2021 Community Tobacco Survey of Adult Residents of Chenango 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
- Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen
- Smoke-Free Housing
- Tobacco Use
- Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) Use

June 2021

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Contact Information

Tobacco Free Zone – Cortland, Tompkins, Chenango
Jennifer D. Hamilton, Program Coordinator
Cortland County Health Department
60 Central Avenue, Room 114
Cortland, NY 13045
Phone: (607) 758-5501
Fax: (607) 756-3419
jhamilton@cortland-co.org
www.tfreezone.net

Joel LaLone Consulting
Mr. Joel LaLone, Owner
428 Flower Avenue West
Watertown, New York 13601
(315)-408-9214
joel@joellaloneconsulting.com
www.joellaloneconsulting.com

Section 1
Introduction and Description of the Study

1.1
PURPOSE AND GOALS FOR THIS STUDY

The *Tobacco Free Zone – Cortland, Tompkins, Chenango (TFZ)* 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 Cortland County Health Department (Cortland, New York). During the spring of 2021, *TFZ* contracted with *Joel LaLone Consulting* (Watertown, New York) to complete an adult community tobacco assessment survey in Chenango County, New York. The study included a survey of 416 adult residents of Chenango 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 eight 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. **Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen**
6. **Smoke-Free Housing**
7. **Tobacco Use**
8. **Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) Use**

This report is a summary and explanation of the findings of the Chenango County community tobacco study completed for the *Tobacco Free Zone – Cortland, Tompkins, Chenango* in June 2021. When possible, comparisons of the current results are made to the results of previous community tobacco surveys completed in the county between 2008 and 2017. Additionally, the current 2021 Chenango County results are cross-tabulated by several possible demographic explanatory factors and reported both graphically and in tabular format. Finally, Chenango County results are compared to results that have been found in 35 separate New York State county-specific similar studies during the interval of January 2020 through June 2021, to provide perspective surrounding the magnitudes of the current Chenango 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 416 Chenango County adult residents completing the survey in May and June of 2021. Three different sampling modalities were used in the mixed-mode sampling design utilized.

1) Live interviewer calling to a random selection from a list of all available **landline telephone numbers** for the county was completed.
2) Similarly, live interviewer 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 opt-in 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 3:00-9:00 pm during evenings between May 17, 2021 and June 4, 2021 using a virtual remote call center. The online version of the survey was open for three weeks during late May 2021 and early June 2021, closing on June 11, 2021. To be eligible to complete the survey participants were required to be at least 18 years of age, and a resident of Chenango 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	102	29%	15%
Landline call	93	21%	
Email invitation (online)	221	50%	3%
Total Sample Size	n=416	n=416	-
"Cell-only" participants	*41%*	*49%*	-

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, 2021 through June 11, 2021.
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 Chenango 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 Chenango County, New York, USA.
3. **(A)** **Population Under Study:** All adult residents of Chenango County, New York, USA. There are approximately 48,000 residents in the county, with approximately 38,000 of the 48,000 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 #2 were randomized, and email addresses of residents of Chenango 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 Chenango 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 Chenango County, NY.
7. **(A)** **Administration:**
    Telephone: Survey administered via telephone from a remote virtual call center, in both English and Spanish, 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 the *Tobacco Free Zone – Cortland, Tompkins, Chenango,* the Cortland County Health Department, Cortland, 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=416 overall for the study, with an overall average margin of error of approximately ±5.5%, including the design effect due to weighting.

11. **(C) Calculation of Weights:** Survey results are weighted by gender, age, educational attainment, sampling modality, residence type, and race/ethnicity. Target weighting parameters are obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau to minimize nonresponse bias. Finally, weights have been trimmed to reduce the design effect. The result of this data weighting and curation process is a design effect of approximately 2.2.

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, sampling modality, race/ethnicity; and trimmed)

Demographic Characteristics:	Chenango County (2021 Study Weighted Sample %'s)	Chenango County (U.S. Census Estimates)
Gender		
Male	50%	50%
Female	50%	50%
Transgender	0%	-
Age		
18-44	36%	37%
45-64	38%	37%
65+	26%	25%
Education Level		
HS Graduate or less	49%	51%
Some College	32%	31%
College Graduate (4+years)	19%	19%
Household Income		
Under $50,000	45%	47%
$50,000-$100,000	43%	34%
$100,000 or more	12%	19%
Residence Type		
Live in a MUD	23%	25%
Do not live in a MUD	74%	75%
Not sure	3%	-
Rental Property Type (among MUD-dwellers)		
Gov. subsidized housing	29%	
Not subsidized housing	68%	Estimates not available.
Not sure	3%	
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Caucasian	95%	95%
Black/African American	1%	1%
Hispanic or Latino	2%	2%
Asian	0%	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pac. Is.	0%	0%
American Indian/Alaskan	1%	1%
Household Composition - # children under age 18 in the home:		
None	68%	
1	12%	
2	11%	27% of households have at least one resident under the age of 18
3	8%	
4	1%	
5+	1%	

1.3
TECHNICAL COMMENTS – MARGIN OF ERROR AND STATISTICAL TESTS

Generalizability and Margin of Error

With a sample of 416 completed surveys among Chenango County residents, data reported in this study for **the entire Chenango County adult population will have an *average* margin of error of approximately ±5.5%**, 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 45, 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. The design effect for this study is approximately 2.2.

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

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	300	350	375	400	425	450
Approximate (Average) Margin of Error	21.2%	16.4%	13.4%	11.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%

Varying Sample %'s:	— Varying Sample Sizes (n=___)															
	30	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	350	375	400	425	450
2%	7.4%	5.8%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
4%	10.4%	8.1%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
6%	12.6%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%
8%	14.4%	11.2%	9.1%	7.9%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%
10%	15.9%	12.3%	10.1%	8.7%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%
12%	17.2%	13.4%	10.9%	9.4%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.5%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%
14%	18.4%	14.3%	11.6%	10.1%	9.0%	8.2%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.4%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%
16%	19.5%	15.1%	12.3%	10.7%	9.5%	8.7%	8.1%	7.5%	7.1%	6.7%	6.2%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%
18%	20.4%	15.8%	12.9%	11.2%	10.0%	9.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%
20%	21.2%	16.4%	13.4%	11.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%
22%	22.0%	17.0%	13.9%	12.0%	10.8%	9.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.0%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%
24%	22.7%	17.6%	14.3%	12.4%	11.1%	10.1%	9.4%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%
26%	23.3%	18.0%	14.7%	12.8%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.4%	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%
28%	23.8%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	7.5%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%	6.2%
30%	24.3%	18.8%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%
32%	24.8%	19.2%	15.7%	13.6%	12.1%	11.1%	10.3%	9.6%	9.0%	8.6%	7.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%
34%	25.1%	19.5%	15.9%	13.8%	12.3%	11.2%	10.4%	9.7%	9.2%	8.7%	8.0%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%
36%	25.5%	19.7%	16.1%	14.0%	12.5%	11.4%	10.5%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.1%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%
38%	25.8%	20.0%	16.3%	14.1%	12.6%	11.5%	10.7%	10.0%	9.4%	8.9%	8.1%	7.5%	7.3%	7.1%	6.8%	6.7%
40%	26.0%	20.1%	16.4%	14.2%	12.7%	11.6%	10.8%	10.1%	9.5%	9.0%	8.2%	7.6%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.7%
42%	26.2%	20.3%	16.6%	14.3%	12.8%	11.7%	10.8%	10.1%	9.6%	9.1%	8.3%	7.7%	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%
44%	26.3%	20.4%	16.7%	14.4%	12.9%	11.8%	10.9%	10.2%	9.6%	9.1%	8.3%	7.7%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%
46%	26.5%	20.5%	16.7%	14.5%	13.0%	11.8%	11.0%	10.2%	9.7%	9.2%	8.4%	7.7%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%
48%	26.5%	20.5%	16.8%	14.5%	13.0%	11.9%	11.0%	10.3%	9.7%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.5%	7.3%	7.0%	6.8%
50%	26.5%	20.6%	16.8%	14.5%	13.0%	11.9%	11.0%	10.3%	9.7%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.5%	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%
52%	26.5%	20.5%	16.8%	14.5%	13.0%	11.9%	11.0%	10.3%	9.7%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.5%	7.3%	7.0%	6.8%
54%	26.5%	20.5%	16.7%	14.5%	13.0%	11.8%	11.0%	10.2%	9.7%	9.2%	8.4%	7.7%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%
56%	26.3%	20.4%	16.7%	14.4%	12.9%	11.8%	10.9%	10.2%	9.6%	9.1%	8.3%	7.7%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%
58%	26.2%	20.3%	16.6%	14.3%	12.8%	11.7%	10.8%	10.1%	9.6%	9.1%	8.3%	7.7%	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%
60%	26.0%	20.1%	16.4%	14.2%	12.7%	11.6%	10.8%	10.1%	9.5%	9.0%	8.2%	7.6%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.7%
62%	25.8%	20.0%	16.3%	14.1%	12.6%	11.5%	10.7%	10.0%	9.4%	8.9%	8.1%	7.5%	7.3%	7.1%	6.8%	6.7%
64%	25.5%	19.7%	16.1%	14.0%	12.5%	11.4%	10.5%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.1%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%
66%	25.1%	19.5%	15.9%	13.8%	12.3%	11.2%	10.4%	9.7%	9.2%	8.7%	8.0%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%
68%	24.8%	19.2%	15.7%	13.6%	12.1%	11.1%	10.3%	9.6%	9.0%	8.6%	7.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%
70%	24.3%	18.8%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%
72%	23.8%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	7.5%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%	6.2%
74%	23.3%	18.0%	14.7%	12.8%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.4%	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%
76%	22.7%	17.6%	14.3%	12.4%	11.1%	10.1%	9.4%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%
78%	22.0%	17.0%	13.9%	12.0%	10.8%	9.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.0%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%
80%	21.2%	16.4%	13.4%	11.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%
82%	20.4%	15.8%	12.9%	11.2%	10.0%	9.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%
84%	19.5%	15.1%	12.3%	10.7%	9.5%	8.7%	8.1%	7.5%	7.1%	6.7%	6.2%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%
86%	18.4%	14.3%	11.6%	10.1%	9.0%	8.2%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.4%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%
88%	17.2%	13.4%	10.9%	9.4%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.5%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%
90%	15.9%	12.3%	10.1%	8.7%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%
92%	14.4%	11.2%	9.1%	7.9%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%
94%	12.6%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%
96%	10.4%	8.1%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
98%	7.4%	5.8%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
Average	21.2%	16.4%	13.4%	11.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%

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 ±8.8%. Therefore, we can be 95% confident that if <u>all</u> 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

±8.8% 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 55.2% and 72.8%. Note that this margin of error of 8.8 percentage points is larger than the earlier-cited study margin of error of approximately 5.5 percentage points as a result of there being only 250 adults sampled 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, n=250, and DEFF=2.2 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 Chenango 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 Chenango 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, race/ethnicity, household composition, and cigarette smoking status) are *percentages* within the sampled subgroups. 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. Please note that of course the subgroups that are smaller in size (such as current cigarette smokers) will have a larger margin of error that should be applied when attempting to estimate outcomes for these subgroups – therefore, extreme caution should be used when generalizing small subgroup results.

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

Chenango County Demographic Subgroups:	Raw Subgroup Sample Sizes (unweighted)	Approximate (Average) Within-Subgroup Margin of Error
Genders:		
Male	145	±9.6%
Female	254	±7.3%
Age Groups:		
18-44	85	±12.6%
45-64	163	±9.1%
65+	156	±9.3%
Education Levels:		
No College	91	±12.2%
Some College	132	±10.1%
College Graduate (4+years)	176	±8.8%
Cigarette Use:		
Current Cigarette Smoker	67	±14.2%
Former Cigarette Smoker	114	±10.9%
Never a Cigarette Smoker	228	±7.7%
Non-smoker of Cigarettes	342	±6.3%
Annual Household Income Levels:		
Under $50,000	114	±10.9%
$50,000-$100,000	149	±9.5%
$100,000 or more	66	±14.3%
Race/Ethnicity:		
White	373	±6.0%
Black	5	NA
Hispanic or Latino	4	NA
Asian	0	NA
Children in the Household:		
At least one	118	±10.7%
None	286	±6.9%

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 Chenango County in 2021; tests to (B) compare the 2021 Chenango County results to current regional average results; tests for significant (C) trends over time in Chenango County; and tests to (D) compare response distributions for similarly-scaled variables within the Chenango County data in 2021 are presented later in this report 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 Chenango County in 2021 is shown below (later in this report in Appendix I, Table 10.XTAB):

Table 10.XTAB		Chenango County	Gender		Age Groups			Education Level			Cigarette Use		Annual Household Income			Race/Ethnicity				Children in Household	
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-44	45-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Smoker	Non-smoker	<$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Yes	No
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	51.6%[1]	40.0%ₐ	61.9%ᵦ	47.8%ₐ	43.2%ₐ	66.9%ᵦ	49.7%ₐ	51.1%ₐ	56.9%ₐ	27.0%ₐ	68.8%ᵦ	49.9%ₐ	47.0%ₐ	68.5%ₐ	51.6%ₐ	13.3%ₐ	43.0%ₐ	0.0%[1,3]	49.8%ₐ	52.0%ₐ
	Against	27.7%[1]	37.1%ₐ	19.5%ᵦ	31.1%ₐ,ᵦ	32.2%ₐ	18.1%ᵦ	28.5%ₐ	29.9%ₐ	26.7%ₐ	49.9%ₐ	21.5%ᵦ	31.6%ₐ	30.1%ₐ	22.3%ₐ	28.9%ₐ	86.7%ᵦ	27.8%ₐ	0.0%[1,3]	29.3%ₐ	27.2%ₐ
	Neither	19.5%[1]	21.4%ₐ	17.6%ₐ	20.2%ₐ	23.1%ₐ	13.6%ₐ	21.3%ₐ	17.9%ₐ	13.9%ₐ	21.8%ₐ	18.4%ₐ	17.8%ₐ	21.1%ₐ	17.8%ₐ	19.8%ₐ	0.0%[2]	29.5%ₐ	0.0%[1,3]	19.8%ₐ	19.4%ₐ
	Don't know	1.2%[1]	1.5%ₐ	1.1%ₐ	0.9%ₐ	1.5%ₐ	1.3%ₐ	0.6%ₐ	1.1%ₐ	3.5%ₐ	1.3%ₐ	1.2%ₐ	0.7%ₐ	1.8%ₐ	1.4%ₐ	1.4%ₐ	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[1,3]	1.0%ₐ	1.4%ₐ
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	415	144	254	84	163	156	91	131	178	87	341	114	148	66	372	5	4	0	118	285

Zoomed in a bit to more easily read, the first three factors correlated in Table 10.XTAB (Gender, Age, Education) appear as:

Table 10.XTAB		Chenango County	Gender		Age Groups			Education Level		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-44	45-64	65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	51.6%[1]	40.0%ₐ	61.9%ᵦ	47.8%ₐ	43.2%ₐ	66.9%ᵦ	49.7%ₐ	51.1%ₐ	56.9%ₐ
	Against	27.7%[1]	37.1%ₐ	19.5%ᵦ	31.1%ₐ,ᵦ	32.2%ₐ	18.1%ᵦ	28.5%ₐ	29.9%ₐ	25.7%ₐ
	Neither	19.5%[1]	21.4%ₐ	17.6%ₐ	20.2%ₐ	23.1%ₐ	13.6%ₐ	21.3%ₐ	17.9%ₐ	13.9%ₐ
	Don't know	1.2%[1]	1.5%ₐ	1.1%ₐ	0.9%ₐ	1.5%ₐ	1.3%ₐ	0.6%ₐ	1.1%ₐ	3.5%ₐ
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	415	144	254	84	163	156	91	131	176

The table above shows that in 2021, 40.0% of male participants favor a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco in stores located near schools, while 61.9% of female participants are in favor, and since these two groups do not share a subscript (males are designated as "a", and females are designated as "b"), the two groups do differ statistically significantly. In Chenango County men are 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 Chenango 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-five county-specific studies in New York State that were completed by tobacco community partnerships between January 2020 and June 2021 (each of the thirty-five studies has been completed by *Joel LaLone Consulting,* using similar methodology to that which has been used in June 2021 in Chenango County). These summarized results include the minimum, maximum, and average values found for each survey question among the thirty-five studies. The research question that is being investigated in these comparisons is: "Is Chenango County statistically significantly different from the typical current result for the 35-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 Chenango 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 10 in Section 3 of this report shows that the result for Chenango County in June 2021 are:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	243	51.6%
	Against	93	27.7%
	Neither	70	19.5%
	Don't know	9	1.2%
	Totals	415	100.0%

Reference to Table 10 in Section 3 of this report also shows the regional average, and the minimum and maximum rates found in any of the 35 studied counties (note that only 31 of the 35 studied counties included this specific survey question).

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 31 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	46.4%	**62.9%**	80.5%
Against	13.9%	**24.8%**	36.1%

Finally, reference to Table 10.RA in Appendix II of this report shows the result of a test that determines whether or not Chenango 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 35-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. Note the June 2021 Chenango County result of 51.6% favoring is recorded in this table.

Table 10.RA		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%
	Rockland (June 2020)	**75.3%**	17.6%	6.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	**70.0%**	22.4%	7.4%	0.2%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2021)	**69.7%**	15.7%	13.7%	0.9%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	**69.7%**	24.1%	6.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	**68.8%**	21.8%	8.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	Tioga (Jan. 2020)	**67.7%**	22.7%	9.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	**67.1%**	20.5%	11.2%	1.2%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2021)	**66.9%**	18.9%	13.4%	0.8%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	**66.8%**	26.8%	6.2%	0.2%	100.0%
	Orange (June 2021)	**66.6%**	21.1%	11.7%	0.6%	100.0%
	Westchester (June 2021)	**66.5%**	21.6%	10.9%	1.0%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2021)	**66.4%**	17.9%	15.0%	0.6%	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%
	Tompkins (June 2021)	**65.0%**	17.6%	15.5%	1.9%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2021)	**63.5%**	19.9%	16.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2021)	**63.1%**	25.0%	11.2%	0.7%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	**62.2%**	26.5%	10.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2021)	**60.8%**	27.7%	9.9%	1.6%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	**60.4%**	32.6%	6.8%	0.1%	100.0%
	Broome (Jan. 2020)	**58.0%**	30.5%	9.6%	2.0%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	**57.4%**	36.1%	6.5%	0.1%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2021)	**56.2%**	25.7%	16.8%	1.3%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	**55.7%**	31.3%	11.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	**55.0%**	24.8%	19.2%	1.0%	100.0%
	Livingston (Jan. 2020)	**54.8%**	34.8%	9.7%	0.6%	100.0%
	Cortland (June 2021)	**53.9%**	27.4%	14.0%	4.7%	100.0%
	Oswego (June 2021)	**51.7%**	34.4%	12.2%	1.6%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	**51.6%**	27.7%	19.5%	1.2%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2021)	**46.4%**	33.1%	19.0%	1.5%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:		**62.9%**	**24.8%**	**11.3%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**

95% Upper CI Limit: 69.7%
95% Lower CI Limit: 56.1%

Since the 51.6% favor rate in Chenango County in 2021 is **green** the result of the test of significance is that the difference between Chenango County in 2021 and the current regional average is considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the attitude in Chenango County about a policy prohibiting the sale of tobacco products near schools is significantly different from the current 25-county regional average attitude distribution (regional average rate is 62.9%) – Chenango County adults are significantly 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 Chenango 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 Chenango 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 Chenango County between 2008 and 2021?"

When interpreting the comparisons that have been provided, the reader should consider the following factors. *Joel LaLone Consulting* also completed the earlier Chenango County studies. The earlier studies used sampling and interviewing methodology that was comparable to that which was utilized in the present January 2021 Chenango 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 January 2021. Therefore, only the questions/items that were

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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 Chenango County have changed significantly over the past 13 years. The focus now becomes the comparison of the 2021 Chenango County result to earlier Chenango 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:	2008	2010	2012	2017	2021
Chenango County (n=)	400	400	400	400	416

To illustrate a trend analysis, please consider the "Current Cigarette Smoking Status" variable. Reference to Table 21 in Section 3 shows that:

In 2008: in Chenango County: n=400 participants (from Table 5, above), and in Table 21 p=13.7% indicated that they were *current cigarette smokers*; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±5.0%. The resulting confidence interval for 2008 is: 13.7%±5.0%, or **(8.78%,18.7%)**.

In 2021: in Chenango County: n=409 participants, and in Table 21 p=23.0% indicate that they are *current cigarette smokers*; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±6.2%. The resulting confidence interval for 2021 is: 23.0%±6.2%, or **(16.8%,29.2%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals <u>do</u> overlap, the difference between 2008 and 2021 in Chenango County (the 13-year trend) <u>is not</u> considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the cigarette smoking rate in Chenango County <u>has not</u> changed significantly between 2008 and 2021.

D. Comparing similarly-scaled variables (survey items) in 2021 – 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 earlier) 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, 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 2021, 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 10) and *"Opinion about a policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community."* (Table 11)

Prohibit Sales Near Schools: in 2021 from Table 10, n=415 participants and p=51.6% responded "Favor"; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±7.0%. The resulting confidence interval for "Favor" in 2021 is: 51.6%±7.0%, or **(44.6%,58.6%).**

Limit # Stores in Community: in 2021 from Table 11, n=414 participants and p=32.0% responded "Favor"; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±6.6%. The resulting confidence interval for "Favor" in 2021 is: 32.0%±6.6%, or **(25.4%,38.6%).**

Since these two confidence intervals <u>do not</u> overlap, the difference in support for *"a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools"* (51.6%) and *"a policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community"* (32.0%) in 2021 among Chenango County adults <u>is</u> considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey in 2021, the rate of *favoring a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools in Chenango County* is significantly higher than 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 Chenango County and the 35-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≈416 (or, in the case of subgroups, samples of less than 416, at times) *if there is no difference in the entire sampled populations*… or 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 Chenango County, New York is completed approximately once every two years with a goal of collecting tobacco-related information on behalf of *Tobacco Free Zone – Cortland, Tompkins, Chenango*. These data are intended to be used by *Tobacco Free Zone – Cortland, Tompkins, Chenango* 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 2021 the study included interviews/surveys of 416 adult residents completed during the months of May and June of 2021. The survey instrument was constructed with approximately 25 survey questions, organized in eight separate sections of tobacco-related attitude, opinion, and behavior survey items. This topline executive summary provides brief noteworthy highlighted findings in 2021 for each of the eight areas of study, with reference to current results, trends that have emerged since past studies in the county, comparisons to current regional NYS average results, and selected highlights of results for key subgroups (often-times the attitudes and behaviors of the subgroup of *current cigarette smokers*).

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

Figure 0 – Chenango County Tobacco Control Program Adult Community Survey 2021 Report Card
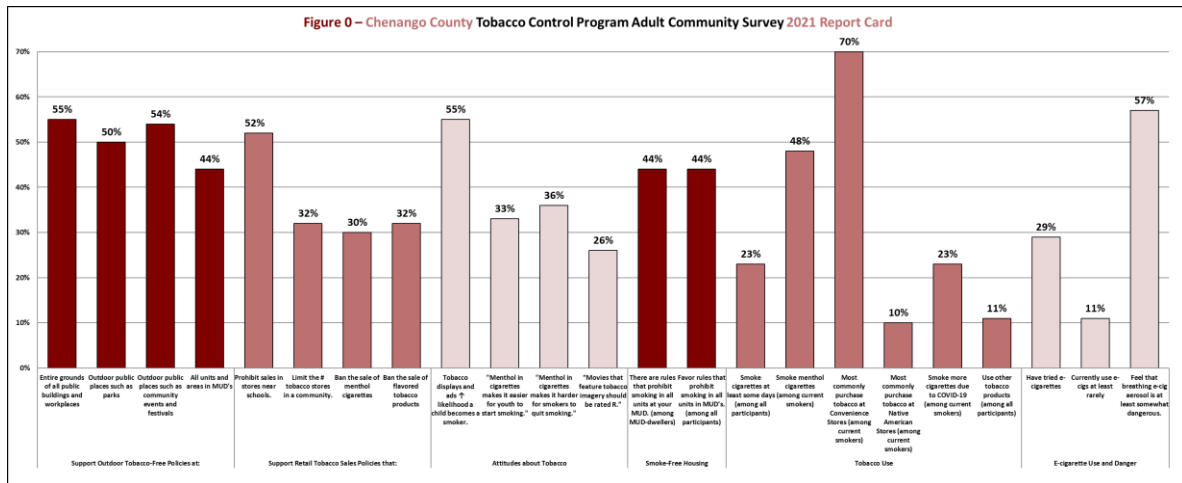
Overall Study Highlights in Chenango County in 2021:

Outdoor Tobacco Policies – By a large margin, residents currently show more support than opposition to policies that prohibit smoking at various public outdoor locations that have been studied, however, decreases in level of support have been found in the county in 2021 for all locations studied in multiple years.

Retail Tobacco Sales Policies – Residents continue to report far more support for than opposition to policies that would prohibit tobacco sales at stores located near schools, although the level of support in the county has decreased in recent years. Residents report less support than opposition to limiting the number of stores that can sell tobacco in one's community, banning the sale of menthol cigarettes, and banning the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco (excluding menthol cigarettes).

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 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.

Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen – By more than a two-to-one margin in 2021 residents tend to disagree rather than agree (53% disagree to 26% agree) that "Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R", with residents in 2021 much less likely to agree with this statement than was found in the county in 2017.

Smoke-Free Housing – Currently almost one-half of MUD-dwellers in the county (44%) report that there is a rule in their building that prohibits smoking in all residential units, and only about one-in-five lives where smoking is allowed in all units (20%). This represents a tremendous change from only 8% living where no smoking is allowed in any units found in the county in 2008. Residents are more likely to support than oppose smoke-free policies that would prohibit smoking in all residential units of multiple-unit dwellings.

Tobacco Use – The conventional cigarette smoking rate has remained stable over recent years in the county (currently 23%), while the rate of use of other non-cigarette tobacco products in the county is currently 11%. Among current cigarette smokers almost one-half (48%) indicate that they smoke menthol cigarettes. By far, the most common location where smokers purchase their tobacco is at convenience stores/gas stations. When asked the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had upon their frequency of smoking, current cigarette smokers are equally-likely to indicate that the pandemic has caused them to *smoke more* cigarettes (23%) as they are to report that it has caused them to *smoke less* cigarettes (23%), with a most common response, however, of *remained smoking the same* amount of cigarettes (50%).

E-cigarette Use – Approximately 29% of all adult residents have tried e-cigarettes or other vaping products in the past, with 11% currently use e-cigarettes at least rarely, which is a large increase since first measured in the county in 2012 (when rate was only 2%). Residents strongly believe that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarette is harmful to one's health (only 17% feel that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarette is *not at all harmful*).

2.1
Outdoor Tobacco Policies – Executive Summary

Figure 1 – Outdoor Tobacco Policies – Opinion about policies that would prohibit smoking at _____?
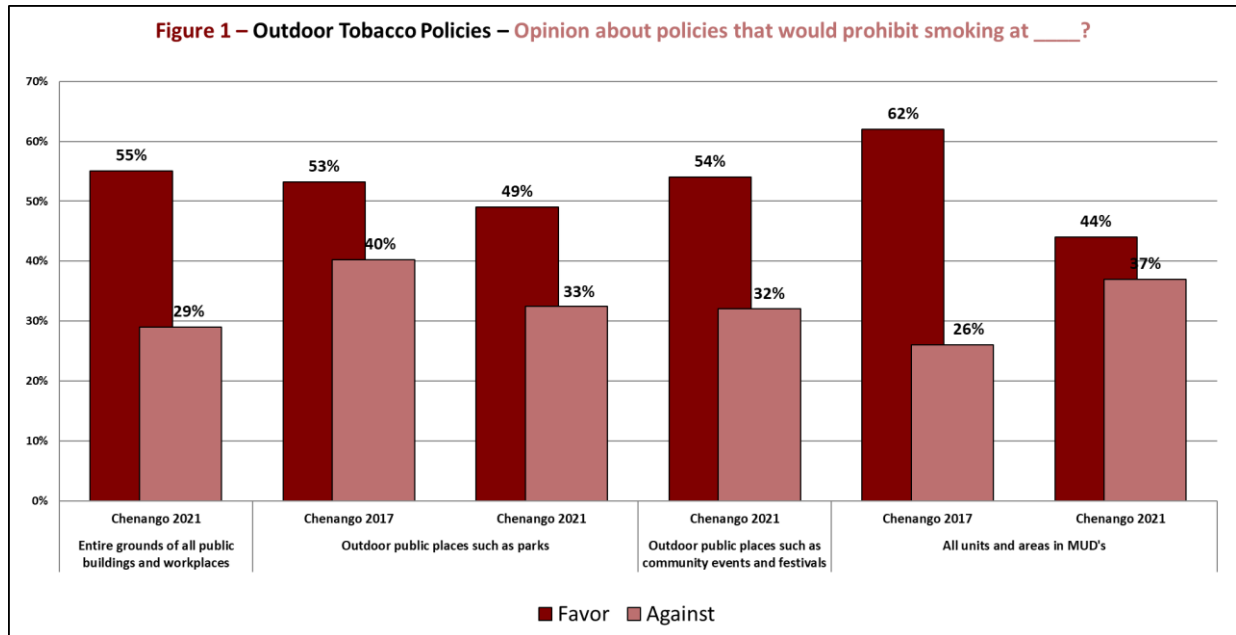
1. **A high level of support has been found in Chenango County for a policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all public buildings and workplaces** – 55% of adults (all participants were asked this item, whether currently employed or not) in Chenango County favor and only 29% oppose this type of smoke-free policy. The 55% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2021 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 62%. A small portion of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 favor a smoking prohibition policy on the entire grounds of all public buildings and workplaces (only 21% of *smokers* favor, while 58% are against). (Table 6)

2. **Support for a policy that prohibits smoking in outdoor public places such as public parks has been found in Chenango County** – among adults in Chenango County 49% indicate that they are in favor of a policy that prohibits smoking in outdoor public places such as public parks, while currently in Chenango County only 33% express opposition to this potential policy. The 49% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2021 is not significantly changed from 53% found in the county in 2017. The 49% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2021 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 56%. Approximately one-sixth of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 favor a smoking prohibition policy in outdoor public places such as public parks (17% of *smokers* favor, while 68% are against). (Table 7)

3. **Support for a policy that prohibits smoking in outdoor public places such as community events and festivals has been found in Chenango County** – a majority of adults in Chenango County (54%) indicate that they are in favor of a policy that prohibits smoking in outdoor public places such as community events and festivals, while currently in Chenango County only 32% express opposition to this potential policy. The 54% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2021 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 59%. Support in 2021 for a policy that prohibits smoking in outdoor public places such as community events and festivals is much lower among *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County (17% of *smokers* favor, while 69% are against). (Table 8)

4. **More support for than opposition to a policy that prohibits smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios has been found in Chenango County** – a larger portion of adults in Chenango County indicate that they are in favor of a policy that prohibits smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios (44%) than the portion who indicate that they are opposed (37%). The 44% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2021 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 50%, but has decreased significantly in the county from 62% found in 2017. Approximately one-seventh of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 favor a smoking prohibition policy in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios (14% of *smokers* favor, while 69% are against). (Table 9)

2.2
Retail Tobacco Sales Policies – Executive Summary

Figure 2 – Retail Tobacco Sales Policies – Opinion about policies that would _____?
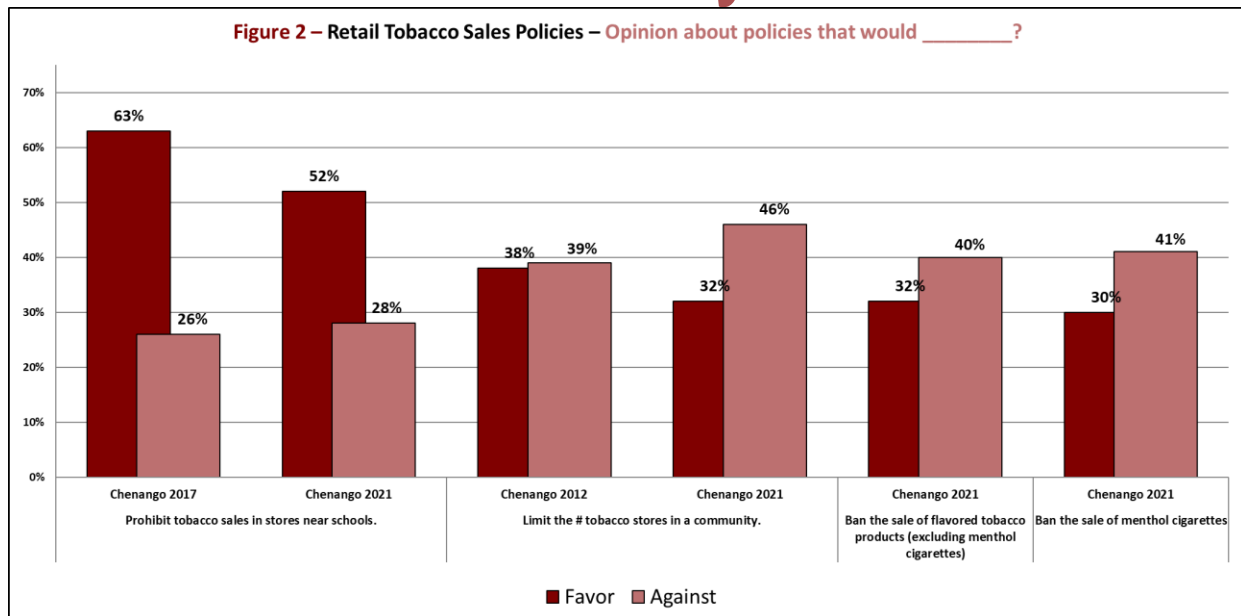
5. When asked their opinion about **a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools** a majority of Chenango County adults (52% in the county) are in favor, while only 28% are against the potential policy. The 52% rate of favoring this potential policy has not changed significantly from 63% found in the county when first studied in 2017. The 52% support rate in Chenango County in 2021 is significantly lower than the current regional average support rate of 63%. Among *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 there is far less support for a policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools – only 27% favor, while 50% are against. (Table 10)

6. 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**, Chenango County adults are not strongly in support (only 32% in Chenango County are in favor, while 46% are against). The 32% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2021 is significantly lower than the 47% found in the county in 2017, and the 2021 Chenango County support rate is significantly lower than the current regional average support rate of 47%. Among *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 only 13% favor this limit on the number of stores that could sell tobacco in one's community, while 78% are against. (Table 11)

7. Chenango County adults show more opposition than support for **a policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes** (only 30% indicate "favor" in Chenango County, while 41% indicate "against"). The 30% rate of favoring this potential policy in Chenango County in 2021 is significantly lower than the current regional average support rate of 42%. Support for a policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarette is very low among *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 with only 4% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "favor", while 81% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county are opposed. (Table 12)

8. Chenango County adults show less support than opposition for **a policy that would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco (excluding menthol cigarettes)** (32% indicate "favor" in Chenango County, while 40% indicate "against"). The 32% rate of favoring this potential policy in Chenango County in 2021 is significantly lower than the current regional average support rate of 46%. Support for a policy that would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco (excluding menthol cigarettes) is very low among *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 with only 6% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "favor", while 75% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county are opposed. (Table 13)

2.3
Attitudes about Tobacco Advertising – Executive Summary

9. It is far more common that Chenango 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 (55% versus 37%, respectively). In 2021, 19% respond "much more likely to become a smoker" and another 36% respond "somewhat more likely", while only 37% of adult residents believe that there is "no effect". The 55% rate of responding "*at least somewhat* more likely" in Chenango County in 2021 has not changed significantly from 58% found in the county in 2017, however, it is significantly lower than the current regional average rate of 65%. Among *current adult cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021, perception of the negative impact of tobacco displays and advertisements upon children is less common (among *current adult cigarette smokers*, only 6% respond "much more likely to become a smoker" and another 24% respond "somewhat more likely", while 66% believe that there is "no effect"). (Table 14)

Figure 3 – 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 □ Don't know
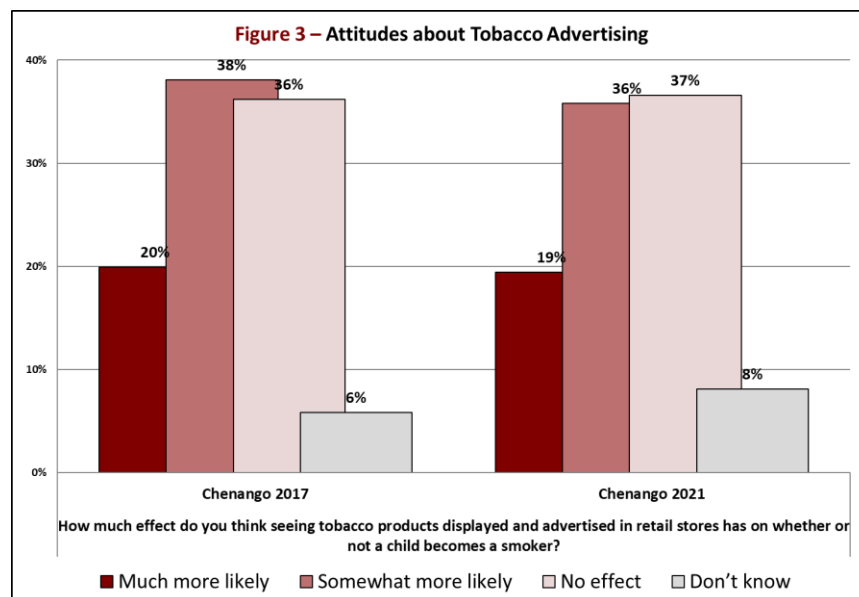
2.4
Attitudes about Flavored Tobacco Products – Executive Summary

Figure 4 – Attitudes about Flavored Tobacco Products
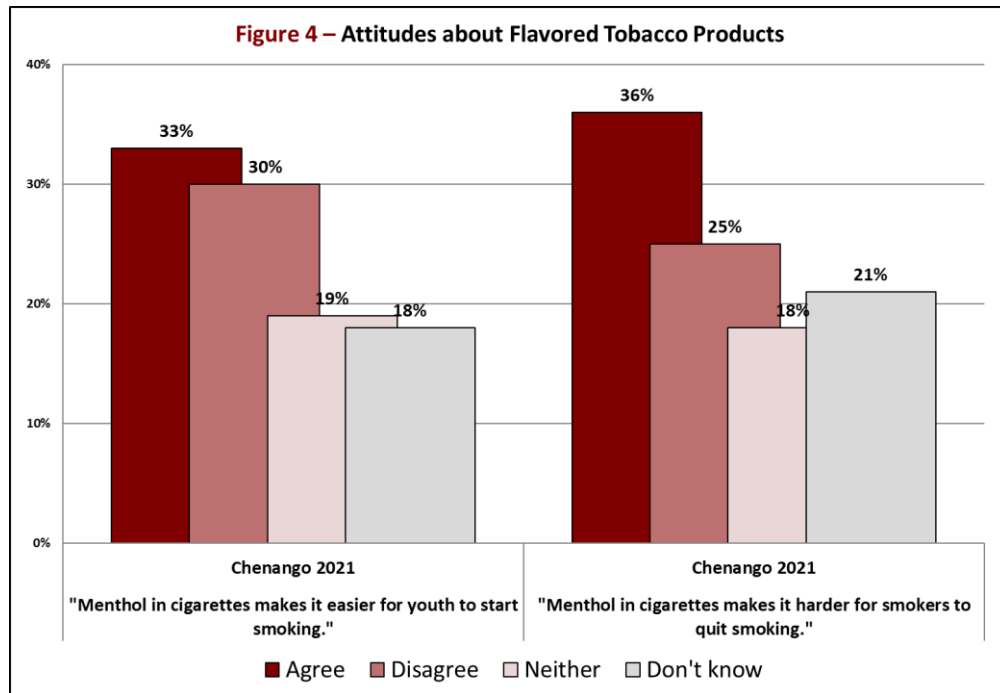
10. **Chenango County adults tend to agree more than disagree that "Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."** (33% indicate "agree" in Chenango County, while only 30% indicate "disagree"). The 2021 agreement rate in Chenango County (33%) is significantly lower than the current regional average agreement rate of 42%. Agreement among *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 is less common with only 15% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "agree", while 57% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county disagree. (Table 15)

11. **Chenango County adults tend to agree more than disagree that "Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."** (36% indicate "agree" in Chenango County, while only 25% indicate "disagree"). The 2021 agreement rate in Chenango County (36%) is not significantly different from the current regional average agreement rate of 39%. The disagreement among *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 is larger with 36% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county responding "agree", and a large rate of 47% of *current cigarette smokers* in the county disagreeing. (Table 16)

2.5 Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen – Executive Summary

Figure 5 – Protecting Youth from Tobacco Imagery on Screen
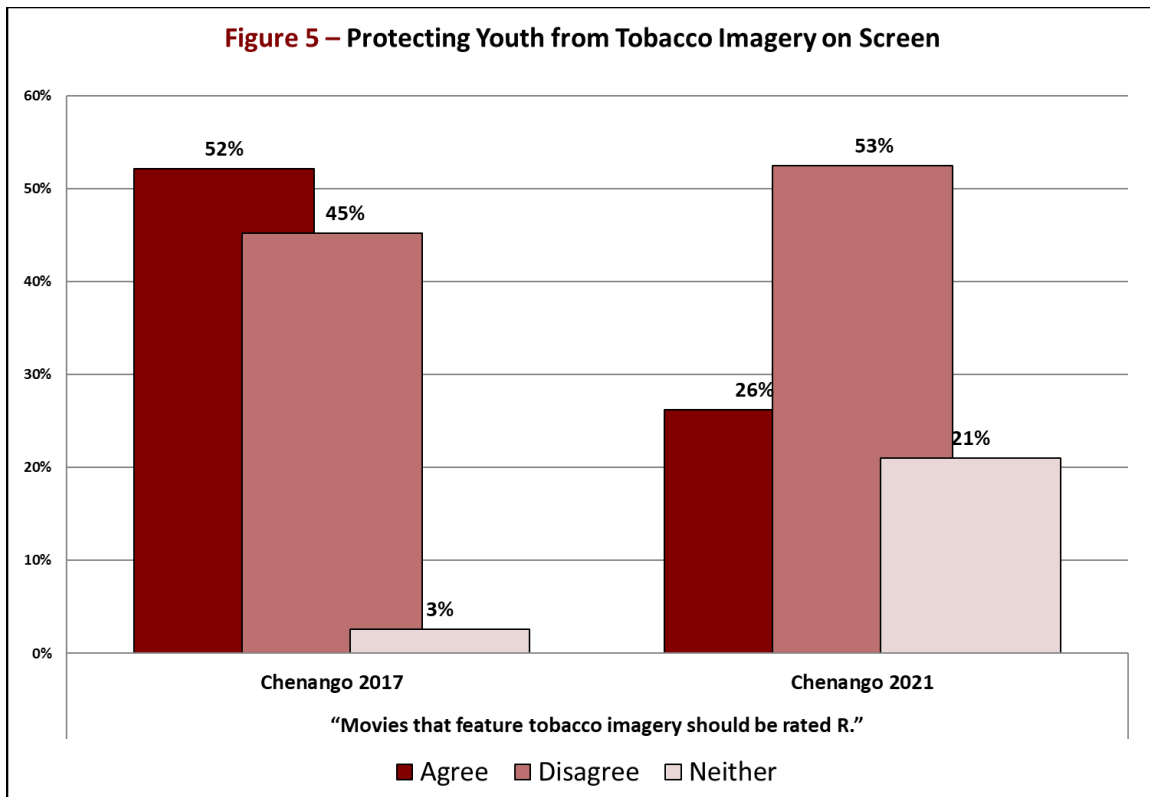
12. When asked their opinion about whether one agrees with the following statement, **"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R"** a minority of Chenango County adults agree (26%), while 53% of participants disagree. The 2021 agreement rate in Chenango County (26%) is significantly lower than the current regional average agreement rate of 33%, and has decreased significantly from 52% found in the county in 2017. Among *current smokers* in Chenango County in 2021, it becomes much less likely that one agrees that "Movies that are feature tobacco imagery should be rated R" (agreement rate among *smokers* is only 15%; while 75% of *smokers* disagree). (Table 17)

2.6
Smoke-Free Housing – Executive Summary

Figure 6 – Smoke-Free Housing – Current Rules, and Opinions about Smoke-Free Policies
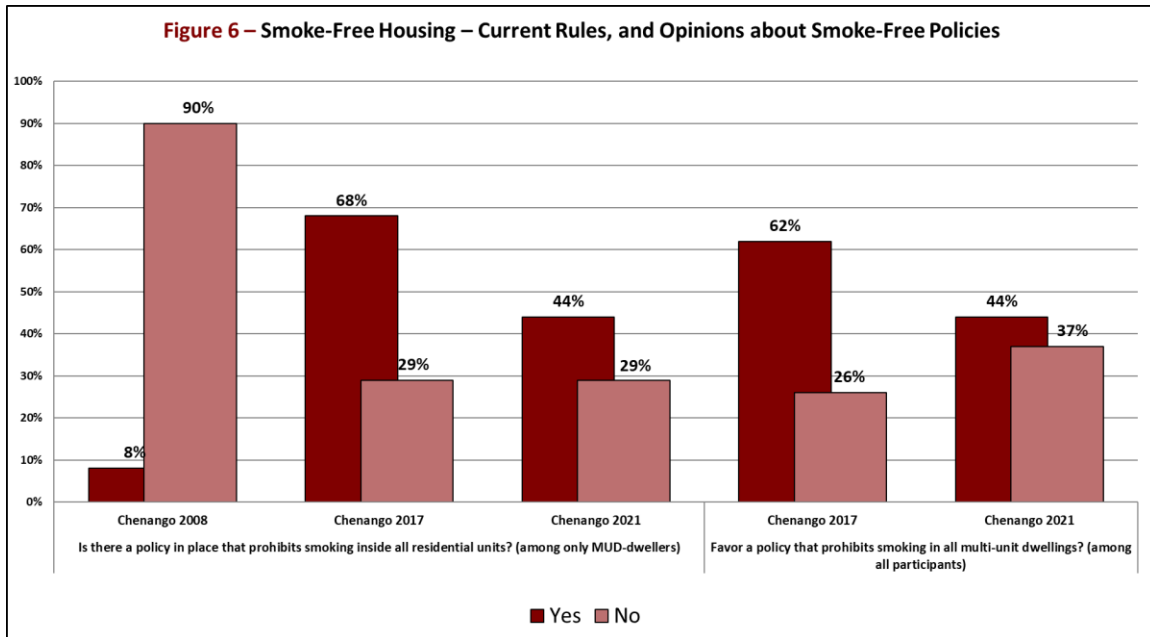
13. Among residents in Chenango County who live in multi-unit dwellings (apartments) almost one-half (44%) indicate that **there is a rule set by their landlord in their building that prohibits smoking tobacco inside the residential units**, while only 29% indicate that smoking is allowed in all or some residential units. The rate of living in a smoking-prohibited-everywhere-inside MUD housing in Chenango County (44%) is not significantly different from the current 2021 regional average rate of 47%, and has increased significantly from only 8% found in the county when first studied in 2008. MUD-dwellers who are *current cigarette smokers* in 2021 have a lower likelihood to indicate that smoking is prohibited everywhere in the residential units of their building as do non-smokers – 28% vs. 51%, respectively. (Table 18)

14. **More support for than opposition to a policy that prohibits smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios has been found in Chenango County** – a larger portion of adults in Chenango County indicate that they are in favor of a policy that prohibits smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios (44%) than the portion who indicate that they are opposed (37%). The 44% rate of favoring this potential policy in 2021 is not significantly different from the current regional average support rate of 50%, but has decreased significantly in the county from 62% found in 2017. Approximately one-seventh of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 favor a smoking prohibition policy in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios (14% of *smokers* favor, while 69% are against). (Table 9)

2.7
Tobacco Use – Executive Summary

Figure 7 – Tobacco Use and Purchase Habits
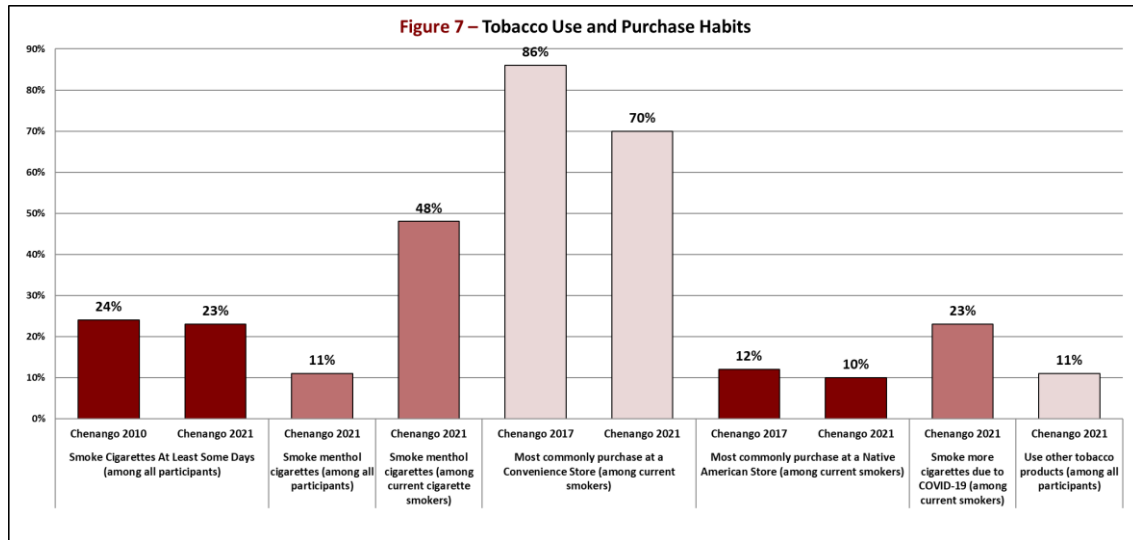
15. Approximately one-half of adults in Chenango County in 2021 (48%) have **smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime**. This rate has remained between 38%-51% each of the five studied years throughout the past 13 years (was 45% in 2008), and in 2021 is not significantly different from the current regional average rate of 48%. (Table 19)

16. The **current cigarette smoking rate found in Chenango County is: a total estimate of 23% current smokers**, with 13% smoking cigarettes every day and 10% 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 Chenango County has not changed significantly from the rates found in Chenango County tobacco studies completed between 2008-2017 (rate was 24% in 2010). The current 23% smoking rate in Chenango County is not significantly different from the current regional average of 18%. Approximately one-fourth (25%) of participants in 2021 indicate that they are former smokers (have smoked 100+ cigarettes in their entire lifetime, but no longer smoke at all). (Tables 20 and 21)

17. Significant **correlations with cigarette smoking – potential explanatory factors that may be related with the likelihood that a Chenango County adult resident will be a current cigarette smoker** – that were discovered in 2021 include that younger adult residents under the age of 45 (approximately 29% of those in this age group in Chenango County are smokers), residents with lower formal education levels (approximately 27% of those who have not attended any college are smokers), and residents from households with lower annual incomes (only 9% of those who are from households with incomes of $100,000 or more annually are smokers) *are most likely to be current cigarette smokers*. (Table 21)

18. **Use of menthol cigarettes** (among those who are current cigarette smokers) in Chenango County in 2021 is somewhat common (48% of current cigarette smokers report to use menthol cigarettes, which is a rate of 11% among all participating adults). The current 48% menthol cigarette use rate among Chenango County cigarette smokers is not significantly different from the current regional average of 42%. (Table 22)

19. Among current cigarette smokers in Chenango County **convenience stores and gas stations continue to be the most common locations where they purchase their tobacco products** (70% in 2021, decreased from

86% in 2017), followed by Native American stores (10% in 2021, decreased from 12% in 2017). These rates are not significantly different from the current regional averages. (Table 23)

20. Current cigarette smokers were asked **"How has the COVID-19 pandemic has influenced your tobacco use?"**, and approximately one-fourth of adult smokers in Chenango County (23%) responded with "I now smoke more", while similarly 23% responded with "I now smoke less", however, the most common response was "I now smoke about the same" (50%). These rates are not significantly different from the current regional averages of 28% "more", 14% "less", and 57% "same". (Table 24)

21. Use of **other tobacco products (those other than conventional cigarettes)** among Chenango County residents is less common than conventional cigarette use (in 2021, only 11% use non-cigarette tobacco products, while 23% smoke conventional cigarettes). Note that this survey question was asked as follows: "Do you currently use any other type of tobacco products, other than cigarettes? – Yes or No". This phrasing did not have the same specificity as other tobacco-use questions that had possible response choices of "every day", "some days", and "not at all". Therefore, the definition of the word "use" was left to the discretion of the participants in the overall non-cigarette tobacco use survey question. The reported 11% rate of non-cigarette tobacco use in Chenango County in 2021 is not significantly different from the current regional average rate of 9%. A possible and likely connection between smoking conventional cigarettes and using other forms of tobacco is evident among Chenango County adults – approximately 31% of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 also use other tobacco products, while only 5% of *non-smokers* report to do so. (Table 25)

22. When asked **the specific types of other tobacco products (those other than conventional cigarettes) used**, Chenango County residents most commonly report to use smokeless tobacco, including dip, chew, and snus (6%), followed by using cigars (4%). Again a possible and likely connection between smoking conventional cigarettes and using other forms of tobacco is evident among Chenango County adults – approximately 18% of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 also use other smokeless tobacco products, while only 2% of *non-smokers* report to do so. (Table 26)

2.8
Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) Use – Executive Summary

Figure 8 – E-Cigarette Use and Perceived Danger
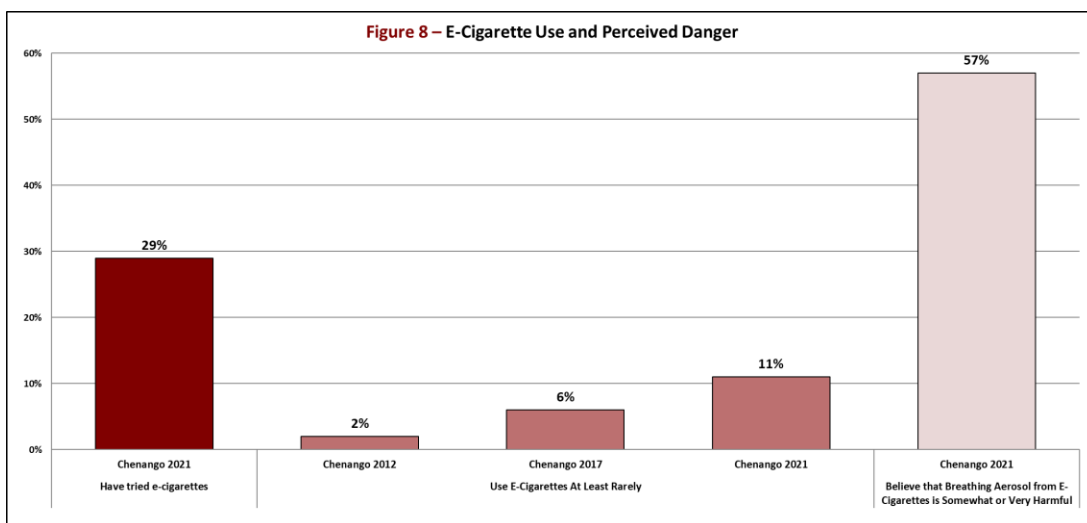
23. Approximately three-in-ten adults in Chenango County (29%) report that they have **tried using an electronic cigarette, e-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time**. The "ever-tried" e-cigarette use rate in Chenango County in 2021 (29%) is not significantly different from the current regional average of 29%. A possible connection between smoking conventional cigarettes and using e-cigarettes is very evident among Chenango County adults – approximately 57% of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 have tried e-cigarettes in the past, while this rate drops to only 33% among "*former* cigarette smokers", and further to only 15% among those who have *never* smoked conventional cigarettes. (Table 27)

24. Currently 11% of adults in Chenango County report to **use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products at least rarely**. The e-cigarette use rate in Chenango County in 2021 (11% use at least rarely) is not significantly different from the current regional average of 11%, however, it has increased significantly from 2% found in the county in 2012, and 6% found in 2017. A possible and likely connection between smoking conventional cigarettes and using e-cigarettes is evident among Chenango County adults – approximately 34% of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 also currently use e-cigarettes *at least rarely*, while only 4% of *non-smokers* report to do so. (Table 28)

25. Residents of Chenango 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 27% respond "somewhat harmful", while only 17% respond "not at all harmful"). The rate of responding "very harmful" in Chenango County in 2021 (30%) is not significantly different from the current regional average rate of 30%. A possible and likely connection between smoking conventional cigarettes and perception of the danger of e-cigarettes is evident among Chenango County adults – only approximately 5% of *current cigarette smokers* in Chenango County in 2021 feel that breathing the aerosol from e-cigarettes is "very harmful", while 37% of *non-smokers* report this perception. (Table 29)

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 Chenango County residents were asked whether they favor or oppose a policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all public buildings and workplaces, the result in the current 2021 Chenango County community study is that 55.2% of the participants responded with "Favor" (reported later in Table 6). So …. what does this 55.2% 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 and graphs 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: *on the entire grounds of all public buildings and workplaces?*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all public buildings and workplaces?	**Favor**	270	55.2%
	Against	95	29.4%
	Neither	46	14.3%
	Don't know	3	1.1%
	Totals	414	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 3 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	55.2%	**61.5%**	68.6%
Against	20.3%	**23.7%**	29.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

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

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Opinion about policies that: *Prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all public buildings and workplaces?*

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	62%	24%	12%	3%
Not measured previously.				
Chenango County - 2021	55%	29%	14%	1%
Males	47%	36%	16%	0%
Females	61%	25%	12%	2%
Age 18-44	49%	32%	17%	1%
Age 45-64	53%	34%	13%	0%
Age 65+	64%	22%	12%	3%
No College	49%	34%	15%	1%
Some College	58%	25%	16%	2%
4+ Year Degree	65%	27%	9%	0%
<$50k Annual Income	50%	36%	14%	0%
$50,000- $100,000	52%	30%	17%	1%
$100,000+	78%	15%	7%	0%
1+ Child in Home	54%	35%	11%	1%
No Children in Home	55%	28%	16%	1%
Current smoker	21%	58%	19%	2%
Former smoker	61%	23%	17%	0%
Never smoked	67%	21%	11%	1%

Table 7	Opinion about policy that would prohibit smoking: *in outdoor public places such as public parks?*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as public parks?	Favor	236	49.5%
	Against	123	32.5%
	Neither	45	16.0%
	Don't know	10	2.0%
	Totals	414	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 3 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	49.5%	56.3%	60.6%
Against	25.4%	28.8%	32.5%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2017	2021
Favor	53.2%	49.5%
Against	40.2%	32.5%
Neither	5.6%	16.0%
Don't know	1.0%	2.0%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Opinion about policies that: *Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as public parks?*

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	56%	29%	13%	2%
Chenango County - 2017	53%	40%	6%	1%
Chenango County - 2021	49%	33%	16%	2%
Males	39%	44%	16%	2%
Females	60%	23%	15%	2%
Age 18-44	51%	29%	19%	1%
Age 45-64	50%	34%	15%	2%
Age 65+	45%	40%	12%	3%
No College	43%	35%	20%	2%
Some College	54%	29%	15%	2%
4+ Year Degree	56%	38%	5%	1%
<$50k Annual Income	39%	38%	23%	1%
$50,000- $100,000	53%	35%	10%	3%
$100,000+	77%	8%	15%	0%
1+ Child in Home	59%	25%	17%	0%
No Children in Home	45%	37%	15%	3%
Current smoker	17%	68%	15%	0%
Former smoker	60%	21%	19%	0%
Never smoked	59%	23%	15%	4%

Table 8	Opinion about policy that would prohibit smoking: *in outdoor public places such as community events and festivals?*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as community events and festivals?	Favor	257	53.8%
	Against	112	31.6%
	Neither	37	14.0%
	Don't know	6	0.6%
	Totals	412	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 3 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	53.8%	**58.7%**	64.0%
Against	24.5%	**28.6%**	31.6%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

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

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Opinion about policies that: *Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places such as community events and festivals?*

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	59%	29%	11%	1%
Not measured previously.				
Chenango County - 2021	54%	32%	14%	1%
Males	45%	42%	13%	0%
Females	60%	23%	16%	1%
Age 18-44	45%	33%	22%	0%
Age 45-64	57%	29%	12%	1%
Age 65+	59%	35%	6%	1%
No College	48%	34%	17%	1%
Some College	57%	27%	15%	0%
4+ Year Degree	60%	34%	5%	1%
<$50k Annual Income	42%	38%	19%	1%
$50,000- $100,000	55%	34%	11%	0%
$100,000+	84%	7%	9%	0%
1+ Child in Home	53%	31%	15%	0%
No Children in Home	53%	33%	14%	1%
Current smoker	17%	69%	14%	0%
Former smoker	67%	20%	12%	1%
Never smoked	63%	21%	15%	1%
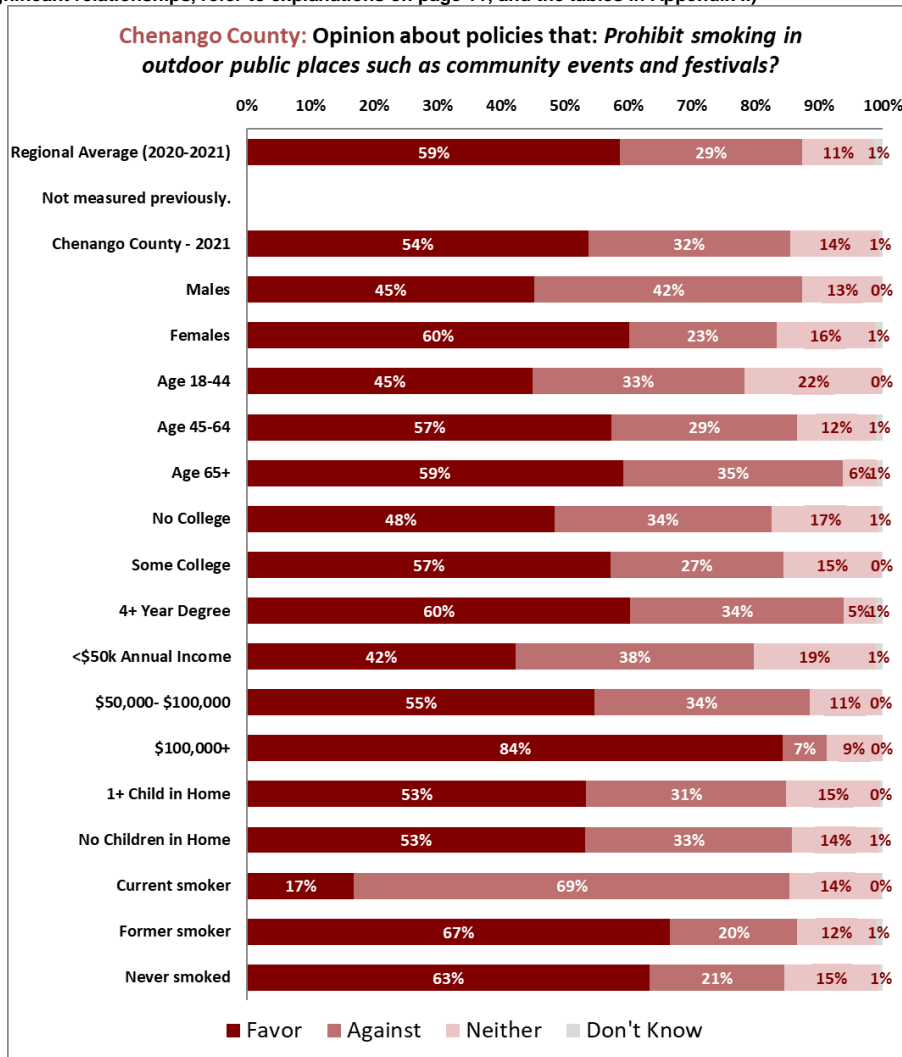
Table 9	Opinion about a policy that a policy that would: *prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios?*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

Policy that would prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies, and patios?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Favor	205	43.5%
	Against	133	36.9%
	Neither	55	14.9%
	Don't know	20	4.8%
	Totals	413	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

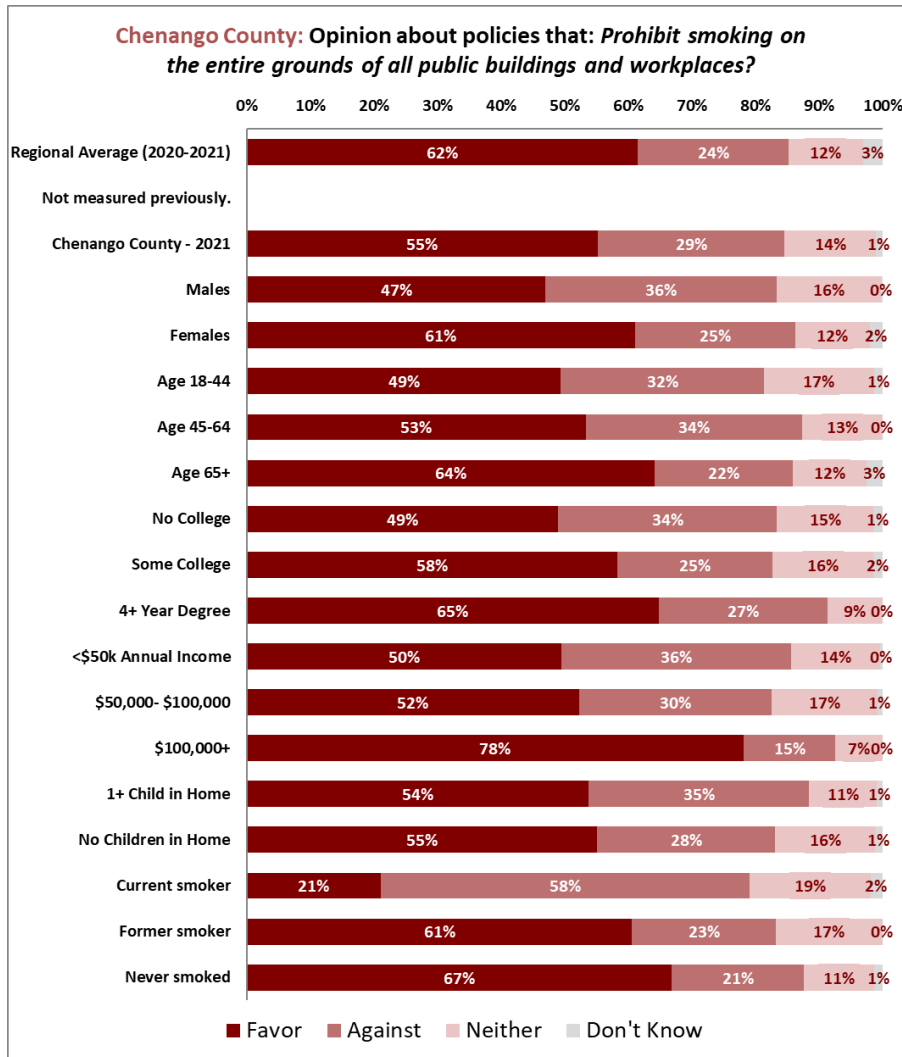| Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 31 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	39.2%	50.0%	64.9%
Against	28.2%	35.7%	48.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
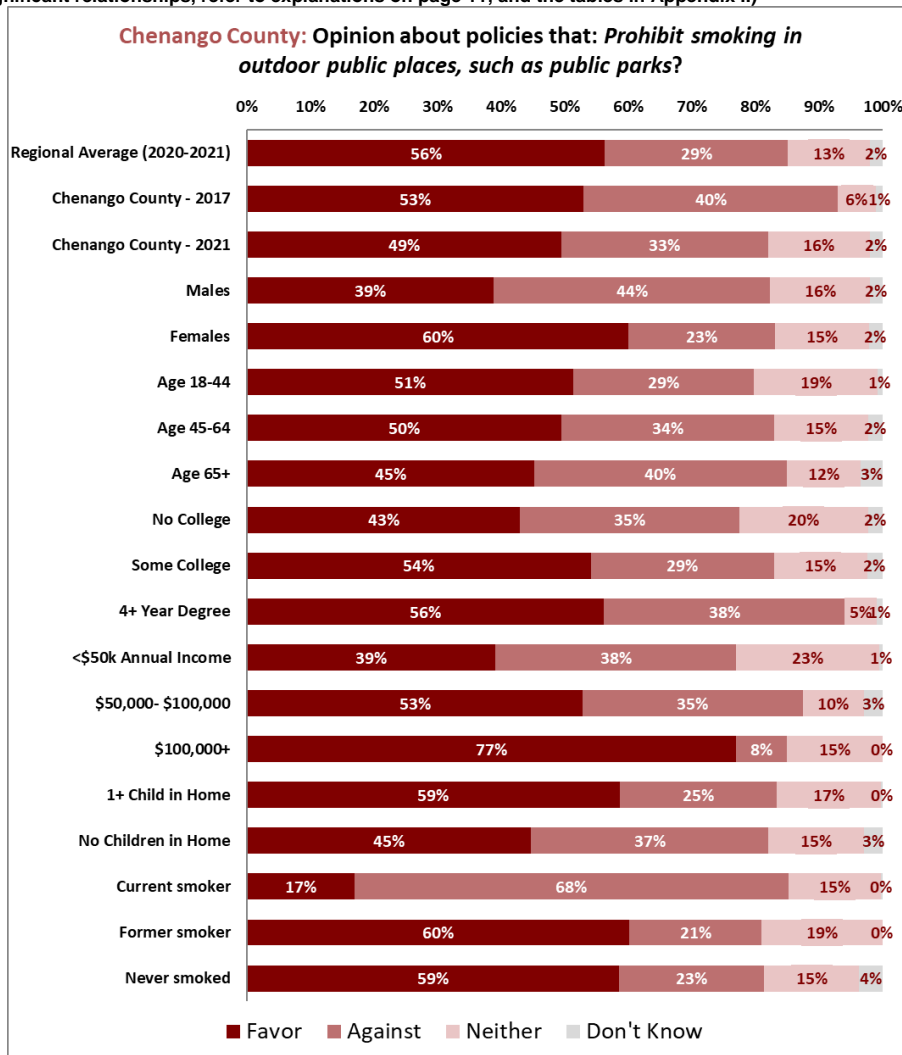
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2017	2021
Favor	62.3%	43.5%
Against	25.6%	36.9%
Neither	9.3%	14.9%
Don't know	2.9%	4.8%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Opinion about 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 (2020-2021)	50%	36%	11%	3%
Chenango County - 2017	62%	26%	9%	3%
Chenango County - 2021	43%	37%	15%	5%
Males	41%	41%	13%	5%
Females	44%	34%	17%	5%
Age 18-44	43%	39%	17%	1%
Age 45-64	41%	36%	16%	8%
Age 65+	46%	37%	12%	5%
No College	42%	37%	14%	7%
Some College	40%	40%	18%	2%
4+ Year Degree	53%	32%	13%	3%
<$50k Annual Income	41%	38%	17%	5%
$50,000- $100,000	42%	41%	13%	3%
$100,000+	66%	13%	16%	5%
1+ Child in Home	39%	34%	19%	7%
No Children in Home	44%	39%	13%	4%
Current smoker	14%	69%	12%	5%
Former smoker	56%	29%	12%	4%
Never smoked	50%	27%	18%	5%

3.2
RETAIL TOBACCO SALES POLICIES – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 10	Opinion about a policy that would: *prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Favor	243	51.6%
	Against	93	27.7%
	Neither	70	19.5%
	Don't know	9	1.2%
	Totals	415	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 31 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	46.4%	62.9%	80.5%
Against	13.9%	24.8%	36.1%

Trend Analysis – Chenango County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2017	2021
Favor	62.7%	51.6%
Against	25.8%	27.7%
Neither	11.1%	19.5%
Don't know	0.4%	1.2%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

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

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	63%	25%	11%	1%
Chenango County - 2017	63%	26%	11%	0%
Chenango County - 2021	52%	28%	20%	1%
Males	40%	37%	21%	2%
Females	62%	20%	18%	1%
Age 18-44	48%	31%	20%	1%
Age 45-64	43%	32%	23%	2%
Age 65+	67%	18%	14%	1%
No College	50%	29%	21%	1%
Some College	51%	30%	18%	1%
4+ Year Degree	57%	26%	14%	4%
<$50k Annual Income	50%	32%	18%	1%
$50,000- $100,000	47%	30%	21%	2%
$100,000+	59%	22%	18%	1%
1+ Child in Home	50%	29%	20%	1%
No Children in Home	52%	27%	19%	1%
Current smoker	27%	50%	22%	1%
Former smoker	47%	29%	21%	3%
Never smoked	64%	18%	17%	1%

Table 11	Opinion about policy that would: *limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?	Favor	159	32.0%
	Against	161	45.7%
	Neither	82	19.1%
	Don't know	12	3.2%
	Totals	414	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes all 35 of the 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	32.0%	47.1%	64.1%
Against	29.2%	39.7%	51.6%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
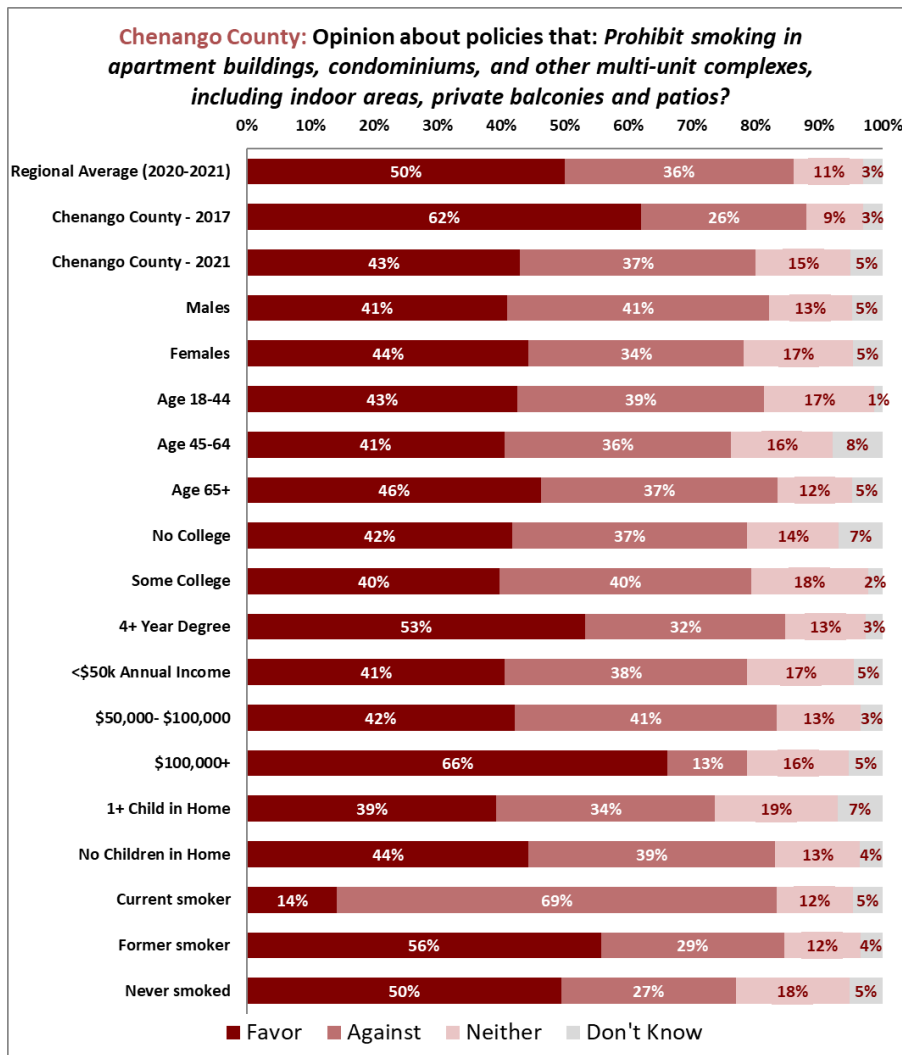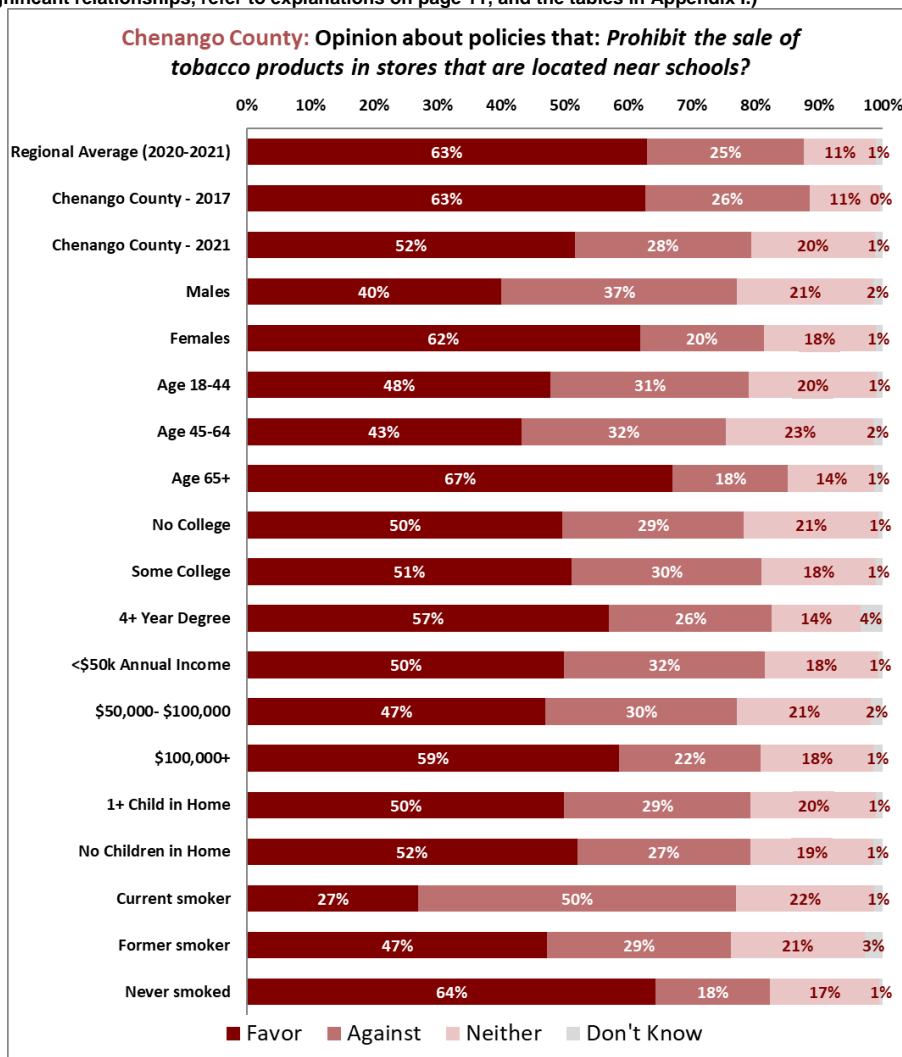
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2012	2017	2021
Favor	37.9%	46.8%	32.0%
Against	39.3%	40.7%	45.7%
Neither	19.0%	10.2%	19.1%
Don't know	3.9%	2.4%	3.2%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango 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 (2020-2021)	47%	40%	12%	2%
Chenango County - 2012	38%	39%	19%	4%
Chenango County - 2021	32%	46%	19%	3%
Males	21%	55%	19%	5%
Females	41%	38%	19%	2%
Age 18-44	35%	47%	17%	2%
Age 45-64	26%	47%	23%	4%
Age 65+	34%	44%	17%	5%
No College	33%	43%	20%	4%
Some College	26%	50%	21%	3%
4+ Year Degree	37%	45%	15%	3%
<$50k Annual Income	40%	42%	17%	1%
$50,000- $100,000	27%	45%	23%	4%
$100,000+	24%	55%	21%	1%
1+ Child in Home	25%	47%	22%	7%
No Children in Home	35%	46%	18%	2%
Current smoker	13%	78%	8%	2%
Former smoker	34%	44%	20%	2%
Never smoked	39%	33%	23%	5%

Table 12	Opinion about policy that would: ***ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?***

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?	Favor	145	29.6%
	Against	138	41.2%
	Neither	93	22.5%
	Don't know	37	6.7%
	Totals	**413**	**100.0%**

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 29 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	28.3%	**42.3%**	55.7%
Against	28.6%	**37.6%**	49.0%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
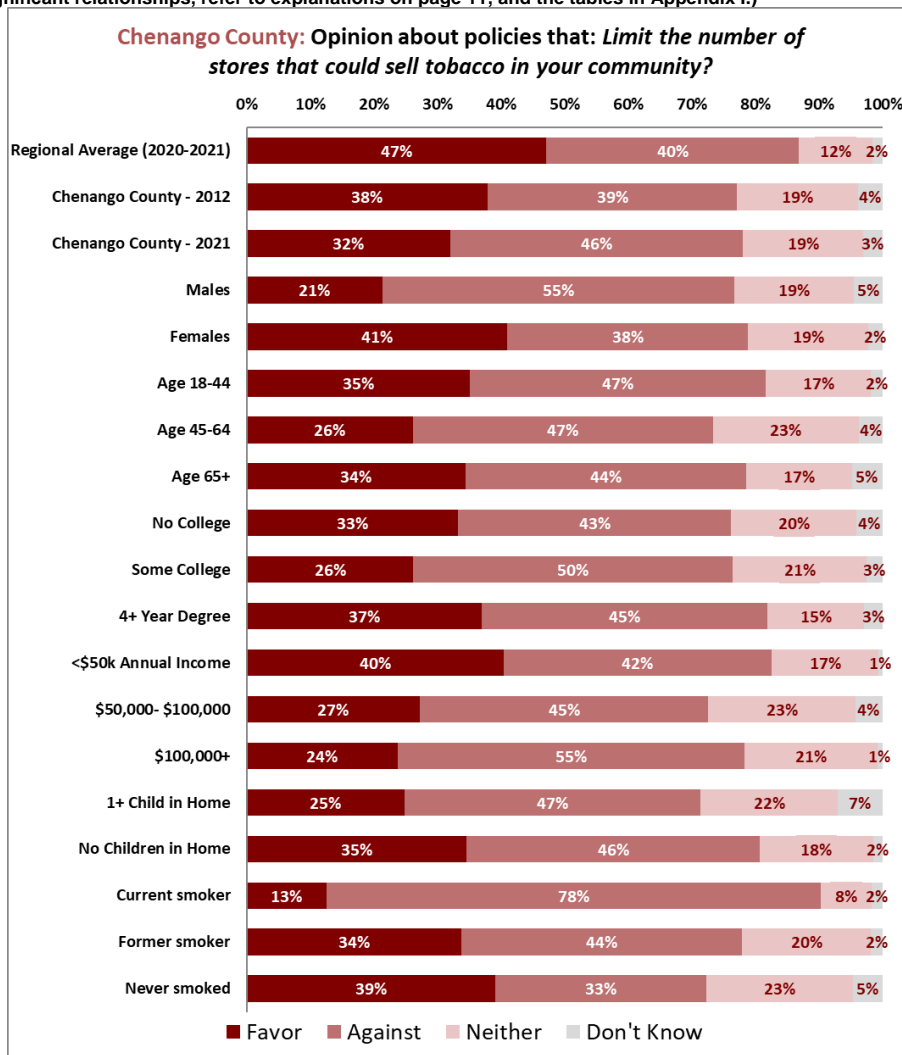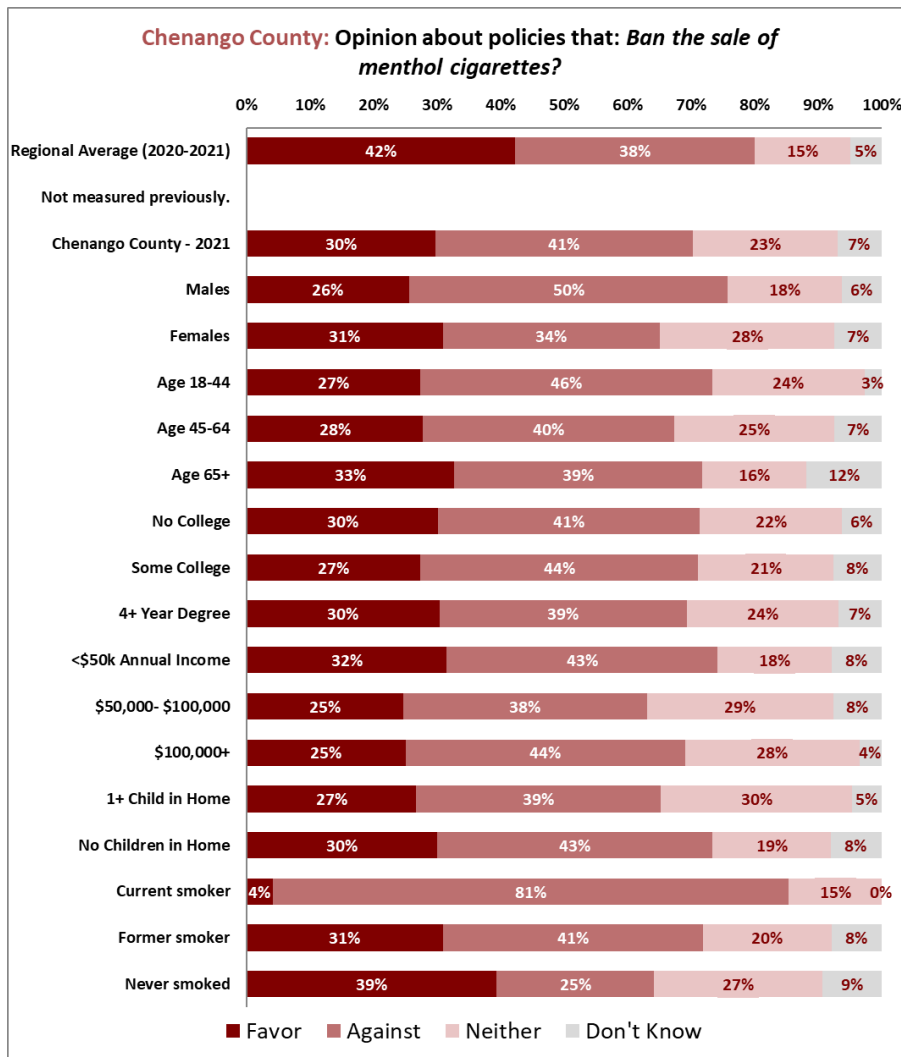
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(Not measured in recent-past Chenango County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

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

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	42%	38%	15%	5%
Not measured previously.				
Chenango County - 2021	30%	41%	23%	7%
Males	26%	50%	18%	6%
Females	31%	34%	28%	7%
Age 18-44	27%	46%	24%	3%
Age 45-64	28%	40%	25%	7%
Age 65+	33%	39%	16%	12%
No College	30%	41%	22%	6%
Some College	27%	44%	21%	8%
4+ Year Degree	30%	39%	24%	7%
<$50k Annual Income	32%	43%	18%	8%
$50,000- $100,000	25%	38%	29%	8%
$100,000+	25%	44%	28%	4%
1+ Child in Home	27%	39%	30%	5%
No Children in Home	30%	43%	19%	8%
Current smoker	4%	81%	15%	0%
Former smoker	31%	41%	20%	8%
Never smoked	39%	25%	27%	9%

Table 13	Opinion about policy that would: ***ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco, excluding menthol cigarettes?***

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

Policies that ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco (excluding menthol cigarettes)		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Favor	152	31.6%
	Against	141	39.5%
	Neither	94	22.6%
	Don't know	29	6.4%
	Totals	416	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

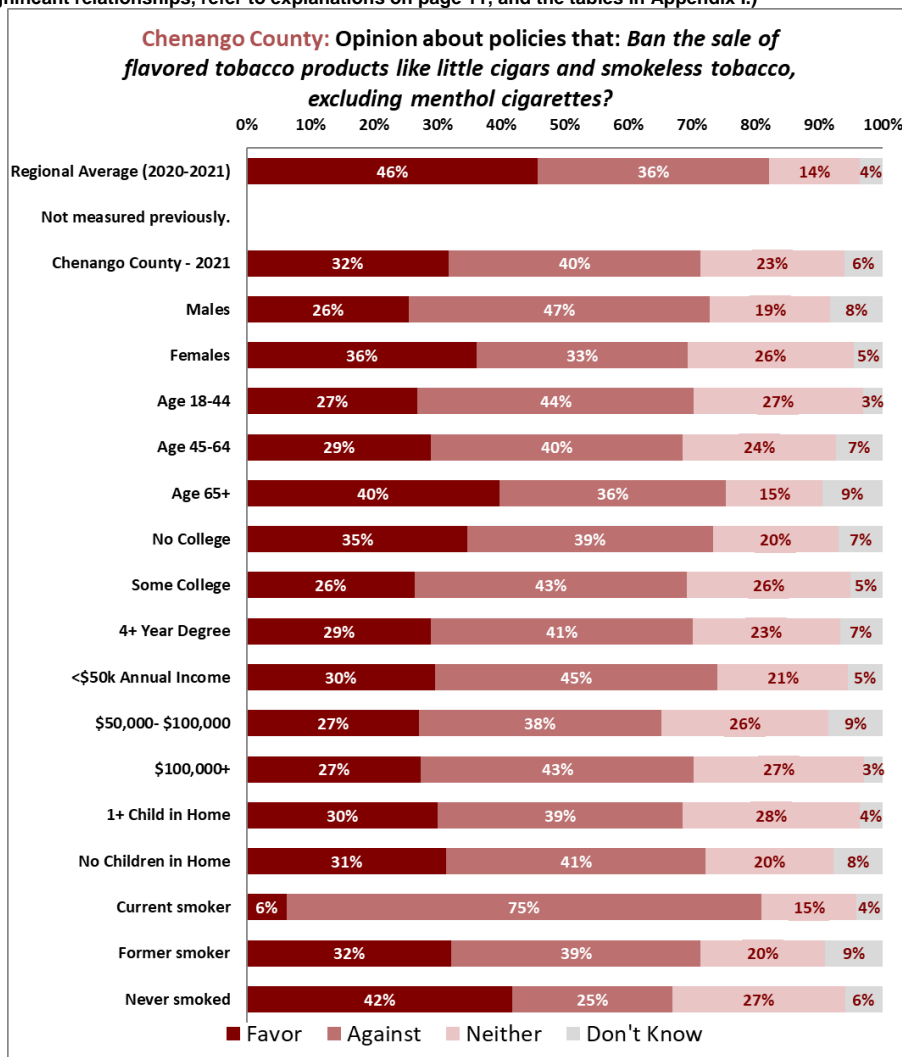| Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 24 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Favor	27.0%	**45.7%**	59.1%
Against	26.6%	**36.4%**	49.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

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

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Opinion about policies that: *Ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco, excluding menthol cigarettes?*

	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	46%	36%	14%	4%
Not measured previously.				
Chenango County - 2021	32%	40%	23%	6%
Males	26%	47%	19%	8%
Females	36%	33%	26%	5%
Age 18-44	27%	44%	27%	3%
Age 45-64	29%	40%	24%	7%
Age 65+	40%	36%	15%	9%
No College	35%	39%	20%	7%
Some College	26%	43%	26%	5%
4+ Year Degree	29%	41%	23%	7%
<$50k Annual Income	30%	45%	21%	5%
$50,000- $100,000	27%	38%	26%	9%
$100,000+	27%	43%	27%	3%
1+ Child in Home	30%	39%	28%	4%
No Children in Home	31%	41%	20%	8%
Current smoker	6%	75%	15%	4%
Former smoker	32%	39%	20%	9%
Never smoked	42%	25%	27%	6%

3.3
ATTITUDES ABOUT TOBACCO ADVERTISING – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 14	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 2021 Results – Chenango County:

Effect you think seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores has on whether or not a child becomes a smoker		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Much more likely	89	19.4%
	Somewhat more likely	159	35.8%
	No effect	128	36.6%
	Don't Know	37	8.1%
	Totals	413	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 23 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their v8rsion of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Much more likely	16.3%	26.3%	37.7%
Somewhat more likely	32.1%	38.2%	48.9%
No effect	19.5%	29.1%	44.1%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
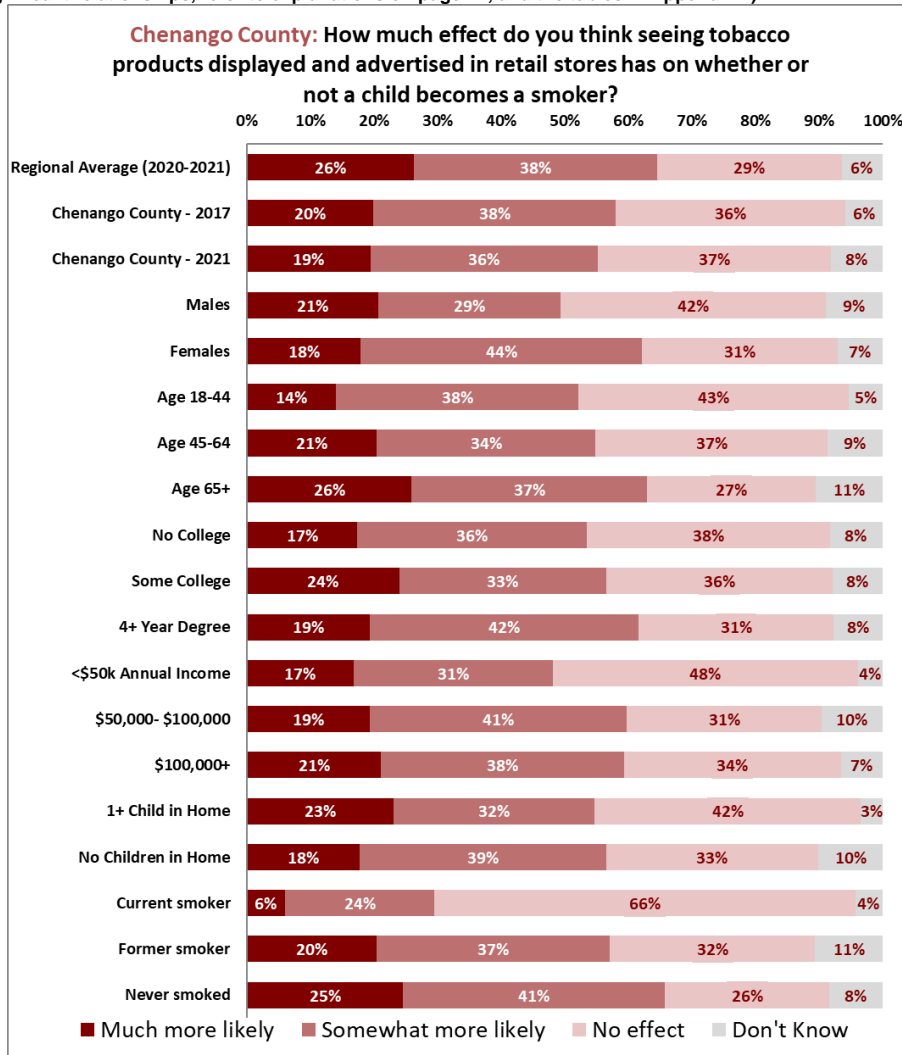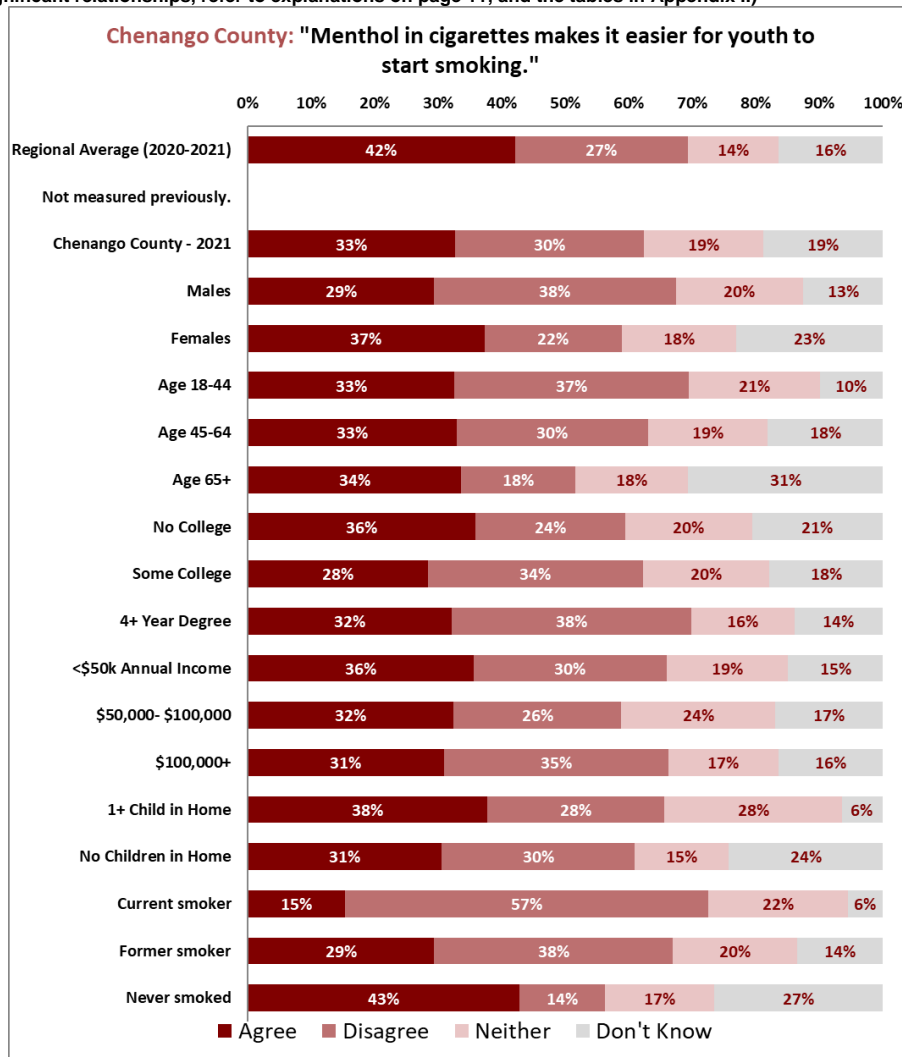
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2017	2021
Much more likely	19.9%	19.4%
Somewhat more likely	38.1%	35.8%
No effect	36.2%	36.6%
Don't know	5.8%	8.1%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango 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 (2020-2021)	26%	38%	29%	6%
Chenango County - 2017	20%	38%	36%	6%
Chenango County - 2021	19%	36%	37%	8%
Males	21%	29%	42%	9%
Females	18%	44%	31%	7%
Age 18-44	14%	38%	43%	5%
Age 45-64	21%	34%	37%	9%
Age 65+	26%	37%	27%	11%
No College	17%	36%	38%	8%
Some College	24%	33%	36%	8%
4+ Year Degree	19%	42%	31%	8%
<$50k Annual Income	17%	31%	48%	4%
$50,000- $100,000	19%	41%	31%	10%
$100,000+	21%	38%	34%	7%
1+ Child in Home	23%	32%	42%	3%
No Children in Home	18%	39%	33%	10%
Current smoker	6%	24%	66%	4%
Former smoker	20%	37%	32%	11%
Never smoked	25%	41%	26%	8%

3.4
ATTITUDES ABOUT FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS – DETAILED FINDINGS

| Table 15 | "Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking." |

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."	Strongly agree	70	13.2%
	Somewhat agree	81	19.8%
	Neither	69	18.8%
	Somewhat disagree	44	12.0%
	Strongly disagree	61	17.7%
	Don't Know	84	18.5%
	Totals	409	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

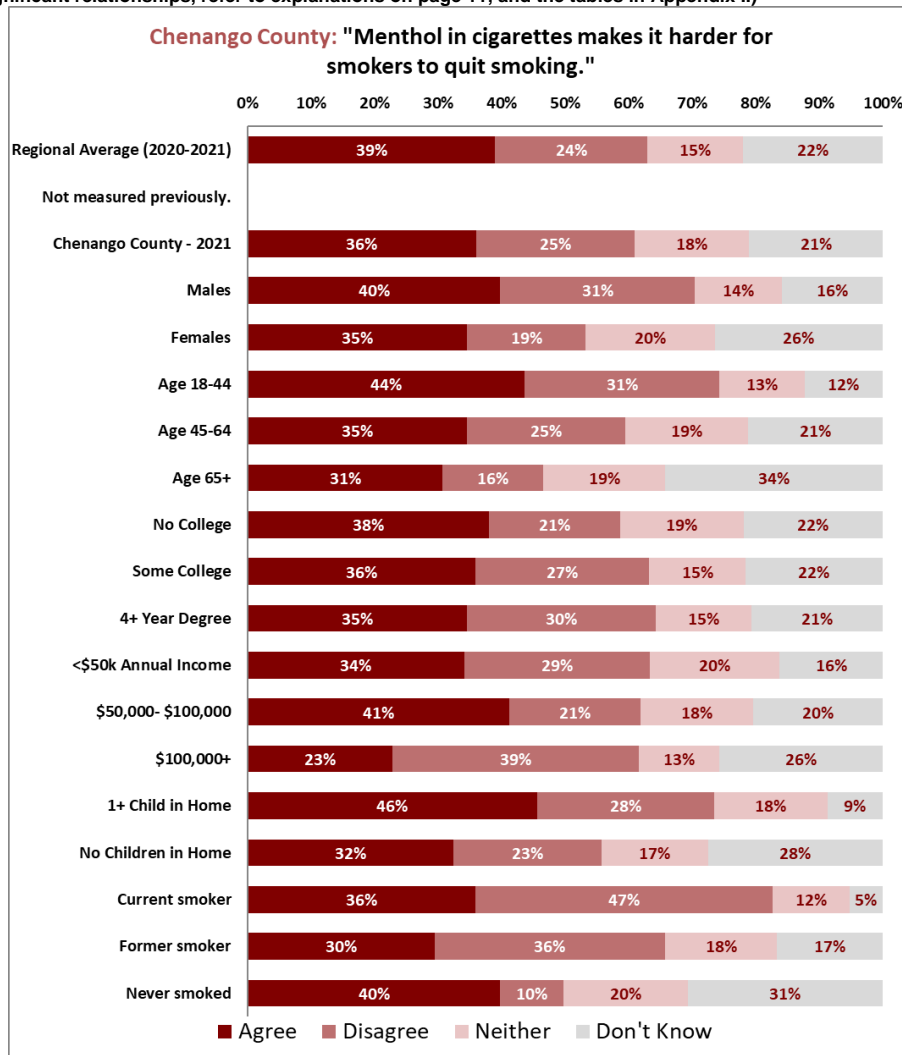| Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 20 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their v8rsion of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Agree	31.2%	42.2%	52.9%
Disagree	22.0%	27.2%	38.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
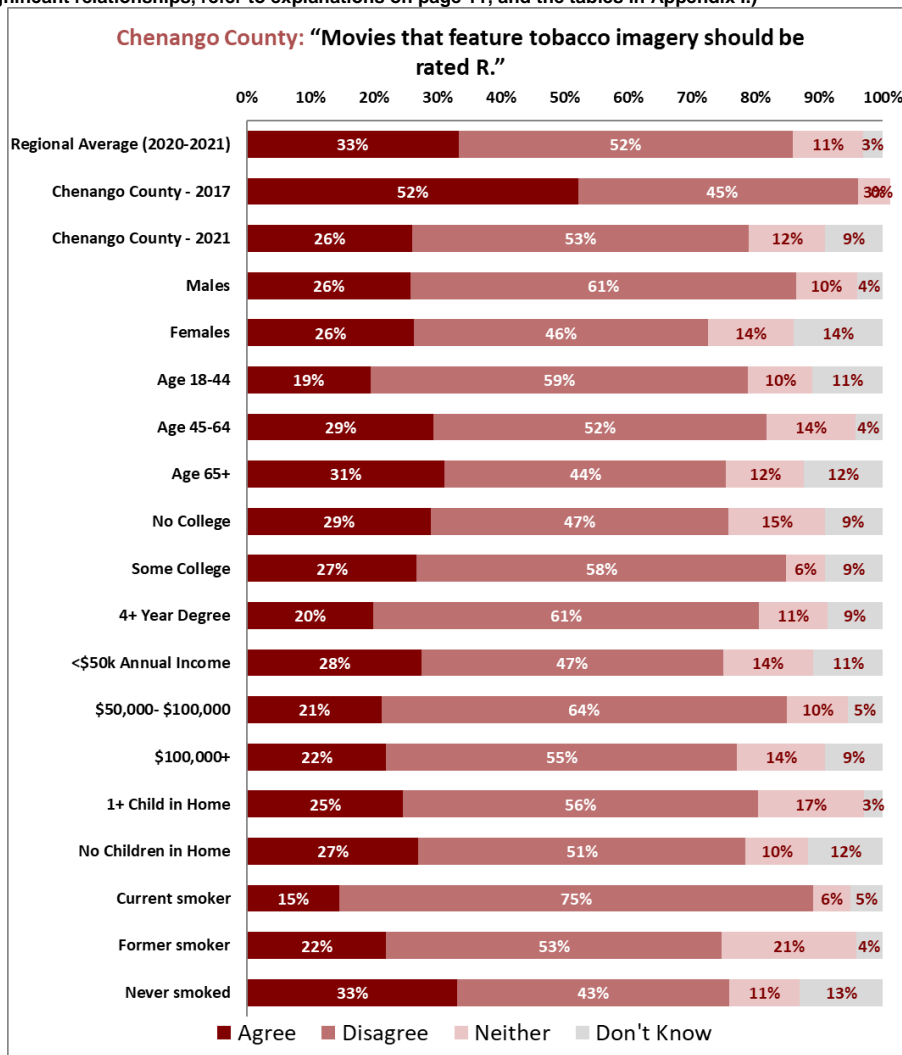
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(Not measured in recent-past Chenango County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

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

	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	42%	27%	14%	16%
Not measured previously.				
Chenango County - 2021	33%	30%	19%	19%
Males	29%	38%	20%	13%
Females	37%	22%	18%	23%
Age 18-44	33%	37%	21%	10%
Age 45-64	33%	30%	19%	18%
Age 65+	34%	18%	18%	31%
No College	36%	24%	20%	21%
Some College	28%	34%	20%	18%
4+ Year Degree	32%	38%	16%	14%
<$50k Annual Income	36%	30%	19%	15%
$50,000- $100,000	32%	26%	24%	17%
$100,000+	31%	35%	17%	16%
1+ Child in Home	38%	28%	28%	6%
No Children in Home	31%	30%	15%	24%
Current smoker	15%	57%	22%	6%
Former smoker	29%	38%	20%	14%
Never smoked	43%	14%	17%	27%

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Table 16	"Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

"Menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking."		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Strongly agree	56	13.9%
	Somewhat agree	80	22.3%
	Neither	71	17.5%
	Somewhat disagree	36	8.5%
	Strongly disagree	55	16.3%
	Don't Know	110	21.4%
	Totals	408	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 17 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Agree	29.4%	38.8%	48.1%
Disagree	19.5%	24.0%	32.5%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
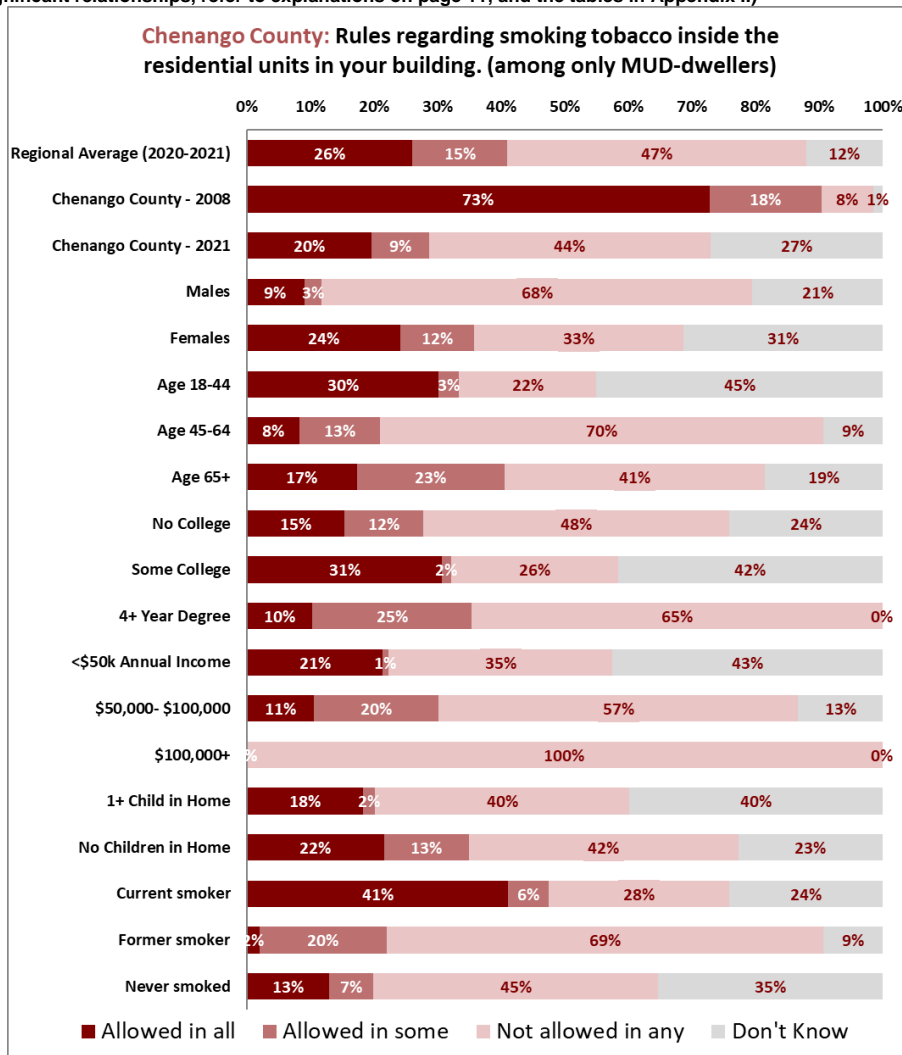
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(Not measured in recent-past Chenango County studies.)

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

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

	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	39%	24%	15%	22%
Not measured previously.				
Chenango County - 2021	36%	25%	18%	21%
Males	40%	31%	14%	16%
Females	35%	19%	20%	26%
Age 18-44	44%	31%	13%	12%
Age 45-64	35%	25%	19%	21%
Age 65+	31%	16%	19%	34%
No College	38%	21%	19%	22%
Some College	36%	27%	15%	22%
4+ Year Degree	35%	30%	15%	21%
<$50k Annual Income	34%	29%	20%	16%
$50,000- $100,000	41%	21%	18%	20%
$100,000+	23%	39%	13%	26%
1+ Child in Home	46%	28%	18%	9%
No Children in Home	32%	23%	17%	28%
Current smoker	36%	47%	12%	5%
Former smoker	30%	36%	18%	17%
Never smoked	40%	10%	20%	31%

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3.5
PROTECTING YOUTH FROM TOBACCO IMAGERY ON SCREEN – DETAILED FINDINGS

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

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Agree	110	26.2%
Disagree	198	52.5%
Neither	57	12.4%
Don't know	42	8.9%
Totals	407	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 25 of 35 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%	33.3%	52.6%
Disagree	39.8%	52.4%	68.4%

For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
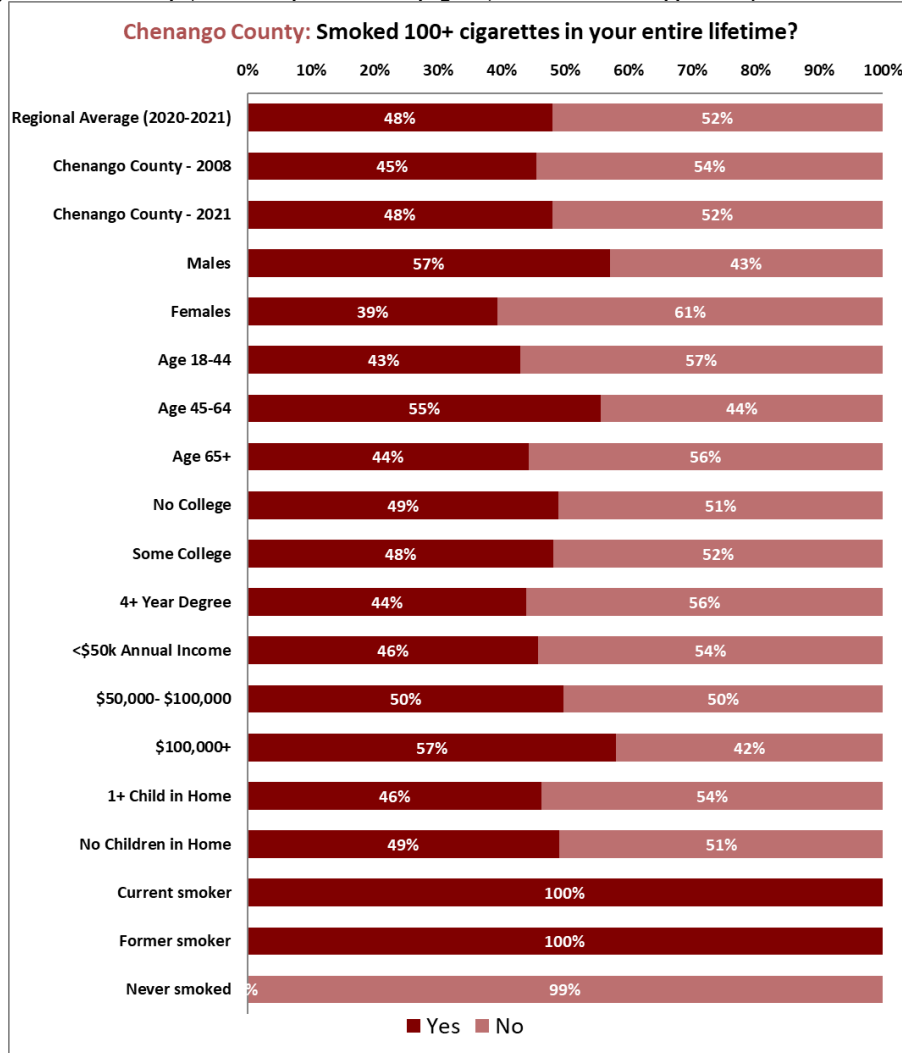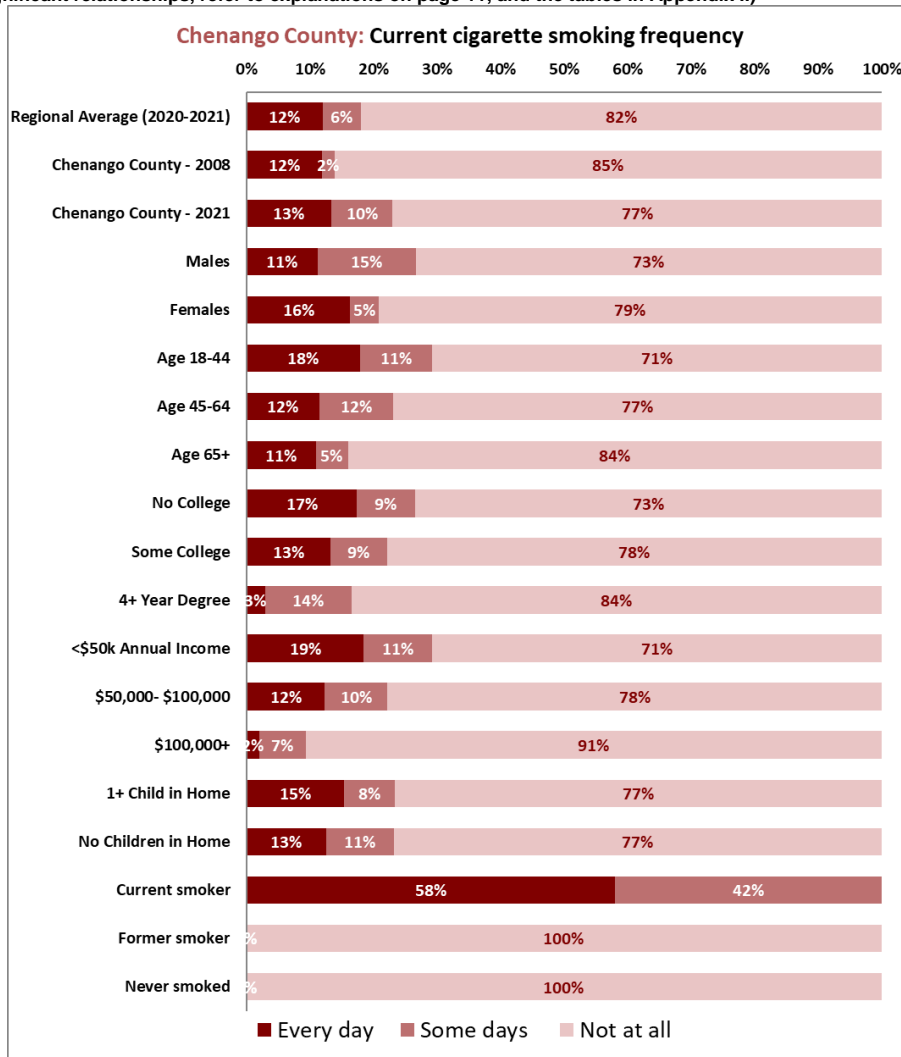
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2017	2021
Agree	52.2%	26.2%
Disagree	45.2%	52.5%
Neither	2.6%	12.4%
Don't know	0.0%	8.9%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

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

	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	33%	52%	11%	3%
Chenango County - 2017	52%	45%	3%	0%
Chenango County - 2021	26%	53%	12%	9%
Males	26%	61%	10%	4%
Females	26%	46%	14%	14%
Age 18-44	19%	59%	10%	11%
Age 45-64	29%	52%	14%	4%
Age 65+	31%	44%	12%	12%
No College	29%	47%	15%	9%
Some College	27%	58%	6%	9%
4+ Year Degree	20%	61%	11%	9%
<$50k Annual Income	28%	47%	14%	11%
$50,000- $100,000	21%	64%	10%	5%
$100,000+	22%	55%	14%	9%
1+ Child in Home	25%	56%	17%	3%
No Children in Home	27%	51%	10%	12%
Current smoker	15%	75%	6%	5%
Former smoker	22%	53%	21%	4%
Never smoked	33%	43%	11%	13%

3.6
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 MUD-dwellers)*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

Rules inside your rental residential unit.		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Allowed in all residential units	8	19.6%
	Allowed in some residential units	5	9.1%
	Not allowed in any residential units	20	44.2%
	Don't Know	10	27.1%
	Totals	43	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes all 31 of the 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Smoking is allowed in all residential units	10.3%	26.2%	42.0%
Smoking is allowed in some residential units	2.3%	14.9%	28.9%
Smoking is not allowed in any residential units	25.2%	47.1%	76.2%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of ignificance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
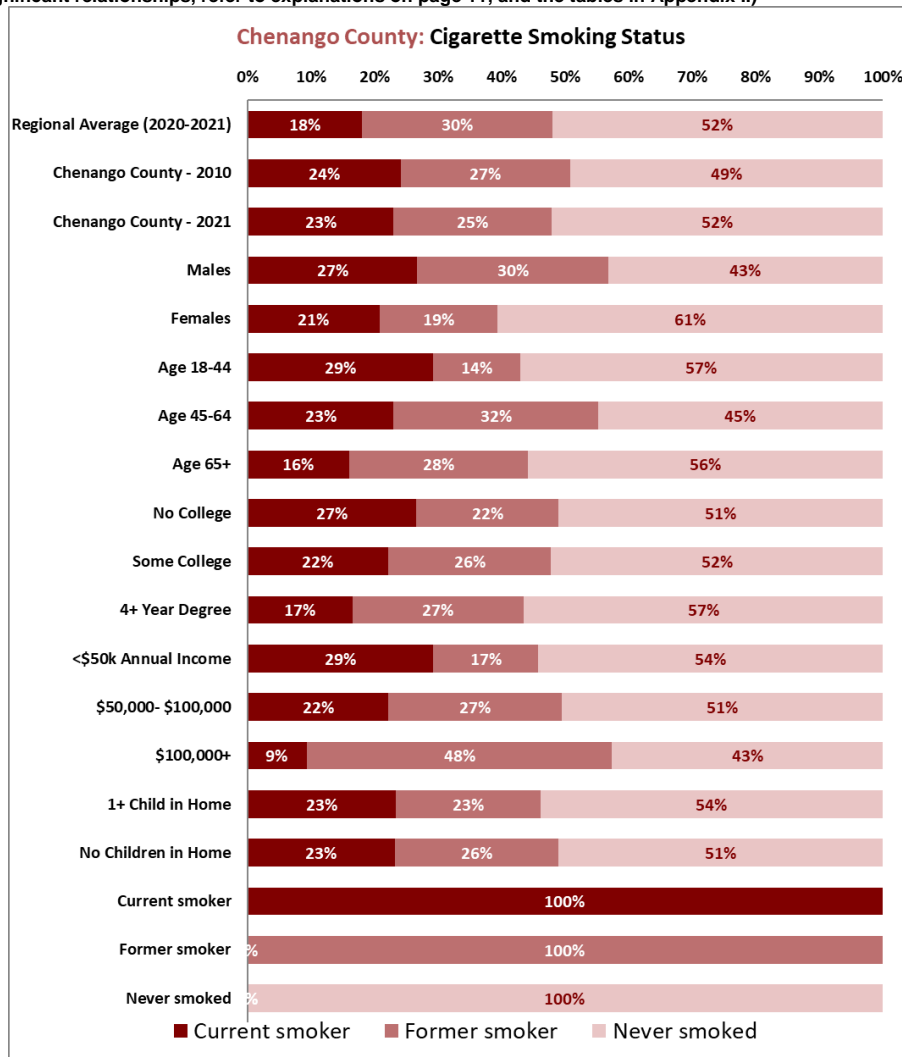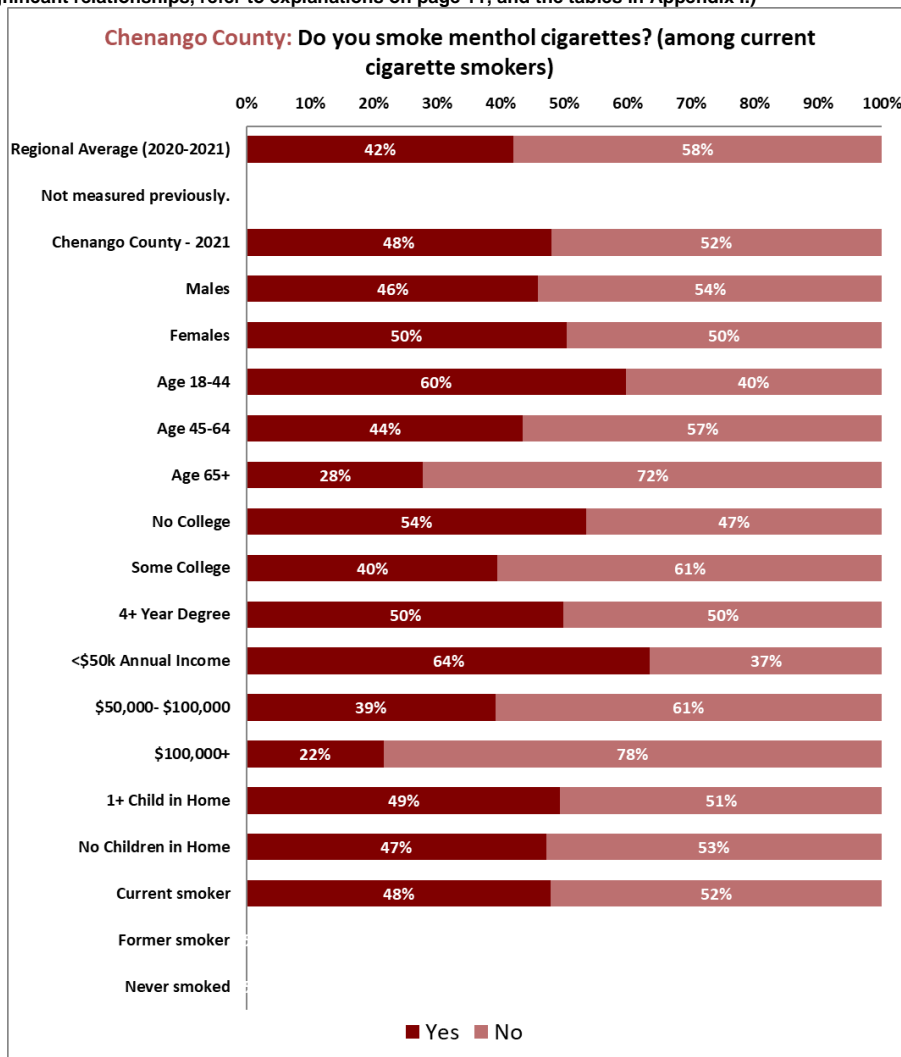
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2008	2017	2021
Allowed in all	72.7%	18.2%	19.6%
Allowed in some	17.6%	10.4%	9.1%
Not allowed at all	8.2%	67.9%	44.2%
Don't know	1.4%	3.5%	27.1%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Rules regarding smoking tobacco inside the residential units in your building. (among only MUD-dwellers)

	Allowed in all	Allowed in some	Not allowed in any	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	26%	15%	47%	12%
Chenango County - 2008	73%	18%	8%	1%
Chenango County - 2021	20%	9%	44%	27%
Males	9%	3%	68%	21%
Females	24%	12%	33%	31%
Age 18-44	30%	3%	22%	45%
Age 45-64	8%	13%	70%	9%
Age 65+	17%	23%	41%	19%
No College	15%	12%	48%	24%
Some College	31%	2%	26%	42%
4+ Year Degree	10%	25%	65%	0%
<$50k Annual Income	21%	1%	35%	43%
$50,000- $100,000	11%	20%	57%	13%
$100,000+			100%	0%
1+ Child in Home	18%	2%	40%	40%
No Children in Home	22%	13%	42%	23%
Current smoker	41%	6%	28%	24%
Former smoker	2%	20%	69%	9%
Never smoked	13%	7%	45%	35%

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3.7
TOBACCO USE – DETAILED FINDINGS

Table 19	Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?	Yes	181	47.9%
	No	225	51.8%
	Don't Know	3	0.4%
	Totals	409	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes all 35 of the 35 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	39.7%	47.8%	56.3%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
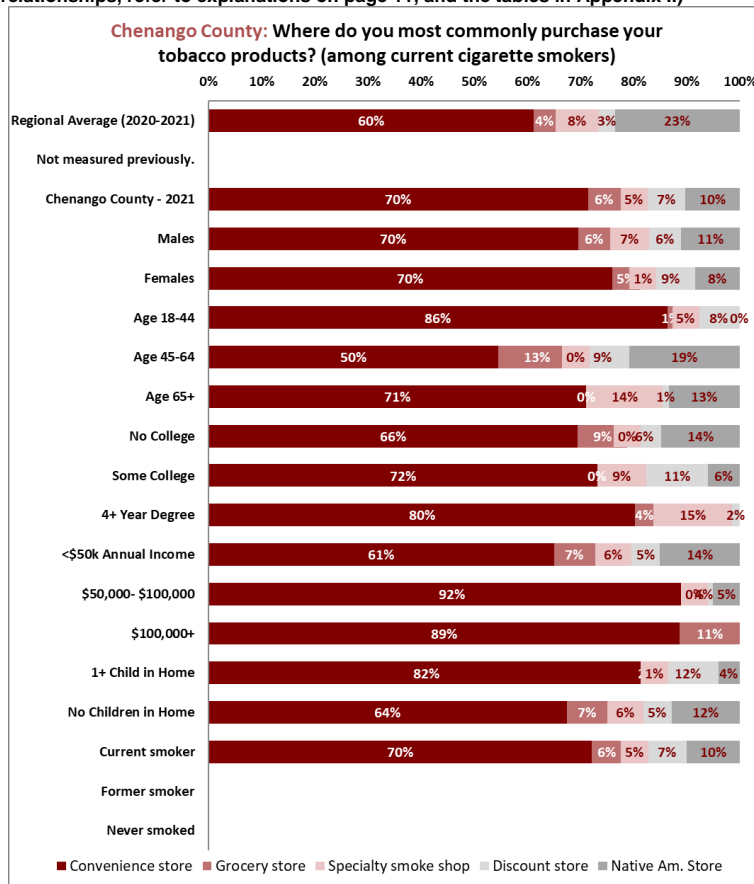
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2008	2010	2012	2017	2021
Yes	45.1%	50.8%	49.7%	38.1%	47.9%
No	53.9%	49.2%	50.3%	61.9%	51.8%
Don't know	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire lifetime?

Category	Yes	No
Regional Average (2020-2021)	48%	52%
Chenango County - 2008	45%	54%
Chenango County - 2021	48%	52%
Males	57%	43%
Females	39%	61%
Age 18-44	43%	57%
Age 45-64	55%	44%
Age 65+	44%	56%
No College	49%	51%
Some College	48%	52%
4+ Year Degree	44%	56%
<$50k Annual Income	46%	54%
$50,000- $100,000	50%	50%
$100,000+	57%	42%
1+ Child in Home	46%	54%
No Children in Home	49%	51%
Current smoker	100%	
Former smoker	100%	
Never smoked	%	99%

■ Yes　■ No

Table 20	Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Current cigarette smoking frequency	Smoke Every Day	36	13.3%
	Smoke Some Days	31	9.7%
	Do Not Smoke At All	342	77.0%
	Don't Know	0	0.0%
	Totals	409	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

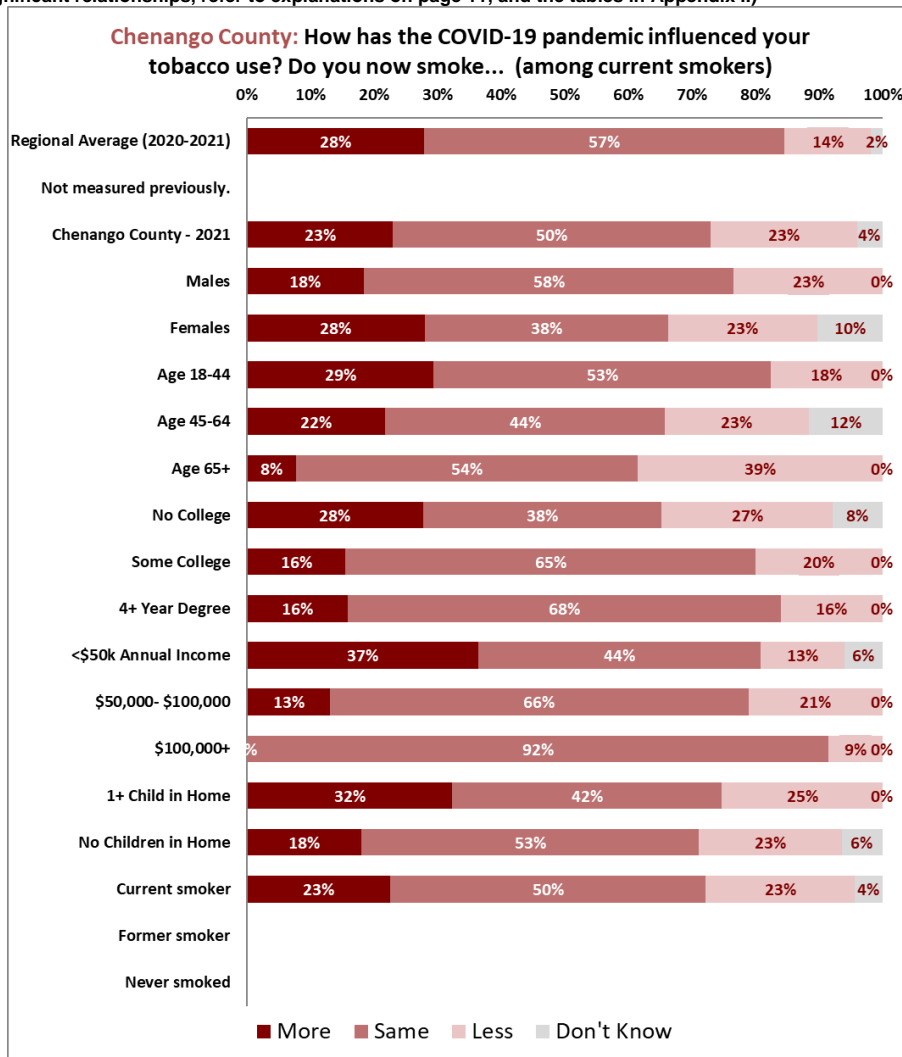| Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes all 35 of the 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Smoke cigarettes every day	6.3%	11.8%	18.9%
Smoke cigarettes some days	1.6%	6.1%	11.5%
Do not smoke cigarettes	72.8%	82.1%	88.2%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Chenango County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2008	2010	2012	2017	2021
Every day	11.7%	20.8%	16.2%	13.7%	13.3%
Some days	2.0%	3.3%	3.5%	0.9%	9.7%
Not at all	85.3%	75.9%	80.3%	85.4%	77.0%
Don't know	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Current cigarette smoking frequency

	Every day	Some days	Not at all
Regional Average (2020-2021)	12%	6%	82%
Chenango County - 2008	12%	2%	85%
Chenango County - 2021	13%	10%	77%
Males	11%	15%	73%
Females	16%	5%	79%
Age 18-44	18%	11%	71%
Age 45-64	12%	12%	77%
Age 65+	11%	5%	84%
No College	17%	9%	73%
Some College	13%	9%	78%
4+ Year Degree	3%	14%	84%
<$50k Annual Income	19%	11%	71%
$50,000- $100,000	12%	10%	78%
$100,000+	2%	7%	91%
1+ Child in Home	15%	8%	77%
No Children in Home	13%	11%	77%
Current smoker	58%		42%
Former smoker			100%
Never smoked			100%

Table 21	Cigarette Smoking Status – Current, Former, Never Smokers?

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

Cigarette Smoking Status		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Current smoker	67	23.0%
	Former smoker	114	24.9%
	Never a smoker	228	52.1%
	Totals	409	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

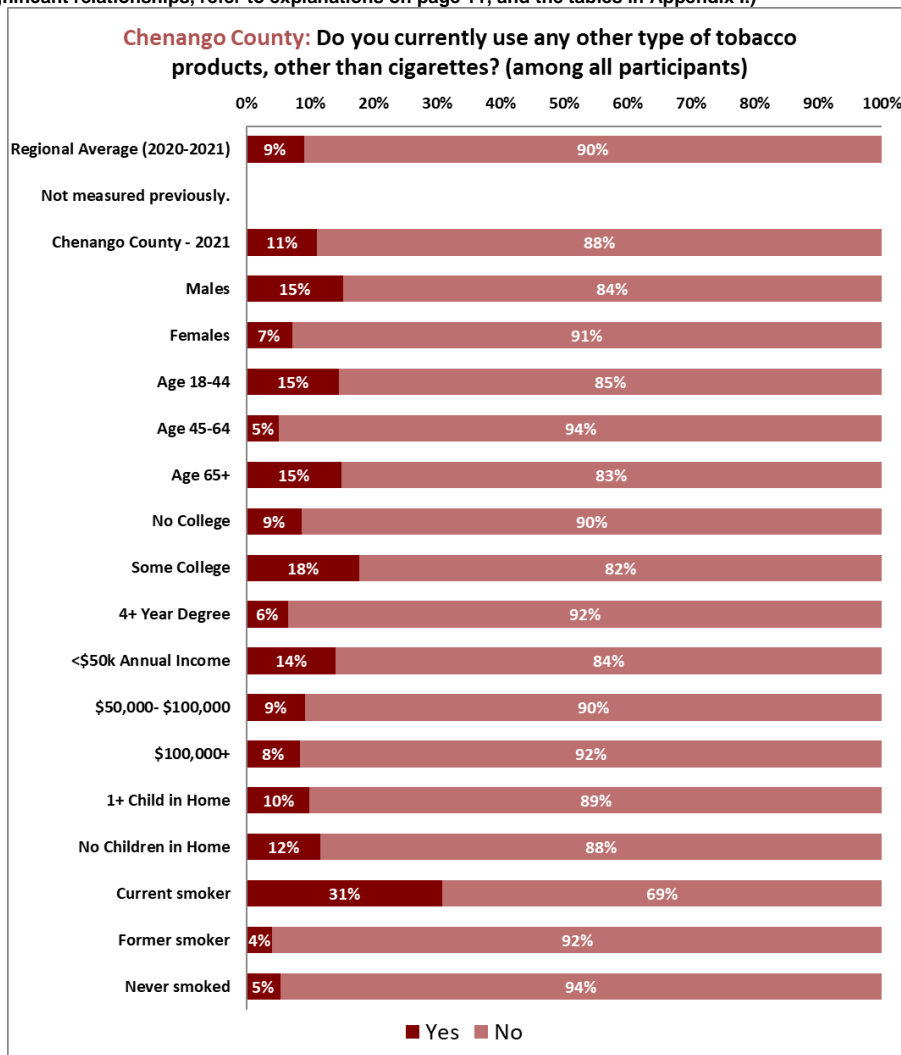| Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes all 35 of the 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Current cigarette smoker	11.8%	17.9%	27.2%
Former cigarette smoker	24.9%	29.9%	37.1%
Never a cigarette smoker	43.7%	52.4%	60.3%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
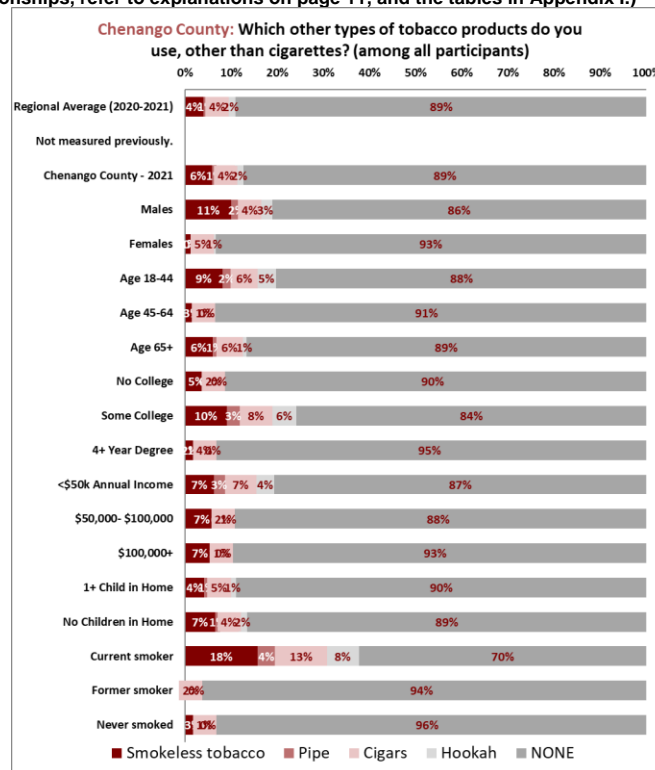
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2008	2010	2012	2017	2021
Current	13.7%	24.1%	19.7%	14.6%	23.0%
Former	31.4%	26.7%	30.0%	23.5%	24.9%
Never	53.9%	49.2%	50.3%	61.9%	52.1%
Don't know	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Cigarette Smoking Status

Category	Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
Regional Average (2020-2021)	18%	30%	52%
Chenango County - 2010	24%	27%	49%
Chenango County - 2021	23%	25%	52%
Males	27%	30%	43%
Females	21%	19%	61%
Age 18-44	29%	14%	57%
Age 45-64	23%	32%	45%
Age 65+	16%	28%	56%
No College	27%	22%	51%
Some College	22%	26%	52%
4+ Year Degree	17%	27%	57%
<$50k Annual Income	29%	17%	54%
$50,000- $100,000	22%	27%	51%
$100,000+	9%	48%	43%
1+ Child in Home	23%	23%	54%
No Children in Home	23%	26%	51%
Current smoker	100%		
Former smoker		100%	
Never smoked			100%

■ Current smoker ■ Former smoker ■ Never smoked

Table 22	Do you smoke menthol cigarettes? *(among current cigarette smokers)*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

Do you smoke menthol cigarettes?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Yes	29	47.9%
	No	37	52.1%
	Don't Know	0	0.0%
	Totals	66	100.0%

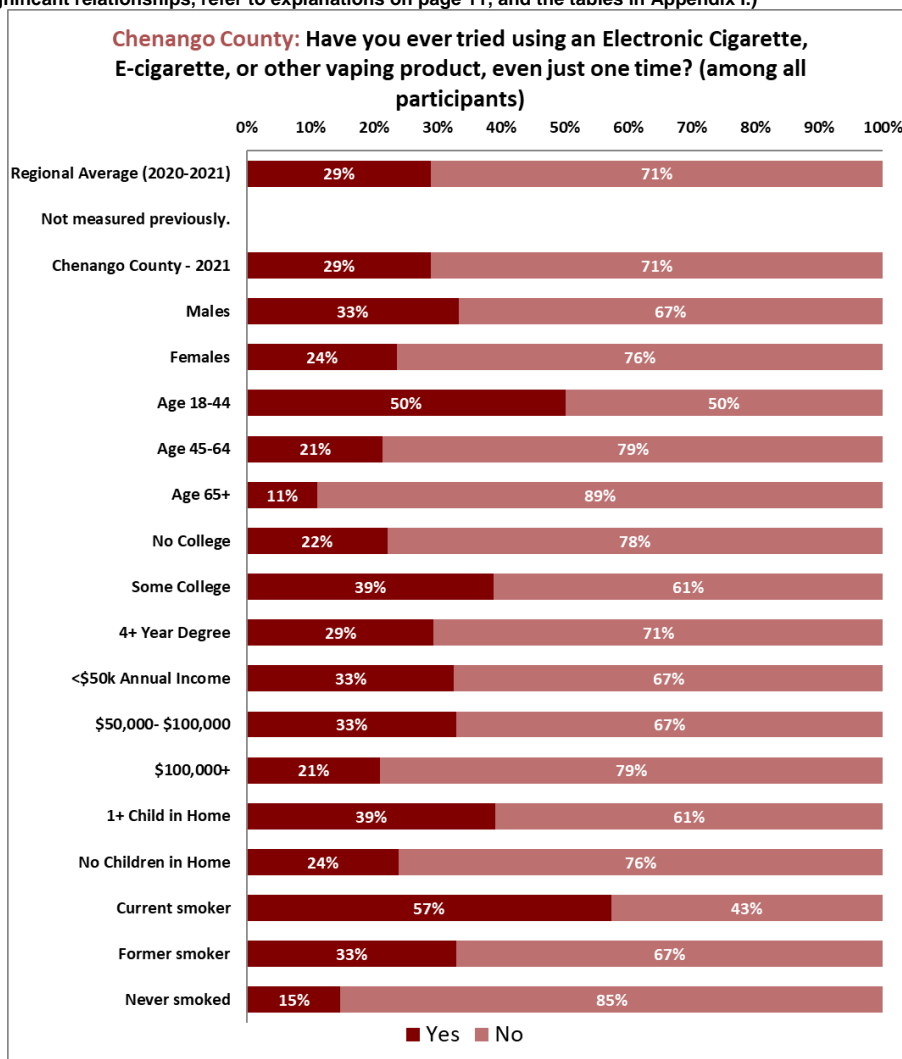### *Regional Average Results for Comparison:*

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 26 of 35 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	15.2%	41.9%	58.8%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

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

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

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

	Yes	No
Regional Average (2020-2021)	42%	58%
Not measured previously.		
Chenango County - 2021	48%	52%
Males	46%	54%
Females	50%	50%
Age 18-44	60%	40%
Age 45-64	44%	57%
Age 65+	28%	72%
No College	54%	47%
Some College	40%	61%
4+ Year Degree	50%	50%
<$50k Annual Income	64%	37%
$50,000- $100,000	39%	61%
$100,000+	22%	78%
1+ Child in Home	49%	51%
No Children in Home	47%	53%
Current smoker	48%	52%
Former smoker		
Never smoked		

Table 23	Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products? *(among current cigarette smokers)*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products?	Convenience store/gas station	44	69.8%
	Grocery store	3	5.5%
	Specialty smoke shops	6	4.7%
	Discount stores	4	7.1%
	Native American store	6	9.7%
	Online	0	0.0%
	Don't know	2	3.2%
	Totals	65	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 3 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Convenience stores/Gas stations	53.3%	60.4%	69.8%
Grocery stores	1.9%	3.6%	5.5%
Specialty smoke shops	4.7%	8.0%	11.4%
Discount stores	0.4%	3.1%	7.1%
Native American stores	9.7%	22.8%	33.7%
Online	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)
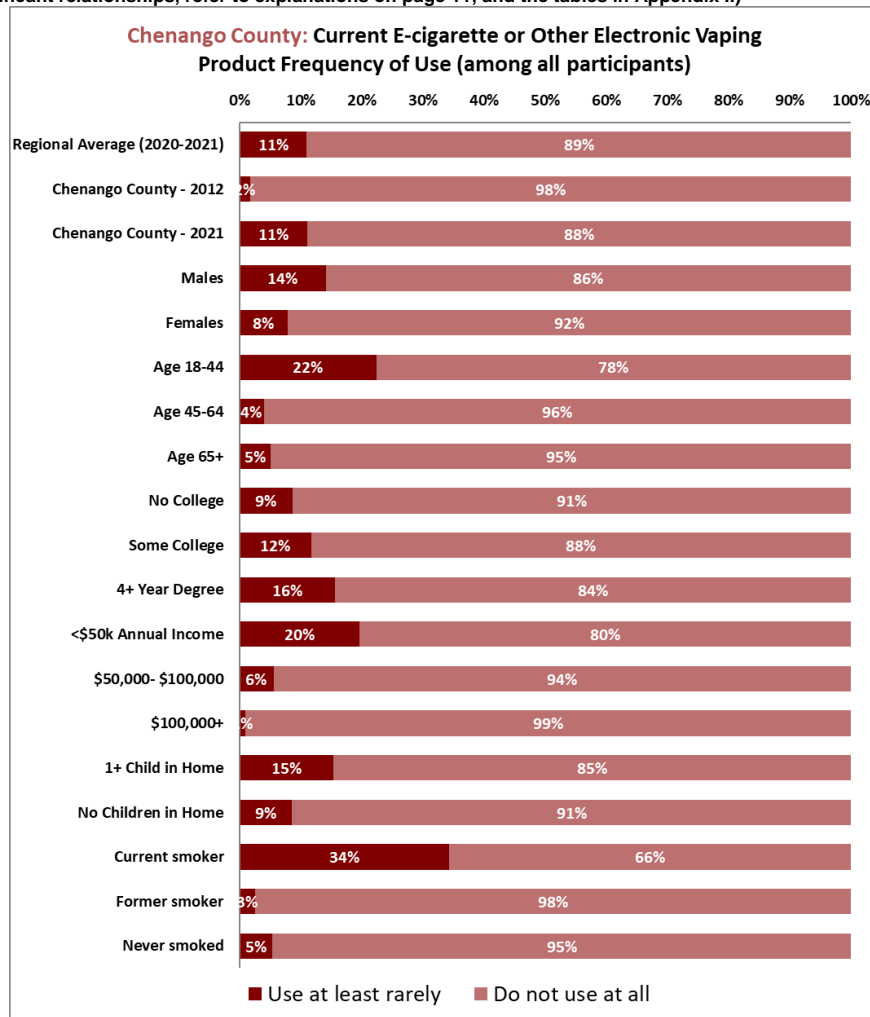
Trend Analysis – Chenango County:

(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2017	2021
Convenience stores/Gas stations	86.3%	69.8%
Grocery stores	1.0%	5.5%
Specialty smoke shops	--	4.7%
Discount stores	--	7.1%
Native American stores	11.9%	9.7%
Online	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know	0.9%	3.2%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):

(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products? (among current cigarette smokers)

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Table 24	How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced your tobacco use? Do you now smoke more, less or about the same? *(among current cigarette smokers)*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced your tobacco use? Do you now smoke...		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	More	12	22.5%
	Same	37	49.7%
	Less	14	23.4%
	Don't Know	2	4.4%
	Totals	65	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

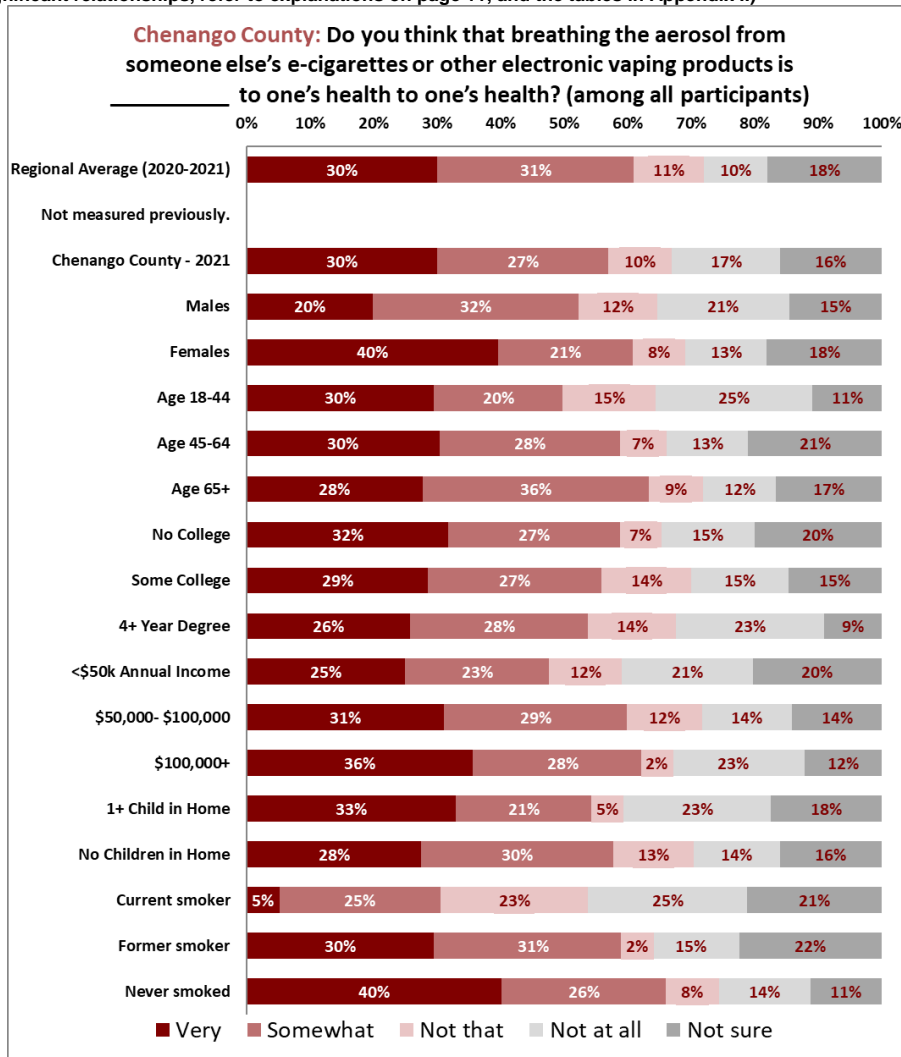| Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 16 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
More	15.7%	27.8%	44.0%
Same	46.2%	56.7%	69.8%
Less	7.8%	13.6%	23.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

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

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced your tobacco use? Do you now smoke... (among current smokers)

	More	Same	Less	Don't Know
Regional Average (2020-2021)	28%	57%	14%	2%
Not measured previously.				
Chenango County - 2021	23%	50%	23%	4%
Males	18%	58%	23%	0%
Females	28%	38%	23%	10%
Age 18-44	29%	53%	18%	0%
Age 45-64	22%	44%	23%	12%
Age 65+	8%	54%	39%	0%
No College	28%	38%	27%	8%
Some College	16%	65%	20%	0%
4+ Year Degree	16%	68%	16%	0%
<$50k Annual Income	37%	44%	13%	6%
$50,000- $100,000	13%	66%	21%	0%
$100,000+	%	92%	9%	0%
1+ Child in Home	32%	42%	25%	0%
No Children in Home	18%	53%	23%	6%
Current smoker	23%	50%	23%	4%
Former smoker				
Never smoked				

Table 25	Do you currently use any other type of tobacco products, other than cigarettes? *(among all participants)*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Do you currently use any other type of tobacco products, other than cigarettes or e-cigarettes?	Yes	32	10.8%
	No	365	87.8%
	Not sure	7	1.4%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 10 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Yes	6.5%	8.9%	13.1%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

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

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Do you currently use any other type of tobacco products, other than cigarettes? (among all participants)

	Yes	No
Regional Average (2020-2021)	9%	90%
Not measured previously.		
Chenango County - 2021	11%	88%
Males	15%	84%
Females	7%	91%
Age 18-44	15%	85%
Age 45-64	5%	94%
Age 65+	15%	83%
No College	9%	90%
Some College	18%	82%
4+ Year Degree	6%	92%
<$50k Annual Income	14%	84%
$50,000- $100,000	9%	90%
$100,000+	8%	92%
1+ Child in Home	10%	89%
No Children in Home	12%	88%
Current smoker	31%	69%
Former smoker	4%	92%
Never smoked	5%	94%

Table 26	Which other types of tobacco products do you use, other than cigarettes? *(among all participants)*

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Other Tobacco Products Used	Smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, snus)	13	5.8%
	Pipe	4	1.0%
	Cigars	17	4.2%
	Hookah	4	1.8%
	Bidi	0	0.0%
	Nicotine patches	5	1.9%
	Nicotine gum	5	1.2%
	None of these	374	89.4%
	Use at least one of these	30	10.6%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 3 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Smokeless tobacco	2.9%	4.4%	5.8%
Pipe	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%
Cigars	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%
Hookah	0.8%	2.0%	3.6%
Bidi	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Nicotine patches	0.3%	1.1%	1.9%
Nicotine gum	0.6%	1.3%	2.0%
At least one of these	*10.2%*	*11.2%*	*12.8%*
I use NONE of these	87.2%	88.8%	89.8%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2008	2010	2017	2021
Smokeless tobacco	0.8%	6.3%	4.4%	5.8%
Pipe	--	--	--	1.0%
Cigars	1.6%	5.4%	5.1%	4.2%
Hookah	--	--	--	1.8%
Bidi	--	--	--	0.0%
Nicotine patches	--	--	--	1.9%
Nicotine gum	--	--	--	1.2%
At least one of these	*--*	*--*	*--*	*10.6%*
I use NONE of these	--	--	--	89.4%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Which other types of tobacco products do you use, other than cigarettes? (among all participants)

3.8
ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEM (ENDS) USE – DETAILED FINDINGS

| Table 27 | Have you ever tried using an e-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time? |

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

Ever tried an e-cigarette, even once?		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
	Yes	82	29.0%
	No	321	71.0%
	Don't know	0	0.0%
	Totals	403	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes all 24 of the 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Yes	22.1%	28.9%	38.4%

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

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Have you ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time? (among all participants)

Category	Yes	No
Regional Average (2020-2021)	29%	71%
Not measured previously.		
Chenango County - 2021	29%	71%
Males	33%	67%
Females	24%	76%
Age 18-44	50%	50%
Age 45-64	21%	79%
Age 65+	11%	89%
No College	22%	78%
Some College	39%	61%
4+ Year Degree	29%	71%
<$50k Annual Income	33%	67%
$50,000- $100,000	33%	67%
$100,000+	21%	79%
1+ Child in Home	39%	61%
No Children in Home	24%	76%
Current smoker	57%	43%
Former smoker	33%	67%
Never smoked	15%	85%

Table 28	Do you now use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day, some days, rarely, or not at all?

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Use e-cigarettes or other "vaping" products?	Every Day	7	1.7%
	Some Days	12	5.4%
	Rarely	14	4.2%
	Not at all	368	88.0%
	Don't Know	1	0.8%
	Totals	402	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes all 35 of the 35 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	0.3%	3.1%	5.8%
Use some days	0.4%	2.9%	8.0%
Use rarely	0.7%	4.7%	9.8%
Use *at least rarely*	3.5%	10.7%	20.3%
Do not use at all	79.6%	89.0%	96.0%

Trend Analysis – Chenango County:
(To determine statistically significant trends, refer to explanations on pages 13-14.)

Responses:	2012	2017	2021
Use every day		2.4%	1.7%
Use some days	2.0%	0.7%	5.4%
Use rarely		3.3%	4.2%
Use *at least rarely*	2.0%	6.4%	11.3%
Do not use at all	98.0%	93.6%	88.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Current E-cigarette or Other Electronic Vaping Product Frequency of Use (among all participants)

	Use at least rarely	Do not use at all
Regional Average (2020-2021)	11%	89%
Chenango County - 2012	2%	98%
Chenango County - 2021	11%	88%
Males	14%	86%
Females	8%	92%
Age 18-44	22%	78%
Age 45-64	4%	96%
Age 65+	5%	95%
No College	9%	91%
Some College	12%	88%
4+ Year Degree	16%	84%
<$50k Annual Income	20%	80%
$50,000- $100,000	6%	94%
$100,000+	%	99%
1+ Child in Home	15%	85%
No Children in Home	9%	91%
Current smoker	34%	66%
Former smoker	3%	98%
Never smoked	5%	95%

■ Use at least rarely ■ Do not use at all

Table 29	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's health?

June 2021 Results – Chenango County:

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 Percentage
	Very harmful	130	29.5%
	Somewhat harmful	116	27.1%
	Not that harmful	42	10.1%
	Not at all harmful	51	17.0%
	Don't Know	64	16.3%
	Totals	403	100.0%

Regional Average Results for Comparison:

Among 35 NYS County-level Adult Survey Studies between January 2020 and June 2021 (includes only the 31 of 35 studied counties that used this question in their version of the survey)	Minimum in Any County	Regional Average	Maximum in Any County
Very harmful	19.2%	30.3%	40.3%
Somewhat harmful	21.4%	31.0%	41.6%
At least somewhat harmful	40.5%	61.3%	71.3%
Not that harmful	4.3%	10.7%	20.6%
Not at all harmful	3.5%	9.6%	25.4%

(For greater detail, including county-specific results and tests of significance, refer to both pages 12-13, and Appendix II.)

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

Cross-tabulations – Chenango County (using only June 2021 data):
(To determine statistically significant relationships, refer to explanations on page 11, and the tables in Appendix I.)

Chenango County: Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is _____ to one's health to one's health? (among all participants)

	Very	Somewhat	Not that	Not at all	Not sure
Regional Average (2020-2021)	30%	31%	11%	10%	18%
Not measured previously.					
Chenango County - 2021	30%	27%	10%	17%	16%
Males	20%	32%	12%	21%	15%
Females	40%	21%	8%	13%	18%
Age 18-44	30%	20%	15%	25%	11%
Age 45-64	30%	28%	7%	13%	21%
Age 65+	28%	36%	9%	12%	17%
No College	32%	27%	7%	15%	20%
Some College	29%	27%	14%	15%	15%
4+ Year Degree	26%	28%	14%	23%	9%
<$50k Annual Income	25%	23%	12%	21%	20%
$50,000- $100,000	31%	29%	12%	14%	14%
$100,000+	36%	28%	2%	23%	12%
1+ Child in Home	33%	21%	5%	23%	18%
No Children in Home	28%	30%	13%	14%	16%
Current smoker	5%	25%	23%	25%	21%
Former smoker	30%	31%	2%	15%	22%
Never smoked	40%	26%	8%	14%	11%

Section 4
Concluding Comments

This report is a summary of the data collected in a community tobacco survey completed in Chenango County, New York on behalf of the *Tobacco Free Zone – Cortland, Tompkins, Chenango* during May and June of 2021. 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 Chenango County in 2023. 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 2021. 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 2023.

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 Chenango County subpopulations is of interest, please contact *Joel LaLone Consulting*.

Chenango County

Table 6.XTAB

Policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all public buildings and workplaces?	Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Income – <$50,000	Income – $50,000-$100,000	Income – $100,000+	Race – White	Race – Black or African American	Race – Hispanic or Latino	Race – Asian	Children – Yes	Children – No
Favor	55.2%[1]	47.0%a	61.1%b	49.4%a	53.3%a	64.2%a	49.0%a	58.3%a	64.8%a	21.0%a	64.9%b	49.5%a	52.2%a	78.1%b	55.3%a	13.3%a	43.0%a	0.0%[2,3]	53.8%a	55.1%a
Against	29.4%[1]	36.3%a	25.2%b	31.9%a	34.0%a	21.8%a	34.4%a	24.5%a	26.6%a	58.0%a	21.3%b	36.1%a	30.3%a,b	14.5%b	30.0%a	68.9%a	27.6%a	0.0%[2,3]	34.6%a	28.0%a
Neither	14.3%[1]	16.4%a	11.8%a	17.4%a	12.7%a	11.5%a	15.2%a	15.8%a	8.6%a	19.0%a	12.9%a	14.0%a	16.6%a	7.4%a	13.7%a	0.0%[2]	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	10.7%a	15.7%a
Don't know	1.1%[1]	0.3%a	2.0%a	1.3%a	0.0%[2]	2.6%a	1.4%a	1.5%a	0.0%[2]	1.9%a	0.9%a	0.4%a	0.8%a	0.0%[2]	1.1%a	17.8%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.9%a	1.2%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	414	144	253	85	163	154	91	130	176	67	340	113	148	66	371	5	4	0	118	284

Table 7.XTAB

Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as public parks?	Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Income – <$50,000	Income – $50,000-$100,000	Income – $100,000+	Race – White	Race – Black or African American	Race – Hispanic or Latino	Race – Asian	Children – Yes	Children – No
Favor	49.5%[1]	38.9%a	60.1%b	51.3%a	49.5%a	45.2%a	43.0%a	54.1%a	56.1%a	16.9%a	59.1%b	39.0%a	52.9%a	77.0%b	48.9%a	6.0%a	70.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	58.6%a	44.7%b
Against	32.5%[1]	43.5%a	23.0%b	28.5%a	33.5%a	39.7%a	34.5%a	28.8%a	37.9%a	68.3%a	22.1%b	37.9%a	34.6%a	8.0%b	33.7%a	94.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	24.6%a	37.3%b
Neither	16.0%[1]	15.7%a	14.8%a	19.4%a	14.7%a	11.7%a	20.3%a	14.7%a,b	4.9%b	14.5%a	16.2%a	22.5%a	9.7%b	15.0%a	15.1%a	0.0%[2]	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	16.5%a	15.1%a
Don't know	2.0%[1]	2.0%a	2.2%a	0.8%a	2.3%a	3.4%a	2.3%a	2.4%a	1.0%a	0.3%a	2.5%a	0.5%a	2.9%a	0.0%[2]	2.3%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.2%a	2.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	414	145	252	85	163	154	91	131	175	67	340	113	149	65	371	5	4	0	118	284

Table 8.XTAB

Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as community events and festivals?	Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Income – <$50,000	Income – $50,000-$100,000	Income – $100,000+	Race – White	Race – Black or African American	Race – Hispanic or Latino	Race – Asian	Children – Yes	Children – No
Favor	53.8%[1]	45.2%a	60.1%b	44.9%a	57.4%a	59.2%a	48.4%a	57.1%a	60.3%a	16.8%a	64.4%b	42.3%a	54.7%a	84.3%b	52.9%a	6.0%a	70.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	53.4%a	53.2%a
Against	31.6%[1]	42.2%a	23.2%b	33.4%a	29.2%a	34.5%a	34.2%a	27.2%a	33.8%a	68.5%a	20.8%b	37.5%a	33.8%a	6.9%b	32.9%a	94.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	31.4%a	32.6%a
Neither	14.0%[1]	12.6%a	15.5%a	21.7%a	12.4%a,b	5.5%b	16.9%a	15.4%a,b	4.6%b	14.3%a	14.1%a	19.0%a	11.2%a	8.8%a	13.6%a	0.0%[2]	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	14.8%a	13.5%a
Don't know	0.6%[1]	0.0%[2]	1.2%a	0.0%[2]	1.0%a	0.8%a	0.6%a	0.2%a	1.3%a	0.3%a	0.7%a	1.2%a	0.3%a	0.0%[2]	0.7%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.4%a	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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	412	144	252	85	163	153	91	130	175	67	339	113	148	65	370	5	4	0	118	283

Table 9.XTAB

Policy that would prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies, and patios?	Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Income – <$50,000	Income – $50,000-$100,000	Income – $100,000+	Race – White	Race – Black or African American	Race – Hispanic or Latino	Race – Asian	Children – Yes	Children – No
Favor	43.5%[1]	40.9%a	44.3%a	42.5%a	40.5%a	46.2%a	41.7%a	39.8%a	53.2%a	14.2%a	51.5%b	40.6%a	42.1%a	66.2%b	42.7%a	23.8%a	70.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	39.3%a	44.3%a
Against	36.9%[1]	41.2%a	33.9%a	38.9%a	35.7%a	37.2%a	36.9%a	39.5%a	31.5%a	69.1%a	27.9%b	38.1%a	41.2%a	12.5%b	37.9%a	76.2%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	34.4%a	38.8%a
Neither	14.9%[1]	13.1%a	17.2%a	17.3%a	15.9%a	11.7%a	14.4%a	18.4%a	12.7%a	12.0%a	16.0%a	16.8%a	13.3%a	16.0%a	15.2%a	0.0%[3]	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	19.4%a	13.3%a
Don't know	4.8%[1]	4.8%a	4.6%a	1.3%a	7.9%b	4.8%a,b	6.9%a	2.3%a	2.6%a	4.7%a	4.6%a	4.5%a	3.4%a	5.3%a	4.1%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	7.0%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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	413	144	252	85	163	153	91	131	174	67	339	112	149	65	370	5	4	0	118	283

Table 10.XTAB

Policy that would prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Income – <$50,000	Income – $50,000-$100,000	Income – $100,000+	Race – White	Race – Black or African American	Race – Hispanic or Latino	Race – Asian	Children – Yes	Children – No
Favor	51.6%[1]	40.0%a	61.9%b	47.8%a	43.2%a	66.9%b	49.7%a	51.1%a	56.9%a	27.0%a	58.8%b	49.9%a	47.0%a	58.5%a	51.9%a	13.3%a	43.0%a	0.0%[2,3]	49.9%a	52.0%a
Against	27.7%[1]	37.1%a	19.5%b	31.1%a,b	32.2%a	18.1%b	28.5%a	29.9%a	25.7%a	49.9%a	21.5%b	31.6%a	30.1%a	22.3%a	26.9%a	86.7%a	27.6%a	0.0%[2,3]	29.3%a	27.2%a
Neither	19.5%[1]	21.4%a	17.6%a	20.2%a	23.1%a	13.6%a	21.3%a	17.9%a	13.9%a	21.8%a	18.4%a	17.8%a	21.1%a	17.8%a	19.8%a	0.0%[3]	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	19.8%a	19.4%a
Don't know	1.2%[1]	1.5%a	1.1%a	0.9%a	1.5%a	1.3%a	0.6%a	1.1%a	3.5%a	1.3%a	1.2%a	0.7%a	1.8%a	1.4%a	1.4%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	1.0%a	1.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	415	144	254	84	163	156	91	131	176	67	341	114	148	66	372	5	4	0	118	285

Table 11.XTAB

Policy that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?		Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Annual Household Income – <$50,000	Annual Household Income – $50,000-$100,000	Annual Household Income – $100,000+	Race/Ethnicity – White	Race/Ethnicity – Black or African American	Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic or Latino	Race/Ethnicity – Asian	Children in Household – Yes	Children in Household – No
	Favor	32.0%[1]	21.3%a	41.0%b	35.1%a	26.1%a	34.4%a	33.2%a	26.2%a	37.0%a	12.5%a	37.4%b	40.4%a	27.2%b	23.7%a,b	32.7%a	55.0%a	43.0%a	0.0%[2,3]	24.8%a	34.6%b
	Against	45.7%[1]	55.4%a	37.8%b	46.6%a	47.2%a	44.2%a	43.0%a	50.2%a	44.9%a	77.9%a	36.6%b	42.1%a	45.4%a	54.6%a	44.9%a	39.0%a	57.0%a	0.0%[2,3]	46.5%a	46.2%a
	Neither	19.1%[1]	18.8%a	19.0%a	16.6%a	23.0%a	16.6%a	19.7%a	21.1%a	15.2%a	8.0%a	22.2%b	16.9%a	23.1%a	20.9%a	20.0%a	6.0%a	0.0%a	0.0%[2,3]	21.6%a	17.8%a
	Don't know	3.2%[1]	4.5%a	2.2%a	1.8%a	3.7%a	4.8%a	4.1%a	2.5%a	2.9%a	1.7%a	3.7%a	0.6%a	4.3%a	0.8%a	2.4%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	7.0%a	1.5%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	414	144	253	84	163	155	91	131	175	67	340	114	148	65	371	5	4	0	118	284

Table 12.XTAB

Policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?		Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Annual Household Income – <$50,000	Annual Household Income – $50,000-$100,000	Annual Household Income – $100,000+	Race/Ethnicity – White	Race/Ethnicity – Black or African American	Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic or Latino	Race/Ethnicity – Asian	Children in Household – Yes	Children in Household – No
	Favor	29.6%[1]	25.6%a	30.9%a	27.4%a	27.8%a	32.7%a	30.2%a	27.4%a	30.4%a	4.2%a	36.7%b	31.5%a	24.7%a	25.1%a	28.9%a	0.0%[2]	70.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	26.7%a	30.0%a
	Against	41.2%[1]	50.1%a	34.2%b	45.9%a	39.6%a	39.1%a	41.2%a	43.7%a	38.9%a	81.2%a	29.9%b	42.7%a	38.4%a	44.0%a	40.2%a	94.0%a	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	38.5%a	43.4%a
	Neither	22.5%[1]	17.9%a	27.5%b	24.0%a	25.2%a	16.4%a	22.3%a	21.3%a	23.9%a	14.6%a	24.6%a	17.9%a	29.4%a	27.5%a	23.8%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	30.2%a	18.6%a
	Don't know	6.7%[1]	6.3%a	7.4%a	2.7%a	7.4%a,b	11.9%b	6.3%a	7.6%a	6.8%a	0.0%[2]	8.8%a	7.9%a	7.6%a	3.5%a	7.1%a	6.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	4.6%a	8.0%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	413	144	252	84	162	155	91	130	175	67	339	114	148	64	370	5	4	0	118	283

Table 13.XTAB

Policies that ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco (excluding menthol cigarettes)		Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Annual Household Income – <$50,000	Annual Household Income – $50,000-$100,000	Annual Household Income – $100,000+	Race/Ethnicity – White	Race/Ethnicity – Black or African American	Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic or Latino	Race/Ethnicity – Asian	Children in Household – Yes	Children in Household – No
	Favor	31.6%[1]	25.5%a	36.1%b	26.8%a	28.9%a	39.7%a	34.7%a	26.4%a	28.9%a	6.3%a	38.7%b	29.6%a	27.0%a	27.4%a	32.6%a	6.0%a	12.1%a	0.0%[2,3]	30.0%a	31.4%a
	Against	39.5%[1]	47.3%a	33.2%b	43.5%a	39.6%a	35.6%a	38.6%a	42.7%a	41.2%a	74.7%a	29.6%b	44.5%a	38.2%a	43.0%a	38.3%a	80.2%a	60.3%a	0.0%[2,3]	38.6%a	40.7%a
	Neither	22.6%[1]	19.0%a	26.2%a	26.6%a	24.2%a	15.3%a	19.8%a	25.7%a	23.1%a	15.0%a	24.8%a	20.6%a	26.2%a	26.8%a	22.8%a	13.9%a	27.6%a	0.0%[2,3]	27.8%a	20.2%a
	Don't know	6.4%[1]	8.2%a	4.5%a	3.1%a	7.3%a	9.4%a	6.9%a	5.1%a	6.7%a	4.1%a	6.9%a	5.4%a	8.5%a	2.9%a	6.4%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	3.6%a	7.7%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	416	145	254	85	163	156	91	132	176	67	342	114	149	66	373	5	4	0	118	286

Table 14.XTAB

Effect you think seeing tobacco products displayed and advertised in retail stores has on whether or not a child becomes a smoker		Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Annual Household Income – <$50,000	Annual Household Income – $50,000-$100,000	Annual Household Income – $100,000+	Race/Ethnicity – White	Race/Ethnicity – Black or African American	Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic or Latino	Race/Ethnicity – Asian	Children in Household – Yes	Children in Household – No
	Much more likely	19.4%[1]	20.7%a	17.9%a	14.0%a	20.5%a	25.9%a	17.4%a	24.0%a	19.4%a	6.0%a	23.2%b	16.8%a	19.3%a	21.1%a	18.2%a	0.0%[2]	39.7%a	0.0%[2,3]	23.1%a	17.8%a
	Somewhat more likely	35.8%[1]	28.7%a	44.3%b	38.2%a	34.4%a	37.1%a	36.1%a	32.6%a	42.2%a	23.5%a	39.8%b	31.4%a	40.5%a	38.2%a	37.3%a	0.0%[2]	60.3%a	0.0%[2,3]	31.5%a	38.7%a
	No effect	36.6%[1]	41.7%a	30.7%b	42.5%a	36.6%a	26.5%a	38.2%a	35.7%a	30.7%a	66.2%a	27.9%b	48.0%a	30.6%b	34.2%a,b	36.1%a	94.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	41.9%a	33.4%a
	Don't know/Not sure	8.1%[1]	8.9%a	7.1%a	5.3%a	8.6%a	10.5%a	8.3%a	7.8%a	7.7%a	4.3%a	9.1%a	3.9%a	9.6%a	6.5%a	8.3%a	6.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	3.4%a	10.1%a
	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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	413	145	252	85	162	155	90	131	176	66	341	113	149	66	371	5	4	0	118	285

Table 15.XTAB

"Menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking."		Chenango County – All Participants	Gender – Male	Gender – Female	Age Groups – 18-44	Age Groups – 45-64	Age Groups – 65+	Education Level – No College	Education Level – Some College	Education Level – 4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use – Smoker	Cigarette Use – Non-smoker	Annual Household Income – <$50,000	Annual Household Income – $50,000-$100,000	Annual Household Income – $100,000+	Race/Ethnicity – White	Race/Ethnicity – Black or African American	Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic or Latino	Race/Ethnicity – Asian	Children in Household – Yes	Children in Household – No
	Strongly agree	13.2%[1]	10.0%a	16.9%b	15.2%a	13.1%a	11.0%a	11.8%a	13.1%a	15.8%a	10.4%a	14.1%a	15.8%a	10.1%a	15.5%a	13.3%a	55.0%a	39.7%a	0.0%[2,3]	16.1%a	11.9%a
	Somewhat agree	19.8%[1]	19.4%a	20.4%a	17.4%a	19.8%a	22.6%a	24.0%a	15.3%a	16.3%a	5.0%a	24.3%b	19.8%a	22.3%a	15.4%a	20.6%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	21.7%a	18.7%a
	Neither	18.8%[1]	20.1%a	18.0%a	20.6%a	18.8%a	17.7%a	20.0%a	19.9%a	16.2%a	22.0%a	17.9%a	19.1%a	24.2%a	17.3%a	20.3%a	0.0%[3]	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	28.0%a	14.9%a
	Somewhat disagree	12.0%[1]	15.0%a	9.7%a	15.3%a	13.2%a	5.9%a	9.5%a	12.4%a	18.6%a	24.7%a	8.3%b	13.4%a	11.9%a	8.0%a	11.3%a	31.7%a	30.9%a	0.0%[2,3]	6.8%a	14.9%b
	Strongly disagree	17.7%[1]	23.1%a	11.9%b	21.6%a	17.0%a	12.1%a	14.1%a	21.4%a	19.2%a	32.5%a	13.1%b	17.0%a	14.5%a	27.3%a	15.9%a	7.3%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	21.1%a	15.4%a
	Don't know/Not sure	18.5%[1]	12.5%a	23.1%b	9.9%a	18.1%a,b	30.6%b	20.5%a	17.8%a	13.9%a	5.5%a	22.3%b	14.9%a	16.9%a	16.4%a	18.5%a	6.0%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	6.4%a	24.2%b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	409	145	252	85	161	156	91	130	176	66	341	114	149	66	371	5	4	0	118	285

Table 16.XTAB

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

	Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
Strongly agree	13.9%[1]	10.4%a	18.2%b	19.8%a	13.6%a,b	7.4%b	13.2%a	16.5%a	11.6%a	13.4%a	14.1%a	17.1%a	13.5%a	11.4%a	15.0%a	55.0%a	12.1%a	0.0%[2,3]	23.3%a	9.8%b
Somewhat agree	22.3%[1]	29.4%a	16.3%b	23.8%a	21.0%a	23.3%a	24.8%a	19.3%a	23.0%a	22.5%a	22.4%a	17.0%a	27.7%a	11.5%a	21.7%a	0.0%[3]	27.6%a	0.0%[2,3]	22.3%a	22.6%a
Neither	17.5%[1]	13.7%a	20.3%a	13.4%a	19.3%a	19.2%a	19.4%a	15.1%a	15.1%a	12.1%a	19.0%a	20.4%a	17.7%a	12.6%a	18.0%a	0.0%[3]	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	17.8%a	16.8%a
Somewhat disagree	8.5%[1]	7.7%a	9.0%a	9.7%a	8.4%a	6.8%a	7.5%a	8.5%a	9.4%a	17.3%a	5.9%b	9.1%a	9.0%a	12.3%a	8.4%a	31.7%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	7.9%a	9.1%a
Strongly disagree	16.3%[1]	22.9%a	9.7%b	21.0%a	16.5%a,b	9.1%b	13.2%a	18.9%a	20.3%a	29.5%a	12.5%b	20.2%a	11.8%a	26.5%a	14.8%a	7.3%a	30.9%a	0.0%[2,3]	20.0%a	14.2%a
Don't know/Not sure	21.4%[1]	15.9%a	26.4%b	12.3%a	21.2%a,b	34.2%b	21.9%a	21.6%a	20.6%a	5.2%a	26.1%b	16.2%a	20.4%a	25.8%a	22.1%a	6.0%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	8.7%a	27.5%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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	408	145	251	85	161	155	91	130	175	66	340	114	149	66	370	5	4	0	118	284

Table 17.XTAB

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

	Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
Agree	26.2%[1]	25.8%a	26.3%a	19.4%a	29.4%a	31.1%a	28.9%a	26.7%a	19.9%a	14.6%a	29.5%b	27.5%a	21.2%a	21.9%a	24.1%a	55.0%a	69.1%a	0.0%[2,3]	24.6%a	27.0%a
Disagree	52.5%[1]	60.6%a	46.2%b	59.3%a	52.4%a	44.2%a	46.9%a	58.1%a	60.7%a	74.5%a	46.0%b	47.4%a	63.7%b	55.2%a,b	54.2%a	39.0%a	30.9%a	0.0%[2,3]	55.8%a	51.4%a
Neither	12.4%[1]	9.6%a	13.5%a	10.2%a	13.9%a	12.2%a	15.1%a	6.2%b	10.8%a,b	5.9%a	14.4%a	14.2%a	9.7%a	13.9%a	12.3%a	6.0%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	16.7%a	9.9%a
Don't know	8.9%[1]	4.0%a	14.0%b	11.0%a,b	4.3%a	12.4%b	9.1%a	9.0%a	8.7%a	5.0%a	10.1%a	10.9%a	5.4%a	9.0%a	9.4%a	0.0%[3]	0.0%[3]	0.0%[2,3]	2.9%a	11.7%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	407	145	251	85	160	156	91	129	176	66	340	114	149	65	370	5	4	0	117	285

Table 18.XTAB

Rules inside your rental residential unit.

	Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
Allowed in all residential units	19.6%[1]	9.1%a	24.1%a	30.2%a	8.3%a	17.3%a	15.4%a	30.7%a	10.3%a	41.1%a	10.1%b	21.4%a	10.6%a	0.0%[2,3]	19.5%a	0.0%[2]	70.9%b	0.0%[2,3]	18.3%a	21.6%a
Allowed in some residential units	9.1%[1]	2.7%a	11.6%a	3.1%a	12.7%a,b	23.2%b	12.4%a,b	1.5%a	25.1%b	6.4%a	10.3%a	0.9%a	19.6%b	0.0%[2,3]	10.0%a	18.5%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	1.9%a	13.4%a
Not allowed in any residential units	44.2%[1]	67.8%a	33.0%b	21.7%a	69.7%b	41.0%a,b	48.1%a	26.2%a	64.6%a	28.4%a	51.1%a	35.2%a	56.5%a	100.0%[2,3]	41.6%a	8.0%a	29.1%a	0.0%[2,3]	40.0%a	42.4%a
Don't know/Not sure	27.1%[1]	20.5%a	31.3%a	45.0%a	9.3%a	18.5%a	24.1%a	41.6%a	0.0%[2]	24.1%a	28.4%a	42.5%a	13.3%b	0.0%[2,3]	29.0%a	73.5%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	39.8%a	22.7%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	43	8	32	15	15	11	13	19	9	11	32	22	13	1	35	3	2	0	14	27

Table 19.XTAB

Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?

	Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
Yes	47.9%[1]	56.8%a	39.3%b	42.9%a	55.2%a	44.2%a	48.9%a	47.8%a	43.5%a	100.0%[2]	32.3%a	45.8%a	49.5%a	57.4%a	46.0%a	94.0%a	69.1%a	0.0%[2,3]	46.1%a	48.9%a
No	51.8%[1]	42.8%a	60.7%b	57.1%a	44.0%a	55.7%a	51.1%a	51.5%a	55.7%a	0.0%[2]	67.2%a	54.2%a	49.9%a	41.5%a	53.7%a	6.0%a	30.9%a	0.0%[2,3]	53.5%a	50.7%a
Don't know/Not sure	0.4%[1]	0.4%a	0.1%a	0.0%[2]	0.8%a	0.1%a	0.0%[2]	0.7%a	0.8%a	0.0%[2]	0.5%a	0.0%[2]	0.6%a	1.1%a	0.3%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.3%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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	409	145	254	85	163	156	91	132	176	67	342	114	149	66	373	5	4	0	118	286

Table 20.XTAB

Current cigarette smoking frequency

	Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
Smoke Every Day	13.3%[1]	11.2%a	16.3%a	17.8%a	11.5%a	10.9%a	17.4%a	13.2%a	2.9%b	58.0%a	0.0%[2]	18.5%a	12.3%a,b	2.0%b	13.0%a	62.3%b	29.5%a,b	0.0%[2,3]	15.4%a	12.5%a
Smoke Some Days	9.7%[1]	15.4%a	4.5%b	11.4%a	11.6%a	5.1%a	9.2%a	8.9%a	13.6%a	42.0%a	0.0%[2]	10.8%a	9.9%a	7.3%a	10.5%a	31.7%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	8.0%a	10.7%a
Do Not Smoke At All	77.0%[1]	73.3%a	79.2%a	70.7%a	77.0%a	84.0%b	73.4%a	77.9%a	83.5%a	0.0%[2]	100.0%[2]	70.8%a	77.8%a,b	90.7%b	76.4%a	6.0%b	70.5%a,b	0.0%[2,3]	76.6%a	76.8%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%[1]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	409	145	254	85	163	156	91	132	176	67	342	114	149	66	373	5	4	0	118	286

Table 21.XTAB

Cigarette Smoking Status

	Chenango County — All Participants	Gender — Male	Gender — Female	Age — 18-44	Age — 45-64	Age — 65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cig. Use — Smoker	Cig. Use — Non-smoker	Income <$50,000	Income $50,000-$100,000	Income $100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children — Yes	Children — No
Current smoker	23.0%[1]	26.7%	20.8%	29.3%a	23.0%a,b	16.0%b	26.6%	22.1%	16.5%	100.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	29.2%a	22.2%a,b	9.3%b	23.6%	94.0%b	29.5%a,b	0.0%[2,3]	23.4%	23.2%
Former smoker	24.9%[1]	30.1%a	18.5%b	13.7%a	32.2%b	28.2%	22.4%	25.7%	27.0%	0.0%[2]	32.3%	16.6%a	27.3%a	48.1%b	22.4%	0.0%[2]	39.7%a	0.0%[2,3]	22.7%	25.7%
Never a smoker	52.1%[1]	43.2%a	60.7%b	57.1%a	44.8%a	55.8%a	51.1%a	52.2%a	56.5%a	0.0%[2]	67.7%	54.2%a	50.5%a	42.6%a	54.0%	6.0%	30.9%a	0.0%[2,3]	53.9%a	51.1%a
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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	409	145	254	85	163	156	91	132	176	67	342	114	149	66	373	5	4	0	118	286

Table 22.XTAB

Do you smoke menthol cigarettes?

	Chenango County — All Participants	Gender — Male	Gender — Female	Age — 18-44	Age — 45-64	Age — 65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cig. Use — Smoker	Cig. Use — Non-smoker	Income <$50,000	Income $50,000-$100,000	Income $100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children — Yes	Children — No
Yes	47.9%[1]	45.9%a	50.4%a	59.7%a	43.5%a	27.8%a	53.5%a	39.5%a	49.9%a	47.9%a	0.0%[2,3]	63.5%a	39.2%a	21.6%a	46.6%a	85.3%a	100.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	49.4%a	47.2%a
No	52.1%[1]	54.1%a	49.6%a	40.3%a	56.5%a	72.2%a	46.5%a	60.5%a	50.1%a	52.1%a	0.0%[2,3]	36.5%a	60.8%a	78.4%a	53.4%a	14.7%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	50.6%a	52.8%a
Don't know/Not sure	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	66	32	34	22	22	22	19	26	20	66	0	26	27	4	59	4	1	0	19	47

Table 23.XTAB

Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products?

	Chenango County — All Participants	Gender — Male	Gender — Female	Age — 18-44	Age — 45-64	Age — 65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cig. Use — Smoker	Cig. Use — Non-smoker	Income <$50,000	Income $50,000-$100,000	Income $100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children — Yes	Children — No
Convenience store/gas station	69.8%[1]	69.5%a	70.2%a	86.4%a	49.9%b	71.2%a,b	66.0%a	72.2%a	80.3%a	69.8%a	0.0%[2,3]	60.6%a	91.5%b	88.7%a,b	67.3%a	81.0%a	100.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	81.9%a	64.3%a
Grocery store	5.5%[1]	6.0%a	4.8%a	1.1%a	13.3%b	0.0%[2]	8.9%a	0.0%[2]	3.5%a	5.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	7.3%a	0.0%[2]	11.3%b	6.1%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	1.5%a	7.3%a
Specialty smoke shops	4.7%[1]	7.4%a	1.1%a	4.7%a	0.0%[2]	14.4%a	0.0%[2]	9.2%a	14.7%a	4.7%a	0.0%[2,3]	6.3%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	4.5%a	19.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	1.1%a	6.4%a
Discount stores	7.1%[1]	6.0%a	8.5%a	7.8%a	9.2%a	1.1%a	6.1%a	11.4%a	1.5%a	7.1%a	0.0%[2,3]	5.0%a	3.5%a	0.0%[2]	7.8%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	11.5%a	5.1%a
Native American store	9.7%[1]	11.0%a	7.8%a	0.0%[2]	19.0%a	13.4%a	14.0%a	5.9%a	0.0%[2]	9.7%a	0.0%[2,3]	14.0%a	5.0%a	0.0%[2]	10.7%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	4.0%a	12.2%a
Online	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
Don't know	3.2%[1]	0.0%[2]	7.6%a	0.0%[2]	8.6%a	0.0%[2]	5.0%a	1.4%a	0.0%[2]	3.2%a	0.0%[2,3]	6.8%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	3.6%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	4.7%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	65	32	33	21	22	22	19	26	20	65	0	26	27	4	58	4	1	0	18	47

Table 24.XTAB

How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced your tobacco use? Do you now smoke...

	Chenango County — All Participants	Gender — Male	Gender — Female	Age — 18-44	Age — 45-64	Age — 65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cig. Use — Smoker	Cig. Use — Non-smoker	Income <$50,000	Income $50,000-$100,000	Income $100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children — Yes	Children — No
More	22.5%[1]	18.4%a	28.0%a	29.4%a	21.8%a	7.8%a	27.7%a	15.5%a	15.9%a	22.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	36.5%a	13.1%b	0.0%[2]	22.3%a	66.3%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	32.3%a	18.1%a
Same	49.7%[1]	58.2%a	38.2%a	53.0%a	43.9%a	53.7%a	37.5%a	64.5%a	68.1%a	49.7%a	0.0%[2,3]	44.4%a	65.8%b	91.5%a	50.6%a	33.7%a	100.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	42.4%a	53.0%a
Less	23.4%[1]	23.4%a	23.4%a	17.6%a	22.7%a	38.6%a	27.0%a	20.0%a	16.0%a	23.4%a	0.0%[2,3]	13.2%a	21.1%a	8.5%a	22.2%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	25.3%a	22.6%a
Don't know/Not sure	4.4%[1]	0.0%[2]	10.3%a	0.0%[2]	11.6%a	0.0%[2]	7.8%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	4.4%a	0.0%[2,3]	6.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	4.9%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	6.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	65	32	33	21	22	22	19	26	20	65	0	26	27	4	58	4	1	0	18	47

Table 25.XTAB

Do you currently use any other type of tobacco products, other than cigarettes or e-cigarettes?

	Chenango County — All Participants	Gender — Male	Gender — Female	Age — 18-44	Age — 45-64	Age — 65+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cig. Use — Smoker	Cig. Use — Non-smoker	Income <$50,000	Income $50,000-$100,000	Income $100,000+	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children — Yes	Children — No
Yes	10.8%[1]	15.1%a	7.1%b	14.6%a	5.1%b	14.6%a	8.6%a	17.8%b	6.4%a,b	30.8%a	4.9%b	13.7%a	9.2%a	8.4%a	9.9%a	39.0%a	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	9.8%a	11.5%a
No	87.8%[1]	84.4%a	91.4%b	85.4%a	94.0%b	83.1%a	90.1%a	82.2%a	92.0%a	69.2%a	93.3%b	84.4%a	90.4%a	91.6%a	89.1%a	61.0%a	70.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	89.1%a	87.7%a
Not sure	1.4%[1]	0.4%a	1.5%a	0.0%[2]	0.9%a	2.2%a	1.3%a	0.0%[2]	1.6%a	0.0%[2]	1.9%a	1.8%a	0.4%a	0.0%[2]	1.1%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	1.1%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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n	404	143	251	84	162	153	91	129	175	65	339	113	149	66	369	5	4	0	117	283

Table 26.XTAB

Other Tobacco Products Used		Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
	Smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, snus)	5.8%[1]	10.6%a	1.4%b	9.0%a	2.8%a	6.1%a	4.8%a	10.1%a	2.0%a	17.6%a	2.3%b	6.8%a	7.3%a	6.5%a	6.3%a	25.2%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	4.2%a	6.7%a
	Pipe	1.0%[1]	2.2%a	0.0%[2]	1.9%a	0.4%a	0.8%a	0.0%[2]	3.1%a	0.5%a	4.2%a	0.1%b	2.6%a	0.0%[2]	1.0%a	1.1%a	7.3%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	1.0%a	1.1%a
	Cigars	4.2%[1]	4.0%a	4.7%a	6.3%a	1.3%a	5.9%a	2.4%a	7.9%a	3.6%a	12.6%a	1.8%b	7.3%a	1.6%a	1.0%a	3.3%a	31.7%b	29.5%b	0.0%[2,3]	4.6%a	4.1%a
	Hookah	1.8%[1]	3.2%a	0.5%b	4.5%a	0.0%[2]	0.8%a	0.0%[2]	5.8%a	0.0%[2]	7.8%a	0.0%[2]	4.2%a	0.6%b	0.0%[2]	2.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	1.4%a	2.0%a
	Bidi	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
	Nicotine patches	1.9%[1]	2.2%a	1.7%a	0.0%[2]	4.5%a	0.9%a	3.4%a	0.6%a	0.6%a	4.7%a	1.1%a	2.6%a	2.6%a	0.0%[2]	2.0%a	21.2%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	2.9%a
	Nicotine gum	1.2%[1]	2.3%a	0.2%a	0.0%[2]	2.9%a	0.5%a	1.6%a	0.9%a	0.7%a	4.7%a	0.2%b	2.9%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	1.1%a	21.2%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.4%a	1.6%a
	Use at least one of these	10.6%[1]	14.5%a	7.3%b	12.1%a	9.0%a	11.4%a	10.0%a	15.8%a	4.9%a	30.4%a	4.7%b	12.6%a	11.6%a	7.5%a	10.4%a	39.0%a	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	9.9%a	11.1%a
	None of these	89.4%[1]	85.5%a	92.7%b	87.9%a	91.0%a	88.6%a	90.0%a	84.2%a	95.1%a	69.6%a	95.3%b	87.4%a	88.4%a	92.5%a	89.6%a	61.0%a	70.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	90.1%a	88.9%a
	Unweighted n	404	143	251	84	162	153	91	129	175	65	339	113	149	66	369	5	4	0	117	283

Table 27.XTAB

Ever tried an e-cigarette, even once?		Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
	Yes	29.0%[1]	33.3%a	23.6%b	50.1%a	21.4%b	11.1%b	22.1%a	38.8%b	29.4%a,b	57.3%a	20.6%b	32.6%a	32.9%a	21.0%a	27.7%a	39.0%a	57.0%a	0.0%[2,3]	39.1%a	23.9%b
	No	71.0%[1]	66.7%a	76.4%b	49.9%a	78.6%b	88.9%b	77.9%a	61.2%b	70.6%a,b	42.7%a	79.4%b	67.4%a	67.1%a	79.0%a	72.3%a	61.0%a	43.0%a	0.0%[2,3]	60.9%a	76.1%b
	Don't know	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
	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%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	403	144	251	84	161	155	91	129	176	65	338	114	149	66	369	5	4	0	117	284

Table 28.XTAB

Use e-cigarettes or other "vaping" products?		Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
	Every Day	1.7%[1]	2.1%a	1.3%a	2.6%a	1.4%a	0.8%a	0.6%a	3.4%a	1.9%a	4.6%a	0.8%a	3.5%a	0.7%a	1.0%a	1.8%a	7.3%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	1.8%a	1.6%a
	Some Days	5.4%[1]	8.1%a	3.0%b	13.0%a	0.0%[2]	3.2%a	3.9%a	7.1%a	7.0%a	14.5%a	2.7%b	9.6%a	3.3%b	0.0%[2]	4.5%a	13.9%a,b	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	8.5%a	4.0%a
	Rarely	4.2%[1]	3.9%a	3.6%a	6.8%a	2.6%a	1.1%a	4.2%a	1.2%a	6.7%a	15.2%a	0.9%b	6.5%a	1.6%b	0.0%[2]	3.9%a	17.8%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	5.0%a	3.0%a
	Not at all	88.0%[1]	84.3%a	92.2%b	77.5%a	93.9%b	94.9%b	89.7%a	88.3%a	84.4%a	65.8%a	94.5%b	80.3%a	92.2%b	99.0%b	88.9%a	61.0%a	70.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	84.6%a	90.2%a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.8%[1]	1.6%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	2.1%a	0.0%[2]	1.6%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	1.0%a	0.0%[2]	2.2%a	0.0%[2]	0.9%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	0.0%[2]	1.2%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	402	144	250	84	161	154	91	129	175	65	337	114	149	65	368	5	4	0	117	283

Table 29.XTAB

Do you think that breathing the aerosol from someone else's e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products is ___ to one's health:		Chenango County All Participants	Gender Male	Female	Age Groups 18-44	45-64	65+	Education Level No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Cigarette Use Smoker	Non-smoker	Annual Household Income <$50,000	$50,000-$100,000	$100,000+	Race/Ethnicity White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Children in Household Yes	No
	Very harmful	29.5%[1]	19.9%a	39.6%b	29.5%a	30.4%a	27.7%a	31.8%a	28.6%a	25.8%a	5.2%a	36.6%b	25.0%a	31.1%a	35.6%a	30.6%a	61.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	33.0%a	27.5%a
	Somewhat harmful	27.1%[1]	32.3%a	21.2%b	20.3%a	28.4%a,b	35.7%b	27.1%a	27.3%a	28.0%a	25.3%a	27.6%a	22.6%a	28.8%a	28.3%a	26.8%a	0.0%[2]	29.5%a	0.0%[2,3]	21.3%a	30.3%a
	Not that harmful	10.1%[1]	12.4%a	8.3%a	14.6%a	7.3%a	8.5%a	6.5%a	14.1%a	13.9%a	23.3%a	6.2%b	11.5%a	11.8%a	1.5%a	11.2%a	21.2%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2,3]	5.1%a	12.6%a
	Not at all harmful	17.0%[1]	20.8%a	12.8%b	24.7%a	12.9%a	11.5%a	14.7%a	15.3%a	23.4%a	25.0%a	14.7%b	20.6%a	14.2%a	22.5%a	15.4%a	17.8%a	30.9%a	0.0%[2,3]	23.1%a	13.6%a
	Don't know/Not sure	16.3%[1]	14.5%a	18.1%a	10.9%a	21.0%a	16.6%a	20.0%a	14.7%a	9.0%a	21.2%a	14.9%a	20.3%a	14.1%a	12.1%a	16.1%a	0.0%[2]	39.7%a	0.0%[2,3]	17.5%a	16.0%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n	403	144	251	84	161	155	91	129	176	65	338	114	149	66	369	5	4	0	117	284

Appendix II January 2020 - June 2021 County-level Comparison of Tobacco Community Assessment Adult Survey Results

Chenango 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.RA	Policy that would prohibit smoking on the entire grounds of all public buildings and workplaces?				
		Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Tompkins (June 2021)	68.6%	20.3%	8.4%	2.7%	100.0%
	Cortland (June 2021)	60.7%	21.4%	12.3%	5.6%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	55.2%	29.4%	14.3%	1.1%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**61.5%**	**23.7%**	**11.7%**	**3.1%**	**100.0%**
	95% Upper CI Limit:	68.3%				
	95% Lower CI Limit:	54.6%				

Table 7.RA	Policy that would prohibit smoking in outdoor public places such as public parks?				
		Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Cortland (June 2021)	60.6%	25.4%	12.5%	1.6%	100.0%
	Tompkins (June 2021)	58.7%	28.5%	10.3%	2.5%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	49.5%	32.5%	16.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**56.3%**	**28.8%**	**12.9%**	**2.0%**	**100.0%**
	95% Upper CI Limit:	63.3%				
	95% Lower CI Limit:	49.3%				

Table 8.RA	Policy that would prohibit smoking in outdoor public places such as community events and festivals?				
		Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Tompkins (June 2021)	64.0%	24.5%	10.4%	1.1%	100.0%
	Cortland (June 2021)	58.4%	29.8%	9.7%	2.1%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	53.8%	31.6%	14.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**58.7%**	**28.6%**	**11.4%**	**1.3%**	**100.0%**
	95% Upper CI Limit:	65.6%				
	95% Lower CI Limit:	51.8%				

Table 9.RA	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	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	64.9%	28.2%	5.6%	1.2%	100.0%
	Seneca (Jan. 2020)	64.4%	29.1%	5.5%	1.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2021)	56.1%	30.4%	12.2%	1.4%	100.0%
	Orange (June 2021)	55.2%	31.6%	8.6%	4.6%	100.0%
	Yates (Dec. 2020)	54.8%	33.0%	8.8%	3.3%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2021)	54.8%	34.4%	10.0%	0.9%	100.0%
	Wayne (Jan. 2020)	54.2%	32.5%	12.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	Tompkins (June 2021)	53.9%	37.1%	5.3%	3.7%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2021)	53.1%	31.5%	12.9%	2.6%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	52.5%	34.7%	10.7%	2.1%	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%
	Westchester (June 2021)	51.9%	38.8%	5.9%	3.4%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2021)	51.2%	32.0%	13.3%	3.5%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2021)	50.1%	37.8%	9.0%	3.1%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2021)	49.8%	33.8%	14.9%	1.5%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	49.2%	38.3%	10.4%	2.2%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2021)	48.7%	41.5%	7.6%	2.1%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	48.0%	38.3%	11.6%	2.1%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	47.9%	32.7%	14.5%	5.0%	100.0%
	Ontario (Dec. 2020)	47.3%	34.0%	13.3%	5.4%	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%
	Cortland (June 2021)	45.0%	36.7%	10.9%	7.4%	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%
	Chemung (Jan. 2021)	44.4%	40.5%	12.5%	2.5%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	43.5%	36.9%	14.9%	4.8%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	42.4%	32.7%	21.9%	3.0%	100.0%
	Oswego (June 2021)	41.8%	42.4%	12.5%	3.3%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	39.2%	48.4%	9.8%	2.7%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**50.0%**	**35.7%**	**11.4%**	**2.9%**	**100.0%**
	95% Upper CI Limit:	57.0%				
	95% Lower CI Limit:	42.9%				

Table 10.RA	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%
Rockland (June 2020)	75.3%	17.6%	6.5%	0.6%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	70.0%	22.4%	7.4%	0.2%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	69.7%	15.7%	13.7%	0.9%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	69.7%	24.1%	6.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	68.8%	21.8%	8.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Tioga (Jan. 2020)	67.7%	22.7%	9.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	67.1%	20.5%	11.2%	1.2%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2021)	66.9%	18.9%	13.4%	0.8%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	66.8%	26.8%	6.2%	0.2%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	66.6%	21.1%	11.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	66.5%	21.6%	10.9%	1.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	66.4%	17.9%	15.0%	0.6%	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%
Tompkins (June 2021)	65.0%	17.6%	15.5%	1.9%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	63.5%	19.9%	16.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2021)	63.1%	25.0%	11.2%	0.7%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	62.2%	26.5%	10.9%	0.4%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	60.8%	27.7%	9.9%	1.6%	100.0%
Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	60.4%	32.6%	6.8%	0.1%	100.0%
Broome (Jan. 2020)	58.0%	30.5%	9.6%	2.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	57.4%	36.1%	6.5%	0.1%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	56.2%	25.7%	16.8%	1.3%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	55.7%	31.3%	11.0%	2.1%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	55.0%	24.8%	19.2%	1.0%	100.0%
Livingston (Jan. 2020)	54.8%	34.8%	9.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Cortland (June 2021)	53.9%	27.4%	14.0%	4.7%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	51.7%	34.4%	12.2%	1.6%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	51.6%	27.7%	19.5%	1.2%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2021)	46.4%	33.1%	19.0%	1.5%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**62.9%**	**24.8%**	**11.3%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:	69.7%				
95% Lower CI Limit:	56.1%				

Table 11.RA	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 (Jan. 2020)	64.1%	30.6%	4.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	63.5%	29.2%	5.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	57.9%	38.2%	3.8%	0.1%	100.0%
Tioga (Jan. 2020)	57.0%	34.2%	7.7%	1.1%	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%
Orange (June 2021)	52.3%	34.5%	11.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	52.3%	40.2%	6.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	50.3%	32.6%	13.2%	3.9%	100.0%
Yates (Dec. 2020)	50.3%	33.4%	13.8%	2.5%	100.0%
Wayne (Jan. 2020)	48.9%	37.4%	12.6%	1.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	47.7%	36.0%	14.5%	1.8%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	47.6%	42.9%	8.1%	1.3%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	47.1%	36.6%	14.0%	2.4%	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%
Dutchess (June 2021)	46.6%	37.7%	13.0%	2.7%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	46.4%	43.9%	8.5%	1.2%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	45.0%	33.4%	20.0%	1.6%	100.0%
Broome (Jan. 2020)	44.9%	41.6%	11.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	43.9%	38.9%	15.7%	1.4%	100.0%
Livingston (Jan. 2020)	42.8%	50.3%	5.8%	1.2%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2021)	42.1%	43.4%	13.4%	1.1%	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%
Suffolk (June 2021)	39.3%	38.1%	21.2%	1.4%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	37.9%	47.1%	14.2%	0.8%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	37.1%	37.2%	23.9%	1.8%	100.0%
Cortland (June 2021)	35.9%	43.9%	15.5%	4.7%	100.0%
Ontario (Dec. 2020)	35.3%	39.6%	20.7%	4.3%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2021)	34.3%	40.5%	23.5%	1.7%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	32.0%	45.7%	19.1%	3.2%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**47.1%**	**39.7%**	**11.5%**	**1.6%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:	54.2%				
95% Lower CI Limit:	40.1%				

Table 12.RA	Policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?				
	Favor	Against	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)					
Seneca (Jan. 2020)	55.7%	33.9%	7.9%	2.5%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	50.6%	36.0%	10.7%	2.7%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	50.6%	34.0%	9.8%	5.7%	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%
Orange (June 2021)	49.2%	32.7%	12.9%	5.2%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	48.6%	34.5%	14.6%	2.2%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	48.4%	28.6%	14.0%	8.9%	100.0%
Wayne (Jan. 2020)	46.2%	39.7%	11.7%	2.4%	100.0%
Livingston (Jan. 2020)	45.6%	42.5%	9.1%	2.8%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	45.3%	38.8%	13.4%	2.5%	100.0%
Yates (Dec. 2020)	45.2%	32.7%	17.9%	4.2%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	44.7%	29.3%	17.3%	8.6%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	42.4%	32.9%	17.1%	7.6%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	42.0%	38.2%	16.6%	3.2%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2021)	41.8%	31.5%	19.0%	7.7%	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%
Dutchess (June 2021)	38.5%	34.2%	22.8%	4.5%	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%
Cortland (June 2021)	33.7%	36.3%	20.8%	9.1%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	33.6%	40.5%	17.4%	8.5%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	30.0%	48.9%	16.7%	4.4%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	29.6%	41.2%	22.5%	6.7%	100.0%
Ontario (Dec. 2020)	28.3%	40.7%	25.6%	5.5%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**42.3%**	**37.6%**	**15.1%**	**4.9%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:	49.3%				
95% Lower CI Limit:	35.4%				

Table 13.RA	Policies that ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco (excluding menthol cigarettes)				
	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%
Westchester (June 2021)	50.7%	36.6%	9.8%	3.0%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	50.5%	38.3%	6.5%	4.7%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	48.5%	29.6%	16.8%	5.2%	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%
Sullivan (June 2021)	47.9%	30.3%	19.3%	2.6%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	47.8%	31.7%	18.5%	2.0%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	47.4%	29.9%	17.3%	5.3%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	46.9%	36.9%	14.5%	1.7%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	46.5%	34.5%	15.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	46.0%	30.5%	18.5%	5.1%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	45.2%	38.7%	11.6%	4.5%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2021)	43.9%	36.4%	15.7%	4.0%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	43.4%	46.1%	8.7%	1.9%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	42.8%	35.6%	18.6%	3.0%	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%
Cortland (June 2021)	32.0%	35.4%	24.1%	8.5%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	31.6%	39.5%	22.6%	6.4%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	27.0%	49.4%	19.6%	4.0%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**45.7%**	**36.4%**	**14.3%**	**3.5%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:	52.8%				
95% Lower CI Limit:	38.7%				

Table 14.RA

County of Residence (sampling date)	Effect that 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	Total:
Tompkins (June 2021)	37.7%	36.3%	19.5%	6.6%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	34.8%	34.0%	24.3%	6.9%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	33.4%	37.9%	23.4%	5.3%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	33.1%	32.1%	26.2%	8.6%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	32.1%	34.6%	27.0%	6.2%	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%
Westchester (June 2021)	29.0%	35.1%	30.5%	5.4%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	28.3%	34.9%	29.9%	6.8%	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 2021)	26.6%	39.7%	25.8%	7.9%	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%
Suffolk (June 2021)	23.6%	41.2%	28.2%	7.0%	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%
Cortland (June 2021)	20.4%	27.7%	33.6%	18.3%	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%
Chenango (June 2021)	19.4%	35.8%	36.6%	8.1%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	19.3%	31.2%	44.1%	5.3%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	16.3%	42.3%	33.5%	7.9%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**26.3%**	**38.2%**	**29.1%**	**6.4%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:	32.5%				
95% Lower CI Limit:	20.1%				

Table 15.RA

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
Westchester (June 2021)	30.9%	22.0%	52.9%	12.8%	8.4%	13.8%	22.2%	12.2%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	23.6%	25.0%	48.6%	14.9%	9.7%	14.5%	24.2%	12.4%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	31.1%	16.1%	47.2%	8.4%	10.4%	12.7%	23.2%	21.2%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	28.0%	19.0%	47.1%	13.1%	11.0%	14.5%	25.4%	14.4%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	28.1%	18.9%	47.0%	10.2%	10.0%	19.3%	29.4%	13.4%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	22.3%	24.6%	46.9%	11.9%	13.7%	15.1%	28.9%	12.4%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	24.1%	22.1%	46.2%	10.5%	12.5%	13.3%	25.8%	17.5%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	27.3%	18.6%	45.8%	17.1%	8.1%	16.4%	24.4%	12.7%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2021)	29.0%	16.1%	45.1%	16.0%	9.2%	13.3%	22.6%	16.3%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	26.3%	18.2%	44.5%	15.1%	6.1%	15.9%	22.0%	18.4%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2021)	18.5%	24.3%	42.8%	12.7%	7.2%	18.9%	26.1%	18.4%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	22.3%	20.4%	42.7%	14.1%	11.2%	15.0%	26.2%	17.0%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	24.2%	17.8%	41.9%	14.8%	13.8%	14.1%	27.9%	15.4%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	22.9%	18.0%	40.9%	13.5%	8.9%	21.7%	30.6%	15.0%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2021)	23.0%	14.8%	37.8%	19.2%	7.5%	14.7%	22.2%	20.8%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	15.9%	20.3%	36.2%	16.1%	7.8%	17.3%	25.2%	22.6%	100.0%
Cortland (June 2021)	20.2%	13.6%	33.8%	11.7%	10.1%	22.3%	32.4%	22.1%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	13.2%	19.8%	33.0%	18.8%	12.0%	17.7%	29.7%	18.5%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	12.9%	19.8%	32.7%	19.1%	11.5%	25.1%	36.6%	11.5%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	15.7%	15.5%	31.2%	16.0%	16.0%	22.5%	38.4%	14.4%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**23.0%**	**19.2%**	**42.2%**	**14.3%**	**10.3%**	**16.9%**	**27.2%**	**16.3%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:			49.2%						
95% Lower CI Limit:			35.3%						

Table 16.RA

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
Orange (June 2021)	30.1%	17.9%	48.1%	14.3%	7.8%	14.6%	22.4%	15.2%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	26.0%	21.1%	47.1%	12.2%	7.2%	16.4%	23.6%	17.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	32.1%	14.1%	46.2%	17.0%	7.0%	14.6%	21.6%	15.2%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	22.9%	21.3%	44.2%	14.9%	10.1%	13.9%	24.0%	17.0%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	29.5%	12.4%	41.8%	11.5%	6.9%	17.0%	23.9%	22.8%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2021)	28.2%	13.2%	41.4%	19.1%	7.6%	11.9%	19.5%	20.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2021)	19.2%	19.9%	39.0%	14.4%	7.1%	14.2%	21.3%	25.2%	100.0%
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%
Dutchess (June 2021)	23.0%	15.1%	38.1%	17.6%	9.8%	12.3%	22.1%	22.1%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2021)	21.4%	16.4%	37.8%	16.4%	5.7%	16.7%	22.5%	23.3%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	13.9%	22.3%	36.2%	17.5%	8.5%	16.3%	24.8%	21.4%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	16.5%	18.7%	35.2%	16.2%	7.9%	18.6%	26.5%	22.1%	100.0%
Cortland (June 2021)	22.9%	10.9%	33.8%	13.5%	6.8%	20.8%	27.7%	25.0%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	19.9%	13.6%	33.5%	15.1%	9.9%	14.5%	24.4%	26.9%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	14.9%	16.2%	31.1%	17.7%	8.2%	15.1%	23.2%	28.0%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	15.6%	13.8%	29.4%	16.8%	14.9%	17.6%	32.5%	21.2%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**22.8%**	**16.1%**	**38.8%**	**15.4%**	**8.4%**	**15.6%**	**24.0%**	**21.8%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:			45.7%						
95% Lower CI Limit:			32.0%						

Table 17.RA		"Movies that feature tobacco imagery should be rated R."				
		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Don't know	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Seneca (Jan. 2020)	52.6%	39.8%	7.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	48.3%	43.7%	8.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Wayne (Jan. 2020)	45.9%	39.8%	14.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Orange (June 2021)	39.0%	45.0%	9.9%	6.1%	100.0%
	Ontario (Dec. 2020)	38.6%	41.3%	13.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	Yates (Dec. 2020)	35.3%	44.4%	12.8%	7.5%	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%
	Ulster (June 2021)	34.7%	48.4%	11.0%	5.8%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2021)	34.5%	47.6%	13.5%	4.5%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2021)	34.2%	45.8%	12.3%	7.6%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	34.1%	56.7%	9.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Tompkins (June 2021)	33.7%	47.7%	11.9%	6.6%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	33.3%	53.3%	13.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	30.3%	59.5%	10.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2021)	29.5%	49.6%	10.5%	10.4%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	29.3%	59.0%	11.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2021)	28.6%	57.8%	9.5%	4.1%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	27.9%	66.4%	5.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	26.2%	52.5%	12.4%	8.9%	100.0%
	Westchester (June 2021)	26.1%	55.2%	12.2%	6.6%	100.0%
	Cortland (June 2021)	26.1%	53.2%	10.3%	10.4%	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:	33.3%	52.4%	11.0%	3.4%	100.0%

95% Upper CI Limit: 39.9%
95% Lower CI Limit: 26.6%

Table 18.RA		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)	Tompkins (June 2021)	10.3%	12.1%	76.2%	1.4%	100.0%
	Livingston (Jan. 2020)	20.7%	6.7%	70.9%	1.7%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	24.2%	3.8%	64.5%	7.6%	100.0%
	Yates (Dec. 2020)	11.8%	17.7%	61.7%	8.7%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2021)	21.6%	13.1%	58.1%	7.3%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	10.7%	17.2%	57.0%	15.2%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	27.8%	13.3%	53.1%	5.8%	100.0%
	Seneca (Jan. 2020)	28.5%	2.3%	52.6%	16.6%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	23.2%	11.4%	52.1%	13.3%	100.0%
	Broome (Jan. 2020)	29.6%	10.1%	51.7%	8.7%	100.0%
	Cortland (June 2021)	27.7%	8.1%	49.8%	14.4%	100.0%
	Oswego (June 2021)	18.7%	25.6%	49.4%	6.3%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2021)	25.9%	9.1%	48.6%	16.4%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	18.4%	21.1%	48.4%	12.1%	100.0%
	Ontario (Dec. 2020)	35.1%	6.9%	47.2%	10.9%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2021)	31.9%	14.1%	47.2%	6.7%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2021)	20.8%	25.7%	44.9%	8.6%	100.0%
	Tioga (Jan. 2020)	19.2%	24.9%	44.4%	11.5%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	19.6%	9.1%	44.2%	27.1%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2021)	17.6%	28.9%	44.1%	9.4%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	38.3%	10.3%	42.7%	8.8%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	29.0%	26.0%	41.6%	3.5%	100.0%
	Orange (June 2021)	28.6%	15.5%	41.5%	14.4%	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%
	Rockland (June 2020)	31.1%	13.4%	34.9%	20.7%	100.0%
	Westchester (June 2021)	34.2%	9.9%	33.7%	22.2%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	39.3%	11.1%	30.8%	18.8%	100.0%
	Wayne (Jan. 2020)	42.0%	7.7%	30.0%	20.4%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2021)	29.8%	32.0%	25.2%	13.0%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	26.2%	14.9%	47.1%	11.7%	100.0%

95% Upper CI Limit: 61.6%
95% Lower CI Limit: 32.6%

Table 19.RA	Smoked 100+ cigarettes in your entire life?			
	Yes	No	Don't know/Not sure	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)				
Oswego (June 2021)	56.3%	43.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	55.7%	44.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Tioga (Jan. 2020)	54.3%	45.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	53.9%	44.8%	1.3%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	53.4%	46.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Wayne (Jan. 2020)	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%
Suffolk (June 2021)	50.8%	47.9%	1.3%	100.0%
Cortland (June 2021)	50.7%	46.9%	2.4%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2021)	50.6%	49.4%	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 (Jan. 2020)	49.3%	50.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	49.3%	50.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	48.3%	51.2%	0.5%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	47.9%	51.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	47.0%	52.2%	0.8%	100.0%
Broome (Jan. 2020)	46.8%	53.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	46.4%	52.2%	1.4%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	46.3%	53.2%	0.5%	100.0%
Seneca (Jan. 2020)	46.0%	54.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2021)	45.4%	54.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	45.0%	53.7%	1.3%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	44.3%	55.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	44.2%	54.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Yates (Dec. 2020)	44.2%	55.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Livingston (Jan. 2020)	44.0%	56.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	43.9%	56.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Ontario (Dec. 2020)	43.8%	56.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	43.5%	56.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	42.2%	57.8%	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%
Dutchess (June 2020)	39.7%	60.3%	0.0%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	47.8%	51.9%	0.3%	100.0%

95% Upper CI Limit:	54.8%
95% Lower CI Limit:	40.7%

Table 20.RA	Current cigarette smoking frequency				
	Smoke Every Day	Smoke Some Days	Do Not Smoke At All	Don't Know/Not Sure	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date) 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%
Cortland (June 2021)	16.7%	5.1%	78.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	16.6%	5.7%	77.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	16.2%	4.9%	78.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	15.7%	11.5%	72.8%	0.0%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	14.5%	6.5%	79.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	13.5%	1.6%	84.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	13.3%	8.6%	78.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	13.3%	9.7%	77.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	13.3%	6.1%	80.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2021)	13.3%	8.7%	78.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	12.4%	3.5%	84.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Broome (Jan. 2020)	12.2%	7.0%	80.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Monroe (June 2020)	12.1%	9.5%	78.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	12.0%	4.7%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	12.0%	9.1%	78.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Livingston (Jan. 2020)	11.9%	4.7%	83.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	11.5%	5.7%	82.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Wayne (Jan. 2020)	11.0%	5.7%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Ontario (Dec. 2020)	10.0%	5.8%	84.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	10.0%	5.6%	84.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Yates (Dec. 2020)	10.0%	5.2%	84.8%	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 (Jan. 2020)	9.6%	6.4%	83.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Tioga (Jan. 2020)	9.5%	7.5%	83.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	9.3%	3.3%	87.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2021)	9.1%	5.6%	85.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Onondaga (June 2020)	8.8%	7.0%	84.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2021)	8.1%	5.5%	86.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	8.0%	7.7%	84.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	7.9%	6.6%	85.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	7.8%	4.9%	87.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	6.3%	5.5%	88.2%	0.0%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**11.8%**	**6.1%**	**82.1%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**

95% Upper CI Limit:	**16.3%**
95% Lower CI Limit:	**7.2%**

Table 21.RA		Cigarette Smoking Status			
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never a smoker	Total:
County of Residence (sampling date)	Oswego (June 2021)	27.2%	29.1%	43.7%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	24.7%	25.5%	49.8%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	23.0%	24.9%	52.1%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	22.4%	28.9%	48.7%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2021)	22.0%	28.6%	49.4%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2021)	21.9%	26.4%	51.7%	100.0%
	Cortland (June 2021)	21.8%	28.9%	49.3%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	21.6%	27.7%	50.7%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2021)	21.1%	25.3%	53.6%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2021)	21.1%	32.9%	46.1%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	20.9%	32.5%	46.6%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	20.3%	35.5%	44.3%	100.0%
	Westchester (June 2021)	19.4%	24.9%	55.7%	100.0%
	Broome (Jan. 2020)	19.2%	27.6%	53.2%	100.0%
	Orange (June 2021)	17.2%	27.0%	55.8%	100.0%
	Tioga (Jan. 2020)	17.0%	37.3%	45.7%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	16.9%	32.9%	50.2%	100.0%
	Tompkins (June 2021)	16.7%	29.6%	53.7%	100.0%
	Wayne (Jan. 2020)	16.7%	36.0%	47.3%	100.0%
	Livingston (Jan. 2020)	16.5%	27.5%	56.0%	100.0%
	Seneca (Jan. 2020)	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%
	Ontario (Dec. 2020)	15.8%	28.0%	56.2%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2021)	15.7%	29.3%	55.0%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	15.6%	28.3%	56.1%	100.0%
	Yates (Dec. 2020)	15.2%	29.0%	55.8%	100.0%
	Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	15.1%	34.2%	50.7%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2021)	14.7%	36.1%	49.2%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	14.5%	37.1%	48.4%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	14.2%	27.6%	58.2%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2021)	13.6%	31.8%	54.6%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2021)	12.7%	34.3%	53.0%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	12.7%	27.1%	60.3%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	11.8%	31.7%	56.5%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	17.9%	29.9%	52.2%	100.0%

95% Upper CI Limit:	23.3%	
95% Lower CI Limit:	12.5%	

Table 22.RA		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%
	Sullivan (June 2021)	58.2%	41.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Tompkins (June 2021)	52.7%	46.7%	0.6%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2021)	51.9%	48.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Westchester (June 2021)	51.8%	48.2%	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%
	Chenango (June 2021)	47.9%	52.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Orange (June 2021)	46.9%	53.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	45.6%	54.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Ontario (Dec. 2020)	45.0%	55.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	44.8%	55.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2021)	44.1%	55.1%	0.8%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2021)	42.8%	57.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Oswego (June 2021)	41.6%	58.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2021)	40.3%	59.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2021)	40.1%	59.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Cortland (June 2021)	39.3%	59.6%	1.1%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	39.0%	61.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	38.4%	58.0%	3.7%	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%
	Steuben (Jan. 2021)	25.9%	73.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	23.3%	76.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Yates (Dec. 2020)	15.2%	84.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	41.9%	57.7%	0.4%	100.0%

95% Upper CI Limit:	57.9%	
95% Lower CI Limit:	25.9%	

Table 23.RA

County of Residence (sampling date)	Where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products? (among current smokers)							
	Convenience store/gas station	Grocery store	Specialty smoke shops	Discount stores	Native American store	Online	Don't know	Total:
Cortland (June 2021)	53.3%	1.9%	8.0%	1.8%	33.7%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	58.2%	3.3%	11.4%	0.4%	24.9%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	69.8%	5.5%	4.7%	7.1%	9.7%	0.0%	3.2%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**60.4%**	**3.6%**	**8.0%**	**3.1%**	**22.8%**	**0.6%**	**1.5%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:	76.3%				36.4%			
95% Lower CI Limit:	44.5%				9.1%			

Table 24.RA

County of Residence (sampling date)	How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced your tobacco use? Do you now smoke... (among current smokers)				
	More	Same	Less	Don't Know/Not Sure	Total:
Suffolk (June 2021)	44.0%	46.2%	8.9%	0.9%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2021)	39.1%	52.4%	7.9%	0.6%	100.0%
Ontario (Dec. 2020)	34.2%	56.4%	8.9%	0.4%	100.0%
Yates (Dec. 2020)	31.8%	48.6%	17.2%	2.4%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	31.6%	48.6%	19.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2021)	31.3%	55.2%	12.3%	1.2%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	29.6%	55.4%	15.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	28.9%	59.5%	8.2%	3.5%	100.0%
Cortland (June 2021)	27.7%	62.3%	7.8%	2.1%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	23.9%	55.6%	17.6%	2.9%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	23.2%	69.0%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	23.1%	55.9%	17.3%	3.7%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	22.5%	49.7%	23.4%	4.4%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	21.2%	57.9%	18.2%	2.6%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	17.4%	69.8%	9.5%	3.3%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	15.7%	65.1%	18.5%	0.7%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**27.8%**	**56.7%**	**13.6%**	**1.8%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:	42.4%				
95% Lower CI Limit:	13.3%				

Table 25.RA

County of Residence (sampling date)	Do you currently use any other type of tobacco products, other than cigarettes or e-cigarettes? (among all participants)			
	Yes	No	Don't know/Not sure	Total:
Tompkins (June 2021)	13.1%	84.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Cortland (June 2021)	12.7%	84.2%	3.1%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	10.8%	87.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Ontario (Dec. 2020)	9.3%	89.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Yates (Dec. 2020)	7.9%	91.5%	0.5%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	7.8%	89.4%	2.8%	100.0%
Wayne (Jan. 2020)	7.4%	92.3%	0.4%	100.0%
Lewis (June 2020)	7.0%	92.4%	0.5%	100.0%
Seneca (Jan. 2020)	6.9%	92.5%	0.6%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	6.5%	93.2%	0.3%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**8.9%**	**89.7%**	**1.4%**	**100.0%**
95% Upper CI Limit:	13.0%			
95% Lower CI Limit:	4.9%			

Table 26.RA

County of Residence (sampling date)	Which types of other tobacco products do you use, other than cigarettes? (% who use each, among all participants)								
	Smokeless tobacco	Pipe	Cigars	Hookah	Bidi	Nicotine patches	Nicotine gum	At least one type	None
Tompkins (June 2021)	2.9%	1.6%	4.6%	3.6%	0.7%	0.3%	2.0%	12.8%	87.2%
Chenango (June 2021)	5.8%	1.0%	4.2%	1.8%	0.0%	1.9%	1.2%	10.6%	89.4%
Cortland (June 2021)	4.4%	1.3%	3.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	10.2%	89.8%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**4.4%**	**1.3%**	**4.2%**	**2.0%**	**0.2%**	**1.1%**	**1.3%**	**11.2%**	**88.8%**
95% Upper CI Limit:								15.6%	
95% Lower CI Limit:								6.8%	

Table 27.RA

County of Residence (sampling date)	Have you ever tried using an e-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time?			
	Yes	No	Don't know/Not sure	Total:
Monroe (June 2020)	38.4%	61.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	38.4%	61.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	36.7%	63.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2021)	33.1%	66.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Cayuga (June 2020)	30.9%	68.5%	0.6%	100.0%
Tompkins (June 2021)	30.8%	69.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2021)	30.5%	68.2%	1.3%	100.0%
Suffolk (June 2020)	30.1%	68.9%	0.9%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	30.1%	69.0%	0.9%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	29.7%	70.3%	0.0%	100.0%
St. Lawrence (June 2020)	29.4%	68.5%	2.1%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	29.0%	71.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	28.3%	71.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	27.5%	72.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Sullivan (June 2020)	27.4%	71.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	26.6%	73.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	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%
Cortland (June 2021)	23.3%	76.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	22.1%	77.8%	0.1%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**28.9%**	**70.7%**	**0.4%**	**100.0%**

95% Upper CI Limit: 35.3%
95% Lower CI Limit: 22.5%

Table 28.RA

County of Residence (sampling date)	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:
Monroe (June 2020)	4.5%	8.0%	7.9%	20.3%	79.6%	0.1%	100.0%
Oswego (June 2021)	4.8%	2.6%	9.7%	17.1%	81.6%	1.3%	100.0%
Jefferson (June 2021)	3.5%	3.6%	9.8%	16.9%	82.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2021)	4.9%	4.5%	7.5%	16.9%	83.1%	0.0%	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%
Tompkins (June 2021)	5.6%	2.2%	6.6%	14.4%	85.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Westchester (June 2021)	4.7%	2.7%	6.3%	13.7%	86.0%	0.3%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2020)	5.8%	2.2%	4.5%	12.5%	87.4%	0.1%	100.0%
Nassau (June 2021)	3.2%	2.8%	6.1%	12.1%	87.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Broome (Jan. 2020)	5.5%	4.3%	2.1%	11.8%	87.9%	0.3%	100.0%
Putnam (June 2020)	0.4%	6.2%	4.7%	11.2%	88.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Chenango (June 2021)	1.7%	5.4%	4.2%	11.2%	88.0%	0.8%	100.0%
Ulster (June 2020)	2.6%	1.9%	6.6%	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Orange (June 2021)	1.8%	4.0%	5.2%	11.0%	89.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Rockland (June 2020)	3.5%	2.7%	4.3%	10.6%	89.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2021)	0.3%	2.5%	7.6%	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%
Suffolk (June 2021)	2.9%	2.9%	4.1%	9.9%	89.8%	0.3%	100.0%
Ontario (Dec. 2020)	1.1%	3.7%	5.0%	9.8%	89.8%	0.3%	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%
Sullivan (June 2021)	2.9%	1.0%	5.3%	9.2%	89.3%	1.5%	100.0%
Cortland (June 2021)	4.3%	1.2%	3.2%	8.8%	90.5%	0.7%	100.0%
Livingston (Jan. 2020)	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%
Yates (Dec. 2020)	2.8%	3.5%	2.1%	8.4%	91.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Chemung (Jan. 2021)	3.8%	1.9%	2.3%	8.0%	91.3%	0.6%	100.0%
Tioga (Jan. 2020)	4.3%	1.6%	1.4%	7.4%	92.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Wayne (Jan. 2020)	4.2%	1.0%	1.7%	6.9%	93.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Dutchess (June 2020)	1.3%	0.8%	4.7%	6.8%	92.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	5.5%	93.9%	0.6%	100.0%
Herkimer (Jan. 2020)	1.6%	0.4%	2.7%	4.7%	95.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Seneca (Jan. 2020)	2.4%	1.3%	0.7%	4.5%	95.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Steuben (Jan. 2021)	0.9%	0.8%	1.8%	3.5%	96.0%	0.5%	100.0%
ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**3.1%**	**2.9%**	**4.7%**	**10.7%**	**89.0%**	**0.3%**	**100.0%**

95% Upper CI Limit: 15.1%
95% Lower CI Limit: 6.3%

Table 29.RA		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 (Jan. 2020)	40.3%	31.0%	71.3%	9.4%	3.5%	15.8%	100.0%
	Orange (June 2021)	32.0%	38.5%	70.5%	8.3%	7.0%	14.1%	100.0%
	Broome (Jan. 2020)	37.3%	33.3%	70.5%	10.3%	6.6%	12.5%	100.0%
	Lewis (June 2020)	32.3%	37.4%	69.7%	11.9%	9.3%	9.2%	100.0%
	Steuben (Jan. 2021)	33.2%	35.7%	68.9%	8.6%	3.5%	19.0%	100.0%
	Onondaga (June 2020)	30.1%	37.7%	67.8%	10.2%	6.9%	15.1%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2020)	37.2%	30.5%	67.7%	4.3%	11.2%	16.8%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2021)	25.5%	41.6%	67.1%	9.6%	5.7%	17.6%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2020)	37.6%	28.7%	66.3%	10.7%	9.1%	13.9%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2021)	32.7%	32.1%	64.8%	11.2%	7.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2020)	29.8%	34.6%	64.4%	5.8%	10.1%	19.7%	100.0%
	Putnam (June 2020)	26.9%	36.9%	63.9%	16.4%	9.8%	10.0%	100.0%
	Jefferson (June 2021)	35.6%	27.6%	63.1%	10.2%	9.5%	17.2%	100.0%
	Cayuga (June 2020)	30.2%	32.8%	63.0%	6.0%	12.4%	18.6%	100.0%
	Schuyler (Jan. 2021)	21.7%	41.3%	63.0%	7.2%	4.6%	25.2%	100.0%
	Dutchess (June 2020)	27.6%	34.0%	61.5%	8.1%	9.9%	20.4%	100.0%
	Rockland (June 2020)	33.7%	27.8%	61.5%	14.9%	6.2%	17.5%	100.0%
	Nassau (June 2021)	33.4%	28.0%	61.4%	14.3%	7.8%	16.5%	100.0%
	Sullivan (June 2021)	33.3%	27.7%	61.1%	8.6%	7.2%	23.2%	100.0%
	Ontario (Dec. 2020)	29.7%	31.3%	61.0%	5.8%	7.8%	25.4%	100.0%
	Suffolk (June 2020)	31.2%	29.8%	61.0%	10.7%	7.3%	21.0%	100.0%
	St. Lawrence (June 2020)	27.5%	32.0%	59.5%	9.1%	10.5%	20.9%	100.0%
	Westchester (June 2021)	28.0%	31.1%	59.1%	13.5%	14.4%	13.0%	100.0%
	Yates (Dec. 2020)	31.2%	25.8%	57.0%	17.7%	8.3%	17.1%	100.0%
	Chenango (June 2021)	29.5%	27.1%	56.6%	10.1%	17.0%	16.3%	100.0%
	Chemung (Jan. 2021)	30.0%	25.5%	55.5%	13.7%	10.1%	20.8%	100.0%
	Monroe (June 2020)	26.8%	27.1%	53.9%	12.6%	12.6%	20.9%	100.0%
	Ulster (June 2021)	28.2%	22.6%	50.8%	20.6%	13.9%	14.8%	100.0%
	Tompkins (June 2021)	22.1%	28.2%	50.3%	16.2%	6.1%	27.5%	100.0%
	Cortland (June 2021)	26.0%	22.2%	48.3%	8.2%	17.7%	25.8%	100.0%
	Oswego (June 2021)	19.2%	21.4%	40.5%	8.6%	25.4%	25.4%	100.0%
	ALL COUNTIES COMBINED:	**30.3%**	**31.0%**	**61.3%**	**10.7%**	**9.6%**	**18.3%**	**100.0%**
	95% Upper CI Limit:			68.2%				
	95% Lower CI Limit:			54.5%				

Appendix III
2021 Chenango 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 the Chenango, Cortland, and Tompkins 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?"

* In what county do you live?

◯ Chenango	◯ Oswego
◯ Cortland	◯ Suffolk
◯ Dutchess	◯ Sullivan
◯ Jefferson	◯ Tompkins
◯ Nassau	◯ Ulster
◯ Orange	◯ Westchester
◯ Other (please specify)	

[   ]

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
Q3: Prohibit smoking on the <u>entire grounds</u> of all public buildings and workplaces?	○	○	○	○
Q5: Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as public parks?	○	○	○	○
Q6: Prohibit smoking in outdoor public places, such as community events and festivals?	○	○	○	○
Q8: Prohibit smoking in apartment buildings, townhouses, and other multi-unit complexes, including indoor areas, private balconies and patios?	○	○	○	○

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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
Q9: Prohibit the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools?	○	○	○	○
Q10: Limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in your community?	○	○	○	○
Q11: Ban the sale of menthol cigarettes?	○	○	○	○

Q12: Excluding menthol cigarettes, what is your opinion about policies that ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco ? Are you …

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

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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.

Q13: 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… ?

◯ Much more likely to become a smoker

◯ Somewhat more likely to become a smoker

◯ Does not have any effect 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")

Q14: "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

Q15: "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

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PROTECTING YOUTH FROM TOBACCO ON SCREEN

Next, we are interested in your opinion about youths being exposed to tobacco imagery.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement(s) regarding tobacco imagery on screen?

	Agree	Disagree	Neither	Don't Know/Not Sure
Q19: "Movies that feature tobacco imagery SHOULD be rated R."	◯	◯	◯	◯

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SMOKE-FREE HOUSING

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

Q20: 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

Q21: Do you live in government subsidized or public housing?

◯ Yes   ◯ No   ◯ Not sure

Q22: Which statement best describes the rules that your landlord has set regarding smoking tobacco inside the residential units in your building? (read first three 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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Our next questions are about tobacco use.

Q24: Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

◯ Yes   ◯ N o   ◯ Don't Know/Not Sure

* Q25: Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?

◯ Every day   ◯ Some days   ◯ Not at all

AMONG CIGARETTE SMOKERS

Q26: Do you smoke menthol cigarettes?

◯ Yes   ◯ N o   ◯ Don't Know/Not Sure

Q28: Among the following types of retail establishments - convenience/gas stores, grocery stores, specialty smoke shops, discount stores like Dollar General and Family Dollar, Native American stores, or online - where do you most commonly purchase your tobacco products?

◯ Convenience stores/Gas stations   ◯ Native American stores

◯ Grocery stores   ◯ Online

◯ Specialty smoke shops   ◯ Don't Know/Not Sure

◯ Discount stores

Q29: How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced your tobacco use? Would you say that you now smoke more, the same, or less than you did before the pandemic?

◯ More   ◯ Same   ◯ Less   ◯ Don't Know/Not Sure

Q30: Do you currently use any other type of tobacco products, other than cigarettes?

◯ Yes　　◯ No　　◯ Not sure

Q31: Which of the following products, if any, do you currently use ? (read list)

☐ Smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, snus)　　　　☐ Bidi

☐ Pipe　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　☐ Nicotine patches

☐ Cigars　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　☐ Nicotine gum

☐ Hookah　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　☐ I use NONE of these

JUNE 2021 - Adult Tobacco Community Survey Instrument (Chenango-Cortland-Tompkins Counties)

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 vape pens, electronic cigars or e-cigars, electronic hookahs or e-hookahs and others. These products are battery-powered and usually contain nicotine.

Q32: 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

Q33: 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

Q35: 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)

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: How many children live in your household who are under 18 years old?

◯ None	◯ 2	◯ 4
◯ 1	◯ 3	◯ 5+

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

◯ Male	◯ Female	◯ Transgender
◯ Other (please specify)		

[   ]

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)

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

○ White

○ Black or African-American

○ Hispanic or Latino

○ Asian

○ Other (please specify)

○ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

○ American Indian or Alaska native

○ Don't know/Refused

| |
| |

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Zip Code of Residences

GEOGRAPHY: What is your postal Zip code?

○ 13028	○ 13126	○ 13493
○ 13036	○ 13131	○ 13730
○ 13040	○ 13132	○ 13733
○ 13042	○ 13135	○ 13738
○ 13044	○ 13136	○ 13758
○ 13045	○ 13141	○ 13778
○ 13069	○ 13142	○ 13780
○ 13074	○ 13144	○ 13784
○ 13076	○ 13145	○ 13801
○ 13077	○ 13155	○ 13803
○ 13083	○ 13158	○ 13809
○ 13087	○ 13167	○ 13814
○ 13093	○ 13302	○ 13815
○ 13101	○ 13332	○ 13830
○ 13103	○ 13411	○ 13832
○ 13114	○ 13426	○ 13841
○ 13115	○ 13437	○ 13843
○ 13121	○ 13460	○ 13844
○ 13124	○ 13464	○ 13863
○ Other (please specify)		

[ ]

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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.

[   ]

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BOOK-KEEPING AFTER PHONE HUNG UP

* Phone Number of Participant:

[   ]

* CALL SHEET ID # (ROW):

[   ]

* INTERVIEWER NAME:

[▲▼]