents who had not smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes (Experimental smoker)	54%	51%	57%	1,695
No (Never smoker)	46%	43%	49%	1,261
Valid total	**100%**			**2,956**
Don't know / Not sure				6
Refused				0
System missing				1,986
Total				**4,948**

6. Have you ever smoked a whole cigarette? (smokwholcig)

Asked of experimental smokers.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	48%	44%	52%	735
No	52%	48%	56%	938
Valid total	**100%**			**1,673**
Don't know / Not sure				21
Refused				1
System missing				3,253
Total				**4,948**

7. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time? (Collapsed; smokwholage_cat)

Asked of experimental smokers who had ever smoked one whole cigarette and respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
1 - 9	4%	2%	5%	107
10 - 15	38%	35%	41%	905
16 - 17	24%	21%	27%	594
18 - 25	32%	29%	36%	955
Older than 25	2%	1%	3%	81
Valid total	**100%**			**2,642**
Never smoked a whole cigarette				2
Don't know / Not sure				72
Refused				5
System missing				2,227
Total				**4,948**

8. Was the last time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs …? (Cleaned; smoklast_c)

Asked of experimental smokers and former smokers.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Within the past 24 hours	1%	0%	1%	10
Within the past 7 days	1%	0%	1%	10
Within the past 30 days	1%	0%	2%	22
Within the past 3 months	2%	1%	3%	42
Within the past 6 months	2%	1%	3%	40
Within the past year	4%	3%	6%	82
Within the past 2 years	6%	4%	8%	111
Within the past 5 years	10%	8%	12%	209
Within the past 10 years	10%	8%	12%	232
Within the past 15 years	8%	6%	10%	220
More than 15 years ago	55%	52%	58%	2,075
Other (specify)	0%	0%	0%	1
Valid total	**100%**			**3,054**
Don't know / Not sure				12
Refused				1
System missing				1,881
Total				**4,948**

Note: WYSAC reclassified eight respondents who reported "other" into one of the listed response options based on their specified responses (e.g., provided a quit date instead of the time elapsed since the quit date). Seven of these "other" responses were classified into "More than 15 years ago."

9. Since the last time you smoked a cigarette, have you decided that you are going to stop smoking cigarettes completely? (smokorquit)

Asked of experimental smokers and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette during the past year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	70%	60%	80%	153
No	30%	20%	40%	46
Valid total	**100%**			**199**
Don't know / Not sure				6
Refused				1
System missing				4,742
Total				**4,948**

10. During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL], on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? (Collapsed; smokdays30_recode)

Asked of current some-day smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
0	4%	1%	8%	9
1 - 4	32%	22%	41%	55
5 - 10	18%	9%	27%	37
11 - 15	18%	8%	27%	29
16 - 29	14%	6%	23%	31
On all 30	14%	6%	22%	23
Valid total	**100%**			**184**
Don't know / Not sure				9
Refused				1
System missing				4,754
Total				**4,948**

11. On the average, on days when you smoked during the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL], about how many cigarettes did you smoke a day? (Collapsed; smoksomeday_recode)

Asked of current some-day smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
0	11%	2%	20%	9
1 - 4	64%	53%	76%	111
5 - 9	9%	4%	14%	32
10 - 19	14%	5%	23%	16
20 - 39	2%	0%	3%	4
40+	0%	0%	0%	0
Valid total	**100%**			**172**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				1
System missing				4,773
Total				**4,948**

12. Have you ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days in a row? (smok30dever)

Asked of current some-day smokers and former smokers.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	87%	83%	90%	1,297
No	13%	10%	17%	215
Valid total	**100%**			**1,512**
Don't know / Not sure				12
Refused				0
System missing				3,424
Total				**4,948**

13. How old were you when you first smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days in a row? (Collapsed; smok30dage_cat)

Asked of current everyday smokers, current some-day smokers, and former smokers who had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days in a row.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
1 - 9	0%	0%	1%	13
10 - 15	22%	18%	26%	306
16 - 17	24%	20%	27%	322
18 - 25	47%	43%	51%	911
Older than 25	7%	5%	9%	120
Valid total	**100%**			**1,672**
Never smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days in a row				0
Don't know / Not sure				85
Refused				2
System missing				3,189
Total				**4,948**

14. Around this time last year, were you smoking cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? (smokyrago)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette in the past year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Every day	59%	54%	65%	500
Some days	22%	17%	26%	172
Not at all	19%	15%	23%	146
Valid total	**100%**			**818**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				0
System missing				4,128
Total				**4,948**

15. During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL], were the cigarettes that you usually smoked menthol? (mentholcigs2)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	25%	19%	31%	130
No	75%	69%	81%	523
Valid total	**100%**			**653**
Don't know / Not sure				3
Refused				0
System missing				4,292
Total				**4,948**

16. Were any of the cigarettes that you smoked in the past 30 days flavored to taste like candy, fruit, chocolate, or other sweets? (cigflavor)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	4%	1%	7%	15
No	96%	93%	99%	640
Valid total	**100%**			**655**
Don't know / Not sure				1
Refused				0
System missing				4,292
Total				**4,948**

17. Have you bought any cigarettes for yourself in the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL]? (bghtpast30d)

Asked of experimental smokers and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	21%	6%	35%	13
No	79%	65%	94%	29
Valid total	**100%**			**42**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,906
Total				**4,948**

18. The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, did you buy them by the pack or by the carton? (buyquant2)

Asked of current smokers, and experimental smokers and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette and bought cigarettes for themselves in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
By the pack	81%	77%	86%	442
By the carton	17%	13%	21%	176
Other (specify)	1%	0%	3%	7
Valid total	**100%**			**625**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				2
System missing				4,321
Total				**4,948**

19. What price did you pay for the last pack of cigarettes you bought? (Collapsed; costpack2_r)

Asked of respondents who bought cigarettes by the pack when they last bought cigarettes for themselves.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
$0.01 - $3.99	6%	3%	10%	32
$4.00 - $4.99	32%	24%	40%	123
$5.00 - $5.99	44%	36%	52%	186
$6.00+	11%	8%	15%	66
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	6%	2%	9%	34
Valid total	**100%**			**441**
Refused				1
System missing				4,506
Total				**4,948**

20. What price did you pay for the last carton of cigarettes you bought? (Collapsed; costcarton2_r)

Asked of respondents who bought cigarettes by the carton when they last bought cigarettes for themselves.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
$10.00 - $19.99	0%	0%	1%	1
$20.00 - $29.99	1%	0%	3%	3
$30.00 - $39.99	21%	10%	32%	38
$40.00 - $49.99	37%	24%	51%	57
$50.00 - $59.99	33%	21%	44%	58
$60.00 - $69.99	4%	0%	8%	7
$70.00+	0%	0%	0%	0
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	4%	1%	7%	11
Valid total	**100%**			**175**
Refused				1
System missing				4,772
Total				**4,948**

21. The last time you bought cigarettes, did you take advantage of coupons, rebates, buy 1 get 1 free, 2 for 1, or any other special promotions for cigarettes? (specoffers)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette and bought cigarettes for themselves in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	21%	15%	27%	115
No	79%	73%	85%	511
Valid total	**100%**			**626**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				1
System missing				4,321
Total				**4,948**

OTHER TOBACCO USE

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your use of other tobacco products.

22. Have you ever tried e-cigarettes, electronic, or vapor cigarettes, even just one time in your entire life? (wyecigever)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	23%	21%	25%	744
No	77%	75%	79%	4,204
Valid total	**100%**			**4,948**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

Note: If a respondent was unsure what electronic cigarettes were, the interviewer read the following: "Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes, are battery-operated products designed to deliver nicotine, flavor, and other chemicals. They turn nicotine and other chemicals into a vapor that is inhaled by the user."

23. Do you now use e-cigarettes, electronic, or vapor cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? (wyecignow)

Asked of respondents who had ever tried ENDS.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Every day	9%	5%	13%	47
Some days	20%	15%	25%	140
Not at all	71%	65%	77%	557
Valid total	**100%**			**744**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

23a. Current ENDS use. (Calculated; wyecigstatus)

Of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Currently use e-cigarettes every day	2%	1%	3%	47
Currently use e-cigarettes some days	5%	3%	6%	140
Currently do not use e-cigarettes	16%	14%	18%	557
Never tried e-cigarettes	77%	75%	79%	4,204
Valid total	**100%**			**4,948**
Unknown				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

24. Which of the following are your reasons for using e-cigarettes? (wyecigwhy2)

Asked of respondents who had ever tried ENDS. Respondents were allowed to provide multiple reasons.

24a. To quit smoking cigarettes. (wyecigwhy2_1)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	50%	44%	57%	394
No	50%	43%	56%	350
Valid total	**100%**			**744**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

24b. To reduce cigarette consumption. (wyecigwhy2_2)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	53%	47%	59%	400
No	47%	41%	53%	343
Valid total	**100%**			**743**
Don't know / Not sure				1
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

24c. To try something new: curious. (wyecigwhy2_3)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	61%	55%	67%	446
No	39%	33%	45%	298
Valid total	**100%**			**744**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

24d. To not disturb other people with smoke. (wyecigwhy2_4)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	43%	36%	49%	306
No	58%	51%	64%	435
Valid total	**100%**			**741**
Don't know / Not sure				3
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

24e. To smoke in a place where cigarette smoking is banned. (wyecigwhy2_5)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	25%	19%	30%	157
No	75%	70%	81%	584
Valid total	**100%**			**741**
Don't know / Not sure				3
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

24f. To save money. (wyecigwhy2_6)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	29%	23%	34%	204
No	71%	66%	77%	538
Valid total	**100%**			**742**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

24g. E-cigarettes might be less harmful than cigarettes. (wyecigwhy2_7)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	47%	41%	53%	327
No	48%	42%	54%	364
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	6%	3%	8%	53
Valid total	**100%**			**744**
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

24h. E-cigarettes taste better. (wyecigwhy2_8)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	40%	34%	47%	226
No	60%	53%	66%	506
Valid total	**100%**			**732**
Don't know / Not sure				12
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

24i. Other (specify). (wyecigwhy2_9)

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	11%	7%	14%	84
No	89%	86%	93%	660
Valid total	**100%**			**744**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,204
Total				**4,948**

Note: "Other" includes reasons such as a friend offered it/someone else purchased it, peer pressure, more convenient, to quit chewing tobacco, it doesn't smell as bad as cigarettes, to try the new product on the market, and to try the different flavors.

25. Have you ever tried chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Skoal, Copenhagen, Grizzly, Levi Garrett, Red Man, or Day's Work, even just one time in your entire life? (sltever2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	38%	36%	40%	1,721
No	62%	60%	64%	3,227
Valid total	**100%**			**4,948**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

26. During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL], on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip? (Collapsed; sltnodays_recode)

Asked of respondents who had ever tried chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
0	80%	76%	83%	1,399
1 - 4	3%	1%	4%	37
5 - 10	1%	0%	2%	21
11 - 15	1%	0%	2%	14
16 - 29	1%	0%	2%	18
On all 30	14%	11%	17%	230
Valid total	**100%**			**1,719**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				0
System missing				3,227
Total				**4,948**

26a. Current smokeless tobacco use. (Calculated; sltstatus_2cat)

Of all respondents. Current smokeless tobacco users are defined as those who had ever tried chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip and used it in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Current smokeless tobacco user	8%	6%	9%	320
Non-user (former or never)	92%	91%	94%	4,626
Valid total	**100%**			**4,946**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

27. Have you ever tried snus, even just one time in your entire life? (snusever)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	17%	15%	19%	679
No	83%	81%	85%	4,251
Valid total	**100%**			**4,930**
Don't know / Not sure				18
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

28. During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL], on how many days did you use snus? (Collapsed; snusnodays_recode)

Asked of respondents who had ever tried snus.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
0	91%	88%	95%	609
1 - 4	2%	1%	4%	25
5 - 10	1%	0%	3%	5
11 - 15	0%	0%	1%	1
16 - 29	1%	0%	1%	4
On all 30	4%	2%	7%	35
Valid total	**100%**			**679**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,269
Total				**4,948**

28a. Current snus use. (Calculated; snusstatus_2cat)

Of all respondents. Current snus users are defined as those who had ever tried snus and used it in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Current snus user	1%	1%	2%	70
Non-user (former or never)	99%	98%	99%	4,860
Valid total	**100%**			**4,930**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				18
Total				**4,948**

29. Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or snus instead of smoking a cigarette or other tobacco product because you were in a place where smoking was not allowed? (sltsub)

Asked of respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and had ever used smokeless tobacco or snus.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	42%	36%	47%	349
No	58%	53%	64%	639
Valid total	**100%**			**988**
Don't know / Not sure				4
Refused				0
System missing				3,956
Total				**4,948**

30. Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or very small cigars that look like cigarettes in your entire life, even one or two puffs? (cigarever)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	46%	44%	49%	2,113
No	54%	51%	56%	2,827
Valid total	**100%**			**4,940**
Don't know / Not sure				8
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

31. During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL], on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or very small cigars that look like cigarettes? (Collapsed; cigarnodays_recode)

Asked of respondents who had ever smoked cigars, cigarillos, or very small cigars.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
0	89%	87%	92%	1,948
1 - 4	8%	6%	11%	130
5 - 10	1%	0%	2%	11
11 - 15	1%	0%	1%	5
16 - 29	0%	0%	0%	4
On all 30	1%	0%	1%	13
Valid total	**100%**			**2,111**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				0
System missing				2,835
Total				**4,948**

31a. Current cigar use. (Calculated; cigarstatus_2cat)

Of all respondents. Current cigar users are defined as those who had ever tried cigars, cigarillos, or very small cigars and used it in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Current cigar smoker	5%	4%	6%	163
Non-user (former or never)	95%	94%	96%	4,775
Valid total	**100%**			**4,938**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				0
System missing				8
Total				**4,948**

32. Were any of the cigars, cigarillos, or very small cigars that look like cigarettes that you smoked in the past 30 days flavored to taste like candy, fruit, chocolate, or other sweets? (cigarflavr)

Asked of respondents who had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or very small cigars in the past 30 days (current cigar users).

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	33%	22%	45%	52
No	67%	55%	78%	111
Valid total	**100%**			**163**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,785
Total				**4,948**

33. Have you ever smoked tobacco in a regular pipe in your entire life, even one or two puffs? (piperegever)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	20%	18%	22%	970
No	80%	79%	82%	3,970
Valid total	**100%**			**4,940**
Don't know / Not sure				8
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

34. During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL], on how many days did you smoke tobacco in a regular pipe? (Collapsed; piperegdays_recode)

Asked of respondents who had ever smoked tobacco in a regular pipe.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
0	95%	92%	97%	931
1 - 4	3%	1%	5%	26
5 - 10	1%	0%	2%	4
11 - 15	1%	0%	2%	2
16 - 29	0%	0%	0%	1
On all 30	0%	0%	1%	5
Valid total	**100%**			**969**
Don't know / Not sure				1
Refused				0
System missing				3,978
Total				**4,948**

34a. Current pipe use. (Calculated; piperegstatus_2cat)

Of all respondents. Current pipe users are defined as those who had ever tried a regular pipe and used it in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Current regular pipe user	1%	1%	2%	38
Non-user (former or never)	99%	99%	99%	4,901
Valid total	**100%**			**4,939**
Don't know / Not sure				1
Refused				0
System missing				8
Total				**4,948**

35. Have you ever smoked tobacco in a hookah or other water pipe in your entire life, even one or two puffs? (pipewtrever)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	15%	13%	18%	430
No	85%	82%	87%	4,514
Valid total	**100%**			**4,944**
Don't know / Not sure				4
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

36. During the past 30 days, that is, since [DATE FILL], on how many days did you smoke tobacco in a hookah or other water pipe? (Collapsed; pipewtrdays_recode)

Asked of respondents who had ever smoked tobacco in a water pipe.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
0	93%	89%	97%	405
1 - 4	6%	2%	10%	17
5 - 10	0%	0%	1%	2
11 - 15	0%	0%	1%	4
16 - 29	0%	0%	0%	0
On all 30	1%	0%	2%	2
Valid total	**100%**			**430**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,518
Total				**4,948**

36a. Current hookah or other water pipe use. (Calculated; pipewtrstatus_2cat)

Asked of all respondents. Current hookah or other water pipe users are defined as those who had ever tried a hookah or other water pipe and used it in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Current water pipe user	1%	0%	2%	25
Non-user (former or never)	99%	98%	100%	4,919
Valid total	**100%**			**4,944**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4
Total				**4,948**

Cessation

AWARENESS OF QUITLINES AND COUNTER MARKETING

(Read to respondents) A telephone quitline is a free telephone-based service that connects people who smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products with someone who can help them quit.

37. Are you aware of any telephone quitline services that are available to help people quit using tobacco? (qtlineawrnt)

Asked of respondents who had never used any type of tobacco or had not used tobacco in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	45%	42%	48%	1,758
No	55%	52%	58%	2,170
Valid total	**100%**			**3,928**
Don't know / Not sure				12
Refused				0
System missing				1,008
Total				**4,948**

38. Are you aware of any telephone quitline services that are available to help you quit using tobacco? (qtlineawrt)

Asked of tobacco users who had used any type of tobacco in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	69%	64%	74%	721
No	31%	26%	36%	284
Valid total	**100%**			**1,005**
Don't know / Not sure				3
Refused				0
System missing				3,940
Total				**4,948**

QUIT ATTEMPTS

39. In your whole life, how many times have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking cigarettes for good? (Collapsed; qtatt2_cat)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette in the past year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
None	19%	14%	24%	130
1 - 5 times	50%	44%	56%	408
6 - 10 times	11%	7%	14%	95
11 - 20 times	7%	4%	10%	56
More than 20 times	5%	3%	8%	49
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	8%	6%	11%	81
Valid total	**100%**			**819**
Refused				1
System missing				4,128
Total				**4,948**

40. During the past 12 months, that is, since [DATE FILL], how many times have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking cigarettes for good? (Collapsed; qt12mos_cat)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who at least puffed on a cigarette in the past year and had tried to quit in their lifetime.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
None	44%	37%	51%	280
1 - 5 times	51%	44%	58%	292
6 - 10 times	2%	0%	4%	9
11 - 20 times	2%	0%	5%	11
More than 20 times	1%	0%	1%	4
Valid total	**100%**			**596**
Don't know / Not sure				11
Refused				1
System missing				4,340
Total				**4,948**

41. When you quit smoking [The last time you tried to quit smoking], did you call the Wyoming Quitline, 1-800-QUITNOW? (wyqtline)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who had tried to quit in the past year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	10%	4%	16%	26
No	90%	84%	96%	290
Valid total	**100%**			**316**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,632
Total				**4,948**

42. When you quit smoking [The last time you tried to quit smoking], did you use Wyoming Quit Tobacco Program online services (www.quitwyo.org) to help you quit? (wyqtnet)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who had tried to quit in the past year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	8%	3%	14%	18
No	92%	86%	97%	298
Valid total	**100%**			**316**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,632
Total				**4,948**

43. When you quit smoking [The last time you tried to quit smoking], did you use any of the following medications: a nicotine patch, nicotine gum, nicotine lozenges, nicotine nasal spray, or a nicotine inhaler to help you quit? (wyqtmed2)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who had tried to quit in the past year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	28%	20%	36%	81
No	72%	64%	80%	235
Valid total	**100%**			**316**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,632
Total				**4,948**

44. When you quit smoking [The last time you tried to quit smoking], did you use pills such as Wellbutrin, Zyban, buproprion, Chantix, or varenicline to help you quit? (wyqtmed3)

Asked of current smokers, experimental smokers, and former smokers who had tried to quit in the past year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	11%	7%	16%	46
No	89%	84%	93%	269
Valid total	**100%**			**315**
Don't know / Not sure				1
Refused				0
System missing				4,632
Total				**4,948**

45. Do you want to quit smoking cigarettes for good? (qtwant)

Asked of current smokers, and experimental smokers and former smokers who had at least puffed on a cigarette in the past year and had not decided to quit completely (according to Q9).

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	65%	59%	72%	405
No	29%	23%	35%	204
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	6%	3%	8%	54
Valid total	**100%**			**663**
Refused				4
System missing				4,281
Total				**4,948**

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL ADVICE TO QUIT

46. In the past 12 months, that is, since [DATE FILL], have you seen a doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional? (hcwcare2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	84%	82%	86%	4,318
No	16%	14%	18%	625
Valid total	**100%**			**4,943**
Don't know / Not sure				4
Refused				1
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

47. In the past 12 months, that is, since [DATE FILL], did any doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional advise you to quit smoking cigarettes or using any other tobacco products? (hcwadvise2)

Asked of tobacco users (smoked cigarettes sometime in the past year or used other tobacco in the past 30 days) who had visited a health professional in the past year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	50%	45%	55%	450
No	50%	45%	55%	431
Valid total	**100%**			**881**
Don't know / Not sure				4
Refused				0
System missing				4,063
Total				**4,948**

48. The last time a health professional advised you to quit using tobacco, did they also ask if you wanted to try to quit? (hcwqtask)

Asked of tobacco users (smoked cigarettes sometime in the past year or used other tobacco in the past 30 days) who a health professional had advised to quit.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	68%	61%	75%	270
No	32%	25%	39%	163
Valid total	**100%**			**433**
Don't know / Not sure				17
Refused				0
System missing				4,498
Total				**4,948**

49. The last time a health professional advised you to quit using tobacco, did they also offer any assistance, information, or additional advice to help you quit? (hcwmoradvice)

Asked of tobacco users (smoked cigarettes sometime in the past year or used other tobacco in the past 30 days) who a health professional had advised to quit.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	63%	56%	70%	260
No	37%	30%	44%	181
Valid total	**100%**			**441**
Don't know / Not sure				9
Refused				0
System missing				4,498
Total				**4,948**

50. The last time a health professional advised you to quit using tobacco, did they provide you with information about the Wyoming Quit Tobacco Program? For example, a brochure, phone number, or web address? (wyhcwwqtp)

Asked of tobacco users (smoked cigarettes sometime in the past year or used other tobacco in the past 30 days) who had been offered assistance to quit by a health professional.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	73%	64%	81%	175
No	27%	19%	36%	79
Valid total	**100%**			**254**
Don't know / Not sure				6
Refused				0
System missing				4,688
Total				**4,948**

51. Did they recommend a nicotine patch, nicotine gum, lozenges, nasal spray, or an inhaler (wyhcwmed2)

Asked of tobacco users (smoked cigarettes sometime in the past year or used other tobacco in the past 30 days) who had been offered assistance to quit by a health professional.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	40%	30%	50%	114
No	60%	50%	70%	143
Valid total	**100%**			**257**
Don't know / Not sure				3
Refused				0
System missing				4,688
Total				**4,948**

52. Did they prescribe pills such as Wellbutrin, Zyban, buproprion, Chantix, or varenicline (wyhcwmed3)

Asked of tobacco users (smoked cigarettes sometime in the past year or used other tobacco in the past 30 days) who had been offered assistance to quit by a health professional.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	27%	18%	36%	83
No	73%	64%	82%	174
Valid total	**100%**			**257**
Don't know / Not sure				3
Refused				0
System missing				4,688
Total				**4,948**

53. In the past 12 months, that is, since [DATE FILL], did any doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional ask if you smoke cigarettes or use any other tobacco products? (hcwask)

Asked of respondents who saw a health professional during the past year, but who are non-tobacco users (did not smoke cigarettes in the past year or use any other type of tobacco in the past 30 days), and tobacco users who were not advised to quit.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	71%	69%	74%	2,513
No	29%	26%	31%	1,253
Valid total	**100%**			**3,766**
Don't know / Not sure				101
Refused				1
System missing				1,080
Total				**4,948**

Secondhand Smoke and Tobacco-Free Policies

AT HOME

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about smoking inside the home.

54. Not counting decks, porches, or garages, during the past 7 days, that is, since last [TODAY'S DAY OF WEEK], on how many days did someone other than you smoke tobacco inside your home while you were at home? (Collapsed; smokhome7d2_cat)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
None	93%	91%	94%	4,677
1 - 6 days	2%	1%	3%	94
On all 7 days	5%	4%	7%	170
Valid total	**100%**			**4,941**
Don't know / Not sure				4
Refused				3
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

55. Not counting decks, porches, or garages, inside your home, is smoking always allowed, allowed only at some times or in some places, or never allowed? (homerules2)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always allowed	7%	6%	8%	319
Allowed only at some times or in some places	6%	5%	7%	269
Never allowed	87%	86%	89%	4,319
Valid total	**100%**			**4,907**
Don't know / Not sure				35
Refused				6
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

56. In your opinion, inside a home, should smoking always be allowed, be allowed only at some times or in some places, or never be allowed? (homerulesopn)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always be allowed	3%	2%	4%	125
Be allowed only at some times or in some places	8%	6%	9%	325
Never be allowed	70%	67%	72%	3,392
Whatever the people who live in the home decide	20%	18%	22%	1,043
Valid total	**100%**			**4,885**
Don't know / Not sure				47
Refused				16
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

IN THE WORKPLACE

(Read to respondents) Now I am going to ask you about some questions about policies on tobacco use in the place where you work. But first, I need to know about your employment status.

57. Are you currently working for pay or are you self-employed, either part-time or full-time? (employ2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	68%	66%	71%	3,007
No	32%	29%	34%	1,930
Valid total	**100%**			**4,937**
Don't know / Not sure				5
Refused				6
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

58. Do you currently have one job or more than one job? (nojobs)

Asked of respondents who are employed or self-employed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
One job	83%	81%	85%	2,466
More than one job	17%	15%	19%	535
Valid total	**100%**			**3,001**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				4
System missing				1,941
Total				**4,948**

59. Most of the time, do you work outdoors, in a vehicle, indoors at home, indoors in a place like an office building, retail store, restaurant, or factory, or somewhere else? (workplace)

Asked of respondents who are employed or self-employed and did not answer don't know/not sure to Q58. The interviewer told respondents who had multiple jobs to answer this question for the job at which they spent the most time.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Outdoors	24%	21%	26%	744
In a vehicle	6%	4%	8%	155
Indoors at home	4%	3%	5%	205
Indoors in a place like an office building, retail store, restaurant, or factory	59%	56%	62%	1,657
Somewhere else (specify)	7%	6%	8%	232
Valid total	**100%**			**2,993**
Don't know / Not sure				5
Refused				3
System missing				1,947
Total				**4,948**

60. Now I'm going to ask you about smoke you might have breathed at work because someone else was smoking, either indoors or outdoors. During the past 7 days, that is, since last [TODAY'S DAY OF WEEK], on how many days did you breathe the smoke at your workplace from someone other than you who was smoking tobacco? (Collapsed; shsexpwork_cat)

Asked of respondents who are employed or self-employed and did not answer don't know/not sure to Q59. Working in a vehicle was considered as working indoors.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
None	78%	76%	81%	2,474
1 - 6 days	16%	14%	19%	390
On all 7 days	5%	4%	7%	118
Valid total	**100%**			**2,982**
Don't know / Not sure				11
Refused				0
System missing				1,955
Total				**4,948**

61. At your workplace, is smoking in indoor areas always allowed, allowed only at some times or in some places, or never allowed? (worksmokind)

Asked of employed respondents who work mostly indoors. Working in a vehicle was considered as working indoors. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always allowed	3%	2%	4%	56
Allowed only at some times or in some places	6%	4%	8%	129
Never allowed	91%	89%	93%	2,047
Valid total	**100%**			**2,232**
Don't know / Not sure				17
Refused				0
System missing				2,699
Total				**4,948**

62. At your workplace, is smoking in outdoor areas always allowed, allowed only at some times or in some places, or never allowed? (worksmokout)

Asked of respondents who are employed or self-employed and did not answer don't know/not sure to Q59. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always allowed	39%	36%	42%	1,085
Allowed only at some times or in some places	36%	33%	39%	898
Never allowed	25%	22%	28%	899
Valid total	**100%**			**2,882**
Don't know / Not sure				106
Refused				5
System missing				1,955
Total				**4,948**

63. At workplaces, do you think smoking indoors should be always allowed, allowed only at some times or in some places, or never allowed? (workindopn2)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always allowed	2%	1%	2%	71
Allowed only at some times or in some places	17%	15%	19%	767
Never allowed	82%	80%	84%	3,922
Valid total	**100%**			**4,760**
Don't know / Not sure				139
Refused				49
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

64. Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all indoor workplaces? (wyworkindlawopn2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Support	78%	76%	80%	3,635
Oppose	22%	20%	24%	1,094
Valid total	**100%**			**4,729**
Don't know / Not sure				175
Refused				44
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

65. At workplaces, do you think smoking outdoors should be always allowed, allowed only at some times or in some places, or never allowed? (workoutdopn2)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always allowed	29%	26%	31%	1,375
Allowed only at some times or in some places	56%	53%	58%	2,615
Never allowed	16%	14%	18%	777
Valid total	**100%**			**4,767**
Don't know / Not sure				138
Refused				43
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

66. Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all outdoor workplaces? (wyworkoutlawopn2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Support	28%	26%	30%	1,425
Oppose	65%	62%	67%	3,114
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	8%	6%	9%	364
Valid total	**100%**			**4,903**
Refused				45
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

IN PUBLIC PLACES

(Read to Respondents) The next several questions ask about tobacco use in indoor and outdoor public places. Examples of indoor public places are the indoor areas of stores, restaurants, bars, casinos, clubs, and sports arenas. Examples of outdoor public places are stadiums and parks.

67. [Not counting times while you were at work,] during the past 7 days, that is, since last [TODAY'S DAY OF WEEK], on how many days did you breathe the smoke from someone else who was smoking in an indoor public place? (Collapsed; wyshsexppub_cat)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
None	87%	85%	89%	4,325
1 - 6 days	12%	10%	13%	521
On all 7 days	1%	1%	2%	55
Valid total	**100%**			**4,901**
Don't know / Not sure				43
Refused				3
System missing				1
Total				**4,948**

68. [Not counting times while you were at work,] during the past 7 days, that is, since last [TODAY'S DAY OF WEEK], on how many days did you breathe the smoke from someone else who was smoking in an outdoor public place? (Collapsed; wyshsexppub2_cat)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
None	62%	60%	65%	3,359
1 - 6 days	33%	31%	35%	1,352
On all 7 days	5%	4%	6%	164
Valid total	**100%**			**4,875**
Don't know / Not sure				68
Refused				5
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

69. Should smoking indoors in restaurants always be allowed, be allowed only at some times or in some places, or never be allowed? (shsindropn1)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always be allowed	2%	2%	3%	96
Be allowed only at some times or in some places	21%	19%	23%	936
Never be allowed	76%	74%	79%	3,803
Valid total	**100%**			**4,835**
Don't know / Not sure				75
Refused				38
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

70. Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all restaurants? (wyreslawopn2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Support	77%	75%	79%	3,760
Oppose	23%	21%	25%	1,080
Valid total	**100%**			**4,840**
Don't know / Not sure				79
Refused				29
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

71. Should smoking indoors in bars always be allowed, be allowed only at some times or in some places, or never be allowed? (wyshsindropn2)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always be allowed	14%	12%	16%	621
Be allowed only at some times or in some places	35%	32%	37%	1,590
Never be allowed	46%	43%	48%	2,342
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	5%	4%	7%	311
Valid total	**100%**			**4,864**
Refused				84
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

72. Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all bars? (wybarlawopn2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Support	49%	46%	51%	2,497
Oppose	46%	43%	49%	2,118
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	5%	4%	6%	271
Valid total	**100%**			**4,886**
Refused				62
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

73. Should smoking indoors in casinos and clubs always be allowed, be allowed only at some times or in some places, or never be allowed? (wyshsindropn3)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always be allowed	12%	10%	13%	452
Be allowed only at some times or in some places	38%	36%	41%	1,724
Never be allowed	50%	48%	53%	2,477
Valid total	**100%**			**4,653**
Don't know / Not sure				219
Refused				76
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

74. Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all casinos and clubs? (wyclublawopn2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Support	54%	52%	57%	2,665
Oppose	46%	43%	48%	1,998
Valid total	**100%**			**4,663**
Don't know / Not sure				237
Refused				48
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

75. Should smoking at parks always be allowed, be allowed only at some times or in some places, or never be allowed? (shsoutdropn)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Always be allowed	18%	16%	20%	935
Be allowed only at some times or in some places	44%	41%	46%	2,094
Never be allowed	38%	35%	40%	1,792
Valid total	**100%**			**4,821**
Don't know / Not sure				104
Refused				23
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

76. Do you think that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or from other tobacco products is very harmful, somewhat harmful, or not at all harmful to one's health? (shsharmopn)

Asked of all respondents. The order of the response options for this question was randomly reversed.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Not at all harmful to one's health	3%	2%	4%	175
Somewhat harmful to one's health	34%	32%	36%	1,584
Very harmful to one's health	63%	60%	65%	3,053
Valid total	**100%**			**4,812**
Don't know / Not sure				121
Refused				14
System missing				1
Total				**4,948**

Demographics

(Read to respondents) Now I would like to ask you some questions about yourself and your family. Please remember that your answers will be private and that no one will be able to identify you from any published reports.

77. Are you now …? (marital2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Married	60%	58%	63%	2,989
Living with a partner	7%	6%	9%	243
Divorced	9%	7%	10%	468
Widowed	5%	4%	6%	582
Separated	2%	1%	2%	48
Single, that is, never married and not now	16%	15%	18%	578
Other (specify)	1%	0%	1%	14
Valid total	**100%**			**4,922**
Don't know / Not sure				1
Refused				25
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

78. Are you Hispanic or Latino? (hispanic)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	8%	7%	10%	207
No	92%	90%	93%	4,706
Valid total	**100%**			**4,913**
Don't know / Not sure				8
Refused				27
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

79. Multiple race: I'm going to read a list of racial categories. Which one more of the following do you consider yourself to be? (Calculated into mutually exclusive categories; racemulti_r)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
White only	91%	90%	93%	4,398
Black or African American only	1%	0%	3%	9
Asian only	0%	0%	0%	14
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	0%	0%	0%	4
American Indian, Alaska Native only	1%	0%	1%	38
Other race only	2%	1%	3%	99
Multiracial	4%	3%	5%	305
Valid total	**100%**			**4,867**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				79
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

79a. Race/Ethnicity (Calculated; raceethnic_r)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
White only, non-hispanic	86%	84%	88%	4,297
Black only, non-hispanic	1%	0%	2%	8
Asian only, non-hispanic	0%	0%	0%	13
Other, non-hispanic	4%	3%	4%	357
Hispanic	8%	7%	10%	207
Valid total	**100%**			**4,882**
Unknown				66
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

80. What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received? (Collapsed; educa2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Less than high school diploma, GED, or equivalent	8%	7%	10%	229
GED or equivalent	4%	3%	5%	126
High school diploma	26%	24%	28%	1,199
Some college, no degree	21%	19%	23%	959
Post high school certificate or diploma, or associate degree	18%	16%	20%	789
Bachelor's degree	14%	13%	16%	1,027
Master's, professional, or doctoral degree	8%	7%	9%	606
Valid total	**100%**			**4,935**
Don't know / Not sure				4
Refused				9
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

81. What is your age? (Collapsed; age)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
18-24 years	13%	11%	15%	326
25-34 years	19%	16%	21%	502
35-44 years	16%	14%	18%	582
45-54 years	17%	15%	18%	731
55-64 years	18%	16%	20%	1,107
65+ years	18%	17%	20%	1,629
Valid total	**100%**			**4,877**
Unknown				71
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

82. Are you male or female? (gender)

Recorded for all respondents. (Respondents' gender was usually recorded without asking; interviewers read the question only if necessary).

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Male	51%	48%	53%	2,174
Female	49%	47%	52%	2,772
Other (specify)	0%	0%	0%	0
Valid total	**100%**			**4,946**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				2
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

83. How many children aged 17 or younger live in your household 6 months or more of the year? (Collapsed; childle17)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
None	62%	59%	65%	3,614
1	15%	13%	17%	499
2	13%	11%	15%	447
3	6%	5%	7%	234
4	3%	2%	4%	94
5 or more children	1%	1%	2%	48
Valid total	**100%**			**4,936**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				12
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

84. Do you smoke cigarettes in front of your children aged 17 or younger? (wysmokfrntchild)

Asked of current smokers who had at least one child aged 17 or younger living in their households 6 months or more of the year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
No, never	32%	22%	42%	65
Yes, rarely	11%	5%	18%	27
Yes, sometimes	35%	24%	47%	71
Yes, always	21%	10%	31%	38
Valid total	**100%**			**201**
I do not have children under 17				1
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,746
Total				**4,948**

85. Do you use smokeless tobacco products in front of your children aged 17 or younger? (wysltfrntchild)

Asked of respondents who had used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip in the 30 days prior to being surveyed and had at least one child aged 17 or younger living in their households 6 months or more of the year.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
No, never	26%	15%	37%	30
Yes, rarely	11%	0%	27%	6
Yes, sometimes	26%	11%	41%	23
Yes, always	37%	24%	49%	39
Valid total	**100%**			**98**
I do not have children under 17				2
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				1
System missing				4,847
Total				**4,948**

86. Do you have more than one landline telephone number in your household? (telnosgt1)

Asked of landline respondents only.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	2%	1%	3%	94
No	98%	97%	99%	2,350
Valid total	**100%**			**2,444**
Don't know / Not sure				3
Refused				12
System missing				2,489
Total				**4,948**

Note: Landline telephone numbers do not include numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

87. How many of these are residential numbers? (telnosres)

Asked if respondents indicated having more than one landline telephone number in their household.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
None	0%	0%	0%	2
1	60%	47%	73%	38
2	36%	23%	49%	43
3	3%	0%	6%	7
4	1%	0%	1%	2
5	0%	0%	0%	0
6	0%	0%	0%	0
Valid total	**100%**			**92**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				0
System missing				4,854
Total				**4,948**

88. What county do you live in? (Cleaned; county)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Albany	7%	6%	8%	243
Big Horn	2%	1%	3%	218
Campbell	8%	7%	9%	212
Carbon	3%	2%	3%	213
Converse	2%	2%	3%	211
Crook	1%	1%	2%	193
Fremont	7%	6%	8%	222
Goshen	2%	2%	3%	214
Hot Springs	1%	1%	1%	186
Johnson	2%	1%	2%	195
Laramie	17%	15%	18%	231
Lincoln	3%	3%	3%	245
Natrona	14%	13%	15%	240
Niobrara	0%	0%	1%	206
Park	5%	5%	6%	221
Platte	2%	1%	2%	197
Sheridan	5%	5%	6%	218
Sublette	2%	1%	2%	196
Sweetwater	7%	7%	8%	204
Teton	4%	4%	5%	198
Uinta	3%	3%	4%	217
Washakie	1%	1%	2%	200
Weston	1%	1%	1%	268
Valid total	**100%**			**4,948**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				0
Total				**4,948**

Note: Responses to this question originally included don't know / not sure, refused, and system missing. WYSAC and the CDC contractor backfilled these missing responses during their data cleaning process. Because of the missing responses and backfilling, the counts for the town questions below are not always consistent with the counts in this table.

89. Do you live in Burlington? (wyburlington)

Asked of respondents who live in Big Horn County.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	6%	1%	10%	15
No	94%	90%	99%	201
Valid total	**100%**			**216**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,732
Total				**4,948**

90. Do you live in Cheyenne? (wycheyenne)

Asked of respondents who live in Laramie County.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	86%	78%	95%	203
No	14%	5%	22%	26
Valid total	**100%**			**229**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,719
Total				**4,948**

91. Do you live in Evanston? (wyevanston)

Asked of respondents who live in Uinta County.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	57%	49%	64%	121
No	43%	36%	51%	93
Valid total	**100%**			**214**
Don't know / Not sure				1
Refused				0
System missing				4,733
Total				**4,948**

92. Do you live in Mountain View? (wymv)

Asked of respondents who live in Uinta County, but not in Evanston.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	30%	19%	40%	26
No	70%	60%	81%	66
Valid total	**100%**			**92**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				1
System missing				4,855
Total				**4,948**

93. Do you live in Laramie? (wylaramie)

Asked of respondents who live in Albany County.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	96%	93%	98%	228
No	4%	2%	7%	14
Valid total	**100%**			**242**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,706
Total				**4,948**

94. Do you live in Afton? (wyafton)

Asked of respondents who live in Lincoln County.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	18%	11%	24%	36
No	82%	76%	89%	203
Valid total	**100%**			**239**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				3
System missing				4,706
Total				**4,948**

95. Do you live in Casper? (wycasper)

Asked of respondents who live in Natrona County.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	86%	80%	91%	201
No	14%	9%	20%	38
Valid total	**100%**			**239**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,709
Total				**4,948**

96. Do you live in Rock Springs? (wyrs)

Asked of respondents who live in Sweetwater County.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	63%	56%	71%	117
No	37%	29%	44%	84
Valid total	**100%**			**201**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				4,747
Total				**4,948**

97. Do you live in Green River? (wygr)

Asked of respondents who live in Sweetwater County, but not in Rock Springs.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	76%	66%	87%	62
No	24%	13%	34%	21
Valid total	**100%**			**83**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				1
System missing				4,864
Total				**4,948**

Existing Chronic Conditions and Diseases

(Read to participants) Now I want to ask you some questions about chronic conditions or diseases you might have.

98. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have heart disease? (heartdisease)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	8%	6%	9%	491
No	92%	91%	94%	4,421
Valid total	**100%**			**4,912**
Don't know / Not sure				11
Refused				12
System missing				13
Total				**4,948**

99. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have cancer, other than skin cancer? (cancer)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	6%	5%	7%	421
No	94%	93%	95%	4,499
Valid total	**100%**			**4,920**
Don't know / Not sure				2
Refused				13
System missing				13
Total				**4,948**

100. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes, or sugar diabetes? (diabetes)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	8%	6%	9%	510
Yes, but female told only during pregnancy	1%	0%	1%	29
No	92%	91%	93%	4,380
Valid total	**100%**			**4,919**
Don't know / Not sure				4
Refused				12
System missing				13
Total				**4,948**

101. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have a chronic lung disease, such as emphysema, chronic bronchitis, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, also known as c-o-p-d? (respdisease)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	5%	4%	6%	284
No	95%	94%	96%	4,631
Valid total	**100%**			**4,915**
Don't know / Not sure				6
Refused				13
System missing				14
Total				**4,948**

102. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have asthma? (asthma)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	12%	10%	14%	559
No	88%	86%	90%	4,353
Valid total	**100%**			**4,912**
Don't know / Not sure				8
Refused				14
System missing				14
Total				**4,948**

103. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have high cholesterol? (cholesterol)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	20%	18%	21%	1,322
No	80%	79%	82%	3,576
Valid total	**100%**			**4,898**
Don't know / Not sure				19
Refused				15
System missing				16
Total				**4,948**

104. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have high blood pressure, or hypertension? (hypertension)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	24%	21%	26%	1,497
No	76%	74%	79%	3,408
Valid total	**100%**			**4,905**
Don't know / Not sure				11
Refused				14
System missing				18
Total				**4,948**

Opinions and Attitudes Related to Tobacco

EXCISE TAXES

105. Currently Wyoming's cigarette tax is 60 cents per pack. How much of an increase in tax per pack would you approve, if any? (wycigtaxopn3a)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
No increase in the tax	39%	37%	42%	1,831
Up to 50 cents	12%	10%	14%	614
50 cents to 1 dollar	10%	9%	12%	590
$1.01 to $1.50	4%	3%	5%	192
More than $1.50	21%	19%	23%	999
Decrease the tax (volunteered only)	1%	0%	1%	38
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	12%	11%	14%	585
Valid total	**100%**			**4,849**
Refused				80
System missing				19
Total				**4,948**

106. Are you for or against an increase in the tax on chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or snus? (wyslttaxopn)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
For	49%	47%	52%	2,550
Against	40%	38%	43%	1,839
Don't know / Not sure (valid)	10%	8%	12%	465
Valid total	**100%**			**4,854**
Refused				74
System missing				20
Total				**4,948**

107. Should tobacco use be completely banned on school grounds, including fields and parking lots, and at all school events, even for teachers and other adults? (schoolopn2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	86%	84%	88%	4,227
No	14%	12%	16%	600
Valid total	**100%**			**4,827**
Don't know / Not sure				80
Refused				18
System missing				23
Total				**4,948**

108. In order to help someone you know to stop smoking or using other tobacco products, would you like the 1-800 quitline telephone number or the address for a website? (helpnontobac)

Asked of respondents who had never used any type of tobacco or had not used tobacco in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	9%	7%	11%	324
No	91%	89%	93%	3,601
Valid total	**100%**			**3,925**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				1,023
Total				**4,948**

Note: If respondents answered "Yes," the interviewer read "The quitline number is 1-800-QUIT NOW OR 1-800-784-8669. A website that tells you about help you can get to stop smoking is www.quitwyo.org."

109. In order to get help to stop using tobacco for good, would you like the 1-800 quitline telephone number or the address for a website? (helptobac)

Asked of tobacco users who had used any type of tobacco in the past 30 days.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Yes	13%	10%	17%	136
No	87%	83%	90%	862
Valid total	**100%**			**998**
Don't know / Not sure				0
Refused				0
System missing				3,950
Total				**4,948**

Note: If respondents answered "Yes," the interviewer read "The quitline number is 1-800-QUIT NOW OR 1-800-784-8669. A website that tells you about help you can get to stop smoking is www.quitwyo.org."

Additional Sociodemographic Questions

(Read to participants) I have two final questions that are important to the CDC to develop effective programs. Please remember that all answers are private.

110. Now I would like to ask about the combined income of everybody who lives with you. Is your annual household income from all sources …? (income2)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Less than $20,000	7%	6%	9%	328
$20,000 to less than $30,000	8%	6%	9%	393
$30,000 to less than $40,000	10%	9%	12%	430
$40,000 to less than $50,000	14%	12%	16%	558
$50,000 to less than $70,000	19%	17%	22%	766
$70,000 to less than $100,000	19%	17%	21%	883
$100,000 to less than $150,000	14%	12%	16%	623
$150,000 or more	8%	7%	9%	346
Valid total	**100%**			**4,327**
Don't know / Not sure				185
Refused				410
System missing				26
Total				**4,948**

111. Do you consider yourself to be …? (sexualorient)

Asked of all respondents.

	Estimate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Frequency
Heterosexual, or straight	97%	95%	98%	4,577
Gay or lesbian	1%	0%	1%	31
Bisexual	2%	1%	3%	48
Transgender	0%	0%	0%	0
Other (specify)	0%	0%	1%	28
Valid total	**100%**			**4,684**
Respondent does not understand responses				34
Don't know/Not sure				23
Refused				181
System missing				26
Total				**4,948**

Appendix B: Methods

Questionnaire Development

WYSAC developed the 2015 Wyoming ATS items based on CDC's core and supplemental ATS items. The TPCP and WYSAC selected some optional questions and created Wyoming-specific questions based on the indicators most directly related to Wyoming's TPCP efforts.

Survey Administration

SAMPLE DESIGN

The random digit dialing (RDD) landline and RDD cell phone samples for the 2015 Wyoming ATS were disproportionately stratified to produce county-level data. The goal was to complete 4,600 total surveys. Samples were designed to achieve roughly 200 completions in each geostrata (county). The sample was generated by the Marketing Systems Group (M-S-G) under direction of the CDC.

SAMPLE MANAGEMENT

As WYSAC received the sample from the CDC in waves, each wave was release and worked until nearly exhausted before the next wave was released. After the first two waves of both the landline and cellular samples were nearly exhausted, response rates by geostrata and phone type were calculated. WYSAC provided the CDC this information to adjust the sample proportions for the following waves of sample to achieve the target number of completions in each geostrata. A total of three waves were released during the course of the study.

Sample was released and worked, following CDC guidelines.[2] For the landline sample, only numbers which were not pre-screened as disconnected, cell phone, or businesses were released for calling. Numbers identified by M-S-G as cell phones were added to the cell phone sample by them before delivery. For the cellular sample, M-S-G's CellWINS screening service was used to prescreen non-working cellular numbers from the cellular sample prior to fielding. All numbers were attempted until a final disposition was achieved. Complete replicates were released. Replicates were never broken. The reasoning behind this rule is that each replicate is a probability sample in itself. Once a replicate of phone numbers was released for calling, all released numbers were called until they received a final disposition code. Final disposition

[2] See Guidelines for Conducting General Population State Adult Tobacco Telephone Surveys, November 2011 (not readily available to the public).

codes were assigned to landline telephone numbers which had not already received a final disposition only after (a) at least five calling occasions (each consisting of no more than three attempts at least one hour apart) for a minimum total of 15 call attempts, and (b) the 15 or more call attempts consist of at least three weekday calls, three weeknight calls, and three weekend calls. The rules governing the assignment of final disposition codes are imbedded in the Ci3 program of the questionnaire and follow the CDC guidelines.

The CDC's guidelines require attempting soft refusals again in an effort at refusal conversion. These were handled by WYSAC's most experienced and specially trained interviewers. These numbers were attempted until receiving a second refusal (final), a completed survey, or other final disposition.

In total, 121,350 landline and cellular telephone numbers were generated and loaded for this study. Of those, 72,767 were pre-screened by the sample provider as disconnected, non-working, or business numbers and were not attempted. A total of 234,808 attempts were made on the remaining 48,583 numbers in the effort to reach a final disposition. Some numbers were called up to 23 times before they were assigned a final disposition code, which resulted in a 4.8 average number of call attempts per record.

FIELDING PERIOD

Well trained WYSAC telephone interviewers conducted the telephone interviews. Most callers had significant experience on previous Adult Tobacco Surveys conducted by WYSAC for other states in recent years. Calling began on June 16th, 2015, and ended on October 14th, 2015. Over the course of the fielding period, calling took place on Sunday through Thursday evenings until 9pm, as well as Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons beginning at noon.

Response Rates

Table B1: Response Rates

	Response Rates		Refusal	
Frame	CASRO (AAPOR RR5)	Adj. CASRO (AAPOR RR4)	Refusal Rate	Refusal Conversion Rate
Landline	37%	29%	15%	14%
Cell phone	39%	30%	6%	9%

RR5 = (I+P)/((I+P)+(R+NC+O))

RR4 = (I+P)/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO))

Refusal Rate = R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+UH+UO))

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A total of 4,919 surveys were completed during the fielding period, exceeding the target of 4,600.[3] For the landline sample 2,431 surveys were completed. For the cellular sample, 2,488 surveys were completed. The average interview length was 16 minutes and 34 seconds. One should consult the final, weighted dataset for precise numbers. Table B1 shows two variants of response rate (RR), refusal rate, and refusal conversion rate for both landline and cell phone frames.

After the CDC contractor finalized the dataset, the final dataset contained a total of 4,948 completes, including 2,461 landline completes with the American Association for Public Opinion Research Response Rate 3 (AAPOR RR3) of 31% and 2,487 cell phone completes with the AAPOR RR3 of 43%. The overall AAPOR RR3 was 37%.

Weighting

After the completion of the data collection, the CDC contractor weighted the 2015 ATS data to make the results more representative of the Wyoming adult population. The final analytic weights were calculated, based on selection probability, nonresponse adjustment, and post-stratification demographic characteristics.

Post-stratification demographic characteristics included county by phone usage (cell phone only and all other types including landline only and dual phone use), gender by age, race, and educational attainment. Population estimates for these characteristics were used as benchmarks to adjust sampling weights. Population estimates for county, age by gender, and race

[3] These numbers may not match the results in the final data file, which contains the completes after the data was cleaned and weighted by the CDC contractor.

correspond to the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates as of July 1, 2014. The county-level phone usage data were provided by M-S-G. Population estimates for educational attainment were based on the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Summary File.

The weighting process involves computing and assigning a weight to each survey respondent. The weight does not change a respondent's answers; it is the number of population units (e.g., individuals) represented by the respondent. Data that have been adjusted by using the weights are called weighted data. Weighted data for the 2015 ATS are generally more reflective of the entire Wyoming adult population than the unweighted data and should be used when reporting statewide percentages.

Analysis

WYSAC analyzed the data using the complex sample survey methods feature of Stata version 12.1. Throughout this report, including the appendices, estimates and associated confidence intervals are calculated using weighted data. Reported sample sizes and group sizes are not weighted. To calculate 95% confidence intervals around point estimates, WYSAC calculated margins of error (ME) using the formula ME = 1.96 * SE, where SE is the linearized standard error of the estimate.

WYSAC used logistic regression to test for trends for time periods longer than two years and to identify statistically significant associations between outcomes and other variables.

The CDC protocols for the 2015 ATS, the 2010 National Adult Tobacco Survey, previous iterations of the ATS (2002, 2004, 2006–2009, 2012), and the 2013-14 County Tobacco Survey (reported as 2013 data) were generally similar, allowing for analyses of trends for comparable questions on the surveys. For analyses of trends, WYSAC merged data files from the various years when item content and skip patterns were similar. Throughout the report, WYSAC identifies statistically significant differences, $p < .05$.

Appendix C: Detailed Statistical Results

Appendix C provides details of statistical results summarized in the body of the report. WYSAC does not provide interpretations of the results in Appendix C because they are already provided in the body of the report. WYSAC performed two sets of logistic regression, one for support for smokefree laws and another for chronic diseases.

Support for Smokefree Laws

WYSAC performed logistic regression analyses to identify associations between supporting state smoke free air laws in different venues (dependent variable) and demographic groups (independent variables). We developed a model for each of four venues (a) indoor workplaces, (b) restaurants, (c) bars, and (d) casinos and clubs. WYSAC modeled each of these dependent variables as a function of dummy-coded demographic variables: age, gender, annual household income, highest level of education completed, race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation.

Tables C1 to C4 report the logistic regression results. Each table reports group size; percentage of Wyoming adults supporting a state smokefree air law for that venue and its 95% confidence interval (CI); and logistic regression results including OR, its 95% CI, and its p-value. Logistic regression produces estimates for each independent variable while controlling for all other independent variables. WYSAC used $p < .05$ to determine statistical significance.

Table C1: Support for a State Smokefree Air Law Covering Indoor Workplaces

Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all indoor workplaces?

Demographics		Group Size	% of Support			Logistic Regression (n = 3,971)			
			Estimate	95% CI		OR	95% CI		P-value
Age	18-24	311	86%	80%	92%	2.86	1.47	5.56	0.002
	25-34	483	79%	74%	85%	1.21	0.74	1.98	0.446
	35-44	568	82%	77%	86%	1.28	0.80	2.04	0.302
	45-54	698	75%	69%	80%	0.91	0.59	1.41	0.674
	55-64	1,071	73%	68%	78%	0.76	0.50	1.15	0.195
	65+	1,533	75%	70%	79%	Age Reference			
Gender	Men	2,083	72%	68%	75%	0.41	0.31	0.53	<.001
	Women	2,644	84%	82%	87%	Gender Reference			
Income	<$30,000	668	72%	66%	78%	0.58	0.38	0.89	0.013
	$30,000 to <$50,000	952	78%	74%	83%	0.90	0.62	1.29	0.554
	$50,000 to <$70,000	738	78%	72%	83%	0.92	0.62	1.37	0.676
	$70,000+	1,795	81%	78%	84%	Income Reference			
Education	HS/GED or less	1,466	72%	68%	76%	0.52	0.37	0.72	<.001
	Some college/Associate	1,669	81%	78%	84%	0.87	0.62	1.21	0.398
	Bachelor or higher	1,582	82%	79%	85%	Education Reference			
Race	White	4,209	78%	76%	80%	Race Reference			
	Non-White	445	75%	68%	82%	0.95	0.55	1.62	0.841
Ethnicity	Hispanic	201	78%	68%	87%	0.91	0.49	1.67	0.752
	Non-Hispanic	4,501	78%	76%	80%	Ethnicity Reference			
Sexual orientation	Straight	4,395	78%	76%	81%	Sexuality Reference			
	LGBT	98	70%	53%	86%	0.31	0.14	0.71	0.005

Note: OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.

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Table C2: Support for a State Smokefree Air Law Covering Restaurants

Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all casinos and clubs?

		Group	% of Support			Logistic Regression (n = 3,932)			
Demographics		Size	Estimate	95% CI		OR	95% CI		P-value
Age	18-24	311	48%	40%	56%	0.81	0.52	1.27	0.356
	25-34	477	57%	49%	64%	0.83	0.56	1.22	0.341
	35-44	552	62%	56%	68%	1.04	0.72	1.50	0.845
	45-54	705	47%	41%	53%	0.60	0.42	0.85	0.004
	55-64	1,056	50%	44%	55%	0.59	0.43	0.81	0.001
	65+	1,497	61%	56%	66%	Age Reference			
Gender	Men	2,079	47%	43%	51%	0.52	0.41	0.65	<.001
	Women	2,582	62%	58%	65%	Gender Reference			
Income	<$30,000	662	45%	38%	52%	0.67	0.46	0.95	0.027
	$30,000 to <$50,000	933	54%	48%	61%	0.97	0.71	1.32	0.834
	$50,000 to <$70,000	734	55%	49%	62%	1.07	0.78	1.46	0.677
	$70,000+	1,784	56%	53%	60%	Income Reference			
Education	HS/GED or less	1,445	48%	43%	52%	0.55	0.41	0.73	<.001
	Some college/Associate	1,640	55%	51%	59%	0.72	0.56	0.94	0.014
	Bachelor or higher	1,566	63%	59%	67%	Education Reference			
Race	White	4,151	55%	52%	57%	Race Reference			
	Non-White	438	43%	33%	53%	0.58	0.37	0.90	0.015
Ethnicity	Hispanic	192	62%	51%	72%	1.58	0.92	2.71	0.095
	Non-Hispanic	4,440	54%	51%	56%	Ethnicity Reference			
Sexual orientation	Straight	4,335	55%	52%	57%	Sexuality Reference			
	LGBT	99	45%	25%	65%	0.38	0.17	0.85	0.018

Note: OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.

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Table C3: Support for a State Smokefree Air Law Covering Bars

Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all bars?

Demographics		Group Size	% of Support			Logistic Regression (n = 3,888)			
			Estimate	95% CI		OR	95% CI		P-value
Age	18-24	309	45%	37%	53%	0.89	0.56	1.39	0.599
	25-34	484	54%	46%	61%	0.99	0.67	1.45	0.944
	35-44	544	58%	52%	65%	1.16	0.81	1.67	0.428
	45-54	696	47%	41%	53%	0.80	0.57	1.14	0.217
	55-64	1,052	49%	44%	54%	0.74	0.54	1.01	0.062
	65+	1,467	55%	51%	60%	Age Reference			
Gender	Men	2,065	44%	40%	48%	0.50	0.40	0.63	<.001
	Women	2,548	59%	56%	63%	Gender Reference			
Income	<$30,000	648	42%	35%	49%	0.65	0.45	0.95	0.025
	$30,000 to <$50,000	922	51%	44%	57%	0.92	0.68	1.25	0.591
	$50,000 to <$70,000	729	53%	47%	59%	1.08	0.79	1.47	0.629
	$70,000+	1,768	55%	51%	58%	Income Reference			
Education	HS/GED or less	1,432	45%	41%	50%	0.54	0.41	0.72	<.001
	Some college/Associate	1,629	52%	47%	56%	0.66	0.51	0.86	0.002
	Bachelor or higher	1,541	62%	58%	66%	Education Reference			
Race	White	4,105	52%	50%	55%	Race Reference			
	Non-White	437	41%	31%	51%	0.53	0.35	0.80	0.003
Ethnicity	Hispanic	192	55%	44%	67%	1.60	0.94	2.72	0.083
	Non-Hispanic	4,392	51%	49%	54%	Ethnicity Reference			
Sexual orientation	Straight	4,286	52%	49%	55%	Sexuality Reference			
	LGBT	102	49%	30%	69%	0.55	0.25	1.22	0.141

Note: OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.

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Table C4: Support for a State Smokefree Air Law Covering Casinos and Clubs

Do you support or oppose a state law in Wyoming banning smoking in all casinos and clubs?

		Group	% of Support			Logistic Regression (n = 3,932)			
Demographics		Size	Estimate	95% CI		OR	95% CI		P-value
Age	18-24	311	48%	40%	56%	0.81	0.52	1.27	0.356
	25-34	477	57%	49%	64%	0.83	0.56	1.22	0.341
	35-44	552	62%	56%	68%	1.04	0.72	1.50	0.845
	45-54	705	47%	41%	53%	0.60	0.42	0.85	0.004
	55-64	1,056	50%	44%	55%	0.59	0.43	0.81	0.001
	65+	1,497	61%	56%	66%	Age Reference			
Gender	Men	2,079	47%	43%	51%	0.52	0.41	0.65	<.001
	Women	2,582	62%	58%	65%	Gender Reference			
Income	<$30,000	662	45%	38%	52%	0.67	0.46	0.95	0.027
	$30,000 to <$50,000	933	54%	48%	61%	0.97	0.71	1.32	0.834
	$50,000 to <$70,000	734	55%	49%	62%	1.07	0.78	1.46	0.677
	$70,000+	1,784	56%	53%	60%	Income Reference			
Education	HS/GED or less	1,445	48%	43%	52%	0.55	0.41	0.73	<.001
	Some college/Associate	1,640	55%	51%	59%	0.72	0.56	0.94	0.014
	Bachelor or higher	1,566	63%	59%	67%	Education Reference			
Race	White	4,151	55%	52%	57%	Race Reference			
	Non-White	438	43%	33%	53%	0.58	0.37	0.90	0.015
Ethnicity	Hispanic	192	62%	51%	72%	1.58	0.92	2.71	0.095
	Non-Hispanic	4,440	54%	51%	56%	Ethnicity Reference			
Sexual orientation	Straight	4,335	55%	52%	57%	Sexuality Reference			
	LGBT	99	45%	25%	65%	0.38	0.17	0.85	0.018

Note: OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.

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Chronic Diseases

WYSAC performed logistic regression analyses to identify associations between adults' chronic diseases and having smoked at least 100 cigarettes. WYSAC produced a model for each of seven dependent variables: (a) heart disease, (b) cancer other than skin cancer, (c) diabetes or sugar diabetes, (d) a chronic lung disease, (e) asthma, (f) high cholesterol, and (g) high blood pressure or hypertension. These variables were based on respondents' saying whether they have been told by a health professional that they have each chronic disease. For these analyses, Table C5 presents results of seven logistic regression models, reporting group size; percentage of Wyoming adults having a chronic disease and its 95% CI; and logistic regression results including OR, its 95% CI, and its p-value. Logistic regression produces estimates for each independent variable while controlling for all other independent variables. WYSAC used $p < .05$ to determine statistical significance.

Table C5: Association between Chronic Disease Conditions and Having Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Lifetime

Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have …?

	Smoked 100+	Group	% of Disease			Logistic Regression			
Chronic disease	cigarettes	Size	Estimate	95% CI		OR	95% CI		P-value
Heart disease*	Smoked	1,972	11%	8%	13%	2.13	1.49	3.03	<.001
	Not smoked	2,925	5%	4%	7%	Reference			
Cancer, other than skin cancer	Smoked	1,975	6%	5%	8%	1.21	0.81	1.80	0.354
	Not smoked	2,930	5%	4%	7%	Reference			
Diabetes, or sugar diabetes*	Smoked	1,975	10%	7%	12%	1.59	1.12	2.27	0.010
	Not smoked	2,929	6%	5%	8%	Reference			
Chronic lung disease*	Smoked	1,974	10%	8%	13%	5.83	3.61	9.43	<.001
	Not smoked	2,926	2%	1%	3%	Reference			
Asthma	Smoked	1,970	11%	9%	14%	0.87	0.60	1.24	0.439
	Not smoked	2,927	13%	10%	16%	Reference			
High cholesterol*	Smoked	1,965	24%	21%	27%	1.53	1.23	1.92	<.001
	Not smoked	2,918	17%	15%	19%	Reference			
High blood pressure, or hypertension*	Smoked	1,970	29%	25%	32%	1.64	1.28	2.11	<.001
	Not smoked	2,920	20%	17%	22%	Reference			

Note: OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval.

Note: For the logistic regression of diabetes, WYSAC combined gestational diabetes with not having diabetes.

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