



ADVANCING TOBACCO FREE COMMUNITIES

Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie Counties
Siena College Research Institute Survey (SCRI)



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DELAWARE COUNTY 2020: SUMMARY

The overall smoking rate in Delaware County is 14 percent and has progressively decreased over the last 11 years. Increasing, and strong support is present in Delaware County for policies banning smoking in many public areas, and to ban the sale of tobacco products near schools. Concern is high that tobacco displays, and advertising, induce young people to smoke. Eighty percent of residents do not allow smoking in their homes.

TOBACCO USE

- 48 percent of Delaware County residents have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
 - The current smoking rate is 14 percent, compared to 17 percent in 2015.
 - The percentage of Delaware County residents that have ever smoked has fallen from 53 percent in 2009 to 48 percent today.
 - Residents without children in the household have ever-smoked at a greater rate than those with children in the household (50-39 percent).

Delaware County Smoking Rates					
	2020	2015	2013	2011	2009
Ever Smoked	48%	53%	52%	48%	53%
Current Smoker	14%	17%	19%	16%	22%

- Young people (ages 18-34) have ever-smoked at a much lower rate, 36 percent, than older residents that average across age groups ever-smoking at a rate of just over 50 percent.
- Young people, 18-34 years of age, currently smoke at an overall rate of 15 percent.
- The smoking rate is consistent among those 35-49 years of age and 50-64 years of age (15 percent and 16 percent respectively), but drops to nine percent among those age 65 or above.
- 54 percent of residents with less than a college education have ever-smoked and currently smoke at a rate of 22 percent.
- 41 percent of those with a college education have ever-smoked, and currently smoke at a rate of five percent.
- Residents with a lower income, under \$50,000 a year, currently smoke at a rate of 21 percent, those earning between \$50,000 and \$100,000 smoke at a rate of 11 percent, and those earning over \$100,000 smoke at a lower rate, nine percent.

- Of those that currently smoke, 20 percent use menthol cigarettes.
- Among current smokers, eight percent use other tobacco products such as cigars, cigarillos or smokeless tobacco. Of this small group, nearly a third, 32 percent, use other tobacco products that are flavored such as with fruit, candy or alcohol flavors.
- 20 percent of Delaware County residents have tried using an Electronic Cigarette, or other vaping product, down from 22 percent in 2015.

Age Breakdown of E-cigarette Usage <i>"Have you ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time?"</i>				
	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes	33%	18%	22%	6%
No	67%	82%	78%	94%

- Having tried e-cigs is significantly higher among those 18-34 at 33 percent compared with 18 percent among those 35-49 years of age, 22 percent among those 50-64 and only six percent among those age 65 and above.
- The current E-cig use rate is three percent, which is down one percentage point from four in 2015.

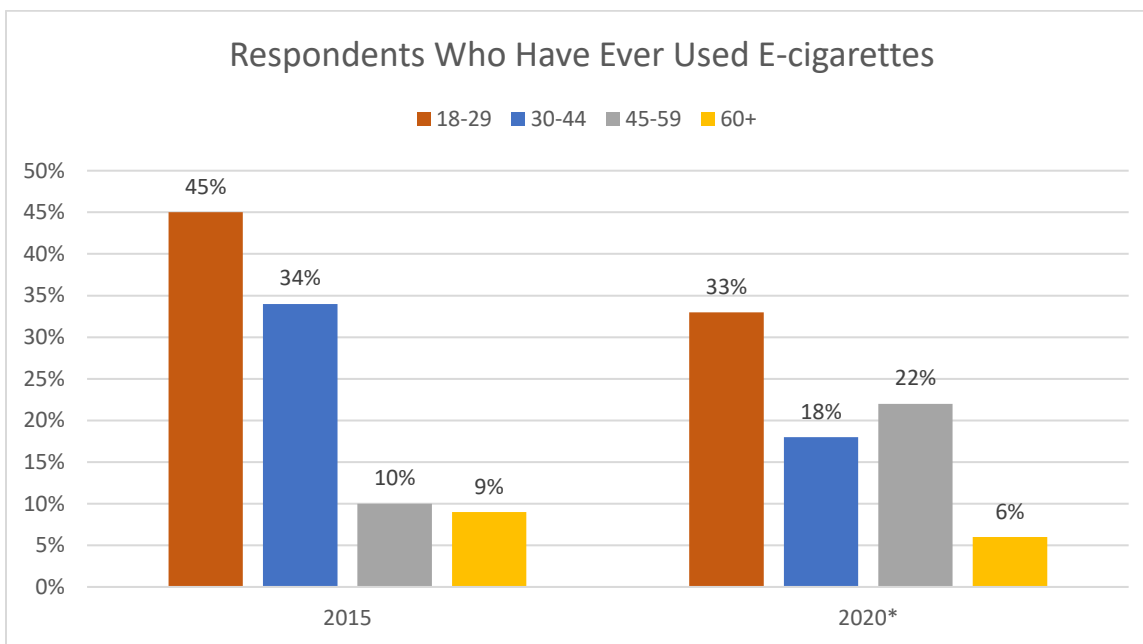


Figure 3: Use of electronic cigarettes has decreased across every age group with the exception of those 45-59 years of age).

*Age categories varied slightly for 2020. Please see Crosstabs for 2020 age breakdown.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING POLICIES AND ADVERTISING

- 24 percent of Delaware County residents when asked to think about all the health problems in their community say that addressing the problem of tobacco use including e-cigarettes is among the most important health problems.
 - 57 percent say it is equally as important as other health problems
 - 16 percent say that tobacco use is among the least important health problems.
- 60 percent are either somewhat (18 percent) or strongly (42 percent) in favor of policies that prohibit smoking in outdoor public places such as beaches or parks.
- 66 percent either are somewhat (14 percent) or strongly (52 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking on the grounds of workplaces and businesses open to the public.
- 41 percent are either somewhat (14 percent) or strongly (27 percent) in favor of policies that limit the number of stores that sell tobacco in their community. This is down from 49 percent in 2015.
- 68 percent are either somewhat (15 percent) or strongly (53 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking on the grounds of all municipal properties.
 - Women are more in favor (75 percent) than are men (62 percent).
- 38 percent are either somewhat (8 percent) or strongly (30 percent) in favor of policies that ban the sale of menthol cigarettes while 24 percent are either somewhat (8 percent) or strongly (16 percent) against that ban.
- 30 percent agreed that menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking while 25 percent disagreed.
- 59 percent agree that exposure to tobacco product displays and advertising makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking.
- Nearly or greater than 50 percent of every demographic group agree that exposure to product displays or advertising makes it harder to quit with only one exception. Only 31 percent of current smokers agree and 62 percent disagree.
- While agreement is strong on the effect that advertising is having on the ability to quit, just over one-third of residents, 39 percent, agree that reducing the number of stores that sell tobacco in their community would decrease the number of people who smoke. 49 percent disagree that reducing the number of stores that sell tobacco would decrease the number of smokers.

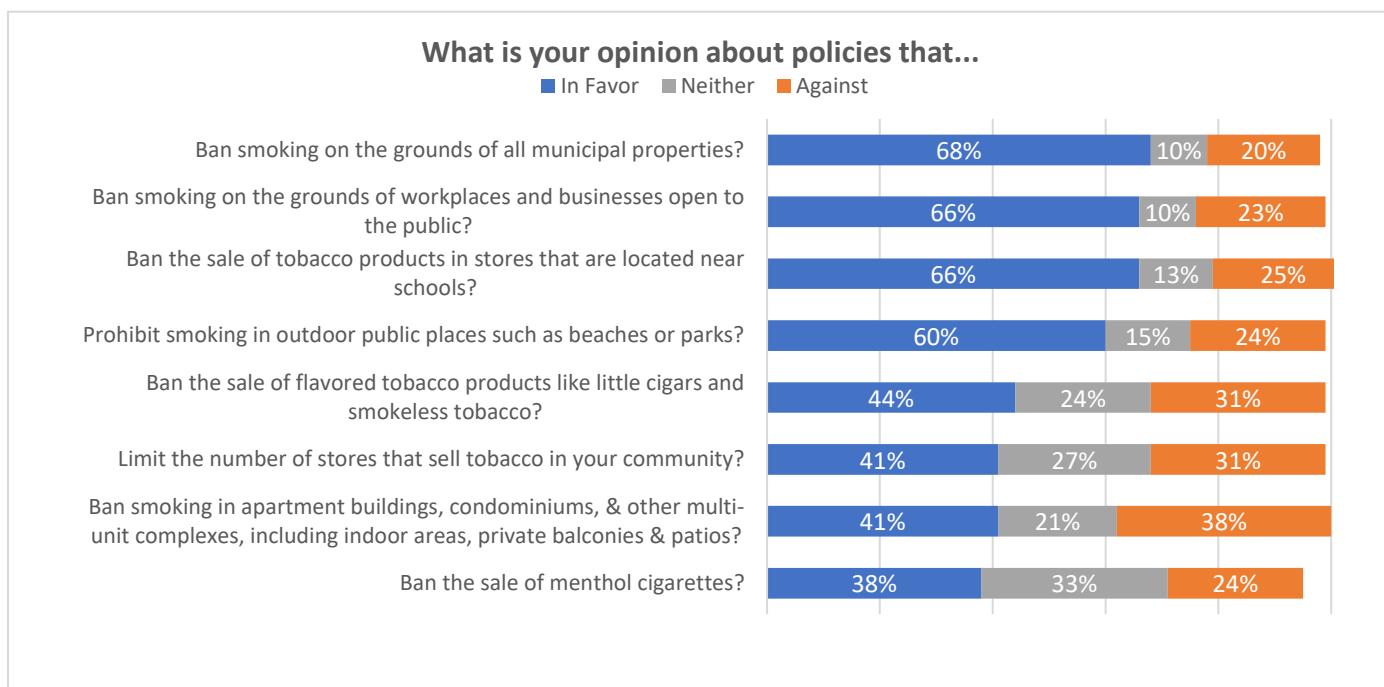


Figure 4: Respondents were most in favor of banning smoking on the grounds of all municipal properties and least in favor of banning the sale of menthol cigarettes.

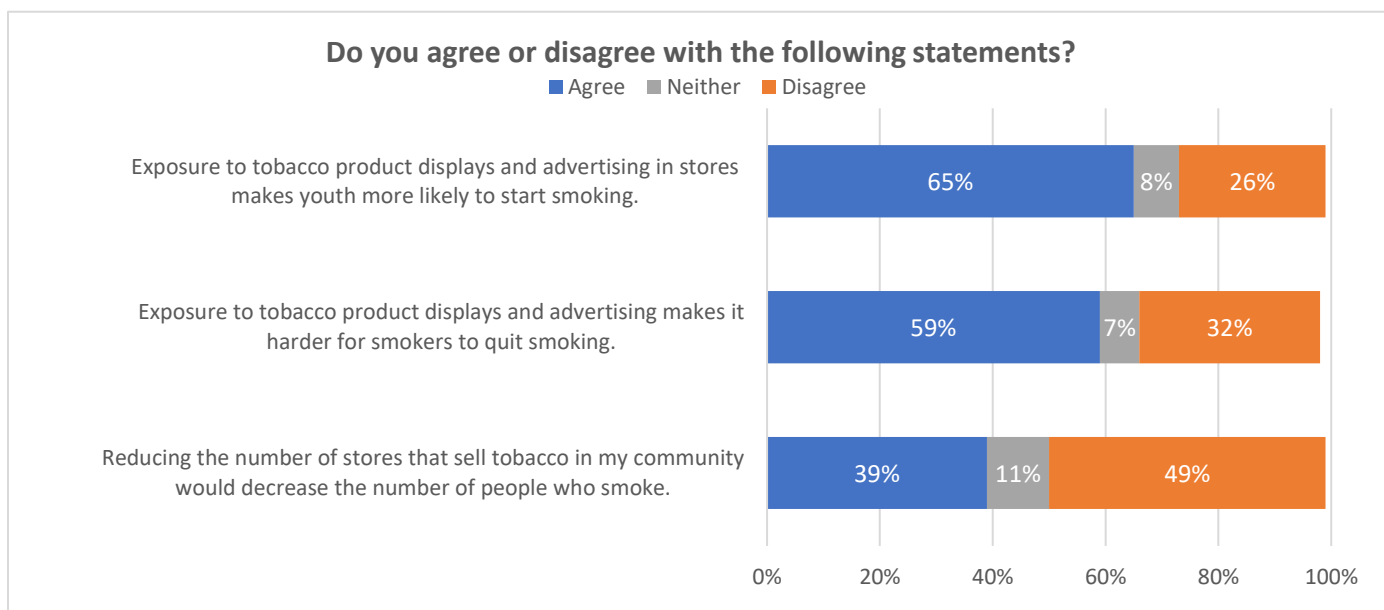


Figure 5: Respondents indicated that exposure to tobacco product displays influences youth initiation and makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking.

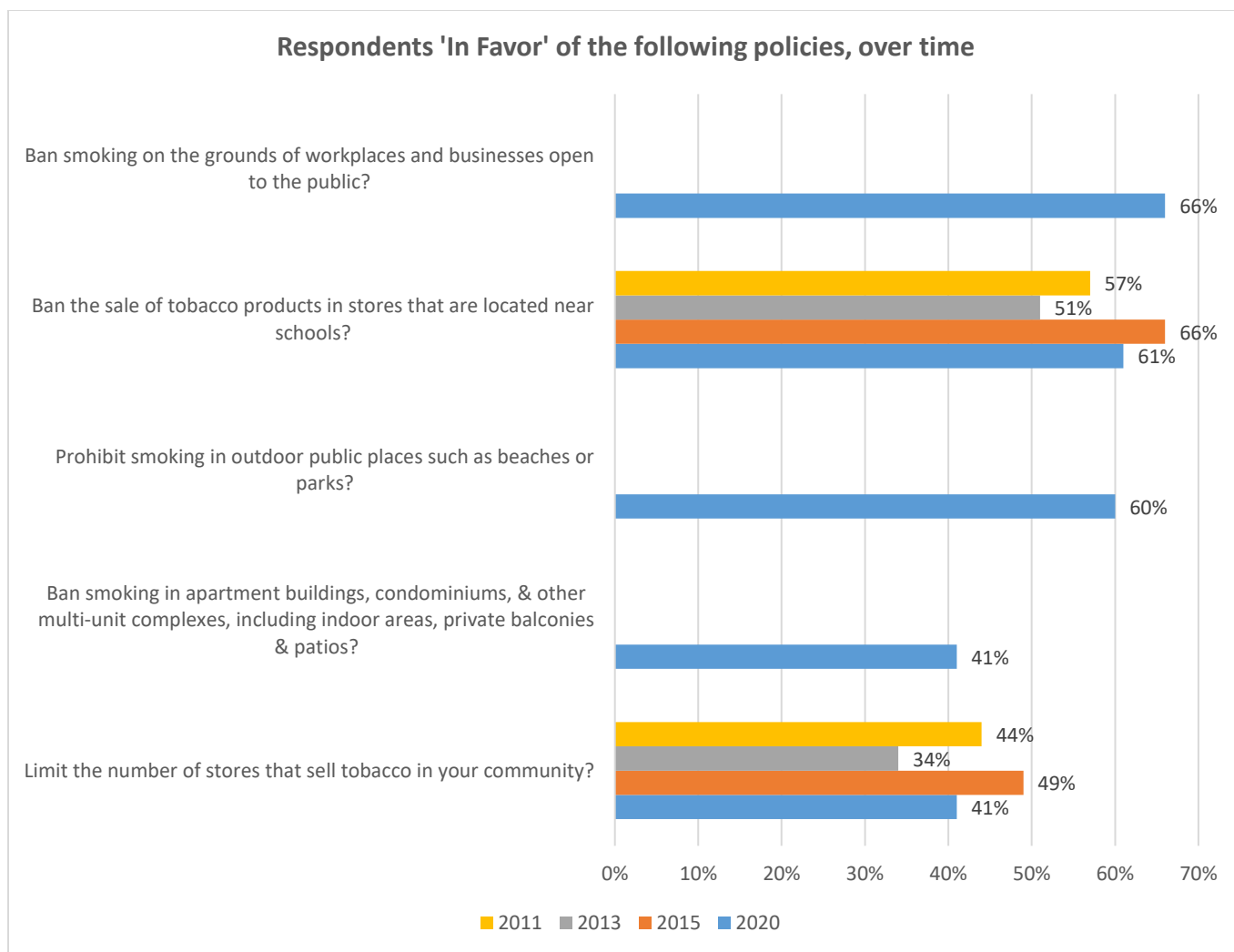


Figure 6: Over time, Delaware County residents have consistently been in favor of banning the sale of tobacco near schools.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING POLICIES AND ADVERTISING IMPACTING YOUNG PEOPLE

Among Delaware County respondents this year, there is continued support for banning the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools and an increase in the view that exposure to tobacco product displays and advertising in stores makes youth more likely to start smoking.

- 61 percent are either somewhat (14 percent) or strongly (47 percent) in favor of policies that ban the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools.
 - In 2015 that figure was 66 percent.

- 65 percent (39 percent strongly, 26 percent somewhat) agree that exposure to tobacco product displays and advertising in stores makes youth more likely to start smoking while only 26 percent disagree. Current smokers are evenly divided on this issue. The overall sentiment of 65 percent in agreement is up from 59 percent in 2015.
- By 43-29 percent respondents agree that menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking.
- 75 percent agree that candy and fruit flavors that are added to tobacco products makes it easier for youth to start using these products.
- 44 percent favor a ban of the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco.

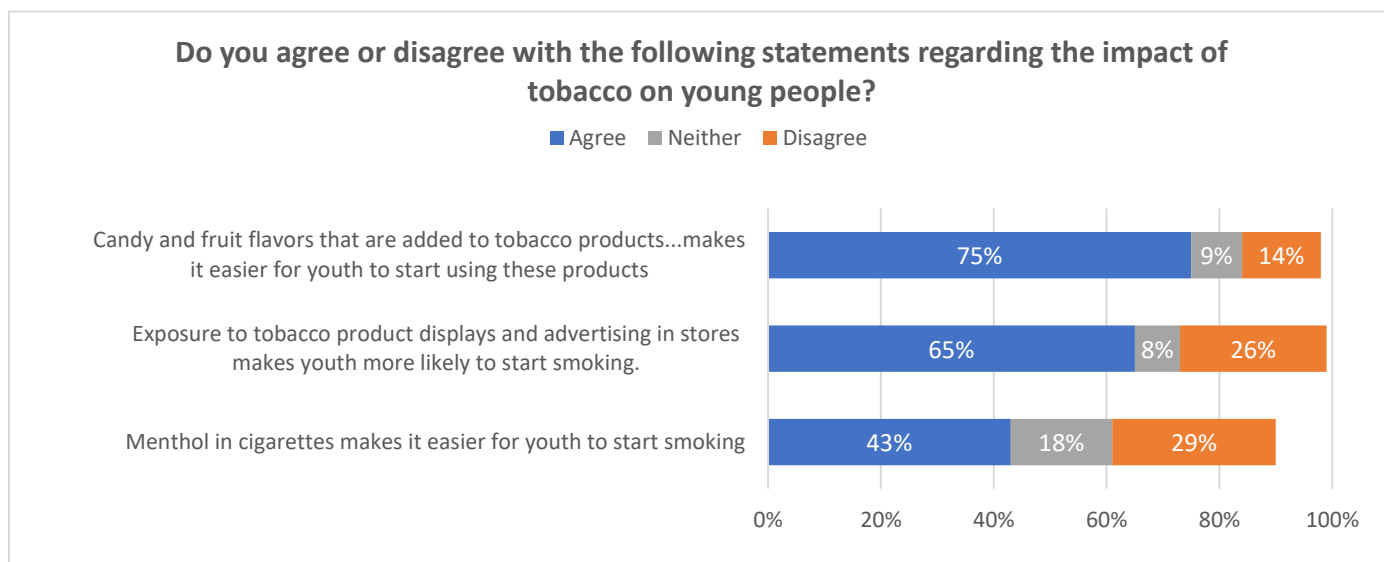


Figure 7: A large majority of respondents agree that candy and fruit flavored tobacco products make it easier for youth to start using tobacco.

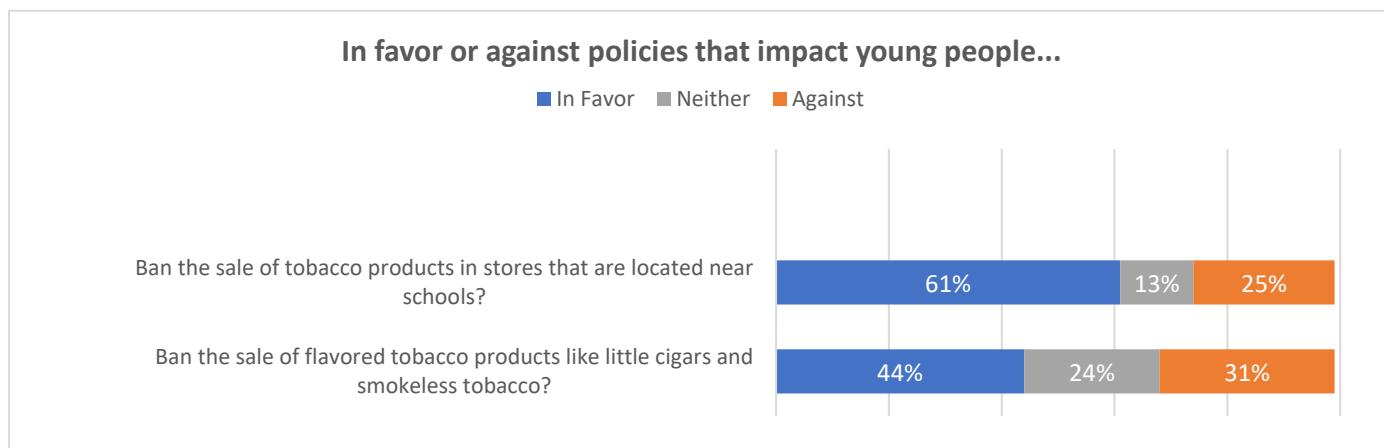


Figure 8: Majorities of respondents are in favor of banning the sale of tobacco near schools and a plurality are in favor of banning the sale of flavored tobacco.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS TOBACCO USE IN RESIDENCES

- 80 percent say that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their house.
 - 14 percent say that smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.
 - Not allowing smoking anywhere inside the house is greatest at 91 percent among those who have never smoked and at 90 percent among those who have children in the household.
 - 41 percent of current smokers do not allow smoking inside their home but 30 percent allow it in some places or at some times and 28 percent of smokers allow smoking anywhere inside their home.
- Overall 41 percent are either somewhat (14 percent) or strongly (27 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes including indoor areas, private balconies and patios.
 - Among renters, support for this ban is at 44 percent, however 46 percent are again such a policy
 - Across the 14 counties, support is at 50 percent, with 35 percent strongly supporting in favor.
 - The sample size is not large enough to comment on support for this ban by those who live in a complex with four units or more in Delaware County.
 - Across the 14 counties, support among those that rent in building with four or more units is at 57 percent, with 43 percent strongly in favor.

METHODS AND NATURE OF THE SAMPLE

Using random digit-dialing (RDD) and a known web-sampling provider, telephone and web interviews were conducted with 350 residents of Delaware County. Completed interviews from phone and web were merged and weighted by known age and gender characteristics so as to enhance representativeness.

Data is reported with a margin of error of +/- 5.5 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level having included the design effect of weighting on that margin of error.

OTSEGO COUNTY 2020: SUMMARY

The overall smoking rate in Otsego County stands at 19 percent, down from 23 percent in 2009 as it has been on a steady decline for the last 11 years. Increasing, and strong support is present in Otsego County for policies banning smoking in many public areas, and to ban the sale of tobacco products near schools. Concern is high that tobacco displays, and advertising, induce young people to smoke. Over 80 percent of residents do not allow smoking in their homes.

TOBACCO USE

- 47 percent of Otsego County residents have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
 - The current smoking rate is 19 percent, compared to 18 percent in 2015 and 21 percent in 2013.
 - The percentage of Otsego County residents that have ever smoked has fallen from 57 percent in 2009 to 47 percent today.
 - Men have ever-smoked at a greater rate than women (49-46 percent).

Otsego County Smoking Rates					
	2020	2015	2013	2011	2009
Ever Smoked	47%	44%	46%	48%	57%
Current Smoker	19%	18%	21%	22%	23%

- 47 percent of young people (ages 18-34) have ever-smoked, compared to 53 percent of people ages 35 to 49, 52 percent of people ages 65 and older and 39 percent of people ages 50 to 64.
- Young people, 18-34 years of age, currently smoke at an overall rate of 27 percent, which is higher than some of the other counties.
- The smoking rate is 25 percent among those 35-49 years of age and drops to 14 percent among those 50-64 years of age, and to only eight percent among those age 65 or above.
- 59 percent of residents with less than a college education have ever-smoked, and currently smoke at a rate of 25 percent.
- 37 percent of those with a college education have ever-smoked, and currently smoke at a rate of 14 percent.
- Residents with a lower income, under \$50,000 a year, currently smoke at a rate of 24 percent, those earning between \$50,000 and \$100,000 smoke at a rate of 23 percent, and those earning over \$100,000 smoke at a lower rate, 11 percent.
- Of those that currently smoke, 35 percent use menthol cigarettes.
- Among current smokers, 10 percent use other tobacco products such as cigars, cigarillos or smokeless tobacco. Of this small group, nearly half, 48 percent, use

other tobacco products that are flavored such as with fruit, candy or alcohol flavors.

- 27 percent of Otsego County residents have tried using an Electronic Cigarette, or other vaping product, up from 19 percent in 2015.

Age Breakdown of E-cigarette Usage				
<i>"Have you ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time?"</i>				
	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes	52%	30%	13%	9%
No	45%	70%	87%	91%
Don't Know	3%	0%	0%	0%

- Having tried e-cigs is significantly higher among those 18-34 at 52 percent compared with 30 percent among those 35-49 years of age, 13 percent among those 50-64 and only nine percent among those age 65 and above.
- The current E-cig use rate is eight percent, which is up twice that of 2015, at four percent. Among 18-34 year olds, the E-cig use rate is 16 percent.

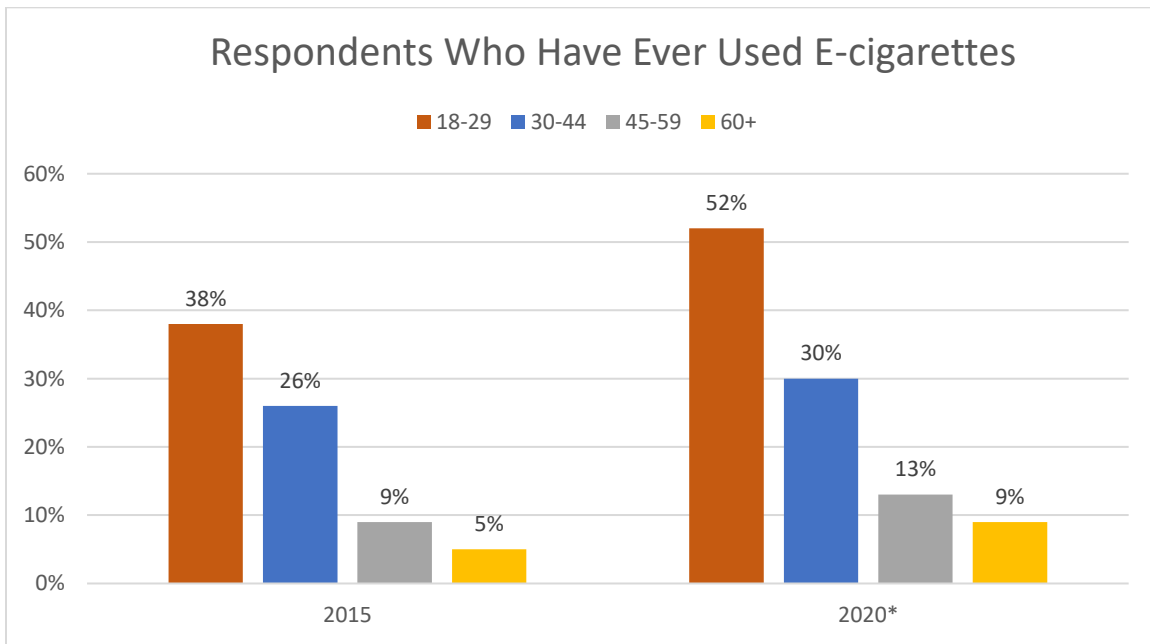


Figure 3: Use of electronic cigarettes continues to grow most significantly among young people (ages 18-29).

*Age categories varied slightly for 2020. Please see Crosstabs for 2020 age breakdown.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING POLICIES AND ADVERTISING

- 24 percent of Otsego County residents when asked to think about all the health problems in their community, say that addressing the problem of tobacco use including e-cigarettes is among the most important health problems.
 - 60 percent say it is equally as important as other health problems

- 15 percent say that tobacco use is among the least important health problems.
- 62 percent are either somewhat (21 percent) or strongly (41 percent) in favor of policies that prohibit smoking in outdoor public places such as beaches or parks.
 - Women, those with a college degree, those with children in the household, those that never smoked and those earning \$50,000-\$100,000 are most strongly in favor.
- 70 percent either are somewhat (19 percent) or strongly (51 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking on the grounds of workplaces and businesses open to the public.
 - Current smokers also support this ban (57-21)
- 46 percent are either somewhat (15 percent) or strongly (31 percent) in favor of policies that limit the number of stores that sell tobacco in their community. This is slightly lower than 2015 (48 percent).
- 75 percent are either somewhat (21 percent) or strongly (54 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking on the grounds of all municipal properties.
- 42 percent are either somewhat (9 percent) or strongly (33 percent) in favor of policies that ban the sale of menthol cigarettes while 25 percent are either somewhat (10 percent) or strongly (15 percent) against that ban.
 - A small majority of older residents and those that never smoked are in favor while strong opposition is greatest among current smokers (48 percent), people age 35-49 (30 percent) and men (35 percent).
- 29 percent agreed that menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking while the same (27 percent) disagreed.
- 61 percent agree that exposure to tobacco product displays and advertising makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking.
- While agreement is strong on the effect that advertising is having on the ability to quit, 43 percent of Otsego County residents agree that reducing the number of stores that sell tobacco in their community would decrease the number of people who smoke. 47 percent disagree that reducing the number of stores that sell tobacco would decrease the number of smokers.

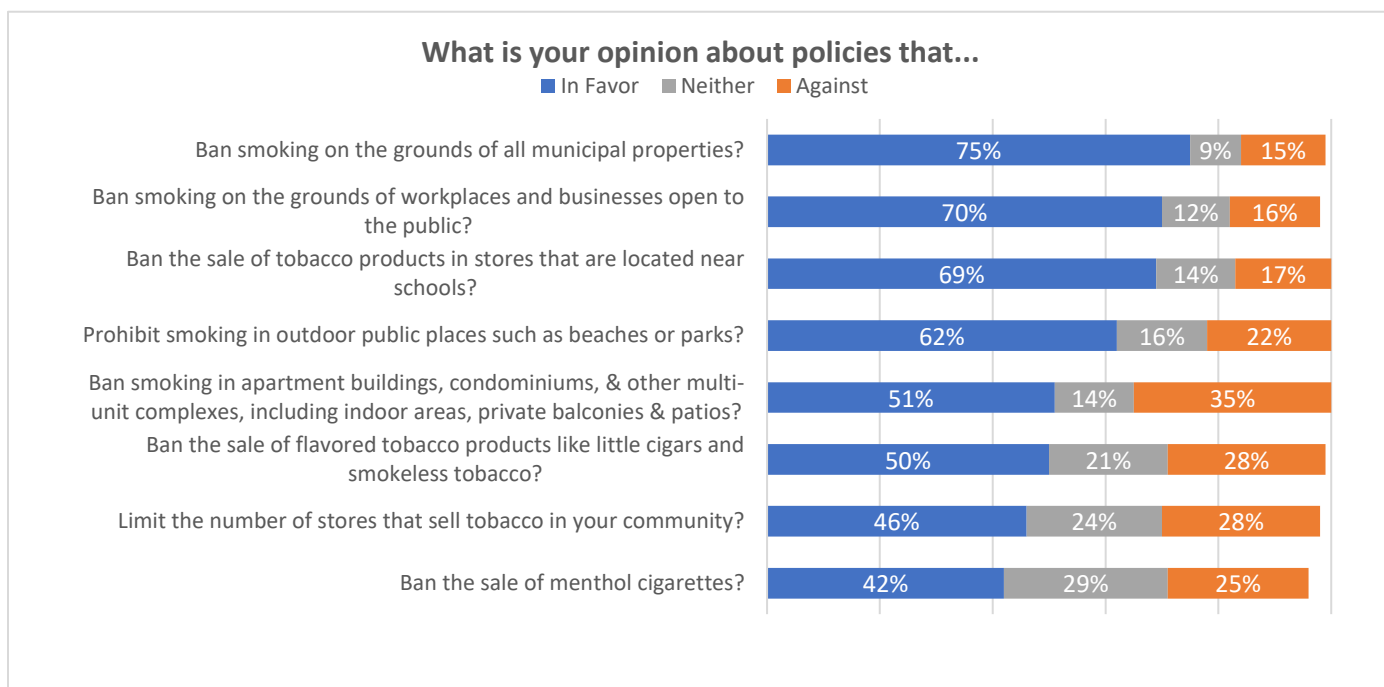


Figure 4: Respondents were most in favor of banning smoking on the grounds of all municipal properties and least in favor of banning the sale of menthol cigarettes.

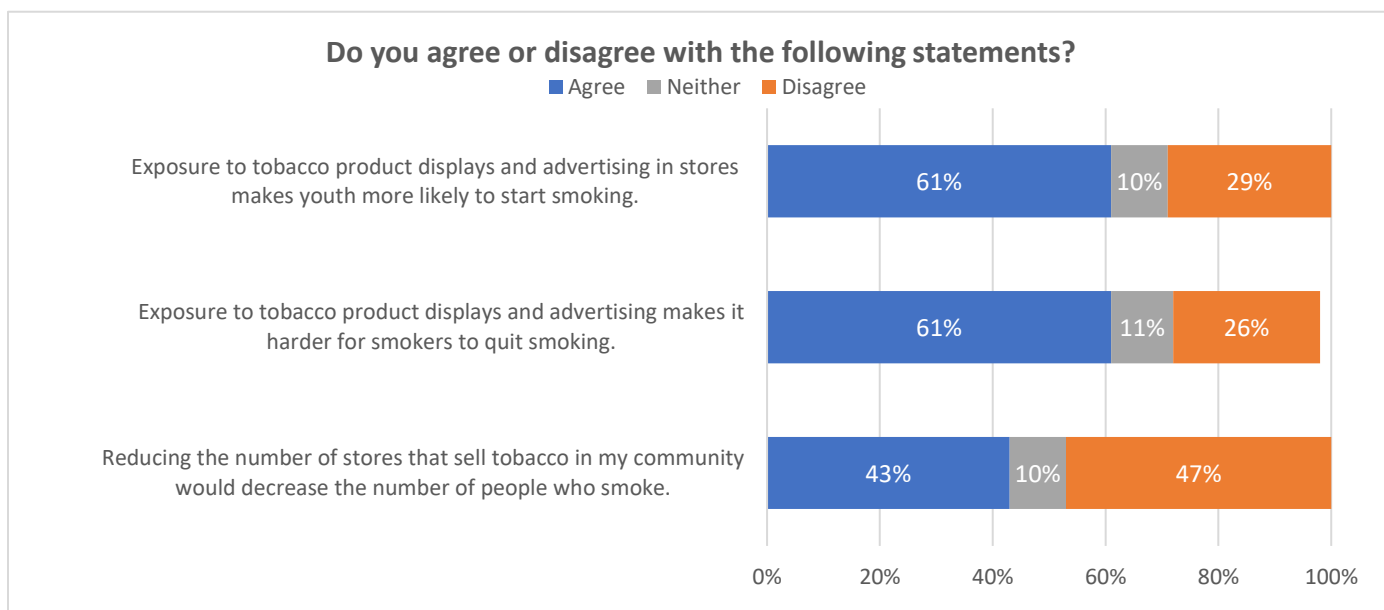


Figure 5: Respondents indicated that exposure to tobacco product displays influences youth initiation and makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking.

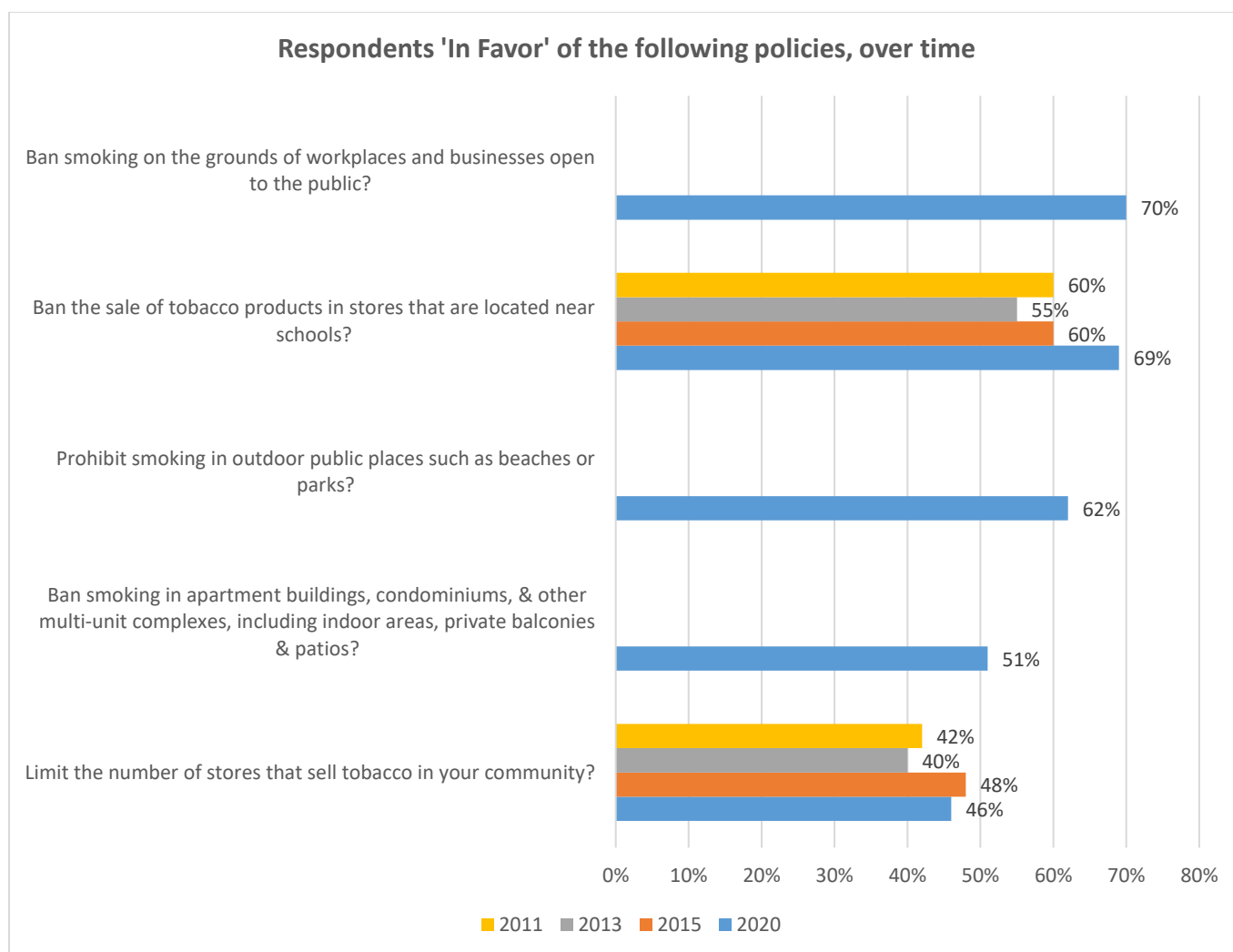


Figure 6: Over time, respondents have expressed strong support for banning the sale of tobacco products in stores near schools.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING POLICIES AND ADVERTISING IMPACTING YOUNG PEOPLE

Among Otsego County respondents this year, there is growing support to ban the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools and an increase in the view that exposure to tobacco product displays and advertising in stores makes youth more likely to start smoking.

- 69 percent are either somewhat (13 percent) or strongly (56 percent) in favor of policies that ban the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools.
 - In 2015 that figure was 60 percent.
- 61 percent (37 percent strongly, 24 percent somewhat) agree that exposure to tobacco product displays and advertising in stores makes youth more likely to

start smoking while 29 percent disagree. The overall sentiment of 61 percent in agreement is up from 57 percent in 2015.

- By 42-26 percent respondents agree that menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking. This opinion rises to a larger majority among those who have never smoked, 53-12 percent.
- 74 percent agree that candy and fruit flavors that are added to tobacco products makes it easier for youth to start using these products.
 - Among those who have never smoked, that view increases to 84 percent
- 50 percent favor a ban of the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco.

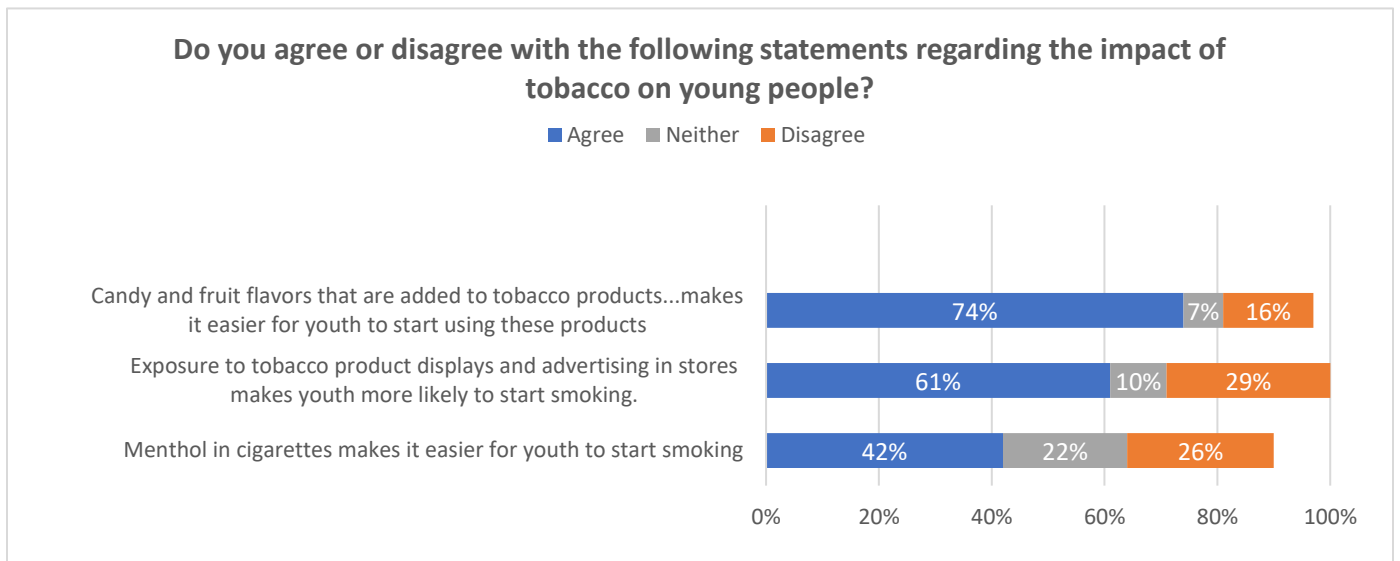


Figure 7: A large majority of respondents agree that candy and fruit flavored tobacco products make it easier for youth to start using tobacco.

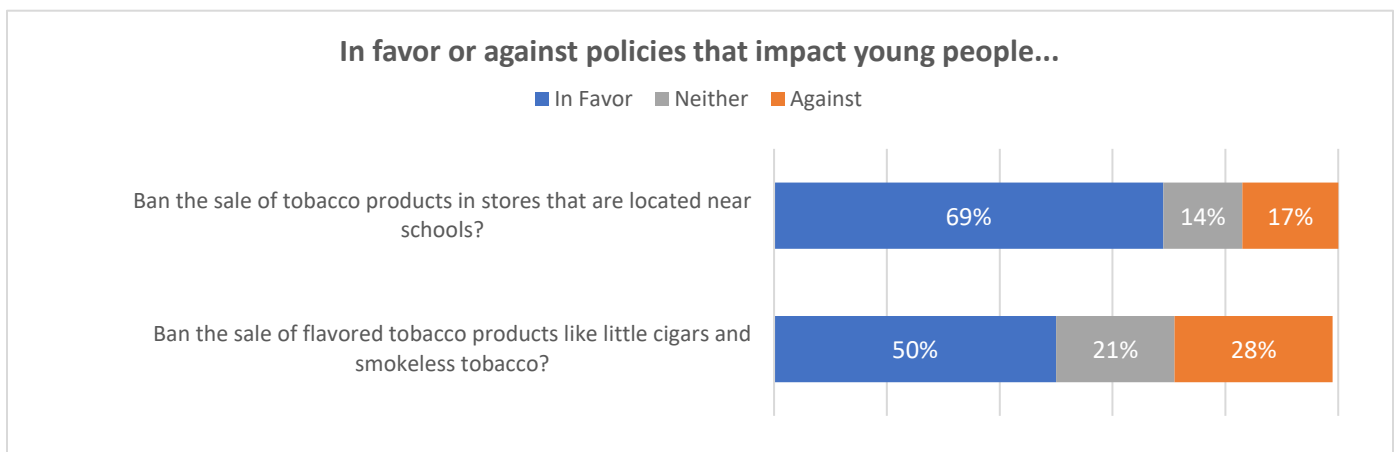


Figure 8: Majorities of respondents are in favor of banning the sale of tobacco near schools and banning the sale of flavored tobacco.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS TOBACCO USE IN RESIDENCES

- 81 percent, say that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their house.
 - 13 percent say that smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.
 - Not allowing smoking anywhere inside the house is greatest at 93 percent among those who have never smoke, 91 percent among those who have smoked in the past but do not currently smoke, and 90 percent for those making \$100,000 or more per year.
 - 31 percent of current smokers do not allow smoking inside their home but 47 percent allow it in some places or at some times and 22 percent of smokers allow smoking anywhere inside their home.
- Overall 51 percent are either somewhat (18 percent) or strongly (33 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes including indoor areas, private balconies and patios.
 - Among renters, support for this ban is at 47 percent, however 34 percent support it strongly
 - Across the 14 counties, support is at 50 percent, with 35 percent strongly supporting in favor.
 - The sample size is not large enough to comment on support for this ban by those who live in a complex with four units or more in Otsego County.
 - Across the 14 counties, support among those that rent in building with four or more units is at 57 percent, with 43 percent strongly in favor

METHODS AND NATURE OF THE SAMPLE

Using random digit-dialing (RDD) and a known web-sampling provider, telephone and web interviews were conducted with 350 residents of Otsego County. Completed interviews from phone and web were merged and weighted by known age and gender characteristics so as to enhance representativeness.

Data is reported with a margin of error of +/- 6.6 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level having included the design effect of weighting on that margin of error.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY 2020: SUMMARY

The overall smoking rate in Schoharie County stands at 15 percent, up five percentage points since the lowest point in 2015 (10 percent) and down from the highest point in 2011 (24 percent). Increasing, and strong support is present in Schoharie County for policies banning smoking in many public areas, and to ban the sale of tobacco products near schools. Concern is high that tobacco displays, and advertising, induce young people to smoke. The support for these policies is generally lower in Schoharie County than Delaware and Otsego. 85 percent of residents continue to not allow smoking in their homes.

TOBACCO USE

- 43 percent of Schoharie County residents have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
 - The current smoking rate is 15 percent, compared to 10 percent in 2015.
 - The percentage of Schoharie County residents that have ever-smoked has fallen from 56 percent in 2009 to 43 percent today.
 - Men have ever-smoked at a greater rate than women (47-39 percent).

Schoharie County Smoking Rates					
	2020	2015	2013	2011	2009
Ever Smoked	43%	49%	49%	45%	56%
Current Smoker	15%	10%	18%	24%	21%

- Young people (ages 18-34) have ever-smoked at a much lower rate, 22 percent, than older residents that average across age groups ever-smoking at a rate of over 50 percent.
- Young people, 18-34 years of age, currently smoke at an overall rate of nine percent.
- The smoking rate increases to 23 percent among those 35-49 years of age, 19 percent among those 50-64 years of age and drops to only nine percent among those age 65 or above.
- 51 percent of residents with less than a college education have ever-smoked and currently smoke at a rate of 22 percent.
- 30 percent of those with a college education have ever-smoked, and currently smoke at a rate of five percent.
- Residents with a lower income, under \$50,000 a year, currently smoke at a rate of 26 percent, those earning between \$50,000 and \$100,000 smoke at a rate of 13 percent, and those earning over \$100,000 smoke at a lower rate, 10 percent.
- Of those that currently smoke, 25 percent use menthol cigarettes.

- Among current smokers, eight percent use other tobacco products such as cigars, cigarillos or smokeless tobacco. Of this small group, 35 percent, use other tobacco products that are flavored such as with fruit, candy or alcohol flavors.
- 26 percent of Schoharie County residents have tried using an Electronic Cigarette, or other vaping product, up from 13 percent in 2015.

Age Breakdown of E-cigarette Usage <i>"Have you ever tried using an Electronic Cigarette, E-cigarette, or other vaping product, even just one time?"</i>				
	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes	47%	30%	16%	6%
No	53%	70%	84%	94%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%	0%

- Having tried e-cigs is significantly higher among those 18-34 at 47 percent compared with 30 percent among those 35-49 years of age, 16 percent among those 50-64 and only six percent among those age 65 and above.
- The current E-cig use rate is two percent, which is down from four percent in 2015. Among 18-34 year olds, the E-cig use rate is two percent.

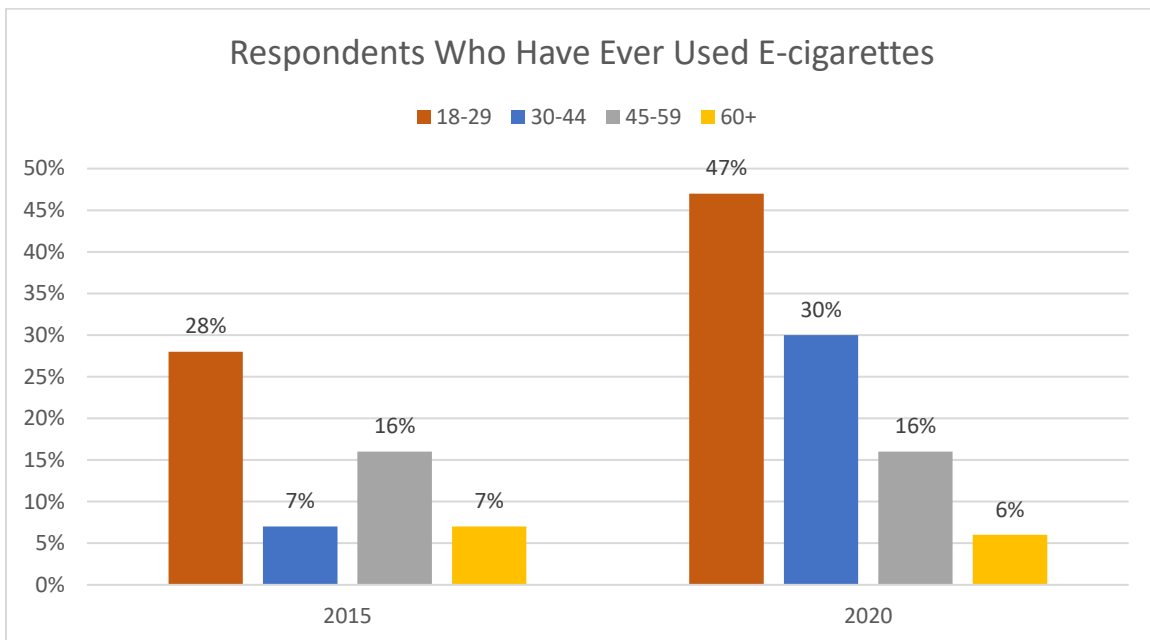


Figure 3: Use of electronic cigarettes grew among younger age groups (18-29 and 30-44) and remained relatively constant for the older age groups (45-59 and 60+)

*Age categories varied slightly for 2020. Please see Crosstabs for 2020 age breakdown.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING POLICIES AND ADVERTISING

- 21 percent of Schoharie County residents when asked to think about all the health problems in their community, say that addressing the problem of tobacco use including e-cigarettes is among the most important health problems.
 - 59 percent say it is equally as important as other health problems
 - 18 percent say that tobacco use is among the least important health problems.
- 58 percent are either somewhat (14 percent) or strongly (44 percent) in favor of policies that prohibit smoking in outdoor public places such as beaches or parks.
 - Women, those with a college degree, those that never smoked and those earning \$100,000 or more are most strongly in favor.
- 65 percent either are somewhat (16 percent) or strongly (49 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking on the grounds of workplaces and businesses open to the public.
- 41 percent are either somewhat (13 percent) or strongly (28 percent) in favor of policies that limit the number of stores that sell tobacco in their community. This is down from 55 percent in 2015.
 - A majority of older residents, earners of \$100,000 or more, those with a college education, and those that never smoked support this limitation.
 - Current smokers oppose the limitation by 52-27 percent.
- 69 percent are either somewhat (14 percent) or strongly (55 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking on the grounds of all municipal properties.
 - Women are more in favor (73 percent) than are men (64 percent).
- 39 percent are either somewhat (11 percent) or strongly (28 percent) in favor of policies that ban the sale of menthol cigarettes while 30 percent are either somewhat (10 percent) or strongly (20 percent) against that ban.
- 34 percent agreed that menthol in cigarettes makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking while 33 percent disagreed.
 - Agreement was highest among those that never smoked (42 percent), those with children in their household (39 percent), those making \$50,000-\$100,000 (38 percent), and younger respondents (41 percent).
- 58 percent agree that exposure to tobacco product displays and advertising makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking.
- While agreement is strong on the effect that advertising is having on the ability to quit, only 43 percent, agree that reducing the number of stores that sell tobacco in their community would decrease the number of people who smoke. 49 percent disagree that reducing the number of stores that sell tobacco would decrease the number of smokers.

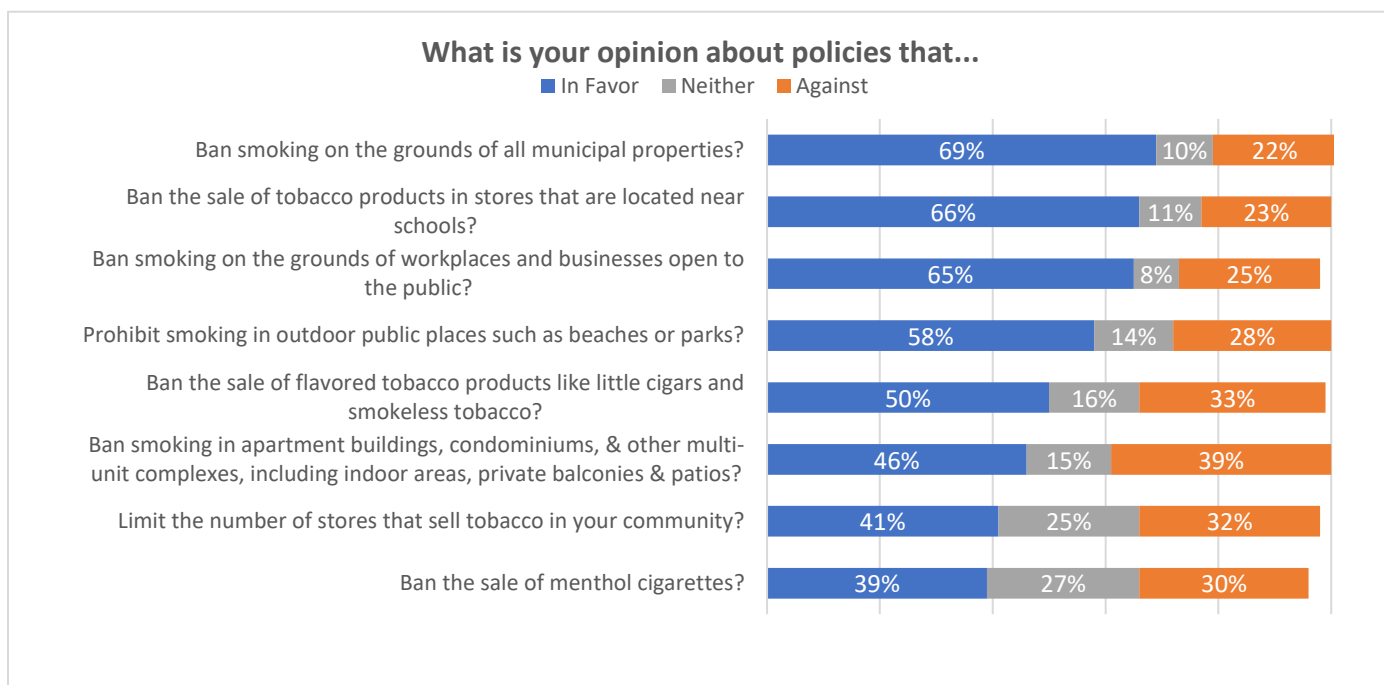


Figure 4: Respondents were most in favor of banning smoking on the grounds of all municipal properties and least in favor of banning the sale of menthol cigarettes.

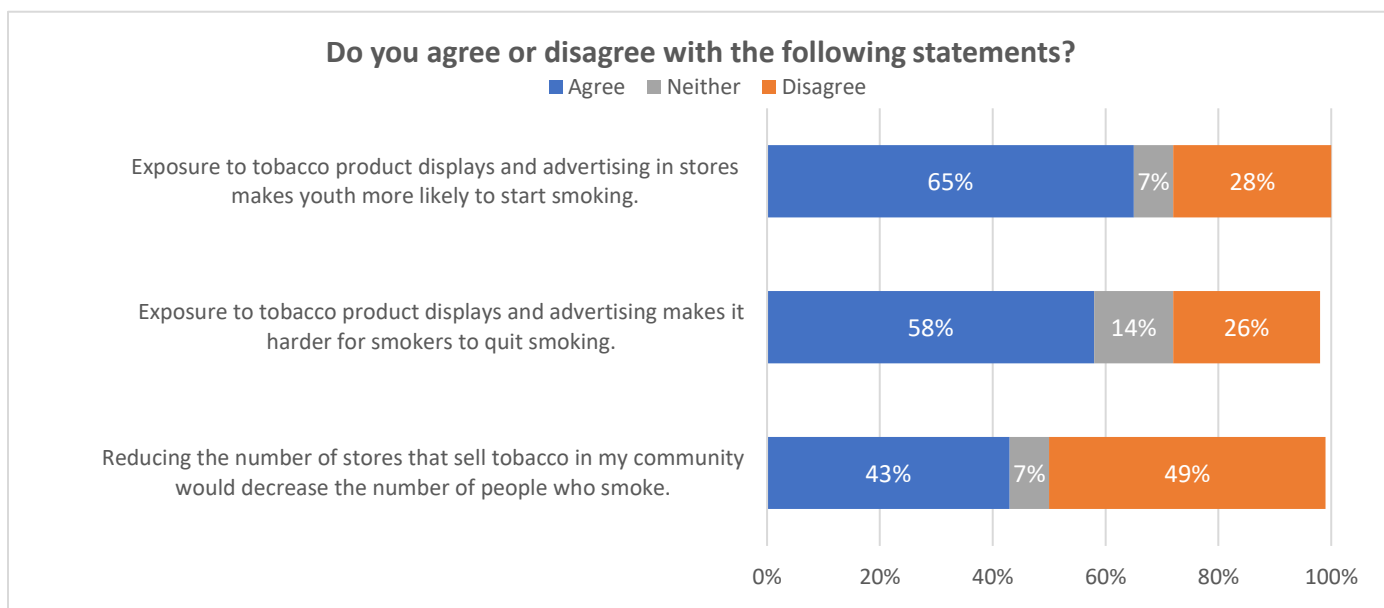


Figure 5: Respondents indicated that exposure to tobacco product displays influences youth initiation and makes it harder for smokers to quit smoking.

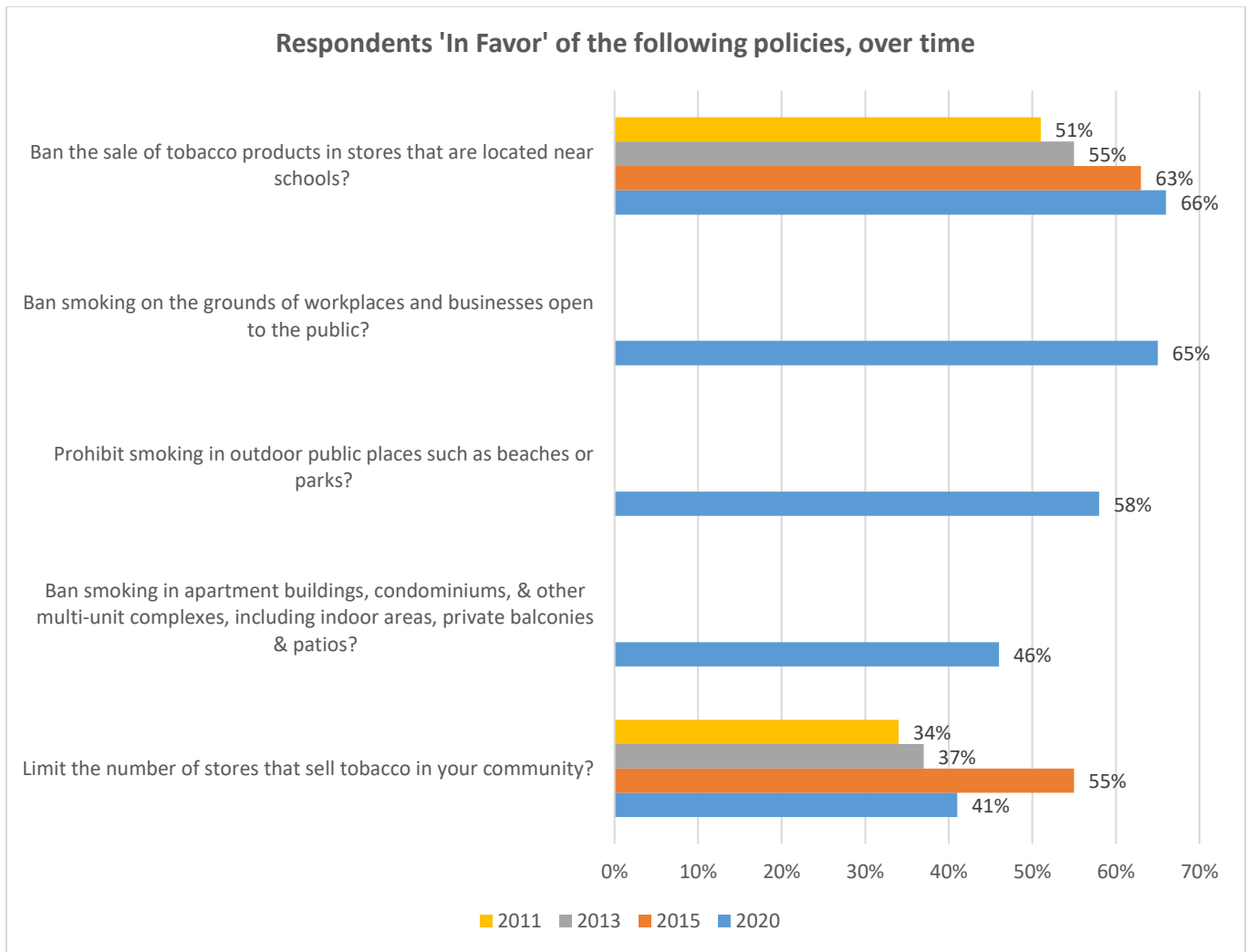


Figure 6: Over time, banning the sale of tobacco products in stores located near schools continues to gain additional support.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING POLICIES AND ADVERTISING IMPACTING YOUNG PEOPLE

Among Schoharie County respondents this year, there continues to be strong support to ban the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools and continued agreement that exposure to tobacco product displays and advertising in stores makes youth more likely to start smoking.

- 66 percent are either somewhat (13 percent) or strongly (53 percent) in favor of policies that ban the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools.
 - In 2017 that figure was 63 percent.
- 65 percent (39 percent strongly, 26 percent somewhat) agree that exposure to tobacco display product displays and advertising in stores makes youth more

- likely to start smoking while only 28 percent disagree. Current smokers disagree the most at 51 percent. The overall sentiment of 65 percent remains unchanged from 2015.
- By 45-31 percent respondents agree that menthol in cigarettes makes it easier for youth to start smoking.
 - 77 percent agree that candy and fruit flavors that are added to tobacco products makes it easier for youth to start using these products.
 - 50 percent favor a ban of the sale of flavored tobacco products like little cigars and smokeless tobacco.

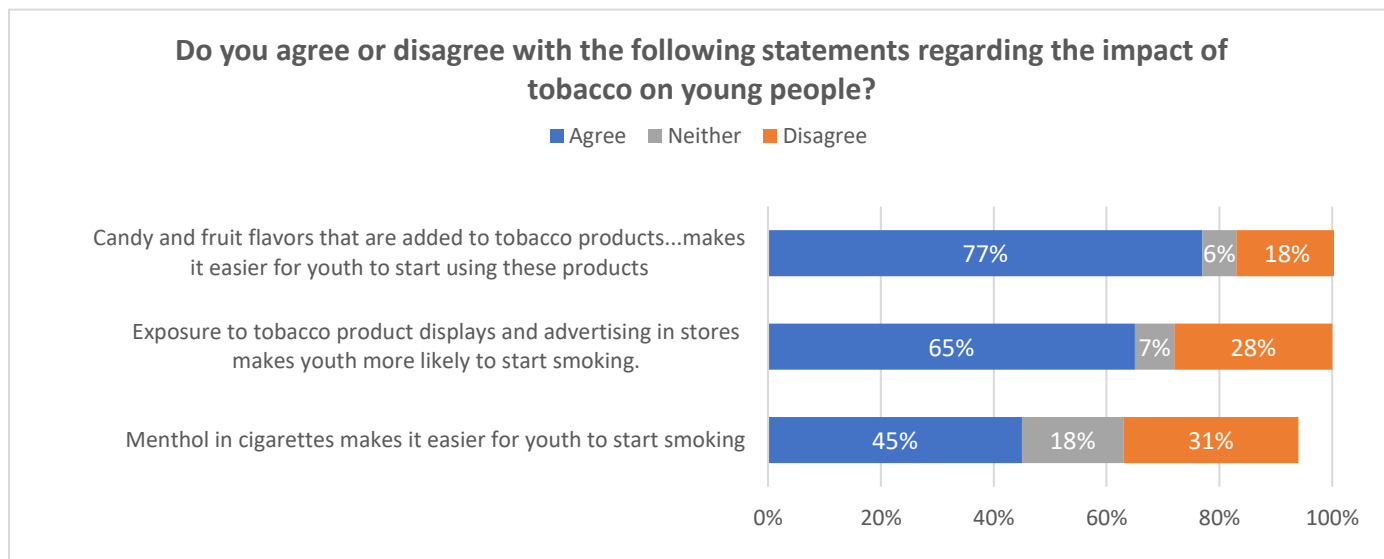


Figure 7: A large majority of respondents agree that candy and fruit flavored tobacco products make it easier for youth to start using tobacco.

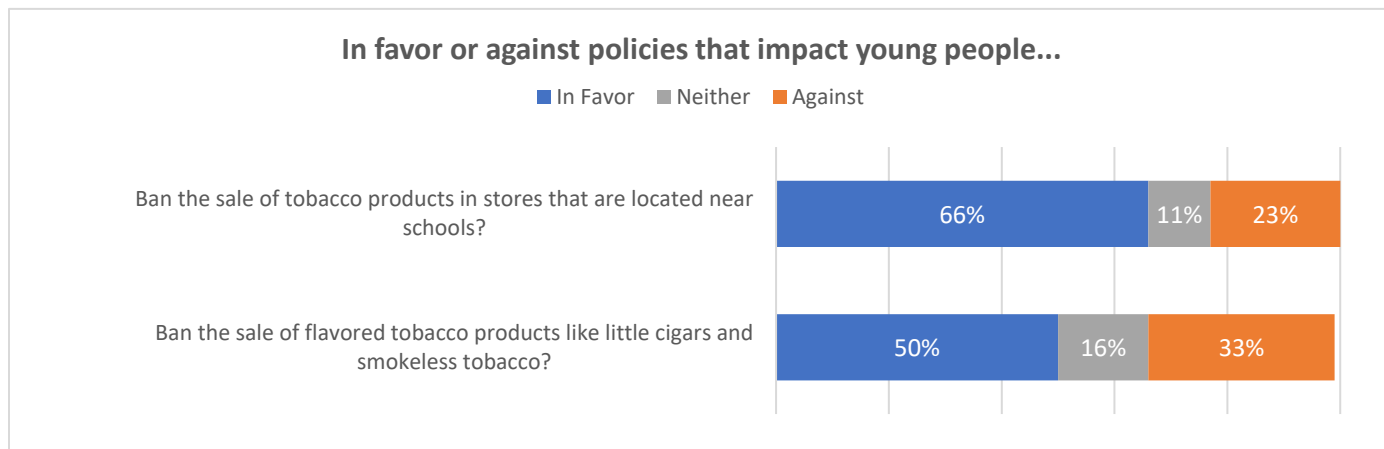


Figure 8: A majority of respondents are in favor of banning the sale of tobacco near schools.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS TOBACCO USE IN RESIDENCES

- 85 percent say that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their house.
 - 10 percent say that smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.
 - Not allowing smoking anywhere inside the house is greatest at 94 percent among those earning \$100,000 or more and at 90 percent among those that never smoked, those who smoked in the past, and those with a college degree.
 - 59 percent of current smokers do not allow smoking inside their home but 23 percent allow it in some places or at some times and 18 percent of smokers allow smoking anywhere inside their home.
- Overall 46 percent are either somewhat (13 percent) or strongly (31 percent) in favor of policies that ban smoking in apartment buildings, condominiums, and other multi-unit complexes including indoor areas, private balconies and patios.
 - Among renters, support for this ban is at 51 percent, however 49 percent support it strongly
 - Across the 14 counties, support is at 50 percent, with 35 percent strongly supporting in favor.
 - The sample size is not large enough to comment on support for this ban by those who live in a complex with four units or more in Schoharie County.
 - Across the 14 counties, support among those that rent in building with four or more units is at 57 percent, with 43 percent strongly in favor

METHODS AND NATURE OF THE SAMPLE

Using random digit-dialing (RDD) and a known web-sampling provider, telephone and web interviews were conducted with 352 residents of Schoharie County. Completed interviews from phone and web were merged and weighted by known age and gender characteristics so as to enhance representativeness.

Data is reported with a margin of error of +/- 6.1 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level having included the design effect of weighting on that margin of error.

14 COUNTY COMPARISON POINTS

SCRI conducted the identical survey in each of 14 counties – Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren and Washington – this spring/summer. The following table shows the results across each of those counties for five important questions:

- The current smoking rate computed as the percent of residents that smoke now either every day or some days from among those that indicate having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life.
- Support for a regulation (either strongly or somewhat in favor) that would limit the number of stores that could sell tobacco in their community.
- Support for a regulation that would ban the sale of tobacco products in stores that are located near schools.
- Support for a regulation that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes.
- Support for a regulation that would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products.

Delaware Points:

- In Delaware, the smoking rate at 14 percent is the same as the 14 County average of 14 percent.
- Delaware residents support limiting the number of stores that sell tobacco, banning sales near schools, banning the sale of menthol cigarettes and flavors tobacco products at slightly lower rates than the 14 County average.
- Included in the table as well are the responses from the entire sample of 4,651 respondents weighted by county population size so as to generate a sample representative of the 14 county region. Compared to this 14 County universe sample, the smoking rate of Delaware is one point lower.

Otsego Points:

- In Otsego, the smoking rate at 19 percent is well above the 14 County average of 14 percent.
- Otsego residents support limiting the number of stores that sell tobacco, banning sales near schools, banning the sale of menthol cigarettes and flavors tobacco products at rates greater than the 14 County average.
- Included in the table as well are the responses from the entire sample of 4,651 respondents weighted by county population size so as to generate a sample representative of the 14 county region. Compared to this 14 County universe sample, the smoking rate of Otsego four points greater than the sample at 15 percent.

Schoharie Points:

- In Schoharie, the smoking rate at 15 percent is slightly above the 14 County average of 14 percent.
- Schoharie residents support limiting the number of stores that sell tobacco, banning sales near schools, banning the sale of menthol cigarettes and flavors tobacco products at rates similar or slightly lower than the 14 County average.
- Included in the table as well are the responses from the entire sample of 4,651 respondents weighted by county population size so as to generate a sample representative of the 14 county region. Compared to this 14 County universe sample, the smoking rate of Schoharie is one point higher.

Smoking Rate and Key Question Comparison Across 14 Counties					
County	Smoking rate	Limit # of stores that sell tobacco	Ban sale near schools	Ban sale of menthol cigarettes	Ban sale of flavored tobacco products
Albany	13%	50%	69%	47%	51%
Rensselaer	15%	53%	70%	43%	51%
Schenectady	17%	43%	60%	44%	43%
Saratoga	12%	41%	66%	42%	48%
Warren	9%	44%	69%	43%	52%
Washington	16%	44%	62%	39%	47%
Fulton	16%	45%	77%	38%	45%
Hamilton	14%	35%	60%	35%	48%
Montgomery	16%	45%	67%	38%	45%
Columbia	8%	50%	68%	44%	45%
Green	16%	45%	64%	38%	47%
Delaware	14%	41%	61%	38%	44%
Otsego	19%	46%	69%	42%	50%
Schoharie	15%	41%	66%	39%	50%
14 County Average	14%	45%	66%	41%	48%
14 County Universe	15%	48%	66%	44%	49%