

Opinions on Smoking Issues in Greene County

A Survey Conducted April 29 – May 7, 2007

Report of May 28, 2007

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The Prevalence of Smoking

In 2007 63 % of residents over 18 say they have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, while 22 % say they currently smoke. All the public information about the dangers of smoking is having some effect, as the percentage that has ever tried cigarettes is slightly lower among those younger. Despite all this negative information, it is still the case that a substantial percentage of younger individuals have still tried smoking. Among those under 35 years old, 61 % have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and 34 % of this age group currently smokes. Their rate of current smoking is higher than for any other age group.

Among those 35 – 49 67 % have tried cigarettes and 33 % currently smoke. Among those 50 – 64, 65 % have smoked 100 cigarettes and 18 % now smoke. Among those 65 and older, 58 % have smoked 100 cigarettes and 9 % now smoke.

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Q 26. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	51.2	62.8
No	47.8	36.5
Don't know	.6	.6
Refused	.4	0

Q 27. (If yes to 24) Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Everyday	21.9	21.8
Some days	4.1	2.9
Not at all	74.0	75.3

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Current smoker	26.0	24.7
Once smoked, does not now	35.4	38.1
Never smoked	48.6	37.2

Men are substantially more likely to smoke (36 %) than are women (14 %). Those who are registered to vote are less likely to smoke (23 %) than those not registered (32 %). Those with higher incomes are less likely to smoke. 36 % of people earning less than \$50,000 smoke, while among those making from \$50,000 to \$100,000 the percentage drops to 21. Those who make over \$100,000 are the least likely to smoke (15%).

There is still work to do to convince smokers of the danger they may be creating for children. 37 % of respondents report that the presence of a child in the household. Of those without a child present, 27 % report that they smoke. Among those with a child present 20 % say they smoke. The presence of a child may be prompting somewhat lower smoking rates, but many children are still exposed to smoking.

There is very little reported use of other tobacco products. Only 7 % report using some other products. 6 % report that they have used an alternative to cigarettes because of restrictions on cigarettes. 12 % of current smokers say they have used such alternatives.

Q 29. Do you currently use any other tobacco products?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	-	6.9
No	-	93.1

Q 30. Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip as an alternative when smoking restrictions have kept you from smoking in certain places.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	-	6.3
No	-	93.7

Worries about the Effects of Exposure

47 % say that exposure to secondhand smoke bothers them a great deal, compared to 41 % last year. 22 % say it bothers them somewhat. 31 % say that exposure does not bother them “much at all” compared to 32 % last year.

Men are considerably less likely (34 %) to worry a great deal about exposure than are women (60 %). There is little variation in this concern by age, income or education level. An individual’s smoking history has a major impact on concern with exposure. Among those who now smoke, 9 % worry a great deal and 76 % don’t worry much at all. Among those who smoked in the past, but do not now, 51 % worry a great deal, and 25 % don’t worry much at all. Of those who have never smoked, 68 % worry a great deal, and 8 % don’t worry much at all.

Q 9. Does exposure to secondhand smoke bother you a great deal, somewhat, or not much at all?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Great deal	41.1	47.1
Somewhat	24.9	21.7
Not much at all	31.9	31.2
No response/not sure	2.1	0
Refused	0	0

Q 4. Do you have any dogs or cats currently living with you?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	61.9	68.9
No	38.1	31.1

Q 5. Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Dogs and cats living in homes where smoking occurs are more likely to develop smoking related diseases, including cancer, than pets living in homes where smoking is prohibited.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Agree	67.6	63.8
Disagree	14.5	13.1
Don’t know	17.9	23.2

69 % of respondents have pets living in the home. Overall 64 % agree that smoking is harmful for pets. There is a difference in the opinions of smokers and nonsmokers about the dangers smoking to pets. 45 % of current smokers agree that smoking is dangerous for pets. 72 % of past smokers and 67 % of people who have never smoked agree.

Personal Policies about Smoking

74 % of respondents report that they prohibit smoking in their home and 72 % prohibit it in their car. 12 % allow smoking anywhere at home and 12 % allow smoking in all cars. As might be expected, 87 % of those who prohibit it in their home also prohibit it in cars. 65 % of all respondents prohibit smoking in both situations. 74 % of those who allow smoking anywhere at home also allow smoking in all cars. Only 9 % of all respondents allow smoking in both situations.

The primary factor affecting whether rules exist is someone's smoking history. Smokers are much less inclined to have rules about smoking at home or in cars, but even they operate with some prohibitions. 85 % of those who have never smoked do not allow smoking at home, and 89 % report it is never allowed in a car. 85 % of past smokers prohibit smoking at home, and 78 % prohibit smoking in cars. In contrast, 38 % of current smokers and 85 % of past smokers prohibit smoking at home. 34 % of current smokers prohibit smoking in a car and 78 % of past smokers do so.

Those with lower incomes are more likely to smoke (36 %) and they are also less likely to impose rules about smoking at home (58 %) or in a car (62 %). While those who have children present are often smokers, there does appear to be sensitivity to the presence of children in formulating rules. Among smokers, when no child is present 23 % prohibit smoking in the home. When a child is present, 71 % prohibit it. Among those who did smoke in the past, 78 % prohibit smoking when no child is present, and 95 % do so when a child is present. Among those who never smoked, the respective percentages are 81 and 92.

Q 1. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking in your home?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Not allowed	72.7	73.9
Some places	16.3	13.8
Anywhere	11.0	11.8
Not sure	0	.6

Q 2. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking in your family vehicle or vehicles?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Not allowed	69.5	71.6
In some cars	13.4	13.4
All cars	15.8	12.4
No family car	1.4	1.8
Not sure	0	.8

Compliance with the Law

Respondents were asked if they have seen anyone smoking in a restaurant or bar. 3 % report seeing smoking in a restaurant and 9 % report seeing smoking in a bar. There is no variation in having seen smoking by age, sex, or concern about exposure to smoking.

This year only 11 % of respondents report that during the last two weeks someone has smoked in their work area. This percentage is somewhat higher among those with lower incomes and less education and for those who smoke (19 %). There are probably some work environments in which smoking on the job is tolerated more than others. Men are more likely to report smoking in their environment (15 %) than are women (8 %). Younger respondents report smoking in their environment more than older respondents do. Among those under 35, 25 % report someone smoked in their work area. Among those 35 – 49, 7 % report someone smoking, and among those 50 – 64, 6 % report someone smoking. Among those 65 and over 5 % report smoking where they work.

Q 6. During the last time you went to a restaurant in New York State in the past 30 days, did you see someone smoking indoors at the restaurant?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	4.6	3.4
No	92.6	93.4
Didn't go in last 30 days	2.8	3.2
Don't know	.0	0
Refused	0	0

Q 7. During the last time you went to a bar in New York State in the past 30 days, did you see someone smoking indoors at the bar?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	14.8	8.5
No	49.9	53.6
Didn't go in last 30 days	35.1	37.9
Don't know	.2	0
Refused	0	0

Q 8. During the past two weeks, has anyone smoked inside where you work?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	23.1	11.1
No	76.9	88.9

Expanding Coverage of the Legislation

When asked about limiting smoking in other situations – parks, public playgrounds, beaches, municipal pools, and around the entryways to buildings – support is greatest for expanding the law to include playgrounds (67 %), pools (60 %), and entry ways (57 %). 47 % of respondents support including public beaches and 47 % oppose it. Only 40 % support expanding the law to include public parks and 53 % oppose that.

Q 10. Do you favor or oppose an expansion of the current state law prohibiting smoking indoors to include any of the following outdoor places?

a. Public parks and outdoor recreation areas?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Favor	43.4	39.5
Oppose	52.8	52.7
Don't know	3.8	7.8

b. Public playgrounds?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Favor	-	67.2
Oppose	-	28.9
Don't know	-	3.9

c. Public beaches?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Favor	44.3	46.5
Oppose	49.8	47.2
Don't know	5.9	6.3

d. Municipal pools?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Favor	-	60.0
Oppose	-	34.5
Don't know	-	5.5

e. Areas around building entry ways?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Favor	63.4	56.6
Oppose	31.8	37.7
Don't know	4.8	5.8

The primary source of variation in opinions about these issues is whether someone worries about the dangers of exposure to smoking and smoking history. Among the 47 % that worries a great deal about the dangers of exposure, 62 % support expansion to public parks, 84 % support including public playgrounds, 69 % support including public beaches, 79 % support including municipal pools, and 80 % support including entryways. Among those who have never smoked, 55 % support expansion to public parks, 82 % support including public playgrounds, 63 % support including public beaches, 75 % support including municipal pools, and 74 % support including entryways.

While smokers are less supportive of expanding coverage of the law, many of them are still supportive of expanding coverage of the law. 14 % support expansion to public parks, 50 % support including public playgrounds, 27 % support including public beaches, 35 % support including municipal pools, and 30 % support including entryways. There will be opposition from smokers, but they are not uniform in their opposition.

Awareness of Tobacco Advertising

Respondents recall seeing a considerable amount of tobacco advertising at convenience stores and gas stations. These recall rates vary very little by income levels, whether the respondent has a child or is a smoker. Those who are younger are much more likely to recall a lot of advertising. 36 % of those under 30 recall a lot and 30 % of those 30-44 recall a lot. It declines to 25 % among those 45-59, and to 17 % among those 60 and over.

When asked about where tobacco advertising should be allowed, 39 % think it should be allowed on the outside of the building. Men are much more tolerant of outside advertising (48 %) than women (29 %). Smokers are more supportive (50 %) of outside advertising than non-smokers (35 %). Those who worry a great deal about the dangers of exposure to second-hand smoke are much less supportive (21 %) than those who don't worry much at all (66 %). Support for allowing inside advertising is much greater, with 57 % supporting this. Men (70 % allow) and smokers (79 %) are again much more tolerant of allowing smoking inside. 38 % of all respondents support advertising both outside and inside, 31 % oppose both, and 29 % oppose advertising outside but support it inside.

Q 11. In the past 30 days when you went to a convenience store or gas station, how much cigarette advertising did you usually see:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
A lot	29.2	27.4
Some	33.5	26.7
A little	13.6	24.1
None at all	10.6	7.6
Didn't go to store or station	2.5	1.8
Not sure/Refused	10.7	12.4

Q 12. Some stores have tobacco advertising that is visible from the outside such as on store windows, on the building and in front of the building or parking lot. Stores may also have tobacco advertising inside such as displays by the cash registers. Do you think tobacco advertising in stores should be:

a. allowed on the outside of the building?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	42.3	38.8
No	49.5	50.3
Don't know	8.3	11.0

b. allowed on the inside of the building?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	66.1	57.0
No	28.8	33.4
Don't know	5.1	9.7

When proximity to schools and children is introduced as a factor, support for advertising on the outside of convenience stores and gas stations is less. 29 % support this, an increase from last year. Support for allowing advertising inside such buildings is also relatively low, when the store / station is within three blocks of places that children use. The sources of variation are the same as with the prior questions. Men are much more likely to support advertising outside in this situation (41 %) than women (17 %). Among those who worry a great deal about exposure to smoke, 13 % support it, while 51% of those who don't worry support it. 44 % of smokers compared to 25 % of non-smokers support advertising in this situation. 29 % of all respondents support advertising both outside and inside, 52 % oppose both, and 12 % oppose advertising outside but support it inside. The recall of advertising of tobacco products at sporting or cultural events is low.

Q 13. Do you think tobacco advertising in convenience stores and gas stations within 1,000 feet (about 3 blocks) of schools, children's playgrounds and day care facilities should be:

a. allowed on the outside of the building?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	19.7	29.0
No	76.0	64.1
Don't know	4.3	6.9

b. allowed on the inside of the building?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	36.4	43.2
No	56.6	51.6
Don't know	7.0	5.2

Q 14. In the past year, have you noticed cigarettes or tobacco products being advertised or promoted at sports events in either Columbia or Greene counties? (The 2006 questions about sporting or cultural events asked about the past year, not the past 30 days and was not specific to Columbia and/or Greene counties so the 2006 results are not presented.)

Yes	2.9
No	65.2
I have not attended a sporting event in the past year.	31.9

Q 15. In the past year, have you noticed cigarettes or tobacco products being advertised or promoted at cultural events in either Columbia or Greene counties?

Yes	3.9
No	75.1
I have not attended a cultural event in the past year.	20.9

There is also very little recall of seeing tobacco products being given away at local events.

Q 16. In the past year, have you noticed cigarettes or other tobacco products being given away free at:

a. Sporting events in Columbia or Greene Counties, regardless of which county you live in?

Yes	1.1
No	98.9

b. Community festivals or county fairs in Columbia or Greene County, regardless of which county you live in?

Yes	0
No	100

c. Bars in Columbia or Greene County, regardless of which county you live in?

Yes	1.8
No	98.2

Smoking in Movies

There is fairly strong agreement that seeing actors smoke in movies encourages teens to smoke. The percentage that strongly agrees with this statement is higher among those over 60 (37 %), women (32 %), those who have never smoked (31 %), and those who worry a great deal about exposure to smoking (40 %). It is lowest among men (19 %), smokers (6 %) and those who worry only somewhat (19 %) or not at all about exposure to smoke (8 %).

Most respondents do not think movies with G, PG or PG-13 ratings should show actors smoking. Opinion is evenly divided about whether an R rating should be assigned to movies with lots of smoking. The major divisions revolve around whether someone smokes and their concern about exposure. 40 % of smokers agree (both strongly and just agree) that there should be an R rating and 68 % disagree (both strongly and just disagree), while 45 % of those who never smoked agree and 48 % disagree. 48 % of those who worry a great deal about exposure agree and 42 % disagree. Among those who don't worry at all, 20 % agree that there should be R ratings and 65 % disagree.

As might be expected, there is a strong relationship between agreeing that seeing smoking encourages it and willingness to give an R rating to movies with a lot of smoking.

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements. Q 17. Seeing actors smoking in the movies encourages smoking among teens.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Strongly Agree	30.2	25.5
Agree	44.2	41.0
Disagree	16.4	25.3
Strongly disagree	5.8	6.3
Don't know	3.3	2.1

Q. 18. Movies rated G, PG, and PG-13 should not show actors smoking.

Strongly Agree	21.2
Agree	50.2
Disagree	20.7
Strongly disagree	1.0
Don't know	7.1

Q 19. Movies with smoking should be rated R.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Strongly Agree	13.0	8.4
Agree	34.2	37.2
Disagree	40.9	37.3
Strongly disagree	8.4	12.3
Don't know	3.5	4.9

Tobacco Sponsorship of Events

There is little support for Local organizations and their events accepting sponsorship from tobacco companies. As expected, the least support comes from those who worry great deal about exposure to smoke. For example, with regard to accepting sponsorship for charities and non-profit organizations, among those who worry a great deal about exposure, 12 % support accepting this sponsorship and 84 % think they should not. Among those who don't worry much at all, 49 % support accepting sponsorship and 50 % think sponsorship should not be accepted. Tobacco sponsorship of sporting events is supported by 24 % of those who worry a great deal and by 50 % of those who don't worry much at all. Current smokers are more likely to support tobacco sponsorship than non-smokers in all of these cases. For example, 48 % of current smokers support it at sporting events while 26 % of non-smokers do.

You may or may not know that the tobacco industry sometimes offers or provides money to sponsor many different local events and organizations. I'd like to read you the names of some events or organizations and ask if you think they should or should not accept tobacco sponsorship for their events and activities.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Q 20. <i>Sporting events?</i>		
Should	34.0	31.7
Should not	58.7	62.1
No opinion	7.4	6.3
Q 21. <i>Community festivals or county fairs?</i>		
Should	21.3	25.6
Should not	76.5	72.0
No opinion	2.2	2.4
Q 22. <i>Parades?</i>		
Should	21.1	28.6
Should not	75.6	67.9
No opinion	3.3	3.5
Q 23. <i>Arts and Cultural Events?</i>		
Should	21.6	30.4
Should not	73.3	66.5
No opinion	5.2	3.1
Q 24. <i>Charities/Non-profit organizations</i>		
Should	20.5	25.5
Should not	74.9	71.7
No opinion	4.6	2.9

Far more see tobacco sponsorship of events as negative (43 %) than see it as positive (9 %). 41 % think sponsorship has no effect in the community. The sense that sponsorship is negative is considerably higher among those who have never smoked (57 %) than current smokers (23 %). Among those who don't worry much about exposure only 26 % see this sponsorship as negative, while 56% of respondents who worry a great deal about exposure see tobacco sponsorship as negative.

Q 25. In general, do you believe that tobacco industry sponsorship of activities or events has a positive or negative impact in the community, or do you believe it has no impact at all?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Positive impact	10.1	8.6
Negative impact	46.2	42.7
No impact	38.6	41.4
Don't know	5.2	7.4
Refused	0	0

Smokers and advice about Quitting

It is clear that the medical role of suggesting that smokers quit is carried largely by doctors, though dentists may be starting to play a larger role. 57 % of smokers report that a doctor had advised them to quit compared to only 29 % in 2006. Few smokers report that a pediatrician, a dentist, or a vet suggested that they quit smoking.

Q 28. (If smoker) During the past 12 months have any of the following advised you to stop smoking?

a. Doctor:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	28.9	56.8
No	66.0	41.8
Did not see	5.1	1.3

b. Pediatrician:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	6.9	11.8
No	79.7	68.4
Did not see	13.4	19.8

c. Dentist:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	18.2	23.6
No	71.8	65.5
Did not see	10.0	10.9

d. Vet:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	.9	2.1
No	83.5	83.2
Did not see	15.6	14.7

Quitline Awareness

76 % of all respondents have heard of Quitline, and the most way of hearing about this is through television. If success is judged by whether a message is getting to the intended audience, advertising for Quitline is working. 92 % of current smokers have heard of Quitline, while 71 % of non-smokers have heard of it.

Q 31. Have you ever heard of the New York State Smoker's Quitline?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Yes	65.5	76.1
No	33.3	22.2
Not sure	1.3	1.7

Q 32. Where did you hear about the NYS Smoker's Quitline?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Television	53.8	56.3
Radio	19.5	9.8
Billboard	1.6	3.3
Doctor or dentist	3.9	6.2
Family or friend	1.9	5.6
Newspaper/Magazine	3.3	3.2
Movie ad at theater	0	0
Internet	1.4	0
Poster	1.0	1.4
Other	6.8	9.2
Don't know/not sure	7.4	5.1

Demographics

Registration rates are higher among those who are older and those who have higher incomes and higher education. 81 % of smokers are registered while 87 % of non-smokers are registered. 23 % of registered voters smoke, while 32 % of those not registered smoke. The consequence is that those who are registered to vote are more likely to worry a great deal about exposure to smoke (48 %) than are those not registered to vote (37 %).

Q 35. Are you a registered voter? (2007 only)

Yes	85.9
No	14.1
Refused	0

Q 37. Do you rent an apartment or own your home? (2007 only)

I Rent an apartment	17.6
I own my home	74.2
Other arrangement	6.1
Refused	2.1

Q 38. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Elementary	0	.78
Some high school	3.3	2.4
High school grad	37.1	32.1
Some college or tech school	29.7	33.2
College grad	22.0	18.8
Post grad degree	7.9	12.7

Q 39. Bearing in mind that this is completely confidential, please tell me which category best describes your yearly household income. Is it... (*read categories*)

Under \$25,000	11.2	12.0
\$25,000 to \$49,000	27.5	23.9
\$50,000 to \$74,000	20.8	21.0
\$75,000 to \$99,000	6.8	17.0
\$100,000 to \$149,000	8.4	8.0
Over \$150,000	4.0	5.4
Don't know	5.7	3.0
Refused	15.6	9.8

Children and Race

37 % of respondents report that at least one child under 17 is in their home. The population in this county is overwhelmingly white.

Q 3. How many children live in your household who are younger than 5 years old? How many 5 through 11 years old? How many 12 through 17 years old? The results here are first reported in terms of whether there is one or more child in each category. Then the table presents the percentage of households with at least one child present.

Percentages of respondents reporting none, 1, 2, or 3+ children

	<u>2006</u>				<u>2007</u>			
	<u>None</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3+</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3+</u>
Younger than 5	80.7	12.7	6.1	.5	81.1	12.9	5.5	.5
5 through 11	79.2	14.5	5.9	.4	86.9	9.0	4.0	0
12 through 17	76.0	17.5	5.2	1.2	81.5	13.0	3.9	1.6
% with at least one child:	41.7				36.7			

Q 36. Which one of the following best describes your race? (Options read: White, Black or African American, Hispanic, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaska Native, Other, No additional choices, Don't know/Not sure)

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
White	94.2	95.1
Black or African American	.6	.9
Hispanic	1.6	.8
Asian	.9	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	.8	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	1.6	.6
Other	0	1.7
Don't know	.2	1.0

Survey Procedures and Samples Derived

Calling was conducted April 29-May 7, 2007. Calls were made during the hours of 3 – 8 on Saturday and Sunday and from 5:30 – 9:00 on weeknights. A random sample of telephone numbers was obtained from Survey Sampling Inc. A separate random sample was selected by SSI for Greene County. That is, the initial sample of telephone numbers is a random sample within each county, and not a random sample of all counties considered as a whole.

The goal was to sample individuals and not households. If the calling process were to ask for and accept the first person answering the telephone, the sample would over-represent women, since they are more likely to answer the telephone. To randomize the selection process within households, the last birthday method was used. Birthdays are randomly distributed among households, so the callers would ask to speak with the “adult [over 18] in the household now with the last [most recent] birthday.” If that person was not there at the time of the call, the name was recorded and called the next night and the night after that until three tries were completed. The same three time callback procedure was used for those numbers where no one answered, the line was busy, or an answering machine was present. Calling continued until a sample of at least 350 completed surveys was achieved for the county.

Despite using this method, it was still relatively difficult to obtain a completed sample that exactly reflected the population within the county. It was possible to obtain the 2000 census age and sex distribution for each county from the U.S. Census web, American Factfinder. Comparing the obtained samples with the population distributions, men and younger respondents were under-represented. This is a problem if men and women differ in their views or if younger people differ. Women tend to be more worried about the dangers of smoking and they are somewhat more supportive of restricting smoking.

Comparison of Greene County Population over 18 and Weighted Sample

	County	Sample
<i>Sex</i>		
Female	48.0	50.4
Male	52.0	49.6
<i>Age</i>		
18 – 34	27.2	27.2
35 – 49	29.7	29.7
50 – 64	19.6	19.0
65 plus	23.5	24.2

Given these differences between men and women, the sample was weighted to reduce women as a percentage of the sample and increase men as a percentage of the sample. Practically, this means multiplying male cases by a number greater than one to increase their presence, while multiplying women cases by a number less than 1 to reduce their presence. Younger people are more likely to smoke, so the sample was also weighted by age. Weighting is a common approach when it is difficult to reach certain groups in the population. The county population distribution and the sample distributions, after weighting, are above. All results are after weighting.

Survey Script

Hello, my name is ___ and I'm calling from Cotter Opinion Research. We aren't selling anything, but we are doing a survey about tobacco related issues. To randomly select a person, could I speak with the adult at home who had the most recent birthday? ***(If that person is not there, ask for only his / her first name and record on call sheet for a callback. Then say "Thanks, I will try that person later" and end the interview)***

(If that person is on the line): Would you be willing to participate in a survey about exposure to tobacco smoke and tobacco-related issues? Participation is, of course, voluntary. You can choose to not answer some questions and you can quit whenever you wish. All information is confidential. It will take 6-7 minutes.

(When that person is on the line): Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling from Cotter Opinion Research. We're not selling anything. Would you be willing to participate in a survey about exposure to tobacco smoke and tobacco-related issues? Participation is, of course, voluntary. You can choose to not answer some questions and you can quit whenever you wish. All information is confidential. It will take 6-7 minutes. (If people ask who is conducting the survey, indicate it is for the Rip Van Winkle Tobacco-Free Coalition).

First, I'd like to ask you a few questions about the smoking rules in your home and in your vehicle.

1. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking in your home? **(read alternatives)**

- 1 ___ Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home
- 2 ___ Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
- 3 ___ Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home
- 4 ___ Don't know/Not sure

2. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking in your family vehicle or vehicles? **(read alternatives)**

- 1 ___ Smoking is never allowed in any vehicle
- 2 ___ Smoking is allowed some times or in some vehicles
- 3 ___ Smoking is allowed in all vehicles
- 4 ___ Do not have a family vehicle
- 5 ___ Don't know/Not sure

3. How many children live in your household who are younger than 5 years old? How many 5 through 11 years old? How many 12 through 17 years old? **(Record number for each)**

- 1 ___ Younger than 5 years old
- 2 ___ 5 through 11 years old
- 3 ___ **12 through 17 years old**

Next I'd like to ask your opinion about smoking in the home and its effect on pets.

4. Do you have any dogs or cats currently living with you?

- 1 _____ Yes
2 _____ No

5. Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Dogs and cats living in homes where smoking occurs are more likely to develop smoking related diseases, including cancer, than pets living in homes where smoking is prohibited.

- 1 _____ Agree
2 _____ Disagree
3 _____ **Don't know/Not sure**

Now I would like to ask you some questions about secondhand smoke in restaurants, bars, worksites, and other places.

6. During the last time you went to a restaurant in New York State in the past 30 days, did you see someone smoking indoors at the restaurant?

- 1 _____ Yes
2 _____ No
3 _____ Didn't go to a restaurant in past 30 days (**DO NOT READ**)
4 _____ Don't know (**DO NOT READ**)
5 _____ Refused (**DO NOT READ**)

7. During the last time you went to a bar in New York State in the past 30 days, did you see someone smoking indoors at the bar?

- 1 _____ Yes
2 _____ No
3 _____ Didn't go to a bar in past 30 days (**DO NOT READ**)
4 _____ Don't know (**DO NOT READ**)
5 _____ Refused (**DO NOT READ**)

8. During the past two weeks, has anyone smoked inside where you work?

- 1 _____ Yes
2 _____ No

9. Does exposure to secondhand smoke bother you a great deal, somewhat, or not much at all?

- 1 _____ Great deal
2 _____ Somewhat
3 _____ Not much at all
4 _____ No response/ Not sure

10. Do you favor or oppose an expansion of the current state law prohibiting smoking indoors to include any of the following outdoor places?

a. Public parks and outdoor recreation areas?

1 _____ favor 2 _____ oppose 3 _____ Don't know/Not sure

b. Public playgrounds?

1 _____ favor 2 _____ oppose 3 _____ Don't know/Not sure

c. Public beaches?

1 _____ favor 2 _____ oppose 3 _____ Don't know/Not sure

d. Municipal pools?

1 _____ favor 2 _____ oppose 3 _____ Don't know/Not sure

e. Areas around building entry ways?

1 _____ favor 2 _____ oppose 3 _____ Don't know/Not sure

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about tobacco advertising.

11. In the past 30 days when you went to a convenience store or a gas station, how much cigarette advertising did you usually see: **(READ options 1- 5)**

1 _____ a lot

2 _____ some

3 _____ a little

4 _____ none at all

5 _____ or didn't go to a convenience store or gas station in the past 30 days?

6 _____ NS/ Ref

12. Some stores have tobacco advertising that is visible from the outside such as on store windows, on the building and in front of the building or parking lot. Stores may also have tobacco advertising inside such as displays by the cash registers. Do you think tobacco advertising in stores should be:

a. allowed on the outside of the building?

1 _____ Yes

2 _____ No

3 _____ Don't know/NS

b. allowed on the inside of the building?

1 _____ Yes

2 _____ No

3 _____ Don't know/NS

13. Do you think tobacco advertising in convenience stores and gas stations within 1,000 feet (about 3 blocks) of schools, children's playgrounds and day care facilities should be:

a. allowed on the outside of the building?

1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No 3 _____ Don't know/NS

b. allowed on the inside of the building?

1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No 3 _____ Don't know/NS

14. In the past year, have you noticed cigarettes or tobacco products being advertised or promoted at sports events in either Columbia or Greene Counties?

1 _____ Yes

2 _____ No

3 _____ I have not attended a sporting event in the past year.

15. In the past year, have you noticed cigarettes or tobacco products being advertised or promoted at cultural events in either Columbia or Greene Counties?

1 _____ Yes

2 _____ No

3 _____ I have not attended a cultural event in the past year.

16. In the past year, have you noticed cigarettes or other tobacco products being given away free at:

d. Sporting events in Columbia or Greene Counties, regardless of which county you live in?

1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No

e. Community festivals or county fairs in Columbia or Greene County, regardless of which county you live in?

1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No

f. Bars in Columbia or Greene County, regardless of which county you live in?

1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements.

17. Seeing actors smoking in the movies encourages smoking among teens.

1 _____ Strongly agree

2 _____ Agree

3 _____ Disagree

4 _____ Strongly disagree

5 _____ Don't know/Not sure

18. Movies rated G, PG, and PG-13 should not show actors smoking.

- 1 _____ Strongly agree
 2 _____ Agree
 3 _____ Disagree
 4 _____ Strongly disagree
 5 _____ Don't know/Not sure

19. Movies with smoking should be rated R

- 1 _____ Strongly agree
 2 _____ Agree
 3 _____ Disagree
 4 _____ Strongly disagree
 5 _____ Don't know/Not sure

You may or may not know that the tobacco industry sometimes offers or provides money to sponsor many different local events and organizations. I'd like to read you the names of some events or organizations and ask if you think they should or should not accept tobacco sponsorship for their events and activities.

20. Sporting events?

- 1 _____ should 2 _____ should not 3 _____ no opinion

21. Community festivals or county fairs?

- 1 _____ should 2 _____ should not 3 _____ no opinion

22. Parades?

- 1 _____ should 2 _____ should not 3 _____ no opinion

23. Arts and cultural events

- 1 _____ should 2 _____ should not 3 _____ no opinion

24. Charities/Non-profit organizations

- 1 _____ should 2 _____ should not 3 _____ no opinion

25. In general, do you believe that tobacco industry sponsorship of activities or events has a positive or negative impact in the community, or do you believe it has no impact at all?

- 1 _____ Positive impact
 2 _____ Negative impact
 3 _____ No impact
 4 _____ Don't know **(DO NOT READ)**
 5 _____ Refused **(DO NOT READ)**

Now we have just a few questions about tobacco use.

26. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

- 1 _____ Yes
2 _____ No **(Go to 29)**
3 _____ Don't know **(Do not read, go to 27)**
4 _____ Refused **(Do not read, go to 27)**

27. Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?

- 1 _____ Everyday **(Go to 28)**
2 _____ Some days **(Go to 28)**
3 _____ Not at all **(Go to 29)**

28. **(If everyday or some days)** During the past 12 months have any of the following advised you to stop smoking? **(read each)**

- a. Doctor: 1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No 3 _____ Did not see doctor
b. Pediatrician 1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No 3 _____ Did not see pediatrician
c. Dentist 1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No 3 _____ Did not see dentist
d. Vet 1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No 3 _____ Did not see vet

29. **(Ask of all)** Do you currently use any other tobacco products? 1 _____ Yes 2 _____ No

30. Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip as an alternative when smoking restrictions have kept you from smoking in certain places.

- 1 _____ Yes
2 _____ No

31. Have you ever heard of the New York State Smokers' Quit line?

- 1 _____ Yes **(Go to 32)**
2 _____ No **(Go to 33)**
3 _____ Don't know/Not sure

32. Where did you hear about the New York State Smokers' Quitline?

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1 _____ | Television | 6 _____ | Newspapers/magazines |
| 2 _____ | Radio | 7 _____ | Movie ad at the movie theater |
| 3 _____ | Billboard | 8 _____ | Internet |
| 4 _____ | Doctor or Dentist | 9 _____ | Poster |
| 5 _____ | Family or Friend | 10 _____ | Other |
| | | 11 _____ | Don't Know/Not sure |

We are almost finished! Your information will remain anonymous but we need some general information.

33. What is your age? _____

34. Record sex (**do not ask**): 1 _____ Male 2 _____ Female

35. Are you a registered voter?

- 1 _____ Yes
2 _____ No
3 _____ refused

36. Which one of the following best describes your race? (**Read alternatives**)

- 1 _____ White
2 _____ Black or African American
3 _____ Hispanic
4 _____ Asian
5 _____ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
6 _____ American Indian, Alaska Native
7 _____ Other [**Please specify**] _____
8 _____ No additional choices
9 _____ Don't know/Not sure

37. Do you rent an apartment or own your home?

- 1 _____ I rent an apartment
2 _____ I own my home
3 _____ other arrangement 4 _____ refused

38. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

- 1 _____ Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
- 2 _____ Grades 9 through 11 (Some High School)
- 3 _____ Grade 12 or GED (High School Graduate)
- 4 _____ College 1 to 3 years (Some College or Technical School)
- 5 _____ Bachelor's Degree (College Graduate)
- 6 _____ Postgraduate Degree (Master's, M.D., Ph.D., J.D.)

39. Bearing in mind that this is completely confidential, please tell me which category best describes your yearly household income. Is it... **(Read categories)**

- 1 _____ Under \$25,000
- 2 _____ \$25 to \$49,000
- 3 _____ \$50 to \$74,000
- 4 _____ \$75 to \$99,000
- 5 _____ \$100 to \$149,000
- 6 _____ over \$150,000
- 7 _____ Don't know **(DO NOT READ)**
- 8 _____ Refused **(DO NOT READ)**

Thank you for taking the time to help us study this important issue. If you want more information on the survey contact the Rip Van Winkle Tobacco-Free Coalition at (518) 822-0999.