



2021

New York State Department of Health
Division of Chronic Disease Prevention
Public Opinion Survey Report



**Department of
Health**



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Introduction

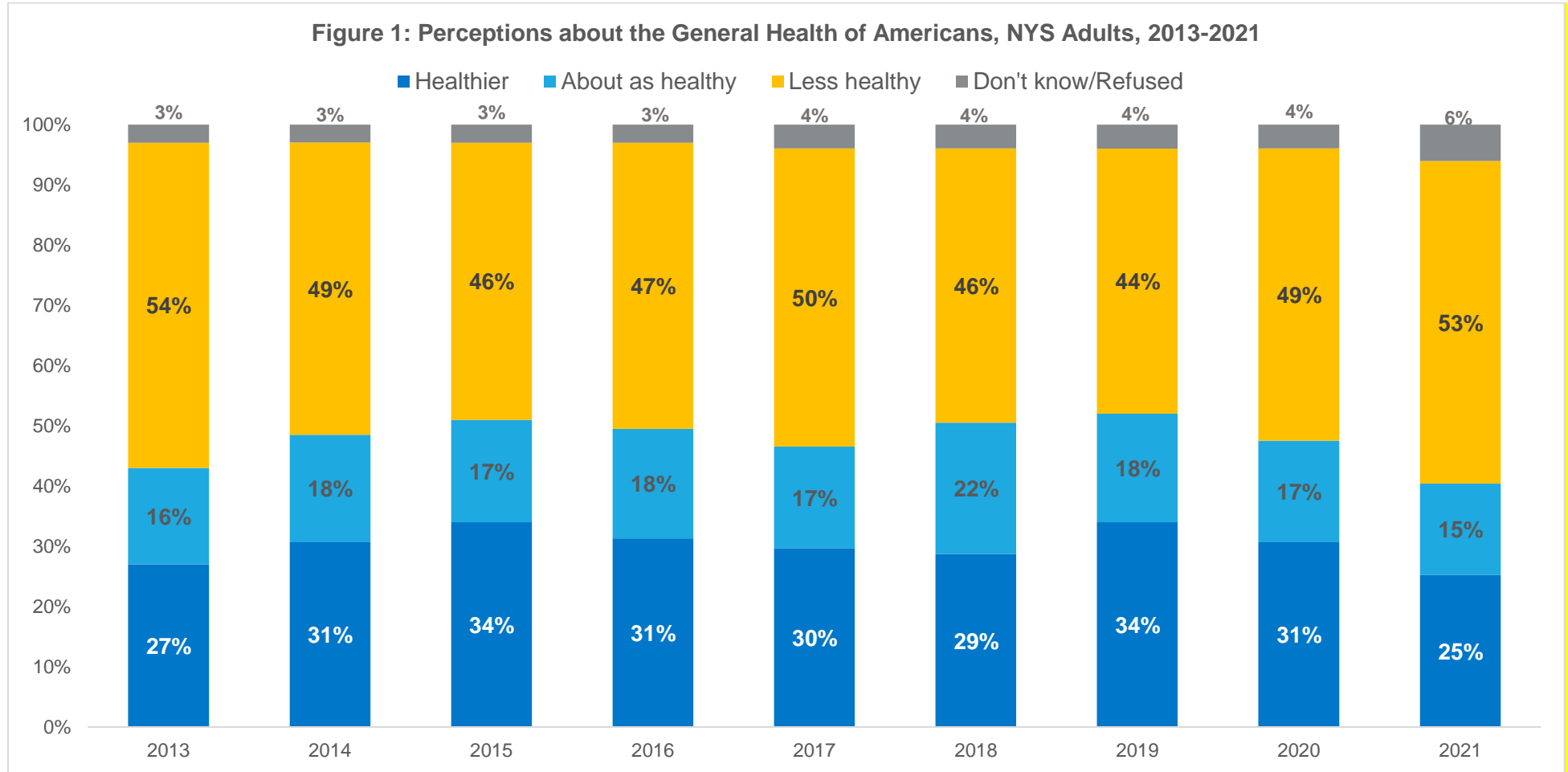
The New York State Department of Health's Division of Chronic Disease Prevention (DCDP), in partnership with the Siena College Research Institute (SCRI), has conducted an annual survey of adult residents of the New York State (NYS) since 2013 to understand the public's beliefs about public health issues and to assess support for public health policies intended to prevent and control chronic diseases. This report summarizes results for the most recent survey conducted from January 3-20, 2022, and, when applicable, results from the surveys conducted in prior years are summarized to describe changes over time.¹

This report includes charts summarizing results for all questions on the survey overall for all New York adults and by annual household income. Any missing data labels on charts are all less than 3% and are not included for spacing reasons.

¹From 2013-2018 the CDPOP was conducted via a random-digit dial telephone survey. Survey methods were changed in 2019 to include the addition of an online survey and may affect the ability to trend data. For more details on data collection methods see Survey Methods and Sample Characteristics starting on page 83.

Perceptions About the General Health of Americans

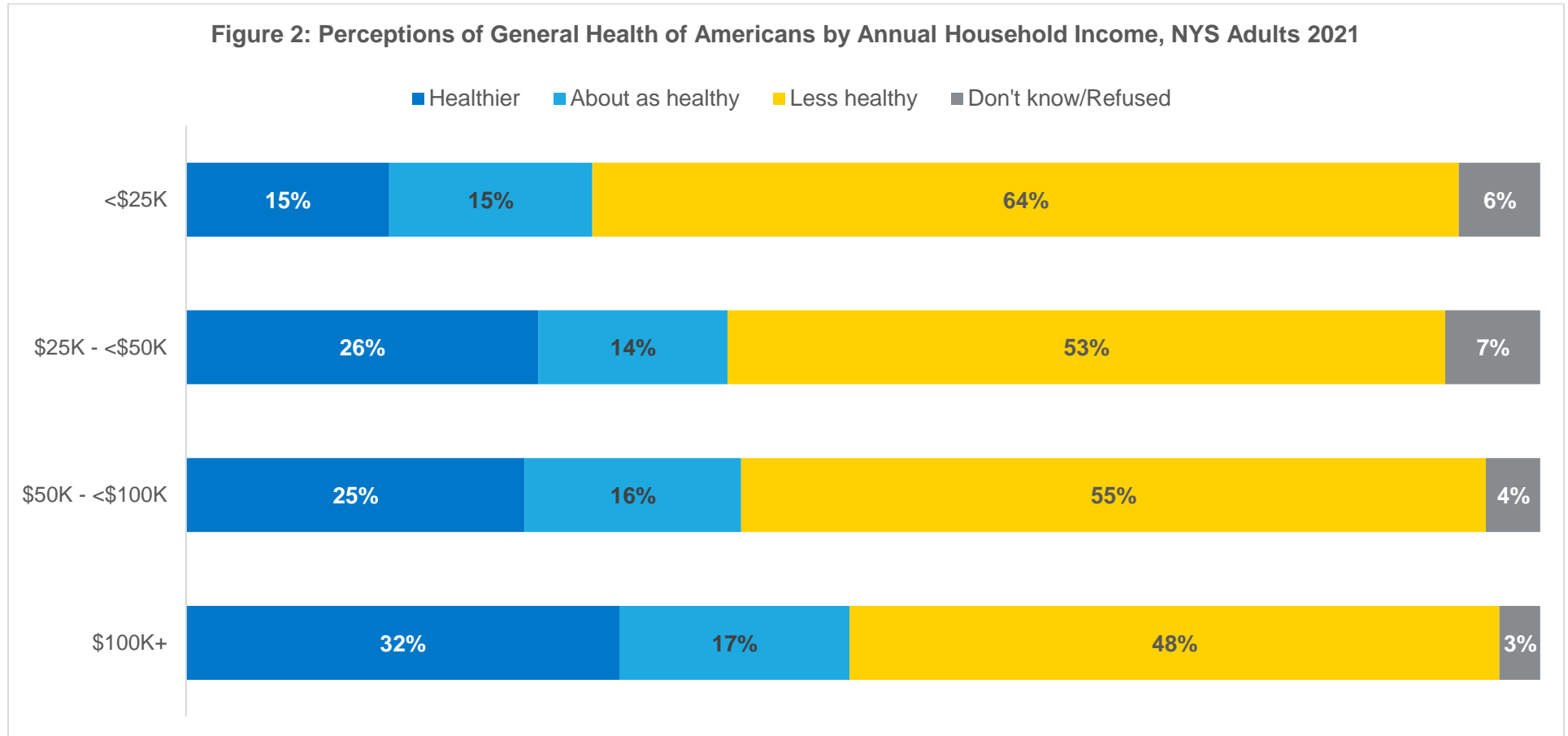
Survey Question: In general, do you think Americans today are healthier than they were a generation ago, less healthy or are they about as healthy today as they were a generation ago?



When asked about the general health of Americans today as compared to a generation ago, 25% of NYS adults said that they are healthier, 53% said Americans are less healthy, and 15% said that Americans are about as healthy as they were a generation ago. In 2021, the percent of NYS adults who said that Americans are healthier today than they were a generation was the lowest since the start of the survey while those who believe that Americans are less healthy than they were a generation ago has ranged from a high of 54% in 2013 to a low of 44% in 2019.

GENERAL HEALTH OF AMERICANS BY INCOME

Survey Question: In general, do you think Americans today are healthier than they were a generation ago, less healthy or are they about as healthy today as they were a generation ago?

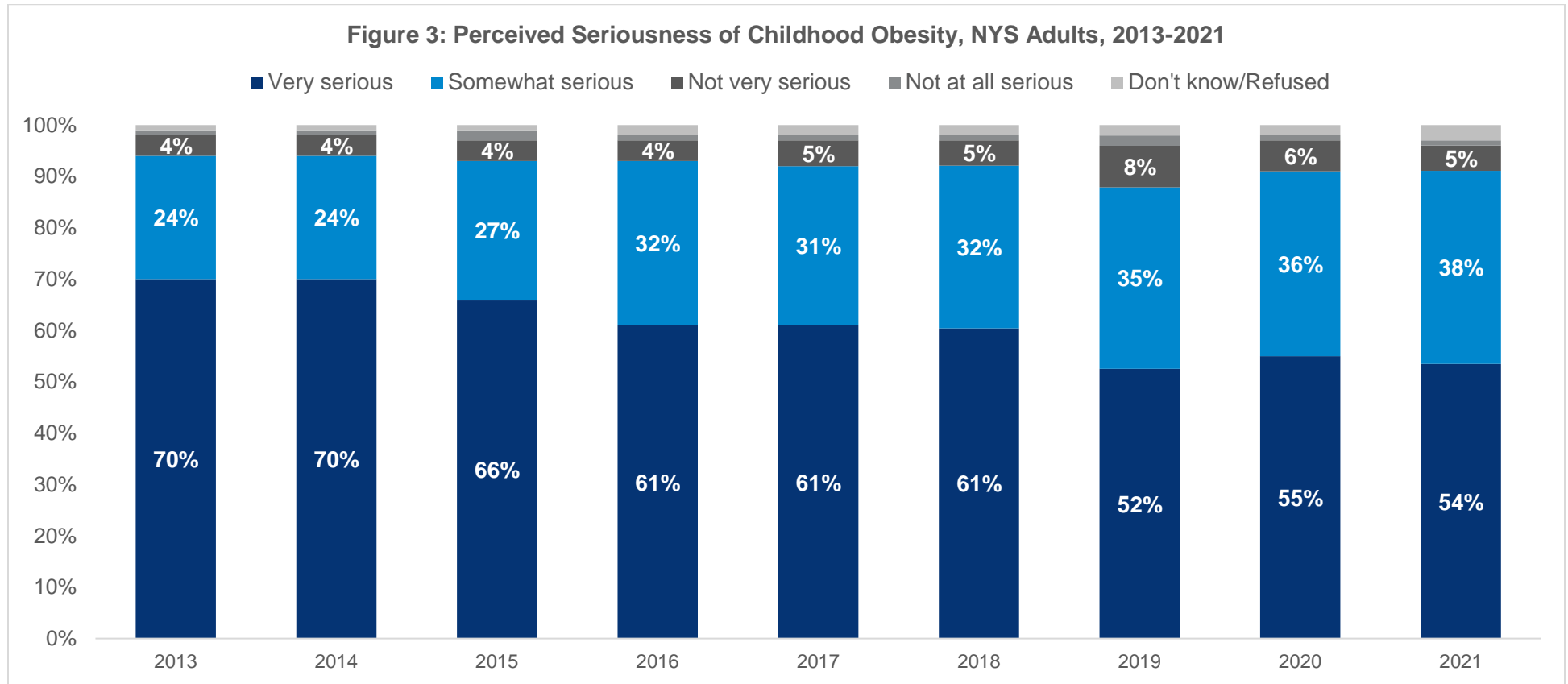


The percentage of NYS adults saying that Americans are healthier than a generation ago was 15% among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 26% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to < \$50,000; 25% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 32% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more. As annual household income increases, the percentage of NYS adults who indicated that Americans are less healthy than they were a generation ago decreases.

Perceptions About the Seriousness of Public Health Issues

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF CHILDHOOD OBESITY

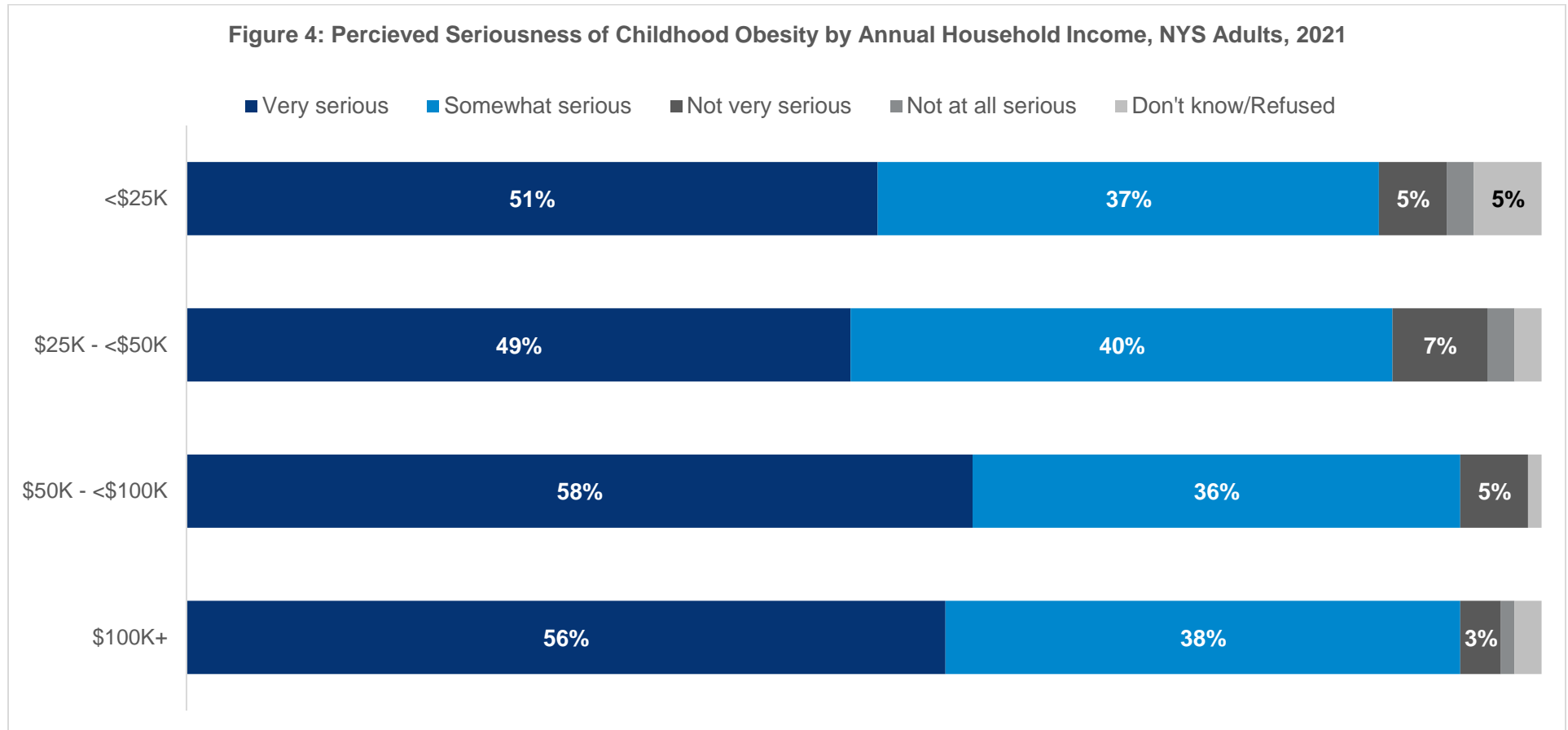
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Childhood obesity**



In 2021, 44% of NYS adults thought that childhood obesity is a very serious public health problem, 38% thought it was a somewhat serious public health problem, 5% said it is a not very serious public health problem, and 1% thought that childhood obesity is not at all a serious public health problem. While more than half of NYS adults see childhood obesity as a very serious public health problem, there has been a decrease in the percentage of NYS adults saying that childhood obesity is a very serious public health problem over time.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF CHILDHOOD OBESITY BY INCOME

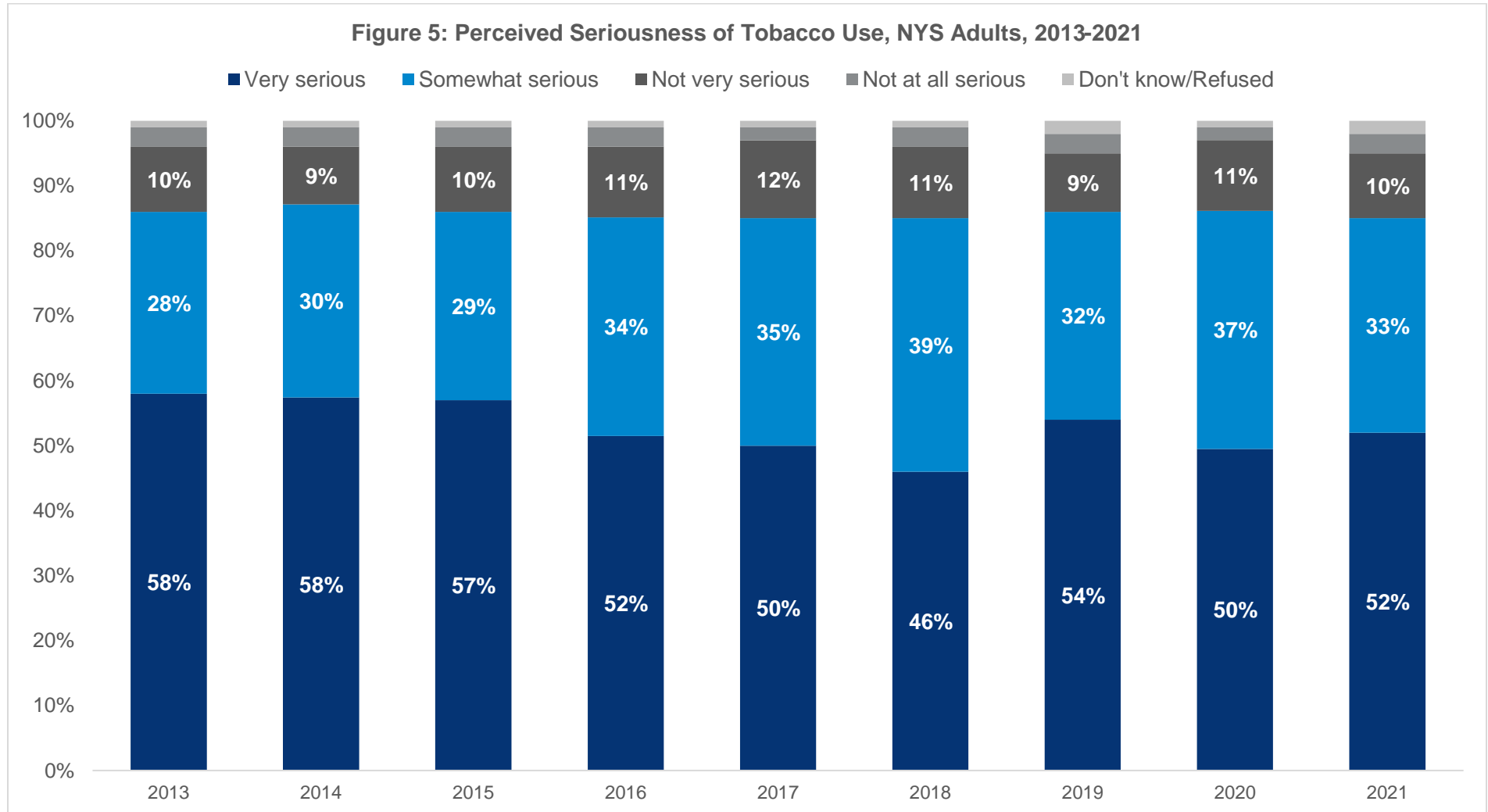
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Childhood obesity**



The percentage of respondents saying that childhood obesity is a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 88% among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 89% among those with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 94% among those with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 94% among those with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF TOBACCO USE

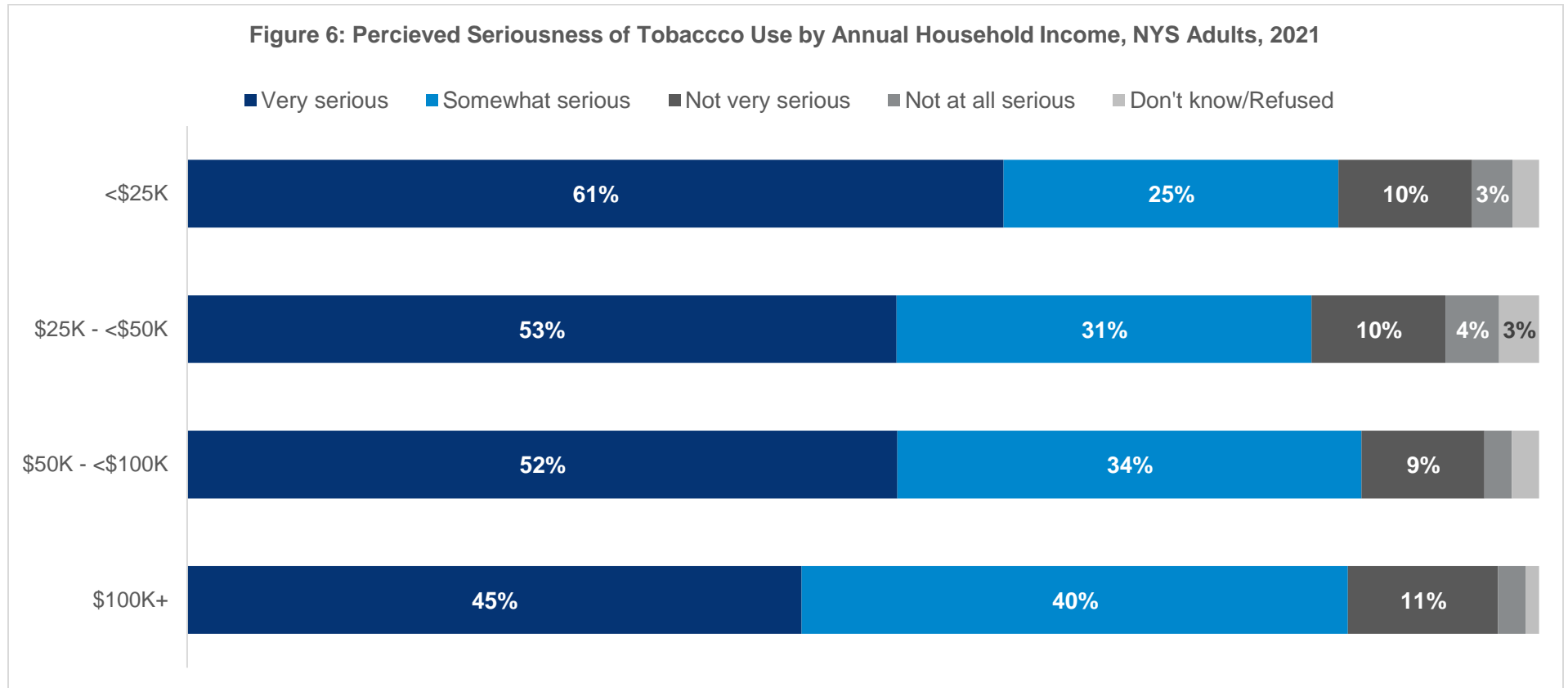
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Tobacco use**



In 2021, 52% of NYS adults thought that tobacco use is a very serious public health problem, 33% thought it is a somewhat serious problem, 10% thought it is a not very serious problem and 3% thought tobacco use is not at all a serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF TOBACCO USE BY INCOME

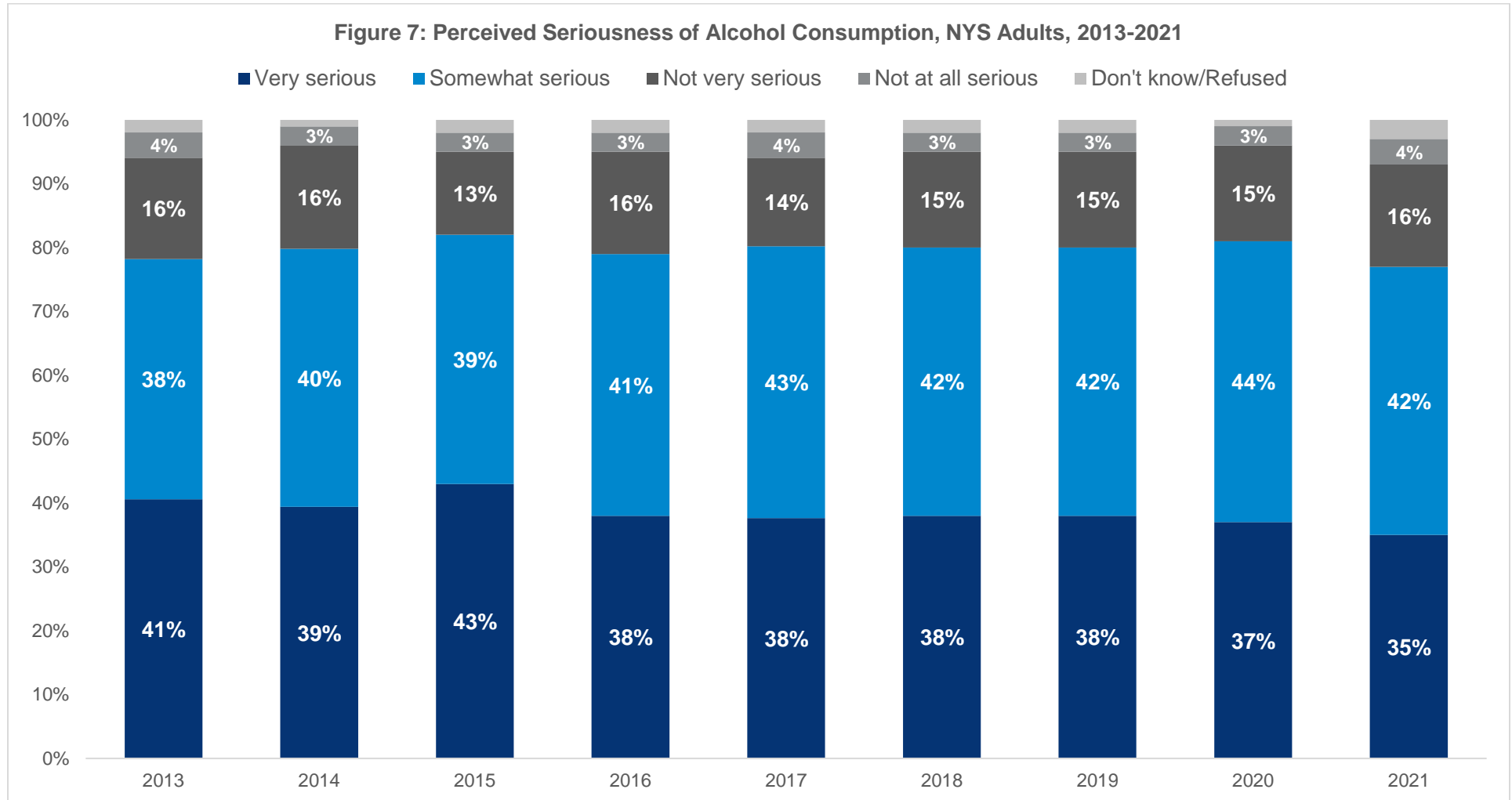
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Tobacco Use**



The percentage of NYS adults saying that tobacco use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 86% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000, 84% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000, 86% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 49% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more. While the overall proportion of NYS adults who say tobacco use is a very or somewhat serious problem is similar across annual household income groups, those who have an annual household income less than \$25,000 are more likely to perceive it as a very serious problem than those with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

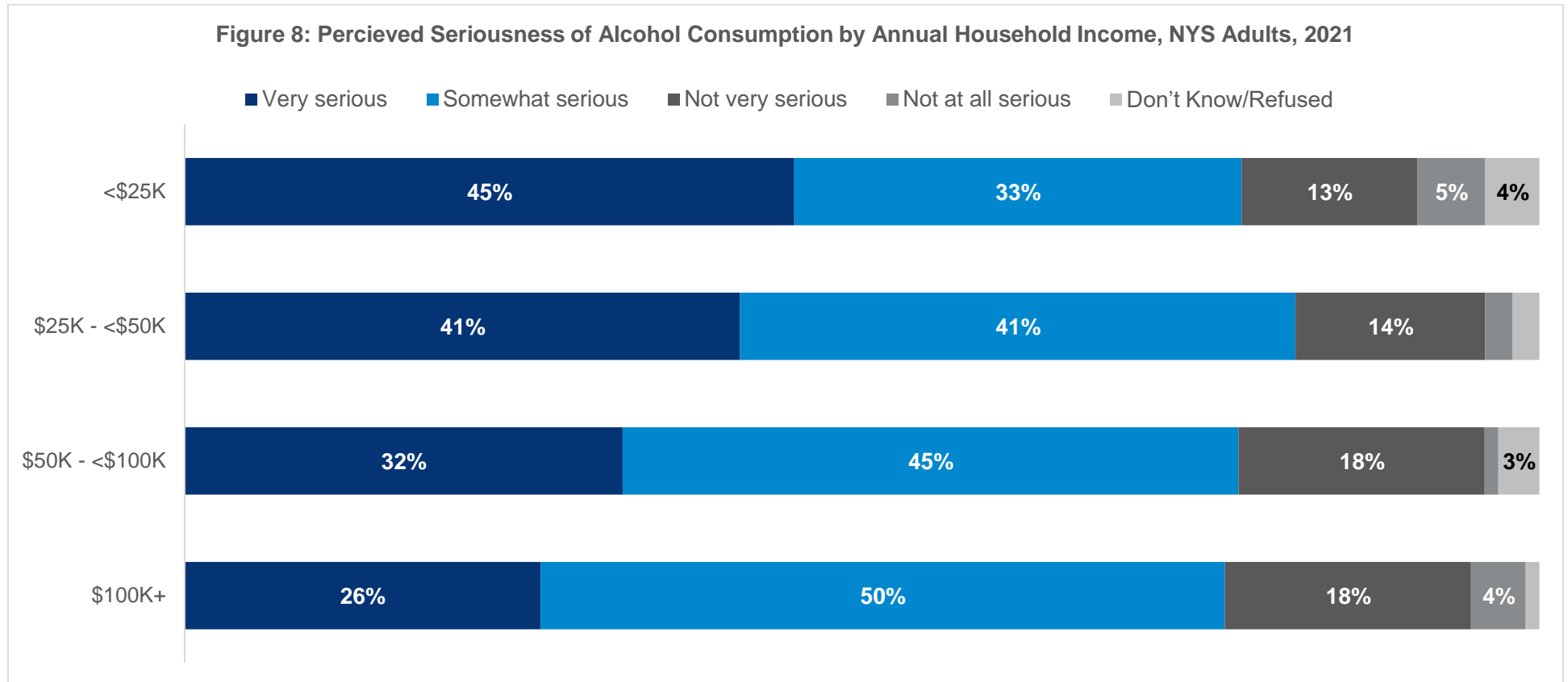
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Alcohol consumption**



In 2021, 35% of NYS adults thought that alcohol consumption is a very serious public health problem, 42% thought it is a somewhat serious problem, 16% thought it is a not very serious problem, and 4% thought alcohol consumption is not at all a serious public health problem. More than three quarters of NYS adults thought that alcohol consumption is either a very or somewhat serious public health problem. There has been little variation in this sentiment since 2013.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY INCOME

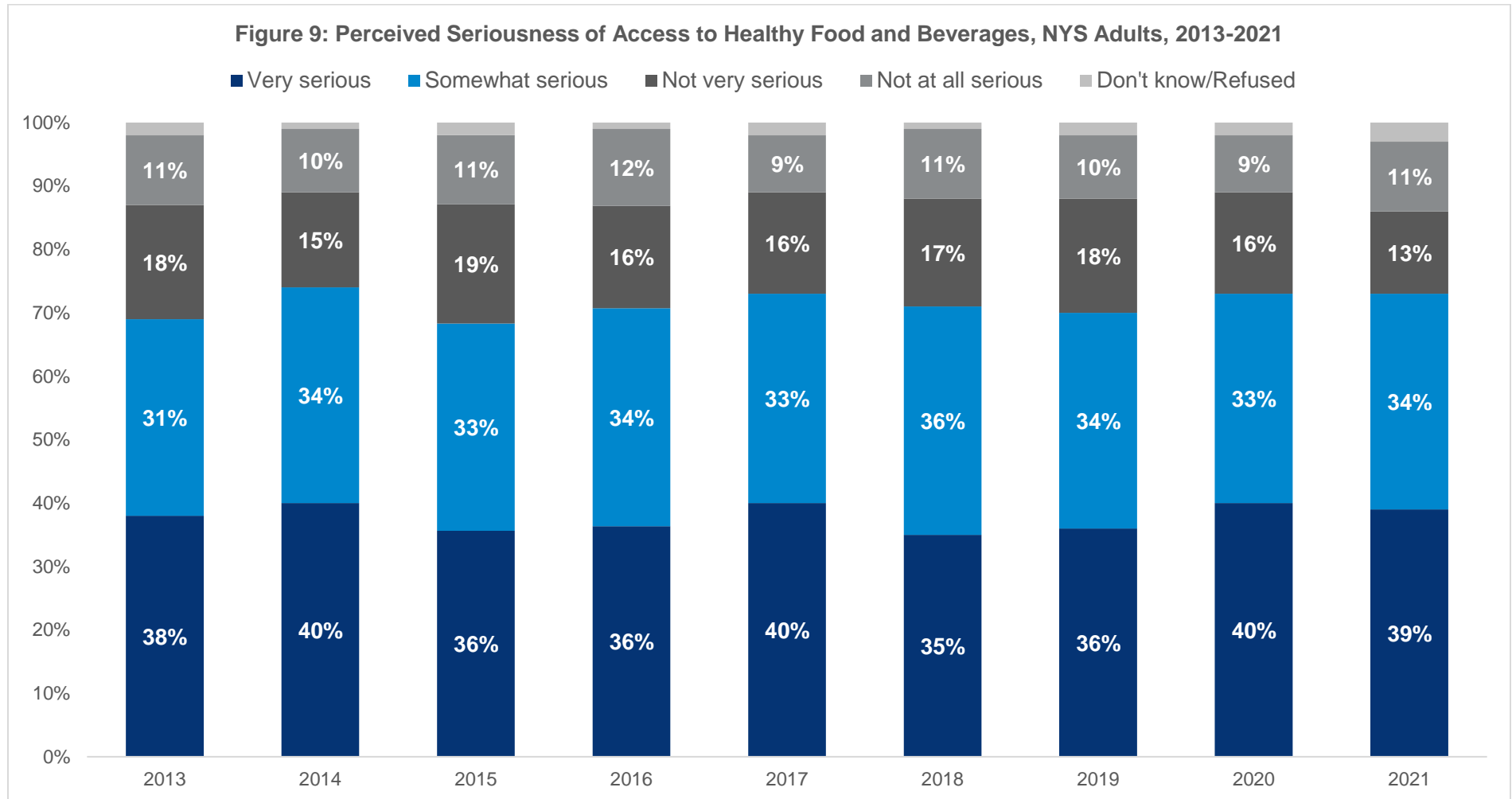
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Alcohol consumption**



The percentage of NYS adults saying that alcohol consumption is a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 78% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 82% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000 77% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000 a year; and 76% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more. As annual household income increases, the percentage of NYS adults saying that alcohol consumption is a very serious public health problem decreases.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND BEVERAGES

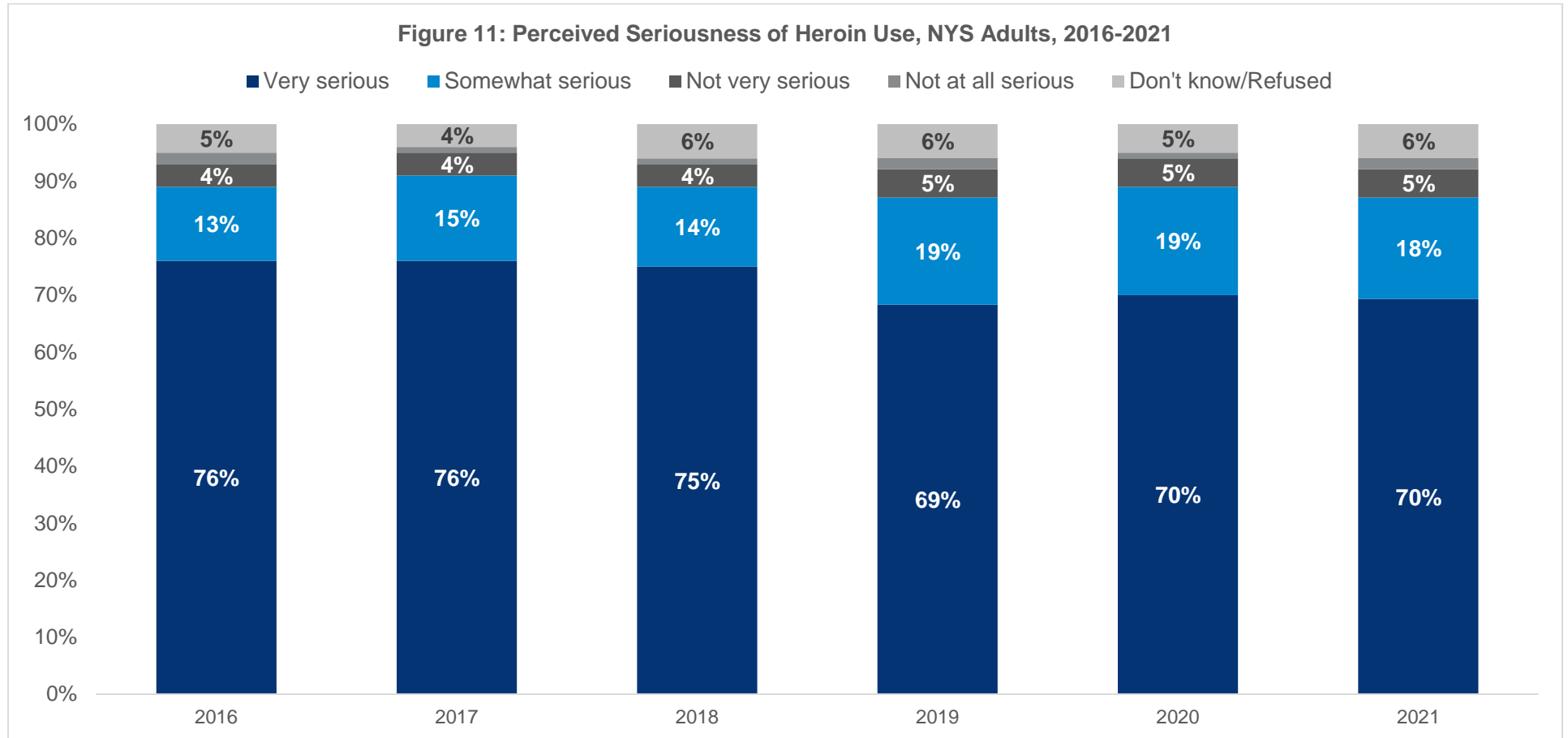
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to healthy food and beverages**



In 2021, 39% of NYS adults thought that access to healthy food and beverages is a very serious public health problem, 34% thought it is a somewhat serious problem, 13% thought it is a not very serious problem, and 11% thought access to healthy food and beverages is not at all a serious public health problem. Since 2013, the percentage of NYS adults that thought this is a very or somewhat serious public health problem has ranged from a low of 69% in 2015 to a high of 74% in 2014.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF HEROIN USE

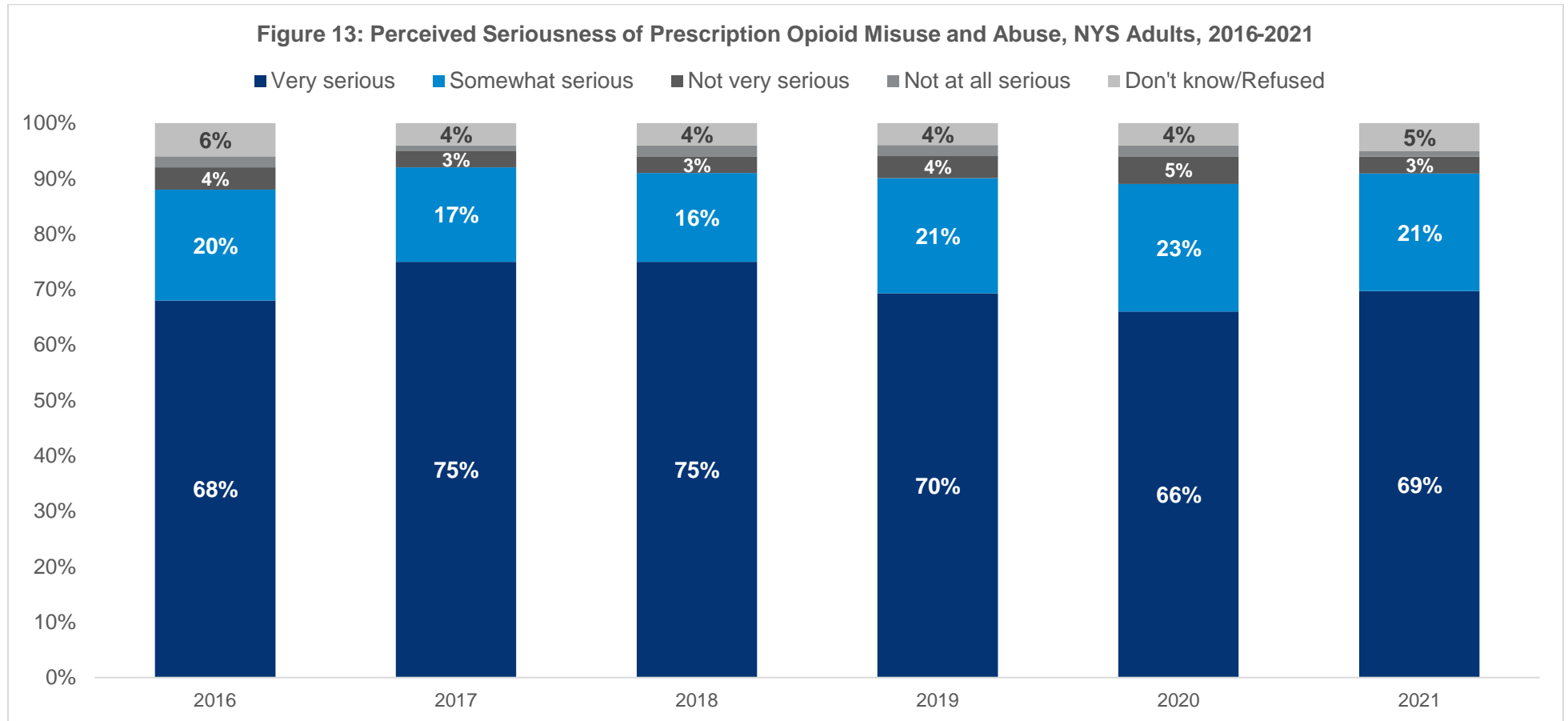
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Heroin use**



In 2021, 71% of NYS adults thought that heroin use is a very serious public health problem, 18% thought it is a somewhat serious problem, 5% thought it is a not very serious problem, and 2% say heroin use is not at all a serious public health problem. Nearly 90% of NYS adults said that heroin use is either a very or somewhat serious public health problem. While the total percentage of NYS adults that said heroin use is either a very or somewhat serious problem has remained constant, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of NYS adults that perceive heroin use as a very serious public health problem from 76% in 2016 and 2017 to 70% in 2021.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOID MISUSE AND ABUSE

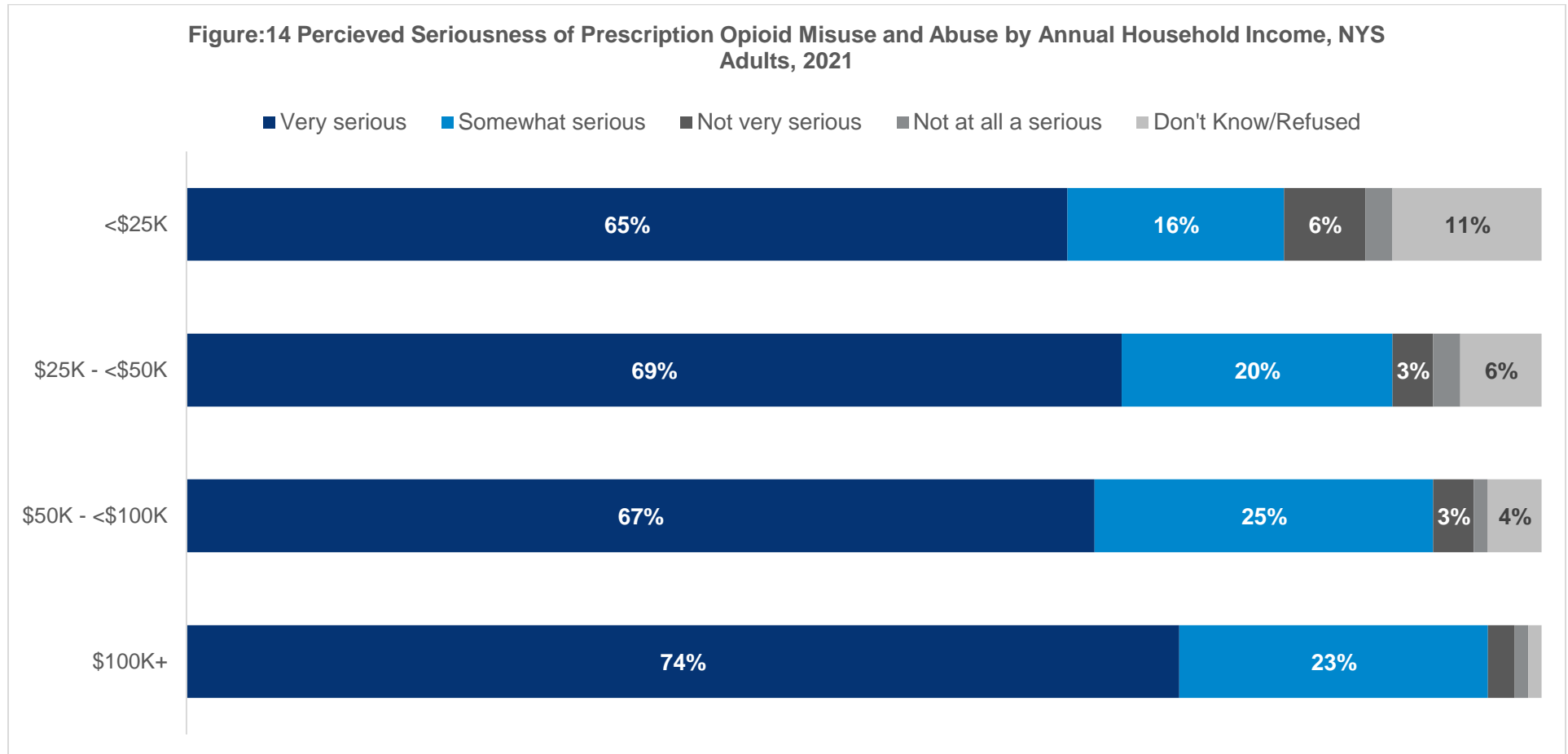
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Prescription opioid such as Percocet, OxyContin or Vicodin misuse and abuse**



In 2021, 69% of NYS adults thought that prescription opioid (such as Percocet, OxyContin or Vicodin) misuse and abuse is a very serious public health problem and another 21% indicated that it is a somewhat serious public health problem, while just 3% said it is a not very serious problem and 1% believed prescription opioid misuse and abuse is not at all a serious public health problem. The percentage of NYS adults saying that heroin use is a very serious public health problem has decreased from 75% in 2017 and 2018.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOID MISUSE AND ABUSE BY INCOME

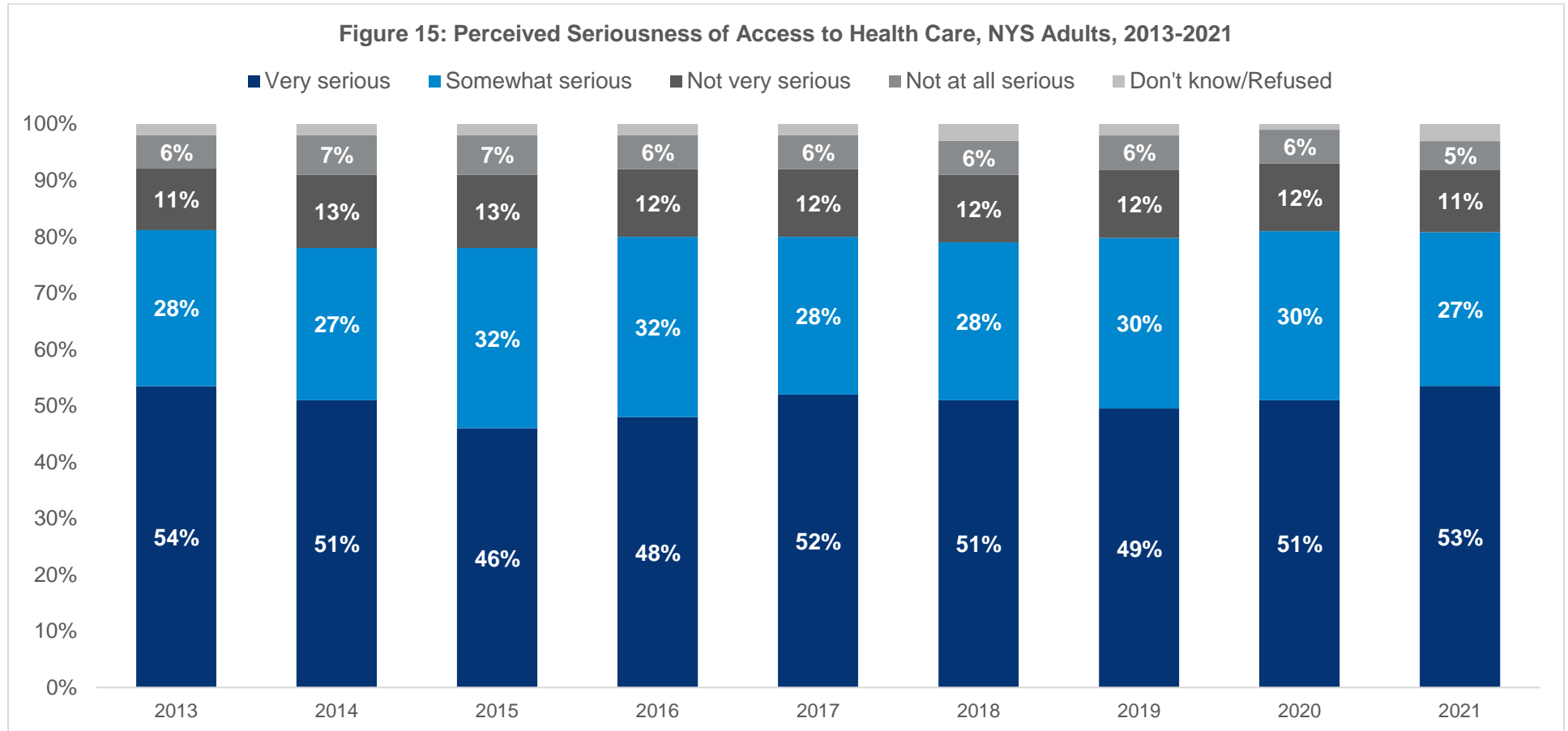
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Prescription opioid such as Percocet, OxyContin or Vicodin misuse and abuse**



The percentage of NYS adults saying that prescription opioid misuse and abuse is a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 81% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 89% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 92% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 97% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

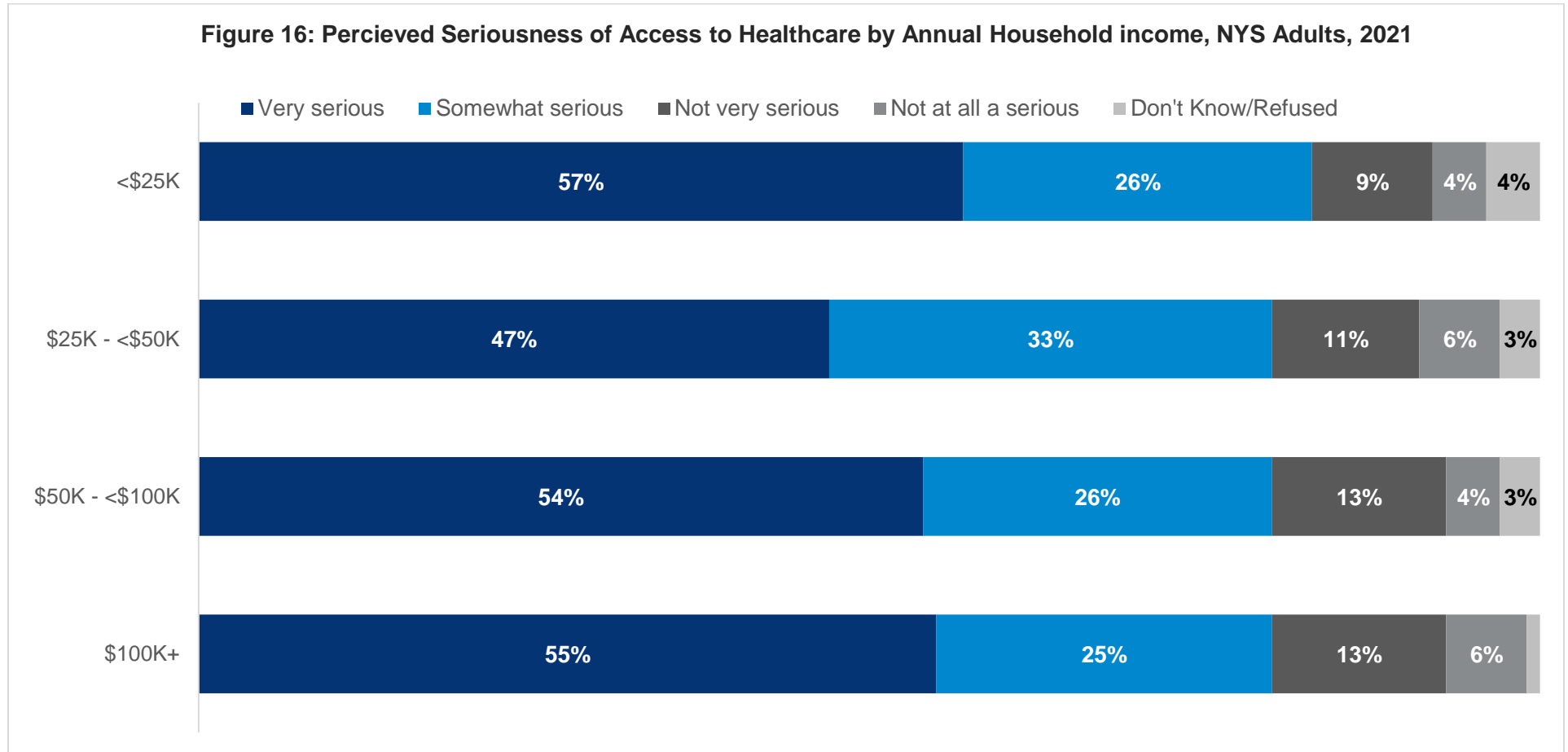
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to health care**



In 2021, 53% of NYS adults thought that access to health care is a very serious public health problem, 27% indicated it is a somewhat serious problem, 11% said it is a not very serious problem and 5% said access to health care is not at all a serious public health problem. Overall, those who said that access to health care is a very or somewhat serious problem has remained constant with the majority saying it is a very serious problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE BY INCOME

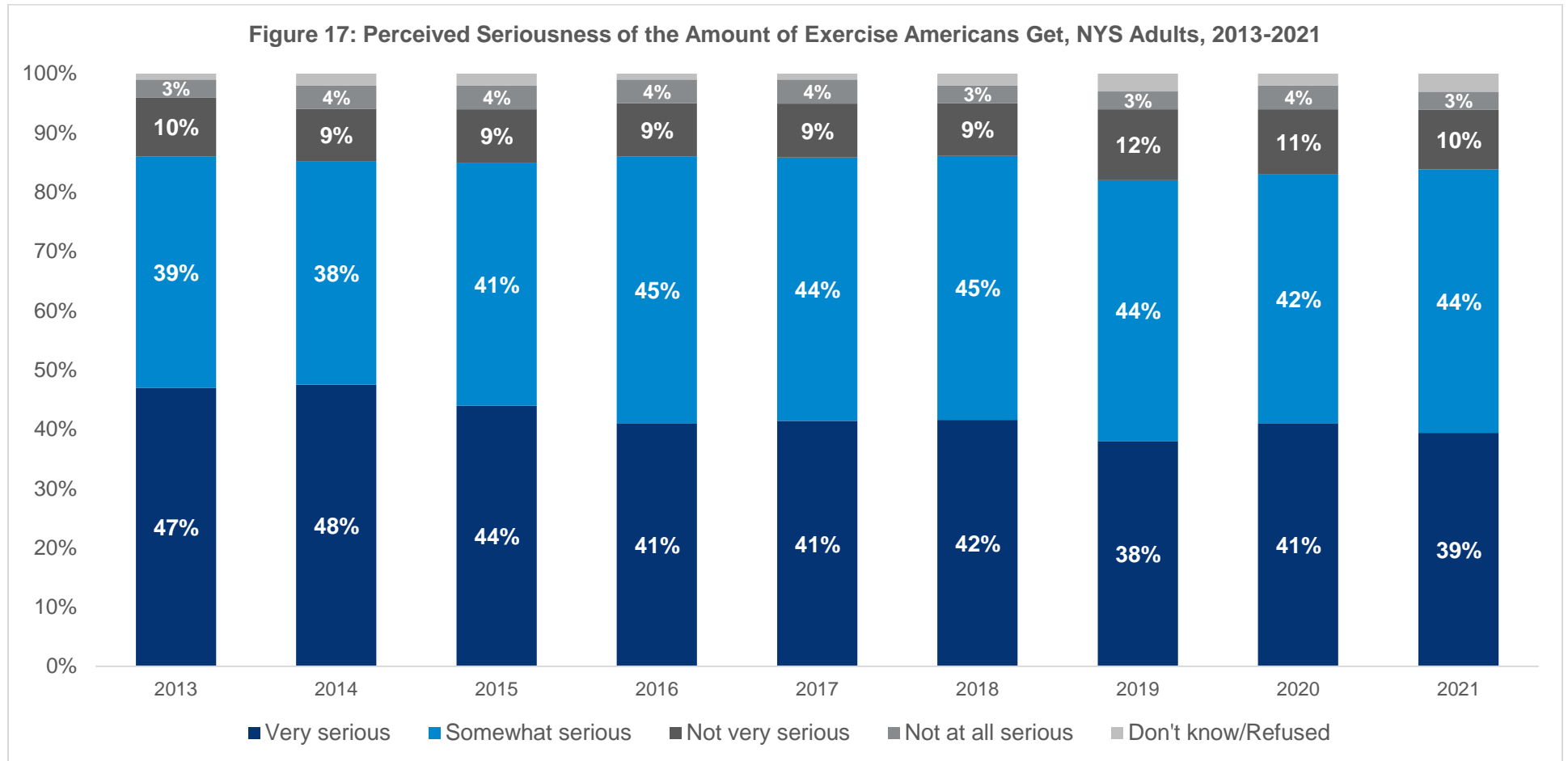
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to health care**



The percentage of NYS adults saying that access to healthcare is a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 83% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000. Among NYS adults in all other annual household income groups, the percentage saying that access to healthcare is a very or somewhat serious health problems was 80%, however, NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or higher were more likely to perceive access to healthcare as a very serious public health problem as compared to NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF THE AMOUNT OF EXERCISE AMERICANS GET

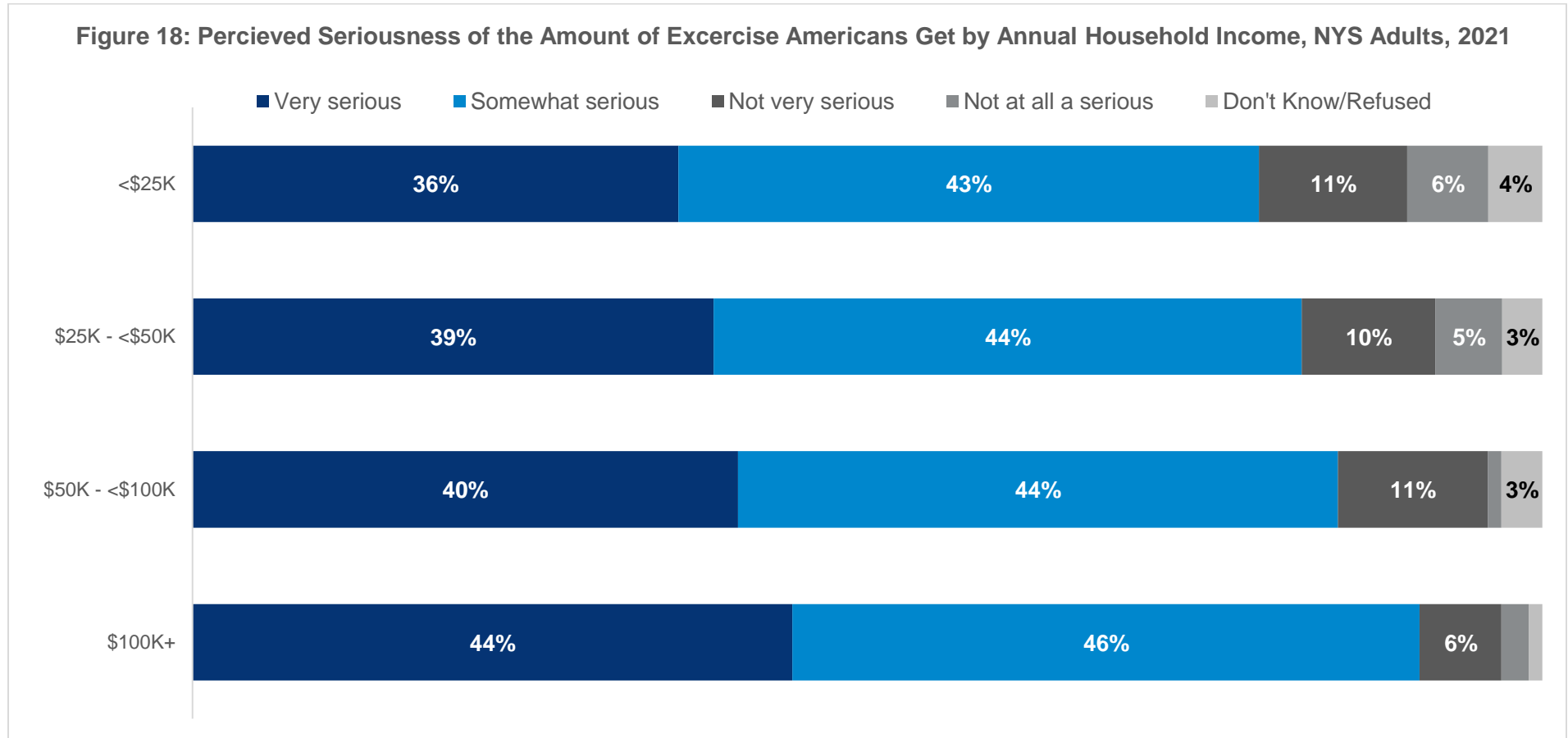
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **The amount of exercise Americans get**



In 2021, 39% of NYS adults thought that the amount of exercise Americans get is a very serious public health problem, 44% indicated it is a somewhat serious problem, 10% said it is a not very serious problem and 3% said the amount of exercise Americans get is not at all a serious public health problem. Although over 80% continue to see the amount of exercise Americans get as a serious public health problem, there are slightly less NYS adults over time saying the amount of exercise Americans get is a very serious public health problem ranging from a high of 48% in 2014 to 39% in 2021.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF THE AMOUNT OF EXERCISE AMERICANS GET BY INCOME

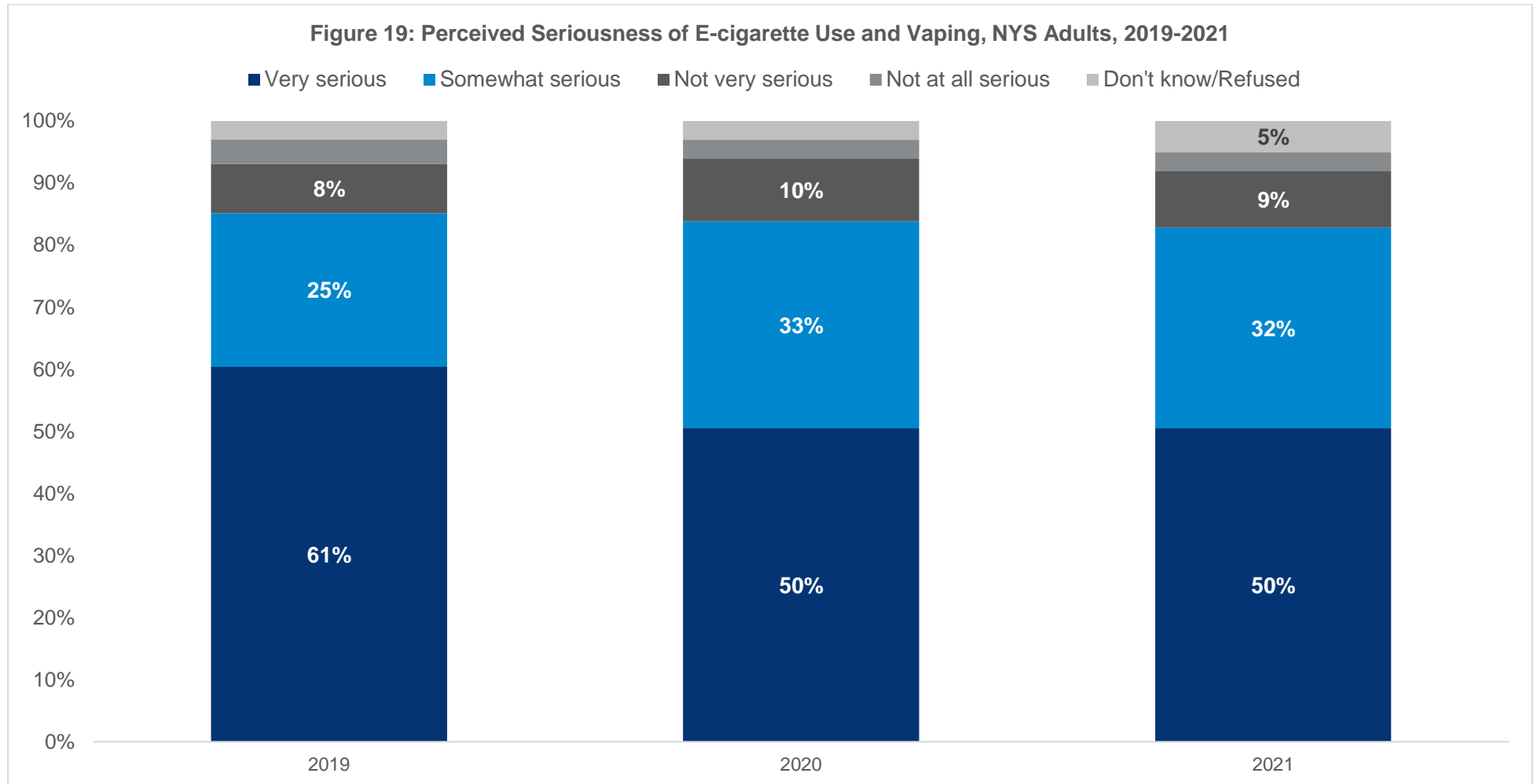
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **The amount of exercise Americans get**



The percentage of respondents saying that the amount of exercise Americans get is a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 79% among respondent with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 83% among respondents with an annual income between \$25,000 and <\$50,000; 84% among respondents with an annual household income between \$50,000 and <\$100,000; and 90% among respondents with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF E-CIGARETTE USE AND VAPING

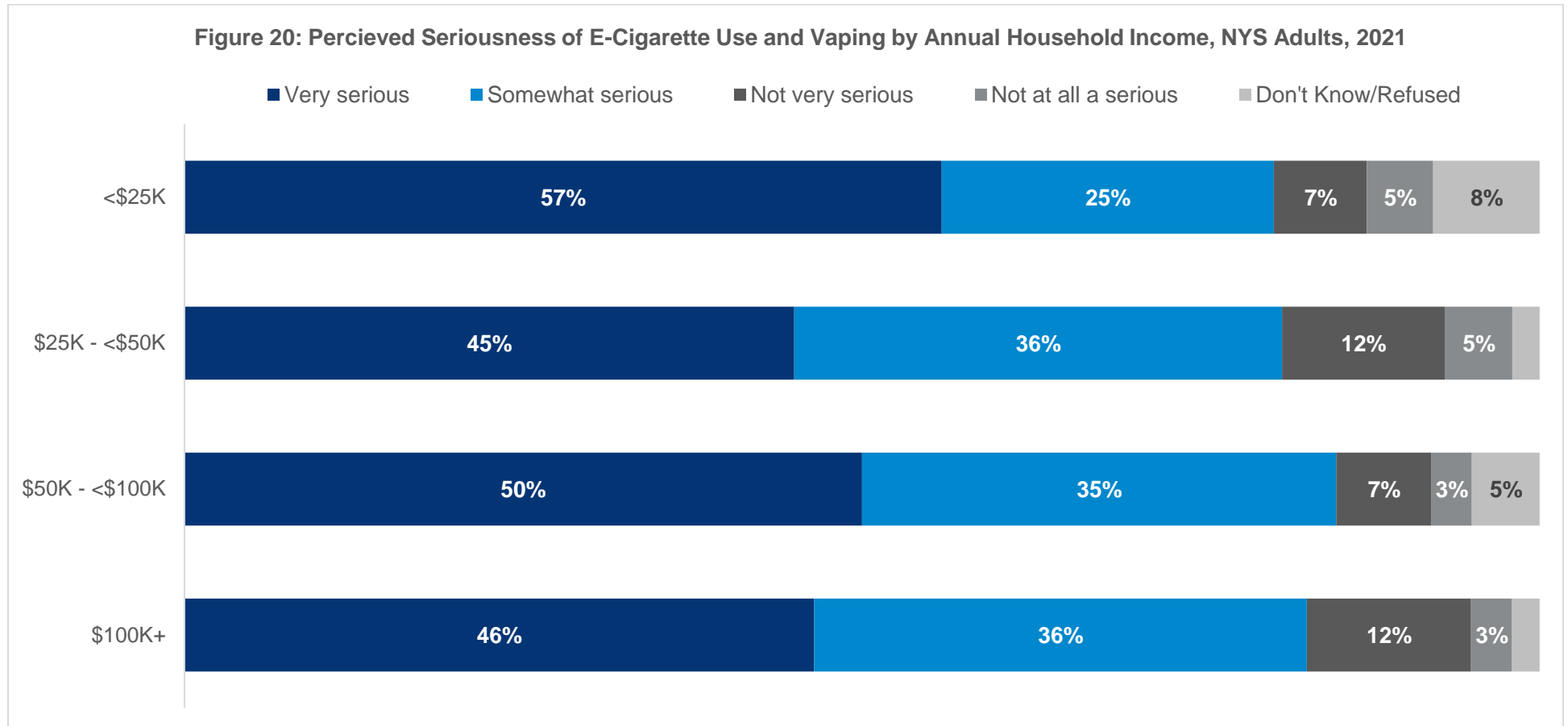
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **E-cigarette use and vaping**



In 2021, 50% of NYS adults thought that the use of e-cigarettes and vaping is a very serious public health problem, 32% indicated it is a somewhat serious problem, 9% said it is a not very serious problem and 3% said e-cigarette use and vaping is not at all a serious public health problem. Since 2019, the perceived seriousness of e-cigarettes use and vaping as a public health problem has decreased since 2019.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF E-CIGARETTE USE AND VAPING BY INCOME

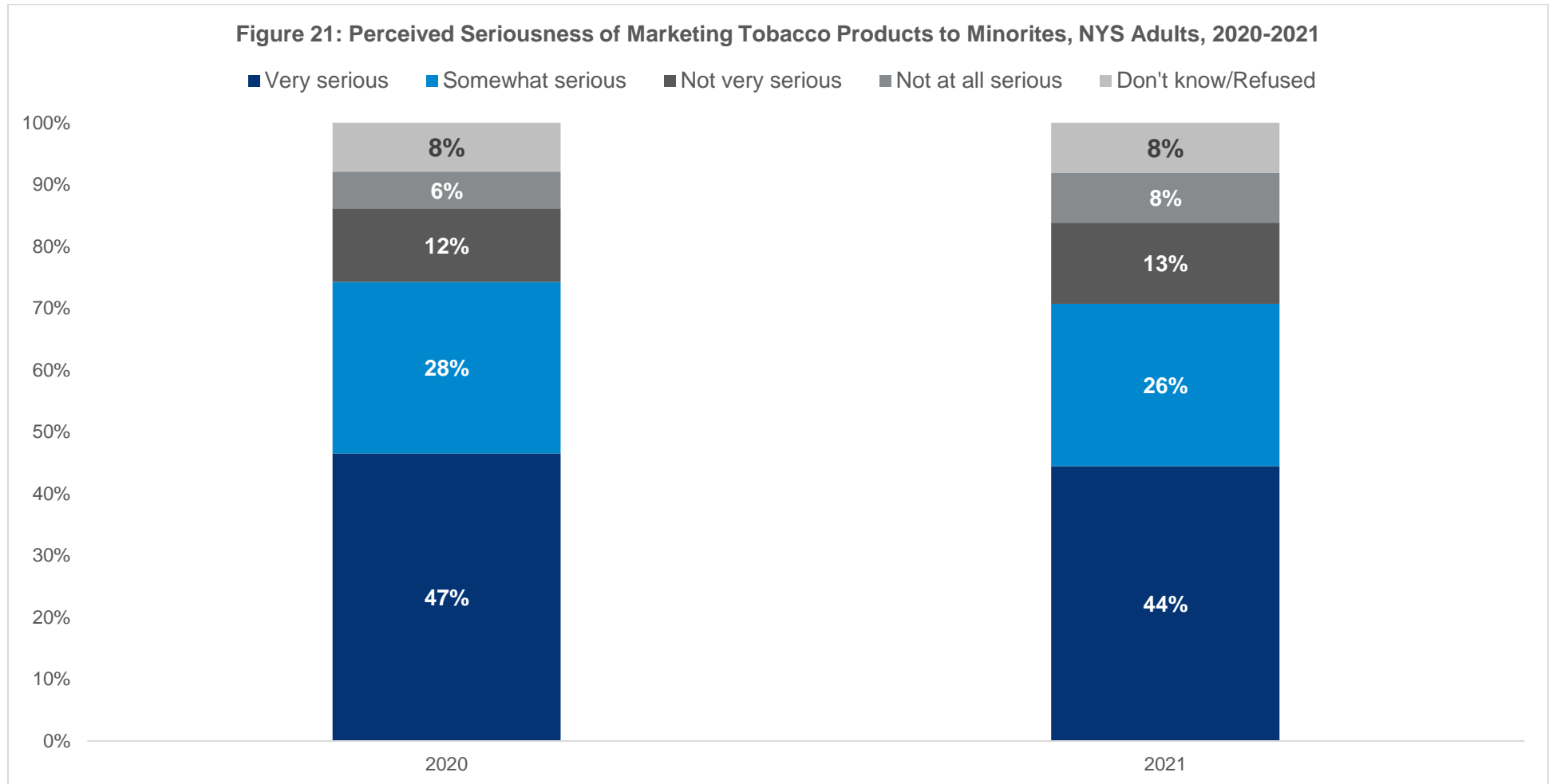
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **E-cigarette use and vaping**



The percentage of NYS adults saying that e-cigarette use and vaping is a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 82% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 81% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 85% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 82% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF MARKETING TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO MINORITIES

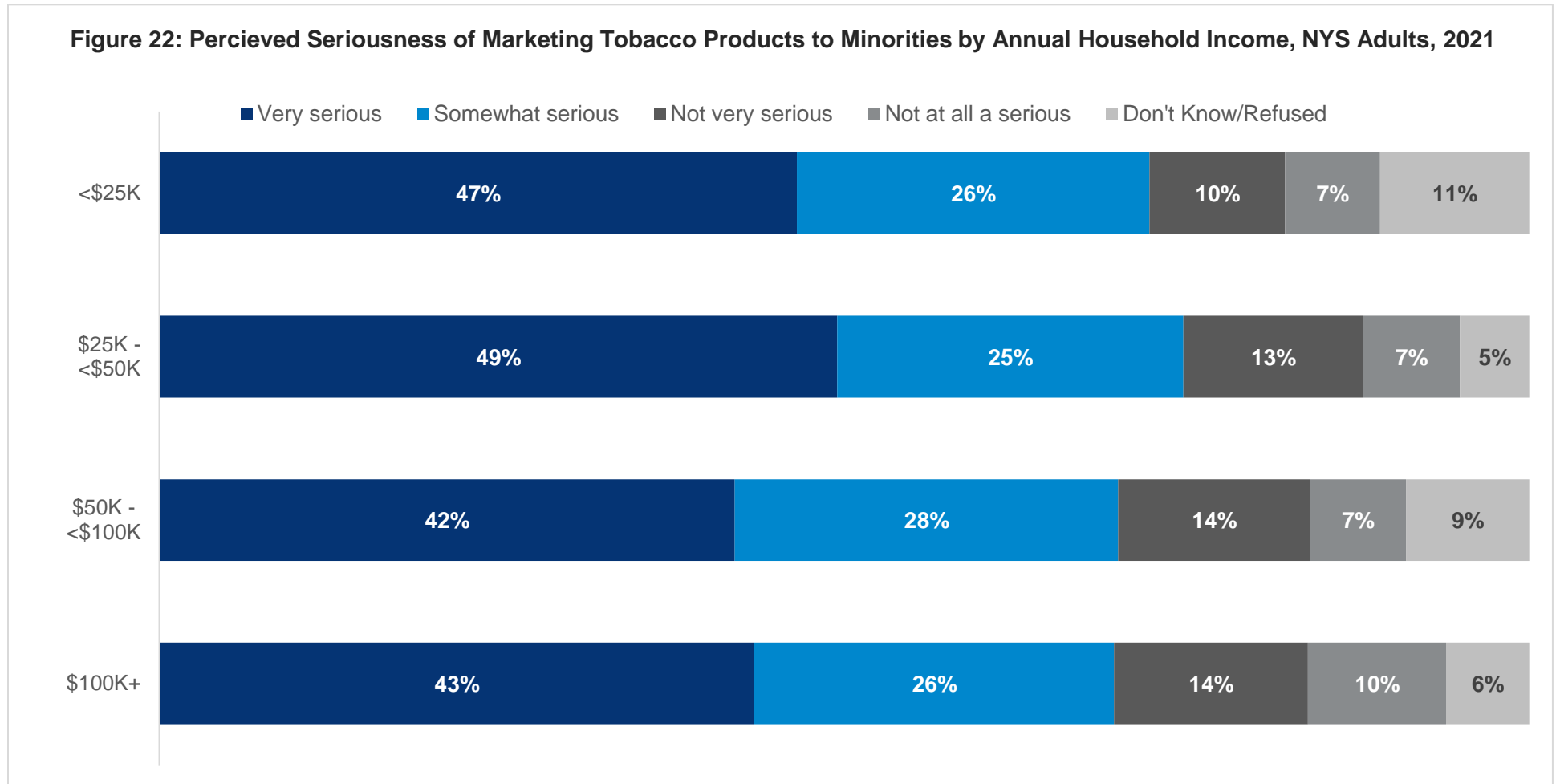
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Marketing of tobacco products directed specifically towards minorities including Black and Hispanic NYS adults**



In 2021, 44% of NYS adults thought that marketing of tobacco products directed specifically towards minorities including Black and Hispanic NYS adults is a very serious public health problem, 26% thought it is a somewhat serious public health problem, 13% thought it is not very serious public health problem, and 8% thought is not at all a serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF MARKETING TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO MINORITIES BY INCOME

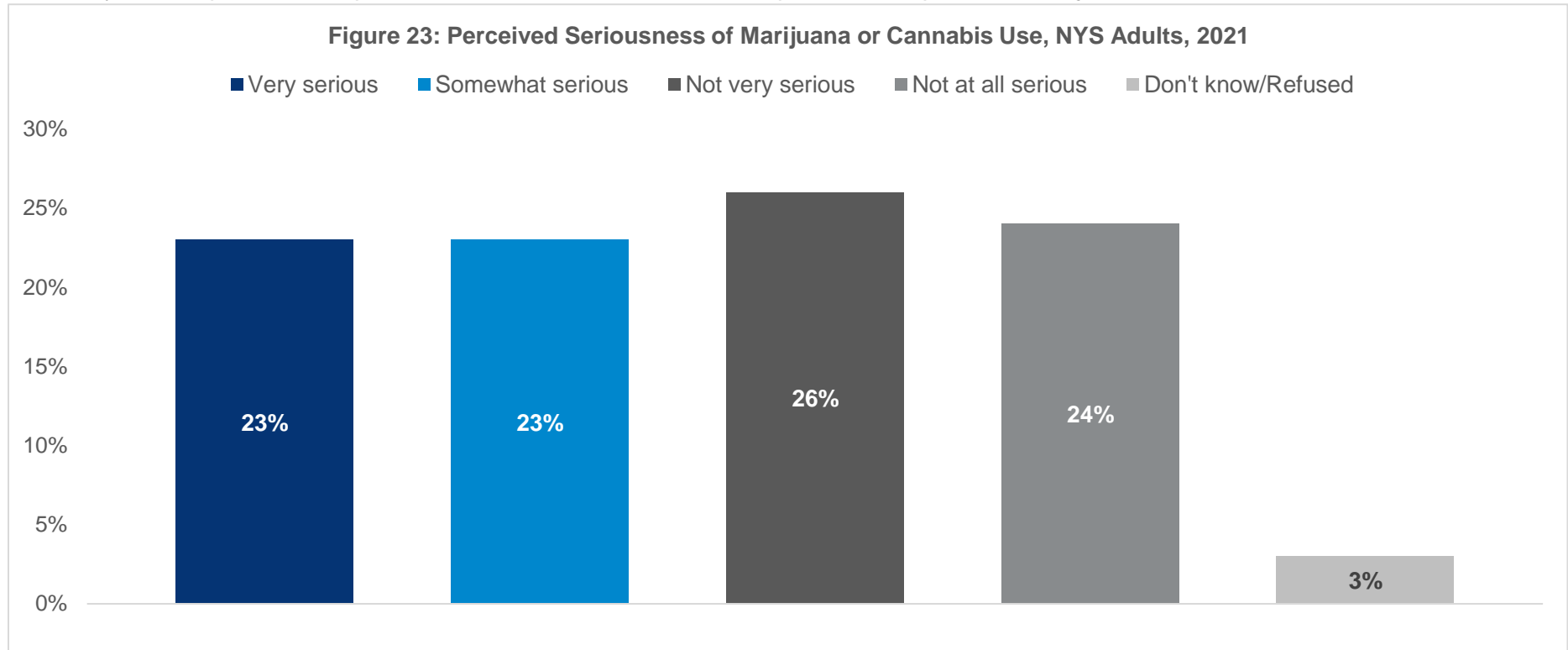
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Marketing of tobacco products directed specifically towards minorities including Black and Hispanic NYS adults**



The percentage of NYS adults saying that marketing tobacco marketing tobacco to minorities a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 73% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 74% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 70% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 69% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF MARIJUANA OR CANNABIS USE

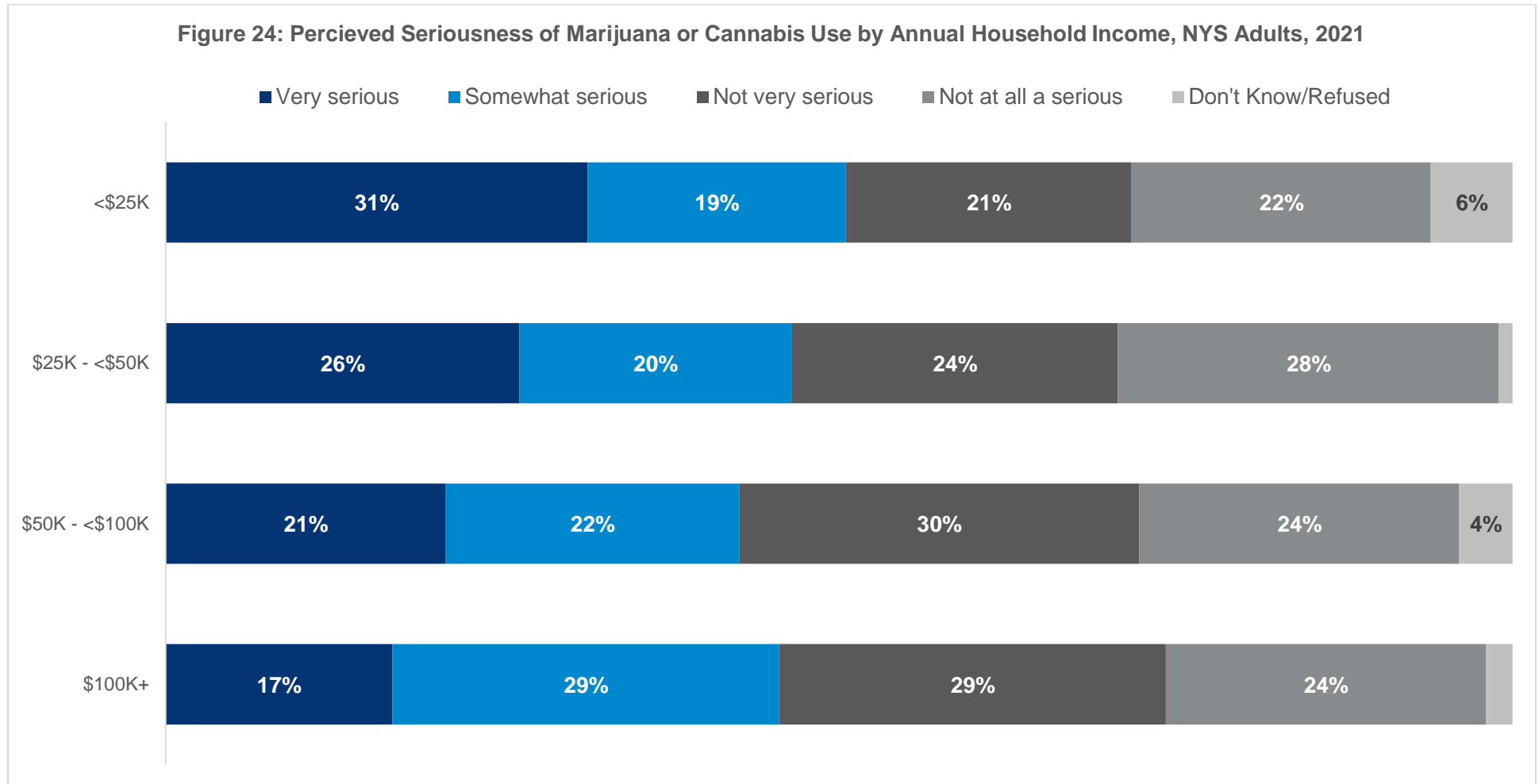
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Marijuana or cannabis use**



In 2021, 23% of NYS adults thought that marijuana or cannabis use is a very serious public health problem, 23% indicated it is a somewhat serious public health problem, 26% said it is not a very serious public health problem, and 24% said it is not at all a serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF MARIJUANA OR CANNABIS USE BY INCOME

Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Marijuana or cannabis use**

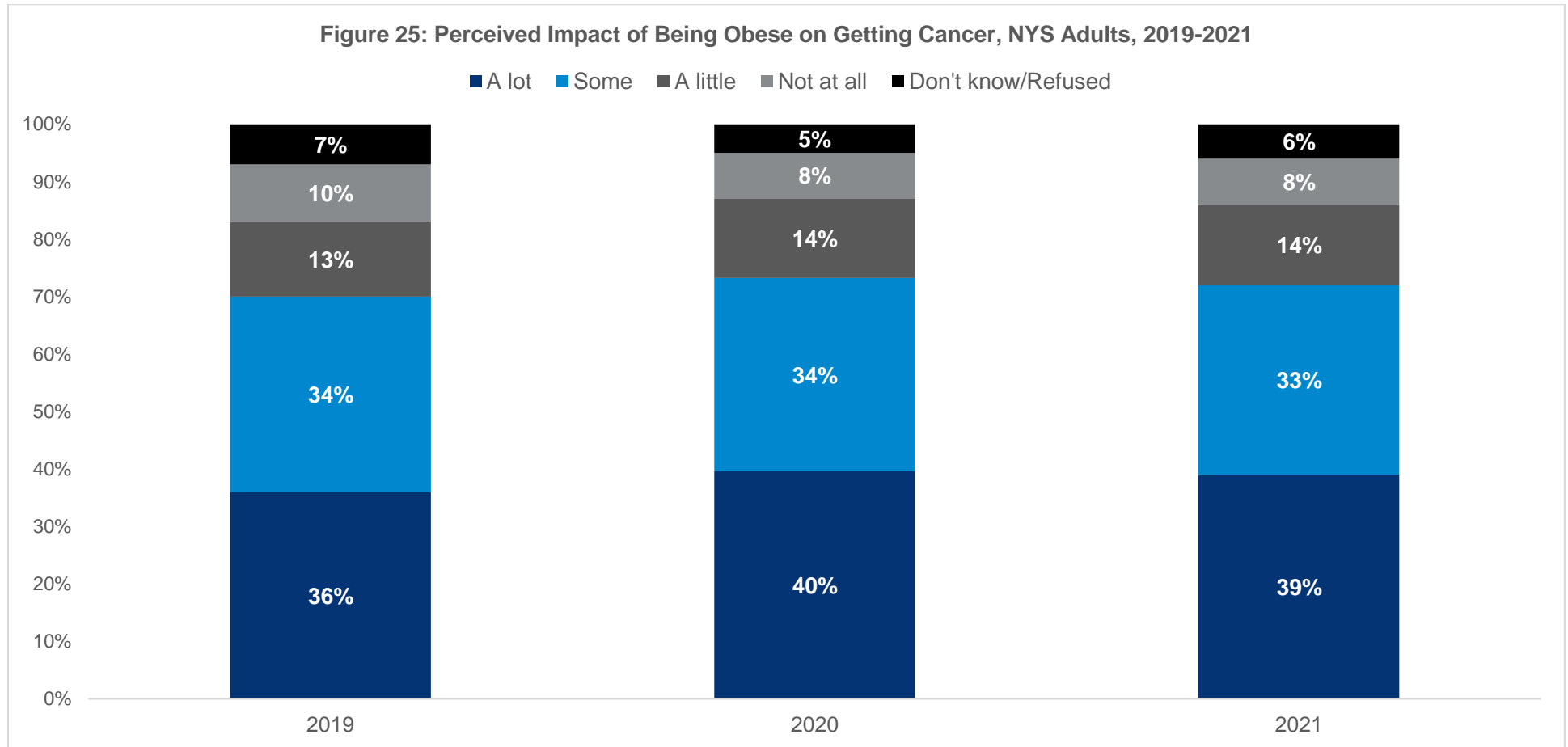


The percentage of NYS adults saying that marketing tobacco marketing tobacco to minorities a very or somewhat serious public health problem was 50% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 46% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 43% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 46% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Perception of Health Behaviors and Cancer Risk

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF BEING OBESE ON CANCER RISK

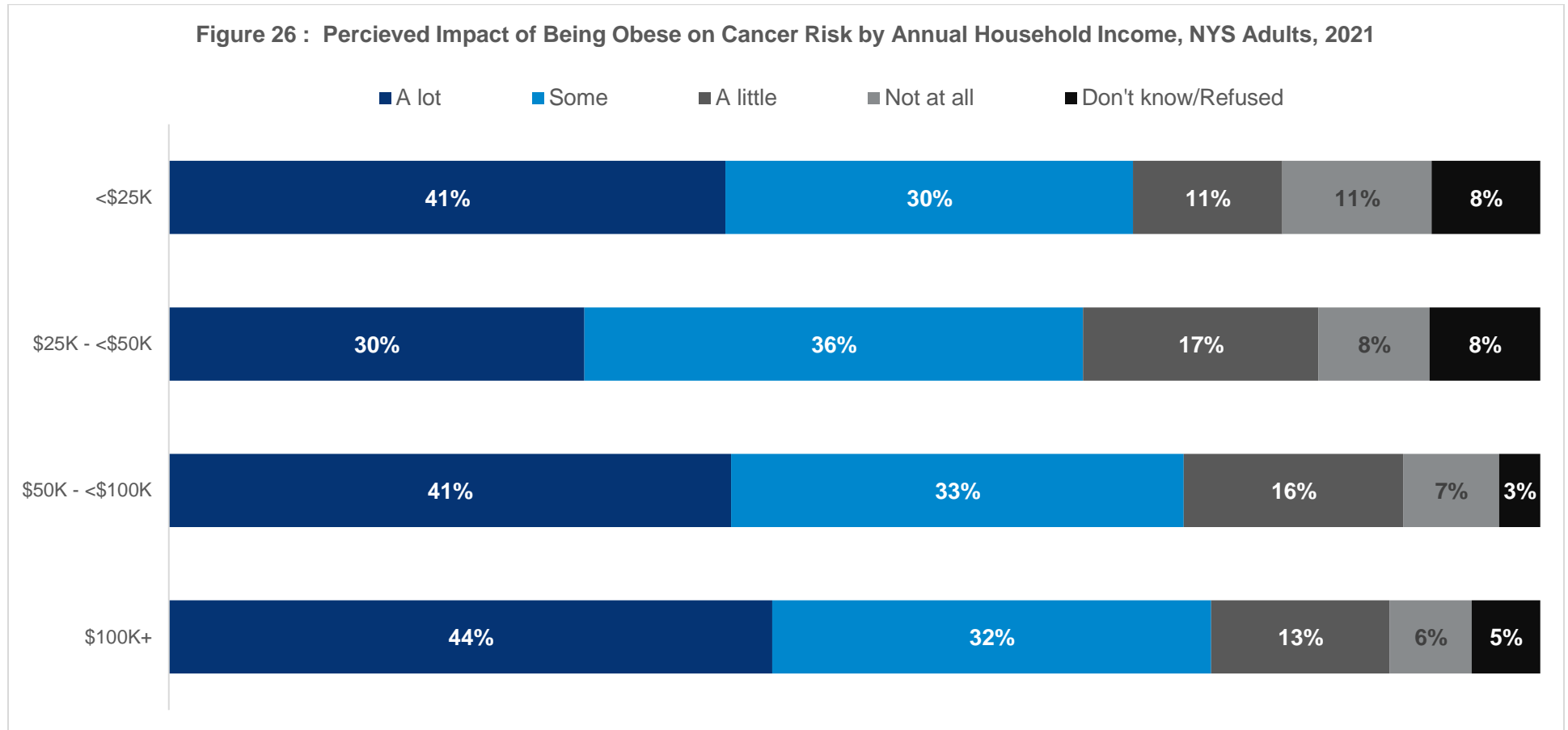
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Being obese**



In 2021, 39% of NYS adults thought that being obese increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 33% indicated it increases their chances some, 14% said it increases their chances a little, and 8% said being obese does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF BEING OBESE ON CANCER RISK BY INCOME

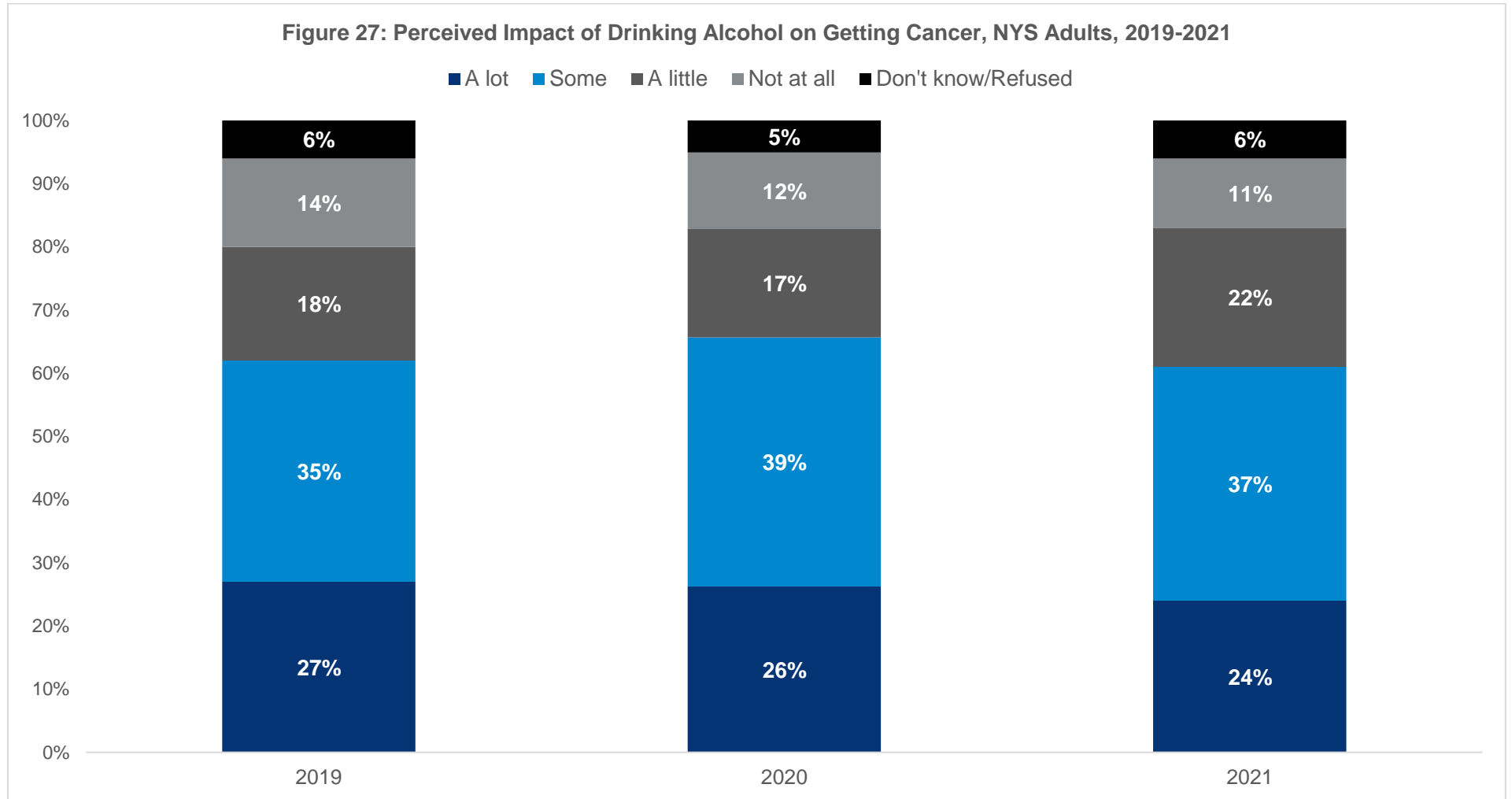
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Being obese**



The percentage of NYS adults that think that being obese increases a person's chance of getting cancer by a lot or some was 82% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 66% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 74% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 76% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF DRINKING ALCOHOL ON GETTING CANCER

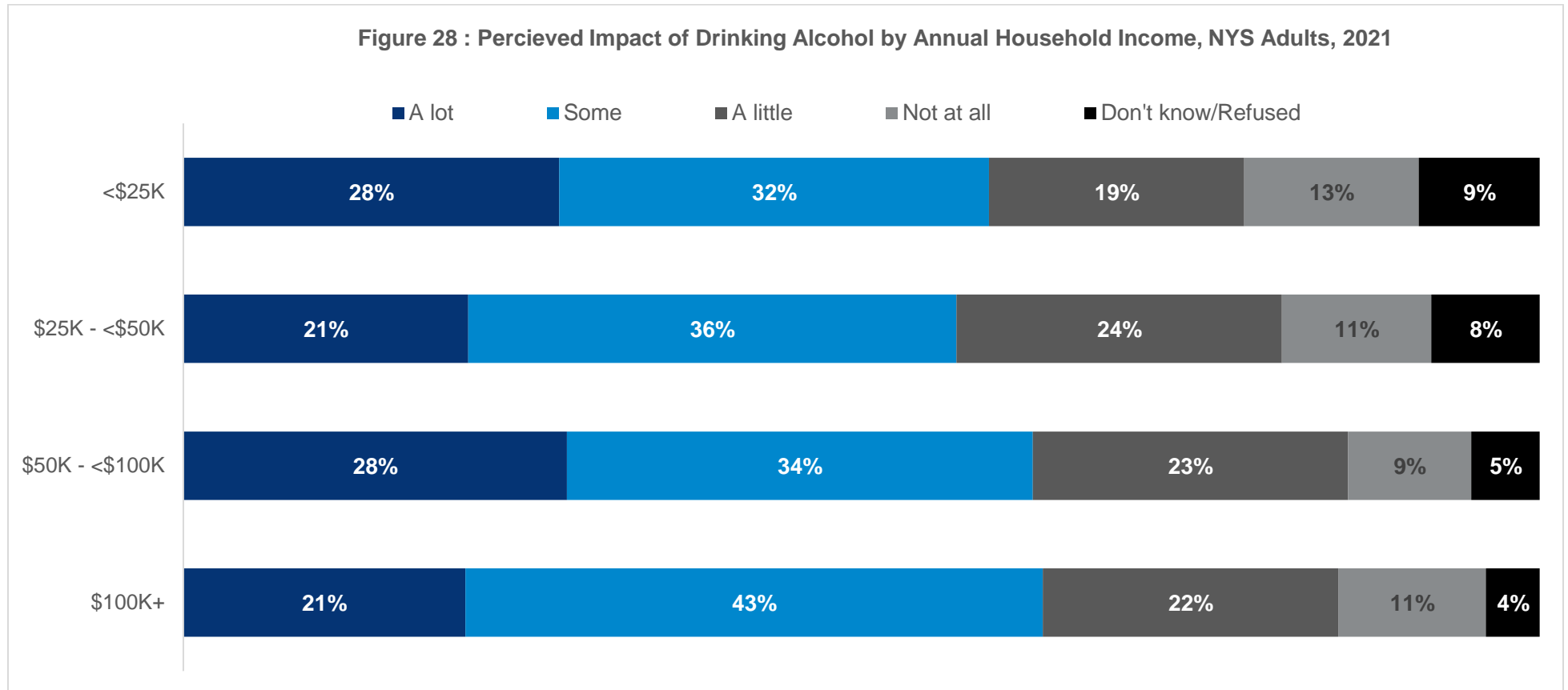
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Drinking alcohol**



In 2021, 24% of NYS adults thought that drinking alcohol increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 37% indicated it increases their chances some, 22% said it increases their chances a little, and 11% said drinking alcohol does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF DRINKING ALCOHOL ON GETTING CANCER BY INCOME

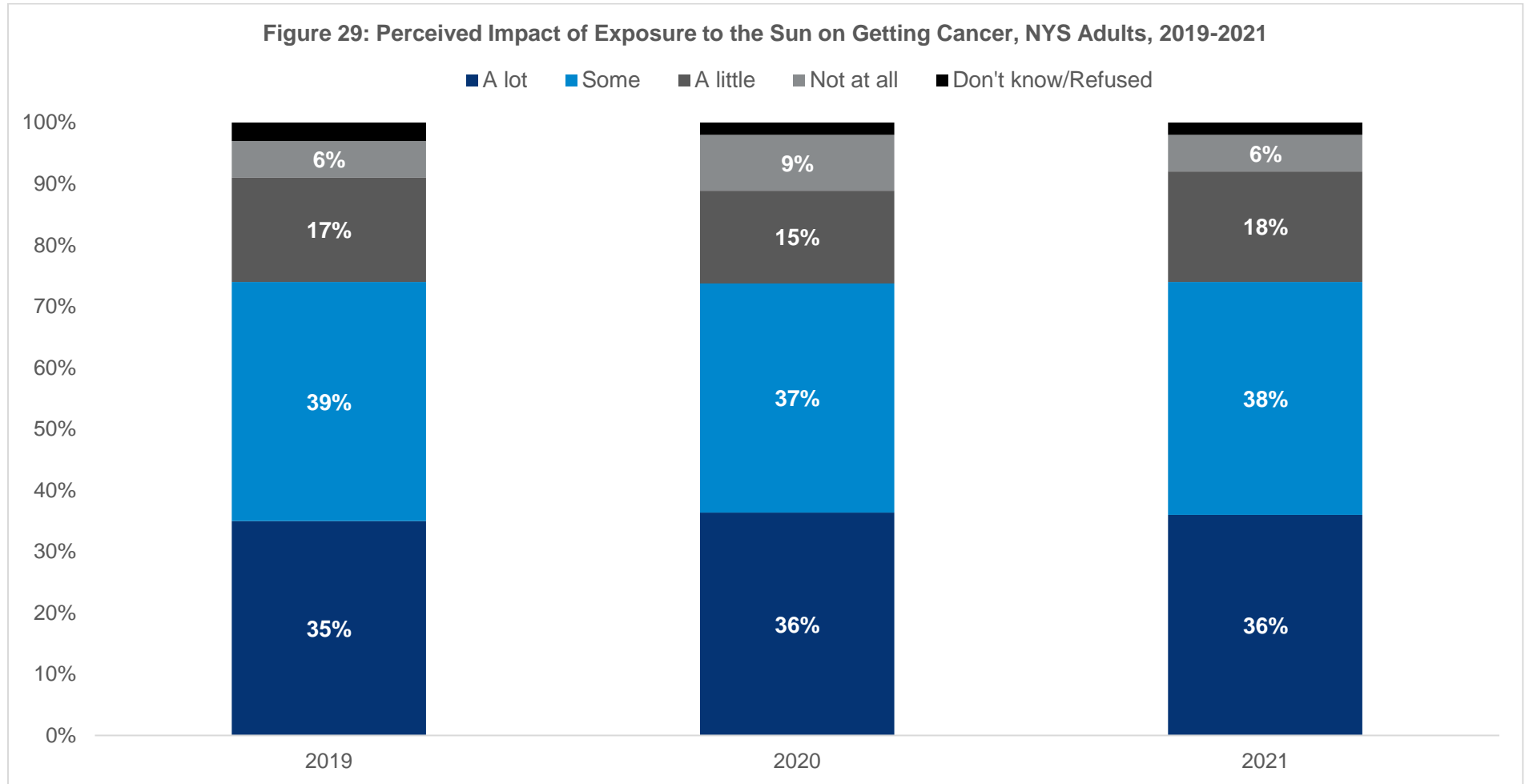
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Drinking alcohol**



The percentage of NYS adults that think that drinking alcohol increases a person's chance of getting cancer by a lot or some was 60% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 57% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 62% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 64% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF EXPOSURE TO THE SUN ON GETTING CANCER

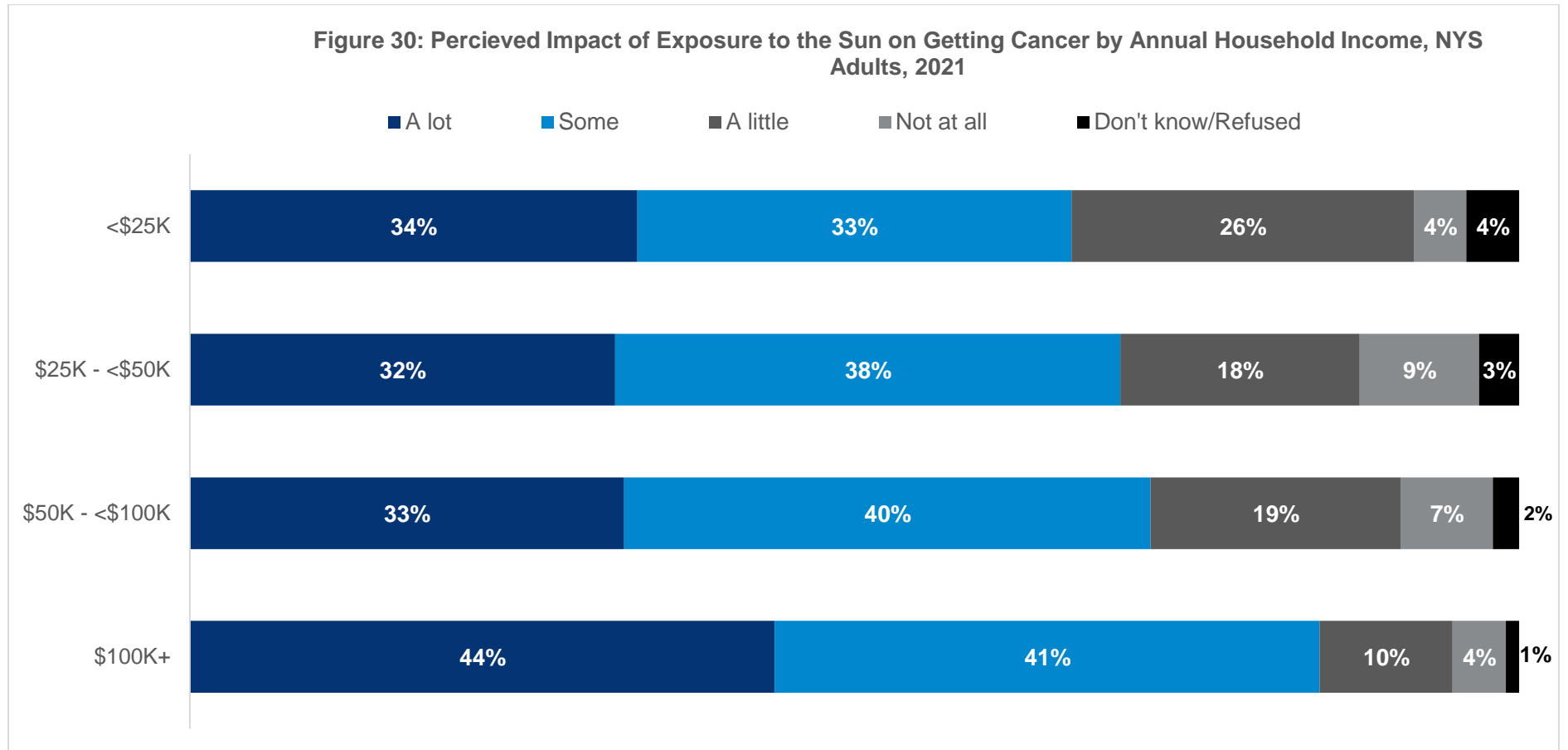
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Exposure to the sun**



In 2021, 36% of NYS adults thought that exposure to the sun increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 38% indicated it increases their chances some, 18% said it increases their chances a little, and 6% said exposure to the sun does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF EXPOSURE TO THE SUN ON GETTING CANCER BY INCOME

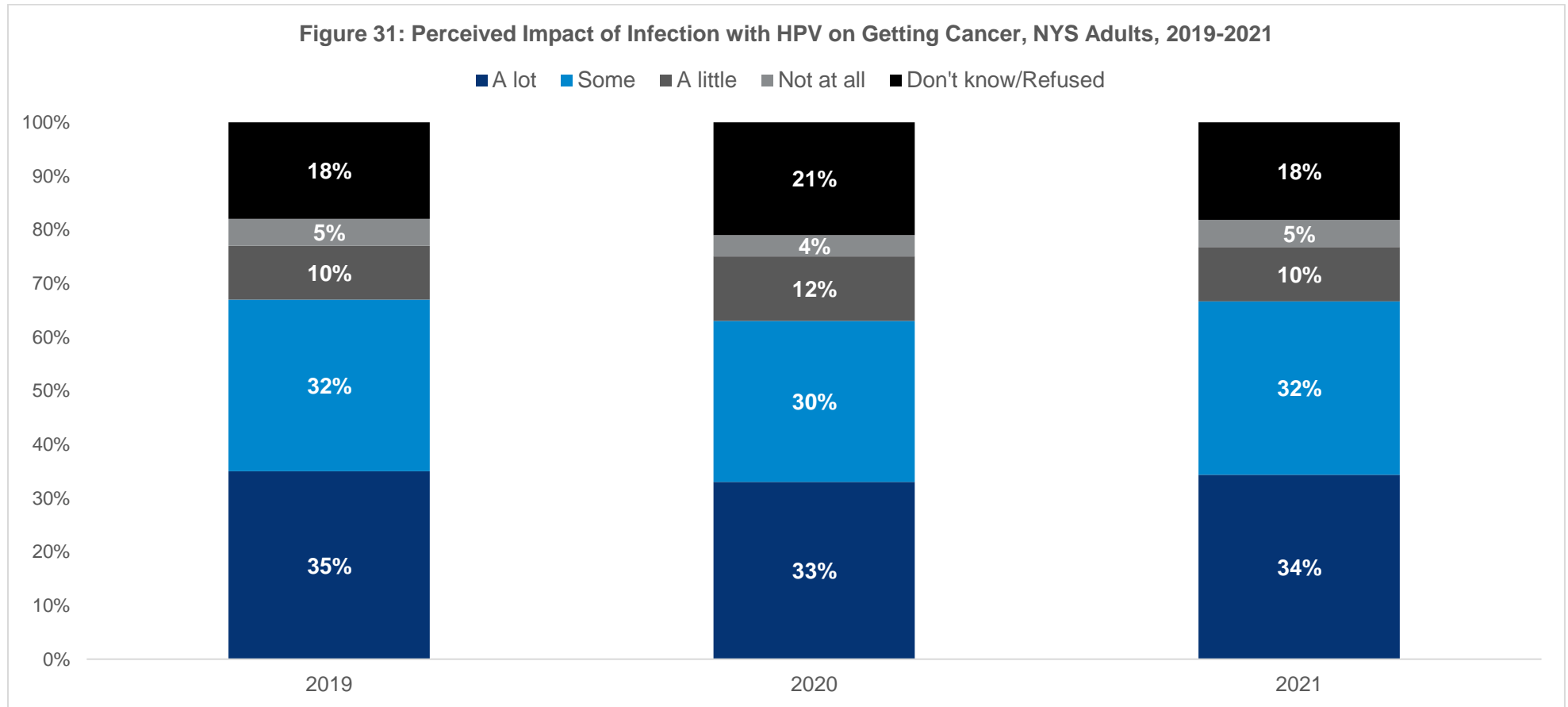
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Exposure to the sun**



The percentage of NYS adults that think that exposure to the sun increases a person's chance of getting cancer by a lot or some was 67% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 70% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 73% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 82% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION ON GETTING CANCER

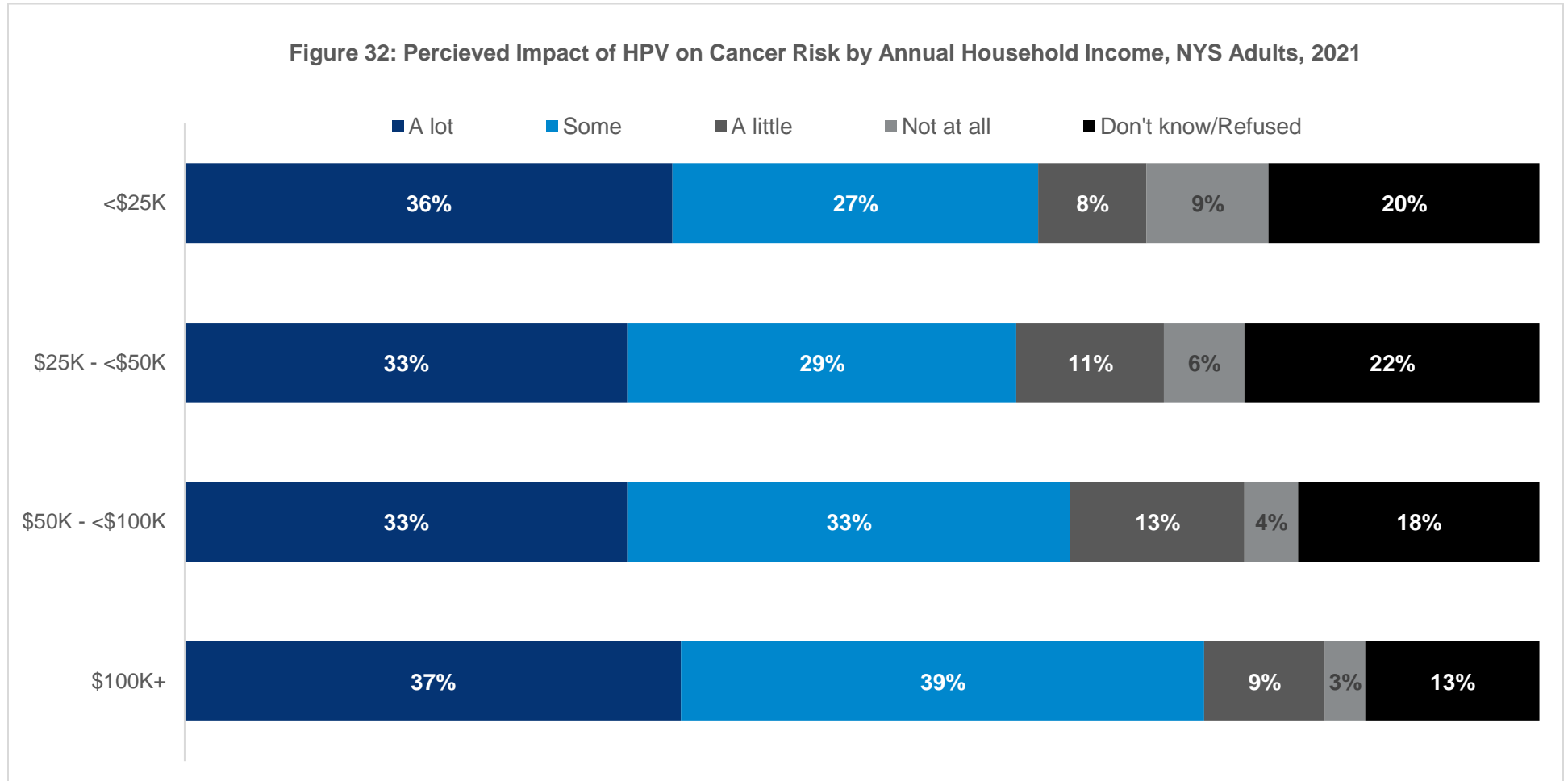
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Infection with HPV, the Human Papillomavirus**



In 2021, 34% of NYS adults thought that being infected with HPV increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 32% indicated it increases their chances some, 10% said it increases their chances a little and 5% say being infected with HPV does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all, and 18% said they did not know if infection with HPV increased a person's chances of getting cancer.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION ON GETTING CANCER BY INCOME

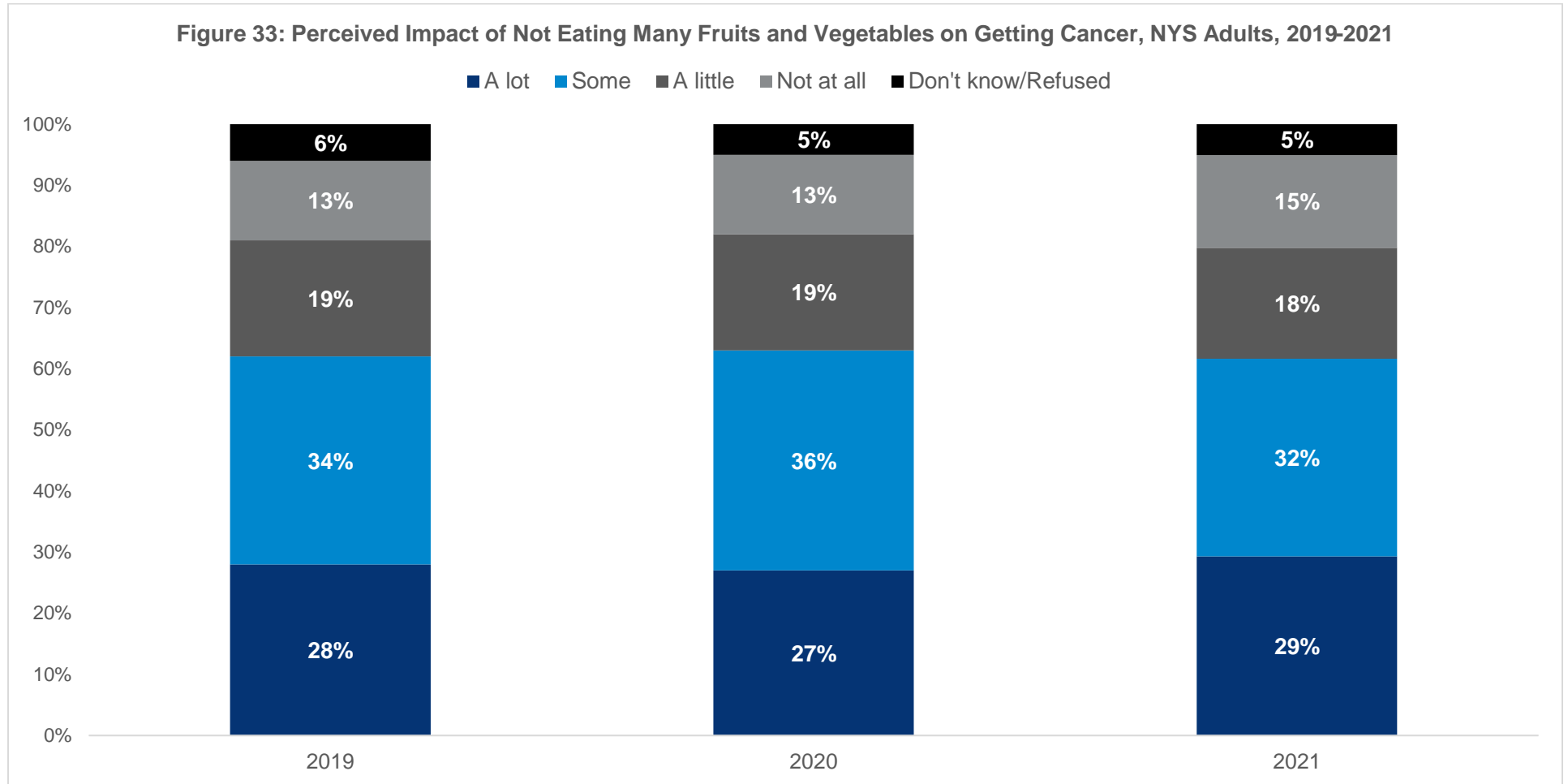
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Infection with HPV, the Human Papillomavirus**



The percentage of NYS adults that think that infection with HPV increases a person's chance of getting cancer by a lot or some was 63% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 62% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 66% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 76% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more. Of those who make \$25,000 or less in annual income, 20% did not know if HPV infection increases chances of getting cancer compared to 13% of those with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF NOT EATING MANY FRUITS & VEGETABLES ON GETTING CANCER

Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Not eating many fruits and vegetables**

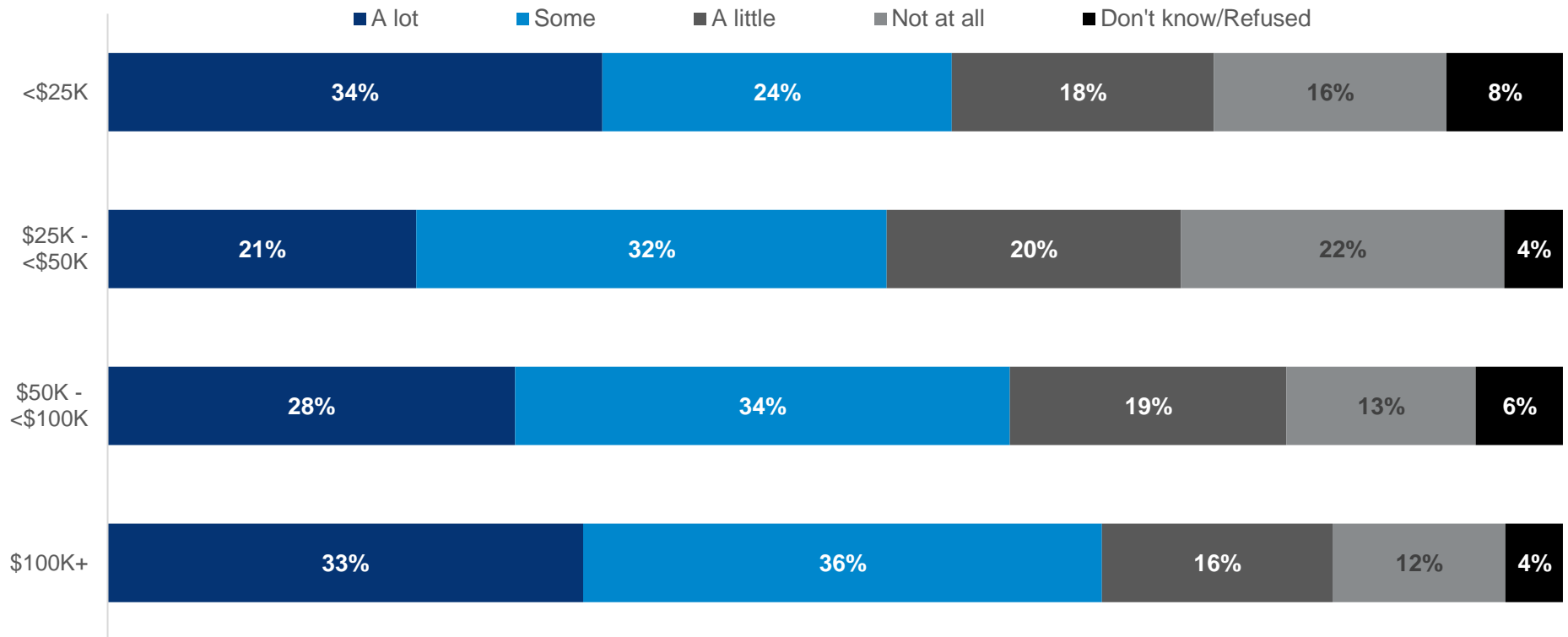


In 2021, 29% of NYS adults thought that not eating many fruits and vegetables increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 32% indicated it increases their chances some, 18% said it increases their chances a little and 15% said not eating many fruits and vegetables does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF NOT EATING MANY FRUITS & VEGETABLES ON GETTING CANCER BY INCOME

Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Not eating many fruits and vegetables**

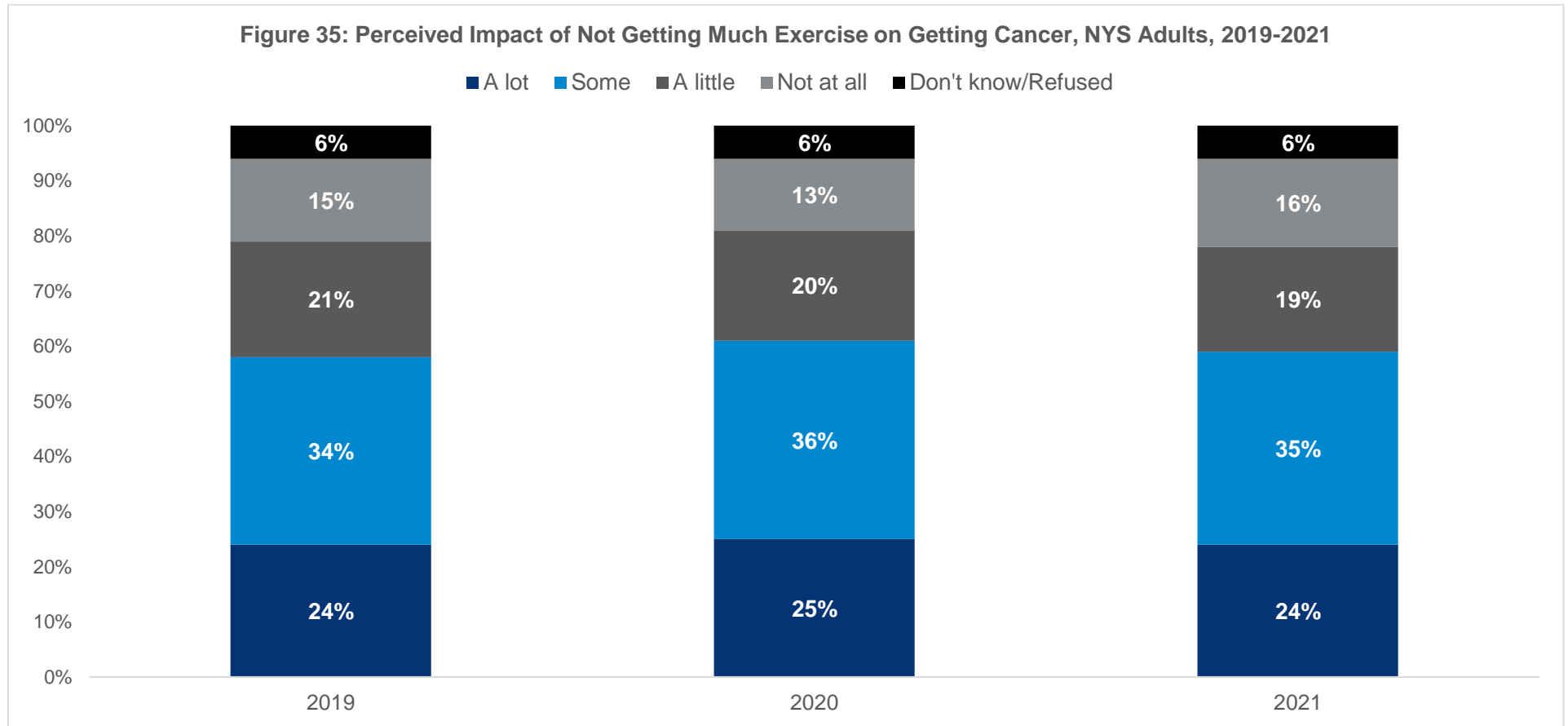
Figure 34: Percieved Impact of Not Eating Many Fruits and Vegetables on Getting Cancer by Annual Household Income, NYS Adults, 2021



The percentage of NYS adults that think that not eating many fruits and vegetables increases a person's chance of getting cancer by a lot or some was 58% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 54% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 62% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 69% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF NOT GETTING MUCH EXERCISE ON GETTING CANCER

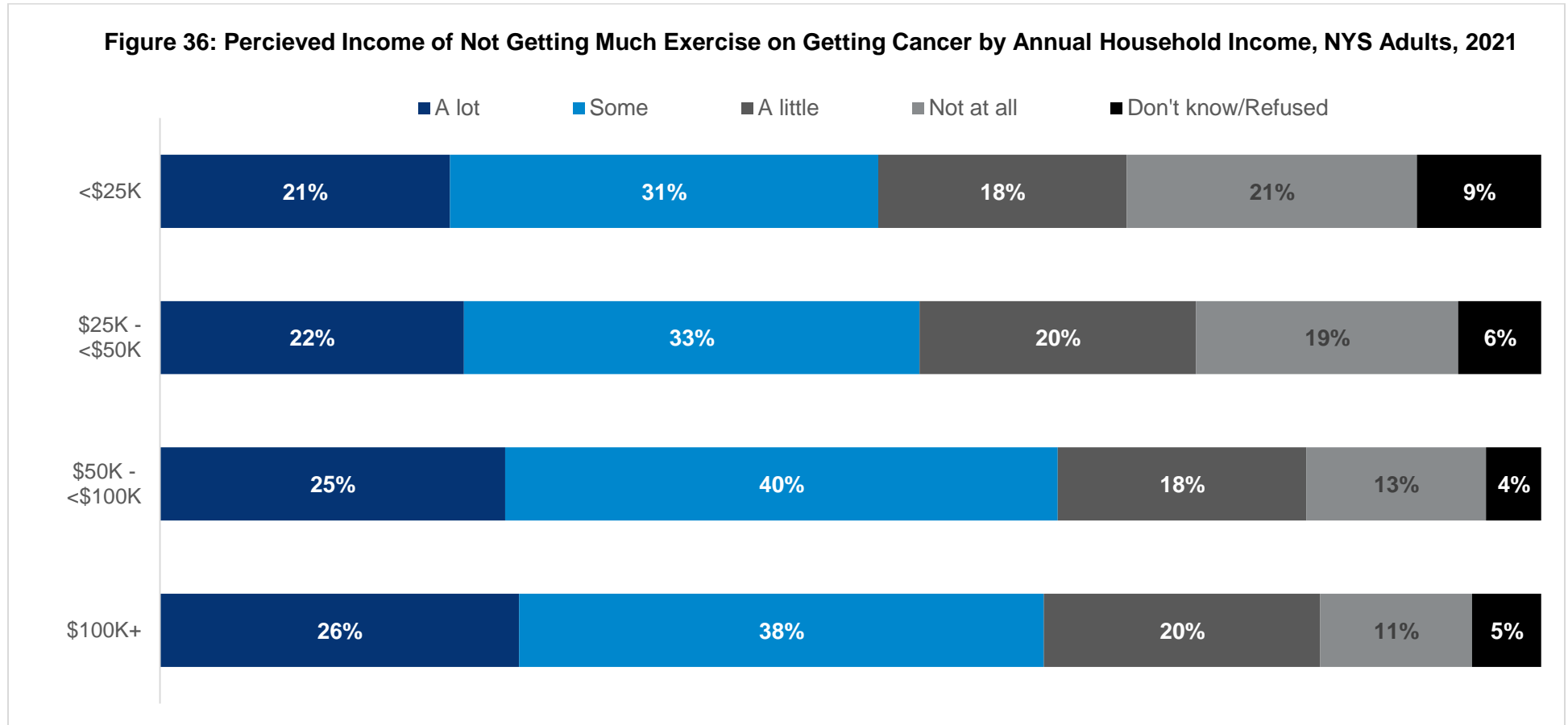
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Not getting much exercise**



In 2021, 24% of NYS adults thought that not getting much exercise increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 35% indicated it increases their chances some, 19% said it increases their chances a little and 16% said not getting much exercise does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF NOT GETTING MUCH EXERCISE ON GETTING CANCER BY INCOME

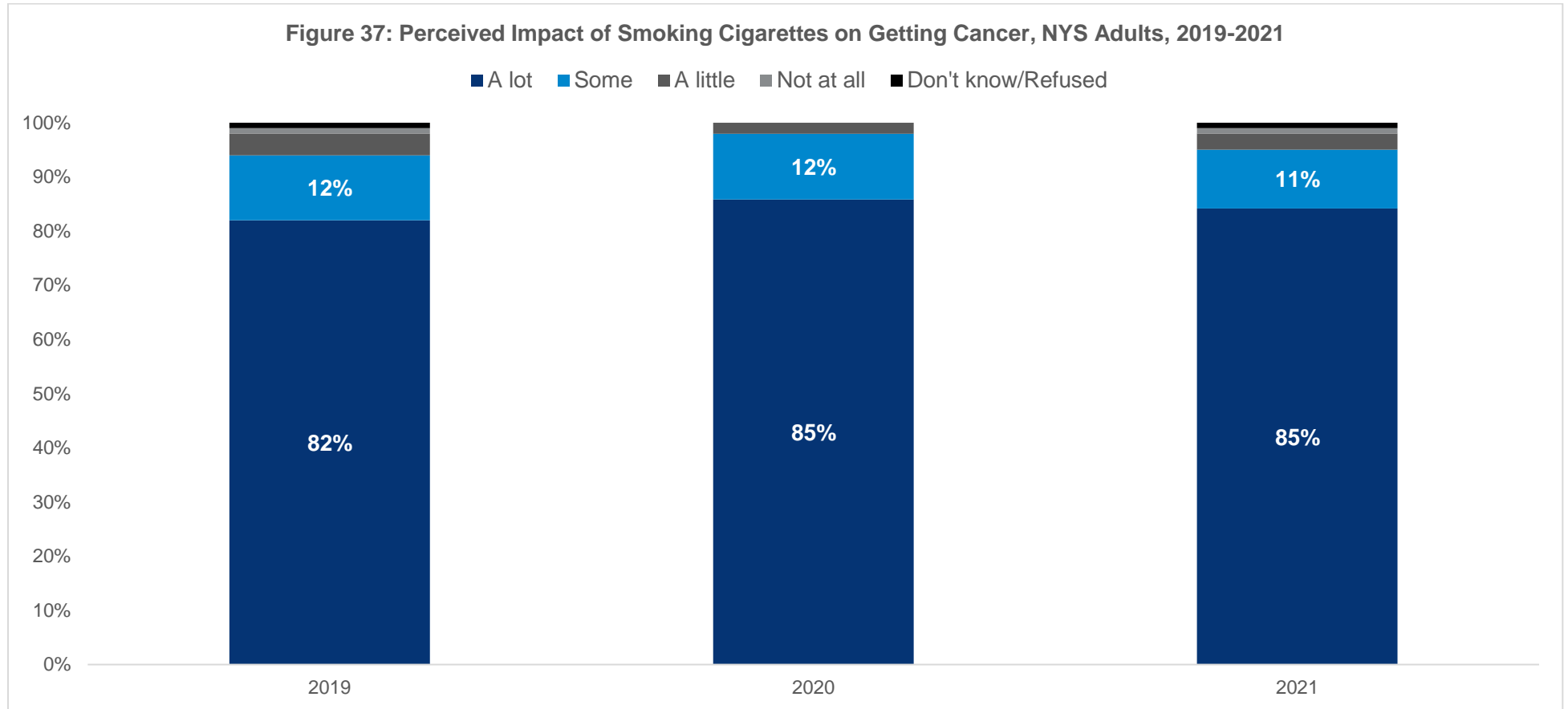
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Not getting much exercise**



The percentage of NYS adults that think that not getting much exercise increases a person's chance of getting cancer by a lot or some was 52% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 55% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 65% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 64% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF SMOKING CIGARETTES ON GETTING CANCER

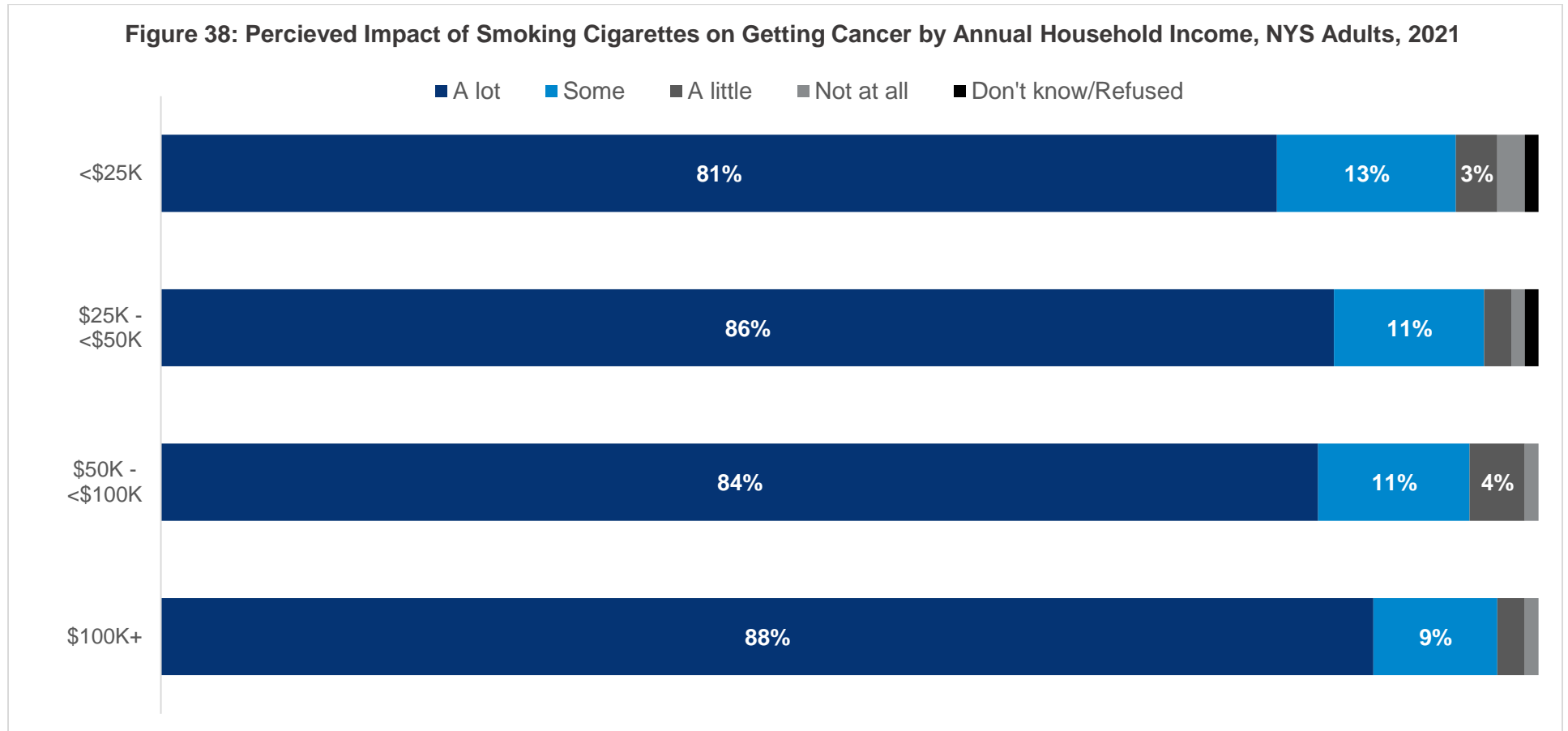
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Smoking cigarettes**



In 2021, 85% of NYS adults thought that smoking cigarettes increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 11% indicated it increases their chances some, 3% said it increases their chances a little and 1% said smoking cigarettes does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all. Among all of the behaviors asked, smoking cigarettes was seen by NYS adults as having the most impact on a person's chances of getting cancer.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF SMOKING CIGARETTES ON GETTING CANCER BY INCOME

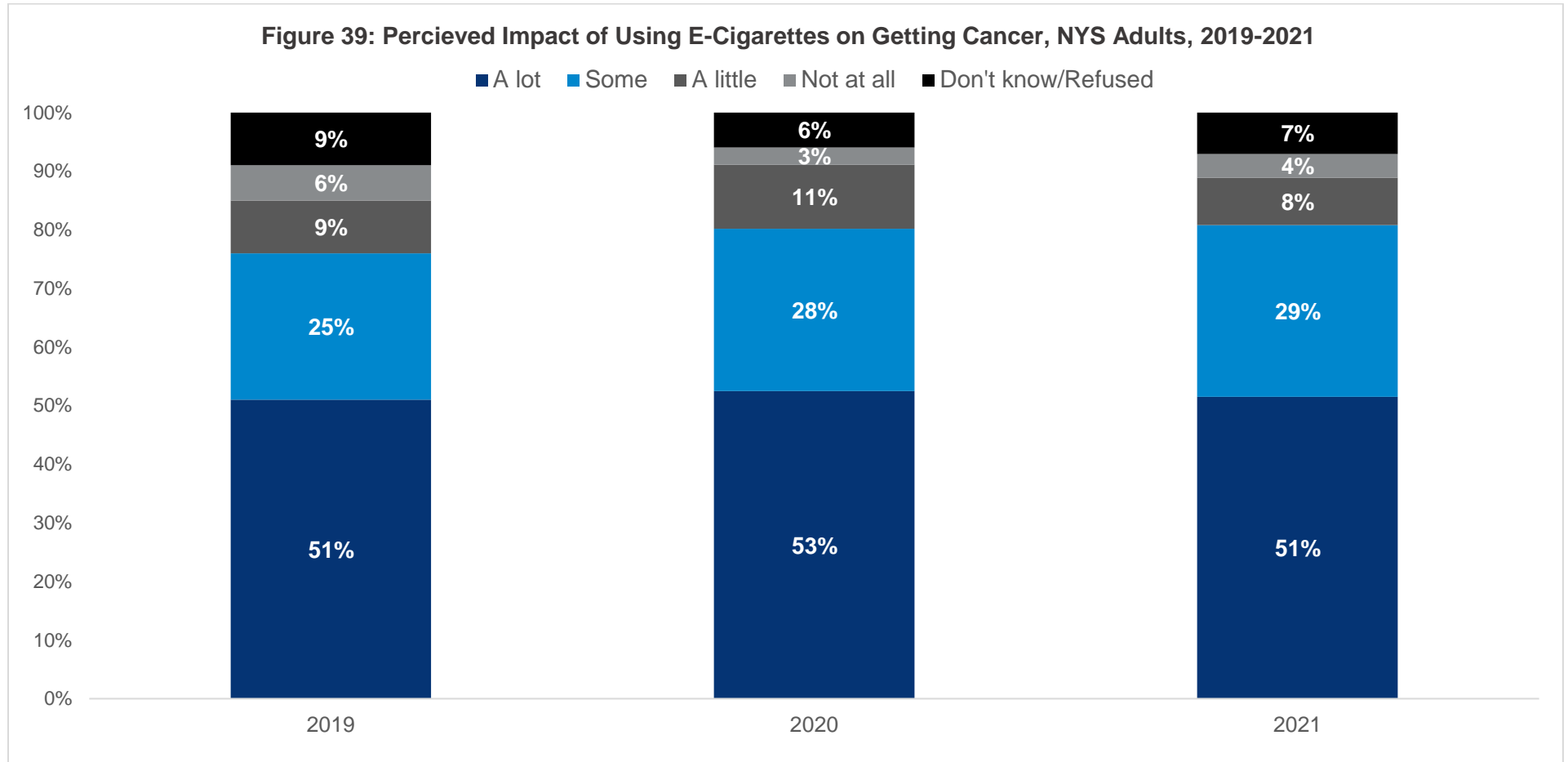
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Smoking cigarettes**



The percentage of NYS adults that think that smoking cigarettes increases a person's chance of getting cancer by a lot or some was 94% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 97% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 95% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 97% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF USING E-CIGARETTES ON GETTING CANCER

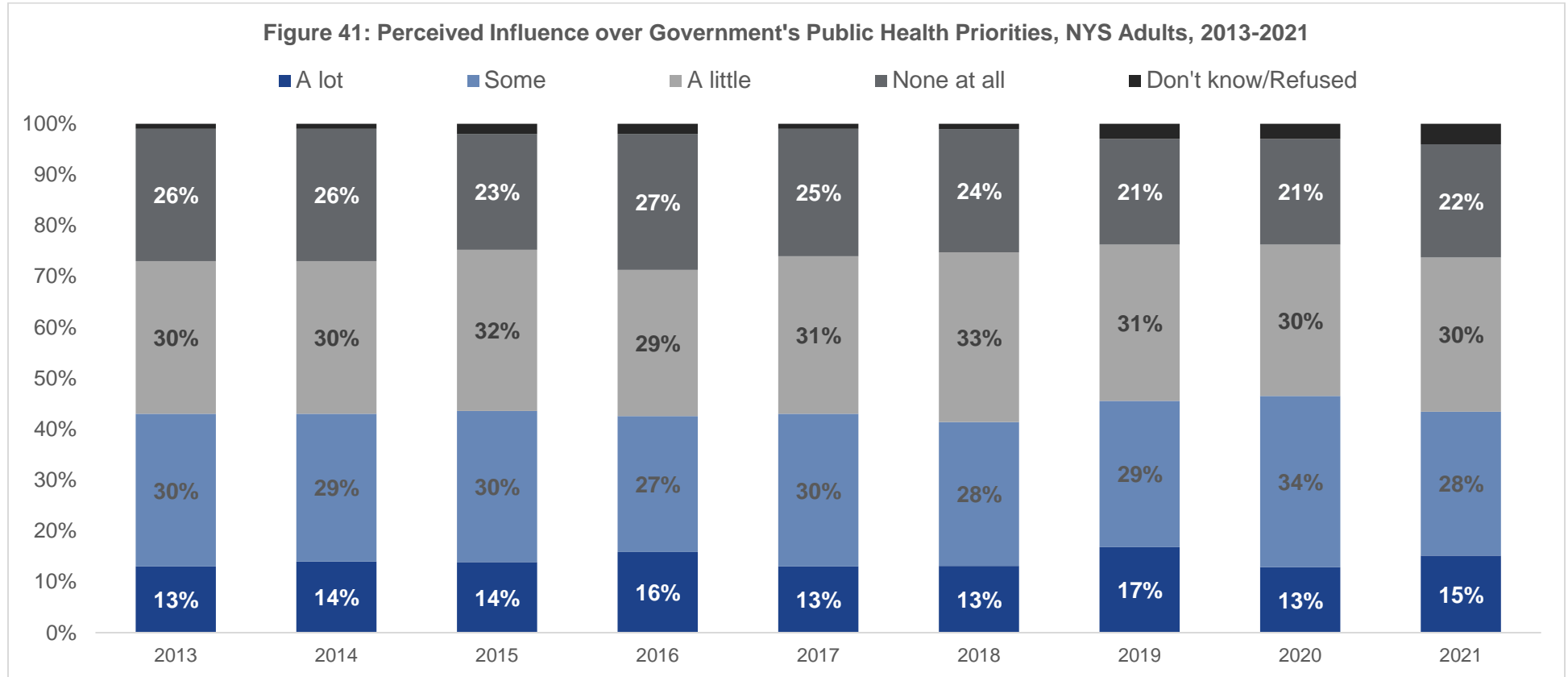
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Using e-cigarettes or other electronic "vaping" products**



In 2021, 51% of NYS adults thought that using e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 29% indicated it increases their chances some, 8% said it increases their chances a little, and 4% said using e-cigarettes does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

Perceived Influence Over Government's Public Health Priorities

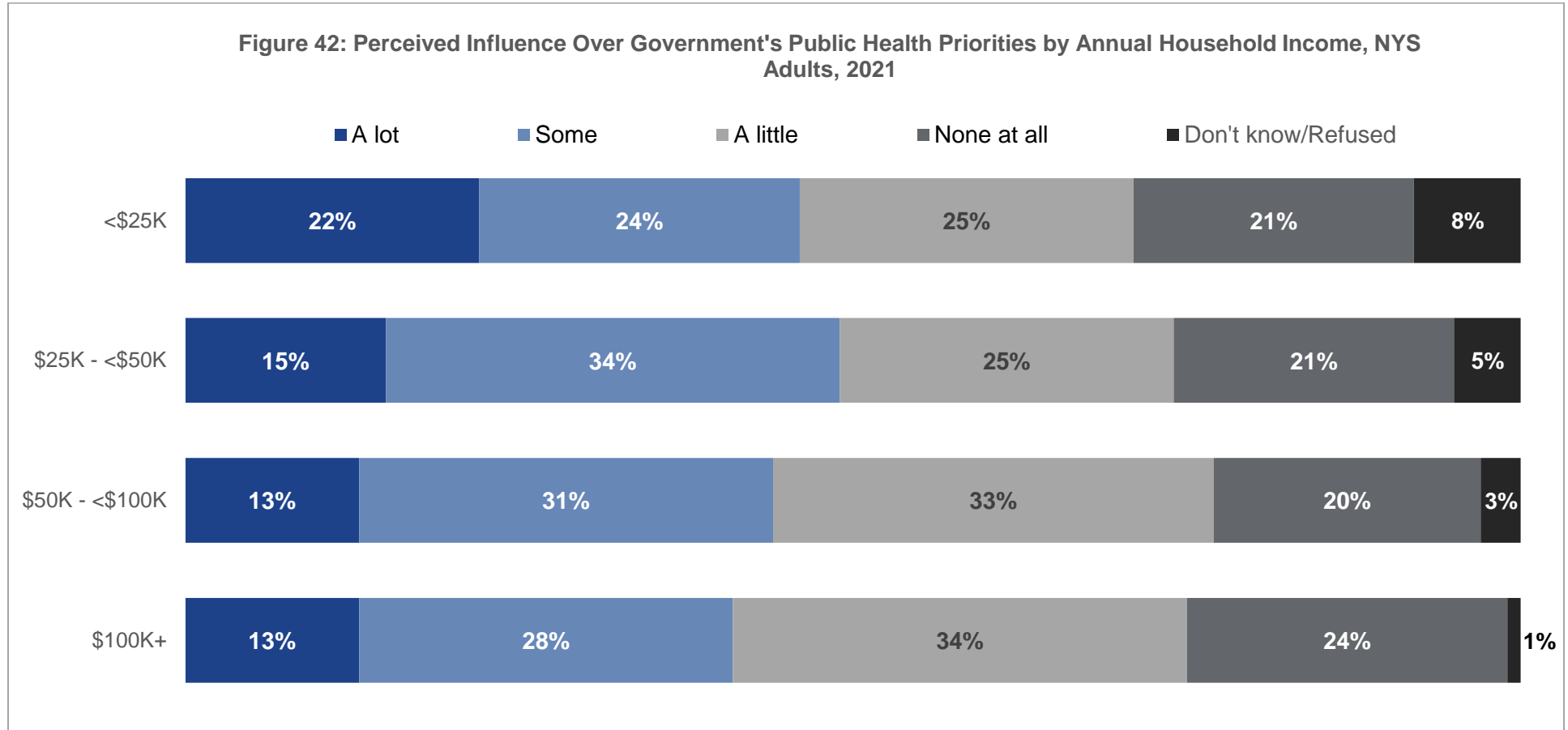
Survey Question: In general, how much influence, if any, do you think people like you can have over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize?



In 2021, 15% of NYS adults said that they have a lot of influence over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize, 28% indicated they have some influence, 30% said that they have a little influence, and 22% believe they have no influence at all. Since 2013, over 40% of NYS adults feel that people can have at least a little influence over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize. Those who believe that people have no influence at all has ranged from a high of 27% in 2016 to a low of 21% in 2019.

Perceived Influence Over Government's Public Health Priorities by Income

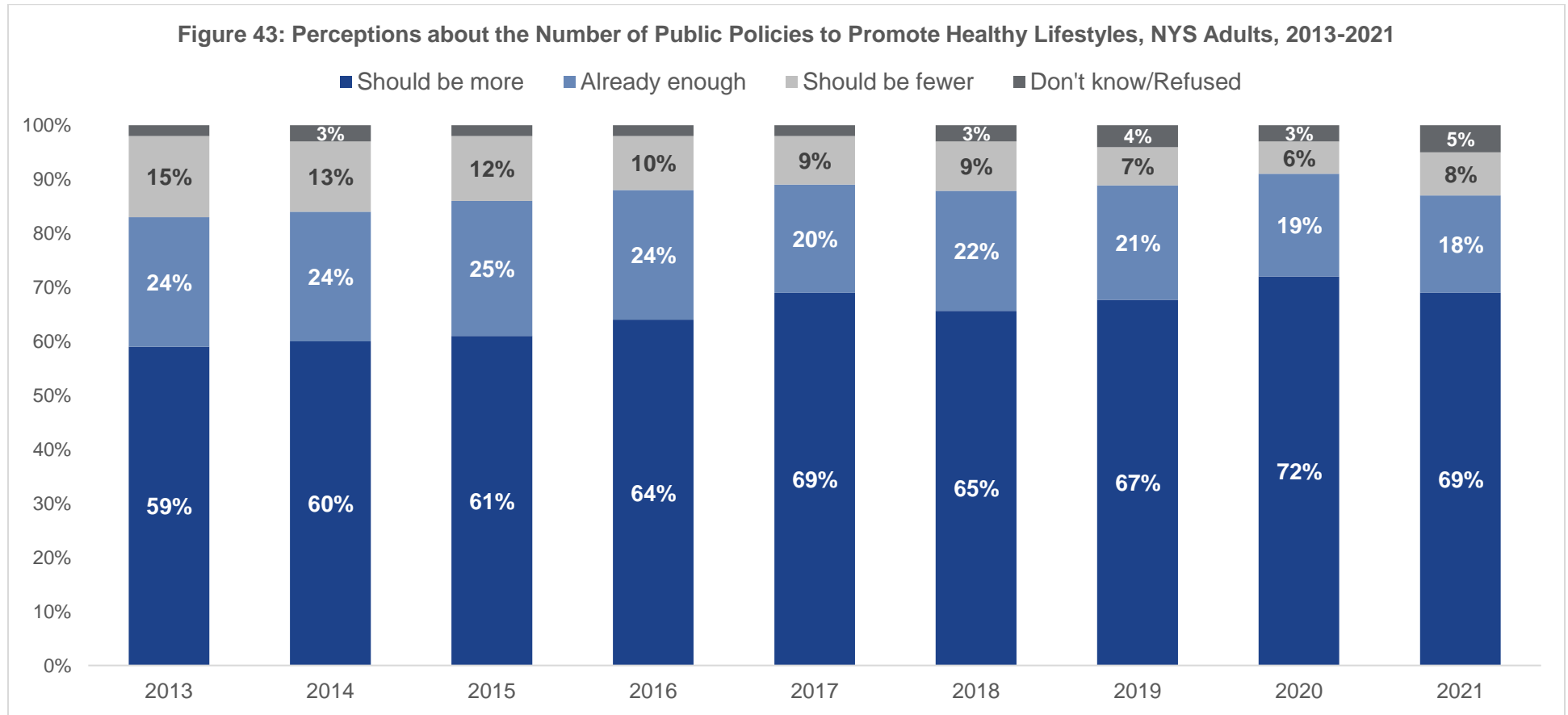
Survey Question: In general, how much influence, if any, do you think people like you can have over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize?



The percentage of NYS adults that think that people like me have a lot or some influence over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize was 46% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year; 49% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 44% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 41% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Perceptions About the Number of Public Policies to Promote Healthy Lifestyles

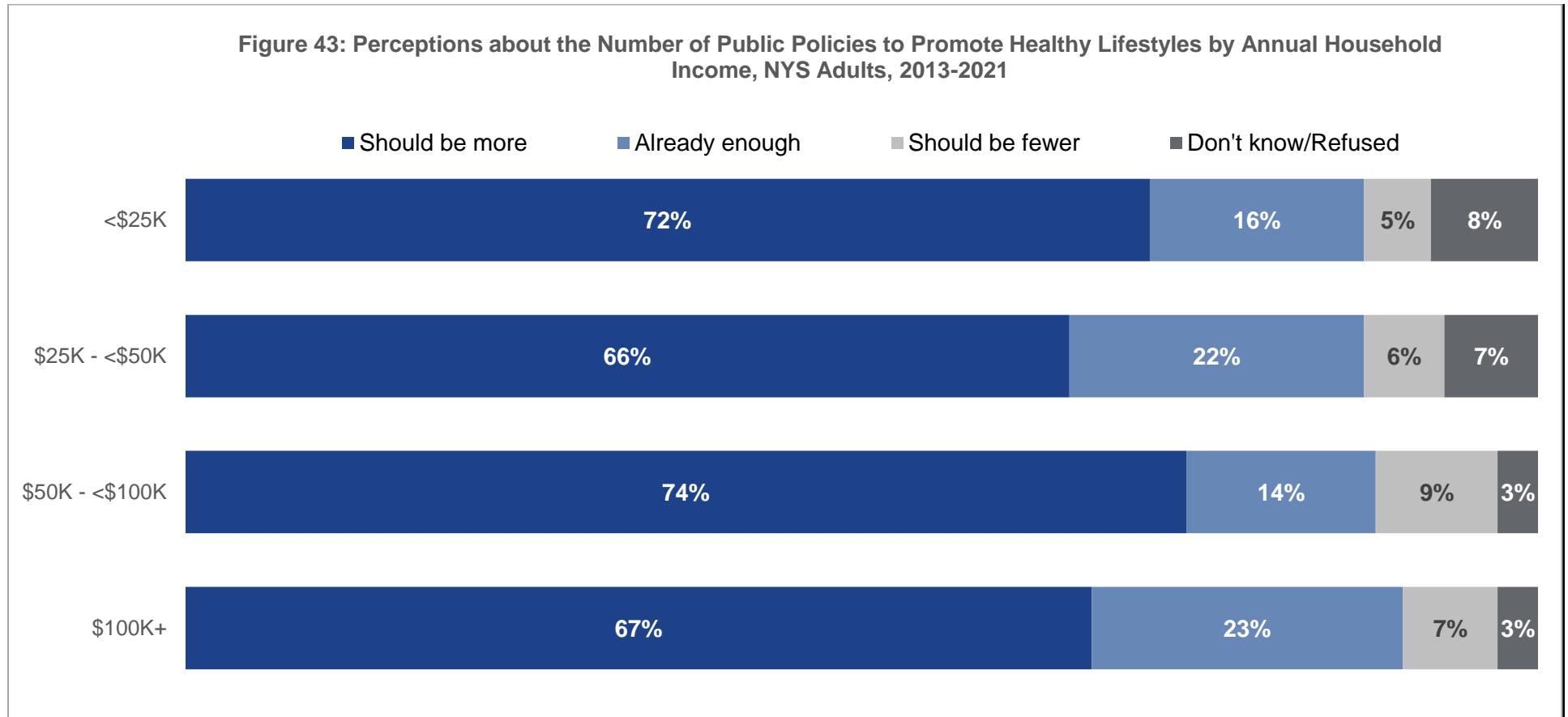
Survey Question: In general, do you think that there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans, there already are as many public policies about healthy lifestyles as you support or that there should be fewer public policies that seek to promote healthy lifestyles? (2019 Survey Question: In general, do you think that there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans, there already are as many public policies about healthy lifestyles as you support or that there should be fewer public policies?)



When asked about the number of public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans, 69% of NYS adults said there should be more, 18% indicated there are already enough, and 8% said there should be fewer public policies. The percentage of NYS adults who believe there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans increased since 2013 ranging from a low of 59% in 2013 to a high of 72% in 2020.

Perceptions About the Number of Public Policies to Promote Healthy Lifestyles by Income

Survey Question: In general, do you think that there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans, there already are as many public policies about healthy lifestyles as you support or that there should be fewer public policies that seek to promote healthy lifestyles?

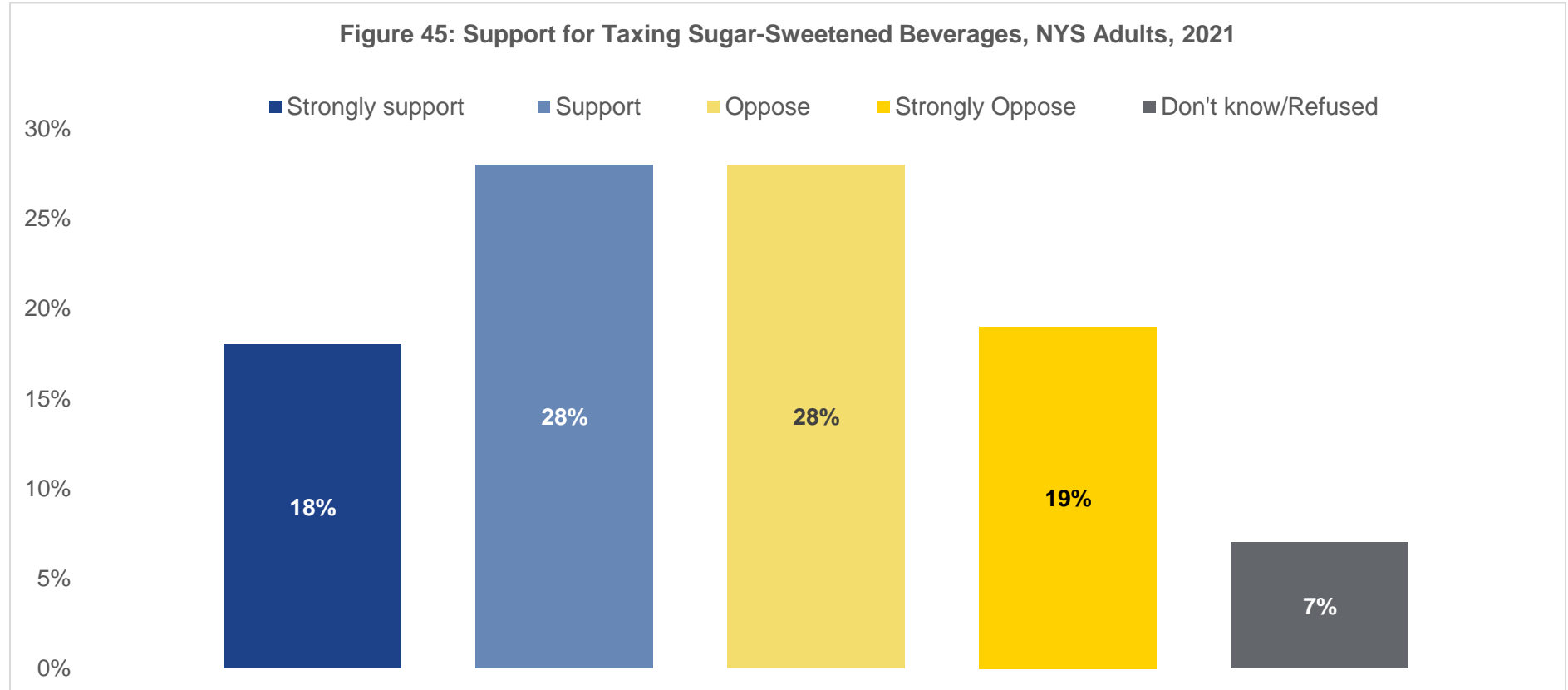


Among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 72% say there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles while 5% say there should be fewer; 67% of NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000 say there should be more public policies while 6% say there should be fewer; 74% of NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000 a year say there should be more public policies and 9% say there should be fewer; and 67% of NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more a year say there should be more public policies and 7% say there should be fewer within this income variable.

Sugar Sweetened Beverage (SSB) Policies

TAXING SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES

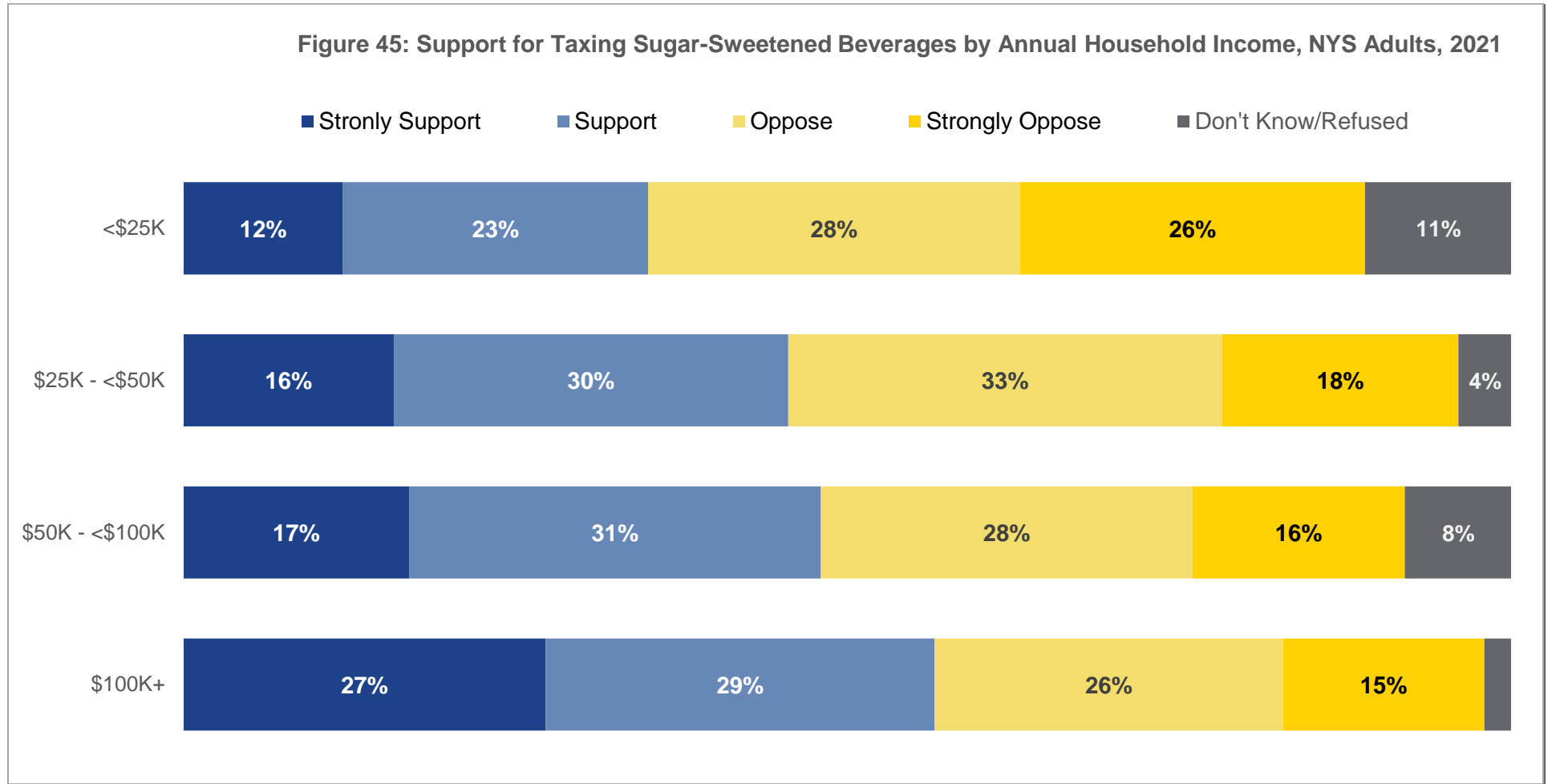
Survey Question: Do you support or oppose taxing sugar-sweetened beverages including regular soda?



In 2021, 18% of NYS adults strongly supported taxing sugar-sweetened beverage, 28% supported taxing sugar-sweetened beverages, another 28% opposed taxing sugar-sweetened beverages, and 19% strongly opposed taxing sugar-sweetened beverages. Overall, 46% of New York adults support or strongly support taxing sugar-sweetened beverages while 47% oppose or strongly oppose taxing sugar-sweetened beverages.

TAXING SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES BY INCOME

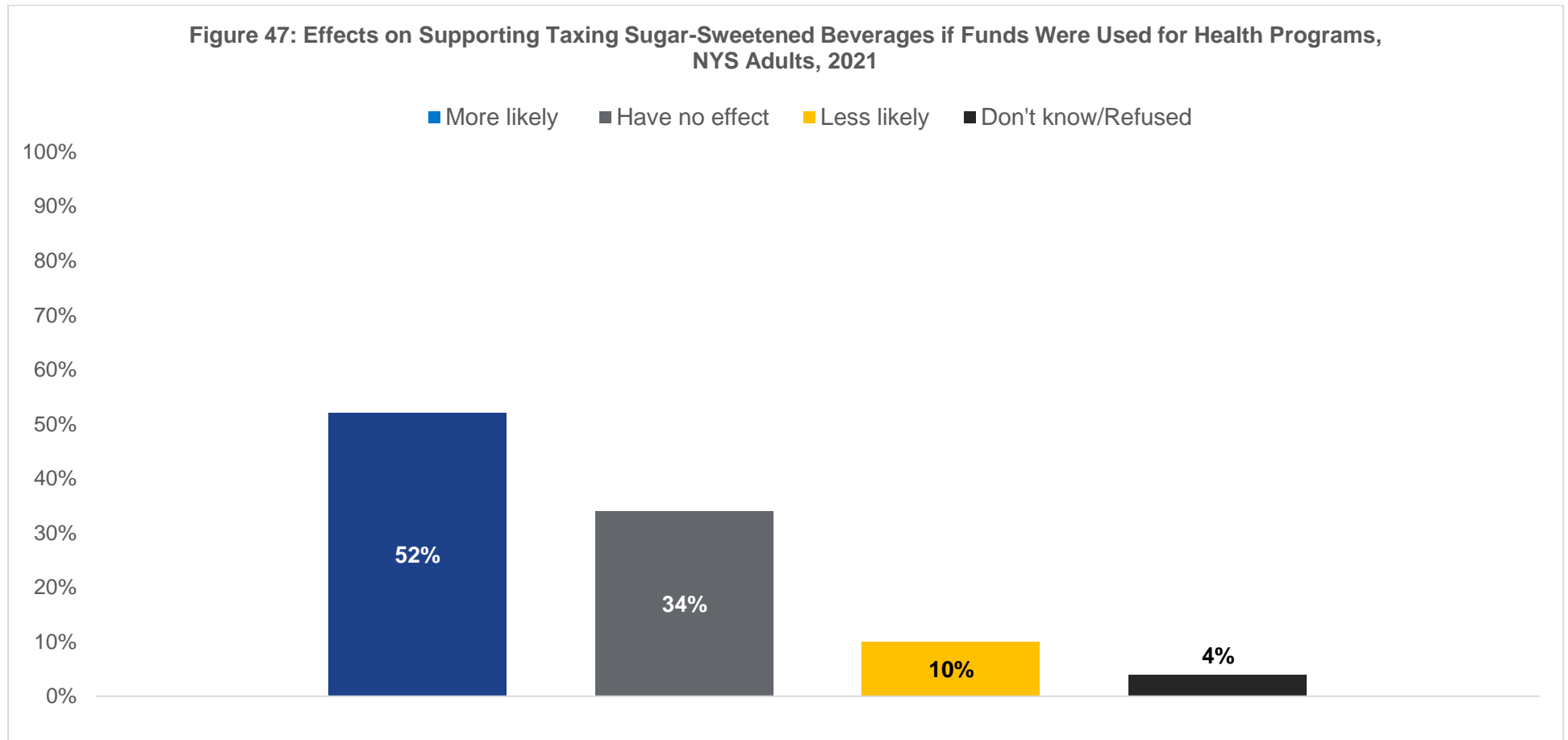
Survey Question: Do you support or oppose taxing sugar-sweetened beverages including regular soda?



The percentage of NYS adults that strongly support or support taxing sugar-sweetened beverages was 45% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 46% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 48% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 56% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

EFFECTS ON SUPPORTING TAXING SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES

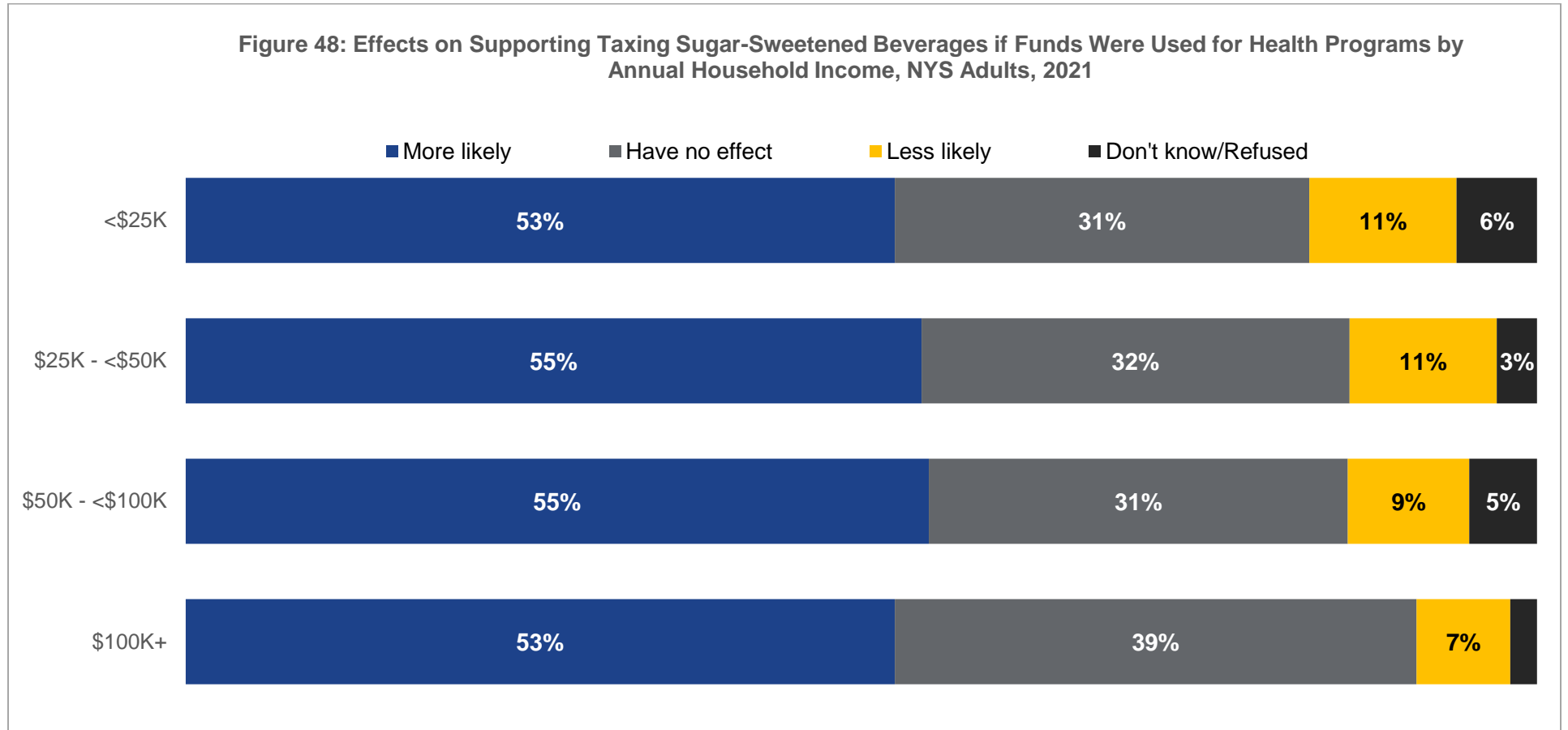
Survey Question: Knowing that a portion of the money from the tax would be used to fund health programs in New York would that make you more likely, less likely, or have no effect on supporting the tax?



In 2021, 52% of NYS adults were more likely to support taxing sugar-sweetened beverages if a portion of the money from the tax would be used to fund health programs in New York, 34% believed this would have no impact on their support, and 10% were less likely to support the tax.

EFFECTS ON SUPPORTING TAXING SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES BY INCOME

Survey Question: Knowing that a portion of the money from the tax would be used to fund health programs in New York would that make you more likely, less likely, or have no effect on supporting the tax?

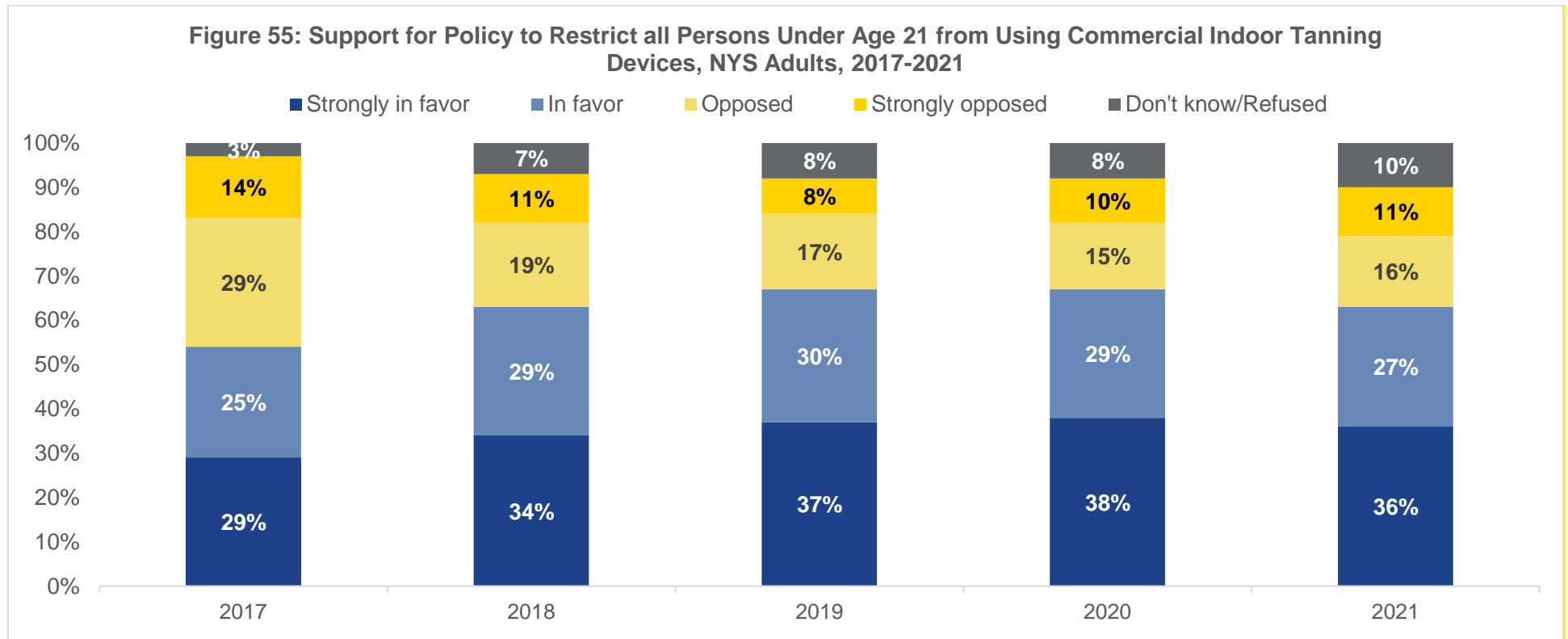


The percentage of NYS adults that would be more likely to support a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages if a portion of the money would be used to fund health programs was 53% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 55% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 55% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 53% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Cancer Control Policies

RESTRICTING ALL MINORS UNDER AGE 21 FROM USING COMMERCIAL INDOOR TANNING DEVICES

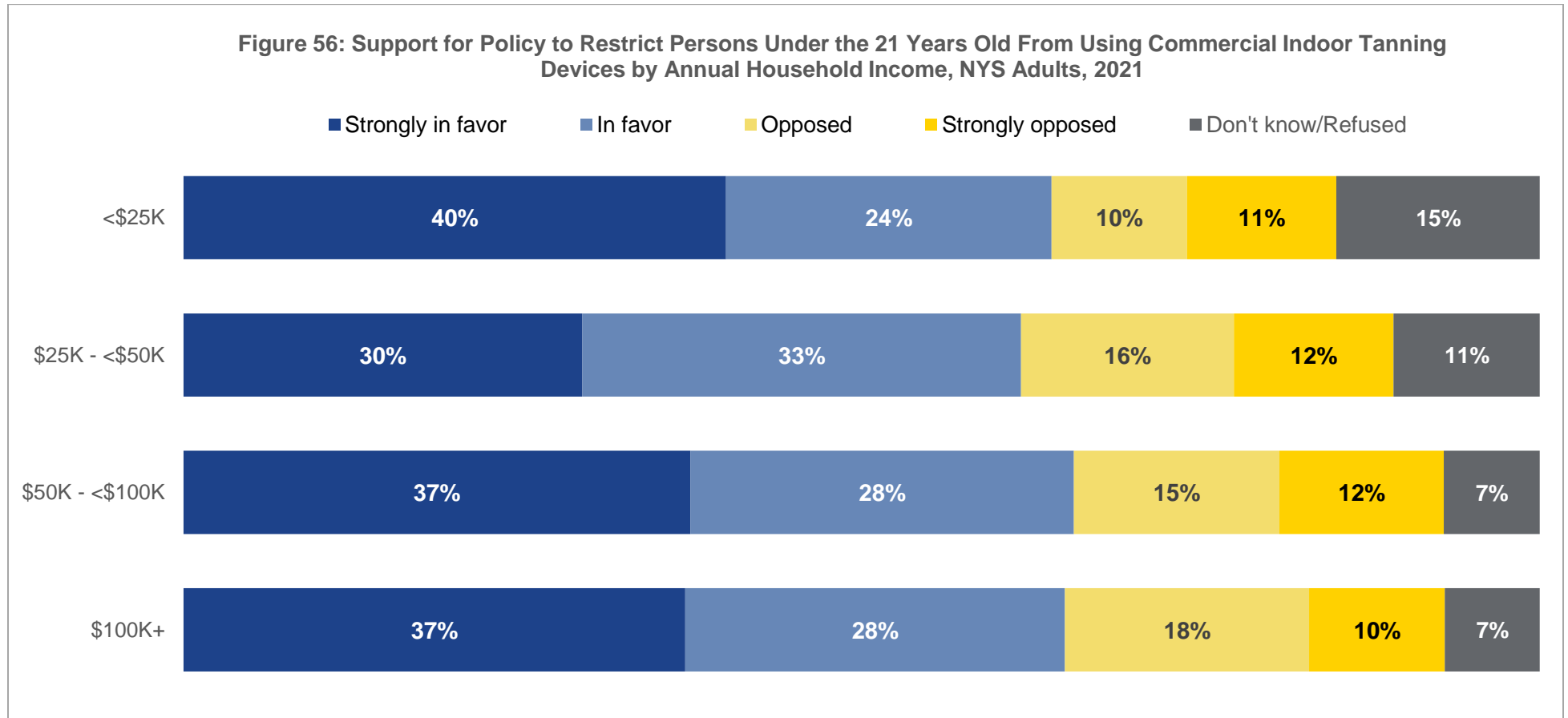
Survey Question: Moving to another matter, the use of indoor tanning. Current New York State regulation prohibits persons under 18 years of age from using UV radiation devices such as tanning beds or tanning booths. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a change to the regulations that would increase the age limit on the tanning regulations to restrict all minors so that all persons under 21 were prohibited from using indoor tanning devices? Are you... (2017 Survey Question: Would you be in favor of or opposed to increasing the age limit on the tanning regulation to prohibit all persons under 21 from using indoor tanning devices?)



In 2021, 36% of NYS adults were strongly in favor of increasing the age limit on the use of indoor tanning devices, another 27% were somewhat in favor of the policy, 16% were somewhat opposed, and 11% were strongly opposed to a change to a regulation that would restrict all persons under 21 from using indoor tanning devices. The percentage of NYS adults that are strongly in favor or in favor of prohibiting all persons under age 21 from using indoor tanning devices has increased from 54% in 2017 to 63% in 2021.

RESTRICTING ALL MINORS UNDER AGE 21 FROM USING COMMERCIAL INDOOR TANNING DEVICES BY INCOME

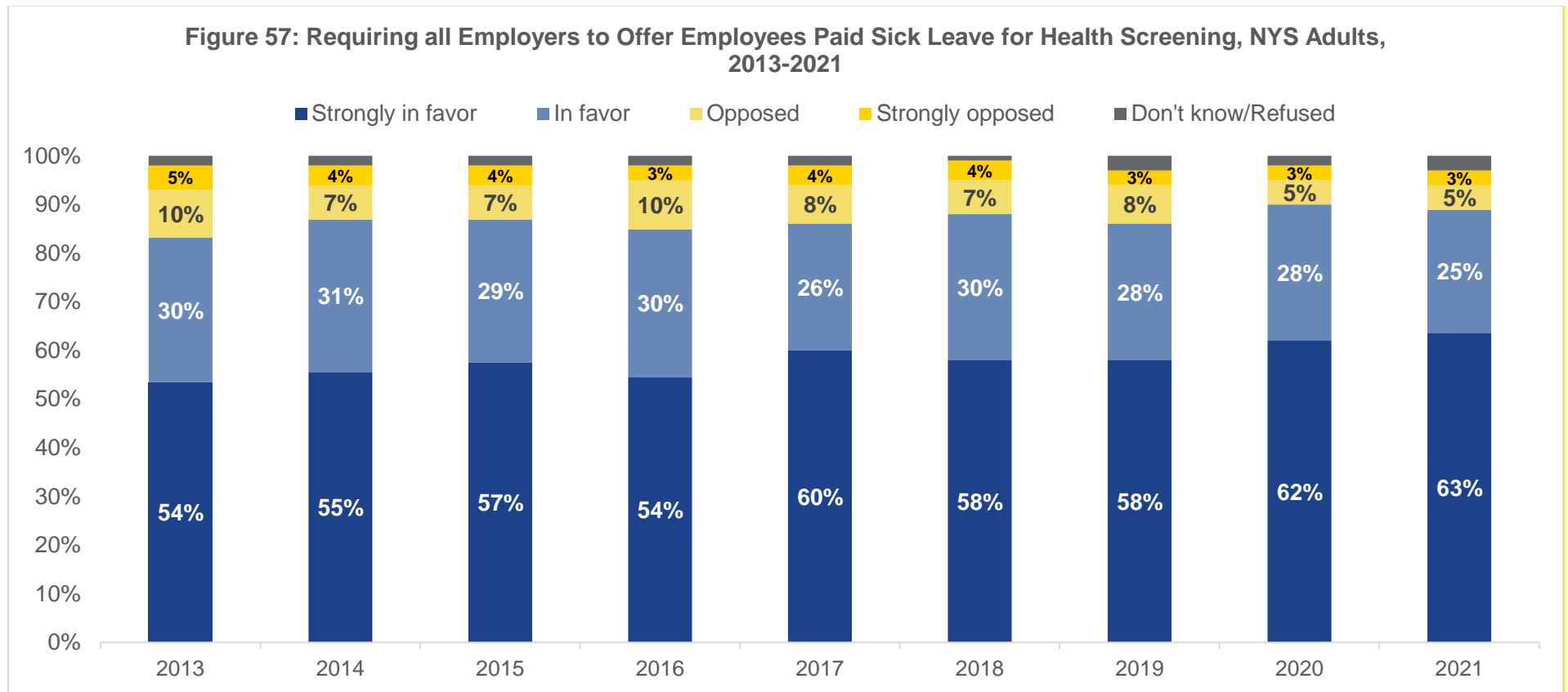
Survey Question: Moving to another matter, the use of indoor tanning. Current New York State regulation prohibits persons under 18 years of age from using UV radiation devices such as tanning beds or tanning booths. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a change to the regulations that would increase the age limit on the tanning regulations to restrict all minors so that all persons under 21 were prohibited from using indoor tanning devices? Are you...



The percentage of NYS adults that are in favor of or strongly in favor of prohibiting all persons under 21 from using indoor tanning devices was 64% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 63% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; and 65% among both NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000 and NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

REQUIRING ALL EMPLOYERS TO OFFER EMPLOYEES PAID SICK LEAVE FOR HEALTH SCREENING

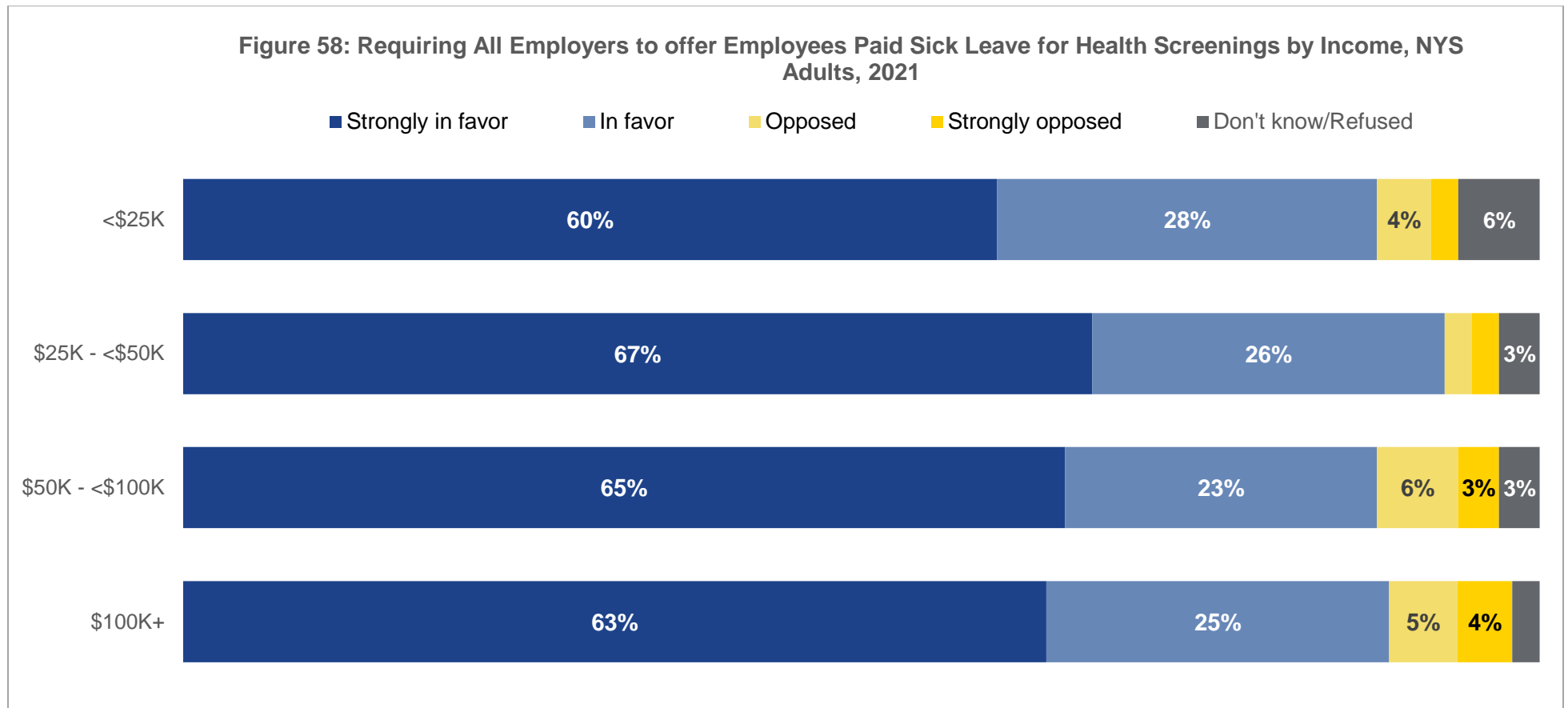
Survey Question: On another topic, sick time policies. Would you favor or oppose requiring employers to offer all employees paid sick leave to allow workers to receive health screenings like being screened for cancer or other conditions? Are you... (2019 *Survey Question:* On another topic, sick time policies. While there are no current requirements in the United States that mandate employers to provide paid sick time, that is, time for employees to attend their own or a family member's illness or other medical needs. Would you favor or oppose requiring employers to offer all employees paid sick leave to allow workers to receive health screenings like being screened for cancer or other conditions?)



In 2021, 63% of NYS adults were strongly in favor of requiring employers offer paid sick leave to all employees, another 25% were in favor of the requirement, 5% were opposed, and 3% were strongly opposed. There has been a slight increase in support for this policy since 2013 and more than 8 out of 10 respondents have favored or strongly favored this policy since 2013.

REQUIRING ALL EMPLOYERS TO OFFER EMPLOYEES PAID SICK LEAVE FOR HEALTH SCREENINGS BY INCOME

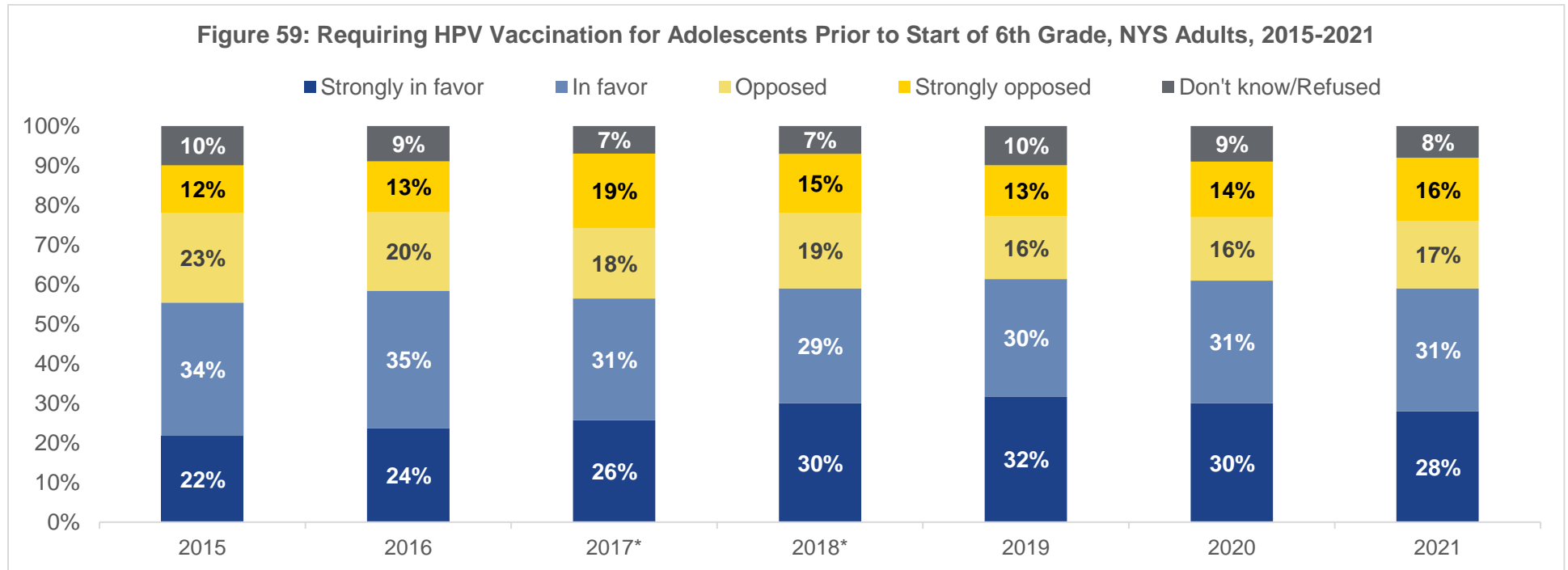
Survey Question: On another topic, sick time policies. Would you favor or oppose requiring employers to offer all employees paid sick leave to allow workers to receive health screenings like being screened for cancer or other conditions? Are you... (2019 *Survey Question:* On another topic, sick time policies. While there are no current requirements in the United States that mandate employers to provide paid sick time, that is, time for employees to attend their own or a family member's illness or other medical needs. Would you favor or oppose requiring employers to offer all employees paid sick leave to allow workers to receive health screenings like being screened for cancer or other conditions?)



The percentage of NYS adults that are in favor of or strongly in favor of requiring all employers to offer paid sick leave was 88% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 93% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; and 88% among both NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000 and among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

REQUIRING HPV VACCINATION FOR ADOLESCENTS PRIOR TO START OF 6TH GRADE

Survey Question: In New York, certain vaccines are required before a child can enter a childcare program or school. The HPV vaccine can prevent certain types of cancer and the series is recommended for adolescents aged 11 to 12 years old. Some states are trying to pass laws that would require all 11 to 12-year-olds to get the HPV vaccine before they are allowed to start 6th grade. Are you in favor of or opposed to requiring all 11 to 12-year-olds to get the HPV vaccine in order to be allowed to start the 6th grade. Are you...

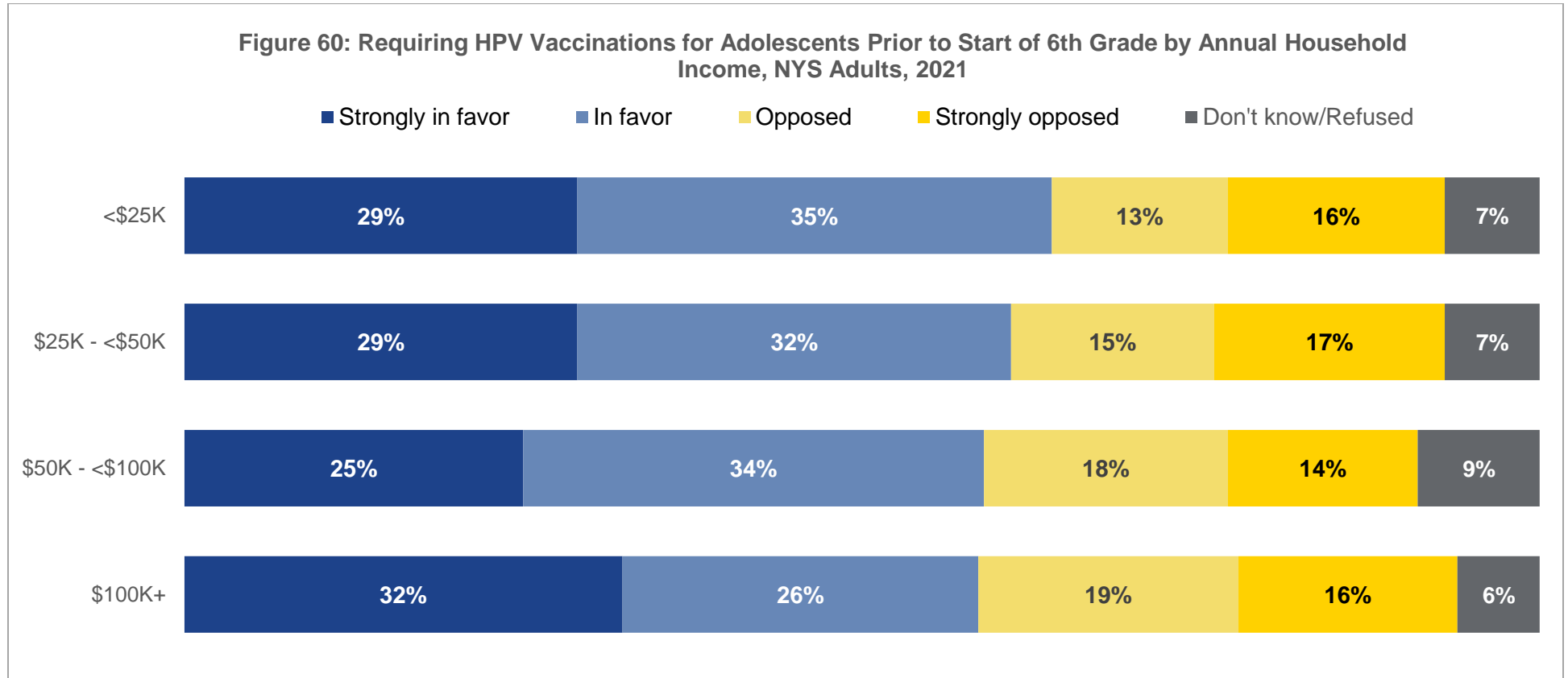


In 2021, 28% of NYS adults were strongly in favor of requiring all 11 to 12-year-olds to get the HPV vaccine prior to the start of 6th grade, another 31% were in favor, 17% were opposed, and 16% were strongly opposed to requiring all 11 to 12-year-olds get the HPV vaccine before starting the 6th grade. The percentage of NYS adults that are in favor or strongly in favor of requiring all 11 to 12-year-olds to get the HPV vaccine prior to starting 6th grade has ranged from a low of 56% in 2015 to a high of 62% in 2019.

* In 2017 & 2018, this question was asked of half of respondents.

REQUIRING HPV VACCINATION FOR ADOLESCENTS PRIOR TO START OF 6TH GRADE BY INCOME

Survey Question: In New York, certain vaccines are required before a child can enter a childcare program or school. The HPV vaccine can prevent certain types of cancer and the series is recommended for adolescents aged 11 to 12-years-old. Some states are trying to pass laws that would require all 11 to 12-year-olds to get the HPV vaccine before they are allowed to start 6th grade. Are you in favor of or opposed to requiring all 11 to 12-year-olds to get the HPV vaccine in order to be allowed to start the 6th grade. Are you...

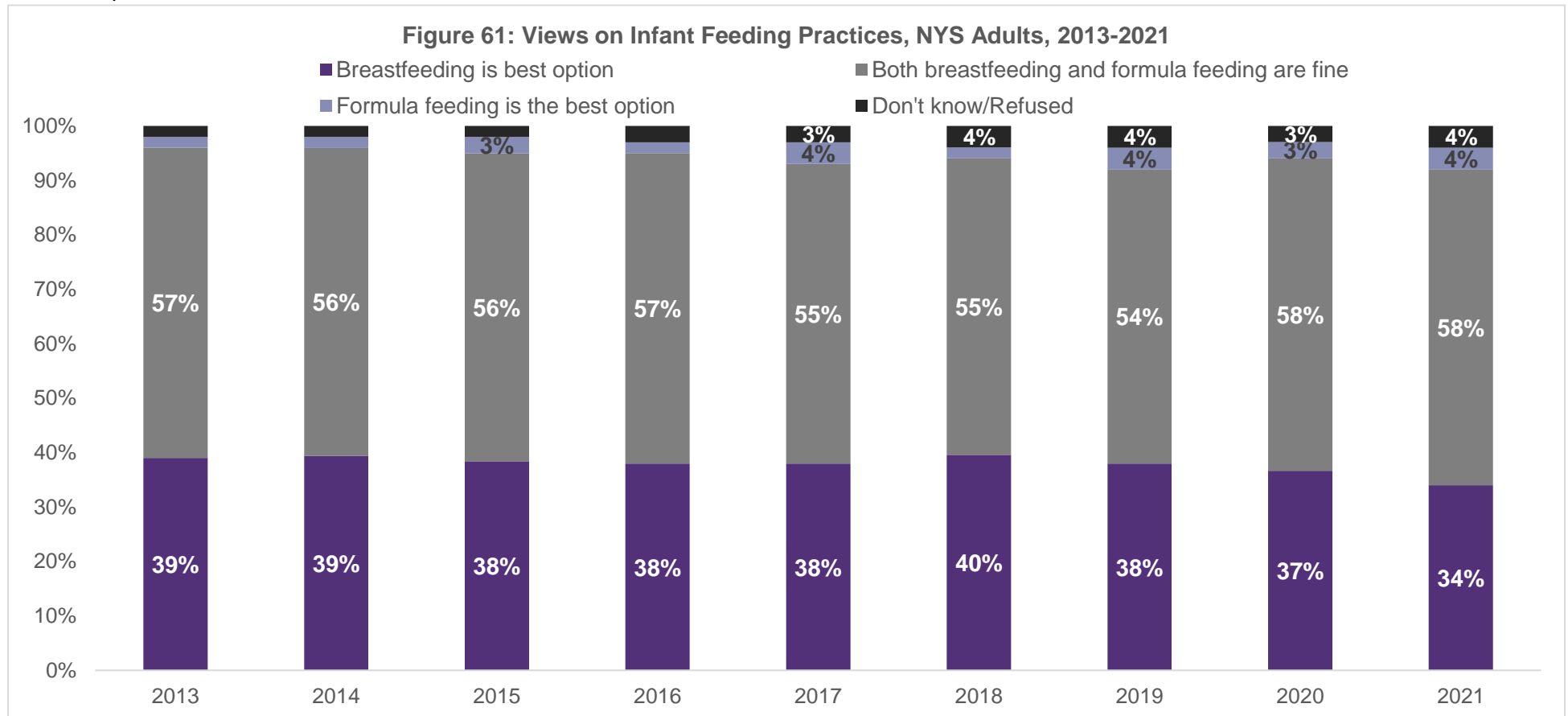


The percentage of NYS adults that are in favor of or strongly in favor of requiring all 11 to 12-year-olds get the HPV vaccine prior to starting the 6th grade was 64% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 61% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 59% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 58% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Breastfeeding

VIEWS ON INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES

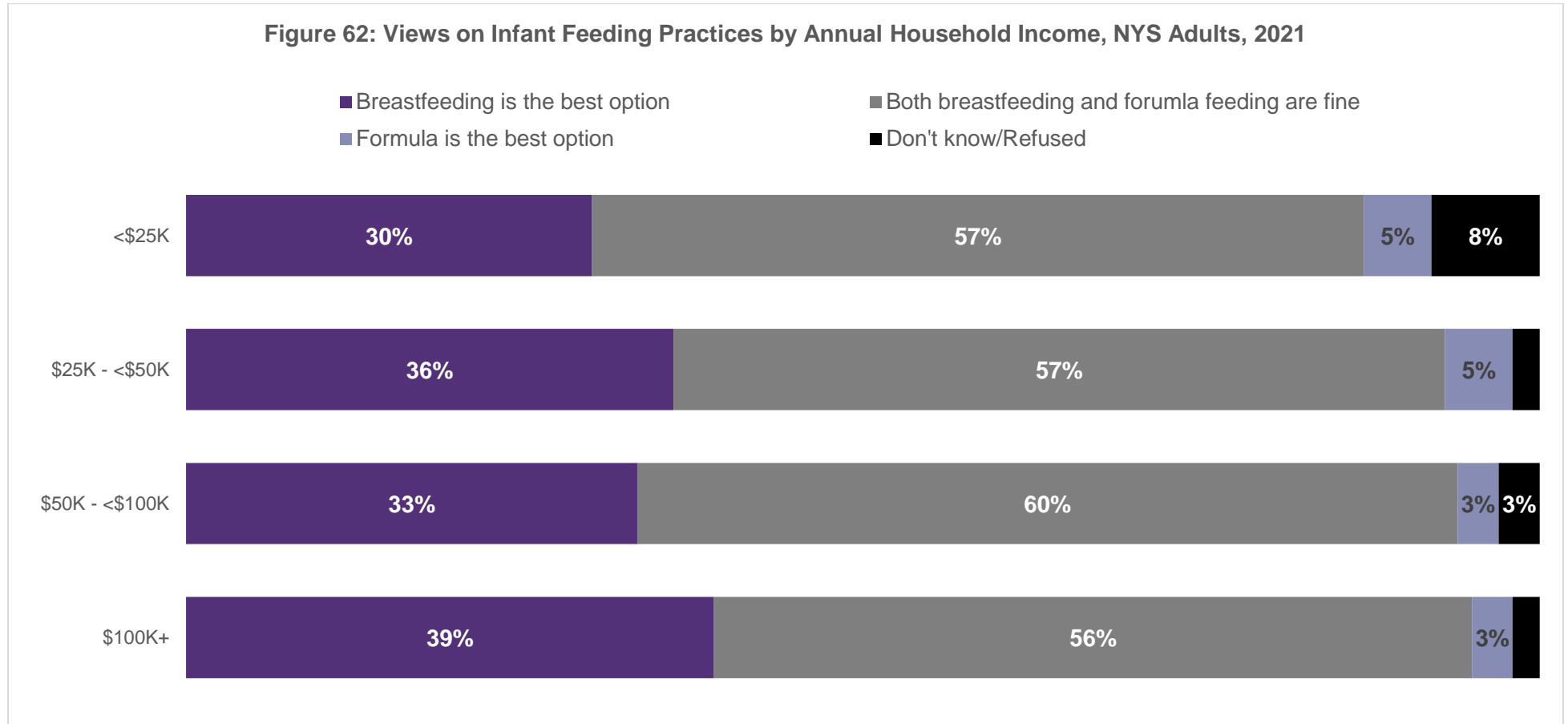
Survey Question: On another topic, when it comes to the feeding of infants, which of the following comes closest to your view: [CHOICES ROTATED] The best thing for infants is that they are breastfed. While some parents may need to use formula, the healthiest option for children is breastfeeding. OR Both breastfeeding and formula feeding are fine. The choice is up to the parent. OR With all the advances in nutrition, formula is the best option for most infants.



In 2021, 34% of NYS adults thought that the best thing for infants is that they are breastfed, 58% thought that the choice is up to the parent whether to breastfeed or formula feed, and 4% thought that formula is the best option for most infants. There has been little variation in these perceptions since 2013.

VIEWS ON INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES BY INCOME

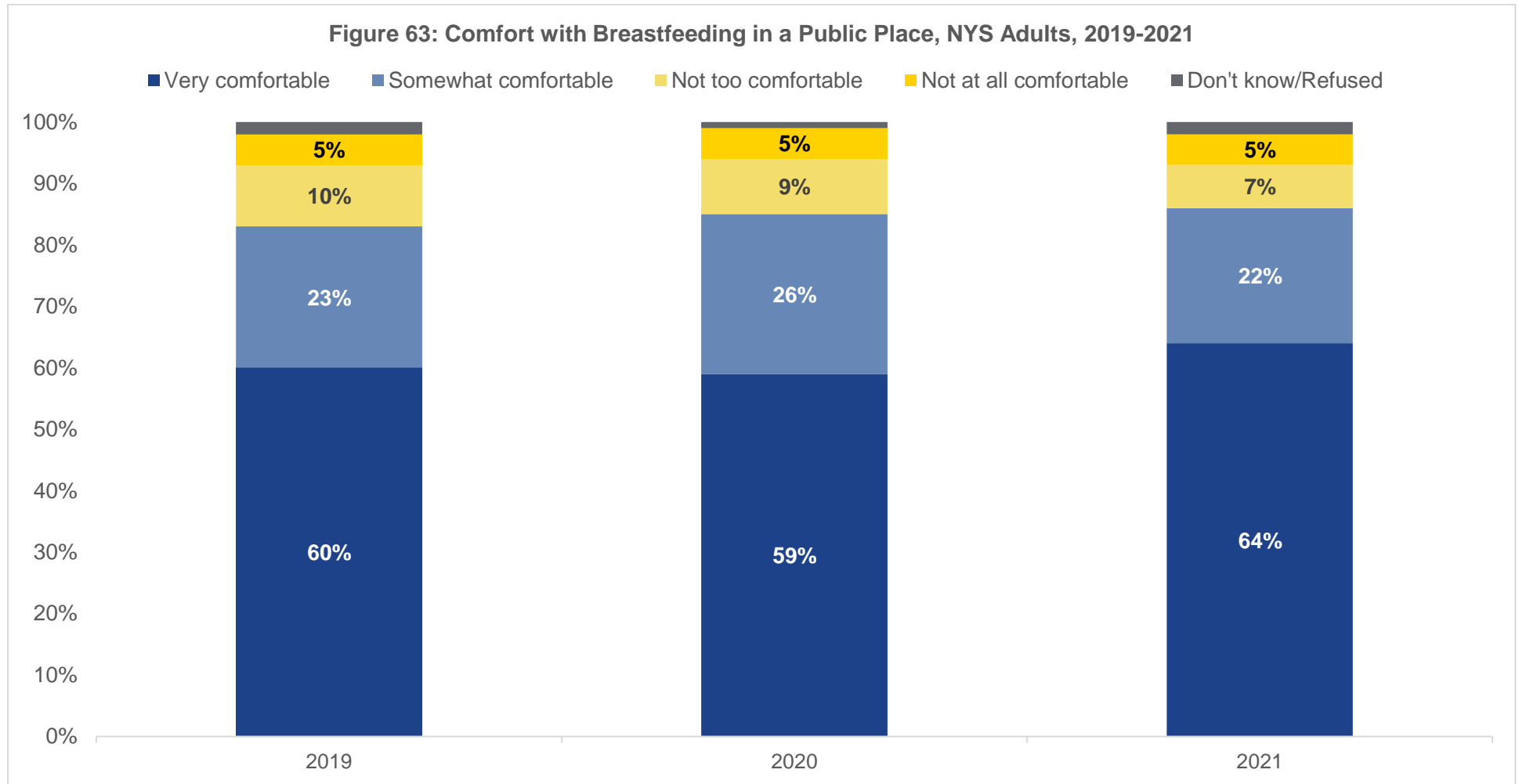
Survey Question: On another topic, when it comes to the feeding of infants, which of the following comes closest to your view: [CHOICES ROTATED] The best thing for infants is that they are breastfed. While some parents may need to use formula, the healthiest option for children is breastfeeding. OR Both breastfeeding and formula feeding are fine. The choice is up to the parent. OR With all the advances in nutrition, formula is the best option for most infants.



The percentage of NYS adults that think that the best thing for infants is that they are breastfed was 30% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 36% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 33% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 39% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

COMFORT WITH BREASTFEEDING IN A PUBLIC PLACE

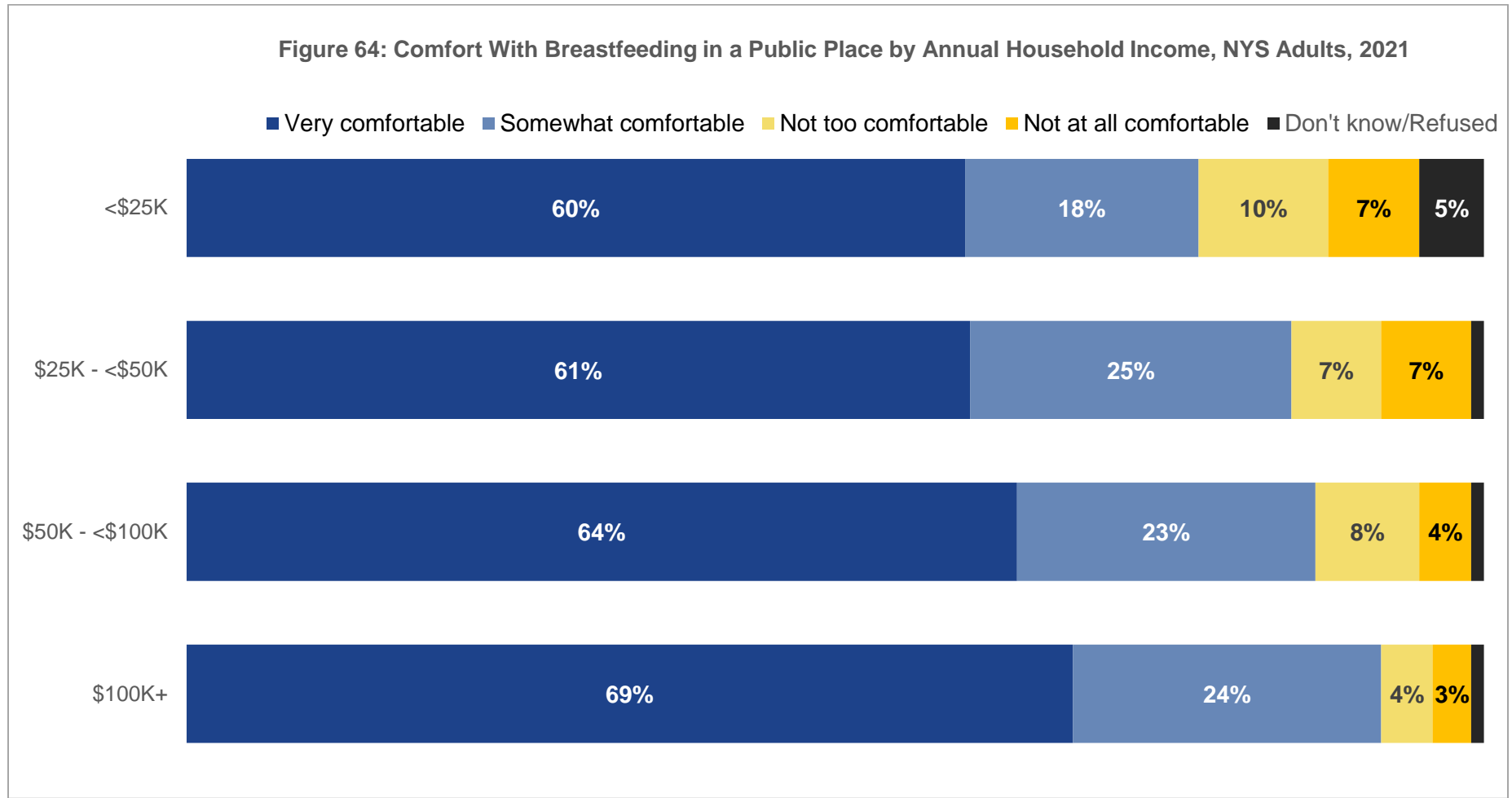
Survey Question: How comfortable would you be if a mother breastfed their baby near you in a public place?



In 2021, 64% of NYS adults were very comfortable if a mother breastfed a baby near them in a public place, another 22% were somewhat comfortable, 7% were not too comfortable and 5% were not at all comfortable if a mother were to breastfeed their baby nearby in a public place.

COMFORT WITH BREASTFEEDING IN A PUBLIC PLACE BY INCOME

Survey Question: How comfortable would you be if a mother breastfed their baby near you in a public place?

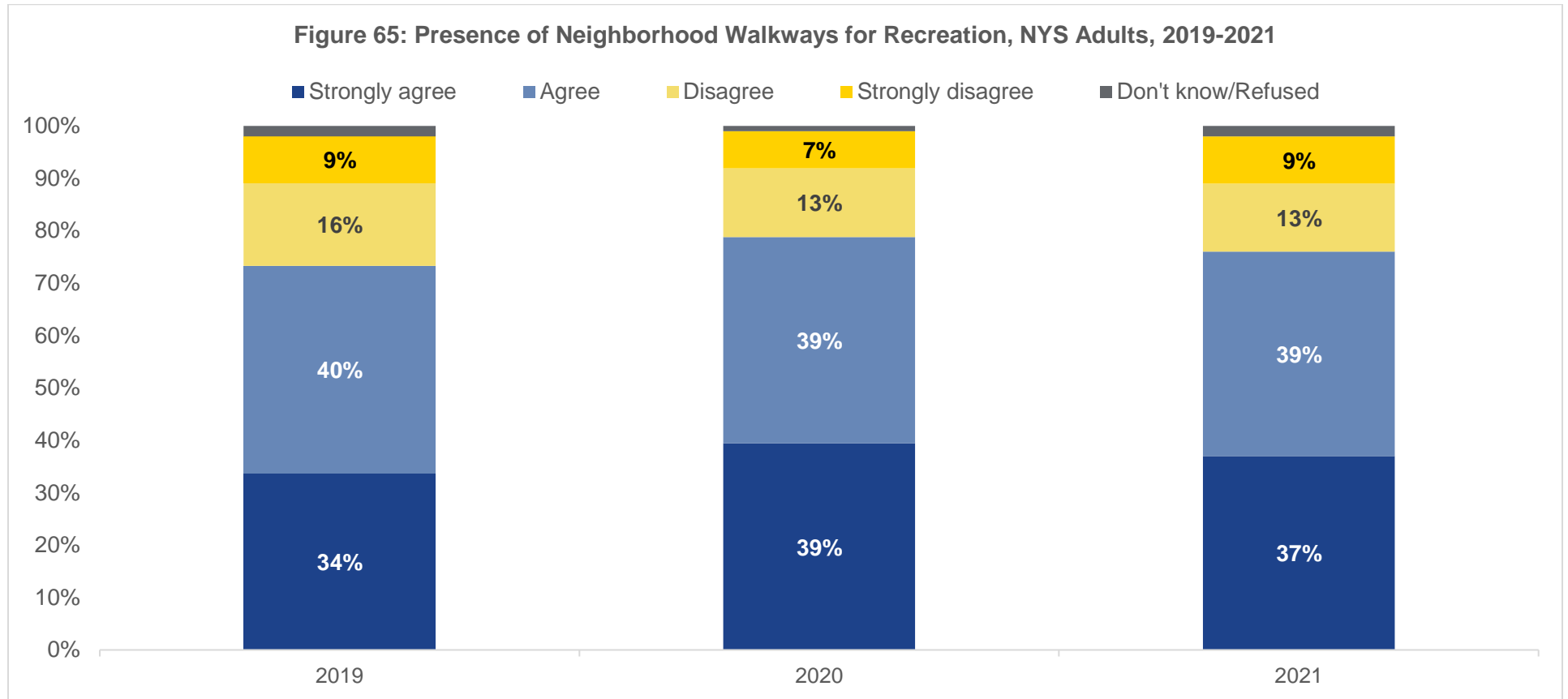


The percentage of NYS adults that are very or somewhat comfortable with a mother breastfeeding their baby near them in a public place was 78% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 86% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 87% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 93% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Active Transportation

PRESENCE OF WALKWAYS FOR RECREATION

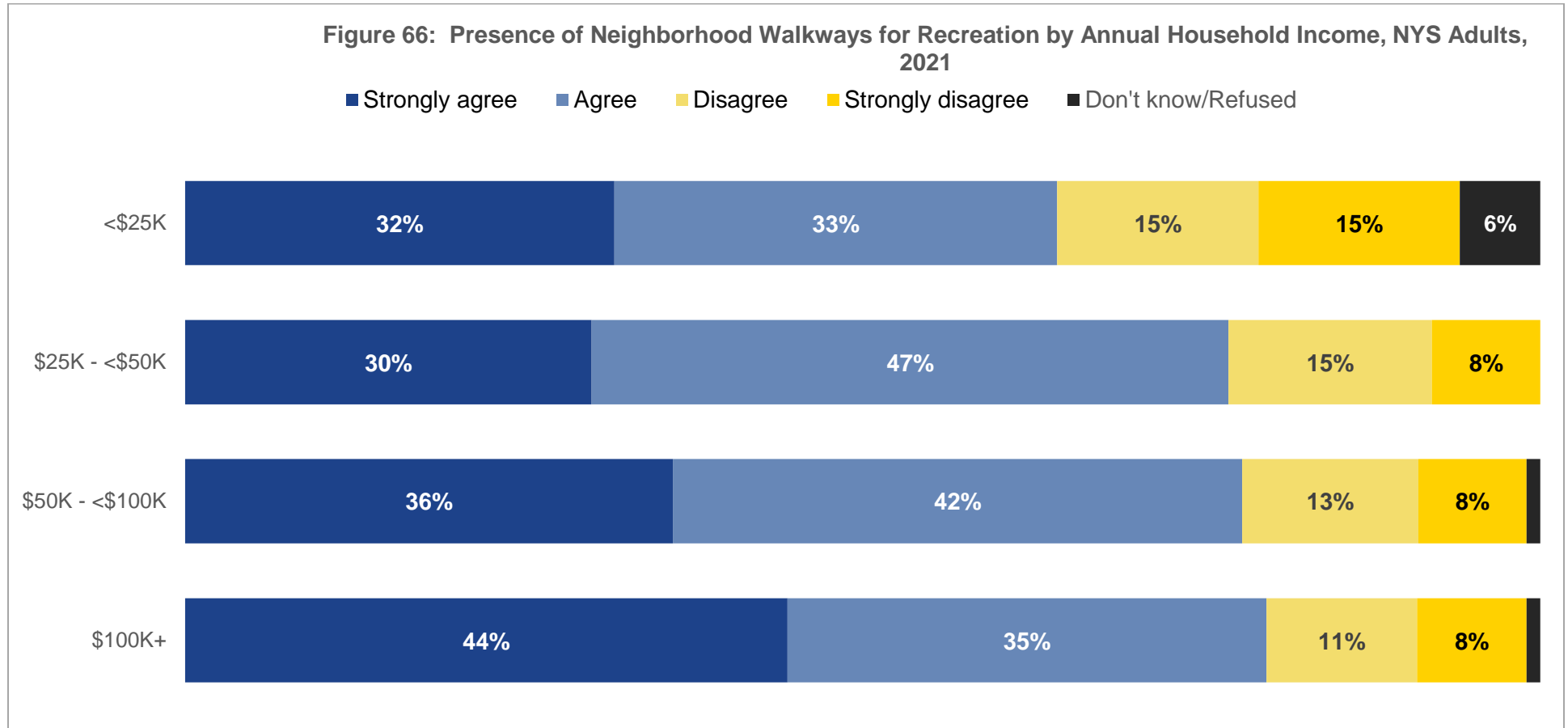
Survey Question: For each of the following two statements about your neighborhood, please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with each: **There are places to walk or bicycle for recreation or exercise in my neighborhood that are safe from traffic.**



In 2021, 37% of NYS adults strongly agreed that there are places to walk or bicycle for recreation in their neighborhood that are safe from traffic, another 39% agreed, 13% disagreed, and 9% strongly disagreed that there are places to walk or bicycle that are safe from traffic in their neighborhood.

PRESENCE OF WALKWAYS FOR RECREATION BY INCOME

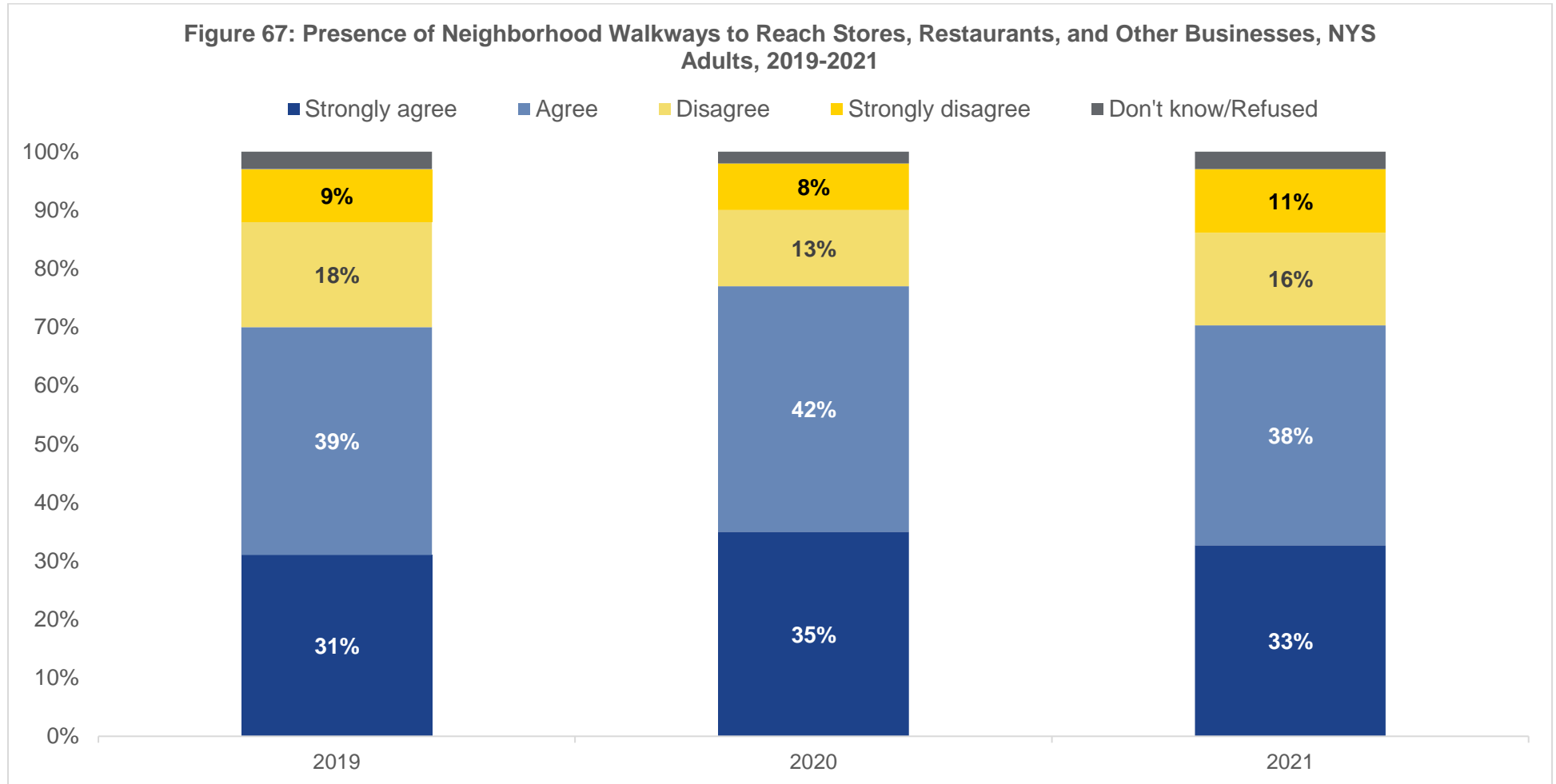
Survey Question: For each of the following two statements about your neighborhood, please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with each: **There are places to walk or bicycle for recreation or exercise in my neighborhood that are safe from traffic.**



The percentage of NYS adults that agree or strongly agree that there are places to walk or bicycle for recreation or exercise in their neighborhood that are safe from traffic was 65% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 77% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 78% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 79% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more. There is considerable variation in the percentage of NYS adults that strongly agree with this statement by annual household income. Among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000, 32% strongly agree as compared to 44% of adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

PRESENCE OF WALKWAYS TO REACH STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND OTHER BUSINESSES

Survey Question: For each of the following two statements about your neighborhood, please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with each: **There are places to safely walk or bicycle from my home to places such as stores, restaurants, and other businesses.**

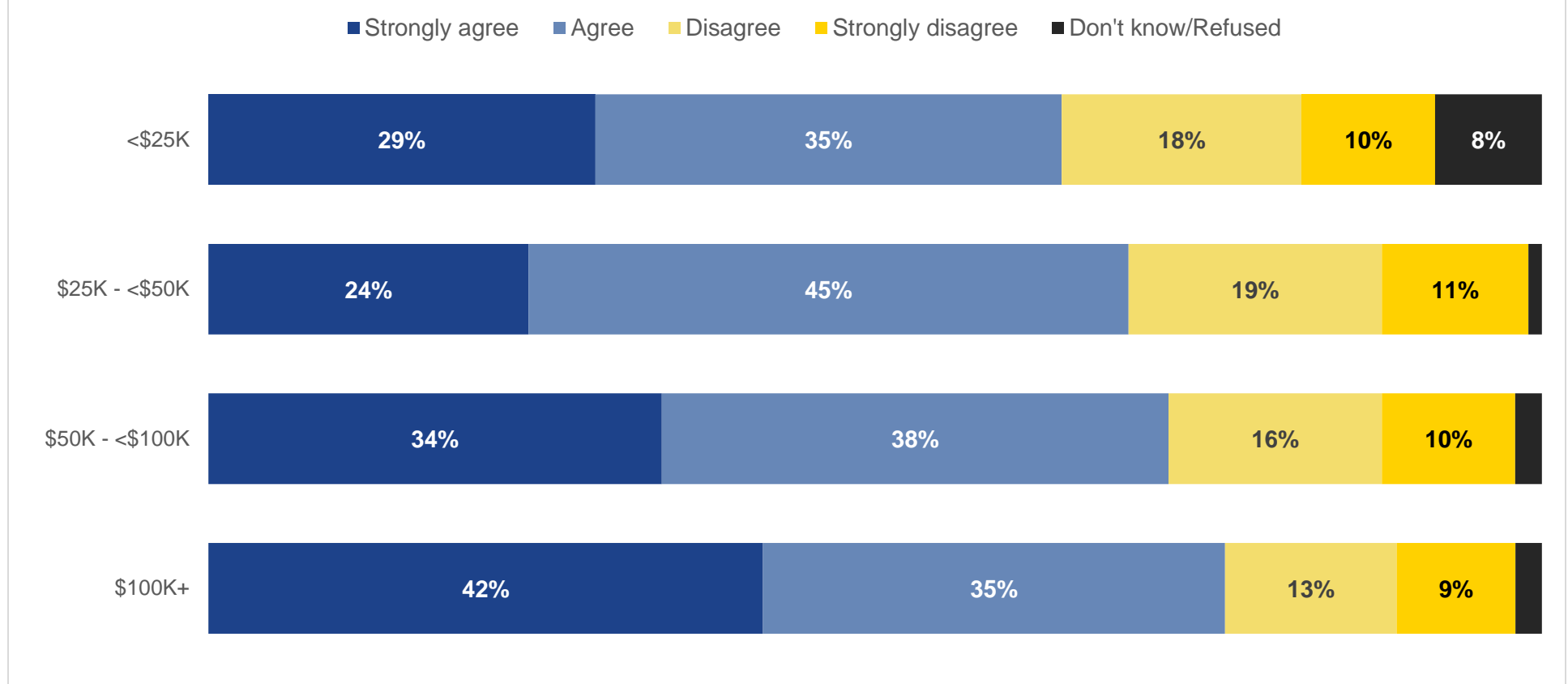


In 2021, 33% of NYS adults strongly agreed that there are places to safely walk or bicycle from their home to places such as stores, restaurants, and other businesses, another 38% agreed, 16% disagreed, and 11% strongly disagreed that there are places to safely walk or bicycle from their home to stores, restaurants, and other businesses.

PRESENCE OF WALKWAYS TO REACH STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND OTHER BUSINESSES BY INCOME

Survey Question: For each of the following two statements about your neighborhood, please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with each: **There are places to safely walk or bicycle from my home to places such as stores, restaurants, and other businesses.**

Figure 68: Presence of Walkways to Reach Stores, Restaurants, and Other Businesses by Annual Household Income, NYS Adults, 2021

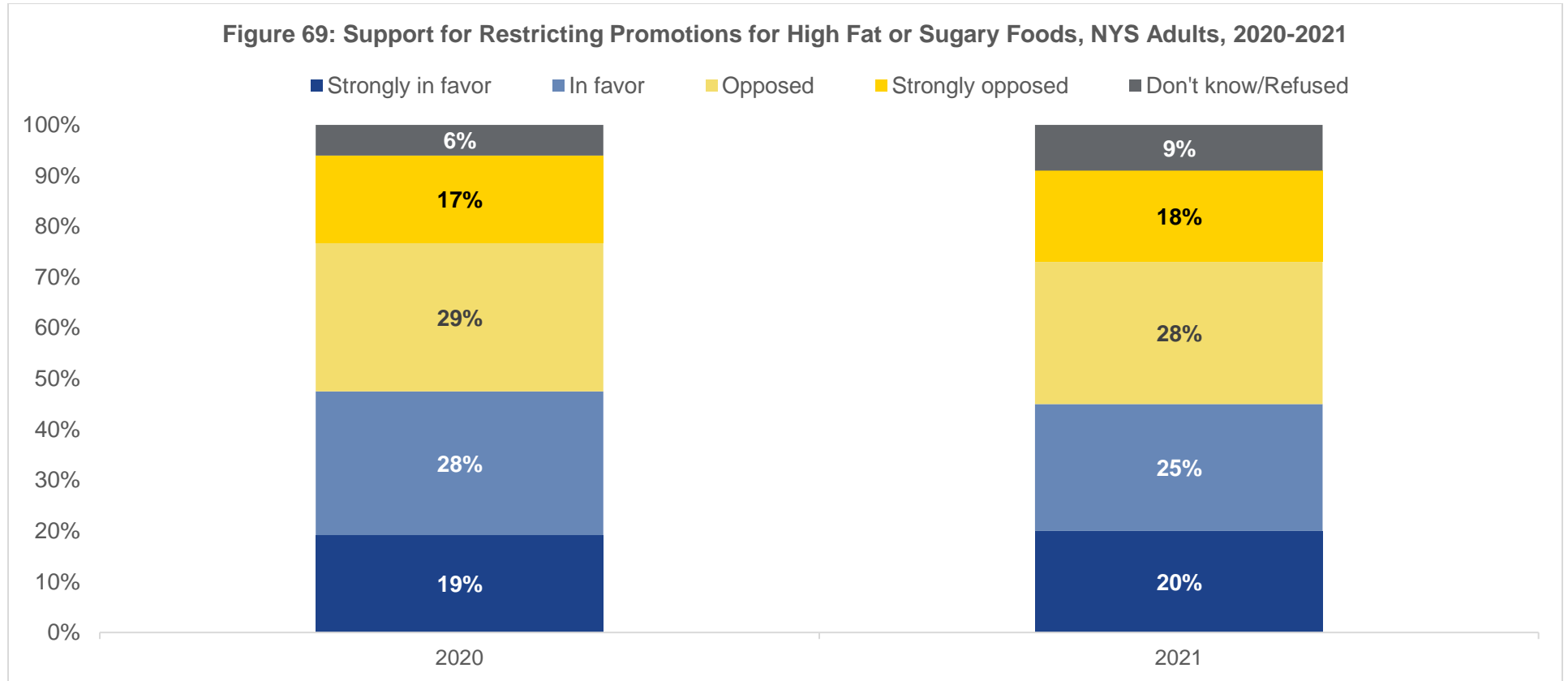


The percentage of NYS adults that agree or strongly agree that there are places to safely walk or bicycle from their home to places such as stores and restaurants in their neighborhood was 64% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 69% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 72% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 77% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more. There is considerable variation in the percentage of NYS adults that strongly agree with this statement by annual household income as 29% of NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 strongly agree as compared to 42% of adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Nutrition Policies

RESTRICTING PROMOTIONS FOR HIGH FAT OR SUGARY FOODS

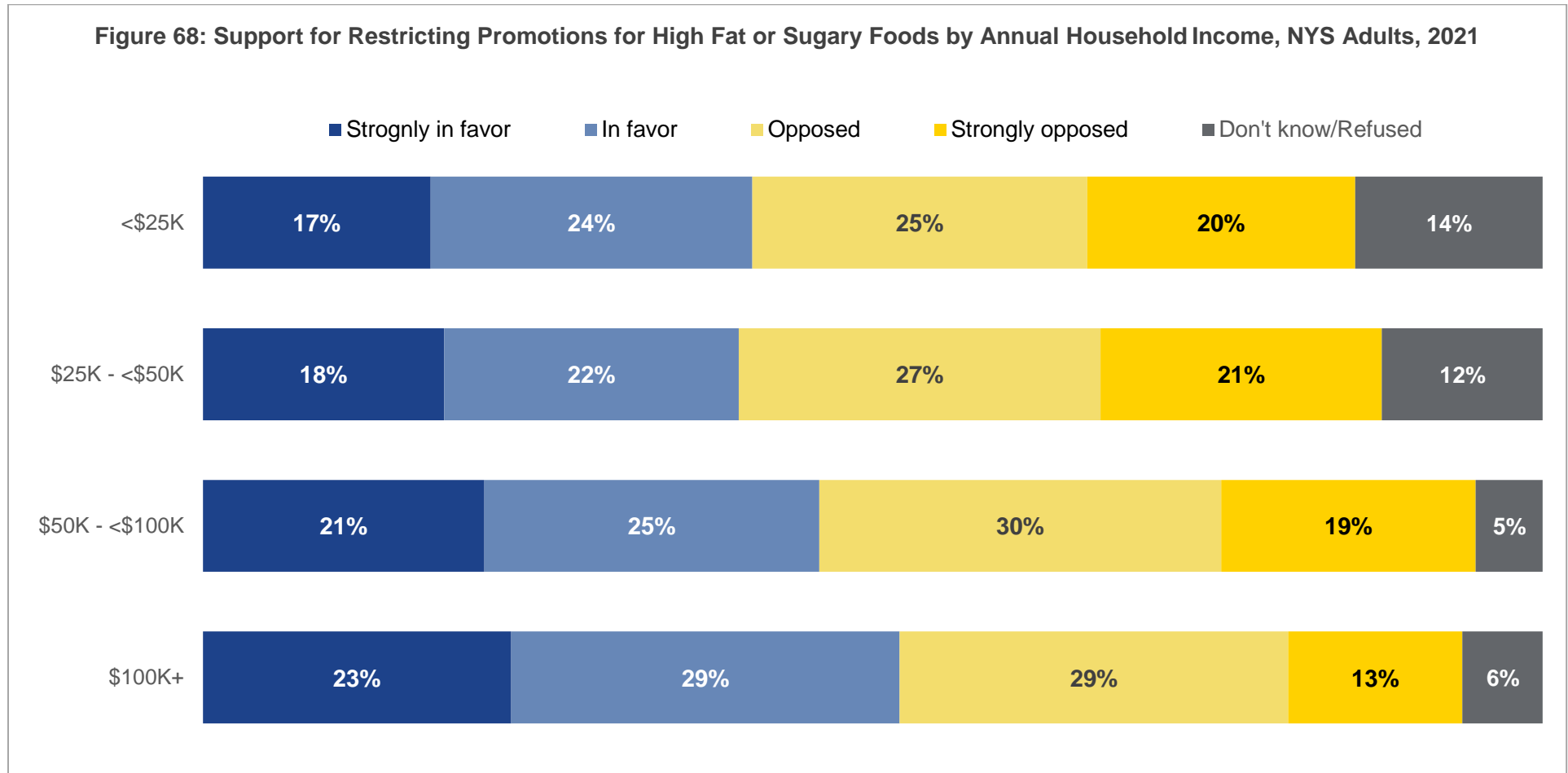
Survey Question: Now, consider each of the following ideas that some public health experts have suggested. For each tell me whether you are strongly in favor, in favor, oppose or strongly oppose the idea. **Restricting promotions for high fat or sugary foods like buy one high fat or sugary item and get one free.**



In 2021, 20% of NYS adults were strongly in favor of restricting promotions for high fat or sugary foods, 25% were in favor, 28% were opposed, and 18% were strongly opposed to restricting promotions for high fat or sugary foods.

RESTRICTING PROMOTIONS FOR HIGH FAT OR SUGARY FOODS BY INCOME

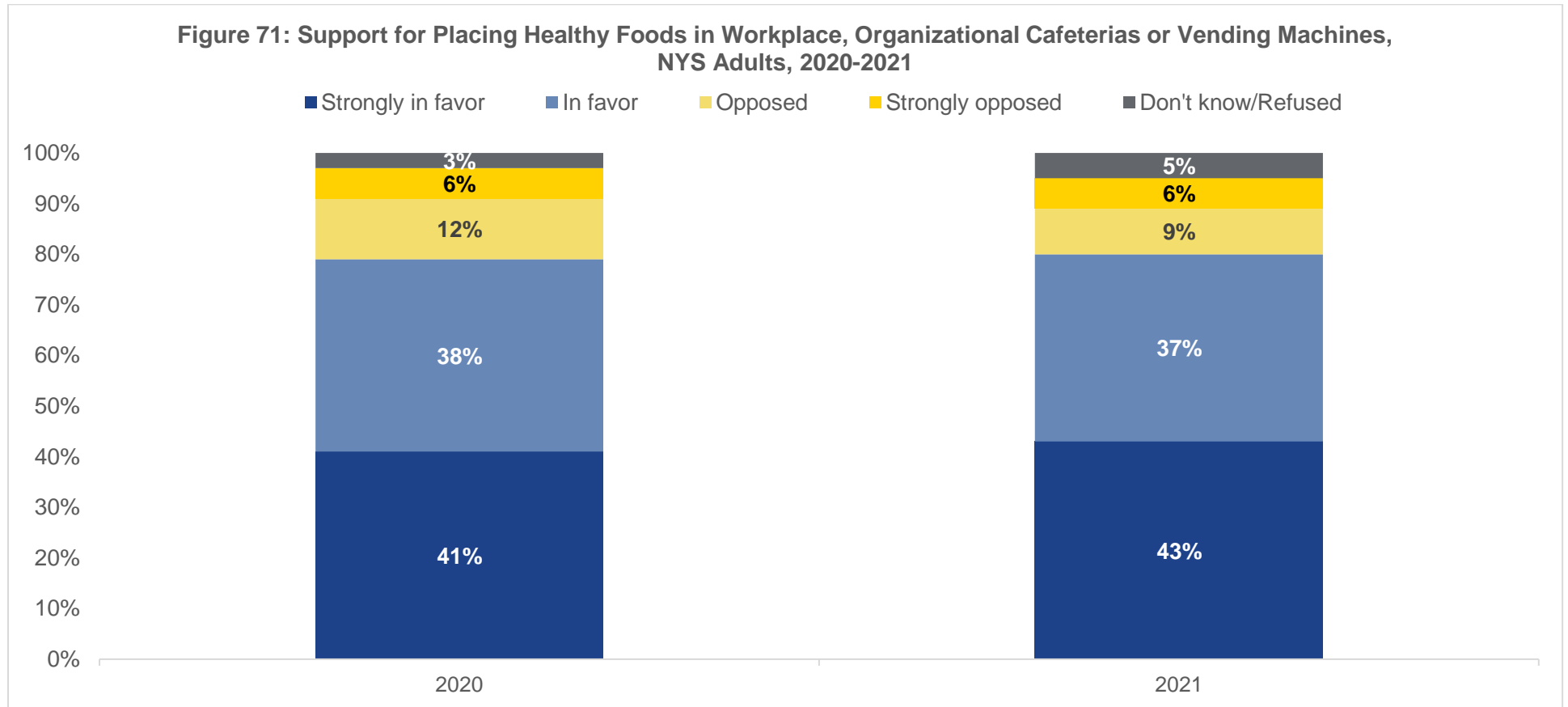
Survey Question: Now, consider each of the following ideas that some public health experts have suggested. For each tell me whether you are strongly in favor, in favor, oppose or strongly oppose the idea. **Restricting promotions for high fat or sugary foods like buy one high fat or sugary item and get one free.**



The percentage of NYS adults that are in favor of or strongly in favor of restricting promotions for high fat or sugary foods was 41% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 40% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 46% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 52% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

HEALTHY FOODS IN WORKPLACE, ORGANIZATIONAL CAFETERIAS OR VENDING MACHINES

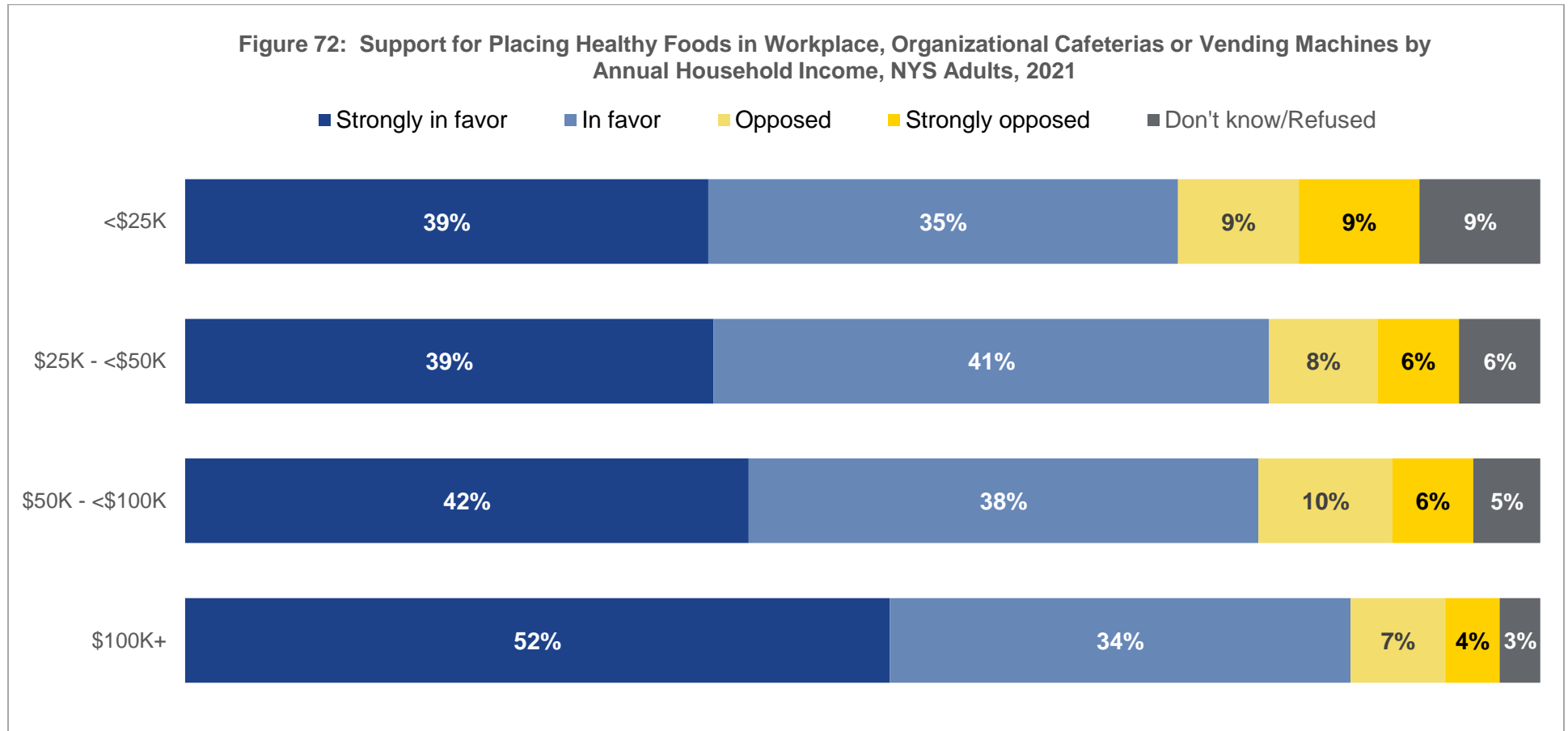
Survey Question: Now, consider each of the following ideas that some public health experts have suggested. For each tell me whether you are strongly in favor, in favor, oppose or strongly oppose the idea. **In workplace or organizational cafeterias or vending machines, replacing some current high fat or sugary items with healthy food items. Are you...**



A majority of NYS adults (80%) were in favor or strongly in favor of replacing some current high fat or sugar items with healthy food items in workplace and organizational cafeterias or vending machines while 15% opposed the idea.

HEALTHY FOODS IN WORKPLACE, ORGANIZATIONAL CAFETERIAS OR VENDING MACHINES BY INCOME

Survey Question: Now, consider each of the following ideas that some public health experts have suggested. For each tell me whether you are strongly in favor, in favor, oppose or strongly oppose the idea. **In workplace or organizational cafeterias or vending machines, replacing some current high fat or sugary items with healthy food items. Are you...**

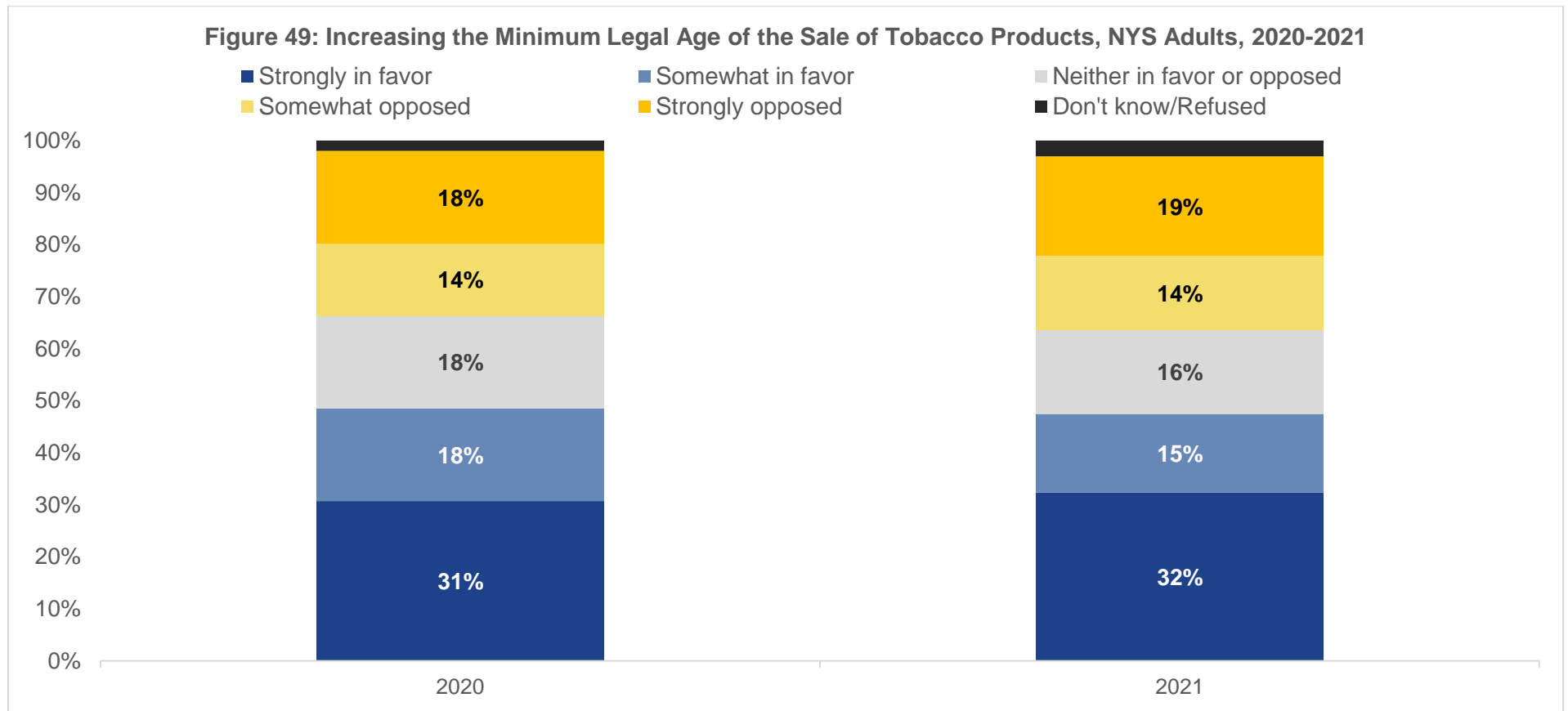


The percentage of NYS adults that are in favor of or strongly in favor of replacing some current high fat or sugary items with health foods in workplace and organizational cafeterias and vending machines was 74% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 80% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000 and among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 86% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Tobacco Control Policies

INCREASING THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE OF THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

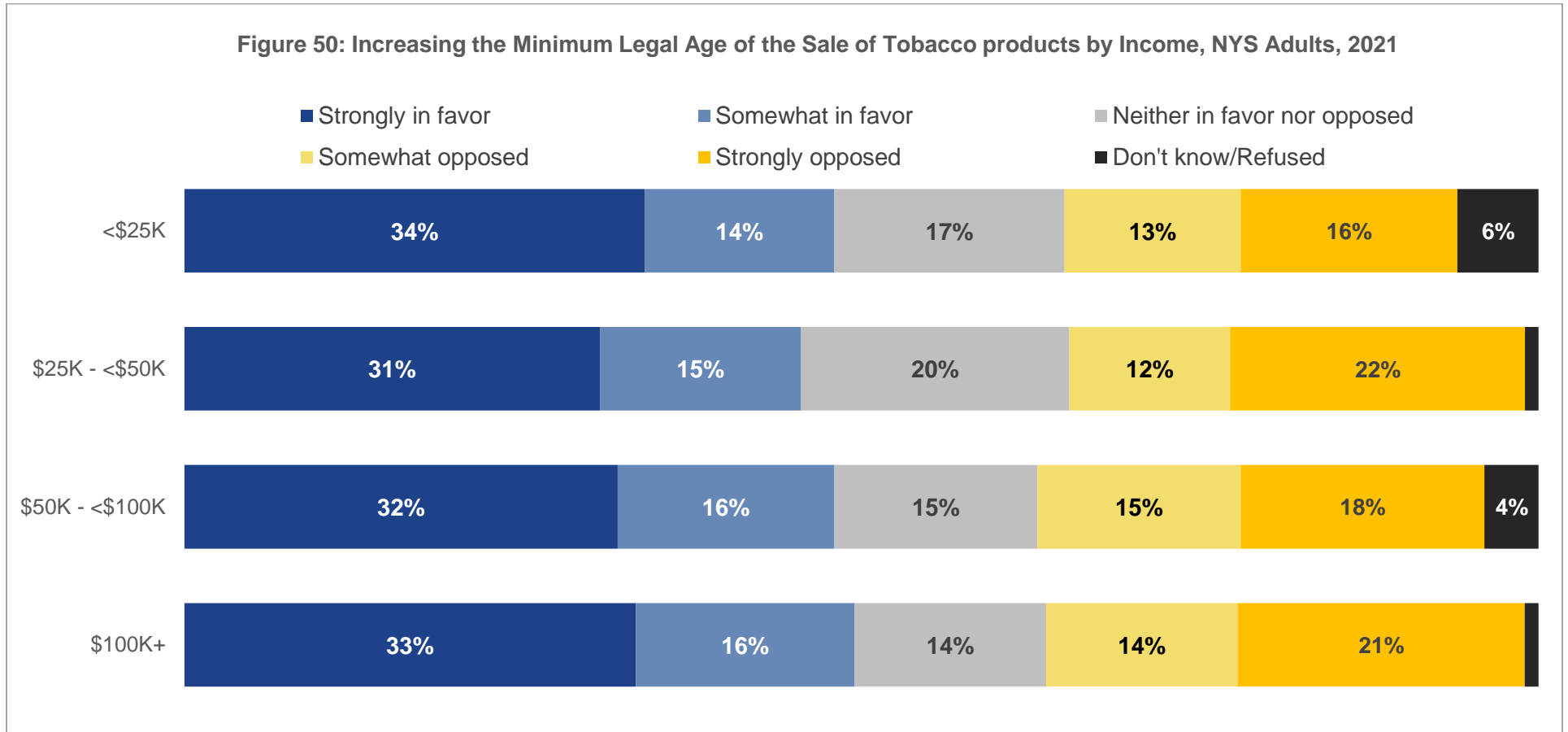
Survey Question: Turning now to tobacco...currently, in NYS, you must be 21 to purchase tobacco products. Would you be in favor of or oppose a policy that increased the minimum legal age of sale one year every year until eventually eliminating the sale of all tobacco products?



In 2021, 32% of NYS adults were strongly in favor of a policy that would increase the minimum legal age of the sale to purchase tobacco products by one year every year until eventually eliminating the sale of all tobacco products, 15% were somewhat in favor, 16% were neither in favor or opposed, 14% were somewhat opposed, and 19% were strongly opposed.

INCREASING THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE OF THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS BY INCOME

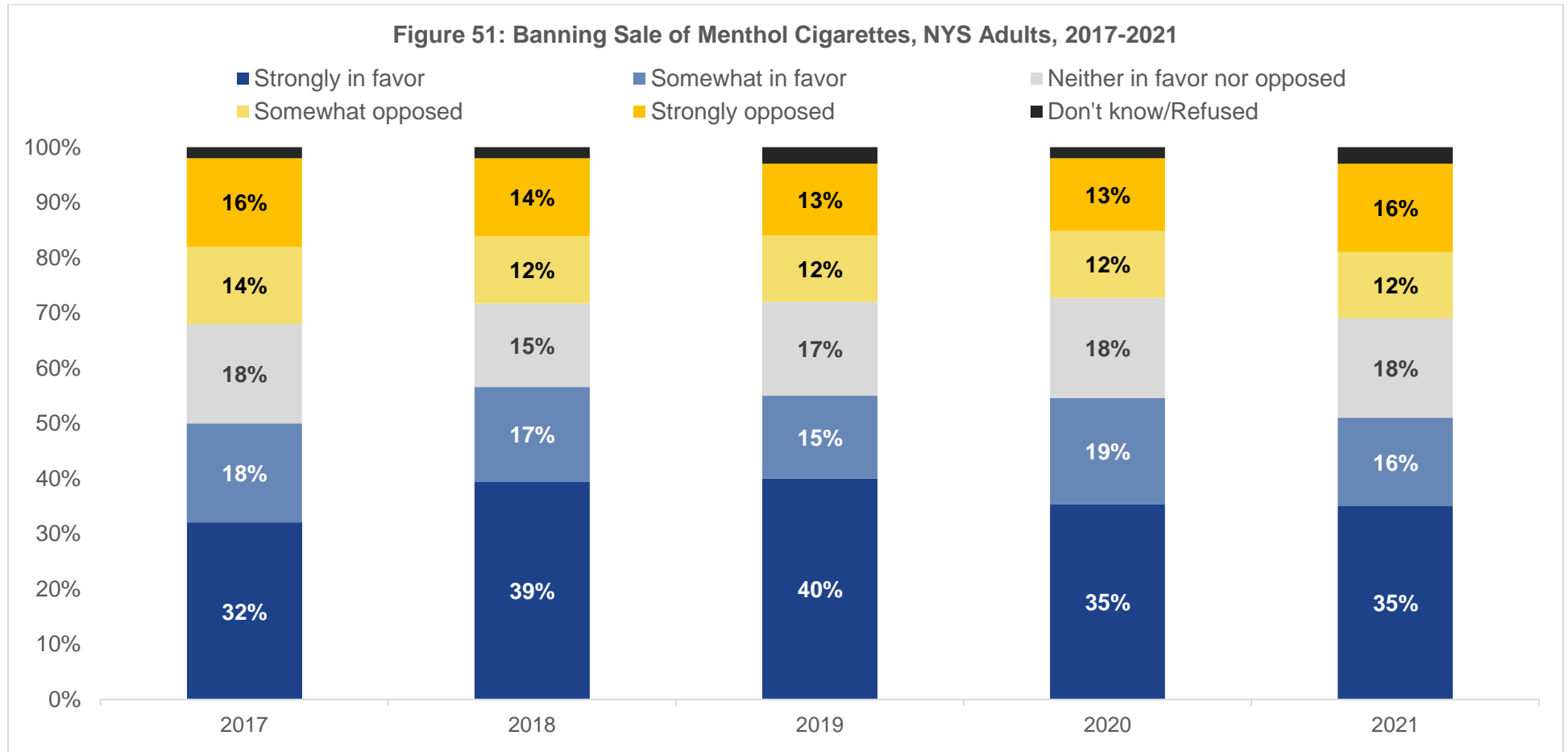
Survey Question: Turning now to tobacco...currently, in NYS, you must be 21 to purchase tobacco products. Would you be in favor of or oppose a policy that increased the minimum legal age of sale one year every year until eventually eliminating the sale of all tobacco products?



The percentage of NYS adults that are somewhat in favor of or strongly in favor of increasing the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products one year every year until eventually eliminating the sale of tobacco products was 48% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 46% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 48% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 49% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

BANNING SALE OF MENTHOL CIGARETTES

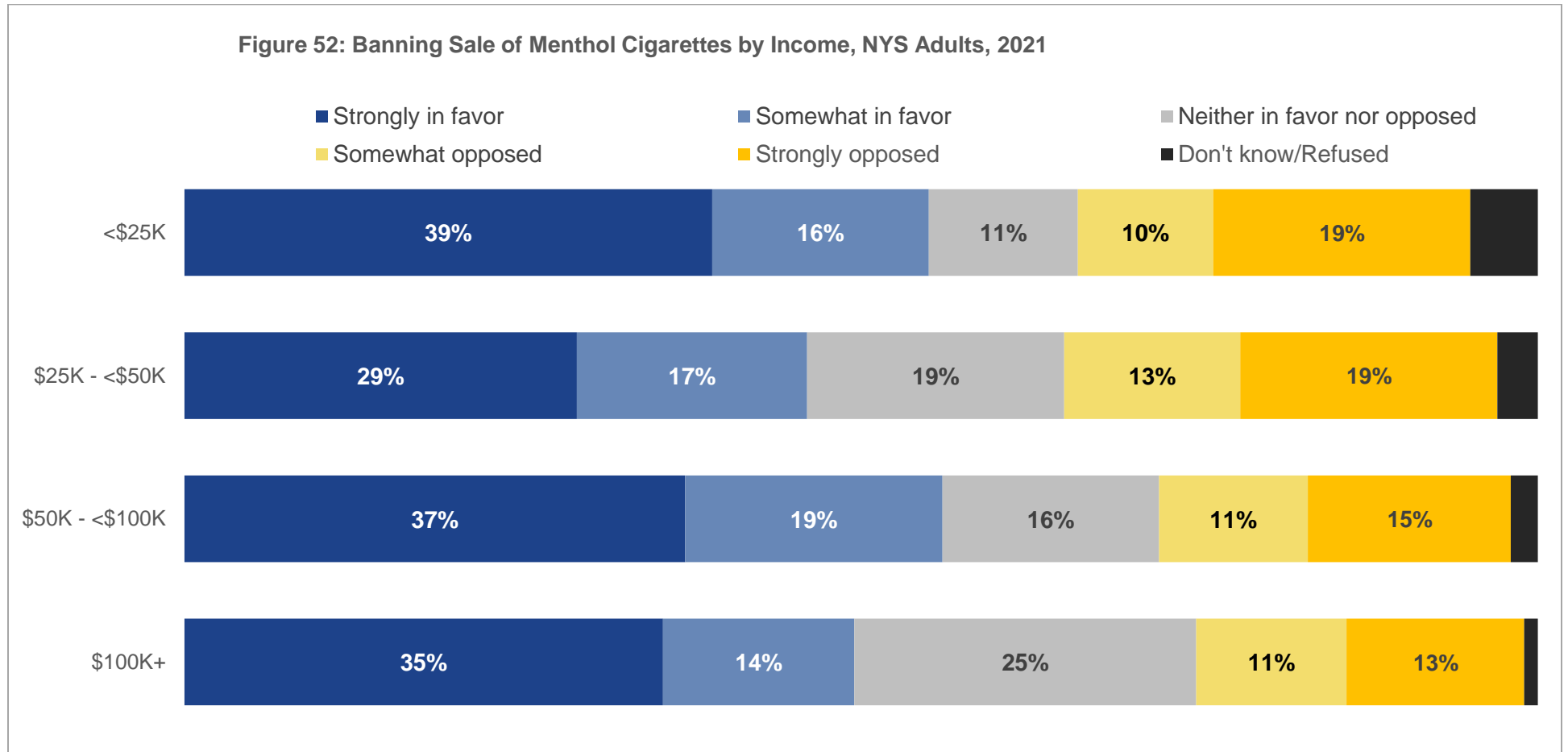
Survey Question: Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is prohibited by law. Only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. The sale of other flavored tobacco products like flavored cigars and smokeless tobacco is also allowed. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes...



In 2021, 35% of NYS adults were strongly in favor of a policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes, another 16% were somewhat in favor of the policy, 18% were neither in favor nor opposed, 12% were somewhat opposed, and 16% were strongly opposed to a policy that would ban menthol cigarette sales.

BANNING SALE OF MENTHOL CIGARETTES BY INCOME

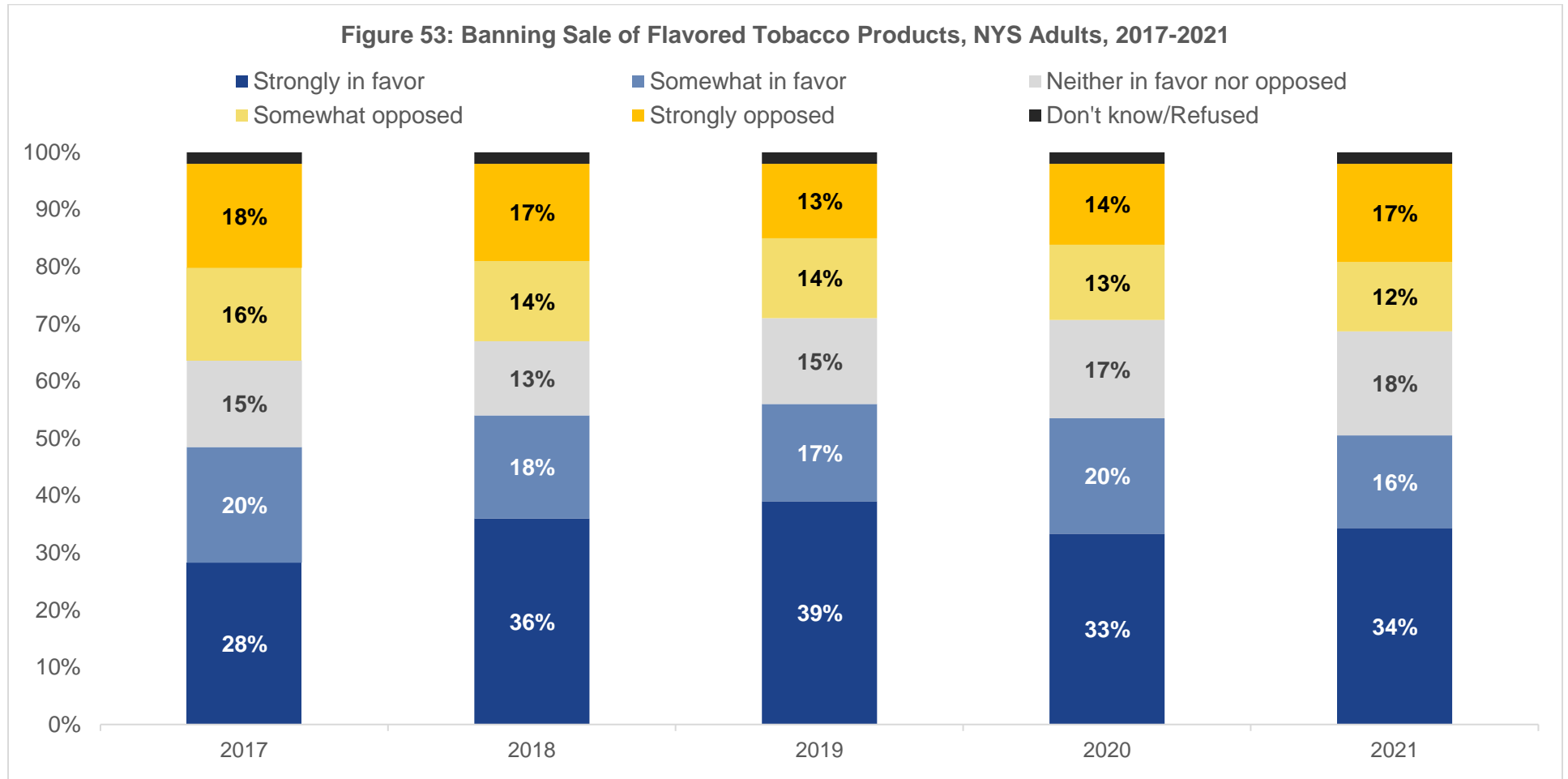
Survey Question: Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is prohibited by law. Only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. The sale of other flavored tobacco products like flavored cigars and smokeless tobacco is also allowed. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes...



The percentage of NYS adults that are somewhat in favor of or strongly in favor of banning the sale of menthol cigarettes was 55% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 46% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 56% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 49% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

BANNING SALE OF FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS

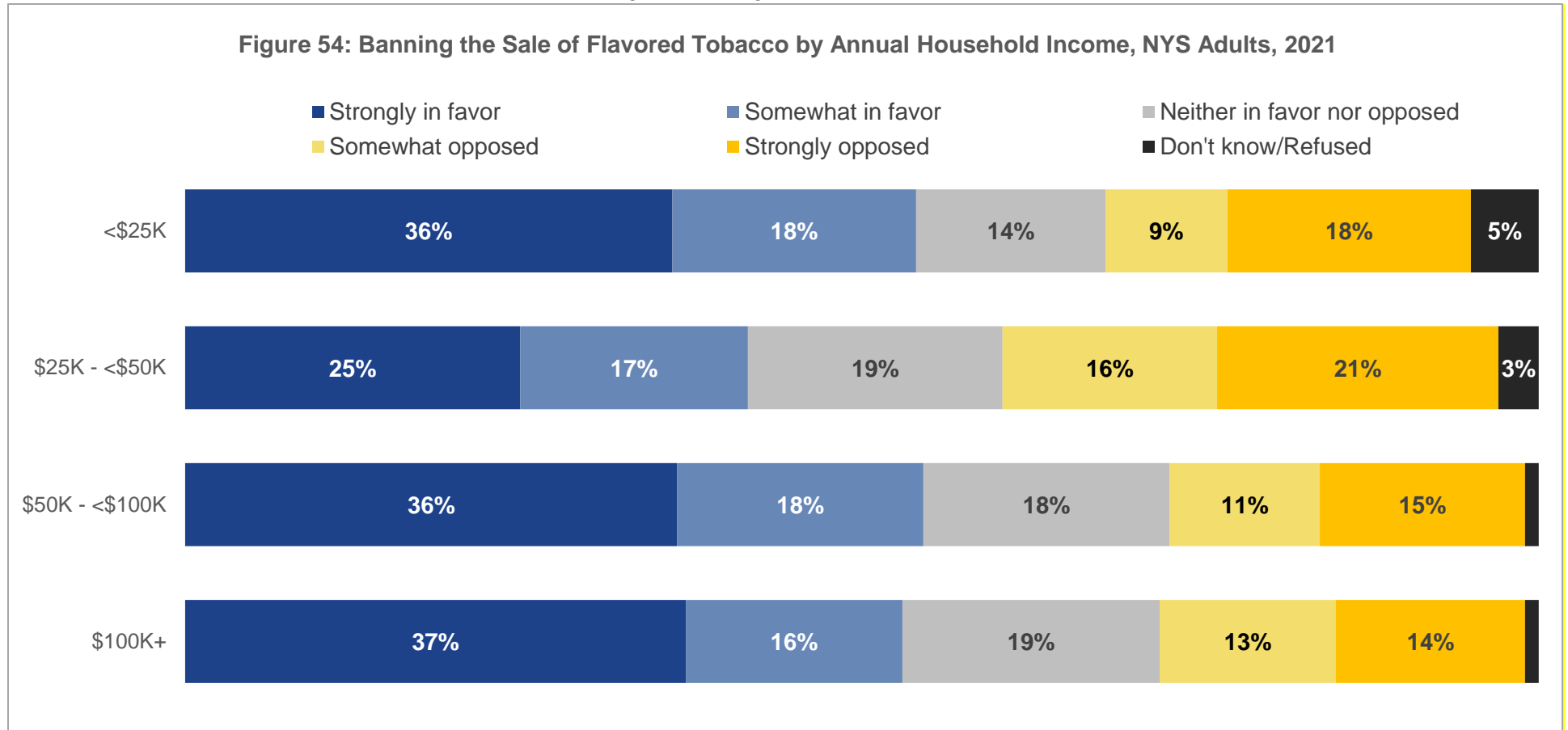
Survey Question: Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is prohibited by law. Only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. The sale of other flavored tobacco products like flavored cigars and smokeless tobacco is also allowed. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that would also ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like cigars, little cigars, smokeless tobacco, hookah...



In 2021, 34% of NYS adults were strongly in favor of a policy that would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products, another 16% were somewhat in favor of the policy, 18% were neither in favor nor opposed, 12% were somewhat opposed, and 17% were strongly opposed to a policy that would ban flavored tobacco products. Those who favor a policy to ban the sale of flavored tobacco products has decreased from 2019, when 56% indicated they somewhat or strongly favored it, to 2021, when only 50% were in favor.

BANNING SALE OF FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS BY INCOME

Survey Question: Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is prohibited by law. Only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. The sale of other flavored tobacco products like flavored cigars and smokeless tobacco is also allowed. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that would also ban the sale of flavored tobacco products like cigars, little cigars, smokeless tobacco, hookah...

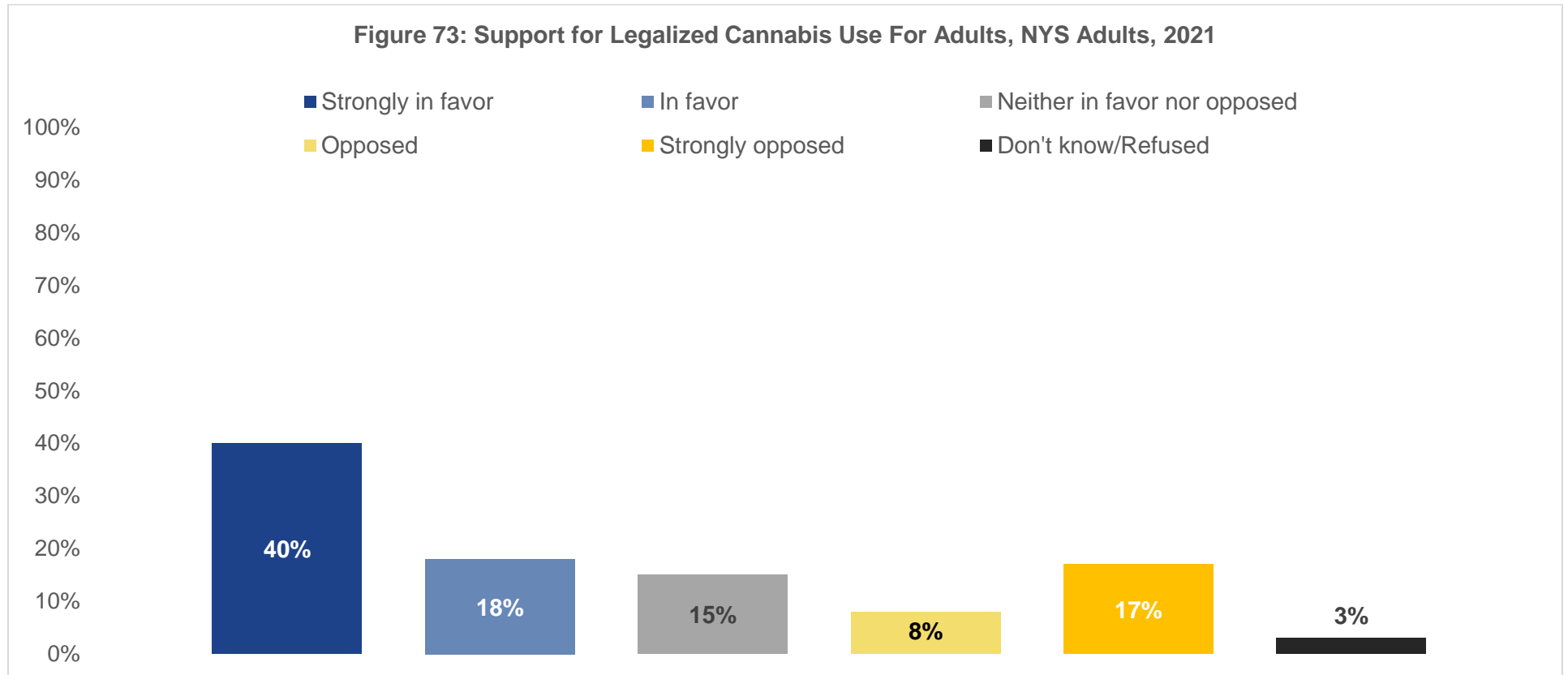


The percentage of NYS adults that are somewhat in favor of or strongly in favor of banning the sale of flavored tobacco products was 54% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 42% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 54% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 53% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Cannabis Policies

LEGALIZED CANNABIS USE FOR ADULTS

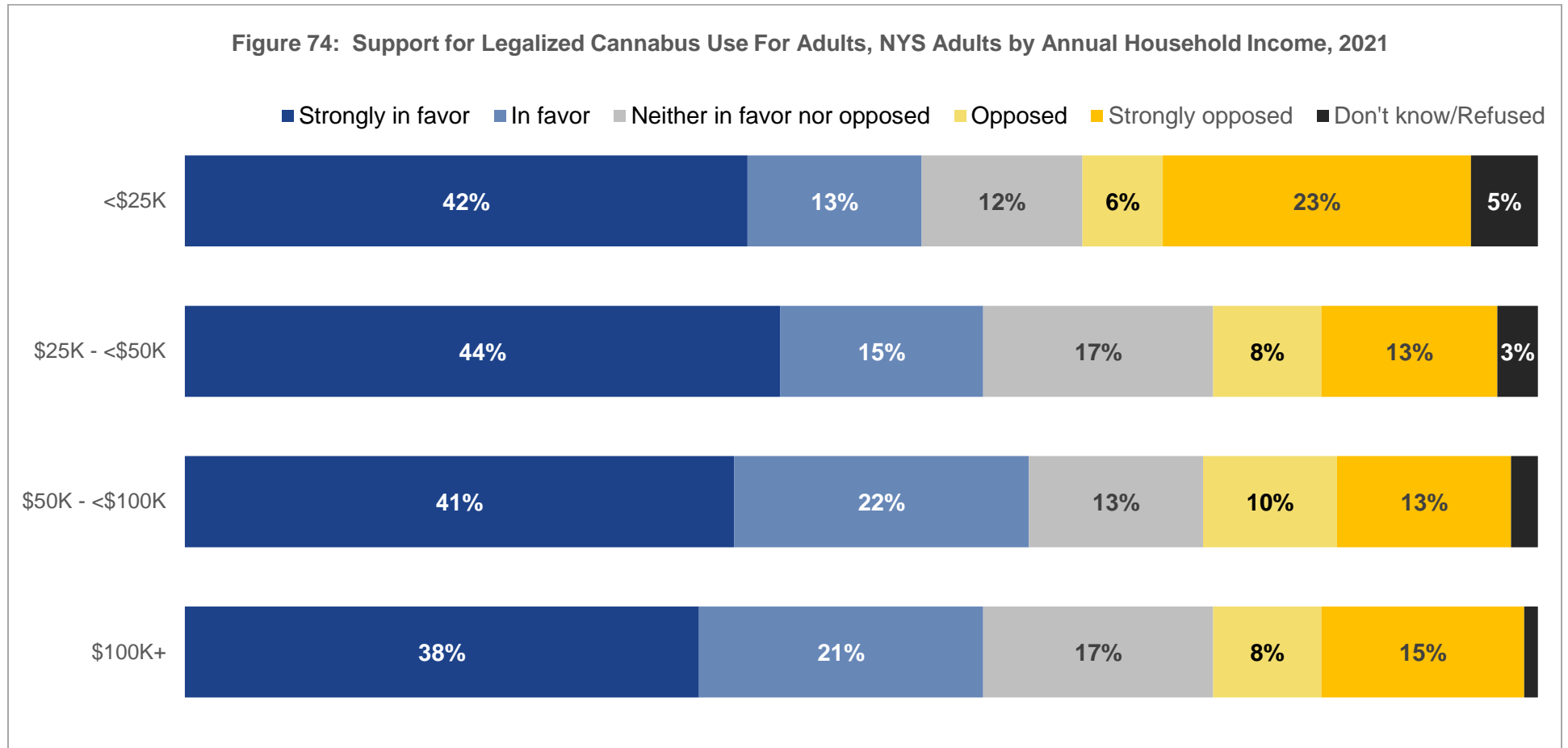
Survey Question: Are you in favor of or opposed to the recent law in New York that legalized cannabis use for adults? Are you...



More than half of NYS adults favored a recent law that legalized cannabis use for adults; 40% were strongly in favor, 18% were in favor, 8% were opposed and 17% were strongly opposed to the recent law in New York that legalized cannabis use for adults.

LEGALIZED CANNABIS USE FOR ADULTS BY INCOME

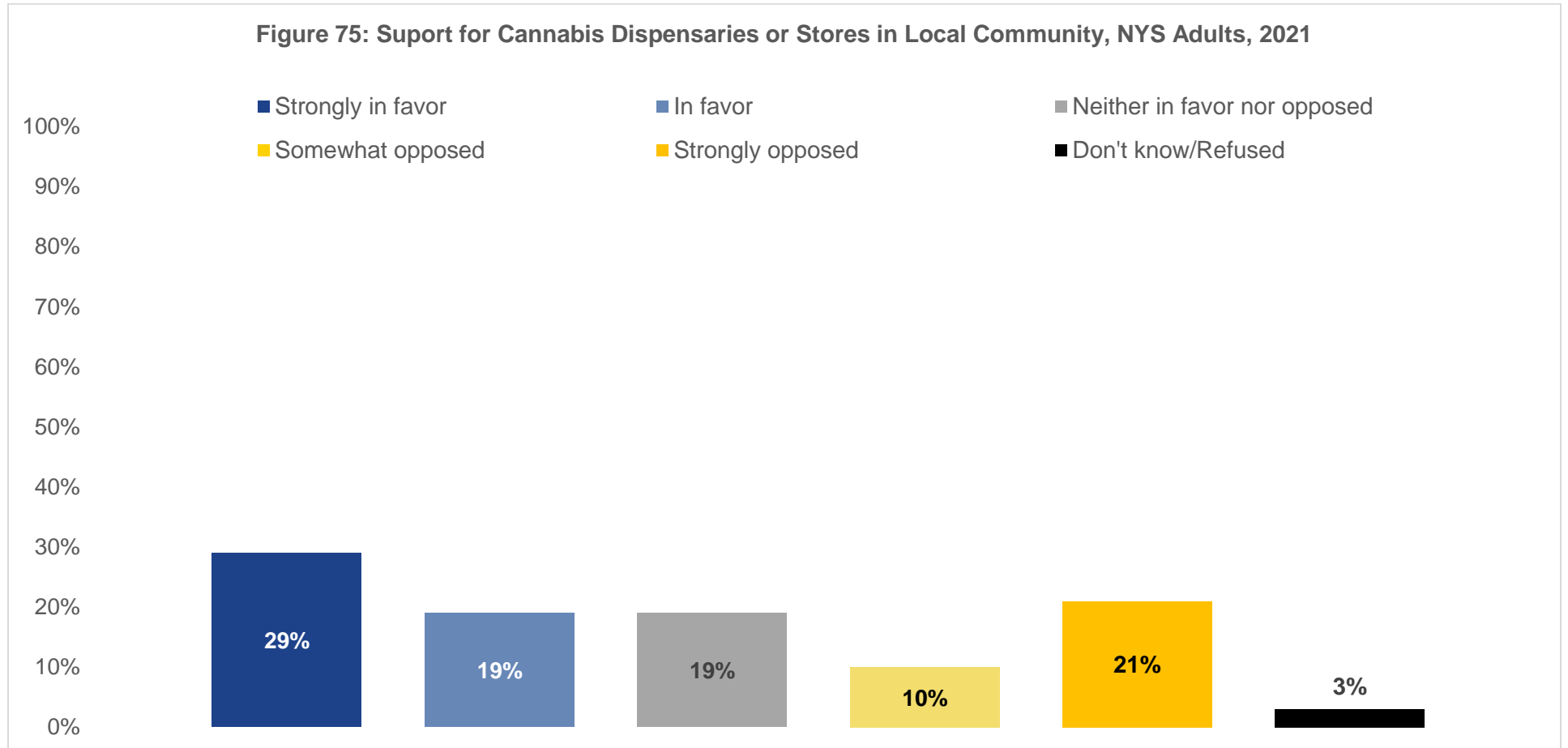
Survey Question: Are you in favor of or opposed to the recent law in New York that legalized cannabis use for adults? Are you...



The percentage of NYS adults that are somewhat in favor of or strongly in favor of the recent law that legalized cannabis use for adults was 57% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 59% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 63% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 59% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

CANNABIS DISPENSARIES OR STORES IN LOCAL COMMUNITY

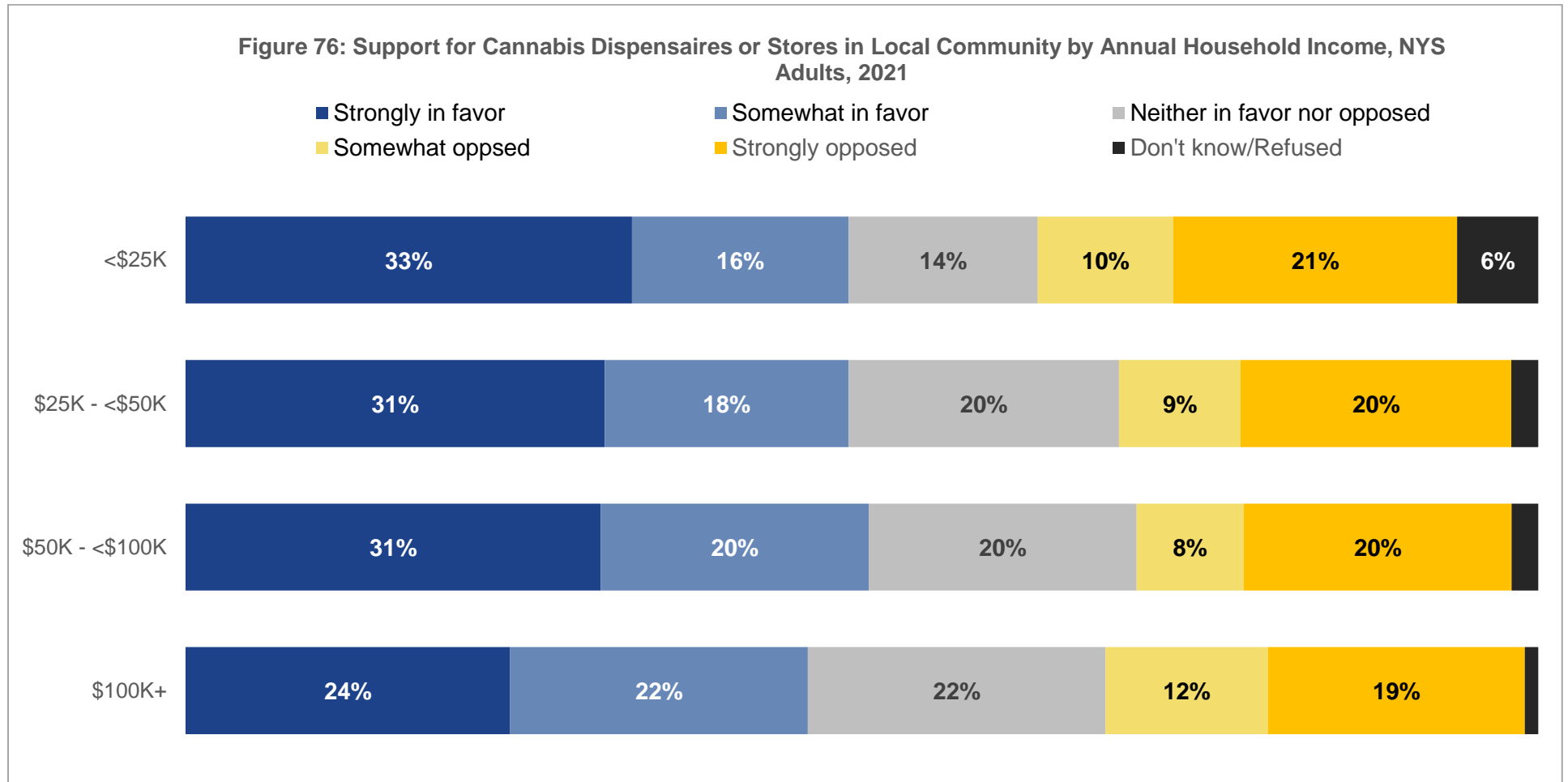
Survey Question: Are you in favor of or opposed to adult-use cannabis dispensaries or stores being located in your community? Are you...



In 2021, 29% of NYS adults were strongly in favor of adult-use cannabis dispensaries being located in their community and 19% were in favor while 19% neither favor nor oppose, 10% somewhat are opposed, and 21% are strongly opposed. Combined, 48% favored adult-use cannabis dispensaries being located in their community while 31% opposed the idea.

CANNABIS DISPENSARIES OR STORES IN LOCAL COMMUNITY BY INCOME

Survey Question: Are you in favor of or opposed to adult-use cannabis dispensaries or stores being located in your community? Are you...



The percentage of NYS adults that are somewhat in favor of or strongly in favor of cannabis dispensaries being located in their community was 49% among NYS adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000; 49% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 to <\$50,000; 51% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 to <\$100,000; and 46% among NYS adults with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Survey Methods and Sample Characteristics

Since 2013, the Siena College Research Institute (SCRI), on behalf of the New York State Department of Health, has conducted a survey of New York State (NYS) residents aged 18 years and older. Residents are interviewed from within all regions in NYS to ensure a representative statewide sample. From 2013-2018 the survey conducted via a random-digit dial telephone survey. Survey methods were changed in 2019 to include the addition of an online survey and may affect the ability to trend data. The overall sample is weighted by age, gender, reported race/ethnicity, and region to ensure statistical representativeness. Table 1 provides information on the sample size, margin of error, response rate, and a comparison of the weighted survey frequencies to Census data for NYS.

Telephone Survey Methodology

Telephone survey respondents were contacted via landline telephone or cell phone. The design of the landline sample is conducted to ensure the selection of both listed and unlisted telephone numbers, using random digit dialing. The cell phone sample is drawn from a sample of dedicated wireless telephone exchanges from within New York State. Respondents were screened for residence in NYS. For the 2021 survey, calls were made between the hours of 1pm and 9pm Monday through Thursday, and between 2pm and 8pm on Sundays. Up to 7 calls were placed to each phone number to try to establish if the phone number was a working number. Telephone surveys were conducted in English or Spanish.

Web Panel Methodology

The online sample is provided by a market research platform that runs an online exchange for survey respondents. The samples drawn from this exchange matched a set of demographic quotas on age, gender, and region. Respondents were sent from the market research platform directly to survey software operated by the SCRI. All respondents that take the survey online complete an attention check before taking the survey. Additional attention checks are placed in the survey to ensure proper attention was being paid throughout the entire survey. Online surveys were conducted in English.

Margin of Error

SCRI calculates the margin of error for the total sample including the design effects resulting from weighting with a 95% confidence interval. This means that in 95 out of every 100 samples of the same size and type, the results SCRI obtained would vary by no more the margin of error from the result if SCRI could interview every member of the population

Response Rate

SCRI calculates the telephone survey response rate using the American Association of Public Opinion (AAPOR) Response Rate calculation to determine the Response Rate Number 4 for the landline sample, the cell phone sample, and the overall sample by merging the landline and cell phone samples together.

$$\text{Response Rate \#4} = (I+P)/((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$$

I=Complete interviews, P=Partial interviews, R=Refusal and break off, NC= Non-contact, O=Other, UH=Unknown household, UO=Unknown other, e: a conservative multiplier applied to unknown households

TABLE 1. SURVEY SAMPLE INFORMATION

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015*	2014	2013									
Total Sample Size	1,312	1,226	1,133	1,118	1,501	1,901	2,203	1,800	1,507									
Landline	388	355	428	567	750	1,386	1,699	1,269	1,130									
Cell Phone	614	561	289	551	751	515	504	531	377									
Online	310	310	416	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
Survey Dates	1/3/2022 – 1/20/2022	3/3/2021 – 3/25/2021	12/15/2019 – 2/6/2020	1/22/2019 – 2/21/2019	11/19/2017 – 12/13/2017	11/19/2016 – 1/5/2017	11/30/2015 – 1/19/2016	11/23/2014 – 1/28/2015	11/3/2013 – 11/14/2013									
Margin of Error	± 3.0%	±3.2%	±3.1%	±3.3%	±2.5%	±2.7%	±2.5%	±2.3%	±2.5%									
AAPOR RR4 Overall	6.6%	4.6%	4.0%	6.0%	6.0%	8.1%	8.6%	11.1%	10.5%									
AAPOR RR4 Landline	5.5%	2.8%	3.0%	6.3%	9.4%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	15.0%									
AAPOR RR4 Cell	7.2%	5.8%	4.9%	5.3%	4.4%	6.0%	6.0%	7.7%	5.9%									
Online Survey Participation Rate	28%	27%	24%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
Comparison of Weighted Frequencies of the Survey Sample to Census Data for NYS																		
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015*	2014	2013									
Sex	Sample	Census 2019/20	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010
Male	47%	48%	47%	48%	47%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
Female	51%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%
Age Group	Sample	Census 2019/20	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010
18 to 34	30%	30%	30%	31%	30%	31%	30%	31%	30%	31%	30%	31%	30%	31%	30%	31%	29%	31%
35 to 49	23%	24%	26%	27%	26%	27%	26%	27%	26%	27%	26%	27%	26%	27%	26%	27%	26%	27%
50 to 64	25%	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%
65 and older	20%	20%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Race, Ethnicity**	Sample	Census 2019/20	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010
Asian, NH	10%	10%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%
Black, NH	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	13%	14%	13%	14%	13%	14%	13%	14%	13%	14%	13%	14%
Hispanic	18%	18%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Other race, NH	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%
White, NH	53%	55%	59%	60%	59%	60%	57%	60%	58%	60%	58%	60%	58%	60%	58%	60%	58%	60%
NYS Region***	Sample	Census 2019/20	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010	Sample	Census 2010
New York City	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%
Suburbs	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	23%	21%	23%	21%	23%	22%	23%	22%	23%
Upstate	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	36%	34%	36%	34%	36%	34%	35%	34%	35%	34%

*2015 survey included an oversample of respondents with annual household income <\$25,000;

**NH=Non-Hispanic

***New York City= Suburbs= Upstate=Remaining NYS Counties