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TOBACCO BEHAVIOR IN SULLIVAN COUNTY A SURVEY OF RESIDENTS

Prepared for:
Sullivan County Tobacco Free Coalition

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A SURVEY OF RESIDENTS

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SUMMARY

The Sullivan County Tobacco Free Coalition engaged CGR to conduct a phone survey of a random sample of Sullivan County residents to assess their knowledge, opinions and behaviors related to tobacco. This report describes the survey methodology and findings.

Highlights of the survey findings are as follows:

- ❖ 24% of respondents currently smoke either daily or some days, which is consistent with the 2002 rate of smoking in New York State, exclusive of New York City.
- ❖ 64% of respondents have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
- ❖ 5% use smokeless or chewing tobacco daily or some days.
- ❖ Few respondents have observed smoking indoors in public places. 11% of those who work outside the home have seen someone smoking indoors at their place of work in the past 30 days, and 21% of those who have visited a bar in their community have seen someone smoking indoors in a bar in the past 30 days.
- ❖ 90% of respondents think that breathing the smoke from someone else's cigarette is very harmful to one's health or somewhat harmful to one's health.
- ❖ 20% of respondents feel that smoking should not be allowed at all in parks; 23% feel it should not be allowed at all on beaches.

- ❖ 58% of respondents would support a law banning smoking within 50 feet of all building entrances.
- ❖ 39% of respondents feel that tobacco sponsorship has a negative impact in the community. A larger percentage think that tobacco sponsorship should not be accepted by the county fair, festivals and parades (62%), arts and cultural events (61%), and charities and non-profit organizations (64%).
- ❖ 34% of respondents think tobacco advertising should not be allowed inside or outside stores. 30% think it should be allowed only inside stores, and 36% think it should be allowed both inside and outside stores.
- ❖ 76% of respondents would be in favor of raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco to 19.
- ❖ 59% of respondents who have seen a pediatrician in the past year said that their pediatrician has not asked them whether or not they smoke.
- ❖ 57% of respondents have heard of the New York Smoker's Quitline.
- ❖ Compared with respondents who think that breathing the smoke from someone else's cigarette is somewhat, not very, or not harmful at all to one's health, a greater percentage of those who think it is very harmful:
 - Have rules forbidding smoking in their homes and cars
 - Support a building entrance smoking ban
 - Support restricting smoking in parks and on beaches
 - Support raising the age to purchase tobacco to 19
 - Oppose tobacco sponsorships for fairs, festivals and parades, arts and cultural events, and charities and non-profit organizations
 - Support restricted tobacco advertising

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Staff Team

Maria Ayoob, MPH, was primary analyst and author of this report.

INTRODUCTION

The New York State Department of Health Tobacco Control Program conducts an annual survey of residents in Long Island and the Hudson Valley. The survey is conducted through local Tobacco Coalitions in each county, and is designed to measure residents' knowledge and opinions related to tobacco issues. The Sullivan County Tobacco Free Coalition engaged CGR to conduct and analyze the survey of Sullivan County residents.

SURVEY METHODS

A 31-question survey was developed by the NYS Department of Health and the Sullivan County Tobacco Free Coalition (see Appendix A for the full survey). The survey asked respondents to describe their use of tobacco products and their opinions about the harmfulness of second-hand smoke, smoking in various public places, and tobacco sponsorship and advertising. Other topics in the survey included the extent to which respondents have observed smoking in public places, their own rules about smoking in their homes and cars, and their opinions about proposed laws, such as raising the legal age to purchase tobacco.

The phone survey was conducted by Metrix Matrix, Inc., a telephone survey firm. Calls were made randomly to households county-wide. Five hundred surveys were completed between October 2 and October 31, 2006. The majority of calls were made on weekday evenings and Saturdays, although some were made during weekday afternoons.

SURVEY RESULTS

Tobacco-Related Behavior

Rates of smoking in Sullivan County appear to be consistent with statewide smoking rates. Survey respondents were asked to describe their current behaviors with respect to cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, as well as their rules about smoking in their homes and cars. In addition, respondents were asked about tobacco behavior that they have observed in their communities. In terms of their own and observed behaviors, survey respondents are limiting the amount of smoking that is allowed in their homes and in their cars, and have observed little smoking in public places in their communities.

Tobacco Use

Nearly a quarter (24%) of survey respondents reported that they currently smoke cigarettes either every day or some days. This is the same proportion observed in the state as a whole (exclusive of New York City) in 2002.*

Current Smoking Behavior, Sullivan County vs New York State ¹				
	Survey Respondents			NYS, 2002 ^{2,3}
<i>Respondents who currently smoke cigarettes:</i>	493	100%	CI ⁴	
Everyday	105	21%	(17.7-24.9%)	19%
Some days	11	2%	(.9-3.54%)	6%
Smoke every day or some days	116	24%	(19.8-27.3%)	24%
Do not smoke at all	377	77%	(72.7-80.22%)	76%

¹Due to rounding, percentages in tables in this report may not total 100%

²New York State Department of Health, 2002

³Exclusive of New York City

⁴95% Confidence Interval

Current smoking behavior did not vary significantly on the basis of gender or race, although men had a slightly higher rate of smoking (26%) than women (22%). Statewide findings (exclusive of New York City) also indicate a higher rate of smoking among men (27%) than women (22%).[†]

* New York State Department of Health (2004). Tobacco Use Among Adults - New York State, 2002: Prevalence and Trends in Tobacco Use, Cessation, and Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke among New York State Adults: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Available at <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/tobacco/reports/brfss2002.htm>

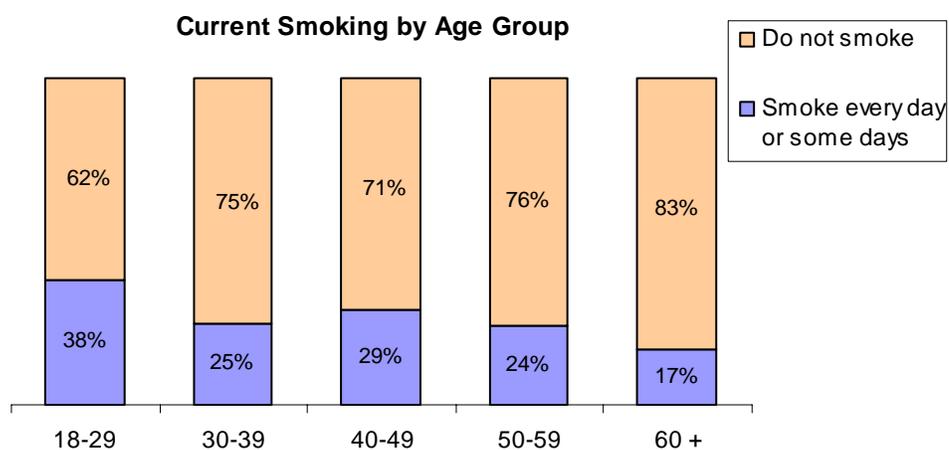
[†] *Ibid.*

Lifetime Smoking Behavior		
<i>Would you say that you have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?</i>	496	100%
Yes	321	65%
No	175	35%

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (64%) said they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their entire life. Men were more likely than women to say they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (70% vs. 61%).

As illustrated by the chart below, younger respondents were more likely to say that they smoke every day or some days than those in older age groups. Not surprisingly, the proportion of respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime was higher in older age groups than in younger. For example, 53% of 18 to 29 year olds indicated that they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime as compared to 68% of those age 60 and over.

Respondents with three or more children living at home were the



most likely to indicate that they did not smoke at all (85%). However, those with no children at home were more likely not to smoke at all (78%) than those with 1 or 2 children at home (71%). A greater proportion of respondents with no children living at home indicated that they have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (69%) than those with children living at home (56%).

Respondents in the highest income group (More than \$100,000) were the most likely to indicate that they did not smoke at all when compared to other income groups. More than four out of five (84%) in the high income group said they did not smoke at all as compared to 72% of those in the less than \$30,000 group, 74% of

those in the \$30,000 to less than \$50,000 group, and 76% of those in the \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 group.

In terms of political affiliation, those survey respondents not currently registered to vote were the most likely to smoke every day or some days (42% as compared to 18% of registered Democrats, 24% of registered Republicans, 27% registered with another party, and 22% of those registered but not with a particular party).

Use of Smokeless or Chewing Tobacco

<i>Which of the following best describes your use of smokeless or chewing tobacco?</i>		
	489	100%
Every day	18	4%
Some days	8	2%
Not at all but I have considered using it	50	10%
Not at all and I have never considered using it	413	85%

A small percentage of respondents (4%) reported using smokeless or chewing tobacco daily. Another 2% reported using it some days, while a large majority reported not using it at all and never having considered using it (85%). Men were more likely than women to have considered using smokeless or chewing tobacco (15% of males vs. 7% of females), to use it some days (3% vs. 0.3%) and to use it every day (7% vs. 2%).

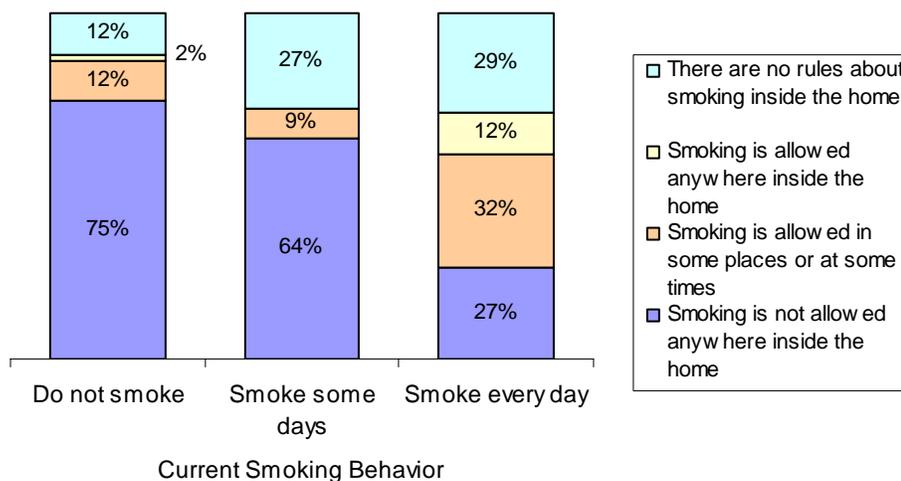
Smoking at Home and in Cars

The majority (64%) of survey respondents indicated that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their homes. Not surprisingly, those respondents who believe that second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health were more likely to indicate that smoking is not allowed anywhere inside their homes (76%) than those who think it is not harmful at all (33%). Those respondents who do not currently smoke at all were also more likely than those who smoke every day to not allow smoking inside the home (75% vs. 27%).

Smoking In the Home

<i>Which of the following statements best describes the rules about smoking in your home?</i>		
	498	100%
Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home	318	64%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	81	16%
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home	21	4%
There are no rules about smoking inside the home	78	16%

Rules About Smoking in the Home and Current Smoking Behavior



Respondents with children living at home are slightly more likely to not allow smoking anywhere inside their homes than those with no children in the home (68% vs. 61%), however, this difference was not statistically significant.

There were no significant variations in rules about smoking in the home by gender, race, income or political affiliation of the respondent.

Smoking In the Family Car

<i>Which of the following statements best describes the rules about smoking in your family car or cars?</i>		
	470	100%
Smoking is never allowed in any car	334	71%
Smoking is allowed some times or in some cars	76	16%
Smoking is allowed in all cars	60	13%

Among respondents who have a family car, a large majority (71%) do not allow smoking in their family car or other cars. Four-fifths (80%) of those who do not currently smoke at all do not allow smoking in any car, as compared to 23% of those who smoke every day. More than three-quarters (78%) of those who believe second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health do not allow smoking in any car, as compared to 32% of those who believe it is not harmful at all.

When excluding respondents who do not have a family car, there are no significant differences in terms of race, income, gender, or age and whether smoking is allowed in cars or not

Smoking at Work

A small proportion of respondents who work outside the home reported having seen anyone smoking indoors at their place of work (11%). Of those that have observed smoking indoors at their place of work, 31% reported that “a lot” of smoking occurs, 35% reported “some” smoking occurs, and 31% reported that “hardly any” smoking occurs.

Smoking in the Workplace			
<i>In the past 30 days, has anyone smoked indoors at your place of work?</i>			
		261	100%
Yes		28	11%
No		233	89%
<i>In your estimation, how much smoking occurs in your place of work?</i>			
		26	100%
A lot		9	35%
Some		9	35%
Hardly any		8	31%

Smoking in Bars

Of those respondents who reported having visited a bar in their community in the past month, the majority (79%) reported that they had not seen smoking indoors in a bar in the past month. Likewise, the majority reported that they had not been offered samples of tobacco products, coupons or any other items with a cigarette brand or logo in a bar in their community in the past year (93%).

Tobacco in Bars				
	Visited a bar once or twice in the past month	Visited a bar between 3 and 10 times in the past month	Visited a bar more than 10 times in the past month	Visited a bar once or more in the past month
<i>Have you seen anyone smoking indoors in a bar in your community in the past month?</i>				
Yes	14 (20%)	6 (23%)	1 (33%)	21 (21%)
No	57 (80%)	20 (77%)	2 (67%)	79 (79%)
Total	71	26	3	100 (100%)
<i>In the past year, were you offered any free samples of tobacco products, coupons or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo at a bar in your community?</i>				
Yes	7 (8%)	1 (3%)	0	8 (7%)
No	77 (92%)	30 (97%)	4 (100%)	111 (93%)
Total	84	31	4	119 (100%)

Tobacco Beliefs and Attitudes

The survey asks respondents about their feelings on the harmfulness of second-hand smoke, smoking in public places, tobacco advertising, and about raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco.

Smoking in Public Places

	In parks		On beaches	
	487	100%	489	100%
Smoking should be allowed anywhere...	171	35%	187	39%
Smoking should be restricted to certain areas...	220	45%	188	38%
Smoking should not be allowed at all...	96	20%	112	23%

Harmfulness of Second-Hand Smoke

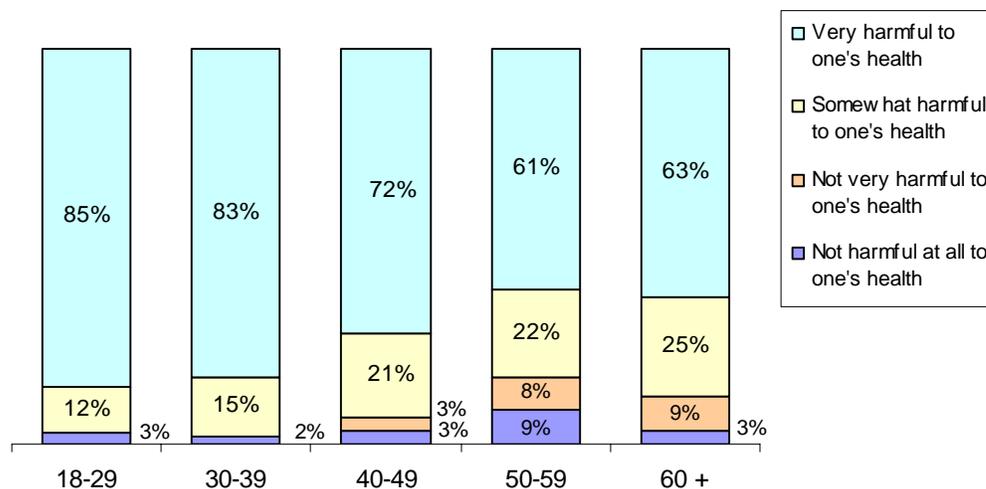
A large majority of respondents (90%) indicated that they think breathing smoke from someone else's cigarettes is very harmful or somewhat harmful to one's health. One in ten respondents indicated that they think breathing smoke from someone else's cigarette is not very harmful or not harmful at all to one's health. Women were more likely than men to respond that second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health (76% vs. 57%).

Harmfulness of Second-Hand Smoke

<i>Do you think that breathing smoke from someone else's cigarettes is:</i>		
	489	100%
Very harmful to one's health	333	68%
Somewhat harmful to one's health	105	22%
Not very harmful to one's health	29	6%
Not harmful at all to one's health	22	5%

Older individuals were less likely to think that breathing smoke from someone else's cigarette is very harmful to one's health. For example, 63% of the oldest age groups felt that secondhand smoke is very harmful as compared with 85% of the youngest group (18

Beliefs About Second-Hand Smoke, by Age Group



to 29) and 83% of those ages 30 to 39.

Of those respondents that think second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health, 73% do not smoke at all, compared with 27% of those who think it is somewhat harmful, not very harmful, or not harmful at all.

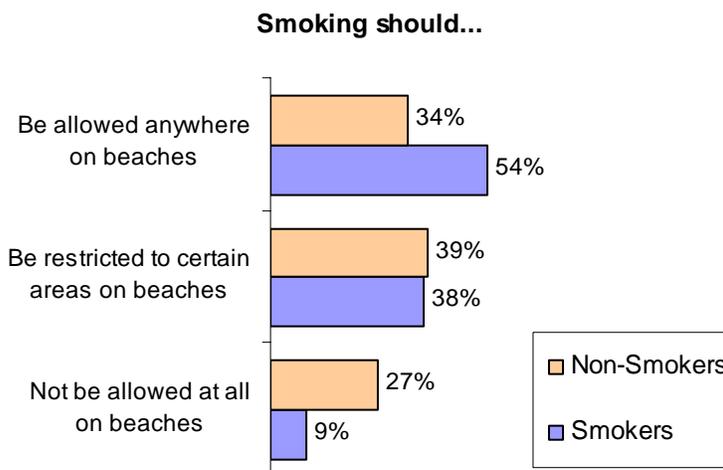
Smoking in Public Places

In Parks and on Beaches

Residents were asked about their opinions on smoking in parks and on beaches, and in building entrances.

More respondents supported allowing smoking anywhere in parks and on beaches than restricting smoking completely in either place. Men were more likely than women to think that smoking should be allowed anywhere on beaches (47% vs. 33%). Younger respondents were more likely to support restricted smoking in parks than older respondents.

Respondents who believe secondhand smoke is very harmful to one's health were least likely to say that smoking should be allowed anywhere on beaches (28% vs. 60% in all other groups)



and in parks (25% vs. 54% in all other groups). Current smokers were most likely to support allowing smoking anywhere on beaches and in parks.

There were no significant differences in opinions about smoking on beaches and parks in terms of income, political affiliation or whether the respondent had children at home.

In Building Entrances

A slight majority of respondents (58%) said they would support a law banning smoking within 50 feet of all building entrances.

Building Entrance Smoking Ban

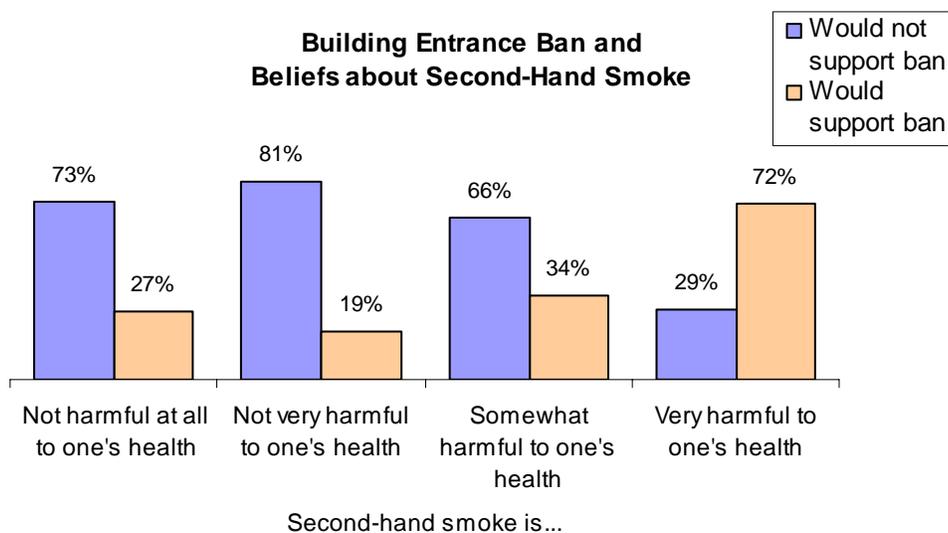
Would you support a law banning smoking within 50 feet of all building entrances?

	470	100%
Yes	271	58%
No	199	42%

Those who think second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health were more likely to support a building entrance law than those who think it is less harmful. A larger percentage of non-smokers (65%) than smokers (34%) would support a building entrance ban.

Women were more likely than men to support a building entrance ban, with 64% in favor, as compared to 49% of men.

Those respondents in the lowest income group were somewhat more likely than others to support the building entrance ban.



There were no major differences in support for a building entrance ban on the basis of political affiliation, age or whether or not the respondent had children living in the home.

Slightly more than a third (36%) of those surveyed felt that tobacco sponsorship has no impact at all in the community, while 39% felt that it has a negative impact. With respect to specific types of sponsorship, most respondents felt that neither the county fair, festivals and parades, arts and cultural events, nor charities and non-profit organizations should accept tobacco

Tobacco Sponsorship

Tobacco Sponsorship Impact		
<i>Do you believe that tobacco industry sponsorship has:</i>	401	100%
A positive impact in the community	97	24%
A negative impact in the community	158	39%
No impact at all in the community	146	36%

sponsorship (62%, 61% and 64%, respectively).

Types of Sponsorship

Do you think the following types of events or organizations should or should not accept tobacco sponsorship for their events and activities?

The County fair, festivals and parades:	448	100%
Should accept tobacco sponsorship	169	38%
Should not accept Tobacco sponsorship	279	62%
Arts and cultural events:	445	100%
Should accept tobacco sponsorship	175	39%
Should not accept tobacco sponsorship	270	61%
Charities and non-profit organizations:	441	100%
Should accept tobacco sponsorship	161	37%
Should not accept tobacco sponsorship	280	64%

A greater proportion of those respondents who believe that second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health say that events or organizations should not accept tobacco sponsorship. Of those who think second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health, 72% think the county fair, festivals and parades should not accept tobacco sponsorship, compared to 40% of all other respondents; 71% think arts and cultural events should not accept tobacco sponsorship, compared to 39% of all other respondents; and 75% think charities and non-profit organizations should not accept tobacco sponsorship, compared to 40% of all others.

A larger percentage of non-smokers feel that events and organizations should not accept tobacco sponsorship. Of those respondents that do not smoke, 68% think the County fair, festivals and parades should not accept tobacco sponsorship, compared to 46% of those that do smoke; 66% of those that do not smoke think that arts and cultural events should not accept tobacco sponsorship, compared to 45% of those that smoke; and 70% of those that do not smoke think that charities and non-profits should not accept tobacco sponsorship, compared to 44% of those that smoke.

Tobacco Advertising

Most respondents who have visited a convenience store or gas station in the last 30 days reported having seen "some" (36%) or "a lot" (38%) of cigarette advertising in those locations. Less than one in five (17%) reported seeing "a little" advertising. No clear majority emerged on the question of whether tobacco advertising

should be allowed in stores. About a third (34%) felt that tobacco advertising should not be allowed inside or outside a store, 36% felt it should be allowed both inside and outside a store, and 30% felt it should only be allowed inside a store. Respondents who

Tobacco Advertising in Stores		
<i>Do you think tobacco advertising in stores should be:</i>	434	100%
Allowed both inside and outside a store	158	36%
Allowed only inside a store	130	30%
Not allowed inside or outside a store	146	34%

think that second-hand smoke is very harmful

to one's health were more likely to say that advertising should not be allowed inside or outside a store than those who think it somewhat harmful, not very harmful, or not harmful at all (41% vs. 18%).

While nearly half (46%) of respondents said they would have no preference with respect to receiving magazine subscriptions free of tobacco advertising, the majority of the remaining respondents (43%) stated they would prefer to receive a subscription without tobacco ads if the option were available. Just over half of those respondents who think second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health would opt for a subscription free of tobacco advertising, as compared to 26% of respondents who think it is somewhat, not very, or not harmful at all.

Tobacco Advertising in Magazines		
<i>If your magazine subscriptions were available without tobacco ads, would you or would you not prefer to receive a tobacco-free subscription?</i>		
	475	100%
Would	203	43%
Would not	54	11%
No preference/Don't care	218	46%

Age to Purchase Tobacco		
<i>Would you say you favor or oppose raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products to 19?</i>		
	469	100%
Favor	358	76%
Oppose	111	24%

Age To Purchase Tobacco

The majority of respondents (76%) reported that they would be in favor of raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco to 19. A larger majority of non-smokers (79%) would support the ban than smokers (69%). There were no significant differences in support for this change on the basis of political affiliation, race, income, gender, age or whether or not the respondent had children living at home.

Respondents were likely to favor raising the age to purchase tobacco to 19 regardless of their beliefs about second-hand smoke, although a larger proportion of those who believe it is very harmful to one's health were in favor of the change.

Other Findings

Pediatricians and Tobacco

Less than half (41%) of those respondents who saw a pediatrician in the past year indicated that their pediatrician asked them whether or not they smoked.

Pediatricians and Smoking		
<i>During the past 12 months has your pediatrician asked you if you smoke?</i>		
	108	100%
Yes	44	41%
No	64	59%

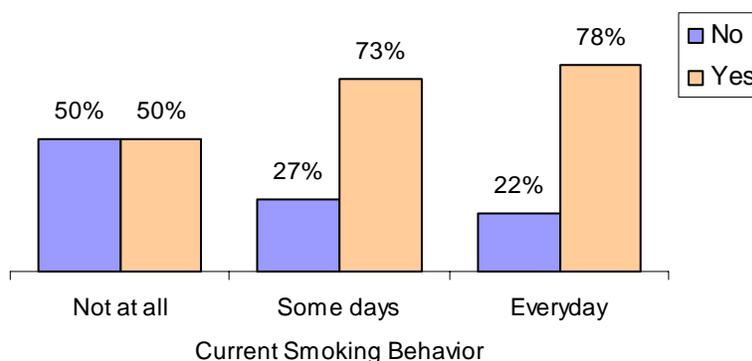
New York Smoker's Quitline

Slightly more than half of respondents had heard of the New York Smoker's Quitline. Younger respondents were more likely to have heard of the Quitline than older respondents.

New York Smokers Quitline		
<i>Have you heard of the New York Smoker's Quitline?</i>		
	493	100%
No	279	43%
Yes	214	56%

Current smokers were also more likely than non-smokers to have heard of the Quitline, and the same held true for those having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetimes compared to those who hadn't, and those who have used smokeless tobacco as compared to those who haven't.

Respondents who have heard of the NYS Quitline, by current smoking behavior



SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Respondent Demographics

The demographic profile of survey respondents differed slightly from the population of Sullivan County residents as measured by the 2000 Census. The largest variation from the population was in age profile and gender: Survey respondents were older than county residents, with 71% falling into the three oldest age categories (46-55, 56-65 and over 65) as compared to 55% in the county population. 62% of the sample was female, compared to 49% of the county's population.

Sullivan County Survey Respondent Demographic Characteristics					
	Survey Respondents			Census 2000	
Age	500	100%	CI ¹		
18-25	28	6%	(3.6-7.6%)	20-24	7%
26-35	43	9%	(6.1-11.1%)	25-34	16%
36-45	74	15%	(11.7-17.9%)	35-44	23%
46-55	116	23%	(19.5-26.9%)	45-54	20%
56-65	119	24%	(20.1-27.5%)	55-64	15%
Older than 65	120	24%	(20.3-27.7%)	65+	20%
Race/Ethnicity	474	100%	CI		
Hispanic	21	4%	(2.6-6.3%)		9%
Non-Hispanic White	403	85%	(81.8-88.2%)		80%
Non-Hispanic Black	32	7%	(4.5-9.0%)		9%
Asian	1	<1%	-		1%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	-	-		-
American Indian or Alaska native	8	2%	(.5-2.9%)		-
Other	9	2%	(.7-3.1%)		2%
Gender	477	100%	CI		
Male	181	38%	(33.6-42.3%)		51%
Female	296	62%	(57.7-66.1%)		49%

*95% Confidence Interval

Respondent Socio-Economics

Nearly one-third of respondents (30%) reported an income of less than \$30,000 annually, while similar proportions reported incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 and between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

**Sullivan County Survey Respondent
Socio-Economic Characteristics**

	Survey Respondents	
Work Outside the Home	497	100%
Yes	267	54%
No	230	46%
 Income	 384	 100%
Less than \$30,000	114	30%
\$30,000 to less than \$50,000	110	29%
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	111	29%
More than \$100,000	49	13%

Other Respondent Characteristics

More than half of respondents (54%) reported that they work outside the home, which is very similar to the 53% who report they are employed in Census 2000 results.

The majority of survey respondents (85%) reported they are currently registered to vote. This is a slightly higher proportion than in the county as a whole, where 78% of residents were registered voters as of November 2005.

**Sullivan County Survey Respondent
Political Affiliation**

	Survey Respondents		Sullivan County Voter Enrollment, Nov. 2005
<i>Are you currently:</i>	439	100%	100%
Registered with the Democratic Party	145	33%	31%
Registered with the Republican Party	108	25%	23%
Registered with some other party	22	5%	5%
Registered but not with a particular party	96	22%	19%
Not currently registered to vote	68	16%	22%

Children in the Home

How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

	485	100%
None	331	68%
One or Two	113	23%
Three or More	41	9%

The majority of the sample (68%) does not have children under the age of 18 living at home, the same proportion as the general population according to Census 2000.

CONCLUSION

The survey findings highlight several interesting aspects of the attitudes and behavior of Sullivan County residents in regard to tobacco. The smoking rate in the survey sample was consistent with the 2002 statewide smoking rate. Rates of smoking are higher among males, and among younger members of the sample. Survey respondents are aware of the dangers of secondhand smoke and act on that awareness by not allowing smoking in their homes or cars.

This awareness also seems related to other attitudes about tobacco. For several survey topics, respondents were more likely to support tobacco-free initiatives if they believed that exposure to second-hand smoke is very harmful to one's health.

Of particular concern in Sullivan County are the small percentage of individuals whose pediatricians have inquired about their smoking habits, and the low overall degree of awareness of the NY Smoker's Quitline. On the other hand, the survey results indicate that those most likely to benefit from the Quitline are also those who are most likely to have heard of it.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Do you think that breathing smoke from someone else's cigarettes is...

1. Very harmful to one's health
2. Somewhat harmful to one's health
3. Not very harmful to one's health
4. Not harmful at all to one's health
5. NS/Ref

2. Do you work outside the home?

1. Yes
2. No (IF No, SKIP TO Q5)
3. NS/Ref (IF NS/Ref, SKIP TO Q5)

In July 2003, New York State enacted a Clean Indoor Air Law, prohibiting smoking in virtually all workplaces, including bars, restaurants and bingo halls.

3. In the past 30 days has anyone smoked indoors at your place of work?

1. Yes
2. No (If No, SKIP to Q5)
3. NS/Ref (NS/Ref, SKIP to Q5)

4. In your estimation, how much smoking occurs in your place of work? Would you say

1. A lot
2. Some
3. Hardly any
4. NS/Ref

5. Would you support a law banning smoking within 50 feet of all building entrances?

1. Yes
2. No
3. NS/Ref

For each of the following places please tell me if you think smoking should be allowed anywhere, be restricted to certain areas, or not be allowed at all

6. In parks.

1. Be allowed anywhere in parks
2. Be restricted to certain areas in parks
3. Or not be allowed at all in parks
4. NS/Ref

7. On beaches.

1. Be allowed anywhere on beaches
2. Be restricted to certain areas on beaches
3. Or not be allowed at all on beaches
4. NS/Ref

8. Have you been to a bar in your community in the past year?

1. Yes
2. No (IF NO SKIP TO Q11)
3. NS/Ref (IF NS/REF SKIP TO Q11)

9a. Approximately how often did you go to a bar in your community in the past month?

_____ times (IF ZERO SKIP TO Q10)
99. Refused

9b. Have you seen anyone smoking indoors in a bar in your community in the past month?

1. Yes
2. No
3. NS/Ref

10. In the past year, were you offered any free samples of tobacco products, coupons or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo at a bar in your community?

1. Yes
2. No
3. NS/Ref

11. Would you say you favor or oppose raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products to 19?

1. Favor
2. Oppose
3. NS/Ref

Some stores have tobacco advertising that is visible from the outside such as on the building, in the parking lot, or in store windows. Stores may also have tobacco advertising inside such as displays by the cash registers.

12. Do you think tobacco advertising in stores should be:

1. Allowed both inside and outside a store
2. Allowed only inside a store
3. Not allowed inside or outside a store
4. NS/Ref

13. Have you gone to a convenience store or gas station in the past 30 days?

1. Yes
2. No (IF NO SKIP TO Q15)
3. NS/Ref (IF NS/REF SKIP TO Q15)

14. In the past 30 days when you went to a convenience store or a gas station, how much cigarette advertising did you usually see? Would you say it was:

1. A lot
2. Some
3. A little
4. None at all
5. NS/Ref

Many popular magazines contain tobacco advertisements.

15. If your magazine subscriptions were available without tobacco ads, would you or would you not prefer to receive a tobacco-free subscription?

1. Would
2. Would not
3. No preference/ don't care
4. I do not subscribe to any magazines
5. NS/Ref

As you may or may not know, the tobacco industry provides sponsorship for many different local events and organizations.

16. In general, do you believe that tobacco industry sponsorship has

1. A positive impact in the community.
2. A negative impact in the community.
3. No impact at all in the community.
4. NS/Ref

Now, I'd like to list some events or organizations and ask if you think they should or should not accept tobacco sponsorship for their events and activities.

17. Do you think the County fair, festivals and parades

1. Should accept tobacco sponsorship
2. Should not accept tobacco sponsorship
3. NS/Ref

18. Do you think Arts and cultural events

1. Should accept tobacco sponsorship
2. Should not accept tobacco sponsorship
3. NS/Ref

19. Do you think Charities and Non-profit organizations

1. Should accept tobacco sponsorship
2. Should not accept tobacco sponsorship
3. NS/Ref

Now I would like to ask some general questions about smoking.

20. Would you say you have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

1. Yes
2. No (If No, SKIP to Q22)
3. Don't know/Not sure (If No, SKIP to Q22)

21. Would you say you currently smoke cigarettes:

1. Everyday
2. Some days
3. Or not at all
4. Refused

22. Which of the following best describes your use of smokeless or chewing tobacco?

1. Every day
2. Some days
3. Not at all but you have considered using it
4. Not at all and you never considered using it
5. Refused

23. Which one of the following statements best describes the rules about smoking in your home

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. There are no rules about smoking inside the home
5. NS/Ref

24. Which one of the following statements best describes the rules about smoking in your family car or cars...

1. Smoking is never allowed in any car
2. Smoking is allowed some times or in some cars
3. Smoking is allowed in all cars
4. Do not have a family car
5. NS/Ref

25. How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five
6. Six
7. Seven
8. Eight
9. Nine
10. Ten or more
11. No Children
12. Refused

(IF No Children or Refused, SKIP TO Q28)

26. Have you seen your pediatrician in the past 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No (IF NO SKIP TO Q28)
3. NS/Ref (IF NS/REF SKIP TO Q28)

27. During the past 12 months has your pediatrician asked you if you smoke?

1. Yes
2. No
3. NS/Ref

28. Have you ever heard of the New York Smokers' Quitline?

1. Yes
2. No
3. NS/Ref

29. Which of the following age categories do you fall into?

1. 18-20
2. 21-25
3. 26-29
4. 30-35
5. 36-39
6. 40-45
7. 46-49
8. 50-55
9. 56-59
10. 60-65
11. Older than 65
12. Refused

30. Regarding your political affiliation, Are you currently...

1. Registered with the Democratic Party
2. Registered with the Republican Party
3. Registered with some other party
4. Registered to vote but not with a particular party
5. Or, are you not currently registered to vote
6. NS/Refused

31. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Refused

32. Which of the following best represents your race:

1. White
2. Black or African-American
3. Asian
4. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
5. American Indian or Alaska native
6. Other (SPECIFY)_____
7. Refused

33. If you added together the yearly income of all the members of your family living at home last year, would the total be...

1. Less than \$30,000
2. \$30,000 to less than \$50,000
3. \$50,000 to less than \$100,000
4. Or would the total be more than \$100,000
5. Refused

34. Interviewer to note if the respondent is:

1. Male
2. Female