Acknowledgments

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**Statistical Summary**

Source: 2017 Nebraska Adult Tobacco Use in Nebraska (NE ATS)

**Adult Tobacco Use in Nebraska**
- Cigarette Smoking in Last 30 Days: 15.0%
- E-Cigarette Use in the Last 30 Days: 6.1%
- Smokeless Tobacco Use in Last 30 Days: 4.6%
- Cigar/Cigarillo/Little Cigar Use in Last 30 Days: 2.3%

**Exposure to Secondhand Smoke**
- Homes with Smoke-Free Rules: 91.5%
- Cars with Smoke-Free Rules: 84.7%

**Policy & Taxes**
- Support for Increasing Cigarette Tax and Spending on Prevention: 77.2%
- Support for Increasing Tobacco Tax (Tobacco Users): 57.5%
- Support for Clean Indoor Air Act: 88.7%

**Cessation**
- Cigarette Smokers Who Have Attempted to Quit: 79.2%

**Mass Media Recall**
- Saw Ad About Dangers of Tobacco Use - Within Past Month: 68.0%
Slightly more than twelve percent (12.4%) of the Nebraska adult population reports that they smoke cigarettes every day. Less than three percent (2.6%) of the respondents indicate they smoke some days. Most adult residents of Nebraska (85%) do not smoke cigarettes at all. While the total smoking rate of 15% (12.4% + 2.6%) appears small, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates the 2017 population of Nebraska to be 1,920,076\(^1\) with 24.8% of the population under 18. Therefore, of the approximately 1,443,897 adults, 216,585 are cigarette smokers.

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\(^1\) www.census.gov/quickfacts/NE
Ever tried a cigarette

In 2017, almost two-thirds of the Nebraska adult population have tried a cigarette at some point in their lifetime.

Figure 2: Proportion of respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: Have you ever smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?
Nebraskans were asked what their age was when they first started smoking cigarettes regularly. Responses ranged from 4 to 55.

The average age of initiation is 17.3 years and the median (half the responses were older than and half were younger than) is 17. The largest proportion of individuals began smoking regularly at age 18, the age when purchasing cigarettes in Nebraska is legal. Many jurisdictions and states have raised the minimum legal sales age for tobacco products to 21. As can be seen in the above chart, almost 38% of smokers report that they became regular smokers between the ages of 18 and 21. By increasing the minimum legal sales age of tobacco to 21, there could be potential public health benefits such as delaying or preventing tobacco initiation.
Most (83%) current cigarette smokers in Nebraska smoke every day. Some individuals report that they are “casual” smokers or “social” smokers who only smoke occasionally. While there are some individuals who follow this pattern, it is limited to 17% of the respondents. The prevalence of daily use suggests that nicotine addiction strongly influence usage patterns.

**Figure 4:** Responses to the question: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes. Asked to respondents who indicated they now smoke cigarettes every day or some days.
In Nebraska, when asked the quantity of cigarettes smoked on days the respondent smoked, the most common response was approximately one pack of cigarettes. Nearly 1/3 of respondents reported that they smoked 20 cigarettes (equivalent to one pack).

In Nebraska, 2.1% of respondents reported smoking flavored cigarettes. The Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, passed by Congress and signed by the President in 2009, banned flavored cigarettes, except for menthol flavoring. The FDA has not incorporated flavor bans for cigars, little cigars, or e-cigarettes.

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1 https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm532563.htm
Menthols

In Nebraska, 24.3% of smokers reported smoking menthol cigarettes.

Menthol is a flavor additive with a minty taste and aroma that is widely used in consumer and medicinal products due to its reported cooling or painkilling properties. When used in cigarettes, menthol may reduce the irritation and harshness of smoking. However, research suggests menthol cigarettes may be harder to quit than non-menthol cigarettes, particularly among African-American smokers.¹

Menthol cigarettes have been heavily targeted to African-American populations by cigarette manufacturers. This segmentation and focus has resulted in a menthol smoking rate of nearly 90% among African American populations. ² In 2009, FDA banned flavors other than menthol in cigarettes.

In Nebraska, approximately 2/3 of respondents indicate they smoke full-priced or premium cigarettes.

Most respondents (55%) report smoking regular cigarettes, thirty-five percent reported smoking light cigarettes, with the remaining 9% smoking ultra-lights.

The use of the terms light, low-tar, ultra-lights, etc. have been banned in the United States since 2009 under the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. Many cigarette smokers are still able to differentiate or believe they are using light or ultra-light cigarettes as evidenced by the results above.
In Nebraska, most (81.4%) purchasers of cigarettes prefer to purchase by the pack. Although a carton can yield a lower cost than per-pack purchases, only 16.5% prefer to purchase by the carton. About 2% indicated that they have other preferences.
Pack vs carton pricing

Most Nebraskans indicated they most often purchase cigarettes by the pack, despite the higher per-pack cost compared to purchasing by the carton.

Of those respondents who indicated they typically purchase cigarettes by the carton, price information was collected. *Note: One response of “$14 per carton” was removed as a data entry error ($1.40 per pack).*
In Nebraska, most cigarettes (61.5%) are purchased at convenience stores/gas stations. Nearly 20% are purchased at tobacco-specific discount stores, followed by supermarkets. The remaining purchase locations have a low level of utilization.

Of the nearly 7% indicating they purchased from “other,” responses were varied and included dollar stores, truck stops, and specific retailers by name.
Use of coupons

Forty-one percent of Nebraskans indicated that they had used a coupon or offer in the past year. The tobacco industry uses coupons and other point-of-sale offers and discounts as a key component of their marketing and sales strategy. Coupons are routinely mailed, e-mailed, and sent via text to industry marketing lists. In addition, coupons can be accessed and printed from many product websites. It is estimated the tobacco industry spends nearly $9 billion dollars each year on price promotions at the point-of-sale in the United States.¹

¹ www.truthinitiative.org/news/marketing-strategy-costs-tobacco-industry-900k-hour - accessed 6/12/18
Many people do attempt to quit their use of tobacco at some point. In Nebraska, nearly 80% of cigarette smokers made attempts to quit. Cigar and smokeless tobacco users have quit attempt rates closer to 50%. This indicates there is a large population that has motivation to quit.
Nearly 20% of Nebraska cigarette smokers have their first cigarette within 5 minutes of waking. An additional 28% reported their first cigarette in 6-30 minutes. The remaining 53% indicated they had their first cigarette in 31-60 minutes (23.4%) or more than 60 minutes (29.7%) from when they wake up. The length of time from waking until an individual smokes their first cigarette of the day is a predictor of success with cessation.\(^1\) Individuals who are highly dependent (addicted) to nicotine typically smoke shortly after waking.

\(^1\) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2933747/
Nebraskans who have indicated they have tried cigarettes and have smoked 100 or more cigarettes were asked their current cigarette status. Sixty-four percent indicated that they no longer use cigarettes.

Figure 16: Proportion of all respondents who answered "Yes" the questions:
Have you ever smoked a cigarette, even 1 or 2 puffs?
Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
And then answered the question: Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?
Respondents who answer not at all are assumed to have quit the use of cigarettes.
Electronic cigarettes

Ever tried

Most (75.5%) adults in Nebraska have never tried an e-cigarette.

Figure 17: Proportion of all respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: Have you ever used an e-cigarette or other electronic “vaping” product, even just one time, in your entire life?

Current use rate

Though many respondents have tried e-cigarettes, about 6% of adults report they currently use e-cigarettes.

Figure 18: Responses to: Do you now use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day, some days, or not at all. Respondents who respond with “every day” or “some days” are classified as “yes” responses.
Nebraskans were asked what their age was when they first tried an e-cigarette. Responses ranged from ages 12 to 80. Compared to combustible cigarettes, the typical age is much higher and there is considerably more variation. E-cigarettes came onto the U.S. market in 2006.

Figure 19: Responses to the question: How old were you when you first tried an e-cigarette?
When asked what motivated the respondent to try an e-cigarette, nearly 1/3 of respondents cited having a desire to quit using combustible cigarettes. Very few (1%) of respondents cited flavor as the reason they tried e-cigarettes.
Other tobacco products
Lifetime and current use

Figure 21: Proportion of the population indicating they have ever tried the product and the proportion who indicated they have used the product within the last 30 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hookah</th>
<th>Pipe</th>
<th>Smokeless</th>
<th>Cigar/Cigarillos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearly 13% of adults have tried a hookah at some point in their life. Current use is very low, averaging just slightly more than 1%.</td>
<td>The number of adults who have tried pipe smoking at some point in their life, 12.8%, is identical to the rate of hookah experimentation. However, very few adults report using a pipe in the last 30 days.</td>
<td>Research has shown that smokeless tobacco is almost exclusively used by males. While approximately 29% of the entire adult population has tried smokeless tobacco, 4.6% of the entire adult population has used smokeless in the last 30 days.</td>
<td>Almost half (45%) of the adult population has tried cigars but relatively few have continued using cigars over time. Slightly more than 2% reported smoking cigars within the last 30 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cigarette flavors other than menthol cannot be legally sold in the United States. However, there are not similar flavor restrictions on other products, like cigars, cigarillos and little cigars. In Nebraska, nearly half (49%) of respondents noted that they did smoke flavored cigars.

Cigar & pipe cessation

The number of current cigar and pipe smokers who provided cessation information is insufficient to provide valid data.
In Nebraska, nearly 1/3 of all adults (29.3%) report having tried smokeless tobacco at least once. However, when looking at differences by gender, a clear pattern emerges. More than half (51.5%) of adult males have tried smokeless tobacco, while 7.9% of females have tried a smokeless tobacco product.

Figure 23: Proportion of all respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: Have you ever used or tried any chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus, even just one time?
Current use rate

Of those Nebraskans who indicated that they had tried and were regular smokeless tobacco users, most (70.4%) reported that they no longer use smokeless tobacco. Seventeen percent use smokeless tobacco every day and almost 13% report that they use smokeless tobacco on some days.

Figure 24: The proportion of respondents who answered the question: Do you currently use chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus, every day, some days, or not at all?
In Nebraska, nearly half (47%) of the respondents indicated they had used smokeless tobacco where smoking is not allowed.

Figure 25: The proportion of respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: Have you ever used chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus instead of smoking a cigarette or other tobacco product because you were in a place where smoking was not allowed?
Similar to other tobacco products, current smokeless tobacco users are motivated to quit. Nearly 56% of the Nebraskans indicated they are either currently or have previously tried to quit.
Promotional efforts undertaken by Tobacco Free Nebraska, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other organizations are reaching a large number of people. Nearly seven out of ten respondents report seeing an advertisement about the dangers of tobacco in the previous month.

Figure 27: Proportion of respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: In the past month, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertisements about the dangers of tobacco use?
Ad location

Tobacco Free Nebraska and partner coalitions use a variety of methods to attempt to reach the largest number of people. While a number of methods were recalled, television was by far the most commonly recalled media.

Figure 28: The proportion of respondents who answered the question: Where did you read, see, or hear this advertisement? Note, respondents are able to answer multiple types of media.
Ad subject

Responses to the question about advertising topic fell into three primary categories:

- Quit smoking or chewing.
- Don’t start using tobacco products.
- Don’t smoke around children.

Figure 29: The percentage of respondents who answered “other” or one of the categories included in the question What was the main topic of the advertisement?
Ad discussions

To evaluate the number of individuals potentially influenced by an advertisement, the respondent is asked if they shared the content of the advertisement with others. Almost a quarter of the respondents indicated that they discussed advertising content with others.

Figure 30. Proportion of respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: Have you ever discussed any of these ads with anyone else?
In Nebraska, there is mixed support for tobacco advertising in grocery and convenience stores. When analyzed as one group, 48.9% of all respondents either disagree or strongly disagree with in-store advertising. When looking at just tobacco users, only 29.2% disagree or strongly disagree with in-store advertising.
Opinions on enforcement

Most Nebraskans feel that current laws are adequately enforced (57%). However, more than one-third of respondents felt the laws were not adequately enforced, and 7.4% believed the laws were excessively enforced. While tobacco users were more likely to report that enforcement is adequate or excessive, one out of four tobacco-using respondents felt the laws are not adequately enforced.

Figure 32: Responses to: Do you think the laws banning the sale of tobacco products to minors have not been adequately enforced, have been adequately enforced or excessively enforced?
In Nebraska, there is strong and consistent support for penalizing stores that sell to minors (under age 18). When analyzing all respondents, 93.5% either agree or strongly agree stores should be penalized for the sale of tobacco products to those under 18. Among those who use tobacco, 93% either agree or strongly agree with penalties. Individuals who do not use tobacco have a slightly stronger preference at 93.7%.
There is almost universal agreement among all respondents when asked “How important is it that communities keep stores from selling products to teenagers?”

**Figure 34 & 35:** Calculated by determining the valid percent who answered the question about retail control, “How important is it that communities keep stores from selling products to teenagers” and then splitting the results by tobacco use status.
Opinions on tobacco sales at pharmacies

In Nebraska, most respondents (68.5%) either disagree or strongly disagree that it is acceptable for pharmacies to sell tobacco products.

The sale of tobacco products in pharmacies has been controversial. Pharmacies are the provider of health restoring pharmaceutical products and the sale of tobacco products, the leading cause of preventable death and disease, directly conflicts with their purpose. Many pharmacies have stopped selling tobacco.¹

Eighty-six percent of Nebraskans reported that they either ‘never’ or ‘hardly ever’ see tobacco ads online. A comparison between tobacco users and non-users was completed, but there was virtually no difference in the results.
When Nebraska cigarette smokers who have quit are asked about the length of time since quitting, the largest proportion (59.4%) quit smoking 10 or more years ago. That said, there are individuals who report actively quitting even within the last month.

Figure 38: Responses to:
- About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes?
  - Within the past month
  - Within the past 3 months
  - Within the past 6 months
  - Within the past year
  - Within the past 5 years
  - Within the past 10 years
  - 10 or more years ago

Where:
- Have you ever smoked a cigarette, even 1 or 2 puffs? = yes
- Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? = yes
- And then answered the question: Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? = not at all
**Visits to health care providers**

**Seen a doctor**

About 70% of the Nebraska adult population has seen a doctor, nurse or other health provider in the last year.

*Figure 39*: Calculated by analyzing the proportion of all respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional?

**Doctor or nurse asked about smoking**

If the health care provider is not asking about smoking or tobacco use, the ability for the provider to provide cessation services or make a referral is eliminated. Most of the time (80%) when an individual has a visit the provider is asking about smoking.

*Figure 40*: Calculated by analyzing the proportion of respondents with a doctor visit who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: During the past 12 months, did any doctor or other health professional ask if you smoke?
For those Nebraskans who saw a provider and were tobacco users, 75% were advised to stop smoking.

Figure 41: Calculated by analyzing the proportion of respondents with a doctor visit where the provider asked if they smoked and answered "Yes" or "No" to the question: During the past 12 months, did any doctor or other health professional advise you to not smoke.
Seen a dentist

About 67% of the Nebraska adult population has seen a dentist in the last year. Dentist and oral health providers play a critical role in promoting cessation.

Dentist asked about smoking

If the dentist is not asking about smoking or tobacco use, the ability for the provider to provide cessation services or make a referral is eliminated. Less than half (45%) of the individuals who visited a dentist reported being asked about smoking.
For those Nebraskans who saw a provider and were tobacco users, 61% were advised to stop using tobacco.
Nebraska tobacco users were asked if their health care provider made any suggestions for cessation methods. As seen in the above graph, these additional resources are not widely recommended by providers.

Figure 45: Proportion of respondents with a doctor visit where the provider asked if they smoked, and they were advised to quit smoking.
Secondhand smoke and aerosol
Opinions on smoking at parks

A majority of Nebraskans (86%) support some type of smoking restrictions in outdoor parks.

Figure 46: This graph represents responses to: In outdoor parks do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all?

In Nebraska, there is strong support for restricting smoking at outdoor sporting events. Nearly half (49.4%) of respondents believe that smoking should not be permitted at all.

Figure 47: This graph represents responses to the question: At outdoor sporting events do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all?
Opinions on smoking at fairs & concerts

Most Nebraskans (93.2%) support smoking restrictions at outdoor public events.

Opinions on smoke-free hotel rooms

Non-smoking hotel rooms are highly preferred by tobacco users and non-users alike. Overall, 85% of all respondents reported a preference for non-smoking environments.
As can be seen above, 66% of Nebraskans feel there should be no smoking in outdoor dining areas.
Smoking occurs in workplace

Nearly one in five (18%) of Nebraskans report that someone smoked in their workplace in the last 7 days.

Smoking is prohibited in most indoor workplaces under the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act. Outdoor workplaces are not covered under this law, but businesses may implement a smoke-free outdoor policy of their own.

Figure 51: Proportion of respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: As far as you know, in the past seven days, has anyone smoked in your work area?
Smoking is prohibited in most workplaces by Nebraska state law. Despite this law, nearly one in five (18%) of Nebraskans report that smoking is always allowed at their workplace.

Figure 52: Proportion of all respondents who answered “Yes” or “No” to the question: At your workplace, is smoking in indoor work areas always allowed, allowed only at some times or in some places, or never allowed?
Nebraskans strongly support the Clean Indoor Air Act, with 88.7% of respondents reporting they either strongly support or somewhat support the law.
Not only is the Clean Indoor Air Act strongly supported (Figure 53), it is also seen as highly important. Nearly 68% of Nebraskans rated the law as Very Important.

Figure 54: Calculated based on answers to the question: How important is it to you to have a law prohibiting smoking inside most public buildings including restaurants and bars?
NE ATs 2017

Health impact of smoking & secondhand smoke
Opinions on benefit of quitting

Nebraskan Opinions on the Health Benefit of Quitting Smoking, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree (little benefit to quitting)</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three out of four Nebraskans (76.5%) indicate they believe there are health benefits to quitting smoking even after 20 years of smoking.

Figure 55: Includes responses to the statement: If a person has smoked a pack of cigarettes a day for more than 20 years, there is little health benefit to quitting smoking.
Nebraskans know the risks of secondhand smoke. Ninety-three percent of the respondents believe secondhand smoke to be very harmful or somewhat harmful. About 7% of the adult population believe secondhand smoke causes no harm or minimal harm.

Figure 56: These are responses to the question: Do you think that breathing smoke from other people’s cigarettes is very harmful to one’s health, somewhat harmful to one’s health, not very harmful to one’s health, or nor harmful at all to one’s health?
Smoking, tobacco use, and secondhand smoke has been causally linked to many cancers and other diseases. Respondents are read a few medical conditions and asked if secondhand smoke can cause those illnesses.

Respondents report a high degree of understanding that secondhand smoke can cause respiratory problems, lung cancer, and heart disease with more than 75% of the respondents answering ‘yes’ to those questions. There is lower attribution for Sudden Infant Death Syndrom (SIDS) (66.7%) and colon cancer (45.0%).
Tobacco taxes
Opinions on funding tobacco prevention

There is broad support for a tax increase to fund tobacco prevention programs in Nebraska. Among all respondents, 77.2% indicated that they support or strongly support such an increase. A majority (57.5%) of current tobacco users support a tobacco tax increase to fund prevention and cessation programs.

Figure 58: Responses to: State tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to help smokers quit and keep kids from starting.
Opinions on funding tobacco prevention

In Nebraska, when looking at just support and opposition to using tobacco tax dollars for prevention programs, a clear pattern emerges. In all categories, those supporting a tax increase far exceed those who oppose.

Figure 59: Responses to: State tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to help smokers quit and keep kids from starting
When asked how much the tax should be increased, almost half of Nebraskans (49.9%) support an increase of more than $1. Among current tobacco users, 20% support an increase of more than $1. The greatest level of support for increasing taxes is among the non-tobacco users.
Figure 60, 61 & 62: These graphs are based on responses to the question: How much additional tax on a pack of cigarettes would you be willing to support if some or all of the money was used to fund tobacco prevention programs?
When analyzing product use by age category, several observations are apparent.

- E-cigarettes have moved into the most used product among young adults.
- E-cigarettes appeal to many ages. The product is new, yet e-cigarettes are used more than smokeless in all ages under 54.
- The 35-44 category has the highest cigarette and smokeless tobacco utilization and the second highest e-cigarette use.
In Nebraska, across all tobacco products, there is a higher prevalence of use among males. Within cigar, smokeless tobacco, and hookah products there are few females who use the products.

Figure 64: Calculated by taking the results for current use and splitting it by males and females.
Cigarette Smoking by Education in Nebraska Adults, 2017

- At Least Some Grad: 2.9%
- College Degree: 9.1%
- Some College, No Degree: 15.4%
- GED: 20.5%
- High School Graduate: 17.2%
- Less than High School: 15.3%

In general, as educational attainment increases, the cigarette smoking rate decreases. In Nebraska, those reporting “at least some graduate school” have a very low smoking rate of 2.9% while individuals with a GED (thus did not graduate from high school) have a smoking rate of 20.5%.

Figure 65: Calculated by taking the cigarette use prevalence and splitting it by responses to the education question.
Nebraska homeowners use cigarettes and e-cigarettes less than those who rent.

Figure 66: Calculated by taking the prevalence of each product and dividing the results into three housing categories.
In Nebraska, the use of tobacco products is more prevalent in individuals who live in multi-unit housing across all types of tobacco.

Figure 67: Calculated by taking the prevalence use rate and splitting it by the type of housing indicated on the questionnaire.
In general, cigarette smoking rates decline as income increases. The $15,000-$19,999 category is an anomaly, likely due to sample size of that subcategory. The overall trend of the other categories, however, is a declining trend as income increases.

Figure 68: Calculated by taking the cigarette use rate (have used cigarettes in the last month) and cross-tabulating it with the self-reported income.
In Nebraska, individuals who are married report lower rates of cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco, and e-cigarette use. Individuals who are divorced have a high rate of smoking (over 30%).

**Hispanic ethnicity**
There was an insufficient number of respondents who identified as Hispanic and used tobacco products to calculate a reliable estimate.

**Products & race**
There is insufficient representation from different race categories to calculate reliable estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates 88.6% of Nebraska’s population is White alone (no other races and not Hispanic). When randomly selecting adults to participate in the Adult Tobacco Survey, there are very few minority tobacco users who completed the survey.
Although some research has shown higher tobacco use among veterans, the veteran and non-veteran populations in Nebraska have similar tobacco product use rates.

Figure 70: Calculated by determining the prevalence rate for the three products shown above and then splitting the file by veteran and non-veteran groups.
The vast majority of Nebraskans (84.7%) do not allow smoking in their car. These rules prevent exposure to secondhand smoke for many individuals.

Figure 71: Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? Do not include decks, garages or porches. Would you say smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home, smoking is allowed in some places or at some times, or smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home.
More than 90% of homes in Nebraska are smoke-free.

Figure 72: Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? Do not include decks, garages or porches. Would you say smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home, smoking is allowed in some places or at some times, or smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home.