2020 Community Tobacco Survey of Adult Residents of Onondaga County
(New York)

Opinions, Behaviors, and Perceptions Related to:

- Outdoor Tobacco Policies
- Retail Tobacco Sales Policies
- Attitudes about Tobacco Advertising
- Attitudes about Flavored Tobacco Products
- Perceived Importance of Tobacco Use as a Community Health Problem
- Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen
- Smoke-Free Housing
- Tobacco Use
- Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) Use

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Section 1
Introduction and Description of the Study

1.1 PURPOSE AND GOALS FOR THIS STUDY

Tobacco-Free CNY is a New York State Department of Health funded agency that is a local level coalition within the New York State Tobacco Control Program, and whose administration is via the Onondaga County Health Department (Syracuse, New York). During the spring of 2020, *Tobacco-Free CNY* contracted with *Joel LaLone Consulting* (Watertown, New York) to complete an adult community tobacco assessment survey in Onondaga County, New York. The study included a survey of 583 adult residents of Onondaga County.

The variables recorded in this study (survey questions) were developed with a focus of simultaneously accomplishing several study goals, including assisting future workplan development and planning, evaluation of effectiveness of past initiatives, and better educating local decision-leaders and the general public regarding current tobacco-related attitudes and behaviors. The survey instrument included approximately 25 survey questions relating to the following nine primary sections of questions/information regarding attitudes and behaviors related to tobacco. The specific tobacco-related topics that are studied and reported in the remainder of this document are:

1. **Outdoor Tobacco Policies**
2. **Retail Tobacco Sales Policies**
3. **Attitudes about Tobacco Advertising**
4. **Attitudes about Flavored Tobacco Products**
5. **Perceived Importance of Tobacco Use as a Community Health Problem**
6. **Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen**
7. **Smoke-Free Housing**
8. **Tobacco Use**
9. **Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) Use**

This report is a summary and explanation of the findings of the Onondaga County community tobacco study completed for *Tobacco-Free CNY* in June 2020. When possible, comparisons of the current results are made to the results of previous community tobacco surveys completed in the county between 2004 and 2017. Additionally, the current 2020 Onondaga County results are cross-tabulated by several possible demographic explanatory factors and reported both graphically and in tabular format. Finally, Onondaga County results are compared to results that have been found in 36 separate New York State counties during the study interval of June 2018 through June 2020, to provide perspective surrounding the magnitudes of the current Onondaga County results.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

How These Data Were Collected

A mixed-mode survey sampling methodology utilizing both random telephone interviewing and random email-invitation online surveying was employed in this study with a total of 583 Onondaga County adult residents completing the survey in May and June of 2020. Three different sampling modalities were used in the mixed-mode sampling design utilized.

1) Calling to a random selection from a list of all available **landline telephone numbers** for the county was completed.
2) Similarly, calling to a random selection from a list of all available **cellular phone numbers** for the county was completed.
3) Finally, in addition to the phone interviews, a random selection of available email addresses for residents of the county were each sent an invitation to **complete the survey online**.

All telephone calls were made between the hours of 4:00-9:00 pm during evenings using a social-distancing remote call center. The online version of the survey was open for one week during June 2020. To be eligible to complete the survey participants were required to be at least 18 years of age, and a resident of Onondaga County. No participant rewards, neither pre-incentives nor post-incentives, were used in this study. The composition of this study sample shown by sampling modality is summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1	Sampling Modalities – *the contribution to the overall sample*		
Modality	**Number of Surveys Completed** (unweighted contribution to the sample)	**% of Total Sample** (weighted contribution to the sample)	**Response Rate** (% of *valid* phone numbers/email addresses that completed the survey)
Cell phone call	168	37%	15%
Landline call	135	23%	
Email invitation (online)	280	40%	3%
Total Sample Size	n=583	n=583	-
"Cell-only" participants	*44%*	*56%*	-

Using this mixed-mode sampling methodology, the resulting participation rates for this study (approximately 15% of all valid telephone numbers attempted, and approximately 3% of all valid email invitations distributed) are considered very good among the industry standards of survey sampling.

In accordance with the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Transparency Initiative pledge the following details and disclosure for the ***telephone-interviewing and online surveying*** employed in this study, including the following characteristics and facts, should be considered by any reader:

1. **(T)** **Dates of Data Collection:** May 17 through June 17, 2020.
2. **(R)** **Recruitment:**
   Telephone: All telephone participants were recruited to participate via telephone by random selection from a list of all available valid active residential and cellular telephone lines in Onondaga County, New York, USA.
   Online (Email): Participants were recruited to participate via an email invitation with a link to the survey embedded by random selection from a list of all available email addresses for residents in Onondaga County, New York, USA.
3. **(A)** **Population Under Study:** All adult residents of Onondaga County, New York, USA. There are approximately 460,000 residents in the county, with approximately 360,000 of the 460,000 residents age 18 or older, it is these adults who are the population of interest in this study.
4. **(N)** **List Source:** Telephone: Electronic Voice Services, Inc., www.voice-boards.com
   Online (Email): Bulk Email Superstore, www.contactai.com, and InfoUSA,

5. **(S)** **Sampling Design:**

    Telephone: The entire phone list described in #2 was randomized, and residential and cellular phone numbers were randomly selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey. Call-backs were made to valid phone numbers where no individual answered the call on the first attempt.

    Online (Email):   The entire email address lists described in #4 were randomized, and email addresses of residents of Onondaga County, NY were randomly selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey. One reminder follow-up invitation was sent to all who did not complete the survey with the first invitation.

6. **(P)** **Population Sampling Frame:**

    Telephone: As described in #2, the sampling frame includes all available residential listed phone numbers, for adults in Onondaga County, NY, both landlines and cellular phones included.

    Online (Email):   As described in #2, the sampling frame includes all available email addresses of residents of Onondaga County, NY.

7. **(A)** **Administration:**

    Telephone: Survey administered via telephone from a remote virtual call center, only in English, using SurveyMonkey as the CATI system.

    Online (Email):   Survey administered online from an email invitation, only in English, using SurveyMonkey.

8. **(R)** **Researchers:** *Joel LaLone Consulting*, Watertown, NY, completed the research on behalf of *Tobacco-Free CNY,* the Onondaga County Health Department, Syracuse, NY

9. **(E)** **Exact Wording of Survey:** The survey instrument is attached as an appendix.

10. **(N)** **Sample Sizes:** As is discussed in much greater detail for this study later in this report: n=583 overall for the study, with an overall average margin of error of ±4.6%, including the design effect due to weighting.

11. **(C)** **Calculation of Weights:** Survey results are weighted by gender, age, educational attainment, residence type, sampling modality, and race/ethnicity. Target weighting parameters are obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau to minimize nonresponse bias. Online survey results have been further slightly calibrated toward telephone survey results to minimize social desirability and acquiescence bias. Finally, weight have been trimmed to reduce the design effect. The result of this data weighting and curation process is a design effect of approximately 2.05.

12. **(Y)** **Contact Information:** Mr. Joel LaLone, Owner, *Joel LaLone Consulting*, contact information on page 3.

The Nature of the Sample in this Study

Table 2 describes the characteristics of the sample collected in this study using this multi-mode sampling design.

Table 2	Demographics of the Sample Compared to U.S. Census Estimates
	(sample results weighted for gender, age, education, residence type, race/ethnicity; trimmed; and calibrated to adjust for modality bias)

Demographic Characteristics:	Onondaga County (2020 Weighted Sample %'s)	Onondaga County (U.S. Census)
Gender		
Male	47%	48%
Female	52%	52%
Transgender	1%	-
Age		
18-34	28%	30%
35-54	31%	31%
55-64	19%	18%
65+	22%	22%
Education Level		
HS Graduate or less	34%	35%
Some College	32%	32%
College Graduate (4+years)	34%	33%
Household Income		
Under $25,000	15%	21%
$25,000-$50,000	26%	21%
$50,000-$100,000	41%	30%
$100,000 or more	18%	28%
Sexual Orientation		
Straight	97%	No comparable statistics available.
Gay or Lesbian	1%	
Bisexual	2%	
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Caucasian	75%	77%
Black/African American	10%	12%
Hispanic or Latino	5%	5%
Asian	3%	3%
Native Hawaiian/Pac. Is.	0%	0%
American Indian/Alaskan	3%	0%
Don't know/Refused	5%	–
Type of Residence – Live in a MUD?		
Multi-unit Dwelling	29%	34% (of *households*)
Single-family home	70%	66%
Don't know/Not sure	1%	–
Type of Residence – Among MUD-dwellers – Government Housing?		
Yes	17%	No comparable statistics available.
No	83%	
Don't know/Not sure	0%	

1.3
TECHNICAL COMMENTS – MARGIN OF ERROR AND STATISTICAL TESTS

Generalizability and Margin of Error

With a sample of 583 completed surveys among Onondaga County residents, data reported in this study for **the entire Onondaga County adult population will have an *average* margin of error of approximately ±4.6%**, using a 95% confidence level and having included the design effect of weighting on that margin of error. If investigating only for subgroups of adult residents, such as only those under the age of 35, the margins of error will be larger due to smaller individual within-subgroup sample sizes.

Note that technically there is not one universal value of a margin of error that can be precisely calculated and used for the results for every question included in this survey, or for that matter, any multiple-question survey. Calculation methods used for generating a very precise measurement of the margin of error depend upon four factors. (1) The ***sample size*** is the number of participants who validly answered the survey question. In general, the smaller the sample size the larger the margin of error, and conversely, the larger the sample size the smaller the margin of error. (2) The ***sample proportion or percentage*** is the calculated percentage of the sample who responded with the answer or category of interest. This percentage can vary from 0%-100%, and, of course, will change from question to question throughout the survey. In general, the further that a sample percentage varies from 50%, in either direction (approaching either 0% or 100%), the smaller the margin of error, and conversely, the closer that the actual sample percentage is to 50% then the larger the resulting margin of error. (3) The ***confidence level*** used in generalizing the results of the sample to the population that the sample represented. In this study, the standard confidence level used in survey research, 95% confidence level, will be used for all survey questions. (4) The ***design effect*** (DEFF) is a factor used in the calculation of the margin of error that compensates for the impact upon the size of the margin of error that having a sample whose demographic distributions do *not* well-parallel the distributions of the entire population that the sampling is attempting to represent. In general, the further that the sample demographic distributions deviate from the population distributions then the larger the margin of error, and conversely, the closer that the sample demographic distributions parallel the population distributions then the smaller the margin of error. Essentially the design effect reflects the magnitude of the impact that reliance upon weighting of sample results will have upon the reliability of population estimates.

In mathematical notation, the margin of error (ME) for each sample result for this study would be represented as:

$$ME = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p(100-p)}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{DEFF}$$

Where   n=sample size = # valid responses to the survey question
N=population size
p=sample percentage for the survey question (between 0%-100%)
1.96 = the standard normal score associated with the 95% confidence level
DEFF = the design effect

and $DEFF = \dfrac{n \cdot \sum w_i^2}{\left(\sum w_i\right)^2}$

with w_i=the poststratification weight associated with i[th] of the sampled individuals

Since subgroups of different sample size will be investigated throughout this report, and the sample percentage varies throughout this study (could conceivably be different for every question included in the survey) the following table (Table 3 on the next page) has been provided for the reader to determine the correct margin of error to use whenever constructing a confidence interval using the sample data presented in this study. This table was generated using the ME formula shown above.

Table 3	Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes and Varying Sample Proportions

Sample Size (n=)	30	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	400	500	583	750
Approximate (Average) Margin of Error	20.5%	15.9%	12.9%	11.2%	10.0%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.6%	4.1%

Varying Sample Sizes (n=___)

Varying Sample %'s:	30	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	400	500	583	750
2%	7.2%	5.6%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%
4%	10.0%	7.8%	6.3%	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%
6%	12.2%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.4%
8%	13.9%	10.8%	8.8%	7.6%	6.8%	6.2%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%
10%	15.4%	11.9%	9.7%	8.4%	7.5%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%
12%	16.6%	12.9%	10.5%	9.1%	8.2%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	3.3%
14%	17.8%	13.8%	11.2%	9.7%	8.7%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.6%
16%	18.8%	14.5%	11.9%	10.3%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%
18%	19.7%	15.2%	12.4%	10.8%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.5%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	4.5%	3.9%
20%	20.5%	15.9%	13.0%	11.2%	10.0%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.6%	4.1%
22%	21.2%	16.4%	13.4%	11.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	5.8%	5.2%	4.8%	4.2%
24%	21.9%	16.9%	13.8%	12.0%	10.7%	9.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.2%	6.9%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%	4.4%
26%	22.5%	17.4%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.2%	5.5%	5.1%	4.5%
28%	23.0%	17.8%	14.5%	12.6%	11.3%	10.3%	9.5%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.6%	7.3%	6.3%	5.6%	5.2%	4.6%
30%	23.5%	18.2%	14.8%	12.9%	11.5%	10.5%	9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%	6.4%	5.8%	5.3%	4.7%
32%	23.9%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.3%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	7.6%	6.5%	5.9%	5.4%	4.8%
34%	24.3%	18.8%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.0%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.7%	6.6%	5.9%	5.5%	4.9%
36%	24.6%	19.0%	15.6%	13.5%	12.0%	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.8%	6.7%	6.0%	5.6%	4.9%
38%	24.9%	19.3%	15.7%	13.6%	12.2%	11.1%	10.3%	9.6%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%
40%	25.1%	19.4%	15.9%	13.7%	12.3%	11.2%	10.4%	9.7%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	6.9%	6.1%	5.7%	5.0%
42%	25.3%	19.6%	16.0%	13.9%	12.4%	11.3%	10.5%	9.8%	9.2%	8.8%	8.4%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.7%	5.1%
44%	25.4%	19.7%	16.1%	13.9%	12.5%	11.4%	10.5%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.4%	8.0%	7.0%	6.2%	5.8%	5.1%
46%	25.5%	19.8%	16.2%	14.0%	12.5%	11.4%	10.6%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.4%	8.1%	7.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%
48%	25.6%	19.8%	16.2%	14.0%	12.5%	11.4%	10.6%	9.9%	9.3%	8.9%	8.5%	8.1%	7.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%
50%	25.6%	19.8%	16.2%	14.0%	12.6%	11.5%	10.6%	9.9%	9.4%	8.9%	8.5%	8.1%	7.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%
52%	25.6%	19.8%	16.2%	14.0%	12.5%	11.4%	10.6%	9.9%	9.3%	8.9%	8.5%	8.1%	7.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%
54%	25.5%	19.8%	16.2%	14.0%	12.5%	11.4%	10.6%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.4%	8.1%	7.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%
56%	25.4%	19.7%	16.1%	13.9%	12.5%	11.4%	10.5%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.4%	8.0%	7.0%	6.2%	5.8%	5.1%
58%	25.3%	19.6%	16.0%	13.9%	12.4%	11.3%	10.5%	9.8%	9.2%	8.8%	8.4%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.7%	5.1%
60%	25.1%	19.4%	15.9%	13.7%	12.3%	11.2%	10.4%	9.7%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	6.9%	6.1%	5.7%	5.0%
62%	24.9%	19.3%	15.7%	13.6%	12.2%	11.1%	10.3%	9.6%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%
64%	24.6%	19.0%	15.6%	13.5%	12.0%	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.8%	6.7%	6.0%	5.6%	4.9%
66%	24.3%	18.8%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.0%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.7%	6.6%	5.9%	5.5%	4.9%
68%	23.9%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.3%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	7.6%	6.5%	5.9%	5.4%	4.8%
70%	23.5%	18.2%	14.8%	12.9%	11.5%	10.5%	9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%	6.4%	5.8%	5.3%	4.7%
72%	23.0%	17.8%	14.5%	12.6%	11.3%	10.3%	9.5%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.6%	7.3%	6.3%	5.6%	5.2%	4.6%
74%	22.5%	17.4%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.2%	5.5%	5.1%	4.5%
76%	21.9%	16.9%	13.8%	12.0%	10.7%	9.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.2%	6.9%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%	4.4%
78%	21.2%	16.4%	13.4%	11.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	5.8%	5.2%	4.8%	4.2%
80%	20.5%	15.9%	13.0%	11.2%	10.0%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.6%	4.1%
82%	19.7%	15.2%	12.4%	10.8%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.5%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	4.5%	3.9%
84%	18.8%	14.5%	11.9%	10.3%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%
86%	17.8%	13.8%	11.2%	9.7%	8.7%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.6%
88%	16.6%	12.9%	10.5%	9.1%	8.2%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	3.3%
90%	15.4%	11.9%	9.7%	8.4%	7.5%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%
92%	13.9%	10.8%	8.8%	7.6%	6.8%	6.2%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%
94%	12.2%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.4%
96%	10.0%	7.8%	6.3%	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%
98%	7.2%	5.6%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%
Average	20.5%	15.9%	12.9%	11.2%	10.0%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.6%	4.1%

As an example of how to use Table 3, how would one determine the appropriate margin of error to estimate the percentage in the entire population of adults in a county who support a potential tobacco policy? One must simply refer to the tables included throughout this report and identify the sample size and the sample percentage for the response of interest with the survey question of interest. For example, if n=250 participants of interest respond to this tobacco policy question and x=160 of these participants provide a response of "Favor", then the sample percentage is 160/250 = 64%. Therefore, using n=250 and a sample percentage of 64%, one may refer to Table 3 and determine that the appropriate margin of error would be ±8.5%. Therefore, we can be 95% confident that if all adults in the county were to indicate their level of support for this policy the resulting percentage who would indicate "Favor" among this population would be within ±8.5% of the 64.0% found in our sample. The interpretation of this would be that we are 95% confident that among all adults in the county the percentage who support the potential tobacco policy would be somewhere between 55.5% and 72.5%. Note that this margin of error of 8.5 percentage points is larger than the earlier-cited study margin of error of approximately 4.6 percentage points as a result of there being only 250 adults in this example). Also, please note that readers who desire a greater level of accuracy than this estimated margin of error that has been excerpted from Table 3, one may directly calculate the exact margin of error using p=64.0 and n=250 in the ME formula shown in the preceding pages.

Finally, the margin error is a measurement of random error, error due to simply the random chance of sampling such as when randomly flipping fair coins. However, in survey research, it is not some random independent event such as fair coins that are being flipped; it is humans who are being interviewed. When surveying humans there are other potential sources of error, sources of error in addition to random error (which is the only error encompassed by the margin of error). Response error, nonresponse error, process error, bias in sample selection, bias in question-phrasing, lack of clarity in question-phrasing, social desirability bias, acquiescence bias, satisficing, interviewer process error, and undercoverage are potential additional sources of other-than-random error. Methods that should be, and have been in this Onondaga County study, employed to minimize these other sources of error are: maximum effort to select the sample randomly, piloting and testing of utilized survey questions, extensive training of all data collectors (interviewers), thorough cleansing of data, calibration of data, and application and trimming of post-stratification algorithms to the resulting sampled data. Hence, when using this study data to make estimates to the entire Onondaga County adult population, as is the case in standard survey research practices, the margin of error will be the only error measurement cited and interpreted.

The statistics reported in the correlative tables and correlative graphs throughout the remainder of this report (for example, cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, household income, and cigarette smoking status) are *percentages* within the sampled <u>subgroups</u>. To determine the raw unweighted sample size for each subgroup – to avoid over-interpretation – the reader should refer to the bottom row of each cross-tabulation table provided in Appendix I of this report. In summary, these unweighted within-subgroup sample sizes are provided below in Table 4. Again, all study findings should be considered with sample sizes in mind. Statistical tests of significance take into consideration and reflect these varying sample sizes. The typical sample size within each demographic subgroup is shown, along with the appropriate *approximate* margin of error for each of these subgroup sample sizes, in the following table.

Table 4	Sample Sizes (unweighted) and Approximate Margins of Error Within Key Demographic Study Subgroups

Onondaga County Demographic Subgroups	Raw Sample Sizes (unweighted)	Approximate (Average) Within-Subgroup Margin of Error
Genders:		
Male	240	±7.2%
Female	331	±6.2%
Age Groups:		
18-34	52	±15.5%
35-54	183	±8.3%
55-64	146	±9.3%
65+	196	±8.0%
Education Levels:		
No College	101	±11.2%
Some College	178	±8.4%
4+ Year Degree	294	±6.5%
Annual Household Income Levels:		
Less than $25,000	46	±16.5%
$25,000-$50,000	108	±10.8%
$50,000-$100,000	203	±7.9%
$100,000 or more	126	±10.0%
Cigarette Use:		
Current Cigarette Smoker	71	±13.3%
Non-smoker of Cigarettes	512	±5.0%

Significance Testing – Testing for Statistically Significant Differences, Trends, and Relationships

The technical discussion of statistical techniques thus far has focused on the statistical inference referred to as *estimation* – construction of confidence intervals using the margins of error described in Tables 3 and 4. To take full advantage of the data collected in this study, other statistical techniques are of value. Tests for (A) significantly correlated explanatory factors with measured tobacco-related outcome variables in Onondaga County in 2020, tests to (B) compare the 2020 Onondaga County results to current regional average results, tests for significant (C) trends over time in Onondaga County, and tests to (D) compare response distributions for similarly-scaled variables within the Onondaga County data in 2020 are presented as well. The following comments will briefly describe the correct methods for a reader to determine statistical significance for each of these four separate types of inferences that may be drawn from the included statistical results.

A. Correlated Explanatory Variables – How does one decide if there is a "statistically significant" correlation?

Throughout this report, cross-tabulation comparisons for "relationships between collected variables" have been completed. With investigations for *relationships between variables*, the focus is the identification of correlations *between* variables – is the result for some survey question different when looking at various subgroups (or, levels) of some other variable? How does one determine if the observed difference in rates (or, percentages) when comparing subgroups is large enough to be statistically significant, or so small that it is not statistically significant? The rule that should be applied to determine statistical significance is:

1. **Sample percentages in the same row and subtable _not_ sharing the same subscript _are_ significantly different at p<0.05.**
2. **Sample percentages in the same row and subtable sharing the same subscript _are not_ significantly different at p<0.05.**

All tests have been completed using the two-proportion z-test. Subsequent cell adjustment for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost sub-table using the Bonferroni Multiple Comparison corrections has been completed when necessary. Tests assume equal variances. All results for all significance tests are reported in the associated cross-tabulation contingency tables using APA-style subscripts.

As an example, the demographic cross-tabulations for opinions about *a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco in stores located near schools* for Onondaga County in 2020 is shown below (later in this report in Appendix I):

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	63.0%$_a$	69.3%$_a$	56.5%$_a$	72.7%$_b$	66.7%$_{a,b}$	67.4%$_{a,b}$	59.0%$_a$	64.2%$_a$	75.5%$_b$	39.9%$_a$	70.8%$_b$
	Against	29.9%$_a$	19.8%$_b$	36.5%$_a$	20.3%$_b$	19.6%$_b$	22.1%$_{a,b}$	30.6%$_a$	26.8%$_{a,b}$	18.0%$_b$	43.9%$_a$	21.4%$_b$
	Neither	7.2%$_a$	9.2%$_a$	6.3%$_a$	6.5%$_a$	13.5%$_a$	8.2%$_a$	9.9%$_a$	8.4%$_a$	5.4%$_a$	15.3%$_a$	6.9%$_b$
	Don't know	0.0%	1.7%$_a$	0.7%$_a$	0.5%$_a$	0.2%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	0.5%$_a$	0.6%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	0.9%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	239	331	52	183	146	195	101	177	294	71	511

The table above shows that in 2020, 63.0% of male participants favor a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco in stores located near schools, while 69.3% of female participants are in favor, and since these two groups do share a subscript (males are designated as "a", and females are also designated as "a"), the two groups do not differ statistically significantly. In Onondaga County men are no more or less likely to be in favor of this potential policy than are females. The above-described process is the appropriate process to use whenever comparing subgroups within the data set that has been collected and analyzed within this study.

B. Regional Comparisons – How does one decide if Onondaga County is "statistically significantly" different?

A table is provided in Section 3 for each survey question in this study that includes the summarized overall results for a group of thirty-six county-specific studies in New York State that were completed by tobacco community partnerships between June 2018 and June 2020 (each of the thirty-six studies has been completed by *Joel LaLone Consulting,* using similar methodology to that which has been used in June 2020 in Onondaga County). These summarized results include the minimum, maximum, and average values found for each survey question among the thirty-six studies. The research question that is being investigated in these comparisons is: "Is Onondaga County statistically significantly different from the typical current result for the 36-county combined region regarding some tobacco-related attribute?" In this instance, the statistical approach that is used to determine if the difference between the observed sample percentage in Onondaga

County and the overall regional average percentage is "statistically significant" necessitates the use of only one z-test. This z-test has been applied and is included for every survey question in this study in Appendix II.

To illustrate a regional comparison, again consider the "attitude about a policy prohibiting the sale of tobacco products near schools" variable. Reference to Table 9 in Section 3 of this report shows that the result for Onondaga County in 2020 are:

Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Favor	392	65.9%
	Against	118	24.9%
	Neither	64	8.3%
	Don't know	8	0.9%
	Totals	582	100.0%

Reference to Table 9 in Section 3 of this report also shows the regional average, and the minimum and maximum rates found in any of the 36 studied counties (note that only 34 of the 36 studied counties included this specific survey question).

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 34 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	54.8%	65.3%	80.5%
Against	13.9%	26.9%	36.1%

Finally, reference to Table 9 in Appendix II of this report shows the result of a test that determines whether or not Onondaga County differs significantly from the regional average favor rate. When interpreting the tables in Appendix II the following rules should be applied:

1. A sample statistic (percentage) in a column that is shaded **RED** is __statistically significantly higher__ than the regional average rate.
2. A sample statistic (percentage) in a column that is shaded **GREEN** is __statistically significantly lower__ than the regional average rate.
3. A sample statistic (percentage) in a column that has green and red percentages in it (the response of choice for comparison) that is **BLACK** is __not statistically significantly different__ from the regional average rate.

The 36-county comparative table for the survey question do you favor a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco in stores located near schools is pasted below from Appendix II.

Table 9 - Regional		Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?				
		Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Suffolk (June 2020)	80.5%	13.9%	3.7%	1.8%	100.0%
	Orange (Jan. 2019)	79.1%	15.8%	4.3%	0.7%	100.0%
	Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	76.6%	19.5%	3.7%	0.2%	100.0%
	Nassau (Jan. 2019)	75.3%	18.9%	5.1%	0.6%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	75.3%	17.6%	6.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	Monroe (Jan. 2019)	73.5%	19.1%	5.7%	1.6%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	70.0%	22.4%	7.4%	0.2%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	69.7%	24.1%	6.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2018)	68.9%	26.9%	3.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	68.8%	21.8%	8.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	Westchester (Jan. 2019)	68.4%	26.7%	3.7%	1.2%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2018)	67.8%	20.4%	11.5%	0.3%	100.0%
	Tioga (Dec. 2019)	67.7%	22.7%	9.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	67.1%	20.5%	11.2%	1.2%	100.0%
	Ontario (Jan. 2019)	66.9%	23.2%	8.5%	1.4%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	66.8%	26.8%	6.2%	0.2%	100.0%
	Erie (June 2018)	66.7%	25.0%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	65.9%	24.9%	8.3%	0.9%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	65.8%	22.8%	9.7%	1.7%	100.0%
	Yates (Jan. 2019)	63.9%	33.4%	2.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	62.8%	35.2%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2019)	62.4%	32.6%	5.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	62.2%	26.5%	10.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	60.4%	32.6%	6.8%	0.1%	100.0%
	Oneida (Jan. 2019)	58.4%	32.5%	8.2%	0.9%	100.0%
	Broome (Dec. 2019)	58.0%	30.5%	9.6%	2.0%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	57.4%	36.1%	6.5%	0.1%	100.0%
	Niagara (June 2019)	56.8%	35.5%	7.6%	0.1%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2019)	56.5%	31.7%	11.3%	0.5%	100.0%
	Madison (June 2018)	56.4%	33.1%	9.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	56.3%	38.9%	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2019)	55.8%	35.2%	8.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	55.7%	31.3%	11.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	Livingston (Dec. 2019)	54.8%	34.8%	9.7%	0.6%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:		65.3%	26.9%	7.2%	0.7%	100.0%

Since the 65.9% favor rate in Onondaga County in 2020 is **black** the result of the test of significance is that the difference between Onondaga County in 2020 and the current regional average is not considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the attitude in Onondaga County about a policy prohibiting the sale of tobacco products near schools is not significantly different from the current 36-county regional average attitude distribution (regional average rate is 65.3%) – Onondaga County adults are not significantly more or less likely to be *in favor* of a policy prohibiting the sale of all tobacco products near schools than is the typical situation in recently-studied New York State counties.

C. Trend Analysis – How does one decide if Onondaga County has "statistically significantly" changed over time?

Whenever possible in this report, comparisons are made between the current results and the results in earlier tobacco community assessment studies completed in Onondaga County. The research question that is being investigated in these comparisons is, "Has there been any statistically significant change in tobacco-related attributes among the adult residents in Onondaga County between 2004 and 2020?"

When interpreting the comparisons that have been provided, the reader should consider the following factors. *Joel LaLone Consulting* also completed the earlier Onondaga County studies. The earlier studies used sampling and interviewing methodology that was comparable to that which was utilized in the present June 2020 Onondaga County study, as well as similar post-stratification weighting procedures. However, the earlier survey instruments that were used are not exactly the same instrument that has been used in June 2020. Therefore, only the questions/items that were also measured in earlier studies are available for trend analysis to compare with the current results. With the similar sampling methodologies and weighting procedures that have been applied, it is valid to make comparisons between the studies – observe changes or trends.

The same concept of statistical significance that has been described in the preceding pages regarding "Correlational Analyses" and "Comparison to Regional Averages" is also applied when a researcher attempts to investigate whether or not results in Onondaga County have changed significantly over the past 16 years. The focus now becomes the comparison of the 2020 Onondaga County result to earlier Onondaga County results (rather than comparing males to females, for example, as was the case in the correlational analysis illustration shown earlier). The technique that is recommended in this study to determine whether a statistically significant trend has occurred is to apply the following method that has also been recommended by the New York State Department of Health in its presentation of the Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The NYSDOH 2009 Expanded BRFSS (on page 12 of 151 in that report) cites the following:

> **"When the confidence intervals of two estimates of the same indicator from different areas (or, subgroups) do not overlap, they may be said to be statistically significantly different, i.e., these differences are unlikely related to chance and are considered true differences. If there is any value that is included in both intervals, the two estimates are not statistically significantly different."**

In other words, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating use "Every Day", or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of "Every Day" and "Some Days" together into a response choice group that could be referred to as "At least some days"? Then, after observing the sample sizes for the years to be compared (shown below in Table 5), one may refer to Table 3 in this study to identify the correct *approximate* margins of error (or directly calculate these margins of error with more accuracy and precision using the ME formula shown and demonstrated on page 9) if estimating proportions (or, "percentages" or "rates") for differing years. With these margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, one for each year, and the overlap-vs-non-overlap rule recommended above by the NYSDOH may be applied to determine whether or not the observed sample difference between years should be considered statistically significant. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

Table 5	Years of Study and Sample Sizes Utilized								
Year of Study:	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**	**2015**	**2017**	**2020**
Onondaga County (n=)	500	500	500	750	400	750	406	400	583

To illustrate a trend analysis, please consider the "Current Cigarette Smoking Status" variable. Reference to Table 22 in Section 3 shows that:

In 2004: in Onondaga County: n=500 participants, and in Table 22 p=17.7% indicated that they were *current cigarette smokers*; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±4.8%. The resulting confidence interval for 2004 is: 17.7%±4.8%, or **(12.9%,22.5%)**.

In 2020: in Onondaga County: n=583 participants, and in Table 22 p=15.8% indicate that they are *current cigarette smokers*; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±4.3%. The resulting confidence interval for 2020 is: 15.8%±4.3%, or **(11.5%,20.1%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference between 2004 and 2020 in Onondaga County (the 16-year trend) is not considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the cigarette smoking rate in Onondaga County has not changed significantly between 2004 and 2020.

D. Comparing similarly-scaled variables (Survey Items) in 2020 – How does one determine whether two different survey question distributions differ "statistically significantly" from one another?

Finally, to determine whether or not a difference observed between two similarly-measured items is statistically significant, the same significant testing method as that which was shown for trend analyses has been applied in this study. The focus now becomes the comparison of the level of support, or exposure, or whatever is measured for various similarly-scaled survey items … for example, is there statistically significantly more (or less) support for one potential tobacco policy versus another potential policy? Again, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating "Every day", or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of "Every day and Some days" together into a response choice group that could be referred to as "At Least Some Days"? Then, one may refer to Table 3 in this study to identify the correct *approximate* margins of error (or directly calculate these margins of error with more accuracy and precision using the ME formula shown and demonstrated on page 9) if estimating proportions (or, "percentages" or "rates") for differing survey questions that are measured on the same scale. With these margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, one for each issue or policy-perspective or survey item/question, and the overlap-vs.-non-overlap rule recommended earlier by the NYSDOH may be applied to determine whether or not the observed sample difference between the survey items should be considered statistically significant. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

To illustrate a comparison of strength of support for two separate survey items, please consider the following two potential-policy survey items among participants in 2020, both similarly measured on a Favor/Against scale: *"Opinion about a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools"* (Table 9) and *"Opinion about a policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community."* (Table 10)

Prohibit Sales near Schools: in 2020 from Table 9, n=582 participants and p=65.9% responded "Favor"; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±5.5%. The resulting confidence interval for "Favor" in 2020 is: 65.9%±5.5%, or **(60.4%,71.4%).**

Limit # Stores in Community: in 2020 from Table 10, n=583 participants and p=55.5% responded "Favor"; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±5.8%. The resulting confidence interval for "Favor" in 2020 is: 55.5%±5.8%, or **(49.7%,61.3%).**

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference in support for *"a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools"* (65.9%) and *"a policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community"* (55.5%) in 2020 among Onondaga County adults is not considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey in 2020, the rate of *favoring a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools in Onondaga County* is not significantly different from the rate of *favoring a policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in a community in the county*.

Finally, the preceding comments regarding statistically significant differences between subgroups, statistically significant differences or changes between study years, statistically significant differences between Onondaga County and the 36-county regional average, and statistically significant differences between similarly-scaled variables are comments addressing *statistical* **significance** … which, of course, is not one-and-the-same as *practical* **significance**. The reader is reminded that statistical significance with respect to sample differences found addresses the concept of *probability*, as follows – "is this difference likely to occur in a sample of size n≈583 (or, in the case of subgroups, samples of less than 583, at times) if there is no difference in the entire sampled populations… could the result simply be due to chance?" However, practical significance is an interpretation that is left to the subject area expert, since practical significance addresses the concept of *usefulness*, as follows – "is this difference identified in the collected data useful in the real world?" A *difference* identified in a sample (or, samples) may be statistically significant without being practically significant, however, a *difference* identified in a sample (or, samples) may *not* be practically significant without being statistically significant. To summarize, readers are warned not to over-interpret some practical significance or meaning for a difference in this study data that is mathematically deemed to be *not* statistically significant.

Section 2
Topline Executive Summary of Study Findings

A survey using mixed-mode sampling methodology (including all three of landline and cellular phone random sampling, and email-invitation online surveying) of adult residents of Onondaga County, New York is completed approximately once every two years with a goal of collecting tobacco-related information on behalf of *Tobacco-Free CNY*. The data are intended to be used by *Tobacco-Free CNY* to plan future initiatives, educate the public and decision-makers regarding tobacco-related issues, as well as used to evaluate and assess impact and effectiveness of past initiatives. In 2020 the study included interviews/surveys of 583 adult residents completed during the months of May and June. The survey instrument was constructed with approximately 30 survey questions, organized in nine separate sections of tobacco-related attitude, opinion, and behavior survey items. This topline executive summary provides brief noteworthy highlighted findings in 2020 for each of the nine areas of study.

2.0
Overall Study Highlights – *The View from 30,000 Feet*

Figure 1 – Onondaga County **Tobacco Control Program Adult Community Survey** – 2020 Report Card
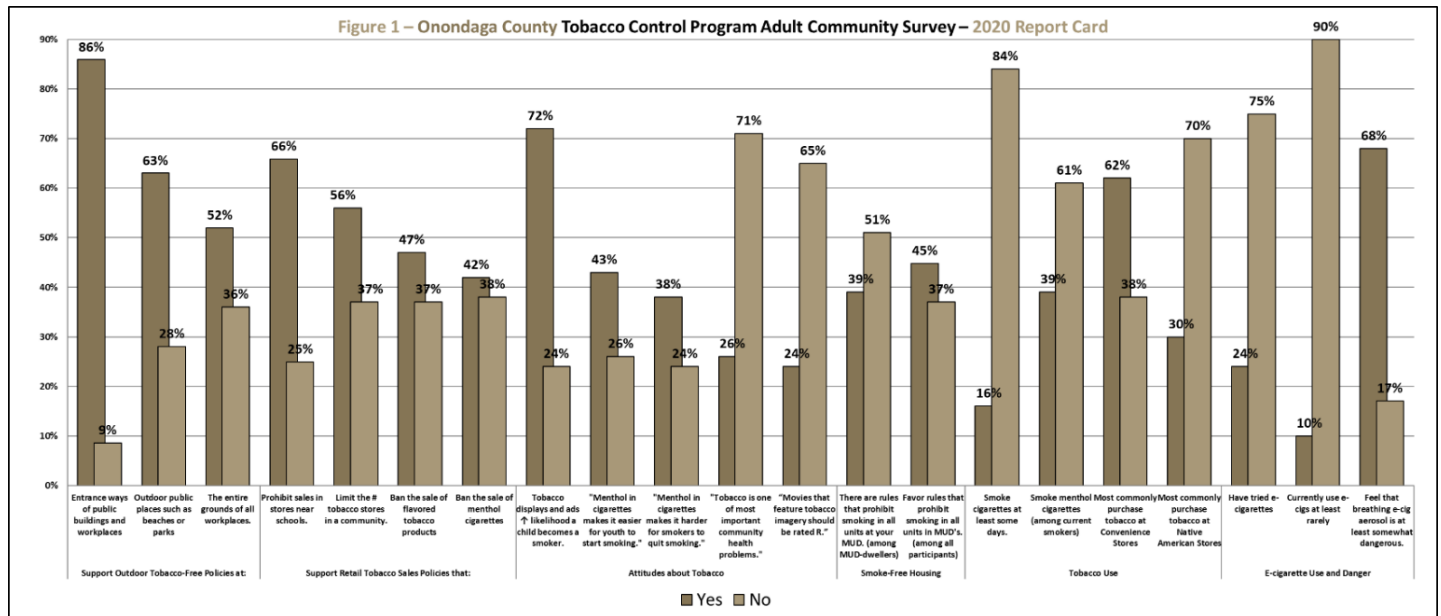
Overall Study Highlights in Onondaga County in 2020:

Outdoor Tobacco Policies – By a very large margin, residents currently show more support than opposition to policies that prohibit smoking at various public outdoor locations that have been studied.

Retail Tobacco Sales Policies – Residents continue to show very strong support to prohibit tobacco sales at stores located near schools and limit the number of stores that can sell tobacco in a community, and residents are more in support than opposition to policies that would ban various flavored tobacco products.

Attitudes about Tobacco Advertising – Residents continue to be far more likely than not to agree that tobacco displays and advertisements increase the likelihood that a child will become a smoker.

Attitudes about Flavored Tobacco Products – Residents are much more likely to agree than disagree that menthol in cigarettes both make it easier for youth to start smoking, and harder for current smokers to quit.

Perceived Importance of Tobacco Use as a Community Health Problem – Residents most commonly believe that tobacco use is *equally* as important as other health problems in their community, while the likelihood that one believes that tobacco is one of the *most* important health problems in their community has decreased significantly in recent years.

Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen – A decrease in agreement that "Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R" has been found in 2020, with residents now much more likely to disagree than agree with this potential policy.

Smoke-Free Housing – A minority among county residents who live in multi-unit dwellings (39% among this subgroup) report that there is a smoke-free housing policy that prohibits smoking inside all residential units at the multi-unit dwelling, however, this is a rate that has increased tremendously in the county since 2008 (from 10% to 39%). Residents (all participants asked) are more likely to favor than oppose a policy that would prohibit smoking in all multi-unit complexes.

Tobacco Use – The conventional cigarette smoking rate has remained stable over recent years in the county (currently 16%).

E-cigarette Use – Approximately one-fourth of residents have ever tried e-cigarettes, with 10% currently using them at least rarely. Residents strongly believe that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarette is harmful to one's health.

2.1
Outdoor Tobacco Policies – Executive Summary

Figure 2 – Outdoor Tobacco Policies – **Opinion about policies that would prohibit smoking _____?**
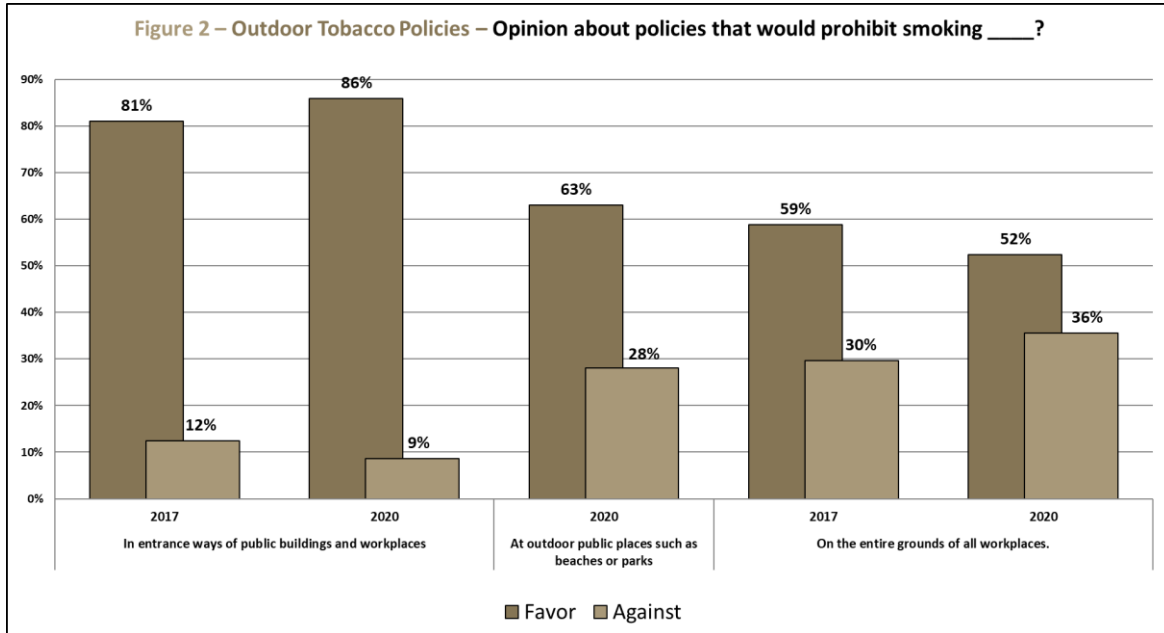
1. **A very high level of support for a policy that prohibits smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces has been found** – a large majority of adults in Onondaga County (86%) indicate that they are in favor of a policy that prohibits smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces, while only 9% express opposition to this potential policy. The 86% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2020 is not significantly different from 81% found in the county in 2017, and the 2020 support rate in Onondaga County (86%) is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 84%. Almost two-thirds of *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 favor a smoking prohibition policy in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces (66% of *smokers* favor, only while 17% are against, and 17% are unsure). (Table 6)

2. **Support for a policy that prohibits smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces has been found in Onondaga County** – adults (all participants were asked this item, whether currently employed or not) in Onondaga County are more likely to favor than oppose this type of smoke-free workplace policy (52% indicate that they are in favor of a policy that prohibits smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces, while only 36% express opposition to this potential policy). The 52% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2020 is not significantly different from the 59% found in the county in 2017, and the 2020 support rate in Onondaga County (52%) is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 56%. A much smaller portion of *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 favor a smoking prohibition policy on the entire grounds of all workplaces (20% of *smokers* favor, while 74% are against). (Table 7)

3. **Strong support for a policy that prohibits smoking in outdoor public places such as beaches or parks has been found in Onondaga County** – a large majority of adults in Onondaga County (63%) indicate that they are in favor of a policy that prohibits smoking in outdoor public places such as beaches or parks, while currently in Onondaga County only 28% express opposition to this potential policy. The 63% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2020 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 57%. Approximately one-third of *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 favor a smoking prohibition policy in outdoor public places such as beaches or parks (36% of *smokers* favor, while 60% are against). (Table 8)

2.2
Retail Tobacco Sales Policies – Executive Summary

Figure 3 – Retail Tobacco Sales Policies – **Opinion about policies that would _____?**
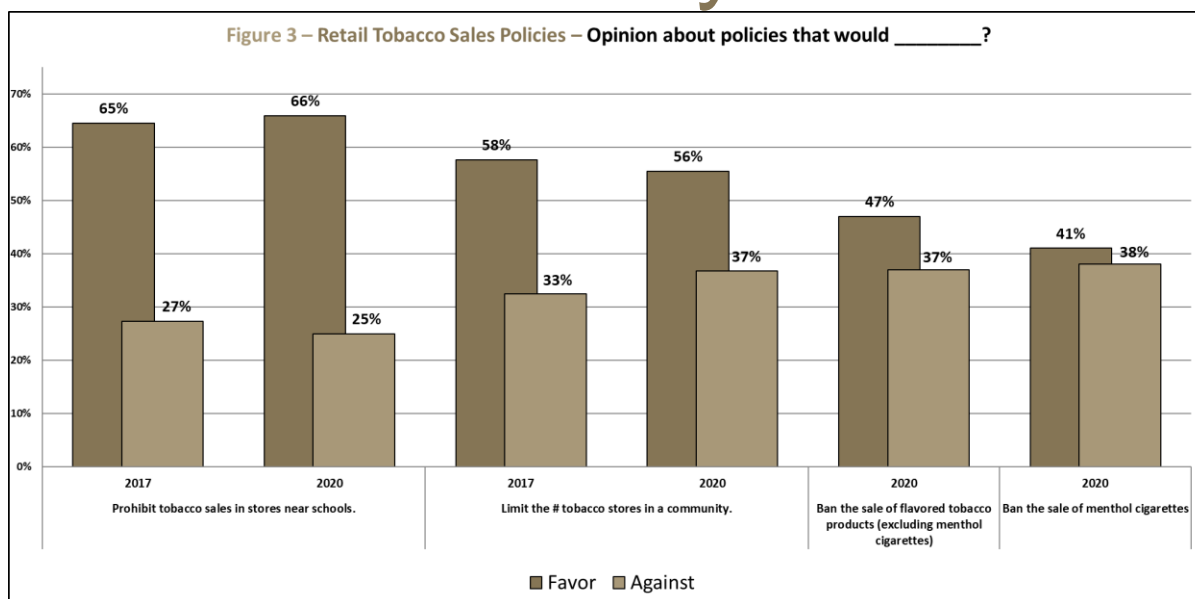
4. When asked their opinion about **a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools** a large majority of Onondaga County adults (66%) are in favor – while only 25% are against the potential policy. The 66% rate of favoring this potential policy has not changed significantly from 65% found in the county when first studied in 2017, and the 66% support rate in Onondaga County in 2020 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 65%. Among *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 there is less support for a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools – only 40% favor, while 44% are against. (Table 9)

5. When asked whether one is **in favor of a policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in one's community**, Onondaga County adults are far more in support than opposition (56% in Onondaga County are in favor, while only 37% are against). The 56% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2020 is not significantly different from 58% found in the county in 2017, and the 2020 Onondaga County support rate is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 53%. Among *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 only 30% favor this limit on the number of stores that could sell tobacco in one's community, while 66% are against. (Table 10)

6. Onondaga County adults show more support for than opposition to **a policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes** (41% indicate "favor" in Onondaga County, while 38% indicate "against"). The 41% rate of favoring this potential policy in Onondaga County in 2020 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 44%. Support for a policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes is very low among *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 with only 16% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "favor", while 61% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county are opposed. (Table 11)

7. Onondaga County adults show more support for than opposition to **a policy excluding menthol cigarettes, that would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco** (47% indicate "favor" in Onondaga County, while only 37% indicate "against"). The 47% rate of favoring this potential policy in Onondaga County in 2020 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 49%. Support for a policy that would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products is very low among *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 with only 21% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "favor", while 59% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county are opposed. (Table 12)

2.3
Attitudes about Tobacco Advertising – Executive Summary

Figure 4 – Attitudes about Tobacco Advertising

How much effect do you think seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores has on whether or not a child becomes a smoker?

■ Much more likely ■ Somewhat more likely □ No effect
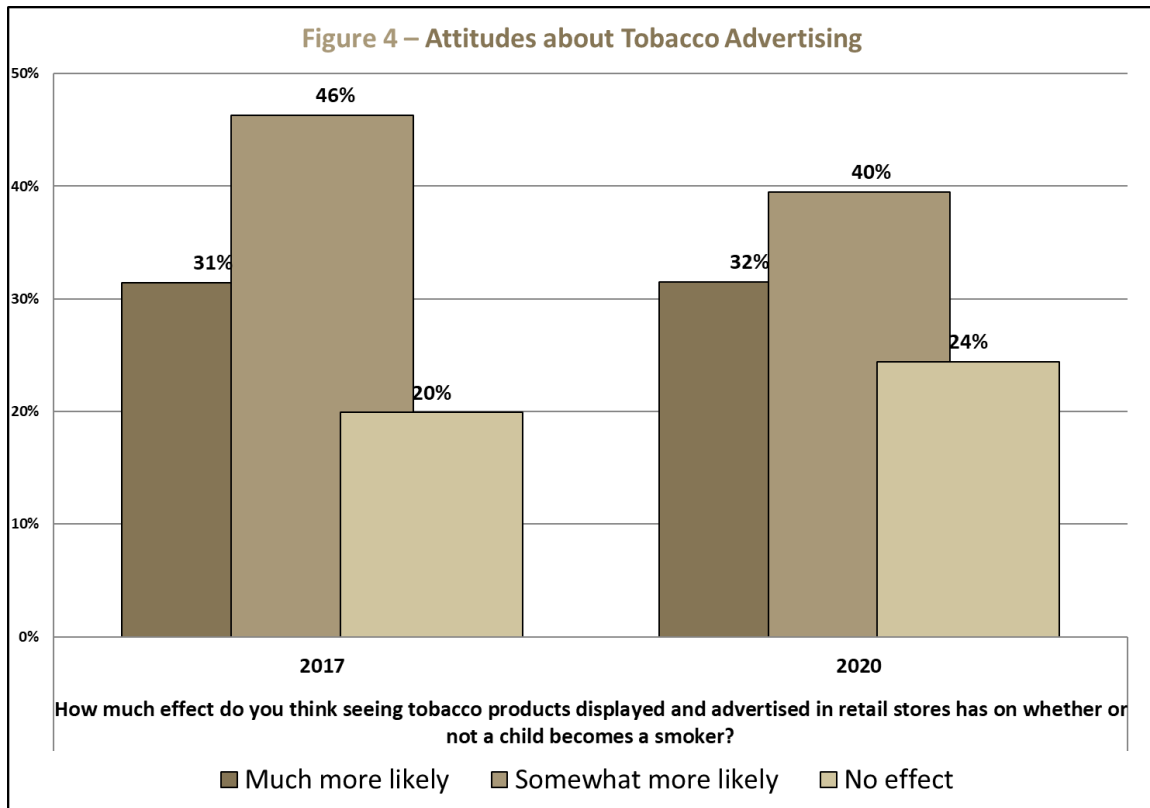
8. It is far more common that Onondaga County adult residents **believe that seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores increases the likelihood that children become smokers** than it is to believe that these displays and advertisements have no effect upon a child's likelihood to smoke. In 2020, 32% respond "much more likely to become a smoker" and another 40% respond "somewhat more likely", while only 24% of adult residents believe that there is "no effect". The 72% rate of responding "*at least somewhat* more likely" in Onondaga County in 2020 is not significantly different from the 78% found in the county in 2017, and the Onondaga County rate of responding "much more likely" (32%) is significantly higher than the regional average rate of 25%. Among *current adult cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020, perception of the impact of tobacco displays and advertisements upon children is much less that these advertisements and displays have a negative effect (among *current adult cigarette smokers*, only 14% respond "much more likely to become a smoker" and another 32% respond "somewhat more likely", while 44% believe that there is "no effect"). (Table 13)

2.4
Attitudes about Flavored Tobacco Products – Executive Summary

Figure 5 – Attitudes about Flavored Tobacco Products
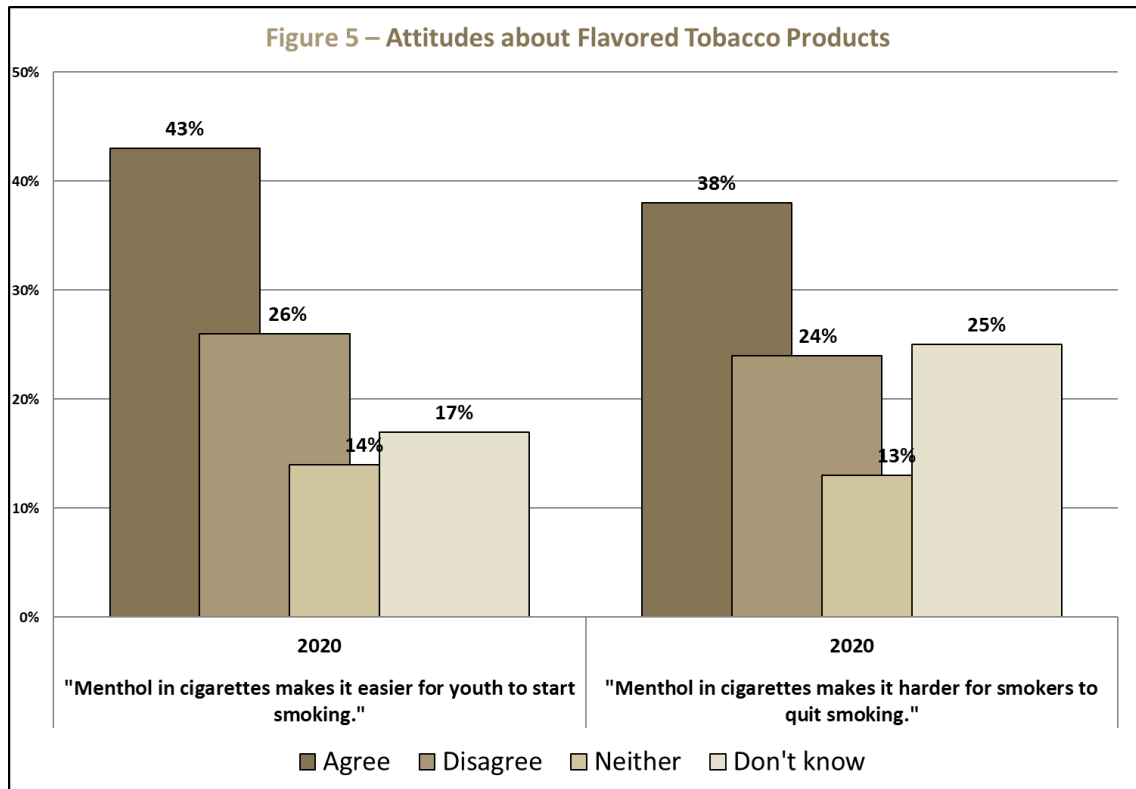
9. **Onondaga County adults tend to agree more than disagree that "Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."** (43% indicate "agree" in Onondaga County, while only 26% indicate "disagree"). The 2020 agreement rate in Onondaga County (43%) is not significantly different from the current regional average agreement rate of 42%. Agreement among *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 is less common with only 29% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "agree", while 39% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county disagree. (Table 14)

10. **Onondaga County adults tend to agree more than disagree that "Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."** (38% indicate "agree" in Onondaga County, while only 24% indicate "disagree"). The 2020 agreement rate in Onondaga County (38%) is not significantly different from the current regional average agreement rate of 38%. The agreement rate among *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 remains similar to that of *non-smokers* with 38% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "agree", while 38% of *non-smokers* in the county agree. (Table 15)

2.5 Perceived Importance of Tobacco Use as a Community Health Problem – Executive Summary

Figure 6 – Importance of Addressing the Problem of Tobacco Use

Thinking about all the health problems in your community, how important is addressing the problem of tobacco use, including cigarettes, cigars, loose tobacco, chew, ENDS, etc?

■ Among most important health problems   ■ Equally important as other health problems   □ Among least important health problems
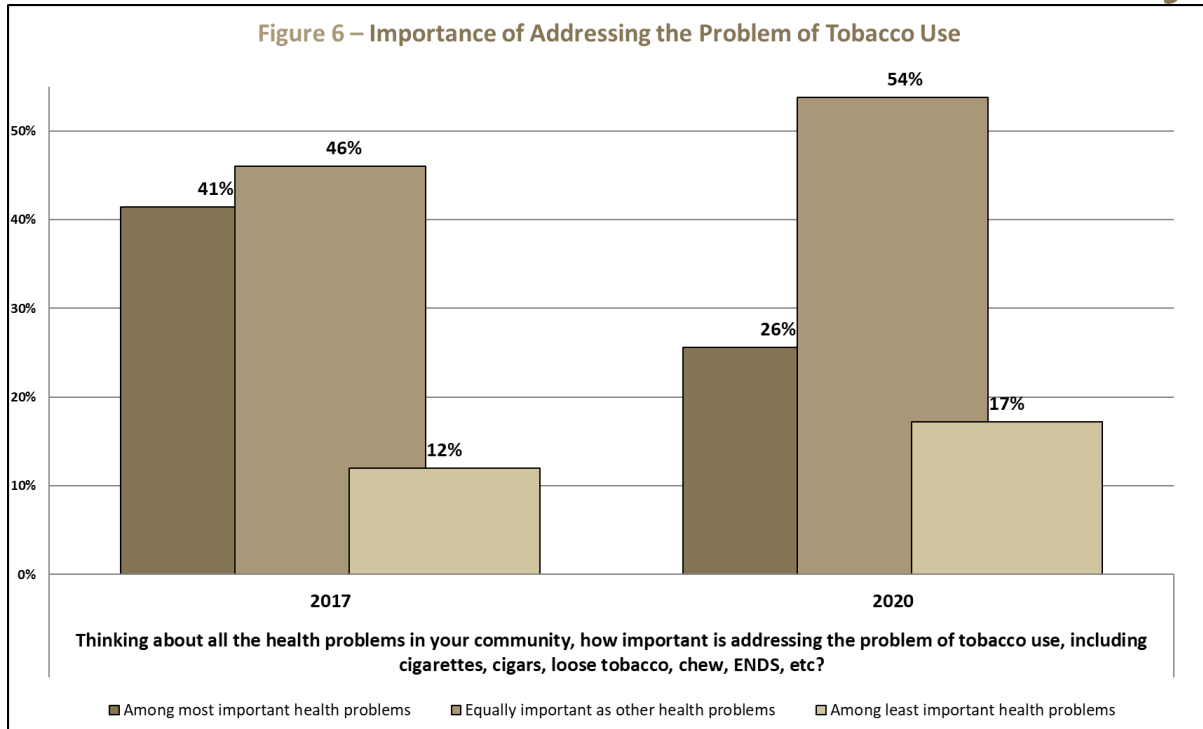
11. When asked **how important one believes that addressing the problem of tobacco use** (including cigarettes, cigars, loose tobacco, chew, ENDS, etc.) **is in their community**, it is not tremendously common (26%) that a Onondaga County adult resident responds that it is "among the most important health issues". Similarly, about one-in-six residents respond "least important" (17%), however, "equally important" is the most common perception (54%). The rate of "most important" in Onondaga County in 2020 (26%) is not significantly different from the current regional average rate of 27%, however, very noticeably, the rate in the county decreased significantly in 2020 from 41% found in the county in 2017. Among *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 it is less common that one perceives tobacco use as "among the most important health issues" with only 13% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "most", while 28% *non-smokers* in the county respond "most". (Table 16)

2.6
Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen – Executive Summary

Figure 7 – Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen

"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."

■ Agree   ■ Disagree   ■ Neither
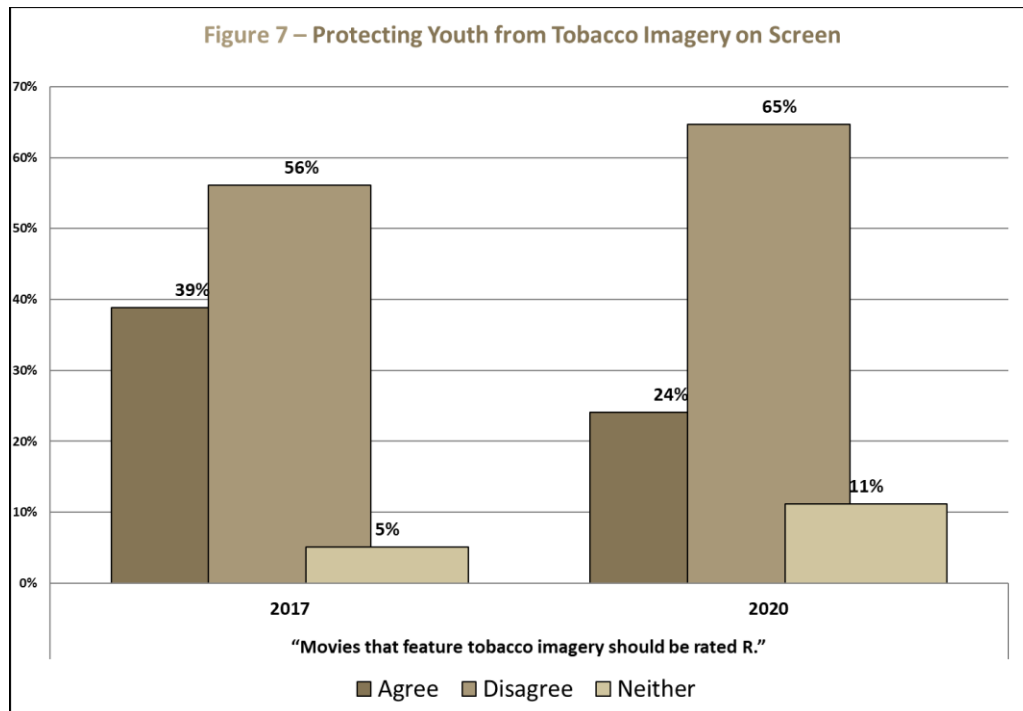
12. When asked their opinion about whether one agrees with the following statement, **"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R"** only 24% of Onondaga County adults agree, while 65% of participants disagree. The 2020 agreement rate in Onondaga County (24%) is significantly lower than the current regional average agreement rate of 40%, and has decreased significantly from 39% found in the county in 2017. Among *current smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020, the percentage who agree that "Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R" is not significantly different than that which was found in *non-smokers* (agreement rate among *smokers* is 21%; while 25% of *non-smokers* agree). (Table 17)

2.7 Smoke-Free Housing – Executive Summary

Figure 8 – Smoke-Free Housing – **Current Rules, and Opinions about Smoke-Free Policies**
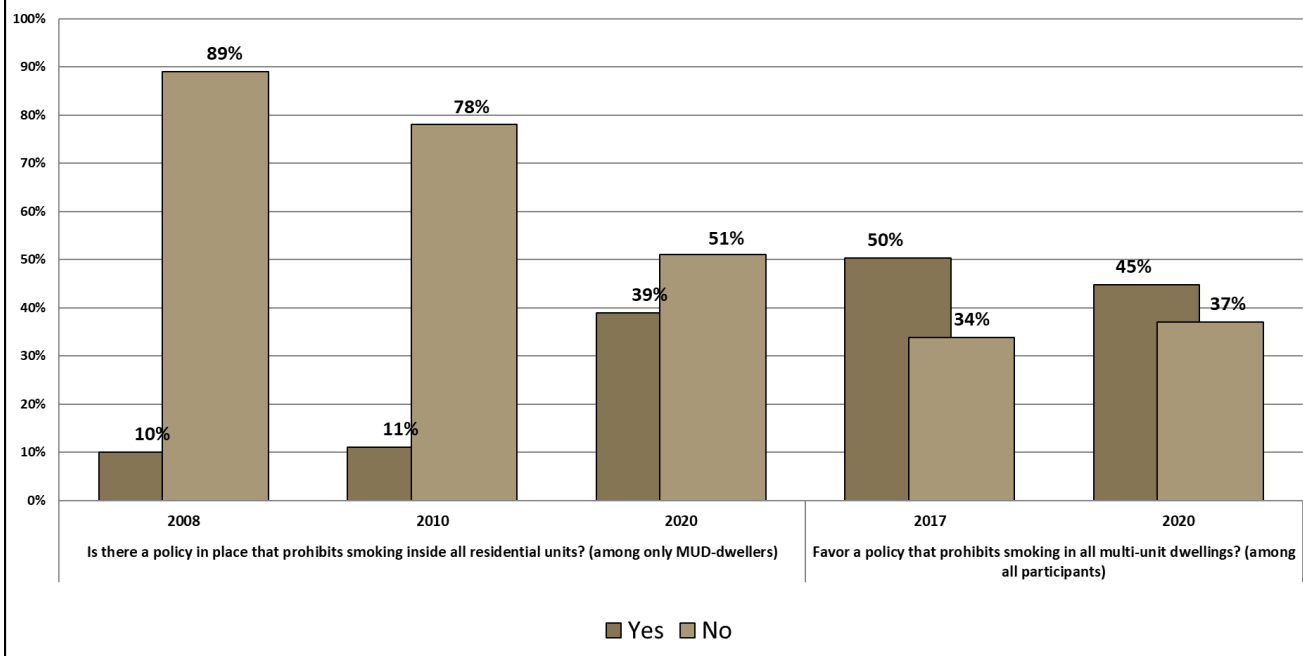
13. Among residents in Onondaga County who live in multi-unit dwellings (apartments) a minority (39%) indicate that **there is a rule set by their landlord in their building that prohibits smoking tobacco inside the residential units**, while 41% indicate that smoking is allowed in all residential units, and 10% indicate that smoking is allowed in some units. The rate of living in a smoking-prohibited-everywhere-inside MUD housing in 2020 (39%) has increased dramatically and significantly from only 10% found in the county in 2008. This 2020 rate in Onondaga County (39%) is not significantly different from the current 2020 regional average rate of 46%. MUD-dwellers who are *current cigarette smokers* in 2020 are less likely to indicate that smoking is prohibited everywhere in the residential units of their building than are *non-smokers* – 28% vs. 42%, respectively. (Table 18)

14. Onondaga County adult residents show **support for policies that prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios** (in 2020 in Onondaga County: 45% favor while only 37% oppose, all participants asked this question). The support rate found in Onondaga County in 2020 (45%) is significantly lower than the current regional average support rate of 56%, however, it has not changed significantly from 50% found in the county in 2017. Among *current adult cigarette smokers* in the county in 2020 support for this type of smoke-free housing policy is much lower (only 13% favor, while 73% are against). There is more support regarding this type of smoke-free housing policy among current residents of MUD's when compared to those who do not reside in MUD's (52% of MUD-dwellers support, while only 42% of those who do not reside in MUD's support). (Table 19)

24

2.8
Tobacco Use – Executive Summary

Figure 9 – Tobacco Use and Purchase
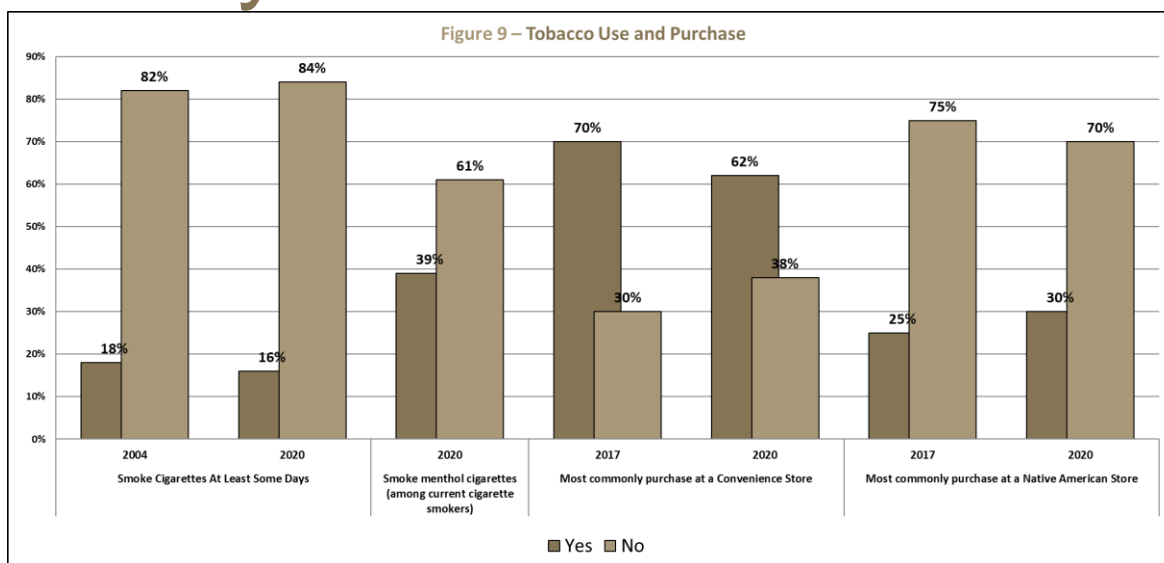
15. Approximately two-fifths of adults in Onondaga County in 2020 (42%) have **smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime**. This rate has remained between 40%-49% each of the nine studied years throughout the past 16 years (was 47% in 2004), and in 2020 is not significantly different from the current regional average rate of 44%. (Table 20)

16. The **current cigarette smoking rate found in Onondaga County is: a total estimate of 16% current smokers**, with 9% smoking cigarettes every day and 7% smoking on only some days. The current cigarette smoking rate ("current" is defined as "on at least some days", meaning every day or some days; *and* having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in one's entire life) in Onondaga County has not changed significantly from the rates found in Onondaga County tobacco studies completed between 2004-2017 (rate was 18% in 2004). The current 16% smoking rate in Onondaga County is not significantly different from the current regional average of 17%. More than one-fourth (26%) of participants indicate that they are former smokers (have smoked 100+ cigarettes in their entire lifetime, but no longer smoke at all). (Tables 21 and 22)

17. Significant **correlations with cigarette smoking – potential explanatory factors that may be related with the likelihood that a Onondaga County adult resident will be a current cigarette smoker** – that were discovered in 2020 include that residents with lower formal education levels (approximately 24% of those who have not ever attended any college are smokers), and residents from households with lower annual incomes (22% of those who are from households with incomes of less than $50,000 annually are smokers) are most likely to be current cigarette smokers. (Table 22)

18. **Use of menthol cigarettes** (among those who are current cigarette smokers) in Onondaga County in 2020 is relatively common (39% of current cigarette smokers report to use menthol cigarettes). The current 39% menthol cigarette use rate among Onondaga County cigarette smokers is not significantly different from the current regional average of 41%. (Table 23)

19. Among current cigarette smokers in Onondaga County 62% **buy their tobacco products most often at a "Convenience Store",** while 30% **purchase most often at a "Native American Store".** Regional average rates in 2020 for these two types of establishments are 59% and 31%, respectively (Onondaga County smokers are not significantly different from regional average results). Location of tobacco purchase rates have not changed significantly among Onondaga County smokers since last studied in 2017. (Table 24)

2.9 Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) Use – Executive Summary

Figure 10 – E-Cigarette Use and Perceived Danger
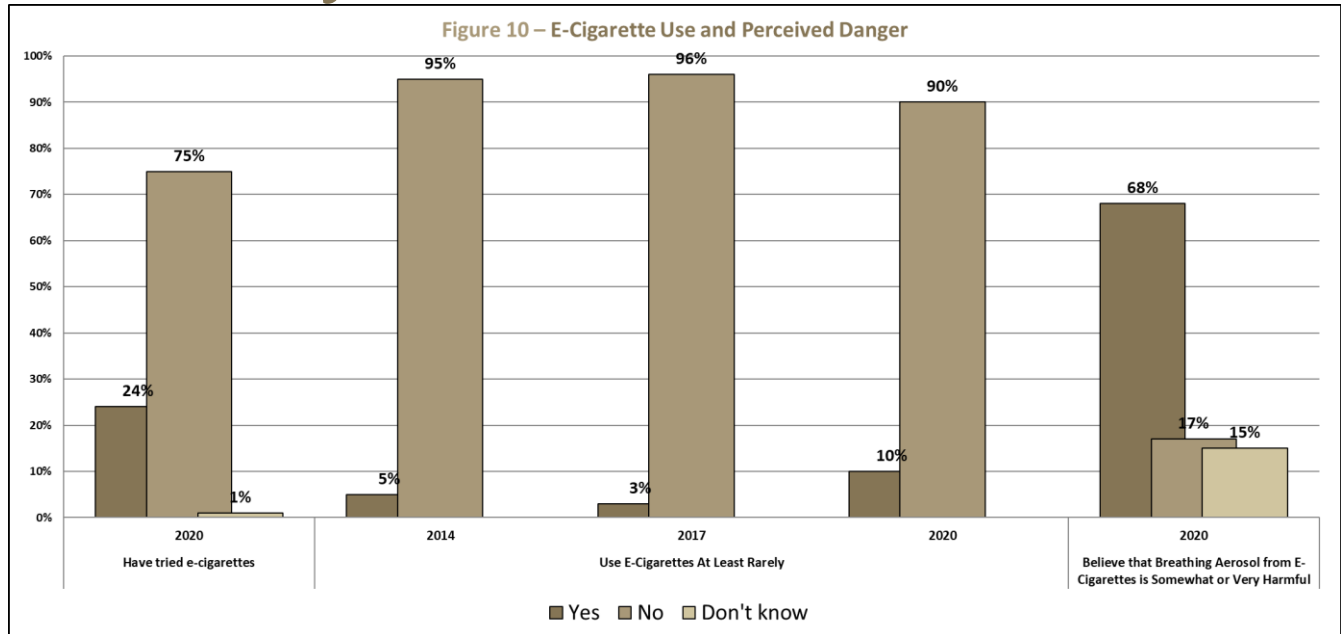
20. Approximately one-in-four adults in Onondaga County (24%) report that they have **tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time**. The "ever-tried" e-cigarette use rate in Onondaga County in 2020 (24%) is not significantly different from the current regional average of 28%. A possible and likely connection between smoking conventional cigarettes and using e-cigarettes is evident among Onondaga County adults – approximately 46% of *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 have tried e-cigarettes in the past, while only 20% of *non-smokers* report to have done so. (Table 25)

21. Currently 10% of adults in Onondaga County report to **use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products** at least rarely. The e-cigarette use rate in Onondaga County in 2020 (10% use at least rarely) is not significantly different from the current regional average of 10%, however, it has increased significantly from 3% found in the county in 2017. A possible and likely connection between smoking conventional cigarettes and using e-cigarettes is evident among Onondaga County adults – approximately 19% of *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 also currently use e-cigarettes *at least rarely*, while only 8% of *non-smokers* report to do so. Approximately one-in-seven (15%) of participants indicate that they are *former* e-cigarette users (defined as having tried e-cigarettes in the past, but no longer using them at all). (Tables 26 and 27)

22. Residents of Onondaga County strongly **believe that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is harmful** (30% respond "very harmful", and another 38% respond "somewhat harmful", while only 7% respond "not at all harmful"). The rate of responding "very harmful" in Onondaga County in 2020 (30%) is not significantly different from the current regional average rate of 31%. A possible and likely connection between smoking conventional cigarettes and perception of the danger of e-cigarettes is evident among Onondaga County adults – approximately 20% of *current cigarette smokers* in Onondaga County in 2020 feel that breathing the aerosol from e-cigarettes is "not at all harmful", while only 4% of *non-smokers* report this perception. (Table 28)

Section 3
Detailed Statistical Results

3.0
"FRAMING A STATISTIC" –
Providing Perspective to Better Understand, Interpret, and Use Survey Data

The rationale behind providing so many analyses (statistics) for every survey question included in this study (all of those statistical analyses that are illustrated earlier in Section 1.3 – Technical Comments) is that one never fully understands the information contained in a reported statistic without "framing" that statistic. Framing involves adding a more rich perspective to the value, or size, of some reported statistic. For example, when Onondaga County residents were asked whether they favor or oppose a policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces, the result in the current 2020 Onondaga County community study is that 52.4% of the participants responded with "Favor" (reported later in Table 7). So …. what does this 52.4% really mean? Often-times community-based researchers will describe the process of framing a statistic as completing as many as possible of the six following comparisons (frames) to better understand a reported statistic from a sample:

- **Within *Response Scale Distribution***
  (Is it a majority? 4:1 ratio? "Three times more likely to favor …. than to oppose?)

- ***Trend* Across Time**
  (Has the "Favor" rate increased? Decreased?)

- **Compare to *Regional Average***
  (Compare to local regional average? Compare to NYS statewide results?)

- **Compare to *Target/Benchmark***
  (Compare to the coalition's workplan goal or target?)

- ***Ranking/Relative Standing* Among Similar Variables**
  (Among many different similar locations or attributes that all use the same response scale, is this specific item ranked first? Last?)

- ***Cross-tabulations* by Potential Explanatory Variables**
  (Smokers and non-smokers differ? Age-dependent? Gender-dependent? Education-dependent?)

The design of this final study report of findings includes as many as possible of the various types of tables that are listed above (and explained in the preceding Technical Comments pages) precisely to allow community leaders to best frame the statistics included in this report, best understand the statistics included, and make best decisions in the future regarding how to use the statistics and utilize them in their tobacco-related decisions. If one has further questions about "framing a statistic" please contact the professional staff at *Joel LaLone Consulting*.

3.1
OUTDOOR TOBACCO POLICIES – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 6	Opinion about a policy that would prohibit smoking: *in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces?*

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would prohibit smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces?	Favor	502	85.9%
	Against	46	8.6%
	Neither	33	5.3%
	Don't know	2	0.3%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 19 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	77.8%	83.9%	90.1%
Against	6.8%	12.1%	19.3%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
Favor	81.0%	85.9%
Against	12.4%	8.6%
Neither	4.7%	5.3%
Don't know	1.9%	0.3%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Opinion about policies that: Prohibit smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces?

	Favor	Against	Neither
Regional Average (2018-2020)	84%	12%	4%
Onondaga County - 2017	81%	12%	5%
Onondaga County - 2020	86%	9%	5%
Males	85%	11%	4%
Females	87%	6%	6%
Age 18-34	89%	9%	1%
Age 35-54	86%	7%	7%
Age 55-64	81%	12%	7%
Age 65+	85%	8%	6%
No College	79%	16%	5%
Some College	87%	5%	8%
4+ Year Degree	93%	5%	3%
<$50k Annual Inc	79%	12%	9%
$50,000- $100,000	91%	6%	3%
$100,000+	88%	9%	3%
Current Smokers	66%	17%	17%
Former Smokers	85%	10%	5%
Never Smokers	92%	6%	2%

Favor ■ Against ■ Neither ■ Don't Know

30

Table 7	Opinion about a policy that would prohibit smoking: *on the entire grounds of all workplaces?*

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

Policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Favor	315	52.4%
Against	176	35.6%
Neither	68	8.7%
Don't know	24	3.2%
Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 29 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	47.4%	56.3%	73.0%
Against	22.9%	34.5%	43.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
Favor	58.8%	52.4%
Against	29.7%	35.6%
Neither	9.0%	8.7%
Don't know	2.5%	3.2%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Opinion about policies that: Prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces?

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	56%	35%	8%	1%
Onondaga County - 2017	59%	30%	9%	3%
Onondaga County - 2020	52%	36%	9%	3%
Males	49%	42%	8%	1%
Females	56%	31%	9%	4%
Age 18-34	52%	43%	3%	2%
Age 35-54	56%	28%	13%	3%
Age 55-64	50%	39%	7%	4%
Age 65+	50%	36%	10%	4%
No College	45%	46%	8%	2%
Some College	52%	34%	12%	2%
4+ Year Degree	61%	27%	6%	5%
<$50k Annual Inc	42%	43%	12%	3%
$50,000- $100,000	58%	31%	7%	4%
$100,000+	60%	33%	5%	2%
Current Smokers	20%	74%	5%	1%
Former Smokers	43%	37%	15%	6%
Never Smokers	66%	25%	7%	3%

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Table 8	Opinion about policy that would prohibit smoking: *in outdoor public places such as beaches or parks?*

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

Policy that would prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Favor	364	62.7%
	Against	154	28.4%
	Neither	50	7.0%
	Don't know	15	1.9%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 24 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	46.1%	57.1%	66.5%
Against	26.1%	34.4%	47.5%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(Not measured in recent-past Onondaga County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Opinion about policies that: Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks?

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	57%	34%	7%	1%
Not measured in past studies.				
Onondaga County - 2020	63%	28%	7%	2%
Males	57%	34%	8%	1%
Females	68%	24%	5%	2%
Age 18-34	60%	30%	8%	2%
Age 35-54	66%	24%	9%	1%
Age 55-64	63%	31%	5%	0%
Age 65+	60%	30%	6%	4%
No College	59%	31%	8%	2%
Some College	56%	36%	7%	1%
4+ Year Degree	73%	19%	6%	3%
<$50k Annual Inc	57%	36%	6%	1%
$50,000- $100,000	67%	25%	6%	2%
$100,000+	61%	22%	13%	4%
Current Smokers	36%	60%	4%	0%
Former Smokers	59%	26%	10%	5%
Never Smokers	72%	21%	6%	1%

3.2
RETAIL TOBACCO SALES POLICIES – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 9	Opinion about a policy that would: ***prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?***

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	392	65.9%
	Against	118	24.9%
	Neither	64	8.3%
	Don't know	8	0.9%
	Totals	582	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 34 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	54.8%	65.3%	80.5%
Against	13.9%	26.9%	36.1%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
Favor	64.5%	65.9%
Against	27.3%	24.9%
Neither	6.4%	8.3%
Don't know	1.8%	0.9%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Opinion about policies that: Prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?

34

Table 10	Opinion about policy that would: *limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?*

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

Policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Favor	291	55.5%
	Against	201	36.7%
	Neither	74	6.7%
	Don't know	17	1.0%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes all 36 of the 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	40.6%	52.9%	64.1%
Against	27.5%	38.6%	51.6%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
Favor	57.6%	55.5%
Against	32.5%	36.7%
Neither	7.9%	6.7%
Don't know	2.0%	1.0%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Opinion about policies that: Limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	53%	39%	7%	1%
Onondaga County - 2017	58%	33%	8%	2%
Onondaga County - 2020	56%	37%	7%	1%
Males	53%	42%	4%	1%
Females	58%	31%	9%	1%
Age 18-34	52%	42%	5%	1%
Age 35-54	61%	31%	7%	1%
Age 55-64	54%	36%	9%	1%
Age 65+	54%	39%	5%	1%
No College	50%	43%	6%	0%
Some College	55%	37%	7%	1%
4+ Year Degree	62%	30%	6%	2%
<$50k Annual Inc	56%	35%	8%	1%
$50,000- $100,000	60%	35%	5%	1%
$100,000+	46%	44%	8%	2%
Current Smokers	30%	66%	3%	1%
Former Smokers	51%	41%	7%	1%
Never Smokers	65%	27%	8%	1%

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Table 11	Opinion about a policy that would: ***ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?***

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes? Favor	243	41.5%
Against	184	37.5%
Neither	118	17.1%
Don't know	37	3.8%
Totals	582	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 15 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	33.6%	43.6%	55.7%
Against	31.5%	39.7%	49.0%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(Not measured in recent-past Onondaga County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)
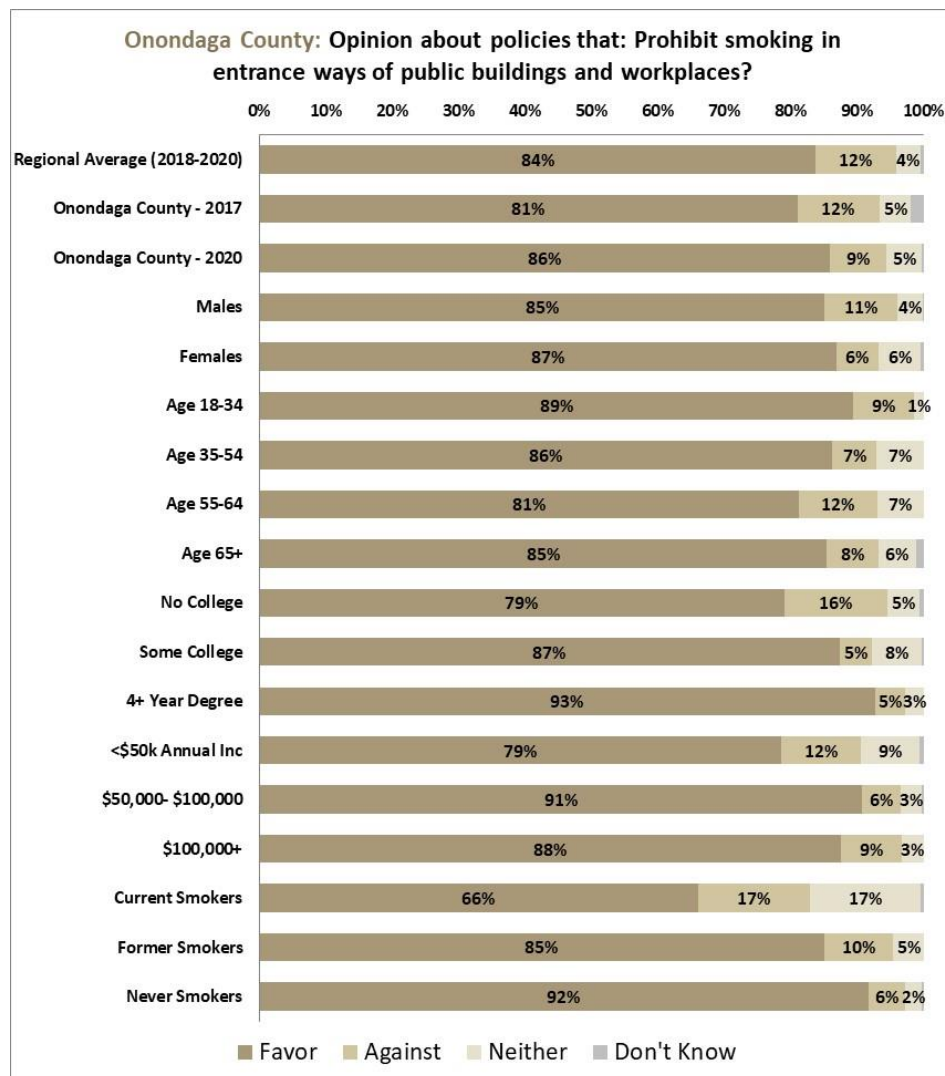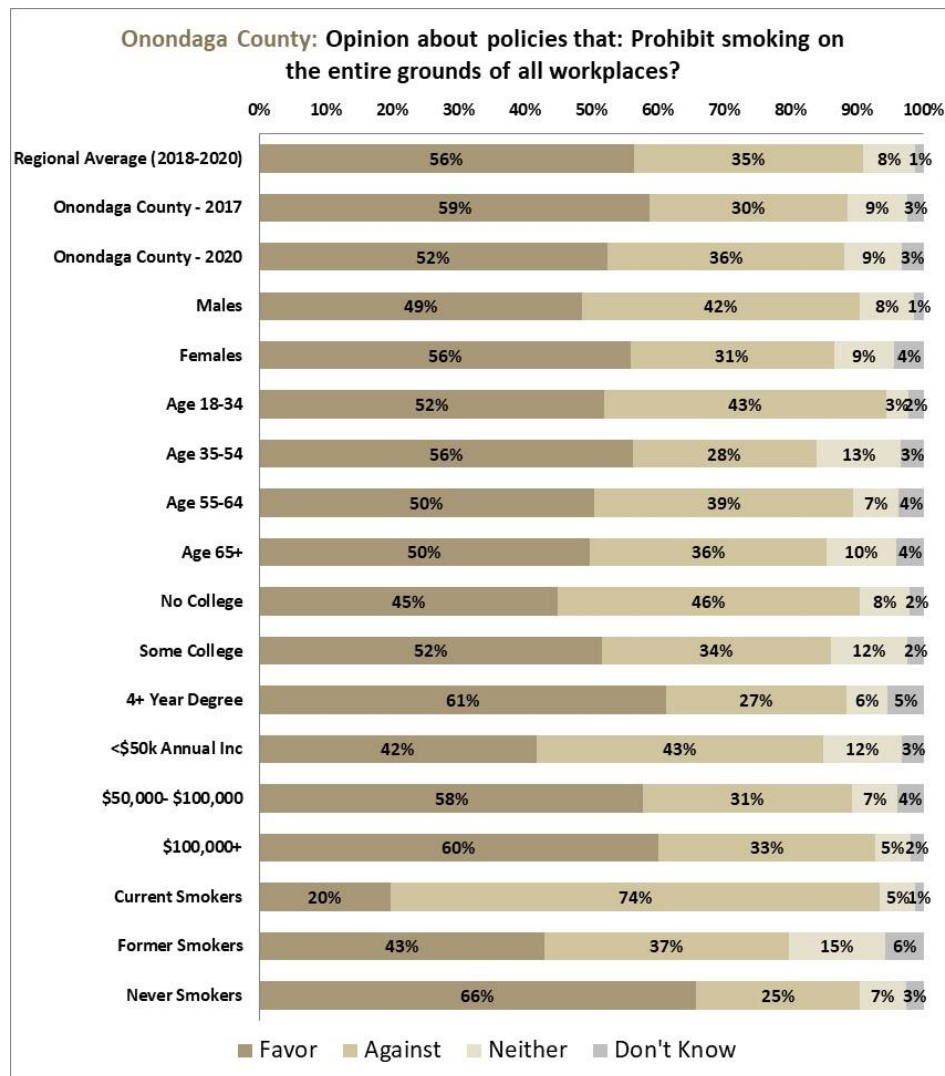

Onondaga County: Opinion about policies that: Ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	44%	40%	13%	4%
Not measured in past studies				
Onondaga County - 2020	41%	38%	17%	4%
Males	36%	48%	14%	2%
Females	48%	29%	19%	4%
Age 18-34	30%	47%	17%	5%
Age 35-54	45%	37%	15%	3%
Age 55-64	39%	33%	24%	4%
Age 65+	53%	31%	12%	4%
No College	40%	43%	14%	3%
Some College	38%	40%	19%	3%
4+ Year Degree	47%	31%	17%	6%
<$50k Annual Inc	40%	37%	21%	3%
$50,000- $100,000	46%	36%	14%	4%
$100,000+	29%	50%	12%	9%
Current Smokers	16%	61%	19%	3%
Former Smokers	40%	39%	18%	3%
Never Smokers	49%	30%	16%	4%

Table 12	Opinion about a policy that would: ***ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco, excluding menthol cigarettes?***

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that, excluding menthol cigarettes, would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco?	Favor	279	46.9%
	Against	184	36.9%
	Neither	101	14.5%
	Don't know	19	1.7%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

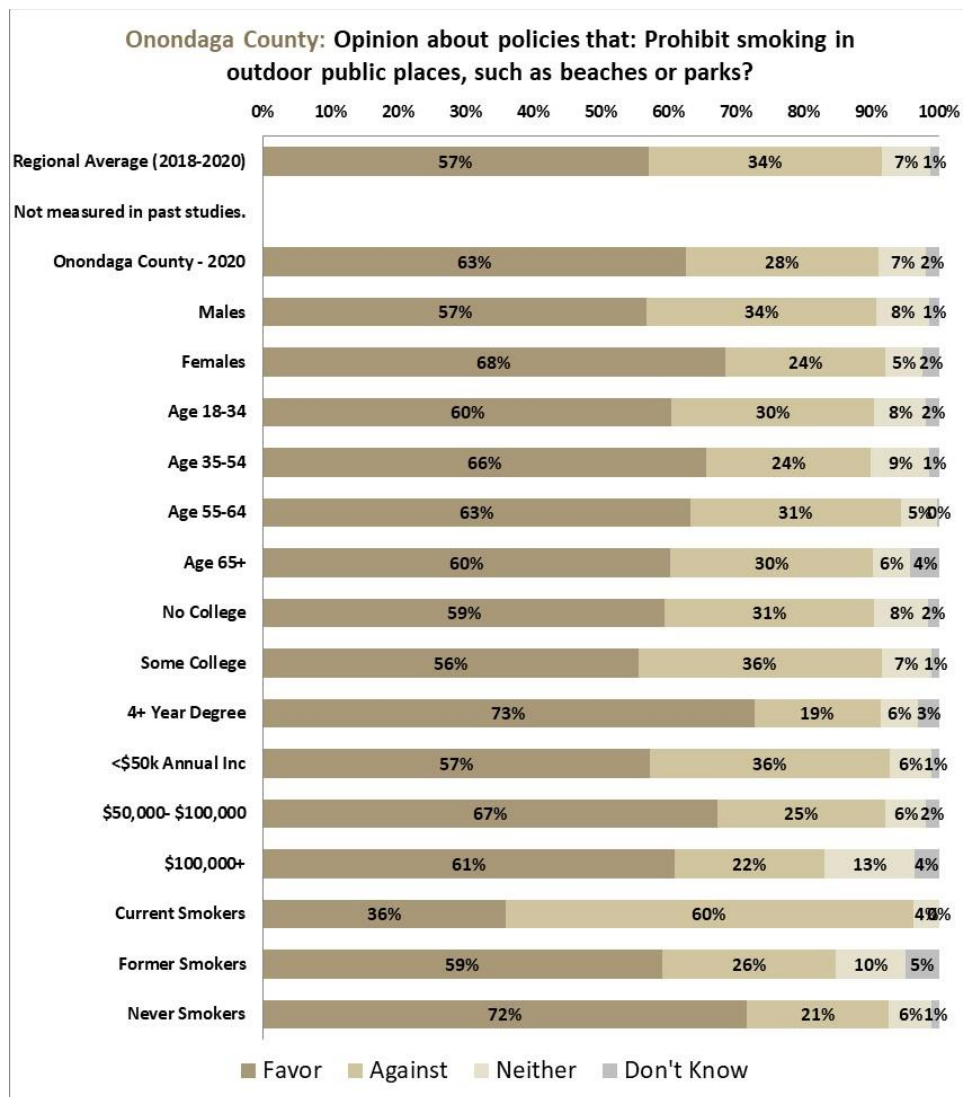| Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 12 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	40.8%	48.8%	59.1%
Against	26.6%	37.8%	46.1%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(Not measured in recent-past Onondaga County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Opinion about policies that: excluding menthol cigarettes, would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco?

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	49%	38%	11%	3%
Not measured in past studies				
Onondaga County - 2020	47%	37%	14%	2%
Males	38%	48%	12%	1%
Females	54%	27%	16%	2%
Age 18-34	35%	49%	15%	2%
Age 35-54	45%	40%	13%	1%
Age 55-64	50%	32%	17%	1%
Age 65+	62%	23%	13%	2%
No College	48%	38%	12%	1%
Some College	42%	40%	17%	2%
4+ Year Degree	50%	34%	13%	3%
<$50k Annual Inc	40%	40%	19%	1%
$50,000- $100,000	50%	37%	9%	3%
$100,000+	41%	45%	13%	1%
Current Smokers	21%	59%	20%	0%
Former Smokers	49%	36%	13%	2%
Never Smokers	53%	31%	13%	2%

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3.3
ATTITUDES ABOUT TOBACCO ADVERTISING – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 13	How much effect do you think seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores has on whether or not a child becomes a smoker?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores impact whether or not a child becomes a smoker?	Much more likely	163	31.5%
	Somewhat more likely	241	39.5%
	Does not have any effect	139	24.4%
	Don't know	38	4.5%
	Totals	581	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 14 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Much more likely	19.7%	25.2%	33.4%
Somewhat more likely	33.1%	41.1%	46.0%
No effect	23.4%	29.0%	38.1%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
Much more likely	31.4%	31.5%
Somewhat more likely	46.3%	39.5%
No effect	19.9%	24.4%
Don't know	2.3%	4.5%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)
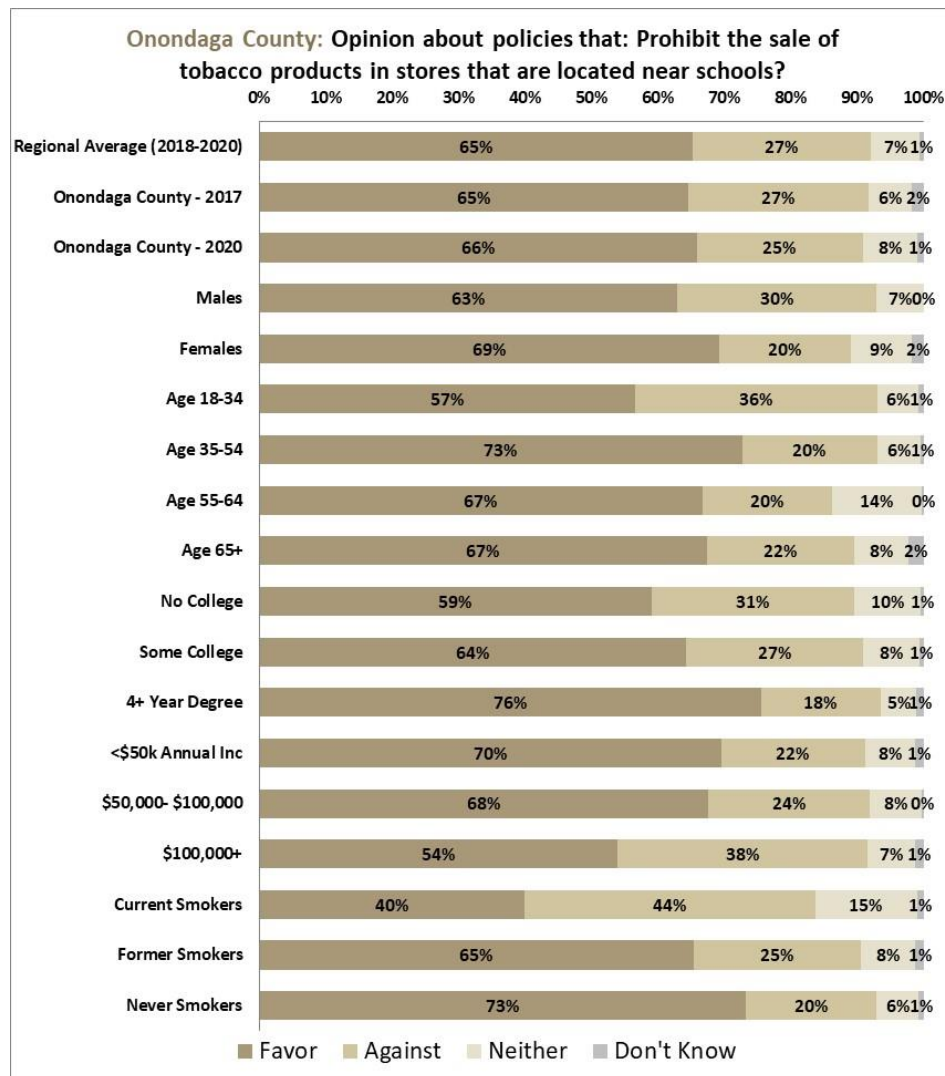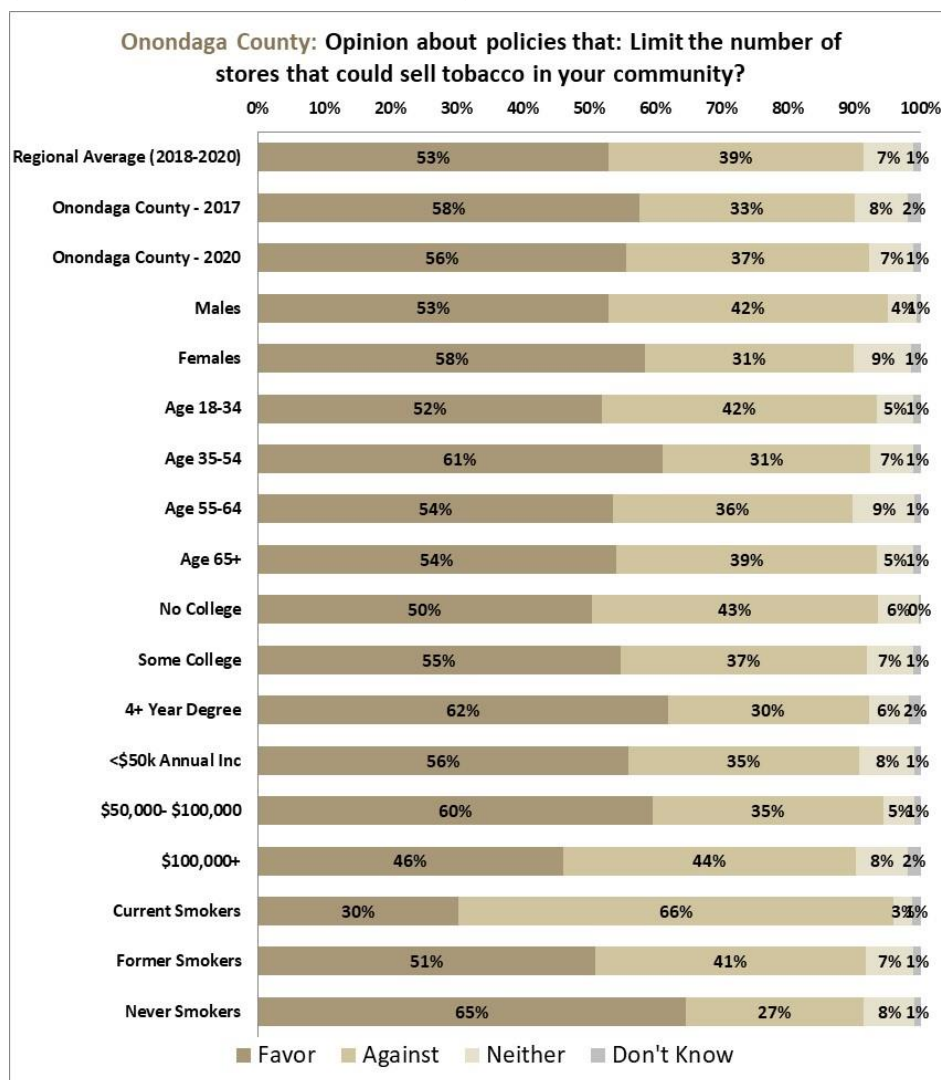

Onondaga County: How much effect do you think seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores has on whether or not a child becomes a smoker?

	Much more likely	Somewhat more likely	No effect	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	25%	41%	29%	5%
Onondaga County - 2017	31%	46%	20%	2%
Onondaga County - 2020	32%	40%	24%	5%
Males	30%	39%	27%	4%
Females	33%	39%	22%	5%
Age 18-34	28%	43%	27%	1%
Age 35-54	33%	38%	21%	8%
Age 55-64	30%	45%	22%	3%
Age 65+	35%	32%	28%	5%
No College	36%	35%	23%	5%
Some College	22%	44%	31%	2%
4+ Year Degree	36%	39%	19%	5%
<$50k Annual Inc	35%	36%	24%	5%
$50,000- $100,000	29%	42%	27%	3%
$100,000+	22%	51%	22%	6%
Current Smokers	14%	32%	44%	10%
Former Smokers	35%	39%	22%	4%
Never Smokers	35%	42%	20%	3%

3.4
ATTITUDES ABOUT FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS – DETAILED FINDINGS

| Table 14 | "Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking." |

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."	Strongly agree	124	22.3%
	Somewhat agree	122	20.4%
	Neither	93	14.1%
	Somewhat disagree	59	11.2%
	Strongly disagree	67	15.0%
	Don't know	118	17.0%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 5 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Agree	32.7%	41.9%	48.6%
Disagree	22.0%	27.9%	36.6%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(Not measured in recent-past Onondaga County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)
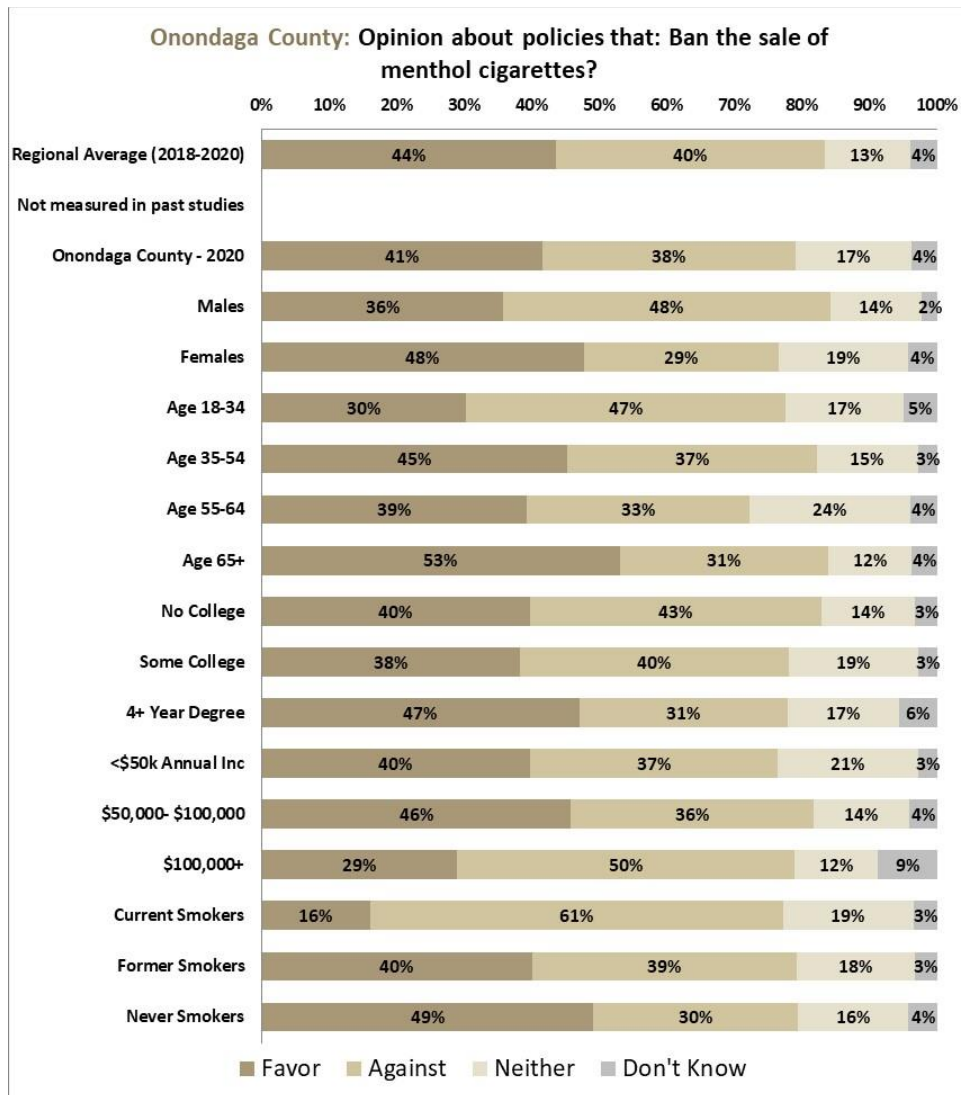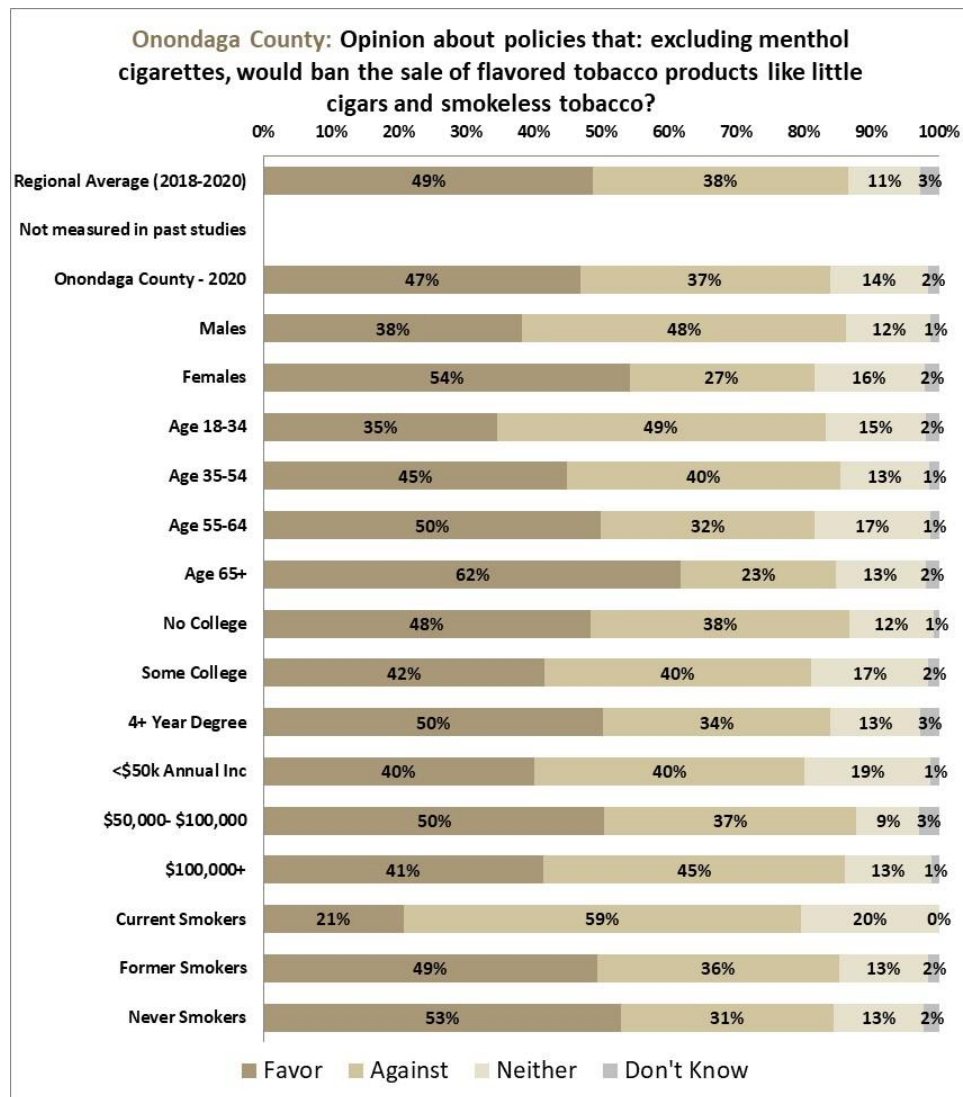
Onondaga County: "Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."

	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	42%	28%	15%	15%
Not measured in past studies				
Onondaga County - 2020	43%	26%	14%	17%
Males	42%	30%	13%	16%
Females	44%	24%	15%	17%
Age 18-34	34%	40%	9%	16%
Age 35-54	53%	22%	15%	10%
Age 55-64	41%	19%	19%	20%
Age 65+	39%	21%	15%	25%
No College	41%	28%	11%	21%
Some College	34%	36%	20%	10%
4+ Year Degree	52%	16%	12%	20%
<$50k Annual Inc	49%	25%	12%	14%
$50,000- $100,000	39%	29%	18%	14%
$100,000+	34%	30%	14%	22%
Current Smokers	29%	39%	24%	8%
Former Smokers	41%	31%	14%	14%
Never Smokers	47%	20%	12%	21%

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| Table 15 | "Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking." |

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Strongly agree	114	25.1%
	Somewhat agree	87	13.3%
"Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."	Neither	96	13.2%
	Somewhat disagree	45	9.6%
	Strongly disagree	66	14.1%
	Don't know	173	24.6%
	Totals	581	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 3 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Agree	35.2%	37.5%	38.7%
Disagree	23.6%	24.6%	26.5%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

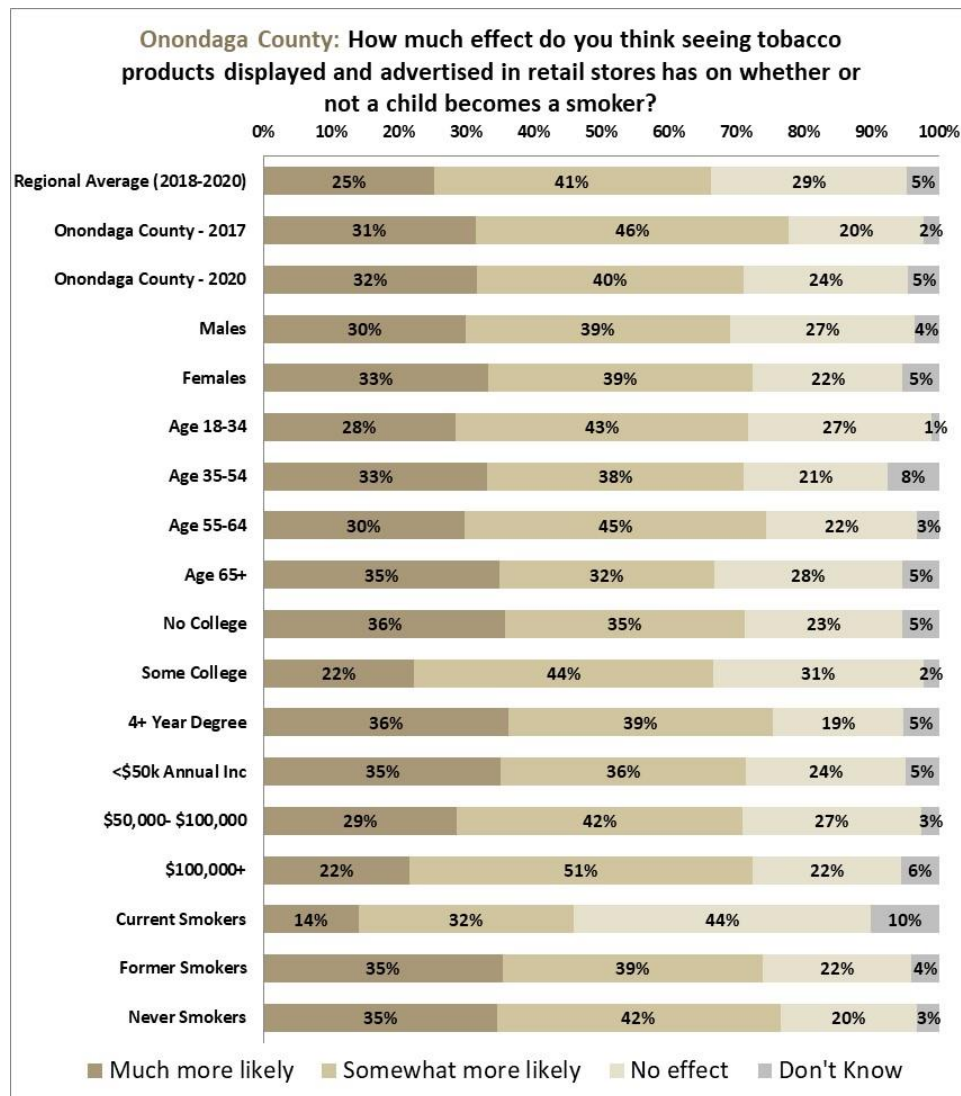## Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(Not measured in recent-past Onondaga County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: "Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."

	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	38%	25%	15%	23%
Not measured in past studies				
Onondaga County - 2020	38%	24%	13%	25%
Males	36%	29%	12%	22%
Females	39%	19%	14%	27%
Age 18-34	28%	40%	11%	21%
Age 35-54	48%	20%	15%	17%
Age 55-64	38%	16%	14%	32%
Age 65+	36%	16%	14%	34%
No College	40%	22%	11%	28%
Some College	36%	29%	16%	19%
4+ Year Degree	39%	22%	13%	26%
<$50k Annual Inc	40%	28%	11%	22%
$50,000- $100,000	39%	27%	16%	18%
$100,000+	32%	20%	12%	36%
Current Smokers	38%	30%	15%	16%
Former Smokers	31%	30%	16%	22%
Never Smokers	42%	19%	11%	28%

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3.5
PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF TOBACCO USE AS A COMMUNITY HEALTH PROBLEM – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 16	Thinking about all the health problems in your community, how important is addressing the problem of tobacco use, including cigarettes, cigars, loose tobacco, chew, ENDS, etc.?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
How important is addressing the problem of tobacco use?	Among the most important health problems	144	25.6%
	Equally as important as other health problems	341	53.8%
	Among the least important health problems	83	17.2%
	Don't know/Refused	14	3.4%
	Totals	582	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

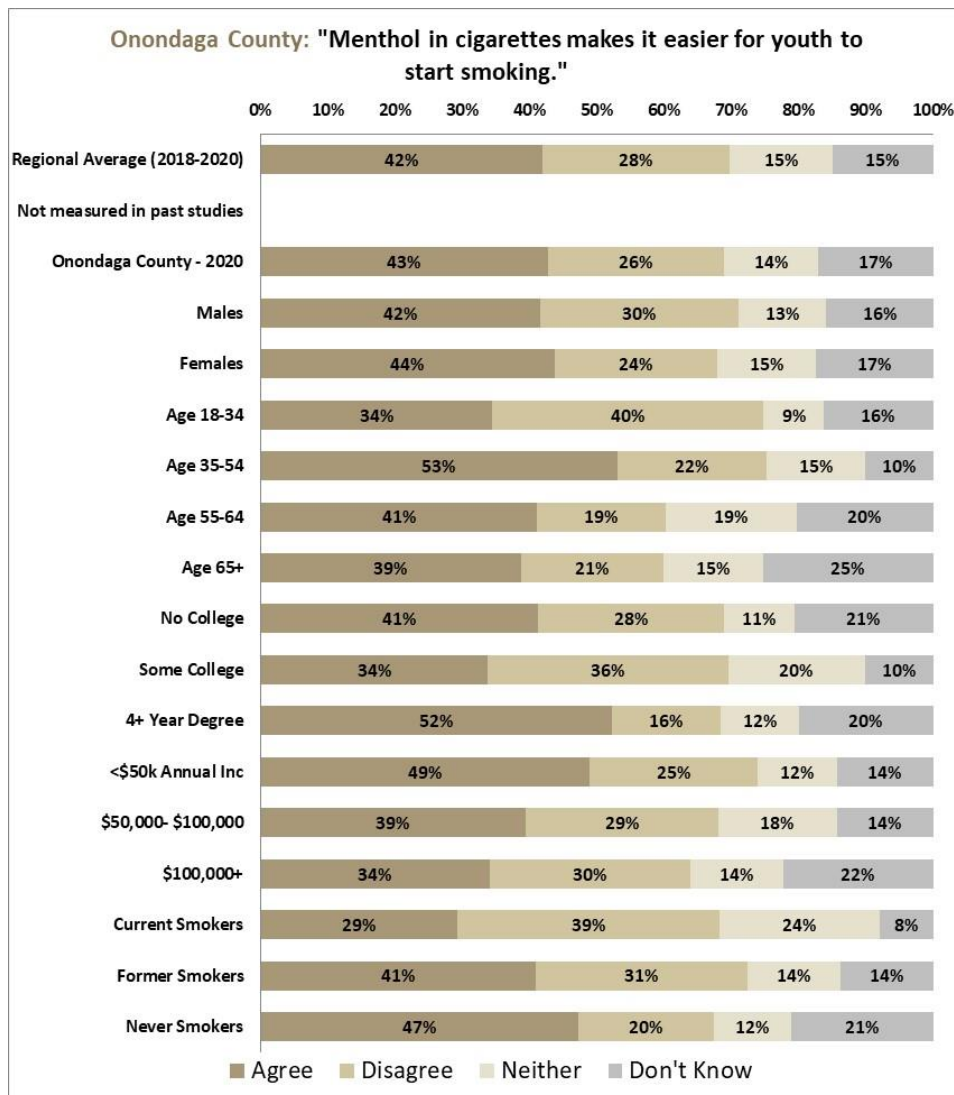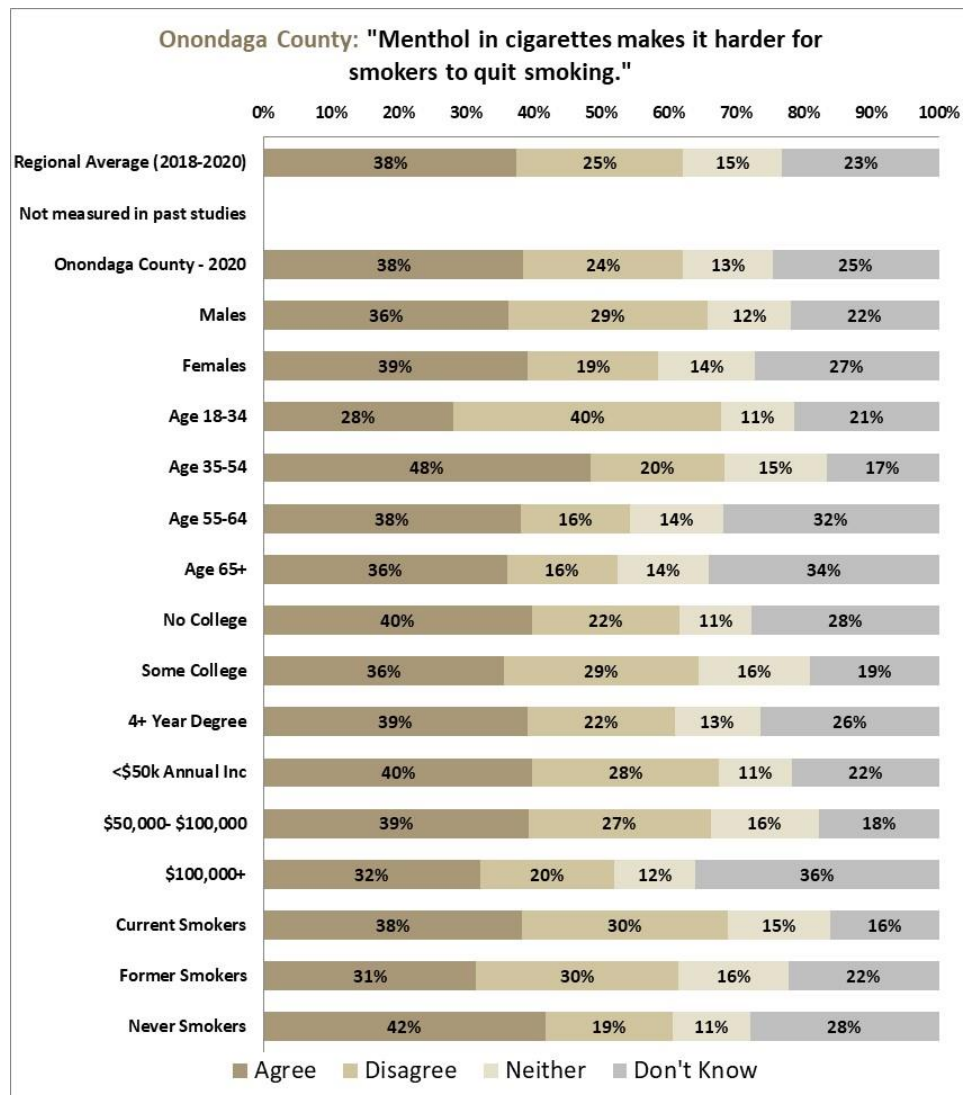| Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 14 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Among the *most* important issues	17.6%	27.4%	37.2%
Equally important as other issues	44.7%	54.4%	64.7%
Among the *least* important	7.6%	15.2%	22.0%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
Among the *most* important issues	41.4%	25.6%
Equally important as other issues	46.0%	53.8%
Among the *least* important	12.0%	17.2%
Don't know	0.7%	3.4%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Thinking about all the health problems in your community, how important is addressing the problem of tobacco use?

	Most important	Equally important	Least important	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	27%	54%	15%	3%
Onondaga County - 2017	41%	46%	12%	1%
Onondaga County - 2020	26%	54%	17%	3%
Males	22%	54%	21%	3%
Females	29%	53%	14%	4%
Age 18-34	18%	53%	23%	7%
Age 35-54	33%	55%	10%	2%
Age 55-64	27%	55%	19%	0%
Age 65+	25%	52%	20%	3%
No College	29%	50%	19%	2%
Some College	15%	56%	23%	6%
4+ Year Degree	33%	55%	11%	1%
<$50k Annual Inc	24%	58%	16%	2%
$50,000- $100,000	26%	54%	15%	5%
$100,000+	26%	55%	17%	3%
Current Smokers	13%	45%	42%	1%
Former Smokers	22%	61%	14%	3%
Never Smokers	31%	53%	12%	4%

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3.6
PROTECTING YOUTH FROM TOBACCO IMAGERY ON SCREEN – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 17	"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."	Agree	159	24.1%
	Disagree	348	64.7%
	Neither	76	11.2%
	Don't know	0	0.0%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 27 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Agree	24.1%	39.9%	59.6%
Disagree	38.4%	53.1%	68.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)
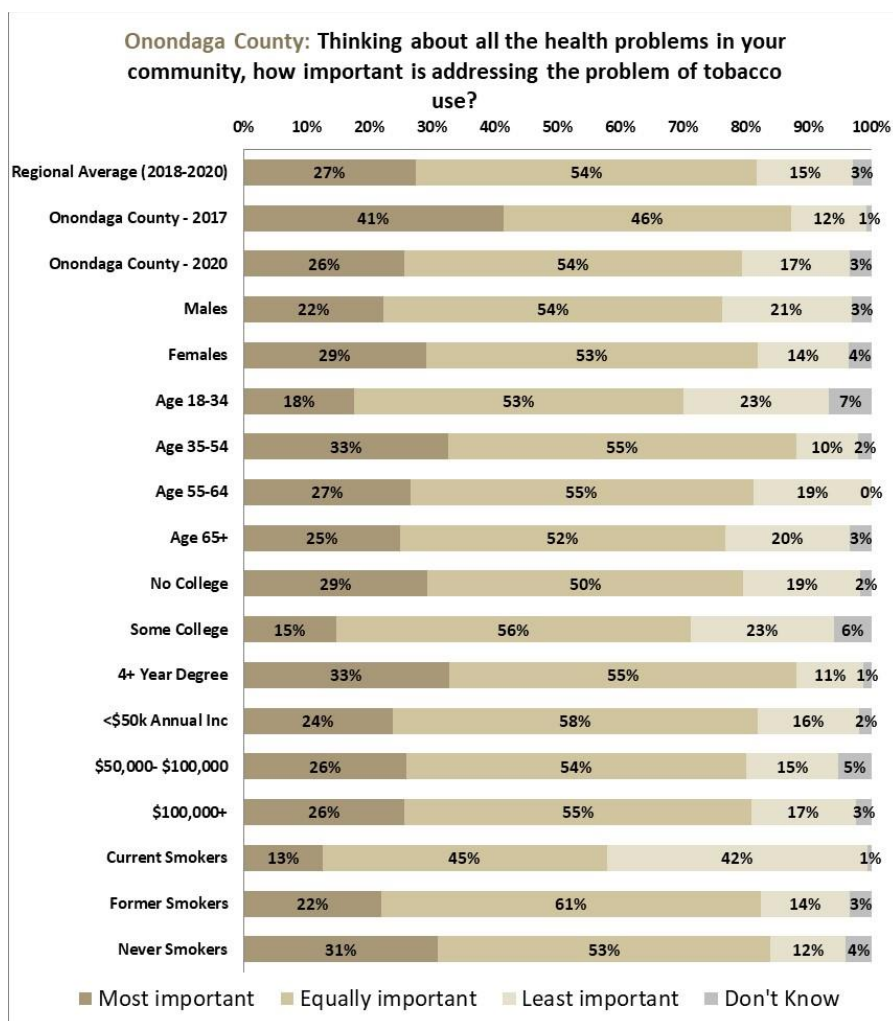
Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
Agree	38.8%	24.1%
Disagree	56.1%	64.7%
Neither	5.1%	11.2%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: "Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."

	Agree	Disagree	Neither
Regional Average (2018-2020)	40%	53%	7%
Onondaga County - 2017	39%	56%	5%
Onondaga County - 2020	24%	65%	11%
Males	19%	74%	8%
Females	29%	56%	15%
Age 18-34	13%	78%	9%
Age 35-54	25%	64%	11%
Age 55-64	30%	59%	11%
Age 65+	32%	53%	15%
No College	26%	60%	14%
Some College	19%	73%	8%
4+ Year Degree	27%	61%	13%
<$50k Annual Inc	26%	64%	11%
$50,000- $100,000	24%	66%	10%
$100,000+	22%	69%	10%
Current Smokers	21%	77%	2%
Former Smokers	23%	62%	15%
Never Smokers	26%	63%	12%

■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Neither

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3.7
SMOKE-FREE HOUSING – DETAILED FINDINGS

?

Table 18	Which statement best describes the rules that your landlord has set regarding smoking tobacco inside the residential units in your building? *(among those who live in multi-unit dwellings)*

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Rules inside your rental residential unit.	Allowed in all residential units	35	41.0%
	Allowed in some residential units	11	10.3%
	Not allowed in any residential units	36	39.1%
	Don't know	14	9.5%
	Totals	**96**	**100.0%**

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 30 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Allowed in all units	9.9%	**28.0%**	57.7%
Allowed in some units	3.8%	**14.0%**	30.5%
Not allowed in any units	11.0%	**45.6%**	70.9%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)
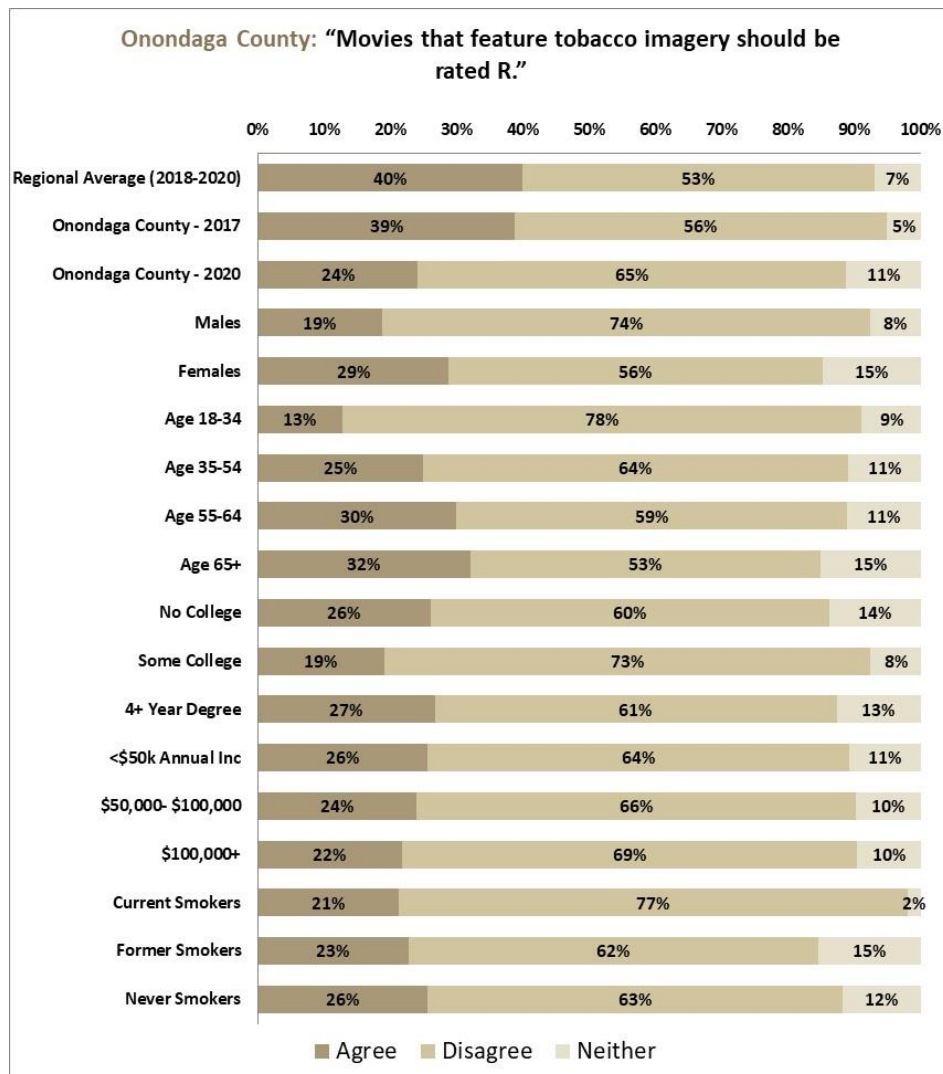
Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2017	2020
Allowed in all units	84.3%	68.4%	39.7%	25.3%	30.1%	29.2%	41.0%
Allowed in some units	4.9%	10.0%	1.3%	13.2%	15.5%	15.1%	10.3%
Not allowed in any units	10.1%	10.6%	49.9%	53.6%	43.0%	40.6%	39.1%
Don't know	0.8%	11.0%	11.1%	7.9%	11.4%	15.2%	9.5%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)
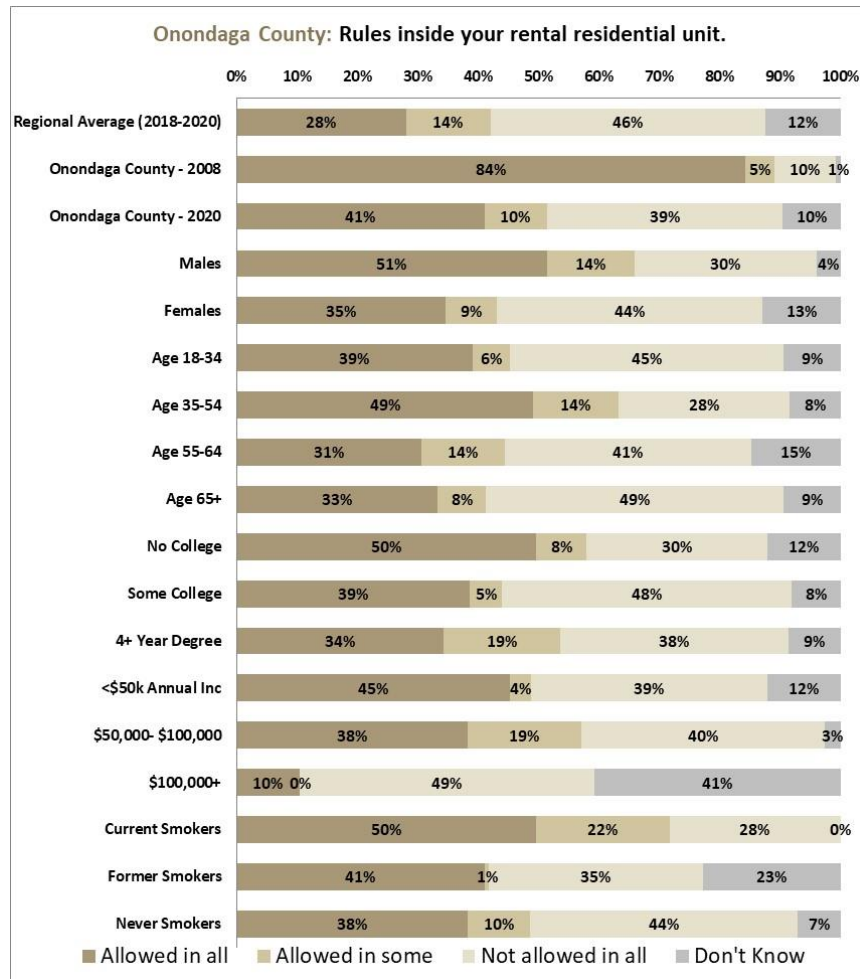

Onondaga County: Rules inside your rental residential unit.

	Allowed in all	Allowed in some	Not allowed in all	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	28%	14%	46%	12%
Onondaga County - 2008	84%	5%	10%	1%
Onondaga County - 2020	41%	10%	39%	10%
Males	51%	14%	30%	4%
Females	35%	9%	44%	13%
Age 18-34	39%	6%	45%	9%
Age 35-54	49%	14%	28%	8%
Age 55-64	31%	14%	41%	15%
Age 65+	33%	8%	49%	9%
No College	50%	8%	30%	12%
Some College	39%	5%	48%	8%
4+ Year Degree	34%	19%	38%	9%
<$50k Annual Inc	45%	4%	39%	12%
$50,000- $100,000	38%	19%	40%	3%
$100,000+	10%	0%	49%	41%
Current Smokers	50%	22%	28%	0%
Former Smokers	41%	1%	35%	23%
Never Smokers	38%	10%	44%	7%

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Table 19	Opinion about a policy that a policy that would: ***prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios?*** *(among all participants)*

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies, and patios?	Favor	273	44.8%
	Against	184	37.0%
	Neither	90	12.8%
	Don't know	32	5.4%
	Totals	579	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 32 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	39.2%	56.4%	72.1%
Against	24.7%	33.2%	48.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)
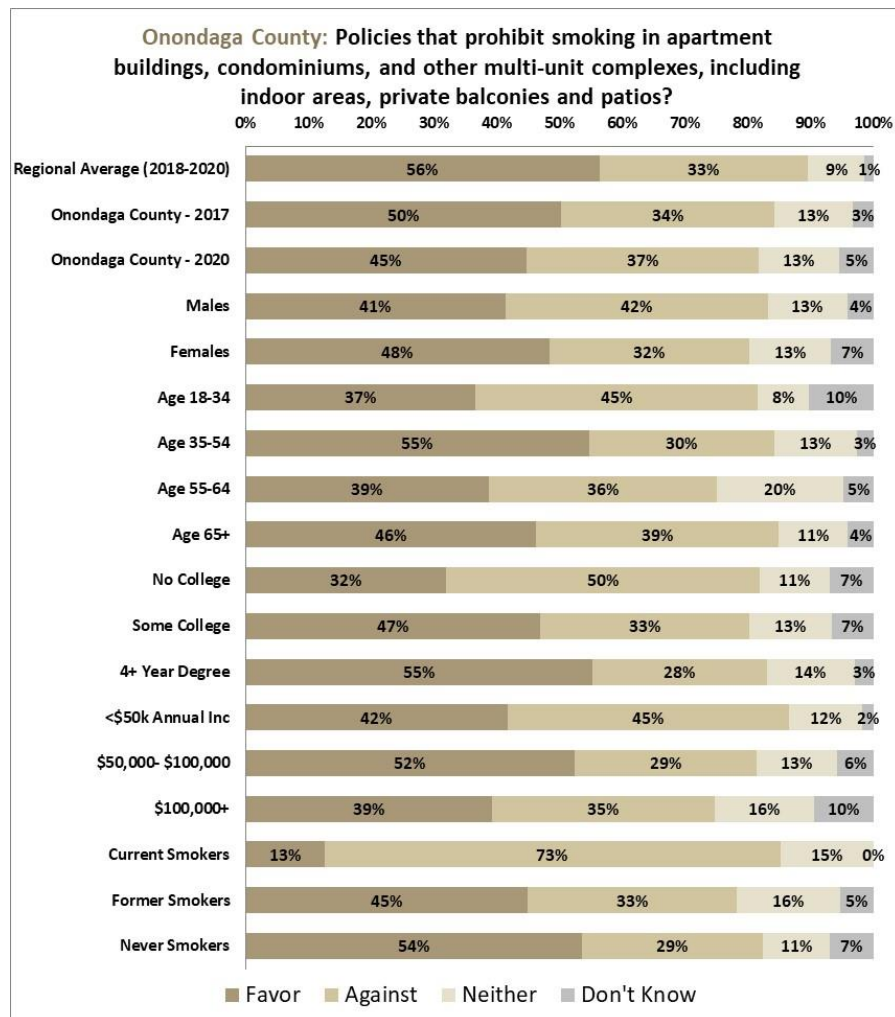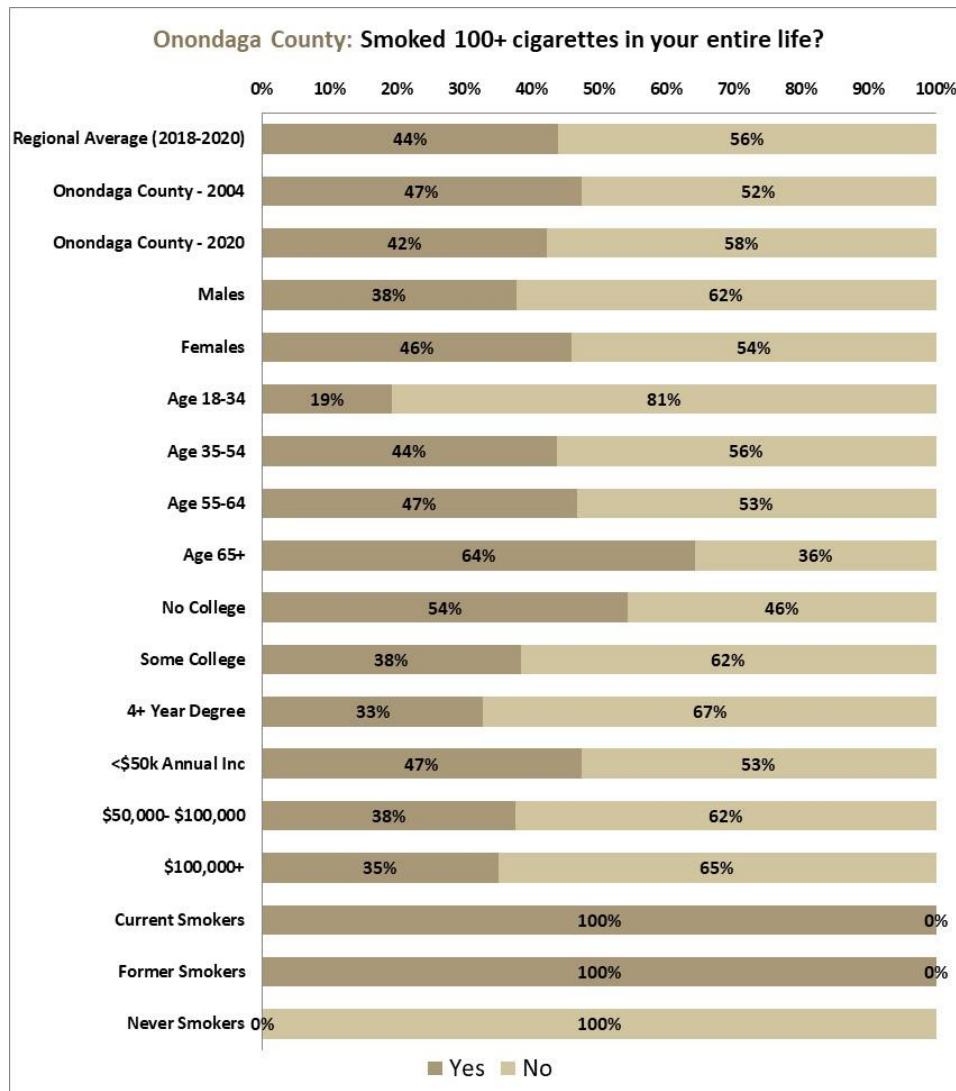
Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
Favor	50.3%	44.8%
Against	33.9%	37.0%
Neither	12.5%	12.8%
Don't know	3.3%	5.4%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Policies that prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios?

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2018-2020)	56%	33%	9%	1%
Onondaga County - 2017	50%	34%	13%	3%
Onondaga County - 2020	45%	37%	13%	5%
Males	41%	42%	13%	4%
Females	48%	32%	13%	7%
Age 18-34	37%	45%	8%	10%
Age 35-54	55%	30%	13%	3%
Age 55-64	39%	36%	20%	5%
Age 65+	46%	39%	11%	4%
No College	32%	50%	11%	7%
Some College	47%	33%	13%	7%
4+ Year Degree	55%	28%	14%	3%
<$50k Annual Inc	42%	45%	12%	2%
$50,000- $100,000	52%	29%	13%	6%
$100,000+	39%	35%	16%	10%
Current Smokers	13%	73%	15%	0%
Former Smokers	45%	33%	16%	5%
Never Smokers	54%	29%	11%	7%

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3.8
TOBACCO USE – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 20	Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Yes	272	42.2%
	No	311	57.8%
	Don't know	0	0.0%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes all 36 of the 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Yes, smoked 100+ cigarettes	24.4%	43.9%	55.7%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2017	2020
Yes	47.2%	48.5%	46.9%	42.4%	40.4%	48.8%	48.4%	43.3%	42.2%
No	52.4%	51.5%	52.6%	57.6%	59.6%	51.2%	51.6%	56.7%	57.8%
Don't know	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?

Category	Yes	No
Regional Average (2018-2020)	44%	56%
Onondaga County - 2004	47%	52%
Onondaga County - 2020	42%	58%
Males	38%	62%
Females	46%	54%
Age 18-34	19%	81%
Age 35-54	44%	56%
Age 55-64	47%	53%
Age 65+	64%	36%
No College	54%	46%
Some College	38%	62%
4+ Year Degree	33%	67%
<$50k Annual Inc	47%	53%
$50,000- $100,000	38%	62%
$100,000+	35%	65%
Current Smokers	100%	0%
Former Smokers	100%	0%
Never Smokers	0%	100%

Table 21	Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Current cigarette smoking frequency	Smoke Every Day	46	8.8%
	Smoke Some Days	25	7.0%
	Do Not Smoke At All	512	84.2%
	Don't know	0	0.0%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes all 36 of the 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Smoke cigarettes every day	5.6%	11.3%	18.9%
Smoke cigarettes some days	1.0%	5.2%	9.5%
Do not smoke cigarettes	75.3%	83.5%	89.3%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)
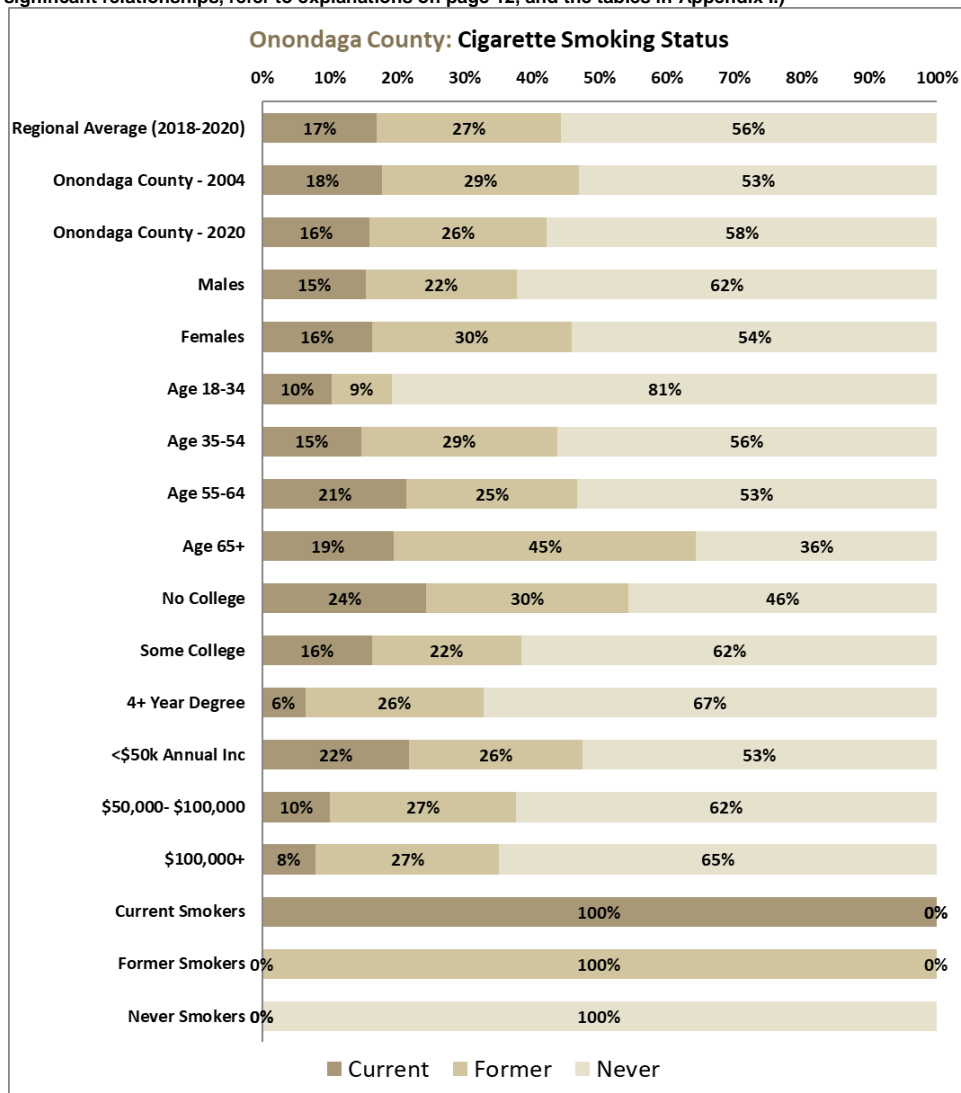
Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2017	2020
Every day	16.3%	18.8%	15.5%	9.3%	10.9%	13.3%	18.1%	14.2%	8.8%
Some days	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	3.6%	2.2%	6.9%	3.2%	6.9%	7.0%
Not at all	82.2%	79.7%	83.3%	87.1%	86.9%	79.8%	78.7%	78.9%	84.2%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

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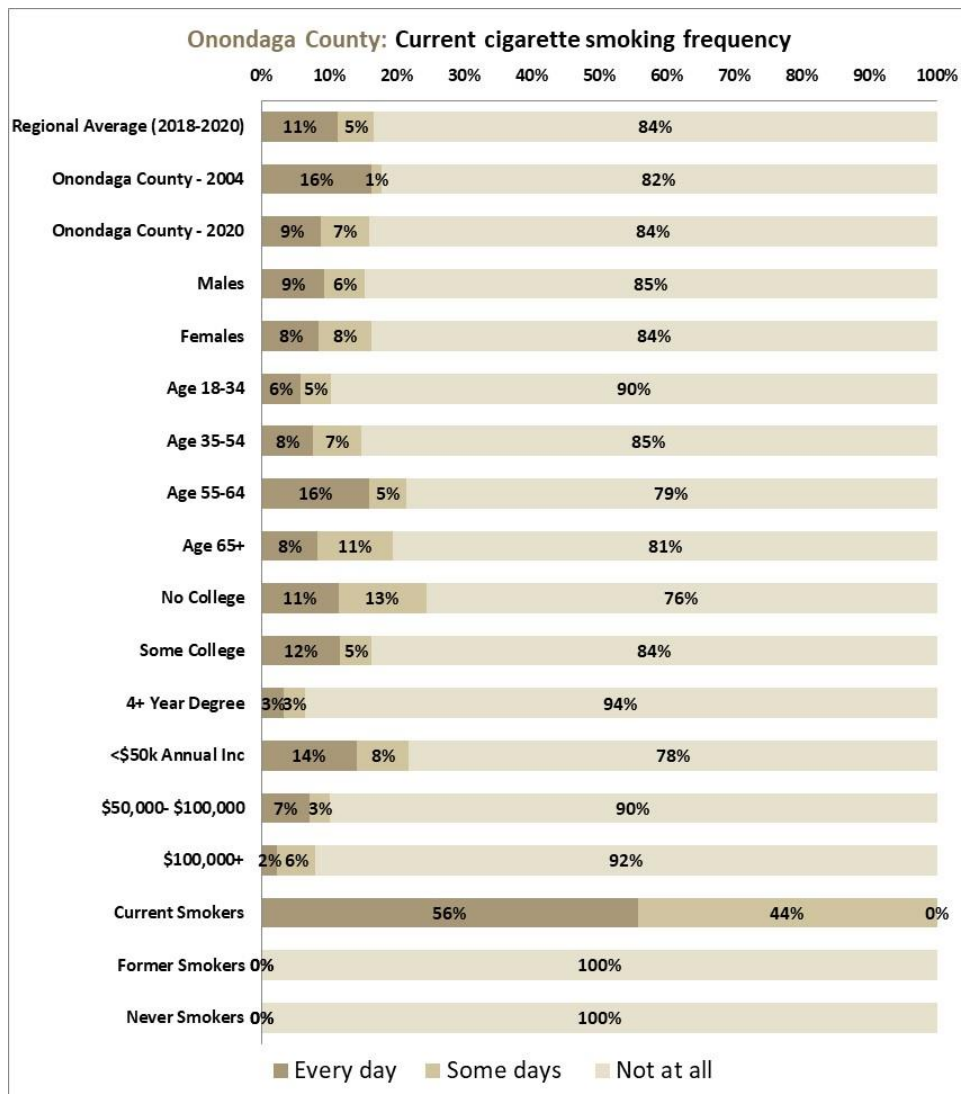
Table 22 | Cigarette Smoking Status – Current, Former, Never Smokers?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

Cigarette Smoking Status		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Current smoker	71	15.8%
	Former smoker	201	26.4%
	Never a smoker	311	57.8%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes all 36 of the 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Current cigarette smoker	10.7%	16.5%	24.7%
Former cigarette smoker	13.4%	27.5%	37.3%
Never a cigarette smoker	44.3%	56.0%	75.6%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2017	2020
Current smoker	17.7%	20.3%	16.3%	12.9%	13.1%	20.2%	21.3%	21.1%	15.8%
Former smoker	29.3%	28.2%	30.7%	29.5%	27.2%	28.7%	27.1%	22.2%	26.4%
Never a smoker	53.0%	51.5%	52.6%	57.6%	59.6%	51.2%	51.6%	56.7%	57.8%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)
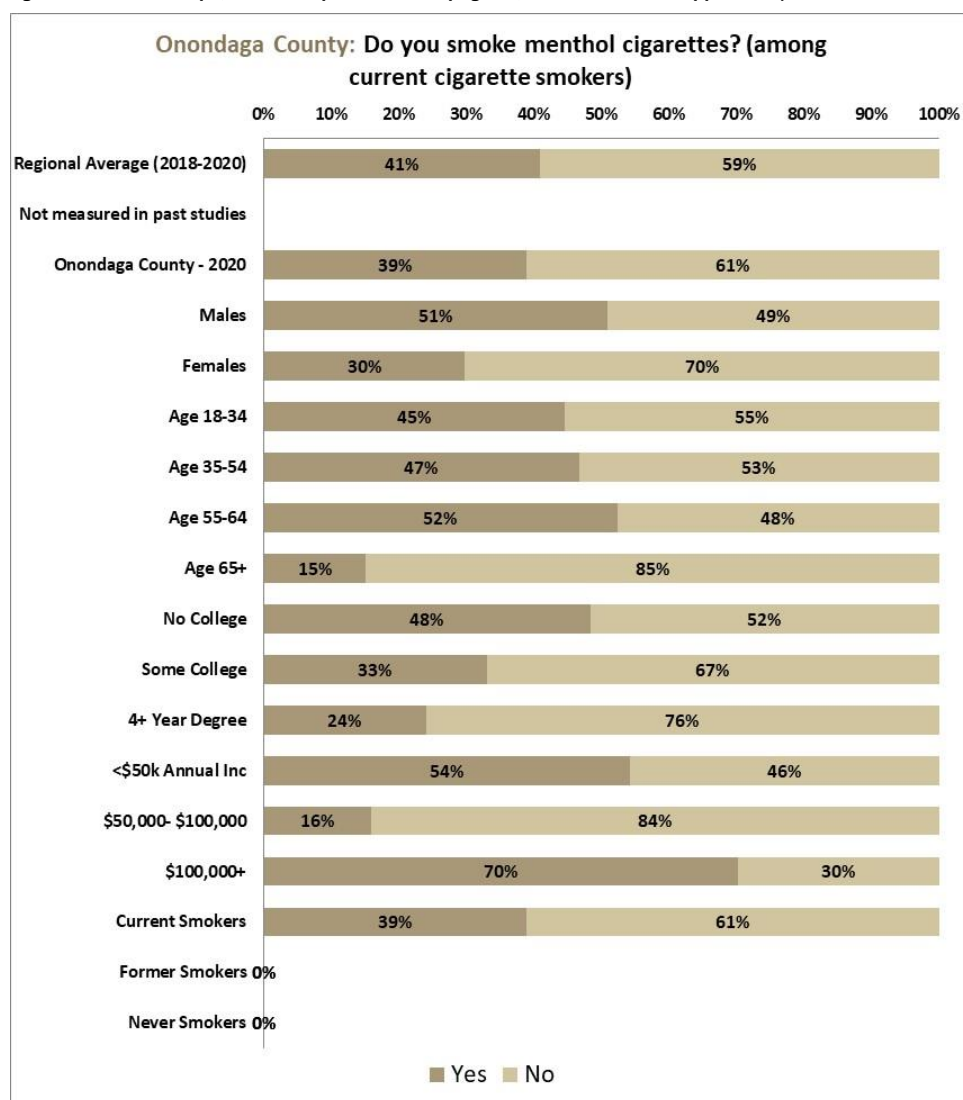
Onondaga County: Cigarette Smoking Status

	Current	Former	Never
Regional Average (2018-2020)	17%	27%	56%
Onondaga County - 2004	18%	29%	53%
Onondaga County - 2020	16%	26%	58%
Males	15%	22%	62%
Females	16%	30%	54%
Age 18-34	10%	9%	81%
Age 35-54	15%	29%	56%
Age 55-64	21%	25%	53%
Age 65+	19%	45%	36%
No College	24%	30%	46%
Some College	16%	22%	62%
4+ Year Degree	6%	26%	67%
<$50k Annual Inc	22%	26%	53%
$50,000- $100,000	10%	27%	62%
$100,000+	8%	27%	65%
Current Smokers	100%		0%
Former Smokers	0%	100%	0%
Never Smokers	0%		100%

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Table 23	Do you smoke menthol cigarettes? *(among current cigarette smokers)*

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Do you smoke menthol cigarettes?	Yes	20	39.0%
	No	50	61.0%
	Don't know	0	0.0%
	Totals	70	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 10 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Yes, smoke menthol	23.3%	40.7%	58.8%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(Not measured in recent-past Onondaga County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Do you smoke menthol cigarettes? (among current cigarette smokers)

Category	Yes	No
Regional Average (2018-2020)	41%	59%
Not measured in past studies		
Onondaga County - 2020	39%	61%
Males	51%	49%
Females	30%	70%
Age 18-34	45%	55%
Age 35-54	47%	53%
Age 55-64	52%	48%
Age 65+	15%	85%
No College	48%	52%
Some College	33%	67%
4+ Year Degree	24%	76%
<$50k Annual Inc	54%	46%
$50,000- $100,000	16%	84%
$100,000+	70%	30%
Current Smokers	39%	61%
Former Smokers	0%	
Never Smokers	0%	

■ Yes ■ No

Table 24	Among the following types of retail establishments - convenience stores, grocery stores, pharmacies, Native American stores, or online - where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products? *(among current cigarette smokers)*

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products?	Convenience store	42	62.3%
	Grocery store	2	6.6%
	Pharmacy	0	0.0%
	Native American store	24	29.6%
	Online	1	1.4%
	Don't know	0	0.0%
	Totals	69	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 11 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
"Convenience store"	36.9%	59.1%	83.9%
"Grocery store"	0.0%	5.0%	12.1%
"Pharmacy"	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
"Native American store"	12.0%	31.2%	50.7%
"Online"	0.0%	0.7%	4.5%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2017	2020
"Convenience store"	69.9%	62.3%
"Grocery store"	1.9%	6.6%
"Pharmacy"	3.4%	0.0%
"Native American store"	24.8%	29.6%
"Online"	0.0%	1.4%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)
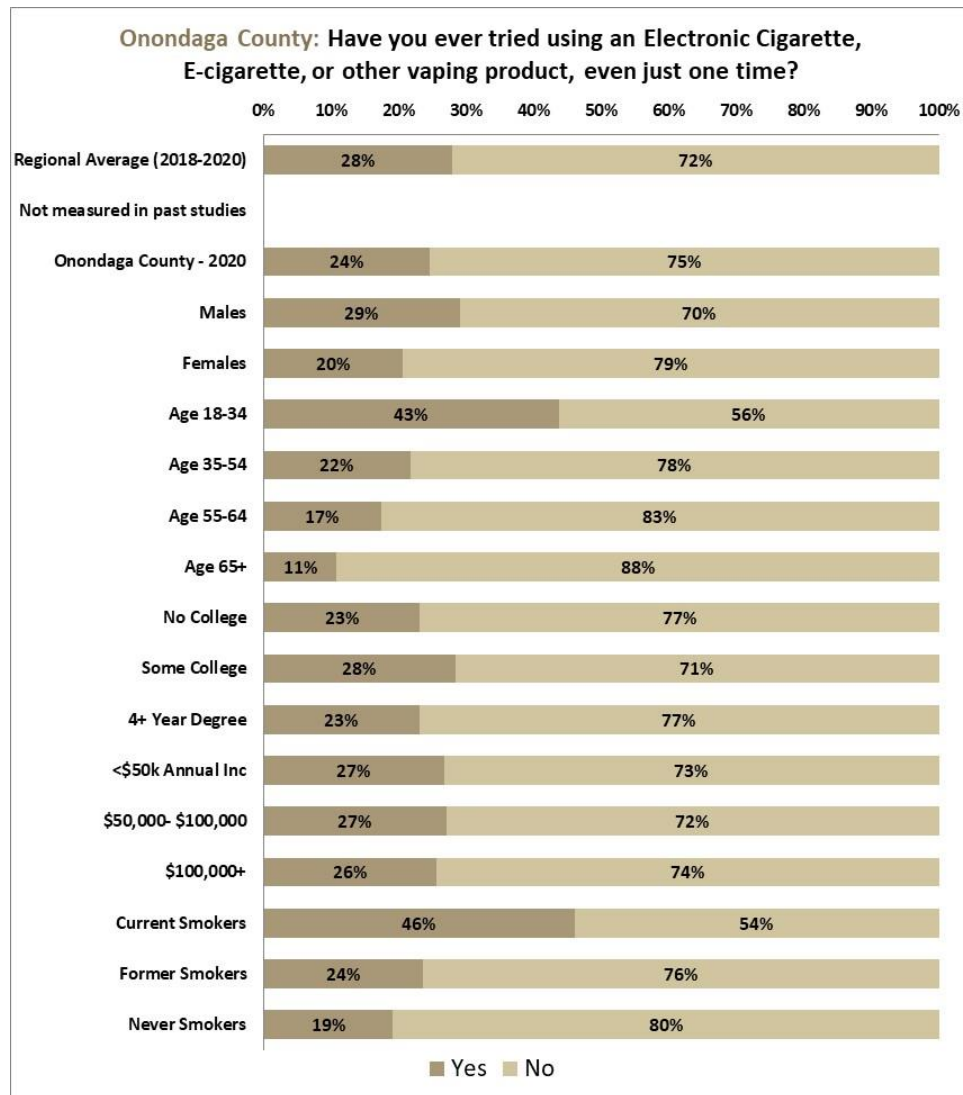

55
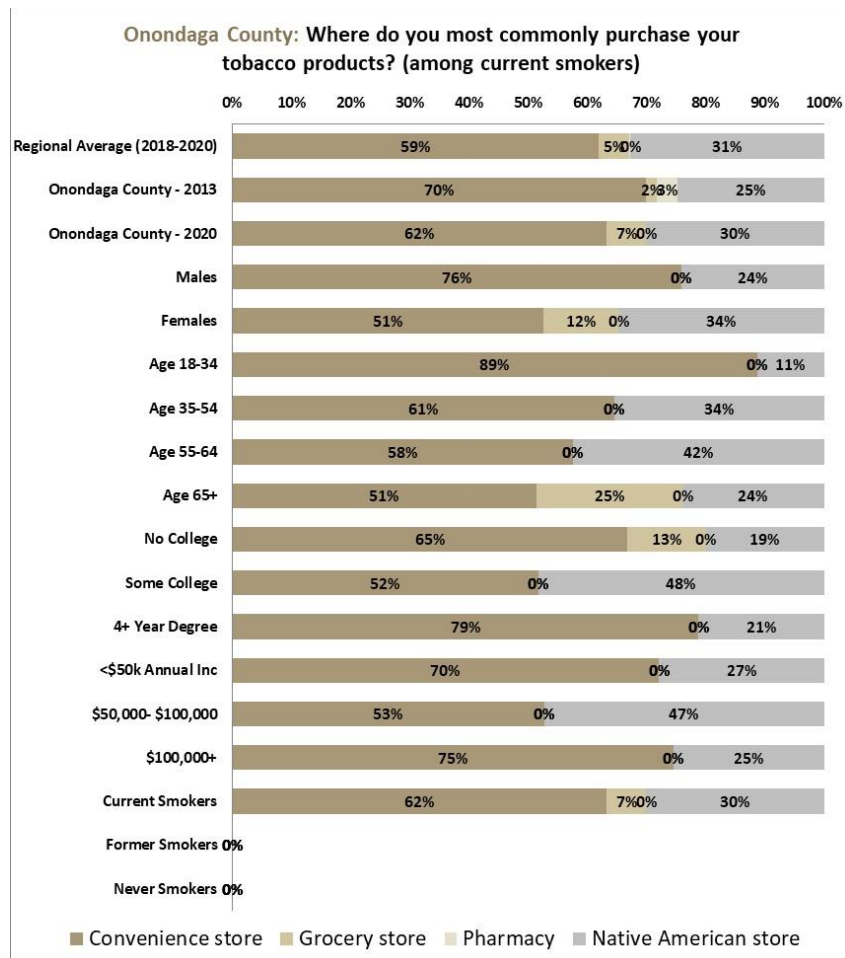
3.9
ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEM (ENDS) USE – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 25	Have you ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product?	Yes	101	24.4%
	No	476	75.0%
	Don't know	4	0.6%
	Totals	581	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 12 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Yes, tried ENDS	22.1%	27.7%	38.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(Not measured in recent-past Onondaga County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Have you ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time?

	Yes	No
Regional Average (2018-2020)	28%	72%
Not measured in past studies		
Onondaga County - 2020	24%	75%
Males	29%	70%
Females	20%	79%
Age 18-34	43%	56%
Age 35-54	22%	78%
Age 55-64	17%	83%
Age 65+	11%	88%
No College	23%	77%
Some College	28%	71%
4+ Year Degree	23%	77%
<$50k Annual Inc	27%	73%
$50,000- $100,000	27%	72%
$100,000+	26%	74%
Current Smokers	46%	54%
Former Smokers	24%	76%
Never Smokers	19%	80%

Table 26	Do you now use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day, some days, rarely, or not at all?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

Use e-cigarettes or other "vaping" products?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Every Day	12	2.4%
	Some Days	8	3.0%
	Rarely	13	4.1%
	Not at all	547	90.1%
	Don't Know	1	0.3%
	Totals	581	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes all 36 of the 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Use every day	0.4%	2.9%	6.2%
Use some days	0.4%	3.2%	8.0%
Use rarely	0.0%	3.8%	8.4%
Use *at least rarely*	4.5%	9.9%	20.3%
Do not use at all	79.6%	89.9%	95.5%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Cayuga County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2014	2015	2017	2020
Use every day	2.2%	2.5%	0.6%	2.4%
Use some days	1.9%	6.0%	1.2%	3.0%
Use rarely	1.3%	7.7%	1.5%	4.1%
Use *at least rarely*	5.4%	16.2%	3.3%	9.6%
Do not use at all	94.6%	81.9%	96.4%	90.1%
Don't know	0.0%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)
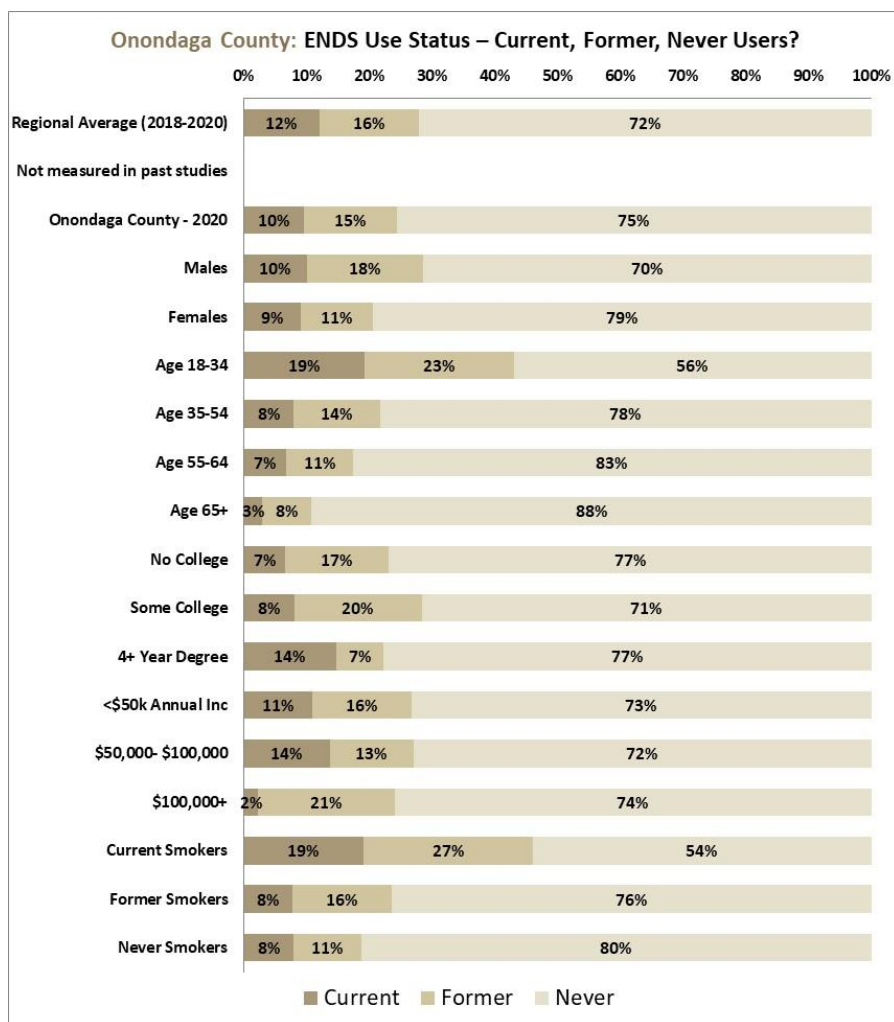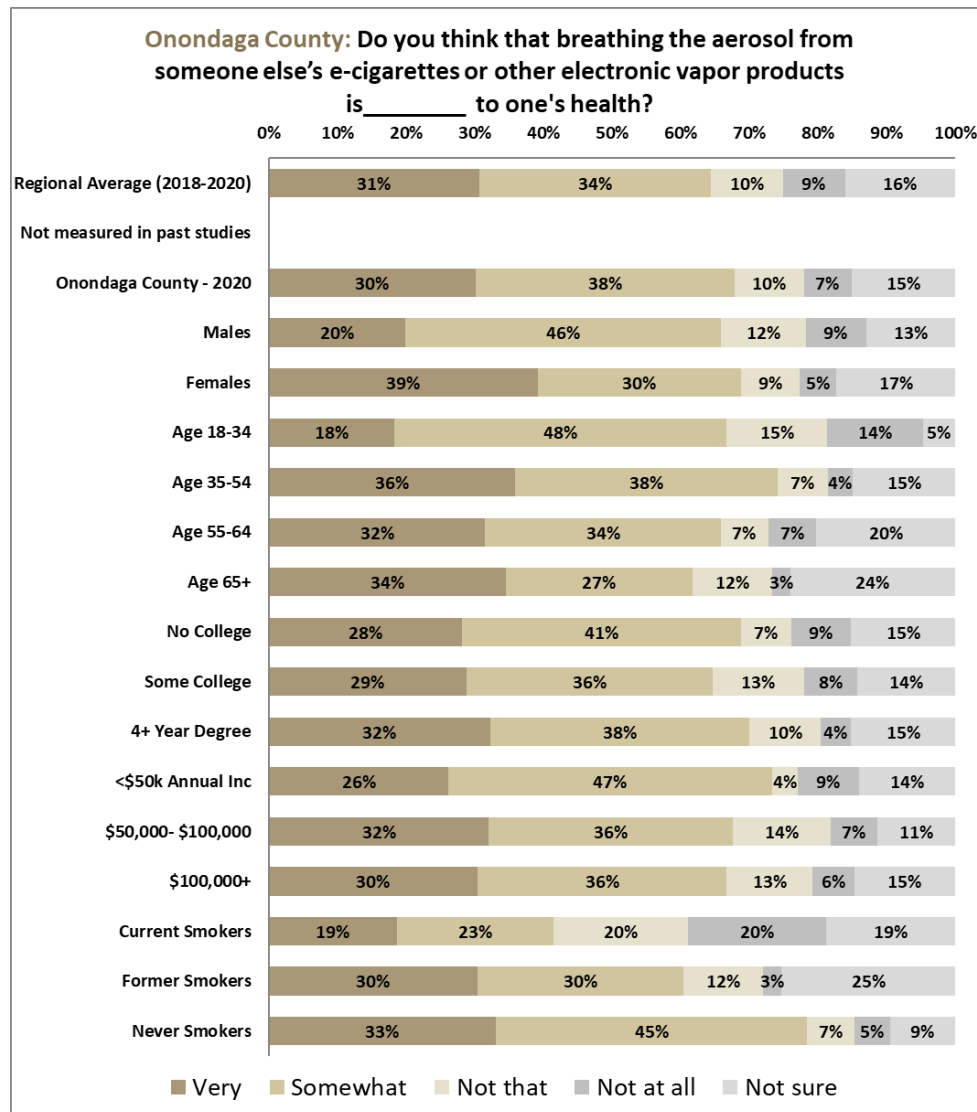

Onondaga County: Current E-cigarette or Other Electronic Vaping Product Frequency of Use
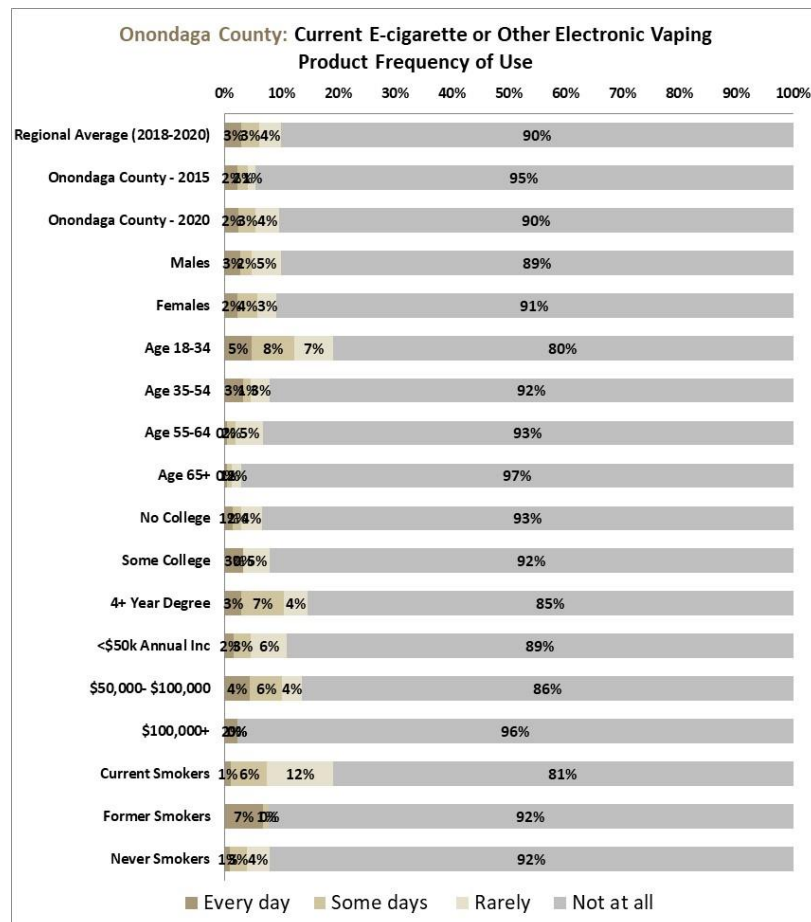
Table 27	ENDS Use Status – Current, Former, Never Users?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

Current ENDS Use Status		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Current ENDS user	33	9.6%
	Former ENDS user	67	14.6%
	Never used ENDS	476	75.0%
	Not sure	5	0.9%
	Totals	581	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 12 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Current ENDS user	6.8%	12.0%	20.3%
Former ENDS user	11.5%	15.6%	20.0%
Never an ENDS user	61.1%	71.6%	77.8%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14, and Appendix II.)

NOTE: The above reported rate of regional average "current e-cigarette use" (12.0%) is larger than reported on the preceding table (9.9%) due to the inability to determine or separate "current" vs. "former" vs. "never" in any counties surveyed before the June 2020 studied counties, therefore, this 12.0% is only a *most-recently-studied* county average.

Trend Analysis – Cayuga County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 14-15.)

Responses:	2014	2015	2017	2020
Current	5.4%	16.2%	3.3%	9.6%
Former	-	-	4.8%	14.6%
Never	94.6%	81.9%	91.6%	75.0%
Don't know	0.0%	1.9%	0.4%	0.9%

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: ENDS Use Status – Current, Former, Never Users?

	Current	Former	Never
Regional Average (2018-2020)	12%	16%	72%
Not measured in past studies			
Onondaga County - 2020	10%	15%	75%
Males	10%	18%	70%
Females	9%	11%	79%
Age 18-34	19%	23%	56%
Age 35-54	8%	14%	78%
Age 55-64	7%	11%	83%
Age 65+	3%	8%	88%
No College	7%	17%	77%
Some College	8%	20%	71%
4+ Year Degree	14%	7%	77%
<$50k Annual Inc	11%	16%	73%
$50,000- $100,000	14%	13%	72%
$100,000+	2%	21%	74%
Current Smokers	19%	27%	54%
Former Smokers	8%	16%	76%
Never Smokers	8%	11%	80%

Table 28	Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is very harmful to one's health; somewhat harmful to one's health, not that harmful to one's health, or not at all harmful to one' health?

June 2020 Results – Onondaga County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is_____ to one's health:	Very harmful	183	30.1%
	Somewhat harmful	200	37.7%
	Not that harmful	49	10.2%
	Not at all harmful	30	6.9%
	Don't know	118	15.1%
	Totals	580	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 36 New York State County-level Adult Survey Studies between 2018 and 2020 (includes only the 23 of 36 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Very harmful	24.0%	30.5%	40.3%
Somewhat harmful	27.1%	33.8%	41.0%
At least somewhat harmful	53.9%	64.3%	72.9%
Not at all harmful	3.5%	9.0%	12.6%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-14 and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Onondaga County:
(Not measured in recent-past Onondaga County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Onondaga County (using only June 2020 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 12, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Onondaga County: Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vapor products is_____ to one's health?

	Very	Somewhat	Not that	Not at all	Not sure
Regional Average (2018-2020)	31%	34%	10%	9%	16%
Not measured in past studies					
Onondaga County - 2020	30%	38%	10%	7%	15%
Males	20%	46%	12%	9%	13%
Females	39%	30%	9%	5%	17%
Age 18-34	18%	48%	15%	14%	5%
Age 35-54	36%	38%	7%	4%	15%
Age 55-64	32%	34%	7%	7%	20%
Age 65+	34%	27%	12%	3%	24%
No College	28%	41%	7%	9%	15%
Some College	29%	36%	13%	8%	14%
4+ Year Degree	32%	38%	10%	4%	15%
<$50k Annual Inc	26%	47%	4%	9%	14%
$50,000- $100,000	32%	36%	14%	7%	11%
$100,000+	30%	36%	13%	6%	15%
Current Smokers	19%	23%	20%	20%	19%
Former Smokers	30%	30%	12%	3%	25%
Never Smokers	33%	45%	7%	5%	9%

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Section 4
Concluding Comments

This report is a summary of the data collected in a community tobacco survey completed in Onondaga County, New York on behalf of *Tobacco-Free CNY* during May-June 2020. The data provides a tremendous amount of rich information that can be used to plan future programs and services offered by the agency, as well as current data against which past and future performance may be measured and evaluated. To accomplish this program and/or agency evaluation component, it is recommended that a comparable study to the one described in this report be repeated in Onondaga County in 2021. To maximize comparability and minimize the possibility of the introduction of confounding factors, it is recommended that the methodology, survey instrument, and data analysis be implemented in a manner similar to that which was used and described in this report for 2020. It is strongly recommended that continued emphasis be placed on the selection of survey questions that relate directly to the current community partnership work plan that will be in place in 2021.

Finally, if further investigation of the data presented in this report is desired, for example, if any further sorts, cross-tabulations, or correlations to further investigate specific Onondaga County subpopulations is of interest, please contact *Joel LaLone Consulting*.

Onondaga County 2020 Cross-tabulations

NOTE: Sample percentages in the same row and subtable <u>not sharing</u> the same subscript <u>are</u> significantly different with p≤0.05.
Sample percentages in the same row and subtable <u>sharing</u> the same subscript <u>are not</u> significantly with p>0.05.

Table 6 - CrossTabs		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Policy that would prohibit smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces?	Favor	502	85.9%
	Against	46	8.6%
	Neither	33	5.3%
	Don't know	2	0.3%
	Totals	583	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Policy that would prohibit smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces?	Favor	85.2%ₐ	86.9%ₐ	89.5%ₐ	86.2%ₐ	81.3%ₐ	85.5%ₐ	79.0%ₐ	87.3%ₐ,ᵦ	92.7%ᵦ	66.1%ₐ	89.6%ᵦ
	Against	10.9%ₐ	6.3%ᵦ	9.1%ₐ	6.8%ₐ	11.7%ₐ	7.7%ₐ	15.5%ₐ	4.8%ᵦ	4.6%ᵦ	16.8%ₐ	7.1%ᵦ
	Neither	3.7%ₐ	6.5%ₐ	1.5%ₐ	7.0%ₐ	7.0%ₐ	5.7%ₐ	4.9%ₐ	7.6%ₐ	2.7%ₐ	16.6%ₐ	3.1%ᵦ
	Don't know	0.2%ₐ	0.3%ₐ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%ₐ	0.5%ₐ	0.2%ₐ	0.0%	0.5%ₐ	0.2%ₐ
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Policy that would prohibit smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces?	Favor	78.6%ₐ	90.8%ᵦ	87.5%ₐ,ᵦ	83.9%ₐ	90.1%ₐ	100.0%	100.0%	85.5%ₐ	100.0%
	Against	11.9%ₐ	5.8%ᵦ	9.2%ₐ	11.2%ₐ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%ₐ	0.0%
	Neither	9.0%ₐ	3.2%ᵦ	3.3%ₐ,ᵦ	4.6%ₐ	9.9%ₐ	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%ₐ	0.0%
	Don't know	0.5%ₐ	0.2%ₐ	0.0%	0.3%ₐ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%ₐ	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 7 - CrossTabs		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces?	Favor	315	52.4%
	Against	176	35.6%
	Neither	68	8.7%
	Don't know	24	3.2%
	Totals	583	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces?	Favor	48.7%ₐ	55.8%ₐ	51.8%ₐ	56.2%ₐ	50.4%ₐ	49.7%ₐ	44.8%ₐ	51.5%ₐ,ᵦ	61.3%ᵦ	19.7%ₐ	58.6%ᵦ
	Against	41.7%ₐ	30.7%ᵦ	42.6%ₐ	27.7%ᵦ	38.9%ₐ,ᵦ	35.7%ₐ,ᵦ	45.5%ₐ	34.5%ₐ,ᵦ	27.1%ᵦ	73.7%ₐ	28.5%ᵦ
	Neither	8.2%ₐ	9.0%ₐ	3.3%ₐ	12.8%ᵦ	7.0%ₐ,ᵦ	10.5%ₐ,ᵦ	7.5%ₐ	11.6%ₐ	6.3%ₐ	5.2%ₐ	9.3%ₐ
	Don't know	1.4%ₐ	4.4%ᵦ	2.3%ₐ	3.4%ₐ	3.7%ₐ	4.1%ₐ	2.1%ₐ	2.4%ₐ	5.4%ₐ	1.3%ₐ	3.6%ₐ
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces?	Favor	41.7%ₐ	57.8%ᵦ	60.1%ᵦ	47.9%ₐ	69.2%ₐ	77.4%ᵦ	96.9%ᵦ	52.1%ₐ	46.5%ₐ
	Against	43.3%ₐ	31.5%ᵦ	32.7%ₐ,ᵦ	41.1%ₐ	14.2%ᵦ	3.8%ᵦ	0.0%	36.6%ₐ	24.7%ₐ
	Neither	11.8%ₐ	6.7%ₐ	5.3%ₐ	7.8%ₐ	9.9%ₐ	18.8%ₐ	3.1%ₐ	8.4%ₐ	7.3%ₐ
	Don't know	3.2%ₐ	4.0%ₐ	2.0%ₐ	3.2%ₐ	6.7%ₐ	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%ₐ	21.5%ᵦ
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 8 - CrossTabs

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Policy that would prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks?	Favor	364	62.7%
	Against	154	28.4%
	Neither	50	7.0%
	Don't know	15	1.9%
	Totals	583	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Policy that would prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks?	Favor	$56.8\%_a$	$68.4\%_b$	$60.5\%_a$	$65.6\%_a$	$63.2\%_a$	$60.2\%_a$	$59.5\%_a$	$55.6\%_a$	$72.7\%_b$	$35.9\%_a$	$67.7\%_b$
	Against	$33.9\%_a$	$23.8\%_b$	$30.0\%_a$	$24.3\%_a$	$31.1\%_a$	$30.1\%_a$	$30.9\%_a$	$36.0\%_a$	$18.6\%_b$	$60.3\%_a$	$22.4\%_b$
	Neither	$8.0\%_a$	$5.4\%_a$	$7.7\%_a$	$8.7\%_a$	$5.4\%_a$	$5.5\%_a$	$8.0\%_a$	$7.3\%_a$	$5.6\%_a$	$3.8\%_a$	$7.6\%_a$
	Don't know	$1.4\%_a$	$2.4\%_a$	$1.9\%_a$	$1.4\%_a$	$0.2\%_a$	$4.2\%_a$	$1.6\%_a$	$1.1\%_a$	$3.0\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$2.2\%_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Policy that would prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks?	Favor	$57.2\%_a$	$67.2\%_a$	$60.9\%_a$	$56.6\%_a$	$79.9\%_a$	$96.2\%_b$	$90.7\%_b$	$62.3\%_a$	$53.0\%_a$
	Against	$35.5\%_a$	$24.9\%_a$	$22.3\%_a$	$32.9\%_a$	$16.6\%_a$	$3.8\%_b$	$0.0\%_b$	$29.3\%_a$	$9.3\%_a$
	Neither	$6.2\%_a$	$5.9\%_a$	$13.2\%_a$	$8.3\%_a$	$3.5\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$6.6\%_a$	$27.2\%_b$
	Don't know	$1.1\%_a$	$2.0\%_a$	$3.6\%_a$	$2.2\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$9.3\%_a$	$1.7\%_a$	$10.5\%_b$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 9 - CrossTabs

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	392	65.9%
	Against	118	24.9%
	Neither	64	8.3%
	Don't know	8	0.9%
	Totals	582	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	$63.0\%_a$	$69.3\%_a$	$56.5\%_a$	$72.7\%_b$	$66.7\%_{a,b}$	$67.4\%_{a,b}$	$59.0\%_a$	$64.2\%_a$	$75.5\%_b$	$39.9\%_a$	$70.8\%_b$
	Against	$29.9\%_a$	$19.8\%_b$	$36.5\%_a$	$20.3\%_b$	$19.6\%_b$	$22.1\%_{a,b}$	$30.6\%_a$	$26.8\%_{a,b}$	$18.0\%_b$	$43.9\%_a$	$21.4\%_b$
	Neither	$7.2\%_a$	$9.2\%_a$	$6.3\%_a$	$6.5\%_a$	$13.5\%_a$	$8.2\%_a$	$9.9\%_a$	$8.4\%_a$	$5.4\%_a$	$15.3\%_a$	$6.9\%_b$
	Don't know	$0.0\%_a$	$1.7\%_a$	$0.7\%_a$	$0.5\%_a$	$0.2\%_a$	$2.3\%_a$	$0.5\%_a$	$0.6\%_a$	$1.0\%_a$	$1.0\%_a$	$0.9\%_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	239	331	52	183	146	195	101	177	294	71	511

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	$69.6\%_a$	$67.6\%_{a,b}$	$54.0\%_b$	$64.9\%_a$	$64.8\%_a$	$81.2\%_a$	$100.0\%_a$	$66.6\%_a$	$70.5\%_a$
	Against	$21.6\%_a$	$24.2\%_{a,b}$	$37.6\%_b$	$26.4\%_a$	$31.7\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$24.8\%_a$	$29.5\%_a$
	Neither	$7.6\%_a$	$7.9\%_a$	$7.2\%_a$	$8.0\%_{a,b}$	$2.0\%_a$	$18.8\%_b$	$0.0\%_a$	$7.6\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$
	Don't know	$1.2\%_a$	$0.2\%_a$	$1.3\%_a$	$0.8\%_a$	$1.5\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$1.0\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	153	203	126	505	28	11	6	549	13

Table 10 - CrossTabs

Policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Favor	291	55.5%
Against	201	36.7%
Neither	74	6.7%
Don't know	17	1.0%
Totals	583	100.0%

	Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Favor	53.0%$_a$	58.5%$_a$	51.8%$_a$	61.1%$_a$	53.6%$_a$	54.1%$_a$	50.4%$_a$	54.8%$_a$	61.9%$_a$	30.2%$_a$	60.3%$_b$
Against	42.1%$_a$	31.4%$_b$	41.5%$_a$	31.3%$_a$	36.1%$_a$	39.4%$_a$	43.1%$_a$	37.1%$_{a,b}$	30.3%$_b$	65.7%$_a$	31.3%$_b$
Neither	4.2%$_a$	8.8%$_a$	5.5%$_a$	6.6%$_a$	9.3%$_a$	5.5%$_a$	6.2%$_a$	7.0%$_a$	6.0%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	7.4%$_a$
Don't know	0.7%$_a$	1.4%$_a$	1.2%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	0.2%$_a$	1.1%$_a$	1.8%$_a$	1.3%$_a$	1.0%$_a$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

	Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Favor	55.9%$_a$	59.6%$_a$	46.0%$_a$	51.3%$_a$	75.3%$_a$	68.6%$_{a,b}$	96.9%$_b$	56.5%$_a$	57.8%$_a$
Against	34.8%$_a$	34.9%$_a$	44.3%$_a$	41.3%$_a$	18.8%$_a$	7.8%$_b$	0.0%$_b$	37.0%$_a$	22.3%$_a$
Neither	8.3%$_a$	4.6%$_a$	7.8%$_a$	6.0%$_a$	5.8%$_{a,b}$	23.6%$_b$	3.1%$_{a,b}$	5.5%$_a$	18.0%$_b$
Don't know	0.9%$_a$	0.9%$_a$	1.9%$_a$	1.4%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%$_a$	1.9%$_a$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 11 - CrossTabs

Policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Favor	243	41.5%
Against	184	37.5%
Neither	118	17.1%
Don't know	37	3.8%
Totals	582	100.0%

	Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Favor	35.8%$_a$	47.7%$_b$	30.3%$_a$	45.3%$_b$	39.2%$_{a,b}$	53.1%$_b$	39.7%$_a$	38.2%$_a$	47.1%$_a$	16.1%$_a$	46.3%$_b$
Against	48.4%$_a$	28.8%$_b$	47.4%$_a$	37.0%$_{a,b}$	33.1%$_{a,b}$	30.8%$_b$	43.3%$_a$	39.8%$_{a,b}$	30.8%$_b$	61.0%$_a$	33.1%$_b$
Neither	13.6%$_a$	19.2%$_a$	17.3%$_a$	15.0%$_a$	23.7%$_a$	12.3%$_a$	13.9%$_a$	19.1%$_a$	16.5%$_a$	19.4%$_a$	16.7%$_a$
Don't know	2.2%$_a$	4.3%$_a$	5.0%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	4.0%$_a$	3.8%$_a$	3.2%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	5.6%$_a$	3.5%$_a$	3.9%$_a$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	239	331	52	183	146	195	101	177	294	71	511

	Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Favor	39.8%$_{a,b}$	45.8%$_a$	29.0%$_b$	37.2%$_a$	39.3%$_a$	77.1%$_b$	100.0%	42.8%$_a$	23.0%$_a$
Against	36.6%$_a$	35.9%$_a$	49.9%$_a$	43.4%$_a$	28.7%$_b$	0.0%	0.0%	38.9%$_a$	3.4%$_b$
Neither	20.8%$_a$	14.3%$_a$	12.4%$_a$	14.5%$_a$	30.5%$_b$	22.9%$_{a,b}$	0.0%	15.6%$_a$	23.3%$_a$
Don't know	2.8%$_a$	4.0%$_a$	8.7%$_a$	4.9%$_a$	1.5%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%$_a$	50.3%$_b$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	153	203	126	505	28	11	6	549	13

Table 12 - CrossTabs

Policy that, excluding menthol cigarettes, would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Favor	279	46.9%
Against	184	36.9%
Neither	101	14.5%
Don't know	19	1.7%
Totals	583	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Policy that, excluding menthol cigarettes, would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco?	Favor	38.2%a	54.2%b	34.6%a	45.0%a	50.0%a,b	61.8%b	48.4%a	41.6%a	50.2%a	20.8%a	51.8%b
	Against	48.1%a	27.3%b	48.6%a	40.4%a,b	31.7%b,c	22.9%c	38.4%a	39.5%a	33.7%a	58.8%a	32.8%b
	Neither	12.5%a	16.3%a	14.8%a	13.2%a	17.1%a	13.4%a	12.4%a	17.3%a	13.4%a	20.4%a	13.4%a
	Don't know	1.2%a	2.1%a	2.0%a	1.5%a	1.3%a	1.9%a	0.8%a	1.6%a	2.7%a	0.0%a	2.0%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Policy that, excluding menthol cigarettes, would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco?	Favor	40.1%a	50.5%a	41.4%a	42.2%a	42.8%a	73.9%b	100.0%	47.1%a	64.3%b
	Against	39.9%a	37.3%a	44.6%a	42.8%a	27.6%a	3.2%b	0.0%	37.9%a	11.1%b
	Neither	18.8%a	9.2%b	12.9%a,b	12.8%a	29.6%b	22.9%a,b	0.0%	13.6%a	12.2%a
	Don't know	1.2%a	3.0%a	1.0%a	2.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%a	12.4%b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 13 - CrossTabs

Seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores impact whether or not a child becomes a smoker?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Much more likely	163	31.5%
Somewhat more likely	241	39.5%
Does not have any effect	139	24.4%
Don't know	38	4.5%
Totals	581	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores impact whether or not a child becomes a smoker?	Much more likely	30.0%a	33.2%a	28.4%a	33.2%a	29.8%a	34.9%a	35.8%a	22.2%b	36.3%a	14.1%a	34.8%b
	Somewhat more likely	39.1%a	39.3%a	43.5%a	38.0%a	44.6%a	31.8%a	35.5%a	44.4%a	39.2%a	31.8%a	41.0%a
	Does not have any effect	27.3%a	22.2%a	27.0%a	21.3%a	22.4%a	27.9%a	23.3%a,b	31.1%a	19.3%b	44.1%a	20.7%b
	Don't know	3.6%a	5.3%a	1.1%a	7.6%b	3.2%a,b	5.5%a,b	5.4%a	2.3%a	5.3%a	10.1%a	3.5%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	329	52	183	144	196	101	178	292	71	510

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores impact whether or not a child becomes a smoker?	Much more likely	35.1%a	28.6%a	21.5%a	31.7%a	30.2%a	43.3%a	56.4%a	31.9%a	34.7%a
	Somewhat more likely	36.3%a	42.3%a	51.0%a	40.6%a	37.2%a	30.1%a	15.0%a	38.3%a	60.4%a
	Does not have any effect	23.6%a	26.6%a	21.9%a	23.3%a	24.2%a	26.6%a	28.6%a	25.1%a	5.0%a
	Don't know	5.0%a	2.5%a	5.6%a	4.5%a	8.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%a	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	124	504	28	11	6	548	13

Table 14 - CrossTabs

"Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Strongly agree	124	22.3%
Somewhat agree	122	20.4%
Neither	93	14.1%
Somewhat disagree	59	11.2%
Strongly disagree	67	15.0%
Don't know	118	17.0%
Totals	583	100.0%

"Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."	Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Strongly agree	19.3%$_a$	25.5%$_a$	10.2%$_a$	31.7%$_b$	24.2%$_b$	22.6%$_b$	26.7%$_a$	11.9%$_b$	28.2%$_a$	15.9%$_a$	23.5%$_a$
Somewhat agree	22.2%$_a$	18.2%$_a$	24.3%$_a$	21.4%$_a$	16.9%$_a$	16.0%$_a$	14.6%$_a$	21.9%$_a$	24.0%$_a$	13.4%$_a$	21.7%$_a$
Neither	13.0%$_a$	14.7%$_a$	8.9%$_a$	14.7%$_a$	19.4%$_a$	14.7%$_a$	10.6%$_a$	20.3%$_b$	11.6%$_{a,b}$	23.7%$_a$	12.2%$_b$
Somewhat disagree	11.2%$_a$	11.6%$_a$	16.9%$_a$	11.1%$_{a,b}$	4.7%$_b$	10.1%$_{a,b}$	10.8%$_a$	15.2%$_a$	8.3%$_a$	10.4%$_a$	11.3%$_a$
Strongly disagree	18.4%$_a$	12.6%$_a$	23.4%$_a$	11.1%$_a$	14.4%$_{a,b}$	11.2%$_b$	16.8%$_a$	20.5%$_a$	8.0%$_a$	28.6%$_a$	12.5%$_b$
Don't know	15.9%$_a$	17.4%$_a$	16.3%$_{a,b}$	10.1%$_a$	20.3%$_b$	25.3%$_b$	20.6%$_a$	10.1%$_b$	20.0%$_a$	8.0%$_a$	18.7%$_b$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

"Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."	Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Strongly agree	21.6%$_a$	24.0%$_a$	17.2%$_a$	20.8%$_a$	33.8%$_a$	26.8%$_a$	31.7%$_a$	22.6%$_a$	21.7%$_a$
Somewhat agree	27.4%$_a$	15.5%$_b$	16.8%$_{a,b}$	21.0%$_a$	10.5%$_a$	22.5%$_a$	62.6%$_b$	20.7%$_a$	11.6%$_a$
Neither	11.7%$_a$	17.6%$_a$	13.8%$_a$	12.6%$_a$	31.9%$_a$	13.1%$_{a,b}$	5.7%$_a$	13.9%$_a$	21.7%$_a$
Somewhat disagree	9.4%$_a$	14.8%$_a$	14.3%$_a$	12.5%$_a$	9.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	11.5%$_a$	0.0%$_a$
Strongly disagree	15.6%$_a$	13.9%$_a$	15.6%$_a$	14.7%$_a$	8.4%$_a$	18.8%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	16.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$
Don't know	14.3%$_a$	14.3%$_a$	22.3%$_a$	18.5%$_a$	6.4%$_a$	18.8%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	15.4%$_a$	45.0%$_b$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 15 - CrossTabs

"Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Strongly agree	114	25.1%
Somewhat agree	87	13.3%
Neither	96	13.2%
Somewhat disagree	45	9.6%
Strongly disagree	66	14.1%
Don't know	173	24.6%
Totals	581	100.0%

"Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."	Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Strongly agree	19.0%$_a$	30.1%$_b$	19.9%$_a$	34.7%$_b$	18.3%$_a$	24.2%$_{a,b}$	29.9%$_a$	24.0%$_a$	22.0%$_a$	20.4%$_a$	26.0%$_a$
Somewhat agree	17.2%$_a$	8.9%$_b$	8.2%$_a$	13.8%$_{a,b}$	19.8%$_b$	11.8%$_{a,b}$	9.8%$_a$	11.7%$_a$	17.0%$_a$	17.9%$_a$	12.5%$_a$
Neither	12.4%$_a$	14.3%$_a$	10.7%$_a$	15.1%$_a$	13.9%$_a$	13.5%$_a$	10.8%$_a$	16.5%$_a$	12.7%$_a$	15.2%$_a$	12.9%$_a$
Somewhat disagree	12.0%$_a$	7.7%$_a$	16.2%$_a$	8.3%$_{a,b}$	2.1%$_b$	9.7%$_{a,b}$	7.9%$_a$	9.6%$_a$	11.6%$_a$	9.9%$_a$	9.5%$_a$
Strongly disagree	17.4%$_a$	11.7%$_a$	23.5%$_a$	11.5%$_b$	14.0%$_{a,b}$	6.7%$_b$	13.9%$_{a,b}$	19.2%$_a$	10.2%$_b$	20.6%$_a$	12.9%$_a$
Don't know	21.9%$_a$	27.2%$_a$	21.5%$_{a,b}$	16.7%$_a$	31.9%$_b$	34.1%$_{b,c}$	27.7%$_b$	19.1%$_a$	26.5%$_b$	16.1%$_a$	26.2%$_b$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	239	330	52	182	146	195	101	177	293	71	510

"Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."	Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Strongly agree	29.7%$_a$	22.1%$_a$	23.7%$_a$	20.9%$_a$	52.7%$_b$	39.9%$_{a,b}$	53.3%$_b$	25.6%$_a$	25.0%$_a$
Somewhat agree	10.1%$_a$	17.2%$_a$	8.4%$_a$	13.2%$_a$	14.4%$_a$	7.1%$_a$	28.6%$_a$	12.8%$_a$	20.7%$_a$
Neither	10.9%$_a$	16.1%$_a$	11.9%$_a$	14.9%$_a$	11.9%$_a$	4.0%$_a$	5.7%$_a$	13.1%$_a$	20.5%$_a$
Somewhat disagree	9.4%$_a$	12.8%$_a$	7.9%$_a$	11.3%$_a$	1.5%$_b$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	9.9%$_a$	0.0%$_a$
Strongly disagree	18.2%$_a$	14.1%$_a$	12.0%$_a$	14.1%$_a$	10.4%$_a$	18.8%$_a$	9.3%$_a$	15.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$
Don't know	21.7%$_a$	17.8%$_a$	36.1%$_b$	25.7%$_a$	9.1%$_b$	30.1%$_{a,b}$	3.1%$_{a,b}$	23.5%$_a$	33.8%$_a$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	154	202	126	504	28	11	6	548	13

Table 16 - CrossTabs		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
	Among the most important health problems	144	25.6%
How important is addressing the problem of tobacco use?	Equally as important as other health problems	341	53.8%
	Among the least important health problems	83	17.2%
	Don't know/Refused	14	3.4%
	Totals	582	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
	Among the most important health problems	22.3%a	29.1%a	17.6%a	32.6%b	26.6%a,b	25.0%a,b	29.3%a	14.8%b	32.7%a	12.5%a	28.1%b
How important is addressing the problem of tobacco use?	Equally as important as other health problems	53.9%a	52.8%a	52.6%a	55.4%a	54.7%a	51.9%a	50.4%a	56.5%a	55.4%a	45.3%a	55.4%a
	Among the least important health problems	20.8%a	14.5%b	23.1%a	9.8%a	18.8%a,b	19.8%a,b	18.6%a,b	22.8%a	10.6%b	41.6%a	12.6%b
	Don't know/Refused	3.1%a	3.6%a	6.8%a	2.1%a	0.0%	3.4%a	1.8%a,b	6.0%a	1.3%b	0.5%a	3.9%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	330	52	183	145	196	101	178	293	71	511

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
	Among the most important health problems	23.8%a	25.8%a	25.6%a	25.3%a	35.2%a	18.6%a	34.3%a	25.9%a	26.1%a
How important is addressing the problem of tobacco use?	Equally as important as other health problems	58.1%a	54.2%a	55.3%a	54.9%a	50.7%a	68.3%a	65.7%a	53.4%a	63.9%a
	Among the least important health problems	16.3%a	14.8%a	16.6%a	18.5%a	5.6%b	4.0%a,b	0.0%	17.3%a	10.0%a
	Don't know/Refused	1.9%a	5.2%a	2.5%a	1.3%a	8.4%b	9.0%b	0.0%	3.5%a	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	202	126	505	28	11	6	550	13

Table 17 - CrossTabs		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
	Agree	159	24.1%
"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."	Disagree	348	64.7%
	Neither	76	11.2%
	Don't know	0	0.0%
	Totals	583	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
	Agree	18.8%a	28.8%b	12.7%a	24.9%b	30.0%b	32.1%b	26.1%a	19.1%a	26.7%a	21.3%a	24.7%a
"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."	Disagree	73.6%a	56.3%b	78.4%a	64.2%b	58.9%b	52.8%b	60.1%a	73.4%b	60.7%a	76.8%a	62.4%b
	Neither	7.6%a	14.8%b	8.9%a	10.9%a	11.1%a	15.1%a	13.8%a	7.5%a	12.6%a	1.9%a	12.9%b
	Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
	Agree	25.6%a	23.9%a	21.7%a	24.2%a	20.3%a	12.1%a	66.5%a	24.1%a	38.4%a
"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."	Disagree	63.5%a	66.3%a	68.8%a	66.7%a	56.7%a,b	48.8%a,b	27.7%b	65.6%a	43.8%a
	Neither	10.8%a	9.8%a	9.5%a	9.0%a	23.1%b	39.1%b	5.7%a,b	10.4%a	17.8%a
	Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 18 - CrossTabs

Rules inside your rental residential unit.		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
	Allowed in all residential units	35	41.0%
	Allowed in some residential units	11	10.3%
	Not allowed in any residential units	36	39.1%
	Don't know	14	9.5%
	Totals	96	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Rules inside your rental residential unit.	Allowed in all residential units	$51.4\%_a$	$34.6\%_b$	$39.0\%_a$	$49.2\%_a$	$30.6\%_a$	$33.2\%_a$	$49.6\%_a$	$38.6\%_a$	$34.3\%_a$	$49.5\%_a$	$39.0\%_a$
	Allowed in some residential units	$14.5\%_a$	$8.5\%_a$	$6.2\%_a$	$14.1\%_a$	$13.8\%_a$	$8.0\%_a$	$8.4\%_a$	$5.3\%_a$	$19.2\%_a$	$22.2\%_a$	$7.6\%_b$
	Not allowed in any residential units	$30.2\%_a$	$44.0\%_a$	$45.4\%_a$	$28.2\%_a$	$40.8\%_a$	$49.3\%_a$	$29.9\%_a$	$48.1\%_a$	$37.8\%_a$	$28.2\%_a$	$41.7\%_a$
	Don't know	$3.9\%_a$	$12.9\%_a$	$9.4\%_a$	$8.5\%_a$	$14.8\%_a$	$9.4\%_a$	$12.1\%_a$	$8.1\%_a$	$8.6\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$11.7\%_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	31	62	14	35	19	26	19	33	41	15	81

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Rules inside your rental residential unit.	Allowed in all residential units	$45.2\%_a$	$38.2\%_a$	$10.4\%_a$	$37.5\%_a$	$48.2\%_a$	$55.6\%_a$	0.0%	$42.3\%_a$	$49.9\%_a$
	Allowed in some residential units	$3.6\%_a$	$19.0\%_b$	0.0%	$8.9\%_a$	$11.7\%_{a,b}$	0.0%	$50.0\%_b$	$10.5\%_a$	$5.5\%_a$
	Not allowed in any residential units	$39.1\%_a$	$40.2\%_a$	$48.8\%_a$	$45.2\%_a$	$33.2\%_a$	0.0%	$50.0\%_a$	$40.4\%_a$	$44.7\%_a$
	Don't know	$12.1\%_{a,b}$	$2.6\%_a$	$40.8\%_b$	$8.4\%_a$	$7.0\%_{a,b}$	$44.4\%_b$	0.0%	$6.7\%_a$	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	43	33	7	78	8	3	2	85	5

Table 19 - CrossTabs

Policy that would prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies, and patios?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
	Favor	273	44.8%
	Against	184	37.0%
	Neither	90	12.8%
	Don't know	32	5.4%
	Totals	579	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use		Live in a MUD?	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker	Yes	No
Policy that would prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies, and patios?	Favor	$41.4\%_a$	$48.4\%_a$	$36.6\%_a$	$54.7\%_b$	$38.8\%_{a,b}$	$46.3\%_{a,b}$	$32.0\%_a$	$47.0\%_b$	$55.2\%_b$	$12.6\%_a$	$50.9\%_b$	$51.5\%_a$	$42.2\%_b$
	Against	$41.9\%_a$	$31.9\%_b$	$44.9\%_a$	$29.5\%_a$	$36.3\%_{a,b}$	$38.6\%_{a,b}$	$50.0\%_a$	$33.3\%_b$	$27.8\%_b$	$72.6\%_a$	$30.2\%_b$	$34.4\%_a$	$37.6\%_a$
	Neither	$12.6\%_a$	$13.0\%_a$	$8.3\%_a$	$13.2\%_{a,b}$	$20.2\%_b$	$10.9\%_{a,b}$	$11.0\%_a$	$13.0\%_a$	$14.1\%_a$	$14.8\%_a$	$12.5\%_a$	$13.2\%_a$	$12.9\%_a$
	Don't know	$4.2\%_a$	$6.7\%_a$	$10.2\%_a$	$2.6\%_b$	$4.8\%_{a,b}$	$4.1\%_{a,b}$	$7.0\%_a$	$6.7\%_a$	$2.9\%_a$	$0.0\%_a$	$6.4\%_a$	$0.9\%_a$	$7.4\%_b$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	237	330	52	183	145	193	100	177	292	71	508	98	479

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Policy that would prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies, and patios?	Favor	$41.7\%_a$	$52.4\%_b$	$39.2\%_a$	$40.4\%_a$	$63.2\%_b$	$70.2\%_b$	$90.7\%_b$	$45.5\%_a$	$49.7\%_a$
	Against	$44.9\%_a$	$28.9\%_b$	$35.5\%_{a,b}$	$40.8\%_a$	$21.4\%_b$	$29.8\%_{a,b}$	0.0%	$36.6\%_a$	$42.6\%_a$
	Neither	$11.6\%_a$	$12.9\%_a$	$15.8\%_a$	$12.9\%_a$	$15.4\%_a$	0.0%	0.0%	$12.6\%_a$	$7.7\%_a$
	Don't know	$1.7\%_a$	$5.8\%_{a,b}$	$9.5\%_b$	$5.9\%_a$	0.0%	0.0%	$9.3\%_a$	$5.3\%_a$	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	153	203	125	502	28	11	6	546	13

Table 20 - CrossTabs

Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Yes	272	42.2%
No	311	57.8%
Don't know	0	0.0%
Totals	583	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?	Yes	37.7%ₐ	45.9%ᵦ	19.2%ₐ	43.7%ᵦ	46.7%ᵦ	64.3%c	54.3%ₐ	38.4%ᵦ	32.8%ᵦ	100.0%	31.3%ₐ
	No	62.3%ₐ	54.1%ᵦ	80.8%ₐ	56.3%ᵦ	53.3%ᵦ	35.7%c	45.7%ₐ	61.6%ᵦ	67.2%ᵦ	0.0%	68.7%ₐ
	Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?	Yes	47.4%ₐ	37.5%ₐ	35.1%ₐ	42.9%ₐ	46.8%ₐ	31.2%ₐ,ᵦ	9.3%ᵦ	42.3%ₐ	48.9%ₐ
	No	52.6%ₐ	62.5%ₐ	64.9%ₐ	57.1%ₐ	53.2%ₐ	68.8%ₐ,ᵦ	90.7%ᵦ	57.7%ₐ	51.1%ₐ
	Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 21 - CrossTabs

Current cigarette smoking frequency	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Smoke Every Day	46	8.8%
Smoke Some Days	25	7.0%
Do Not Smoke At All	512	84.2%
Don't know	0	0.0%
Totals	583	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Current cigarette smoking frequency	Smoke Every Day	9.3%ₐ	8.5%ₐ	5.7%ₐ	7.5%ₐ,ᵦ	15.9%ᵦ	8.2%ₐ,ᵦ	11.4%ₐ	11.6%ₐ	3.2%ᵦ	55.7%ₐ	0.0%
	Smoke Some Days	6.0%ₐ	7.8%ₐ	4.5%ₐ	7.2%ₐ	5.5%ₐ	11.2%ₐ	13.0%ₐ	4.6%ᵦ	3.1%ᵦ	44.3%ₐ	0.0%
	Do Not Smoke At All	84.7%ₐ	83.7%ₐ	89.7%ₐ	85.3%ₐ	78.6%ₐ	80.5%ₐ	75.7%ₐ	83.8%ₐ	93.6%ᵦ	0.0%	100.0%
	Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Current cigarette smoking frequency	Smoke Every Day	14.0%ₐ	7.1%ₐ,ᵦ	2.3%ᵦ	8.8%ₐ	12.2%ₐ	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%ₐ	6.6%ₐ
	Smoke Some Days	7.8%ₐ	3.0%ₐ	5.6%ₐ	6.5%ₐ	11.0%ₐ	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%ₐ	15.7%ₐ
	Do Not Smoke At All	78.2%ₐ	89.9%ᵦ	92.1%ᵦ	84.7%ₐ	76.8%ₐ	100.0%	100.0%	84.1%ₐ	77.7%ₐ
	Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 22 - CrossTabs

Cigarette Smoking Status	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Current smoker	71	15.8%
Former smoker	201	26.4%
Never a smoker	311	57.8%
Totals	583	100.0%

Cigarette Smoking Status	Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Current smoker	15.3%$_a$	16.3%$_a$	10.3%$_a$	14.7%$_a$	21.4%$_a$	19.5%$_a$	24.3%$_a$	16.2%$_a$	6.4%$_b$	100.0%	0.0%
Former smoker	22.4%$_a$	29.6%$_b$	9.0%$_a$	29.1%$_b$	25.3%$_b$	44.8%$_c$	29.9%$_a$	22.2%$_a$	26.4%$_a$	0.0%	31.3%$_a$
Never a smoker	62.3%$_a$	54.1%$_b$	80.8%$_a$	56.3%$_b$	53.3%$_b$	35.7%$_c$	45.7%$_a$	61.6%$_b$	67.2%$_b$	0.0%	68.7%$_a$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	71	512

Cigarette Smoking Status	Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Current smoker	21.8%$_a$	10.1%$_b$	7.9%$_b$	15.3%$_a$	23.2%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%$_a$	22.3%$_a$
Former smoker	25.6%$_a$	27.5%$_a$	27.2%$_a$	27.6%$_a$	23.6%$_a$	31.2%$_a$	9.3%$_a$	26.4%$_a$	26.6%$_a$
Never a smoker	52.6%$_a$	62.5%$_a$	64.9%$_a$	57.1%$_a$	53.2%$_a$	68.8%$_{a,b}$	90.7%$_b$	57.7%$_a$	51.1%$_a$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 23 - CrossTabs

Do you smoke menthol cigarettes?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Yes	20	39.0%
No	50	61.0%
Don't know	0	0.0%
Totals	70	100.0%

Do you smoke menthol cigarettes?	Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Yes	50.9%$_a$	29.8%$_b$	44.6%$_{a,b}$	46.7%$_{a,b}$	52.4%$_a$	15.1%$_b$	48.4%$_a$	33.1%$_a$	24.1%$_a$	39.0%$_a$	0.0%
No	49.1%$_a$	70.2%$_b$	55.4%$_{a,b}$	53.3%$_{a,b}$	47.6%$_a$	84.9%$_b$	51.6%$_a$	66.9%$_a$	75.9%$_a$	61.0%$_a$	0.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Unweighted n	29	39	5	24	19	21	23	26	18	70	0

Do you smoke menthol cigarettes?	Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Yes	54.3%$_a$	15.9%$_b$	70.2%$_b$	34.5%$_a$	64.2%$_b$	0.0%	0.0%	38.4%$_a$	70.4%$_a$
No	45.7%$_a$	84.1%$_b$	29.8%$_a$	65.5%$_a$	35.8%$_b$	0.0%	0.0%	61.6%$_a$	29.6%$_a$
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	26	22	8	57	7	0	0	66	2

Table 24 - CrossTabs

Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Convenience store	42	62.3%
Grocery store	2	6.6%
Pharmacy	0	0.0%
Native American store	24	29.6%
Online	1	1.4%
Don't know	0	0.0%
Totals	69	100.0%

Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products?	Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Convenience store	75.9%$_a$	51.2%$_b$	88.7%$_a$	61.4%$_a$	57.5%$_a$	51.4%$_a$	65.0%$_a$	51.7%$_a$	78.8%$_a$	62.3%$_a$	0.0%
Grocery store	0.0%	12.4%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.7%$_a$	12.9%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%$_a$	0.0%
Pharmacy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Native American store	24.1%$_a$	33.8%$_a$	11.3%$_a$	33.8%$_a$	42.5%$_a$	23.9%$_a$	19.4%$_a$	48.3%$_b$	21.2%$_{a,b}$	29.6%$_a$	0.0%
Online	0.0%	2.7%$_a$	0.0%	4.9%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%$_a$	0.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Unweighted n	27	39	5	24	18	20	23	26	17	69	0

Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products?	Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Convenience store	70.0%$_a$	52.7%$_a$	74.6%$_a$	69.5%$_a$	72.8%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	62.1%$_a$	70.4%$_a$
Grocery store	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%$_a$	0.0%
Pharmacy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Native American store	27.1%$_a$	47.3%$_a$	25.4%$_a$	26.9%$_a$	27.2%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%$_a$	29.6%$_a$
Online	2.9%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%$_a$	0.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	26	22	7	55	7	0	0	64	2

Table 25 - CrossTabs

Ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Yes	101	24.4%
No	476	75.0%
Don't know	4	0.6%
Totals	581	100.0%

Ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product?	Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Yes	28.8%$_a$	20.5%$_b$	43.3%$_a$	21.7%$_b$	17.4%$_b$	10.7%$_b$	23.1%$_a$	28.0%$_a$	22.9%$_a$	46.1%$_a$	20.4%$_b$
No	70.4%$_a$	79.3%$_b$	55.7%$_a$	78.1%$_b$	82.6%$_b$	88.5%$_b$	76.9%$_a$	70.8%$_a$	76.6%$_a$	53.9%$_a$	78.9%$_b$
Don't know	0.8%$_a$	0.2%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	0.3%$_a$	0.0%	0.8%$_a$	0.0%	1.2%$_a$	0.5%$_a$	0.0%	0.7%$_a$
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	70	511

Ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product?	Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Yes	26.7%$_a$	26.8%$_a$	25.6%$_a$	26.1%$_a$	23.4%$_a$	27.8%$_a$	0.0%	24.6%$_a$	35.4%$_a$
No	73.1%$_a$	72.4%$_a$	74.4%$_a$	73.3%$_a$	76.6%$_a$	72.2%$_a$	100.0%	74.8%$_a$	64.6%$_a$
Don't know	0.2%$_a$	0.8%$_a$	0.0%	0.6%$_a$	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%$_a$	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 26 - CrossTabs

Use e-cigarettes or other "vaping" products?	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Every Day	12	2.4%
Some Days	8	3.0%
Rarely	13	4.1%
Not at all	547	90.1%
Don't Know	1	0.3%
Totals	581	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Use e-cigarettes or other "vaping" products?	Every Day	2.7%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	4.6%$_a$	3.2%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	0.3%$_a$	1.4%$_a$	3.2%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	2.7%$_a$
	Some Days	2.0%$_a$	3.5%$_a$	7.5%$_a$	1.4%$_b$	1.6%$_{a,b}$	1.0%$_{a,b}$	1.5%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	7.5%$_b$	6.5%$_a$	2.4%$_b$
	Rarely	5.2%$_a$	3.3%$_a$	6.7%$_a$	3.3%$_a$	4.8%$_a$	1.5%$_a$	3.6%$_a$	4.8%$_a$	4.2%$_a$	11.6%$_a$	2.7%$_b$
	Not at all	89.5%$_a$	90.9%$_a$	80.0%$_a$	92.0%$_b$	93.2%$_b$	97.2%$_b$	93.5%$_a$	92.1%$_{a,b}$	84.6%$_b$	80.9%$_a$	91.8%$_b$
	Don't know	0.7%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	1.1%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.9%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.4%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	70	511

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Use e-cigarettes or other "vaping" products?	Every Day	1.6%$_a$	4.4%$_a$	2.1%$_a$	3.2%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	2.6%$_a$	0.0%$_a$
	Some Days	3.0%$_a$	5.6%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	3.7%$_a$	2.7%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	2.9%$_a$	11.1%$_a$
	Rarely	6.3%$_a$	3.5%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	4.2%$_a$	3.3%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	4.2%$_a$	6.6%$_a$
	Not at all	89.1%$_{a,b}$	86.4%$_a$	95.9%$_b$	88.6%$_a$	94.0%$_a$	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%$_a$	82.3%$_a$
	Don't know	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	2.0%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.3%$_a$	0.0%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 27 - CrossTabs

Current ENDS Use Status	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
Current ENDS user	33	9.6%
Former ENDS user	67	14.6%
Never used ENDS	476	75.0%
Not sure	5	0.9%
Totals	581	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Current ENDS Use Status	Current ENDS user	9.9%$_a$	9.1%$_a$	18.8%$_a$	8.0%$_b$	6.8%$_b$	2.8%$_b$	6.5%$_a$	7.9%$_{a,b}$	14.5%$_b$	19.1%$_a$	7.8%$_b$
	Former ENDS user	18.3%$_a$	11.4%$_b$	23.3%$_a$	13.7%$_{a,b}$	10.6%$_b$	7.9%$_{b,c}$	16.6%$_a$	20.1%$_a$	7.5%$_b$	27.0%$_a$	12.2%$_b$
	Never used ENDS	70.4%$_a$	79.3%$_b$	55.7%$_a$	78.1%$_b$	82.6%$_b$	88.5%$_b$	76.9%$_a$	70.8%$_a$	76.6%$_a$	53.9%$_a$	78.9%$_b$
	Not sure	1.5%$_a$	0.2%$_a$	2.2%$_a$	0.3%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.8%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	1.2%$_a$	1.5%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	1.0%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	183	146	196	101	178	294	70	511

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Current ENDS Use Status	Current ENDS user	10.9%$_a$	13.6%$_a$	2.1%$_b$	11.0%$_a$	6.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	9.7%$_a$	17.7%$_a$
	Former ENDS user	15.8%$_a$	13.2%$_a$	21.4%$_a$	14.7%$_a$	17.4%$_a$	27.8%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	14.6%$_a$	17.7%$_a$
	Never used ENDS	73.1%$_a$	72.4%$_a$	74.4%$_a$	73.3%$_a$	76.6%$_a$	72.2%$_a$	100.0%	74.8%$_a$	64.6%$_a$
	Not sure	0.2%$_a$	0.8%$_a$	2.0%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.0%$_a$	0.9%$_a$	0.0%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	506	28	11	6	550	13

Table 28 - CrossTabs

Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is_____ to one's health:		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted %
	Very harmful	183	30.1%
	Somewhat harmful	200	37.7%
	Not that harmful	49	10.2%
	Not at all harmful	30	6.9%
	Don't know	118	15.1%
	Totals	580	100.0%

		Gender		Age Groups				Education Level			Cigarette Use	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker
Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is_____ to one's health:	Very harmful	19.9%ₐ	39.2%_b	18.3%ₐ	35.9%_b	31.5%ₐ,b	34.5%_b	28.1%ₐ	28.8%ₐ	32.2%ₐ	18.6%ₐ	32.2%_b
	Somewhat harmful	46.0%ₐ	29.6%_b	48.4%ₐ	38.2%ₐ,b	34.3%ₐ,b	27.3%_b	40.7%ₐ	35.9%ₐ	37.8%ₐ	22.9%ₐ	40.5%_b
	Not that harmful	12.3%ₐ	8.6%ₐ	14.7%ₐ	7.3%ₐ	7.0%ₐ	11.7%ₐ	7.4%ₐ	13.3%ₐ	10.4%ₐ	19.5%ₐ	8.4%_b
	Not at all harmful	8.9%ₐ	5.3%ₐ	13.9%ₐ	3.7%ₐ	7.0%ₐ,b	2.6%_b	8.7%ₐ	7.8%ₐ	4.4%ₐ	20.2%ₐ	4.4%_b
	Don't know	12.9%ₐ	17.3%ₐ	4.7%ₐ	14.9%_b	20.2%_b	24.0%_b	15.1%ₐ	14.2%ₐ	15.1%ₐ	18.8%ₐ	14.4%ₐ
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	240	331	52	182	146	196	101	177	294	70	510

		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Sexual Orientation	
		<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Straight	Not Straight
Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is_____ to one's health:	Very harmful	26.2%ₐ	32.1%ₐ	30.4%ₐ	25.5%ₐ	42.6%_b	23.0%ₐ,b	56.4%_b	29.5%ₐ	19.1%ₐ
	Somewhat harmful	47.2%ₐ	35.6%ₐ	36.3%ₐ	41.3%ₐ	28.1%ₐ	56.7%ₐ	34.3%ₐ	38.0%ₐ	47.2%ₐ
	Not that harmful	3.8%ₐ	14.2%_b	12.5%_b	9.8%ₐ	8.4%ₐ	0.0%ₐ	9.3%ₐ	10.7%ₐ	0.0%ₐ
	Not at all harmful	8.8%ₐ	6.8%ₐ	6.1%ₐ	7.3%ₐ	8.4%ₐ	0.0%ₐ	0.0%ₐ	7.3%ₐ	0.0%ₐ
	Don't know	14.0%ₐ	11.4%ₐ	14.7%ₐ	16.1%ₐ	12.5%ₐ	20.3%ₐ	0.0%ₐ	14.6%ₐ	33.8%_b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	154	203	126	505	28	11	6	549	13

Appendix II June 2018 - June 2020 County-level Comparison of Tobacco Adult Survey Results

Onondaga County

NOTE: RED highlighted percentages indicate that the result for that response (column) for that county is statistically significantly higher than the regional average percentage for that response (p<0.05)

NOTE: GREEN highlighted percentages indicate that the result for that response (column) for that county is statistically significantly lower than the regional average percentage for that response (p<0.05)

Table 6 - Regional	Policy that would prohibit smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces?				
County of Residence (sampling date)		Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
	Orange (Jan. 2019)	90.1%	6.8%	2.7%	0.4%	100.0%
	Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	88.6%	9.9%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Madison (June 2018)	87.6%	10.1%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (Jan. 2019)	86.7%	11.6%	1.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	86.3%	11.5%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	85.9%	8.6%	5.3%	0.3%	100.0%
	Livingston (Dec. 2019)	85.9%	9.0%	2.8%	2.3%	100.0%
	Niagara (June 2019)	84.7%	11.0%	3.5%	0.8%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2019)	84.5%	8.0%	7.4%	0.1%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2018)	84.5%	11.8%	3.6%	0.1%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2018)	84.3%	12.1%	3.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	84.1%	11.8%	4.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	84.0%	12.2%	2.8%	1.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	81.9%	12.0%	5.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	Erie (June 2018)	80.3%	13.4%	6.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2019)	79.5%	17.6%	2.8%	0.1%	100.0%
	Westchester (Jan. 2019)	78.6%	19.3%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	Oneida (Jan. 2019)	78.2%	18.6%	3.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	77.8%	14.6%	6.9%	0.7%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**83.9%**	**12.1%**	**3.6%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**

Table 7 - Regional	Policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all workplaces?				
County of Residence		Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
	Nassau (Jan. 2019)	73.0%	22.9%	3.9%	0.2%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	66.6%	24.9%	6.8%	1.8%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	66.2%	23.9%	7.3%	2.6%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	63.7%	27.3%	6.9%	2.1%	100.0%
	Tioga (Dec. 2019)	63.6%	23.0%	12.0%	1.4%	100.0%
	Ontario (Jan. 2019)	62.7%	27.1%	9.8%	0.3%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	60.1%	30.4%	8.2%	1.4%	100.0%
	Broome (Dec. 2019)	59.5%	26.9%	11.4%	2.3%	100.0%
	Yates (Jan. 2019)	58.7%	36.6%	4.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	58.5%	31.9%	8.0%	1.6%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	58.5%	34.3%	4.9%	2.4%	100.0%
	Erie (June 2018)	56.6%	37.4%	5.9%	0.1%	100.0%
	Niagara (June 2019)	56.3%	38.3%	5.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2019)	56.1%	37.2%	6.5%	0.3%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	55.8%	32.2%	11.4%	0.5%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	55.8%	35.7%	5.5%	3.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	55.5%	41.3%	3.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	Seneca (Dec. 2019)	55.3%	34.6%	8.6%	1.5%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	54.7%	37.1%	7.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	52.4%	35.6%	8.7%	3.2%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2019)	52.0%	43.4%	4.5%	0.1%	100.0%
	Oneida (Jan. 2019)	50.1%	36.8%	12.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	50.0%	33.1%	14.2%	2.6%	100.0%
	Madison (June 2018)	49.6%	41.3%	8.6%	0.4%	100.0%
	Wayne (Dec. 2019)	49.5%	37.1%	12.3%	1.1%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	49.4%	44.5%	5.8%	0.2%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	48.7%	39.8%	10.3%	1.1%	100.0%
	Livingston (Dec. 2019)	47.5%	42.8%	7.6%	2.1%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	47.4%	43.4%	8.0%	1.1%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**56.3%**	**34.5%**	**7.9%**	**1.2%**	**100.0%**

Table 8 - Regional	Policy that would prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks?				
	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)					
Yates (Jan. 2019)	66.5%	26.7%	6.2%	0.5%	100.0%
Westchester (Jan. 2019)	63.9%	32.8%	2.0%	1.3%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	63.4%	30.6%	5.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	63.2%	31.0%	4.4%	1.4%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2019)	63.0%	27.6%	9.3%	0.1%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	62.7%	28.4%	7.0%	1.9%	100.0%
Orange (Jan. 2019)	62.6%	26.1%	10.6%	0.7%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	60.8%	29.0%	8.5%	1.7%	100.0%
Ontario (Jan. 2019)	60.1%	31.4%	8.4%	0.1%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	59.7%	31.8%	6.9%	1.5%	100.0%
Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	59.4%	36.4%	3.6%	0.6%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	58.3%	34.3%	6.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	56.3%	35.8%	7.1%	0.7%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	56.0%	39.3%	4.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2019)	55.6%	35.1%	8.1%	1.2%	100.0%
Oneida (Jan. 2019)	55.1%	34.0%	9.9%	1.0%	100.0%
Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	54.4%	36.1%	5.8%	3.8%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	53.1%	30.0%	12.7%	4.3%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	52.4%	36.4%	9.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	52.2%	39.7%	6.0%	2.1%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	50.7%	39.4%	8.6%	1.3%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2019)	48.5%	44.1%	7.2%	0.3%	100.0%
Niagara (June 2019)	46.5%	47.5%	5.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	46.1%	42.2%	9.8%	1.9%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**57.1%**	**34.4%**	**7.2%**	**1.3%**	**100.0%**

Table 9 - Regional	Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?				
	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)					
Suffolk (June 2020)	80.5%	13.9%	3.7%	1.8%	100.0%
Orange (Jan. 2019)	79.1%	15.8%	4.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	76.6%	19.5%	3.7%	0.2%	100.0%
Nassau (Jan. 2019)	75.3%	18.9%	5.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	75.3%	17.6%	6.5%	0.6%	100.0%
Monroe (Jan. 2019)	73.5%	19.1%	5.7%	1.6%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	70.0%	22.4%	7.4%	0.2%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	69.7%	24.1%	6.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2018)	68.9%	26.9%	3.6%	0.6%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	68.8%	21.8%	8.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Westchester (Jan. 2019)	68.4%	26.7%	3.7%	1.2%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2018)	67.8%	20.4%	11.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Tioga (Dec. 2019)	67.7%	22.7%	9.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	67.1%	20.5%	11.2%	1.2%	100.0%
Ontario (Jan. 2019)	66.9%	23.2%	8.5%	1.4%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	66.8%	26.8%	6.2%	0.2%	100.0%
Erie (June 2018)	66.7%	25.0%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	65.9%	24.9%	8.3%	0.9%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	65.8%	22.8%	9.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Yates (Jan. 2019)	63.9%	33.4%	2.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	62.8%	35.2%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2019)	62.4%	32.6%	5.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	62.2%	26.5%	10.9%	0.4%	100.0%
Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	60.4%	32.6%	6.8%	0.1%	100.0%
Oneida (Jan. 2019)	58.4%	32.5%	8.2%	0.9%	100.0%
Broome (Dec. 2019)	58.0%	30.5%	9.6%	2.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	57.4%	36.1%	6.5%	0.1%	100.0%
Niagara (June 2019)	56.8%	35.5%	7.6%	0.1%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2019)	56.5%	31.7%	11.3%	0.5%	100.0%
Madison (June 2018)	56.4%	33.1%	9.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	56.3%	38.9%	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2019)	55.8%	35.2%	8.6%	0.3%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	55.7%	31.3%	11.0%	2.1%	100.0%
Livingston (Dec. 2019)	54.8%	34.8%	9.7%	0.6%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**65.3%**	**26.9%**	**7.2%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**

Table 10 - Regional	Policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?				
	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)					
Seneca (Dec. 2019)	64.1%	30.6%	4.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	63.5%	29.2%	5.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Westchester (Jan. 2019)	63.4%	32.5%	3.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Nassau (Jan. 2019)	62.4%	30.1%	7.2%	0.3%	100.0%
Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	60.5%	35.7%	3.6%	0.3%	100.0%
Ontario (Jan. 2019)	60.2%	29.1%	9.9%	0.8%	100.0%
Yates (Jan. 2019)	60.2%	32.4%	5.4%	2.1%	100.0%
Orange (Jan. 2019)	58.9%	33.9%	6.4%	0.9%	100.0%
Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	58.5%	36.7%	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	57.9%	38.2%	3.8%	0.1%	100.0%
Monroe (Jan. 2019)	57.8%	27.5%	9.0%	5.7%	100.0%
Tioga (Dec. 2019)	57.0%	34.2%	7.7%	1.1%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2018)	56.8%	35.8%	6.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	56.5%	37.8%	3.9%	1.8%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	56.5%	35.8%	6.8%	0.9%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	55.5%	36.7%	6.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	55.4%	35.2%	8.9%	0.4%	100.0%
Oneida (Jan. 2019)	53.4%	36.0%	9.7%	0.9%	100.0%
Erie (June 2018)	52.7%	40.0%	6.7%	0.5%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2018)	52.6%	39.6%	7.0%	0.8%	100.0%
Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	52.3%	40.2%	6.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	51.6%	38.2%	9.0%	1.2%	100.0%
Wayne (Dec. 2019)	48.9%	37.4%	12.6%	1.0%	100.0%
Niagara (June 2019)	48.7%	37.0%	13.4%	0.8%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2019)	48.4%	39.4%	11.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2019)	47.9%	46.4%	4.8%	1.0%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	47.0%	46.9%	5.2%	0.9%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	46.9%	50.6%	2.3%	0.1%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	46.8%	40.6%	11.0%	1.6%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	46.4%	43.9%	8.5%	1.2%	100.0%
Broome (Dec. 2019)	44.9%	41.6%	11.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Livingston (Dec. 2019)	42.8%	50.3%	5.8%	1.2%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2019)	42.5%	44.7%	10.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Madison (June 2018)	42.0%	45.4%	11.8%	0.8%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	41.8%	46.4%	10.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	40.6%	51.6%	7.0%	0.7%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**52.9%**	**38.6%**	**7.5%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**

Table 11 - Regional	Policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?				
	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)					
Seneca (Dec. 2019)	55.7%	33.9%	7.9%	2.5%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	50.6%	36.0%	10.7%	2.7%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	50.3%	33.1%	14.1%	2.6%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	50.3%	31.5%	10.6%	7.6%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	49.7%	34.3%	11.0%	4.9%	100.0%
Wayne (Dec. 2019)	46.2%	39.7%	11.7%	2.4%	100.0%
Livingston (Dec. 2019)	45.6%	42.5%	9.1%	2.8%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	45.3%	38.8%	13.4%	2.5%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	41.5%	37.5%	17.1%	3.8%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	39.7%	49.0%	9.3%	2.1%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	39.0%	39.6%	15.1%	6.3%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	36.9%	45.7%	13.3%	4.1%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	35.2%	48.6%	12.1%	4.0%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	35.1%	44.4%	17.4%	3.1%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	33.6%	40.5%	17.4%	8.5%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**43.6%**	**39.7%**	**12.7%**	**4.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 12 - Regional	Policy that, excluding menthol cigarettes, would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco?				
	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)					
Suffolk (June 2020)	59.1%	26.6%	9.7%	4.5%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	55.5%	33.1%	9.7%	1.8%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	55.2%	32.0%	11.1%	1.7%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	52.3%	39.3%	6.8%	1.6%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	50.5%	38.3%	6.5%	4.7%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	48.1%	37.0%	11.5%	3.4%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	47.9%	38.6%	11.8%	1.6%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	46.9%	36.9%	14.5%	1.7%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	45.2%	38.7%	11.6%	4.5%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	43.4%	46.1%	8.7%	1.9%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	41.0%	43.6%	12.1%	3.2%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	40.8%	43.4%	14.2%	1.6%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**48.8%**	**37.8%**	**10.7%**	**2.7%**	**100.0%**

Table 13 - Regional

County of Residence (sampling date)		How much effect do you think seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores has on whether or not a child becomes a smoker?				
		Much more likely to be a smoker	Somewhat more likely to be a smoker	No effect on whether child becomes a smoker	Don't know	Total:
	Suffolk (June 2020)	33.4%	37.9%	23.4%	5.3%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	31.5%	39.5%	24.4%	4.5%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	30.7%	34.1%	32.9%	2.3%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	28.1%	38.8%	29.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	27.4%	46.0%	23.6%	3.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2018)	25.7%	39.7%	29.2%	5.4%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	24.8%	33.1%	38.1%	4.0%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	24.1%	45.0%	24.8%	6.1%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	22.6%	40.8%	32.5%	4.1%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	21.8%	48.9%	24.5%	4.8%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2019)	21.6%	43.0%	31.6%	3.9%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2018)	21.0%	39.3%	35.3%	4.5%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	20.0%	48.3%	24.7%	7.0%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	19.7%	41.3%	31.6%	7.4%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:		**25.2%**	**41.1%**	**29.0%**	**4.7%**	**100.0%**

Table 14 - Regional

County of Residence (sampling date)		"Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."								
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	*"Agree"*	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	*"Disagree"*	Don't know/Not sure	Total
	Monroe (June 2020)	26.3%	18.2%	*44.5%*	15.1%	6.1%	15.9%	*22.0%*	18.4%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	23.6%	25.0%	*48.6%*	14.9%	9.7%	14.5%	*24.2%*	12.4%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	22.9%	18.0%	*40.9%*	13.5%	8.9%	21.7%	*30.6%*	15.0%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	22.3%	20.4%	*42.7%*	14.1%	11.2%	15.0%	*26.2%*	17.0%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	12.9%	19.8%	*32.7%*	19.1%	11.5%	25.1%	*36.6%*	11.5%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:		**21.6%**	**20.3%**	**41.9%**	**15.3%**	**9.5%**	**18.5%**	**27.9%**	**14.9%**	**100.0%**

Table 15 - Regional

County of Residence (sampling date)		"Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."								
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	*"Agree"*	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	*"Disagree"*	Don't know/Not sure	Total
	Monroe (June 2020)	25.8%	12.9%	*38.7%*	14.9%	7.7%	15.9%	*23.6%*	22.8%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	25.1%	13.3%	*38.5%*	13.2%	9.6%	14.1%	*23.6%*	24.6%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	16.5%	18.7%	*35.2%*	16.2%	7.9%	18.6%	*26.5%*	22.1%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:		**22.5%**	**15.0%**	**37.5%**	**14.8%**	**8.4%**	**16.2%**	**24.6%**	**23.2%**	**100.0%**

Table 16 - Regional

County of Residence (sampling date)		Thinking about all the health problems in your community, how important is addressing the problem of tobacco use?				
		Among the most important health problems	Equally as important as other health problems	Among the least important health problems	Don't know/Not sure	Total:
	Monroe (Jan. 2019)	37.2%	53.4%	7.6%	1.8%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	36.7%	50.2%	12.0%	1.1%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2019)	33.2%	44.7%	17.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2019)	31.9%	50.2%	15.2%	2.7%	100.0%
	Ontario (Jan. 2019)	30.5%	58.0%	10.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	Yates (Jan. 2019)	30.1%	55.5%	9.8%	4.6%	100.0%
	Seneca (Dec. 2019)	29.9%	52.1%	14.8%	3.2%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	25.6%	53.8%	17.2%	3.4%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	25.3%	52.0%	19.8%	2.9%	100.0%
	Wayne (Dec. 2019)	23.8%	64.7%	9.7%	1.8%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	22.9%	56.0%	14.6%	6.5%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	21.1%	53.4%	21.7%	3.8%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	18.4%	57.1%	22.0%	2.5%	100.0%
	Livingston (Dec. 2019)	17.6%	59.8%	20.9%	1.7%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:		**27.4%**	**54.4%**	**15.2%**	**3.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 17 - Regional	"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."				
	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Westchester (Jan. 2019)	59.6%	38.4%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (Jan. 2019)	53.0%	42.5%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Seneca (Dec. 2019)	52.6%	39.8%	7.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Yates (Jan. 2019)	50.6%	42.9%	6.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	50.6%	46.8%	2.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	48.3%	43.7%	8.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (Jan. 2019)	48.2%	48.0%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	47.6%	49.0%	3.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2018)	46.0%	48.8%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Wayne (Dec. 2019)	45.9%	39.8%	14.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Orange (Jan. 2019)	45.2%	51.0%	3.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Ontario (Jan. 2019)	42.0%	53.1%	4.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Oneida (Jan. 2019)	40.8%	55.2%	4.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Niagara (June 2019)	40.7%	57.3%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Madison (June 2018)	38.4%	56.4%	5.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2018)	37.2%	59.0%	3.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	35.0%	52.8%	12.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	34.9%	53.9%	11.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	34.1%	56.7%	9.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	33.3%	53.3%	13.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Erie (June 2018)	32.9%	64.2%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	30.3%	59.5%	10.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	29.3%	59.0%	11.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	27.9%	66.4%	5.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	24.9%	63.4%	11.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	24.2%	68.4%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	24.1%	64.7%	11.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	39.9%	53.1%	7.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Table 18 - Regional	Rules inside your rental residential unit.				
	Allowed in all residential units	Allowed in some residential units	Not allowed in any residential units	Don't know/Not sure	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Livingston (Dec. 2019)	20.7%	6.7%	70.9%	1.7%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	24.2%	3.8%	64.5%	7.6%	100.0%
	Erie (June 2018)	20.8%	6.7%	61.7%	10.8%	100.0%
	Ontario (Jan. 2019)	9.9%	12.8%	59.1%	18.2%	100.0%
	Orange (Jan. 2019)	19.0%	11.4%	58.0%	11.6%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	10.7%	17.2%	57.0%	15.2%	100.0%
	Madison (June 2018)	25.5%	8.4%	55.9%	10.2%	100.0%
	Oneida (Jan. 2019)	23.8%	10.5%	53.9%	11.8%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	27.8%	13.3%	53.1%	5.8%	100.0%
	Seneca (Dec. 2019)	28.5%	2.3%	52.6%	16.6%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2019)	23.2%	12.5%	52.2%	12.0%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	23.2%	11.4%	52.1%	13.3%	100.0%
	Broome (Dec. 2019)	29.6%	10.1%	51.7%	8.7%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	18.4%	21.1%	48.4%	12.1%	100.0%
	Tioga (Dec. 2019)	19.2%	24.9%	44.4%	11.5%	100.0%
	Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	23.8%	13.4%	42.9%	19.9%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	38.3%	10.3%	42.7%	8.8%	100.0%
	Monroe (Jan. 2019)	32.0%	9.7%	42.5%	15.8%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	29.0%	26.0%	41.6%	3.5%	100.0%
	Westchester (Jan. 2019)	42.9%	9.1%	40.3%	7.7%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	41.0%	10.3%	39.1%	9.5%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	25.0%	18.8%	37.9%	18.4%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	31.3%	27.0%	37.2%	4.6%	100.0%
	Nassau (Jan. 2019)	23.2%	14.1%	37.0%	25.8%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	31.1%	13.4%	34.9%	20.7%	100.0%
	Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	25.4%	30.5%	33.9%	10.2%	100.0%
	Niagara (June 2019)	34.4%	18.6%	30.9%	16.1%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	39.3%	11.1%	30.8%	18.8%	100.0%
	Wayne (Dec. 2019)	42.0%	7.7%	30.0%	20.4%	100.0%
	Yates (Jan. 2019)	57.7%	26.7%	11.0%	4.6%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	28.0%	14.0%	45.6%	12.4%	100.0%

Table 19 - Regional	Policies that prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios?				
County of Residence (sampling date)		Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
	Nassau (Jan. 2019)	**72.1%**	25.8%	1.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	Orange (Jan. 2019)	**71.2%**	24.7%	3.7%	0.3%	100.0%
	Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	**70.1%**	25.1%	4.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Westchester (Jan. 2019)	**65.4%**	32.0%	2.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	Yates (Jan. 2019)	**65.1%**	29.5%	4.7%	0.6%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	**64.9%**	28.2%	5.6%	1.2%	100.0%
	Seneca (Dec. 2019)	**64.4%**	29.1%	5.5%	1.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2018)	**63.7%**	27.1%	6.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (Jan. 2019)	63.3%	25.8%	8.3%	2.6%	100.0%
	Ontario (Jan. 2019)	63.0%	25.9%	10.7%	0.4%	100.0%
	Oneida (Jan. 2019)	62.3%	28.5%	8.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	Erie (June 2018)	60.4%	29.9%	9.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2018)	60.0%	31.2%	8.2%	0.5%	100.0%
	Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	59.4%	37.2%	3.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2019)	59.4%	31.2%	9.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2019)	57.0%	33.0%	9.3%	0.6%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	55.4%	39.5%	4.8%	0.2%	100.0%
	Niagara (June 2019)	54.4%	39.1%	5.6%	1.0%	100.0%
	Wayne (Dec. 2019)	54.2%	32.5%	12.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	52.5%	34.7%	10.7%	2.1%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2019)	52.2%	38.6%	6.9%	2.3%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	52.2%	34.5%	10.6%	2.8%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	52.0%	35.1%	10.6%	2.3%	100.0%
	Madison (June 2018)	50.6%	36.2%	12.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	**49.2%**	38.3%	10.4%	2.2%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	**48.0%**	38.3%	11.6%	2.1%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	**46.0%**	36.2%	15.8%	2.0%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	**45.0%**	37.8%	15.9%	1.3%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	**45.0%**	40.2%	12.7%	2.1%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	**44.8%**	37.0%	12.8%	5.4%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	**42.4%**	32.7%	21.9%	3.0%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	**39.2%**	48.4%	9.8%	2.7%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:		**56.4%**	**33.2%**	**8.9%**	**1.4%**	**100.0%**

Table 20 - Regional	Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?			
County of Residence (sampling date)		Yes	No	Don't know/Not sure	Total:
	Ulster (June 2020)	**55.7%**	44.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Tioga (Dec. 2019)	**54.3%**	45.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2019)	**54.0%**	46.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	**53.4%**	46.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Wayne (Dec. 2019)	**52.7%**	47.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	**51.6%**	48.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	**51.3%**	48.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	50.2%	49.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	49.8%	50.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	49.3%	50.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	49.3%	50.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Madison (June 2018)	48.7%	51.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2019)	48.4%	51.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Broome (Dec. 2019)	46.8%	53.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Seneca (Dec. 2019)	46.0%	54.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Niagara (June 2019)	45.0%	55.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Livingston (Dec. 2019)	44.0%	56.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	43.5%	56.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2019)	43.2%	56.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2018)	42.7%	57.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	42.2%	57.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	42.1%	57.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	41.8%	58.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	41.8%	58.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Oneida (Jan. 2019)	41.3%	58.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (Jan. 2019)	40.6%	59.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	39.9%	60.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	39.7%	60.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Ontario (Jan. 2019)	39.4%	60.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	37.6%	62.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Yates (Jan. 2019)	37.4%	62.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Erie (June 2018)	37.1%	62.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2018)	**33.4%**	66.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (Jan. 2019)	**33.1%**	66.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Westchester (Jan. 2019)	**30.3%**	69.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Orange (Jan. 2019)	**24.4%**	75.6%	0.0%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:		**43.9%**	**56.1%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 21 - Regional	Current cigarette smoking frequency				
County of Residence (sampling date)	Smoke Every Day	Smoke Some Days	Do Not Smoke At All	Don't Know/Not Sure	Total:
Cayuga (June 2020)	18.9%	5.8%	75.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	17.6%	2.7%	79.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2019)	16.8%	6.1%	77.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	16.6%	5.7%	77.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Madison (June 2018)	16.1%	5.3%	78.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2019)	15.4%	4.0%	80.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2019)	14.6%	5.8%	79.6%	0.0%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	14.5%	6.5%	79.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Oneida (Jan. 2019)	14.2%	4.1%	81.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	13.5%	1.6%	84.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	12.4%	3.5%	84.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Broome (Dec. 2019)	12.2%	7.0%	80.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	12.2%	4.9%	82.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	12.1%	9.5%	78.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Livingston (Dec. 2019)	11.9%	4.7%	83.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Monroe (Jan. 2019)	11.2%	1.6%	87.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	11.0%	1.1%	87.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Wayne (Dec. 2019)	11.0%	5.7%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Erie (June 2018)	10.9%	2.9%	86.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	10.2%	3.0%	86.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Orange (Jan. 2019)	10.0%	1.0%	89.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ontario (Jan. 2019)	10.0%	6.5%	83.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	10.0%	6.9%	83.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	9.7%	4.5%	85.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Seneca (Dec. 2019)	9.6%	6.4%	83.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Tioga (Dec. 2019)	9.5%	7.5%	83.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	9.3%	3.3%	87.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Niagara (June 2019)	9.0%	7.8%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	8.8%	7.0%	84.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	7.9%	6.6%	85.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Yates (Jan. 2019)	7.3%	6.6%	86.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2018)	7.3%	7.2%	85.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Nassau (Jan. 2019)	6.9%	4.7%	88.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Westchester (Jan. 2019)	6.4%	8.5%	85.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	6.3%	5.5%	88.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2018)	5.6%	5.1%	89.3%	0.0%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**11.3%**	**5.2%**	**83.5%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 22 - Regional	Cigarette Smoking Status			
County of Residence (sampling date)	Current smoker	Former smoker	Never a smoker	Total:
Cayuga (June 2020)	24.7%	25.5%	49.8%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2019)	22.9%	31.1%	46.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	22.4%	28.9%	48.7%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	21.6%	27.7%	50.7%	100.0%
Madison (June 2018)	21.4%	27.2%	51.3%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	20.9%	32.5%	46.6%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2019)	20.4%	28.0%	51.6%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	20.3%	35.5%	44.3%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2019)	19.4%	23.7%	56.8%	100.0%
Broome (Dec. 2019)	19.2%	27.6%	53.2%	100.0%
Oneida (Jan. 2019)	18.4%	22.9%	58.7%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	17.1%	22.8%	60.1%	100.0%
Tioga (Dec. 2019)	17.0%	37.3%	45.7%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	16.9%	32.9%	50.2%	100.0%
Wayne (Dec. 2019)	16.7%	36.0%	47.3%	100.0%
Niagara (June 2019)	16.7%	28.2%	55.0%	100.0%
Livingston (Dec. 2019)	16.5%	27.5%	56.0%	100.0%
Ontario (Jan. 2019)	16.5%	22.8%	60.6%	100.0%
Seneca (Dec. 2019)	16.1%	29.9%	54.0%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	15.9%	25.9%	58.2%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	15.8%	26.4%	57.8%	100.0%
Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	15.1%	34.2%	50.7%	100.0%
Westchester (Jan. 2019)	14.9%	16.3%	68.9%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	14.5%	37.1%	48.4%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2018)	14.5%	28.2%	57.3%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	14.2%	27.6%	58.2%	100.0%
Yates (Jan. 2019)	14.0%	23.4%	62.6%	100.0%
Erie (June 2018)	13.8%	23.3%	62.9%	100.0%
Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	13.3%	28.8%	57.9%	100.0%
Monroe (Jan. 2019)	12.8%	27.9%	59.4%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	12.7%	27.1%	60.3%	100.0%
Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	12.2%	26.0%	61.8%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	11.8%	31.7%	56.5%	100.0%
Nassau (Jan. 2019)	11.7%	21.4%	66.9%	100.0%
Orange (Jan. 2019)	11.0%	13.4%	75.6%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2018)	10.7%	22.7%	66.6%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**16.5%**	**27.5%**	**56.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 23 - Regional		Do you smoke menthol cigarettes? (among current cigarette smokers)			
		Yes	No	Don't Know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Sullivan (June 2020)	58.8%	41.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	50.6%	49.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	48.6%	51.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	45.6%	54.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	44.8%	55.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	39.0%	61.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	34.2%	65.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	33.1%	66.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	29.4%	66.5%	4.1%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	23.3%	76.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	40.7%	58.9%	0.4%	100.0%

Table 24 - Regional		Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products? (among current smokers)						
		Convenience store	Grocery store	Pharmacy	Native American store	Online	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Monroe (June 2020)	83.9%	3.0%	0.8%	12.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	74.8%	8.9%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	2.9%	100.0%
	Monroe (Jan. 2019)	74.0%	3.3%	0.0%	16.7%	4.5%	1.4%	100.0%
	Wayne (Dec. 2019)	71.1%	5.7%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	62.3%	6.6%	0.0%	29.6%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Ontario (Jan. 2019)	57.6%	2.5%	0.7%	38.3%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	Yates (Jan. 2019)	54.5%	12.1%	0.0%	32.2%	0.0%	1.2%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	50.6%	0.6%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	4.3%	100.0%
	Livingston (Dec. 2019)	44.7%	11.5%	0.0%	37.2%	0.0%	6.6%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	39.8%	0.8%	0.3%	50.7%	1.2%	7.2%	100.0%
	Seneca (Dec. 2019)	36.9%	0.0%	0.0%	47.3%	0.4%	15.4%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	59.1%	5.0%	0.2%	31.2%	0.7%	3.8%	100.0%

Table 25 - Regional		Have you ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time?			
		Yes	No	Don't know/Not sure	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Monroe (June 2020)	38.4%	61.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	30.9%	68.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	30.1%	68.9%	0.9%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	30.1%	69.0%	0.9%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	29.4%	68.5%	2.1%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	27.5%	72.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	27.4%	71.2%	1.5%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	24.4%	75.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	24.1%	75.4%	0.5%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	24.1%	75.5%	0.3%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	23.8%	76.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	22.1%	77.8%	0.1%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	27.7%	71.6%	0.7%	100.0%

Table 26 - Regional	Current E-cigarette or Other Electronic Vaping Product Frequency of Use						
	Every Day	Some Days	Rarely	*"Use at least rarely"*	Not at all	Don't Know/Not Sure	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)							
Monroe (June 2020)	4.5%	8.0%	7.9%	*20.3%*	79.6%	0.1%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	2.7%	5.9%	8.4%	*16.9%*	83.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	4.3%	6.0%	6.6%	*16.9%*	83.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ontario (Jan. 2019)	6.1%	1.3%	6.7%	*14.1%*	85.3%	0.6%	100.0%
Westchester (Jan. 2019)	2.9%	6.7%	4.2%	*13.7%*	86.2%	0.1%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2018)	3.5%	6.4%	2.7%	*12.6%*	87.0%	0.4%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	5.8%	2.2%	4.5%	*12.5%*	87.4%	0.1%	100.0%
Broome (Dec. 2019)	5.5%	4.3%	2.1%	*11.8%*	87.9%	0.3%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2019)	3.1%	3.1%	4.9%	*11.1%*	88.2%	0.7%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	0.4%	6.2%	4.7%	*11.2%*	88.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	2.6%	1.9%	6.6%	*11.1%*	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Yates (Jan. 2019)	1.7%	2.5%	6.9%	*11.1%*	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Erie (June 2018)	2.4%	2.4%	6.1%	*10.9%*	89.0%	0.2%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	3.5%	2.7%	4.3%	*10.6%*	89.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Oneida (Jan. 2019)	4.1%	0.8%	5.4%	*10.3%*	89.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Monroe (Jan. 2019)	2.9%	4.6%	2.8%	*10.4%*	89.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	2.1%	3.5%	4.3%	*9.9%*	90.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	2.4%	3.0%	4.1%	*9.6%*	90.1%	0.3%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	4.6%	0.6%	4.3%	*9.4%*	90.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Orange (Jan. 2019)	3.0%	1.2%	4.1%	*8.3%*	90.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Nassau (Jan. 2019)	1.2%	4.5%	2.4%	*8.1%*	91.1%	0.8%	100.0%
Livingston (Dec. 2019)	1.2%	2.2%	5.3%	*8.8%*	91.2%	0.1%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	2.9%	3.5%	2.2%	*8.7%*	91.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2019)	1.0%	5.6%	1.8%	*8.4%*	91.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	0.6%	6.5%	1.2%	*8.3%*	91.6%	0.1%	100.0%
Niagara (June 2019)	3.6%	4.0%	0.3%	*7.9%*	91.9%	0.2%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2019)	1.5%	3.5%	2.8%	*7.8%*	92.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Tioga (Dec. 2019)	4.3%	1.6%	1.4%	*7.4%*	92.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	1.3%	0.8%	4.7%	*6.8%*	92.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Wayne (Dec. 2019)	4.2%	1.0%	1.7%	*6.9%*	93.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	1.8%	2.5%	2.5%	*6.8%*	93.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2019)	6.2%	0.7%	0.0%	*6.8%*	93.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2018)	1.5%	3.3%	1.6%	*6.4%*	93.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Madison (June 2018)	0.6%	1.2%	3.6%	*5.3%*	94.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Herkimer (Dec. 2019)	1.6%	0.4%	2.7%	*4.7%*	95.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Seneca (Dec. 2019)	2.4%	1.3%	0.7%	*4.5%*	95.5%	0.0%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**2.9%**	**3.2%**	**3.8%**	**9.9%**	**89.9%**	**0.2%**	**100.0%**

Table 27 - Regional	ENDS Use Status – Current, Former, Never Users? (only the June 2020 Counties)				
	Current user	Former user	Never a user	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)					
Monroe (June 2020)	*20.3%*	18.1%	61.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	*16.9%*	14.0%	68.5%	0.6%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	*16.9%*	13.2%	68.9%	0.9%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	12.5%	11.5%	75.5%	0.5%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	11.2%	16.2%	72.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	11.1%	19.0%	69.0%	0.9%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	10.6%	13.6%	75.4%	0.5%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	9.9%	13.9%	76.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	9.6%	14.6%	75.0%	0.9%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	9.4%	20.0%	68.5%	2.1%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	8.7%	18.7%	71.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	6.8%	14.9%	77.8%	0.5%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**12.0%**	**15.6%**	**71.6%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**

Table 28 - Regional		Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vapor products is_____ to one's health?						
		Very harmful	Somewhat harmful	*At least "Somewhat"*	Not that harmful	Not at all harmful	Don't know/Not sure	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Tioga (Dec. 2019)	**40.3%**	31.0%	*71.3%*	9.4%	3.5%	15.8%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	**37.6%**	28.7%	*66.3%*	10.7%	9.1%	13.9%	100.0%
	Broome (Dec. 2019)	**37.3%**	33.3%	*70.5%*	10.3%	6.6%	12.5%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	**37.2%**	30.5%	*67.7%*	4.3%	11.2%	16.8%	100.0%
	Orange (Jan. 2019)	34.0%	38.9%	*72.9%*	7.8%	6.2%	13.0%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	33.7%	27.8%	*61.5%*	14.9%	6.2%	17.5%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	32.3%	37.4%	*69.7%*	11.9%	9.3%	9.2%	100.0%
	Nassau (Jan. 2019)	31.5%	35.1%	*66.6%*	7.9%	9.8%	15.8%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	31.2%	29.8%	*61.0%*	10.7%	7.3%	21.0%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	30.2%	32.8%	*63.0%*	6.0%	12.4%	18.6%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2018)	30.1%	34.3%	*64.4%*	9.1%	9.1%	17.3%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	30.1%	37.7%	*67.8%*	10.2%	6.9%	15.1%	100.0%
	Suffolk (Jan. 2019)	30.0%	33.9%	*63.9%*	11.7%	11.6%	12.9%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	29.8%	34.6%	*64.4%*	5.8%	10.1%	19.7%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	27.6%	34.0%	*61.5%*	8.1%	9.9%	20.4%	100.0%
	Dutchess (Jan. 2019)	27.6%	41.0%	*68.6%*	7.9%	9.9%	13.6%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	27.5%	32.0%	*59.5%*	9.1%	10.5%	20.9%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	26.9%	36.9%	*63.9%*	16.4%	9.8%	10.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	26.8%	27.1%	*53.9%*	12.6%	12.6%	20.9%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2018)	26.3%	35.9%	*62.2%*	11.7%	5.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	Westchester (Jan. 2019)	26.1%	40.7%	*66.8%*	10.5%	9.1%	13.5%	100.0%
	Niagara (June 2019)	24.3%	32.2%	*56.5%*	14.8%	10.1%	18.7%	100.0%
	Erie (June 2018)	**24.0%**	30.9%	*54.9%*	18.9%	9.7%	16.5%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**30.5%**	**33.8%**	***64.3%***	**10.5%**	**9.0%**	**16.3%**	**100.0%**

Appendix III

2020 Onondaga County Survey Instrument

Introductory Script

Hello, this is _____ calling on behalf of the New York State Department of Health. We are conducting a very short confidential survey in Cayuga and Onondaga Counties about important issues related to public health. No one will try to sell you anything. This survey is not about COVID-19 or coronavirus. If you have questions about coronavirus please refer to CDC guidelines available at cdc.gov/coronavirus, health.ny.gov, or your local department of health. The survey should only take about 2-3 minutes; would you be willing to help us out today/tonight?

If YES- "Great, thanks."
If NO-try to arrange a CALL BACK time.

NOTE: As you start the interview: "I would like to speak to a member of the household who is age 18 or older. Your help is voluntary, but important. If we come to a question you don't want to answer, we will skip over it. You can end the interview at any time. The information you provide will be kept strictly confidential."

BE PREPARED TO EXPLAIN:
-the local tobacco coalition completes this survey of opinions and behaviors about every two years,
-they use the survey data to **evaluate** their programs,
-they use the survey data to **plan** future activities,
-they use the survey data to **improve** what they do,
So ... they could really use your help.
"Would you like me to start with the first question, and you can stop the survey anytime you'd like?"

 * What county do you live in?

○ Cayuga   ○ Onondaga

○ Other (please specify)

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[                                                        ]
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OUTDOOR TOBACCO POLICIES
Our first questions deal with outdoor tobacco policies.

What is your opinion about policies that _____?
Are you in favor or against this type of policy?

	Favor	Against	Neither Favor or Against	Don't Know/Not Sure
Q1: Prohibit smoking in entrance ways of public buildings and workplaces?	○	○	○	○
Q2: Prohibit smoking on the <u>entire grounds</u> of all workplaces?	○	○	○	○
Q3: Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks?	○	○	○	○

RETAIL TOBACCO SALES

Our next questions relate to retail tobacco sales.

What is your opinion about policies that _____?
Are you in favor or against this type of policy?

	Favor	Against	Neither Favor or Against	Don't Know/Not Sure
Q6: Prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	○	○	○	○
Q7: Limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?	○	○	○	○
Q8: Ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?	○	○	○	○
Q9: Excluding menthol cigarettes, ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco?	○	○	○	○

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ATTITUDES ABOUT TOBACCO ADVERTISING

Our next questions are about attitudes about tobacco advertising and their possible links to starting and quitting tobacco use.

Q10: How much effect do you think seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores has on whether or not a child becomes a smoker? Would you say they make a child… ?

○ <u>Much more likely</u> to become a smoker

○ <u>Somewhat more likely</u> to become a smoker

○ <u>Does not have any effect</u> on whether or not a child becomes a smoker

○ Don't Know/Not Sure

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ATTITUDES ABOUT MENTHOL AND FLAVORED TOBACCO

Our next questions are about attitudes about menthol and flavored tobacco and their possible links to starting and quitting tobacco use. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. (PROBE FOR "STRONGLY")

Q12: "Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."

○ Strongly agree   ○ Somewhat agree   ○ Neither agree or disagree   ○ Somewhat disagree   ○ Strongly disagree

○ Don't Know/Not Sure

Q13: "Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."

○ Strongly agree   ○ Somewhat agree   ○ Neither agree or disagree   ○ Somewhat disagree   ○ Strongly disagree

○ Don't Know/Not Sure

Q14: "Candy and fruit flavors that are added to tobacco products, such as cigars, cigarillos, dip and chew, makes it easier for youth to start using these products."

○ Strongly agree   ○ Somewhat agree   ○ Neither agree or disagree   ○ Somewhat disagree   ○ Strongly disagree

○ Don't Know/Not Sure

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GENERAL ATTITUDES ABOUT TOBACCO

Our next question is about the perceived importance of tobacco as a health problem.

Q15: Thinking about all the health problems in your community, how important is addressing the problem of tobacco use, including cigarettes, cigars, loose tobacco, chew, ENDS, etc?   Would you say it is…

○ Among the <u>most</u> important health problems

○ <u>Equally</u> as important as other health problems

○ Among the <u>least</u> important health problems

○ Don't Know/Not Sure

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PROTECTING YOUTH FROM TOBACCO ON SCREEN

3

Our next question is about tobacco on screen.

Q16: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."

◯ Agree ◯ Disagree ◯ Don't Know/Not
Sure

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SMOKE-FREE HOUSING

Next, we are interested in your opinions about smoke-free housing.

Q17: Do you live in an apartment, condominium, townhouse, or other multi-unit dwelling?

◯ Yes
(MUD)
◯ No (not a
MUD)
◯ Don't Know/Not
Sure

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AMONG MUD-DWELLERS

Q18: Do you live in government subsidized or public housing?

◯ Yes
(MUD)
◯ No (not a
MUD)
◯ Don't Know/Not
Sure

Q19: Which statement best describes the rules that your landlord has set regarding smoking tobacco inside the residential units in your building? (read choices)

◯ Smoking is allowed in all residential units

◯ Smoking is allowed in some residential units

◯ Smoking is not allowed in any residential units

◯ Don't know/Not sure

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SMOKE-FREE HOUSING CONTINUED - AMONG ALL PARTICIPANTS

Q20: Are you in favor or against a policy that would prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios?

○ Favor   ○ Against   ○ Neither favor or against   ○ Don't know/Not sure

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TOBACCO USE

Our next questions are about tobacco use.

Q22: Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Don't Know/Not Sure

* Q23: Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?

○ Every day   ○ Some days   ○ Not at all

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AMONG SMOKERS

Q24: Do you smoke menthol cigarettes?

○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Don't Know/Not Sure

Q25: Among the following types of retail establishments - convenience stores, grocery stores, pharmacies, Native American stores, or online - where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products?

○ Convenience stores   ○ Native American stores

○ Grocery stores   ○ Online

○ Pharmacies   ○ Don't Know/Not Sure

ENDS USE

The following questions are about electronic nicotine devices such as e-cigarettes and "vaping".

Read if necessary: Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) and other electronic "vaping" products include electronic hookahs (e-hookahs), vaper pens, e-cigars, and others. These products are battery-powered and usually contain nicotine.

Q30: Have you ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Don't Know/Not Sure

Q31: Do you now use e-cigarettes or other "vaping" products every day, some days, rarely, or not at all?

◯ Every day ◯ Some days ◯ Rarely ◯ Not at all ◯ Don't Know/Not Sure

Q32: Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is very harmful to one's health; somewhat harmful to one's health, not that harmful to one's health, or not at all harmful to one' health?

◯ Very ◯ Somewhat ◯ Not that ◯ Not at all ◯ Don't Know/Not Sure

DEMOGRAPHICS

To help us to best understand the characteristics of the sample of residents who have completed this survey - we conclude with a few demographic questions.

* AGE: If you don't mind me asking, what is your age (read intervals...)?

◯ 18-24   ◯ 45-54   ◯ 75-84

◯ 25-34   ◯ 55-64   ◯ 85+

◯ 35-44   ◯ 65-74

* EDUCATION: Which of the following best describes your highest educational attainment? (read first four choices)

◯ High school graduate, or less

◯ Some college coursework, but less than a Bachelors Degree

◯ Bachelors Degree

◯ Graduate or professional degree

◯ Don't Know/Refused (do not read)

* GENDER: If you don't mind me asking, what is your gender?

◯ Male   ◯ Female   ◯ Transgender

◯ Other (please specify)

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[                                        ]
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ORIENTATION: Do you consider yourself to be....

◯ Straight   ◯ Lesbian or gay   ◯ Bisexual

◯ Other (please specify)

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[                                        ]
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RACE/ETHNICITY: Which of the following best represents your race or ethnicity... (READ first six choices, if necessary):

◯ White   ◯ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

◯ Black or African-American   ◯ American Indian or Alaska native

◯ Hispanic or Latino   ◯ Don't know/Refused

◯ Asian

◯ Other (please specify)

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[                                        ]
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INCOME: What is your annual household income from all sources ... you can stop me when I get to your interval. READ INTERVALS. (Reason why asked: to allow determining whether the sample we select accurately represents the whole population that lives in _____ County)

◯ Less than $25,000   ◯ $100,000 to $124,999

◯ $25,000 to $49,999   ◯ $125,000 to $149,999

◯ $50,000 to $74,999   ◯ $150,000 or more

◯ $75,000 to $99,999   ◯ Don't know/Refused (don't read)

* COUNTY: Choose the county of residence, you need not ask the participant again. This will send you to the correct Zip code list.

◯ Cayuga   ◯ Onondaga

Cayuga County Zip Codes

GEOGRAPHY: What is your postal Zip code?

◯ 13021   ◯ 13073   ◯ 13118

◯ 13022   ◯ 13074   ◯ 13126

◯ 13026   ◯ 13077   ◯ 13140

◯ 13027   ◯ 13080   ◯ 13143

◯ 13033   ◯ 13081   ◯ 13147

◯ 13034   ◯ 13092   ◯ 13152

◯ 13045   ◯ 13111   ◯ 13156

◯ 13064   ◯ 13113   ◯ 13160

◯ 13071   ◯ 13117   ◯ 13166

◯ Other (please specify)

Onondaga County Zip Codes

GEOGRAPHY: What is your postal Zip code?

◯ 13020	◯ 13088	◯ 13204
◯ 13027	◯ 13089	◯ 13205
◯ 13029	◯ 13090	◯ 13206
◯ 13030	◯ 13104	◯ 13207
◯ 13031	◯ 13108	◯ 13208
◯ 13035	◯ 13110	◯ 13209
◯ 13037	◯ 13112	◯ 13210
◯ 13039	◯ 13116	◯ 13211
◯ 13041	◯ 13120	◯ 13212
◯ 13057	◯ 13135	◯ 13214
◯ 13060	◯ 13138	◯ 13215
◯ 13063	◯ 13152	◯ 13218
◯ 13066	◯ 13153	◯ 13219
◯ 13078	◯ 13159	◯ 13220
◯ 13080	◯ 13164	◯ 13224
◯ 13082	◯ 13202	
◯ 13084	◯ 13203	
◯ Other (please specify)		

[text box]

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FINAL DEMOGRAPHICS

* MODALITY: Are you speaking on a cell phone or a landline?

◯ Cell

◯ Landline

* PHONE OWNERSHIP: Finally, which of the following best describes your phone ownership?

◯ You have BOTH a CELL phone and a LANDLINE.
◯ You only have a CELL phone.
◯ You only have a LANDLINE.

Thank you for taking the time to help us with this important study, have a great afternoon/evening.

Also - provide contact information for the Tobacco Coalition Coordinator if they want it, and enter any important comments here.

[text box]

JUNE 2020 Advancing Tobacco Free Communities - CAYUGA & ONONDAGA

BOOK-KEEPING AFTER PHONE HUNG UP

* Phone Number of Participant:

[text box]

* CALL SHEET ID # (ROW):

[text box]

* INTERVIEWER NAME:

[dropdown]