

2016



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



**Department of
Health**



Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
Introduction.....	4
Perceptions about the General Health of Americans.....	5
General Health of Americans by Income.....	6
Perceptions about the Seriousness of Public Health Issues.....	7
Perceived Seriousness of Childhood Obesity	7
Perceived Seriousness of Childhood Obesity by Income	8
Perceived Seriousness of Tobacco Use	9
Perceived Seriousness of Tobacco Use by Income.....	10
Perceived Seriousness of Alcohol Consumption	11
Perceived Seriousness of Alcohol Consumption by Income	12
Perceived Seriousness of Access to Healthy Food and Beverages.....	13
Perceived Seriousness of Access to Healthy Food and Beverages by Income	14
Perceived Seriousness of Heroin Use.....	15
Perceived Seriousness of Heroin Use by Income	16
Perceived Seriousness of Prescription Opioid Misuse and Abuse	17
Perceived Seriousness of Prescription Opioid Misuse and Abuse by Income.....	18
Perceived Seriousness of Access to Health Care.....	19
Perceived Seriousness of Access to Health Care by Income	20
Perceived Seriousness of The Amount of Exercise Americans Get.....	21
Perceived Seriousness of The Amount of Exercise Americans Get by Income	22
Perceived Influence Over Government’s Public Health Priorities.....	23
Perceived Influence Over Government’s Public Health Priorities By Income	24
Perceptions about the Number of Public Policies to Promote Healthy Lifestyles	25
Perceptions about the Number of Public Policies to Promote Healthy Lifestyles by Income ..	26
Sugar-Sweetened Beverage (SSBs) Policies.....	27
Banning Sales of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in Elementary Schools.....	27
Banning Sales of Sugar-sweetened Beverages in Elementary Schools by Income	28
Banning Sales of Sugar-sweetened Beverages in Middle Schools	29
Banning Sales of Sugar-sweetened Beverages in Middle Schools by Income.....	30
Banning Sales of Sugar-sweetened Beverages in High Schools	31

Banning Sales of Sugar-sweetened Beverages in High Schools by Income.....	32
Eliminating Vending Machines that Sell Sugar-sweetened Beverages in Public Schools.....	33
Eliminating Vending Machines that Sell Sugar-sweetened Beverages in Public Schools by Income.....	34
Banning Sales of Sugar-sweetened Beverages in Public Buildings.....	35
Banning Sales of Sugar-sweetened Beverages in Public Buildings by Income	36
Requiring Safety Warning Labels on SSBs	37
Requiring Safety Warning Labels on Sugar-sweetened Beverages by Income	38
Nutrition Policies	39
Requiring Food Retailers to Stock Specific Amount of Healthy Foods to Receive Retailer’s License	39
Requiring Food Retailers to Stock Specific Amount of Healthy Foods to Receive Retailer’s License by Income	40
Requiring Food Procurement Standards for Foods Purchased by State Facilities	41
Requiring Food Procurement Standards for Foods Purchased by State Facilities by Income ..	42
Tobacco Control (Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS)) Policies.....	43
Banning Use of ENDS in All Work Places	43
Banning Use of ENDS in All Work Places by Income	44
Raising Minimum Age to Purchase Tobacco Products to 21.....	45
Raising Minimum Age to Purchase Tobacco Products to 21 by Income	46
Restricting Marketing of ENDS to Youth Under 18	47
Restricting Marketing of ENDS to Youth Under 18 by Income.....	48
Banning Sale of Flavored Liquid Nicotine Used in ENDS	49
Banning Sale of Flavored Liquid Nicotine Used in ENDS by Income	50
Cancer Control Policies.....	51
Banning All Minors Under Age 18 from Using Commercial Indoor Tanning Devices.....	51
Banning All Minors Under Age 18 from Using Commercial Indoor Tanning Devices by Income	52
Requiring Employers to Offer All Employees Paid Sick Leave for Health Screening	53
Requiring Employers to Offer All Employees Paid Sick Leave for Health Screening by Income	54
Vaccination Policies	55
Requiring MMR Vaccination for Children Prior to Entering Childcare or School	55
Requiring MMR Vaccination for Children Prior to Entering Childcare or School by Income	56

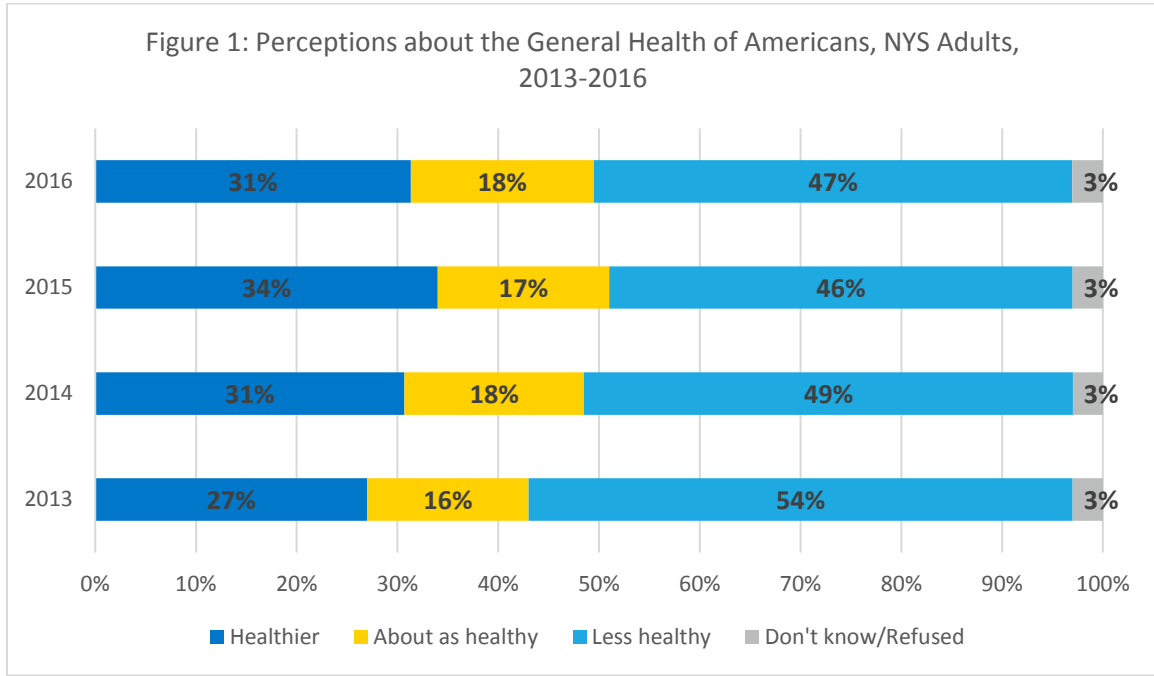
Requiring Human Pappiloma Virus (HPV) Vaccination for Adolescents Prior to Start of 6 th Grade	57
Requiring HPV Vaccination for Adolescents Prior to Start of 6 th Grade by Income	58
Survey Methods and Sample Characteristics	59
2016.....	59
2015.....	61
2014.....	63
2013.....	65

Introduction

The New York State Department of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention (DCDP), in partnership with the Siena College Research Institute, has conducted an annual telephone survey of adult residents of the state of New York since 2013 to examine the general public's beliefs about public health issues and to assess public support for priority policies in chronic disease prevention and control. This report summarizes survey results for questions included in the 2016 survey and, when applicable, results from the 2013-2016 surveys are summarized to describe changes in support over time. In addition, results are presented by annual household income for the 2016 survey.

Perceptions about the General Health of Americans

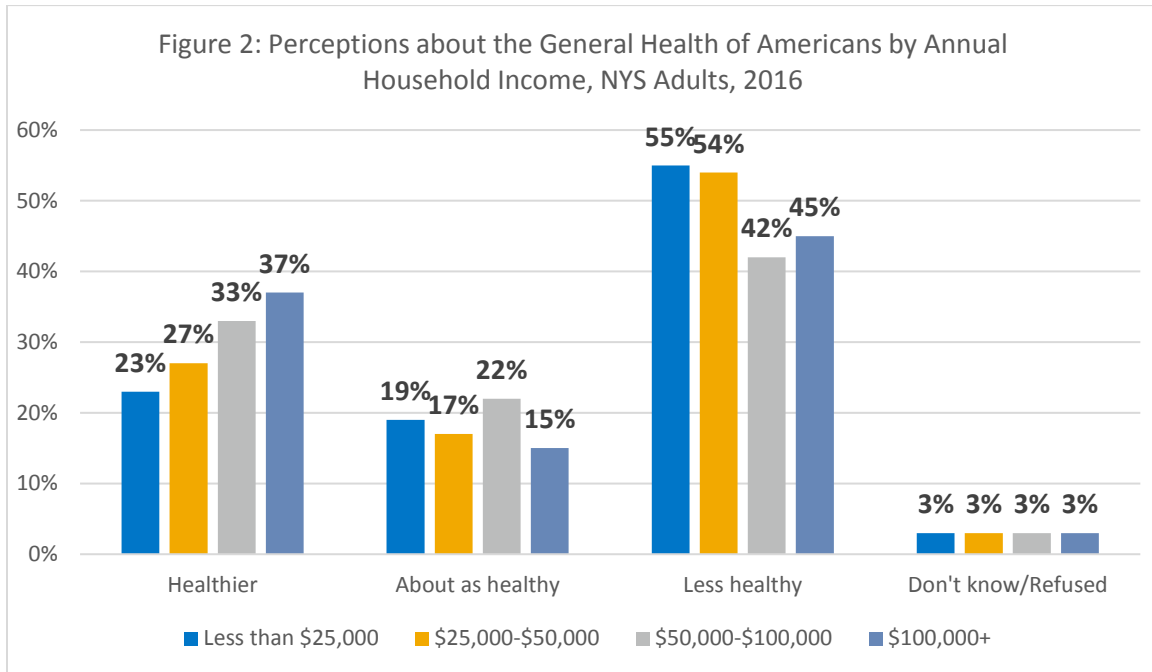
Survey Question: In general, do you think Americans today are healthier than they were a generation ago, less healthy or are they about as healthy today as they were a generation ago?



When asked about the general health of Americans today compared to a generation ago, 31% of adult New Yorkers said that they are healthier, 47% indicated they were less healthy and 18% said that Americans are about as healthy as they were a generation ago. Since 2013, the percent of adults who believe that Americans are healthier today than they were a generation ago has remained consistent at approximately thirty percent. The percent of adults 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 46% in 2015.

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?

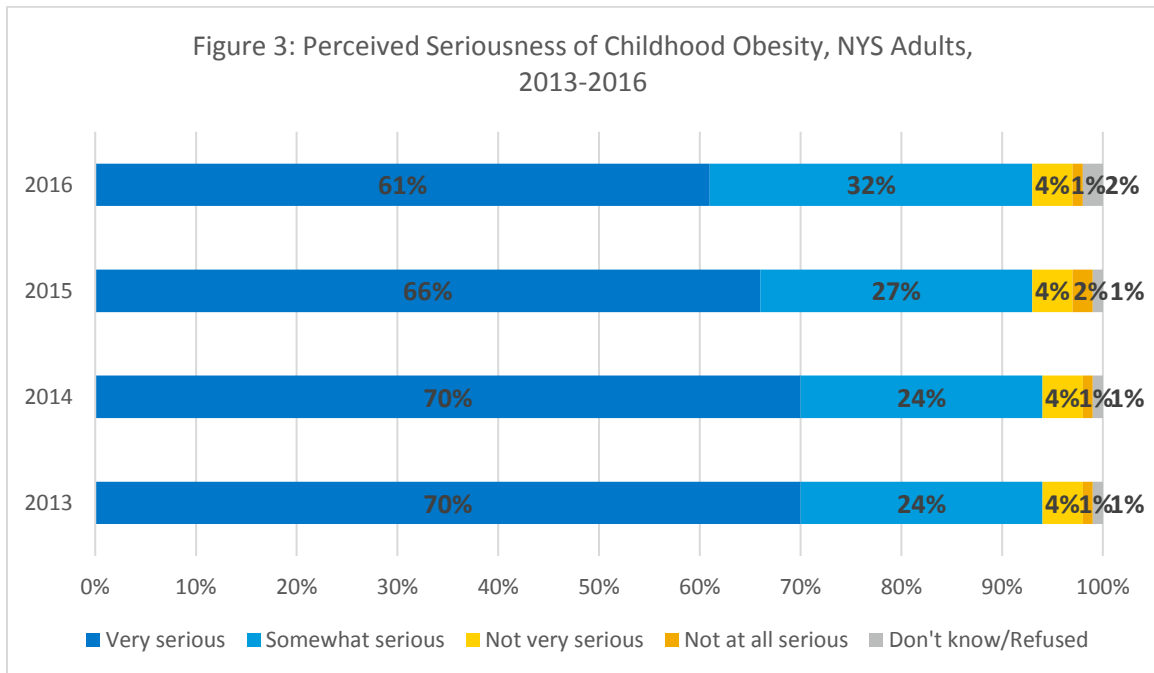


As household income increases, the percentage of New Yorkers who indicate that Americans are healthier than they were a generation ago increases. Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 23% say Americans are healthier. Twenty-seven percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say Americans are healthier. Thirty-three percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say Americans are healthier and 37% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more say Americans are healthier. However, more than half of those in the lower income brackets, 55% of those earning less than \$25,000 a year and 54% of those earning between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year, indicate that Americans are less healthy today than they were a generation ago.

Perceptions about the Seriousness of Public Health Issues

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF CHILDHOOD OBESITY

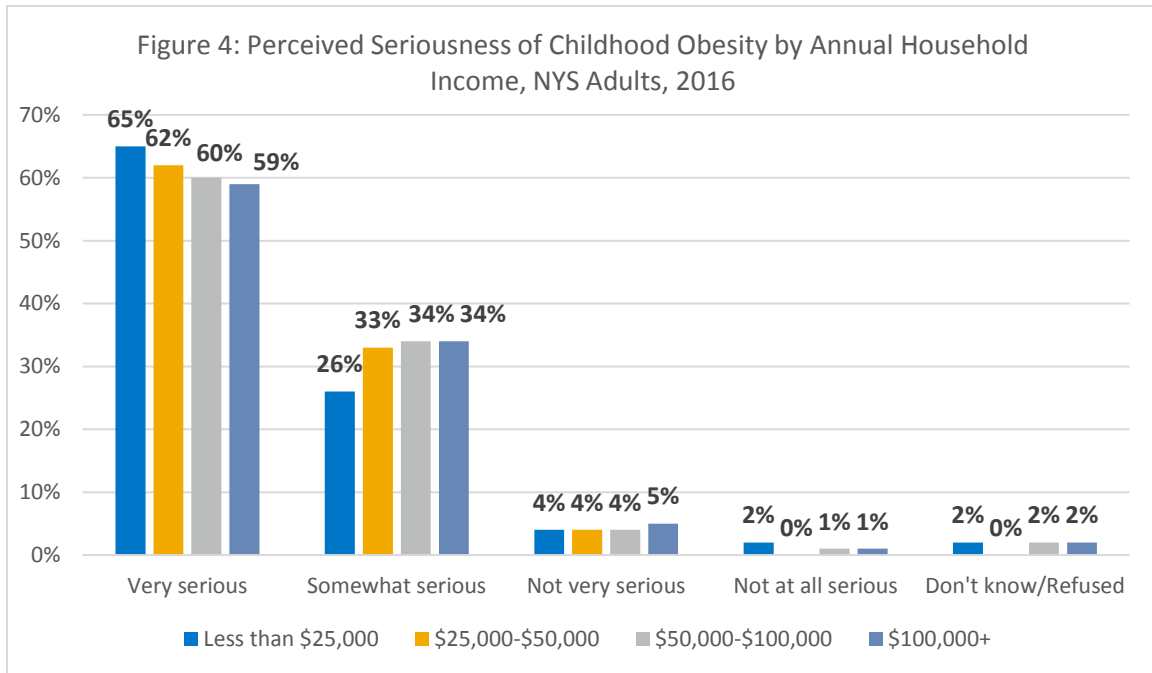
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Childhood obesity**



Sixty-one percent of adult New Yorkers think that childhood obesity is a very serious public health problem, 32% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 4% say it is a not very serious problem and 1% say childhood obesity is not at all a serious public health problem. Although over 90% of adults continue to see childhood obesity as a serious public health problem, there has been a slight decline over time in those saying childhood obesity is a very serious public health problem and an increase in those saying it is a somewhat serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF CHILDHOOD OBESITY BY INCOME

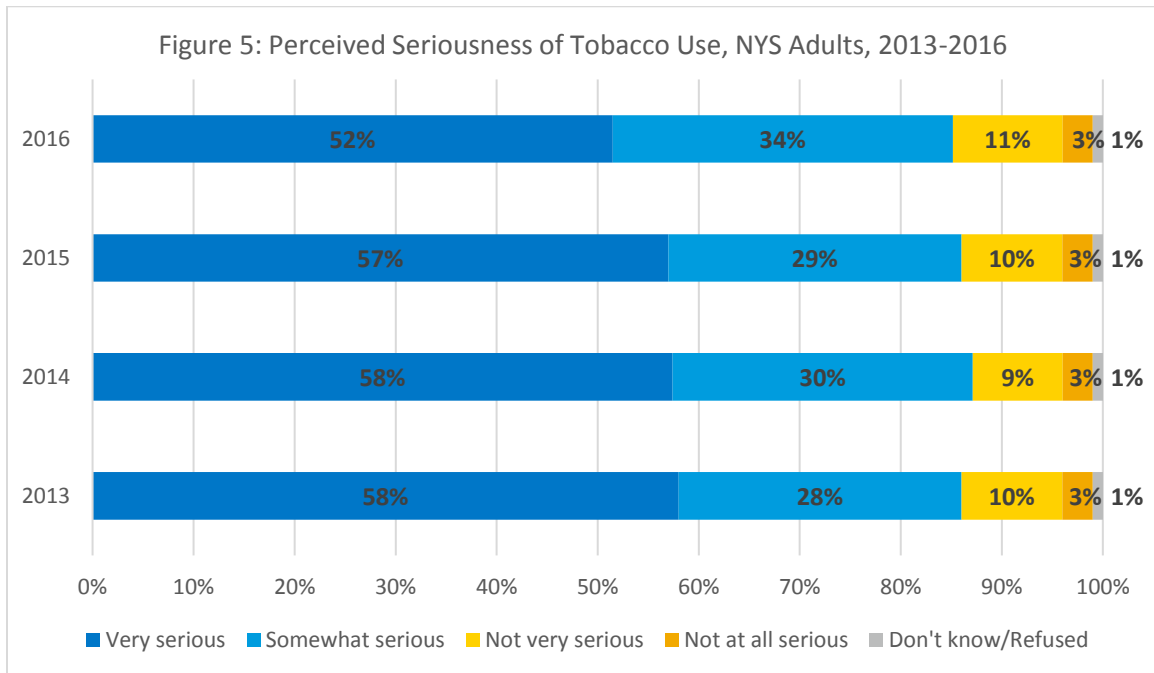
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Childhood obesity**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 91% say childhood obesity is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Ninety-five percent of respondents in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say childhood obesity is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Ninety-four percent of respondents within households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a very or somewhat serious public health problem and 93% of respondents in households making \$100,000 a year or more say childhood obesity is a very or somewhat serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF TOBACCO USE

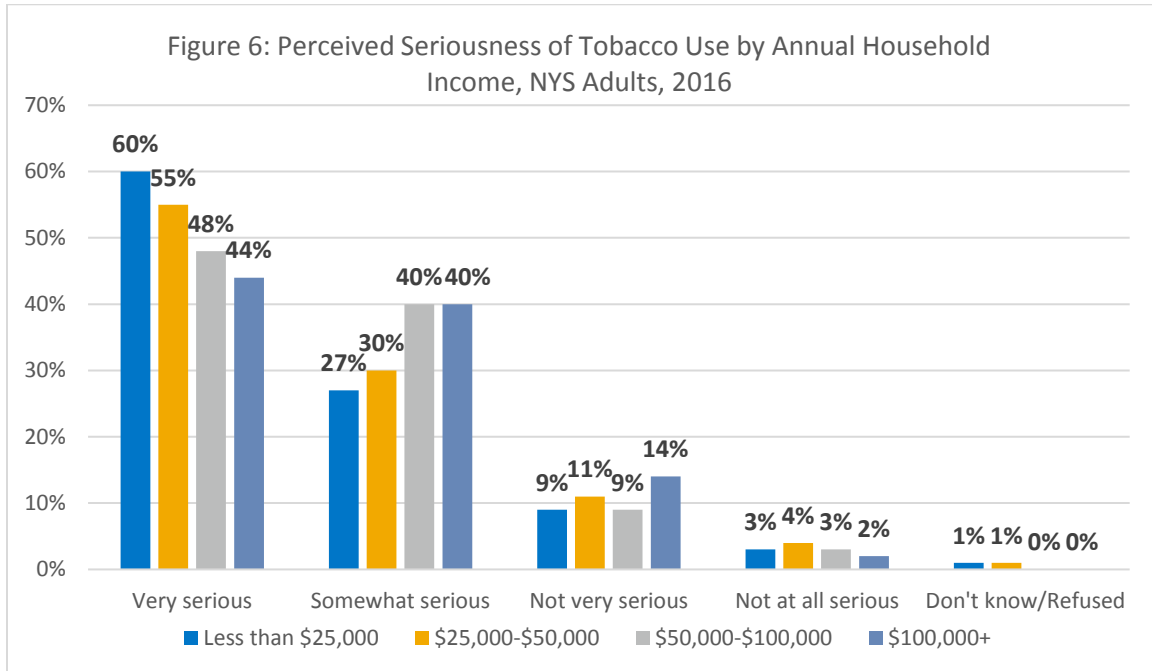
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Tobacco use**



Fifty-two percent of adult New Yorkers believe that tobacco use is a very serious public health problem, 34% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 11% say it is a not very serious problem and 3% say tobacco use is not at all a serious public health problem. There has been a slight decline over time in those saying tobacco use is a very serious public health problem with more saying it is a somewhat serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF TOBACCO USE BY INCOME

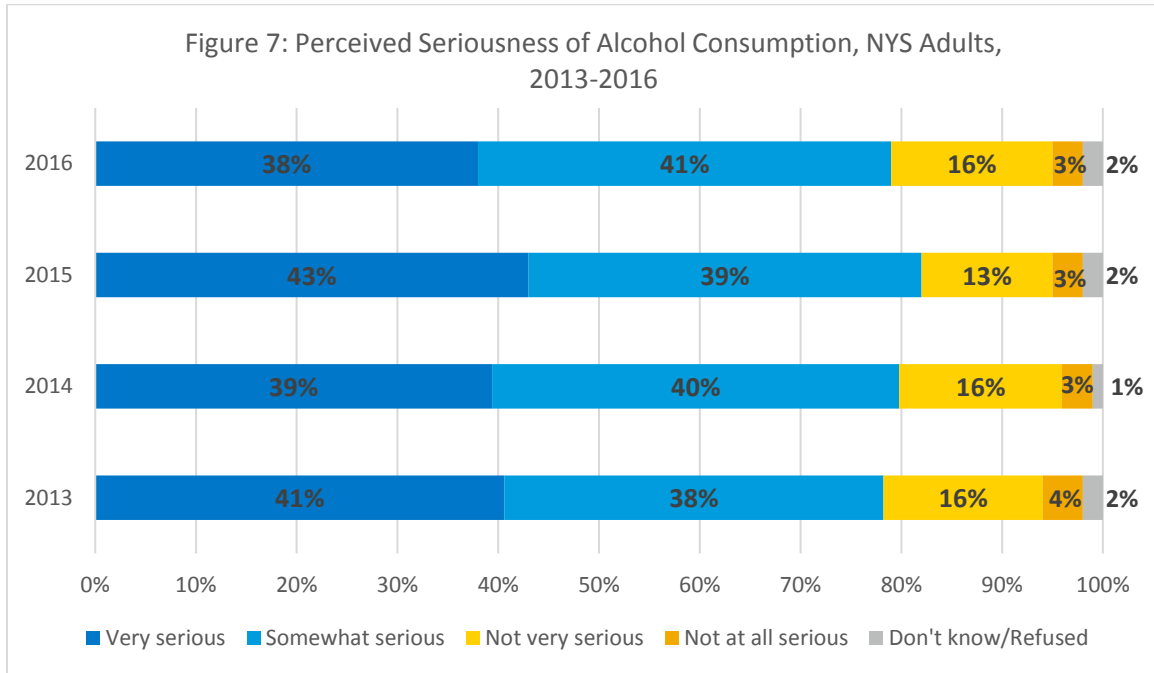
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Tobacco Use**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 87% say tobacco use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-five percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say tobacco use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-eight percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a very or somewhat serious public health problem and 84% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more say tobacco use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. As annual household income increases, there is a tendency to see less intensity in the seriousness of the problem. Sixty percent of adults in households with income below \$25,000 a year say tobacco use is a very serious problem compared to 55% of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year, 48% of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year, and 44% of adults in households making \$100,000.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

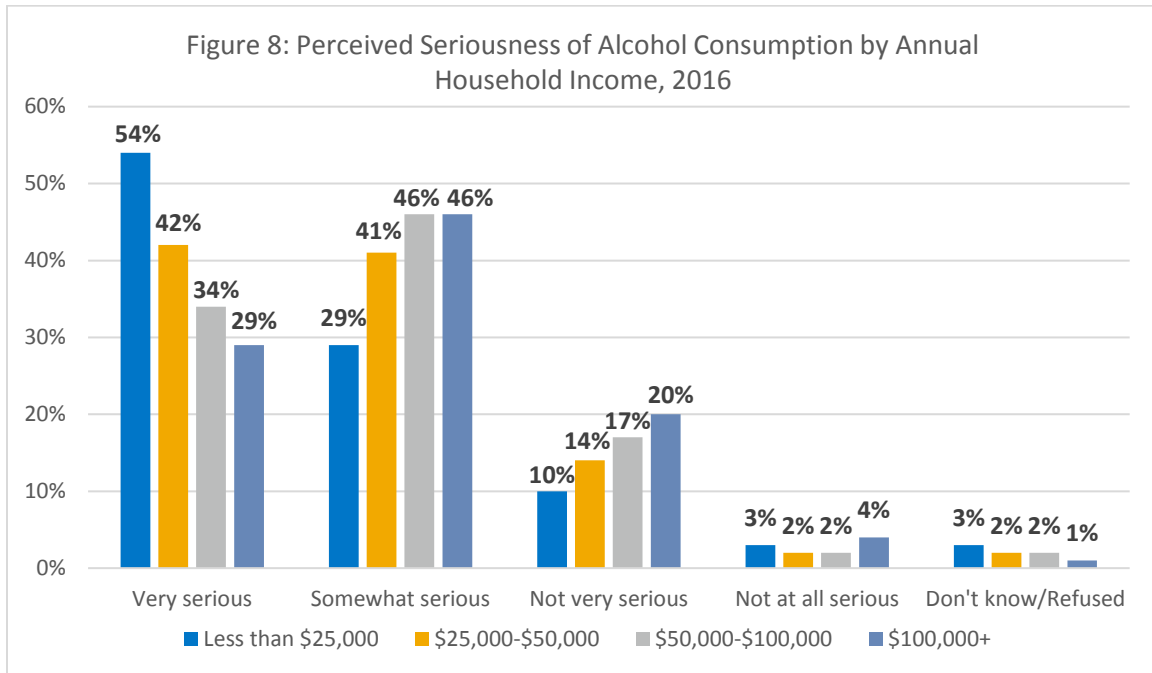
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Alcohol consumption**



Thirty-eight percent of New Yorkers think that alcohol consumption is a very serious public health problem, 41% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 16% say it is a not very serious problem and 3% say alcohol consumption is not at all a serious public health problem. More than three quarters of New Yorkers say that alcohol consumption is either a very serious or somewhat serious public health problem. There has been little variation in this sentiment since 2013.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY INCOME

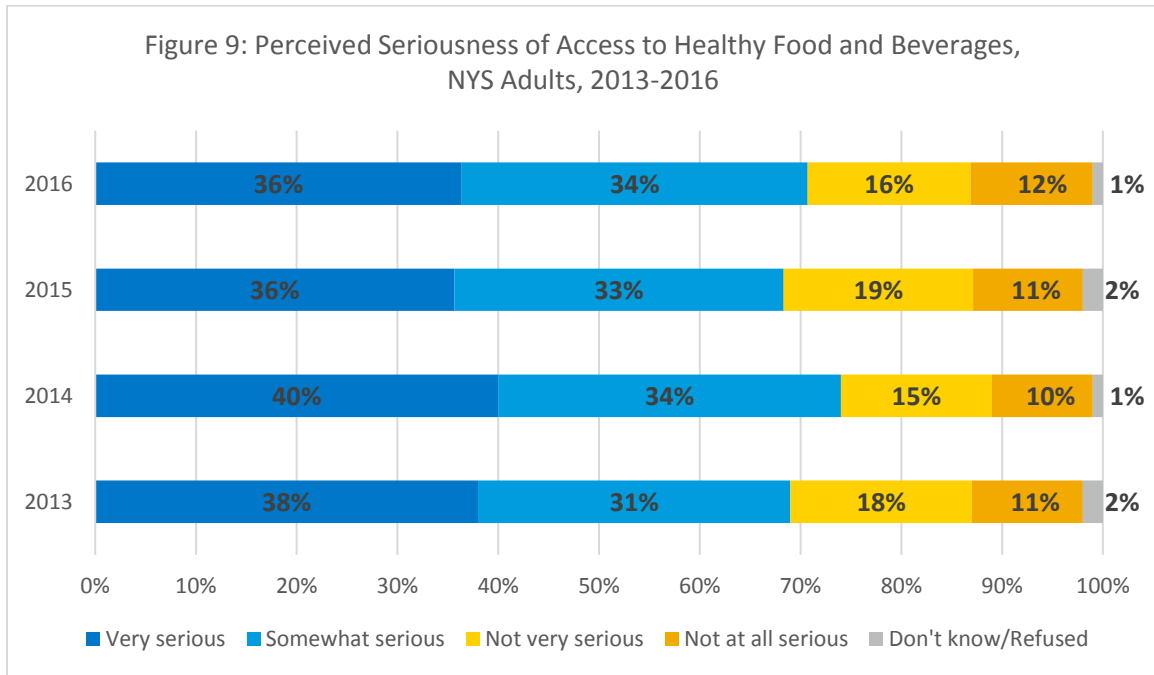
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Alcohol consumption**



Among adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 83% say alcohol consumption is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-three percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say alcohol consumption is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a very or somewhat serious public health problem and 75% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more say alcohol consumption is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. As income increases, there is a tendency to see less intensity in the seriousness of the problem. Adults in households with income below \$25,000 a year say alcohol consumption is a very serious problem at a rate of 54%, while 42% of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year, 34% of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year, and 29% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year say the same.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND BEVERAGES

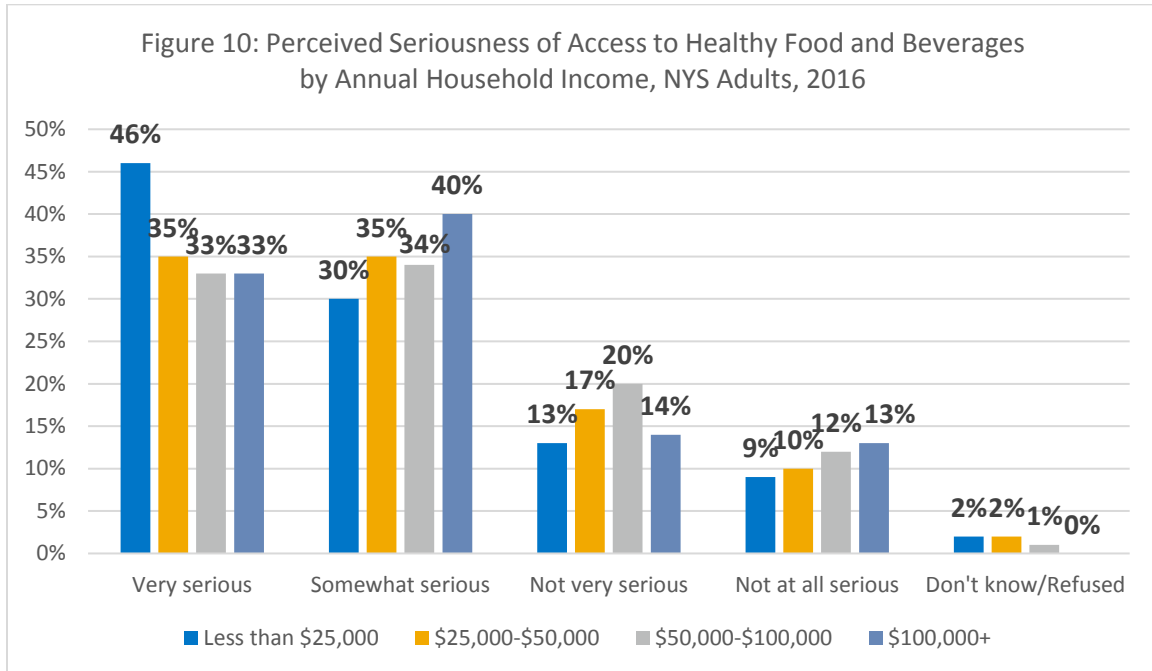
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to healthy food and beverages**



Thirty-six percent of adult New Yorkers think that access to healthy food and beverages is a very serious public health problem, 34% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 16% say it is a not very serious problem and 12% say access to healthy food and beverages is not at all a serious public health problem. Since 2013, the percentage that think this is a very or somewhat serious public health problem has ranged from 69% to 74%.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND BEVERAGES BY INCOME

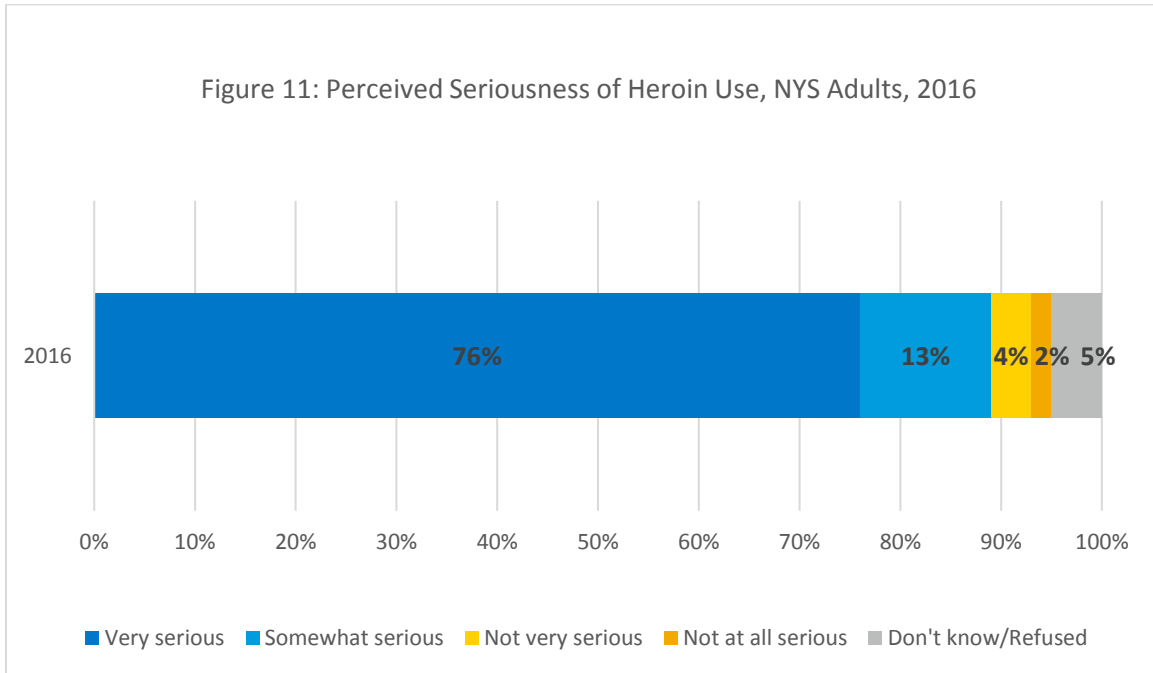
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to healthy food and beverages**



Among adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 76% say access to healthy food is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Seventy percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say access to healthy food is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Sixty-seven percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a very or somewhat serious public health problem and 73% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more say access to healthy food is a very or somewhat serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF HEROIN USE

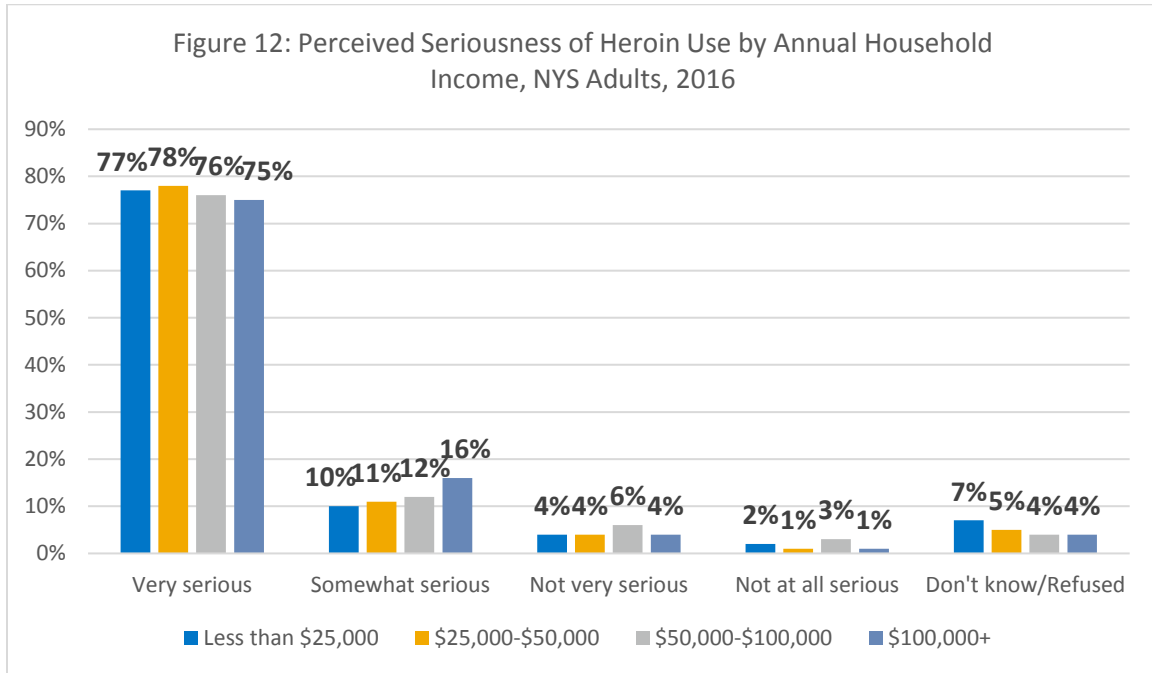
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Heroin use**



Seventy-six percent of adult New Yorkers think that heroin use is a very serious public health problem, 13% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 4% say it is a not very serious problem and 2% say heroin use is not at all a serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF HEROIN USE BY INCOME

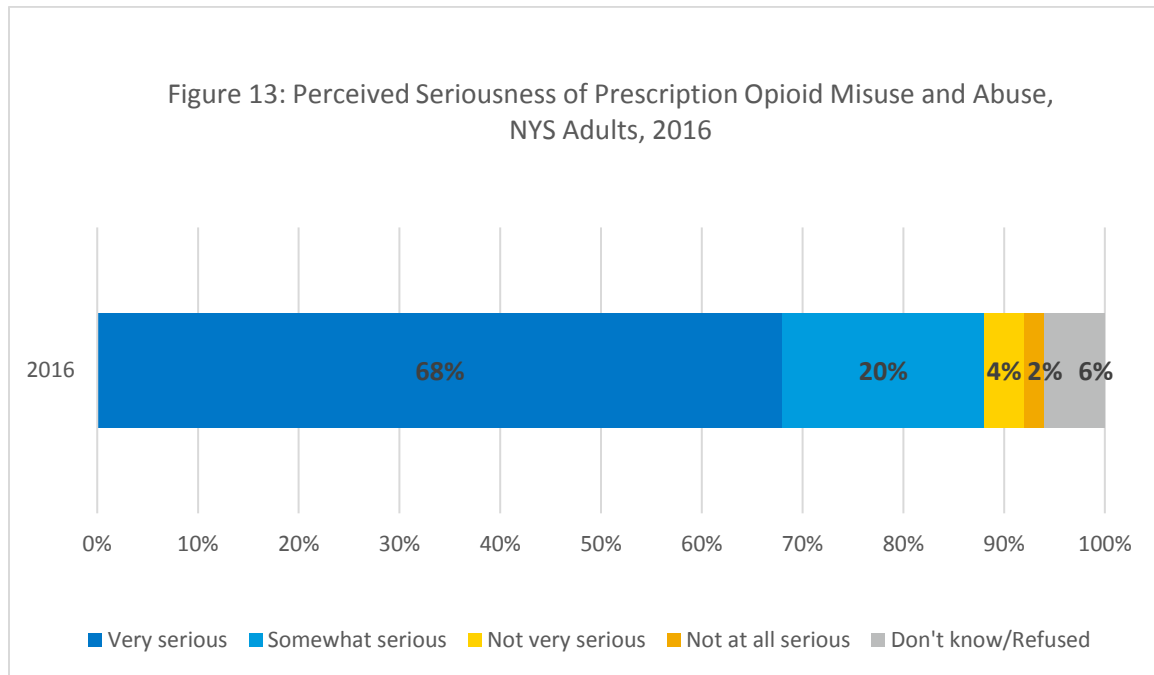
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Heroin use**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 87% say heroin use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-nine percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say heroin use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-eight percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a very or somewhat serious public health problem and 91% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more say heroin use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOID MISUSE AND ABUSE

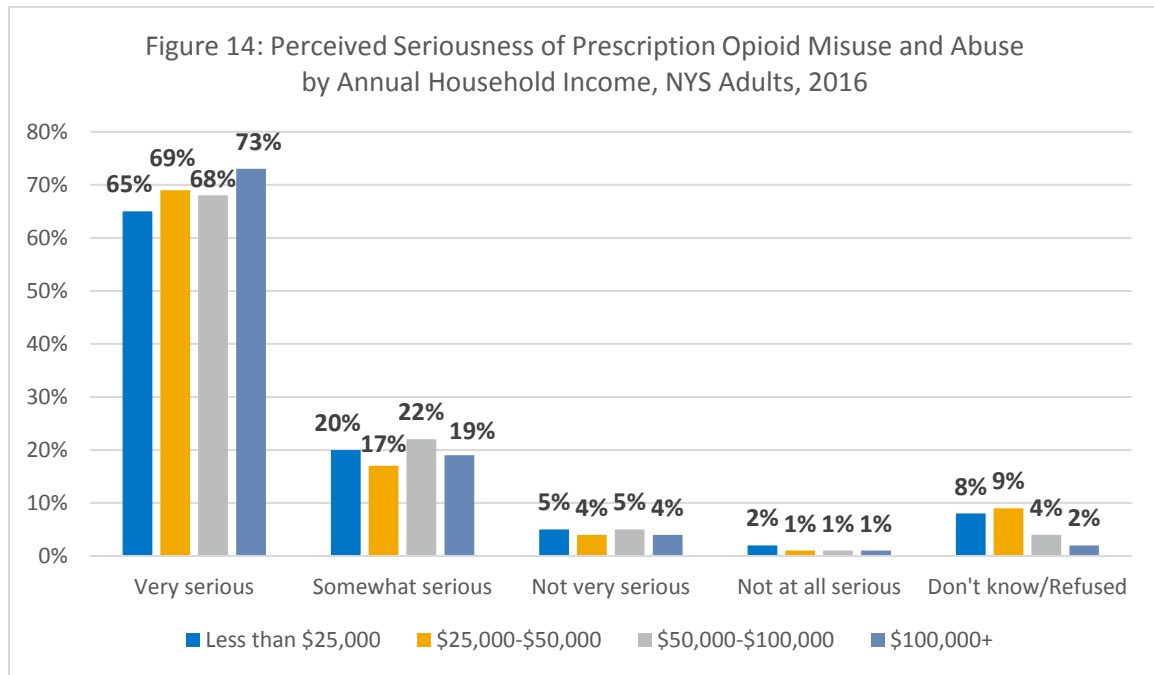
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Prescription opioid such as Percocet, OxyContin or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



Sixty-eight percent of adult New Yorkers think that prescription opioid (such as Percocet, OxyContin or Vicodin) misuse and abuse is a very serious public health problem and another 20% indicate that it is a somewhat serious public health problem, while 4% say it is a not very serious problem and 2% believe prescription opioid misuse and abuse is not at all a serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOID MISUSE AND ABUSE BY INCOME

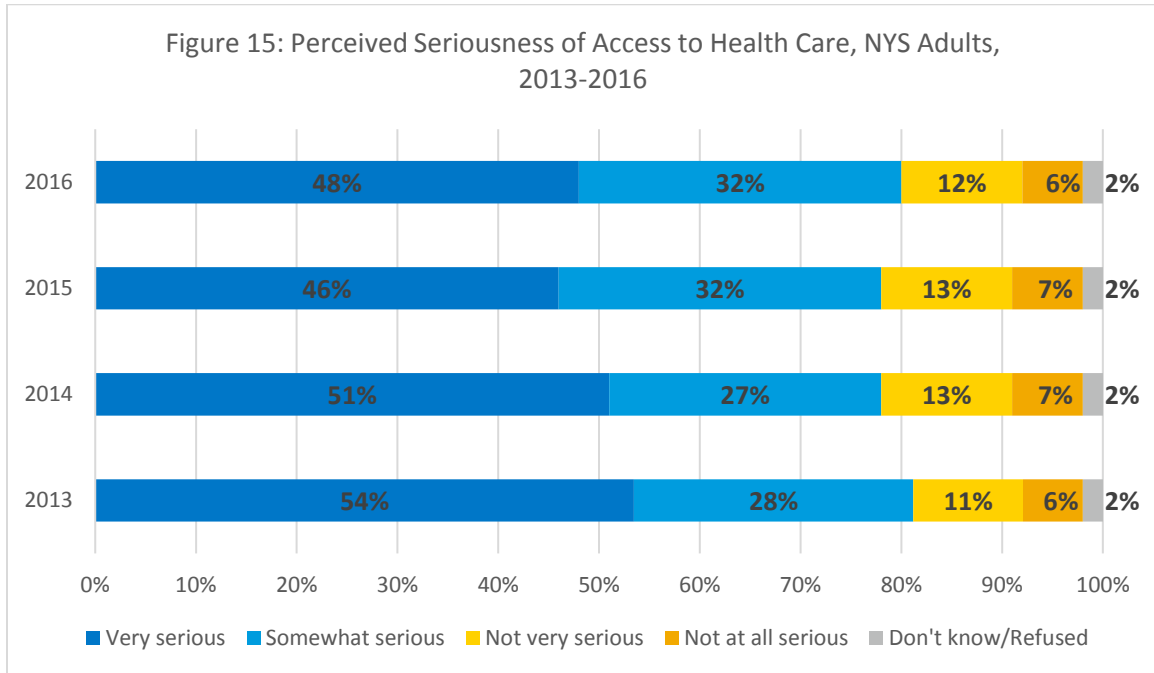
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Prescription opioid such as Percocet, OxyContin or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



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 85% say prescription opioid misuse and abuse is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-six percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say opioid misuse and abuse is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Ninety percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a very or somewhat serious public health problem and 92% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more say prescription opioid misuse and abuse is a very or somewhat serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

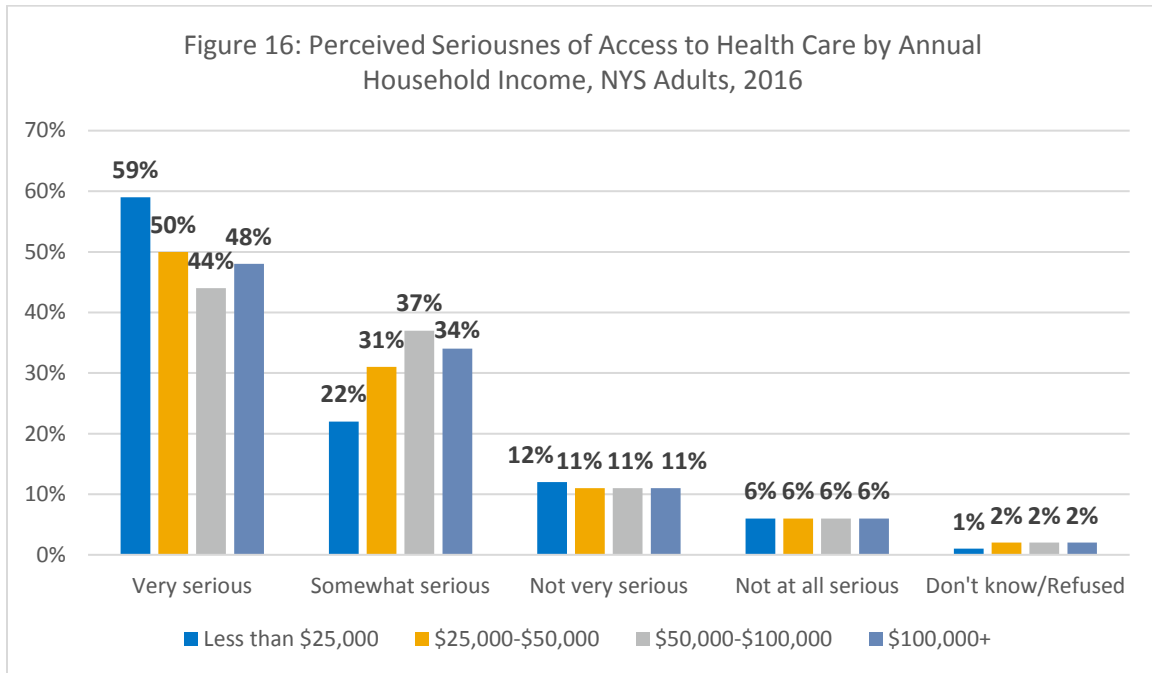
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to health care**



Forty-eight percent of New Yorkers think that access to health care is a very serious public health problem, 32% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 12% say it is a not very serious problem and 6% say access to health care is not at all a serious public health problem. There has been a slight decline over time in those saying access to health care is a very serious public health problem and an increase in the percent of respondents saying it is a somewhat serious or not very serious public health problem.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE BY INCOME

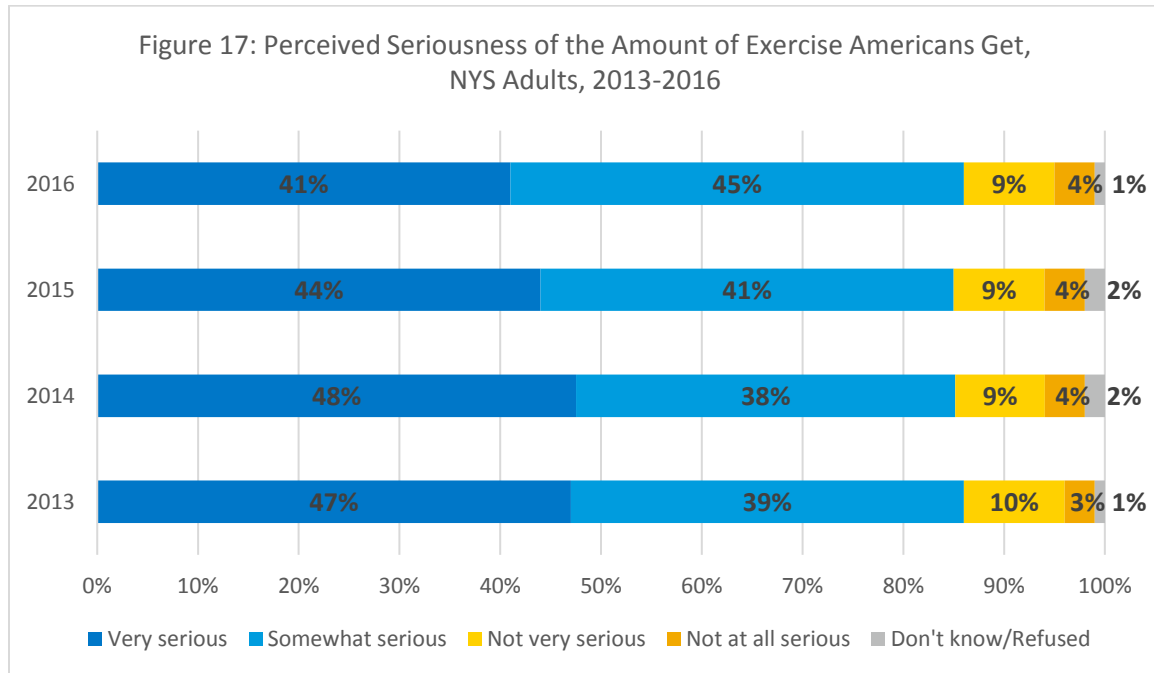
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to health care**



About 80% of New York State adults think access to healthcare is a very or somewhat serious public health problem across income groups. However, among adults with annual household income of less than \$25,000, the percentage saying access to health care is a very serious health problem is higher than among other income groups. Fifty-nine percent of those with annual household incomes of less than \$25,000 indicate that access to health care is a very serious problem, compared to 50% of respondents with household incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000, 44% of respondents with household incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and 48% of respondents with household incomes \$100,000 or more.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF THE AMOUNT OF EXERCISE AMERICANS GET

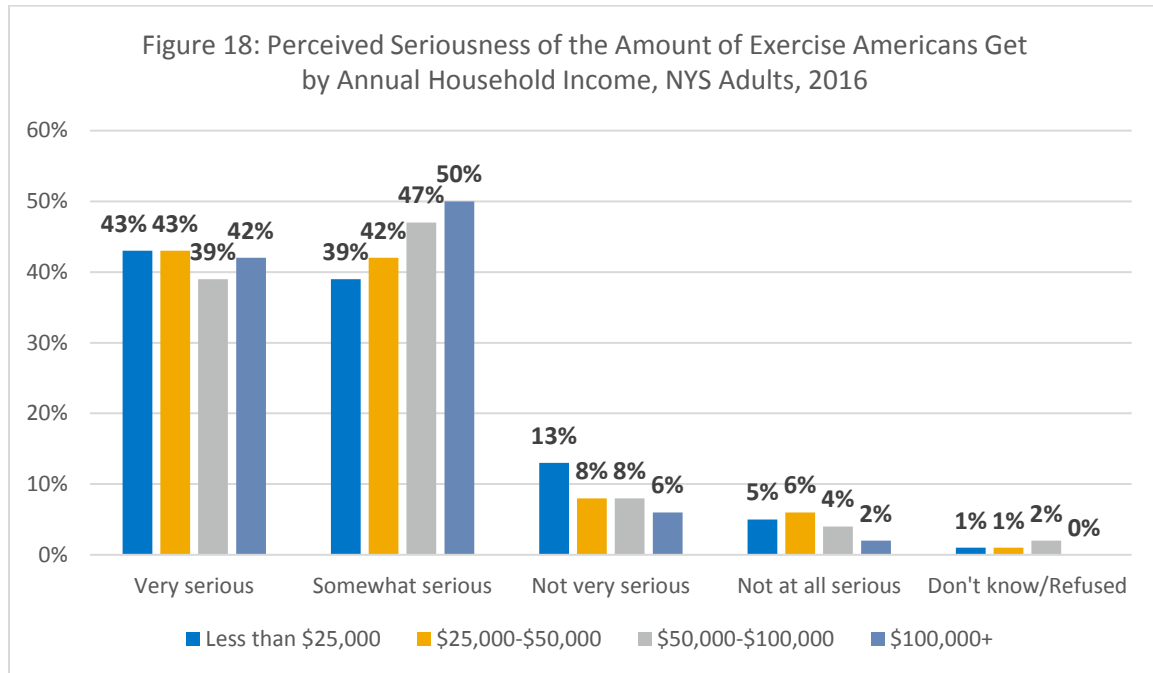
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **The amount of exercise Americans get**



Forty-one percent of adult New Yorkers think that the amount of exercise Americans get is a very serious public health problem, 45% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 9% say it is a not very serious problem and 4% say 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, the percent of adults saying the amount of exercise Americans get is a very serious public health problem has decreased over time from a high of 48% in 2014 to 41% in 2016.

PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF THE AMOUNT OF EXERCISE AMERICANS GET BY INCOME

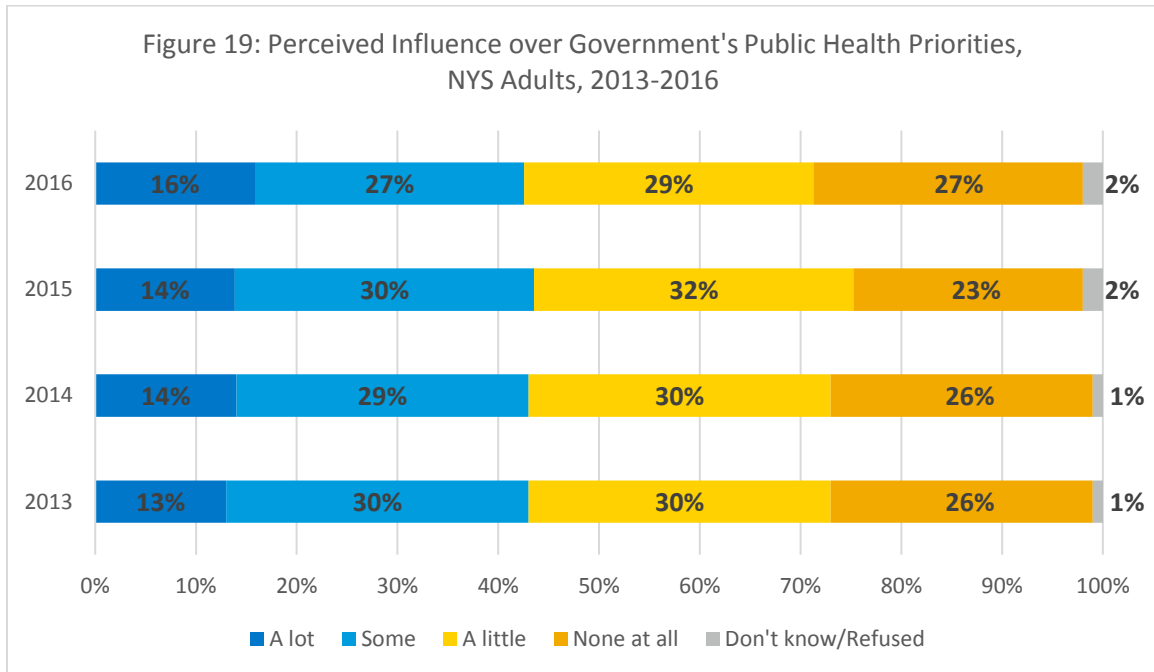
Survey Question: For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **The amount of exercise Americans get**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 82% say the amount of exercise Americans get is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-five percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say the amount of exercise Americans get is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-six percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a very or somewhat serious public health problem and 92% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more say the amount of exercise Americans get is a very or somewhat serious public health problem.

Perceived Influence Over Government's Public Health Priorities

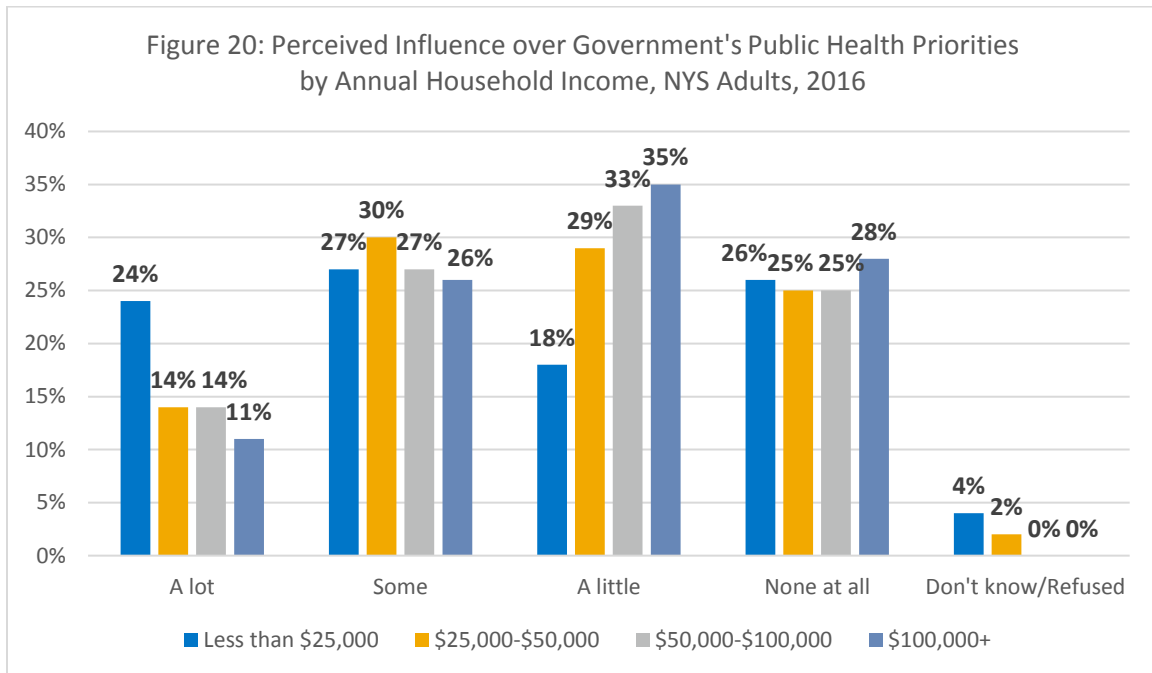
Survey Question: In general, how much influence, if any, do you think people like you can have over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize?



Most New York adults feel they have at least a little influence over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize. Sixteen percent of adults said that they have a lot of influence, 27% indicated they have some, 29% said that they have a little influence, and 27% believe they have no influence at all. Since 2013, approximately three quarters of adult New Yorkers feel that they 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 23% in 2015.

PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OVER GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC HEALTH PRIORITIES BY INCOME

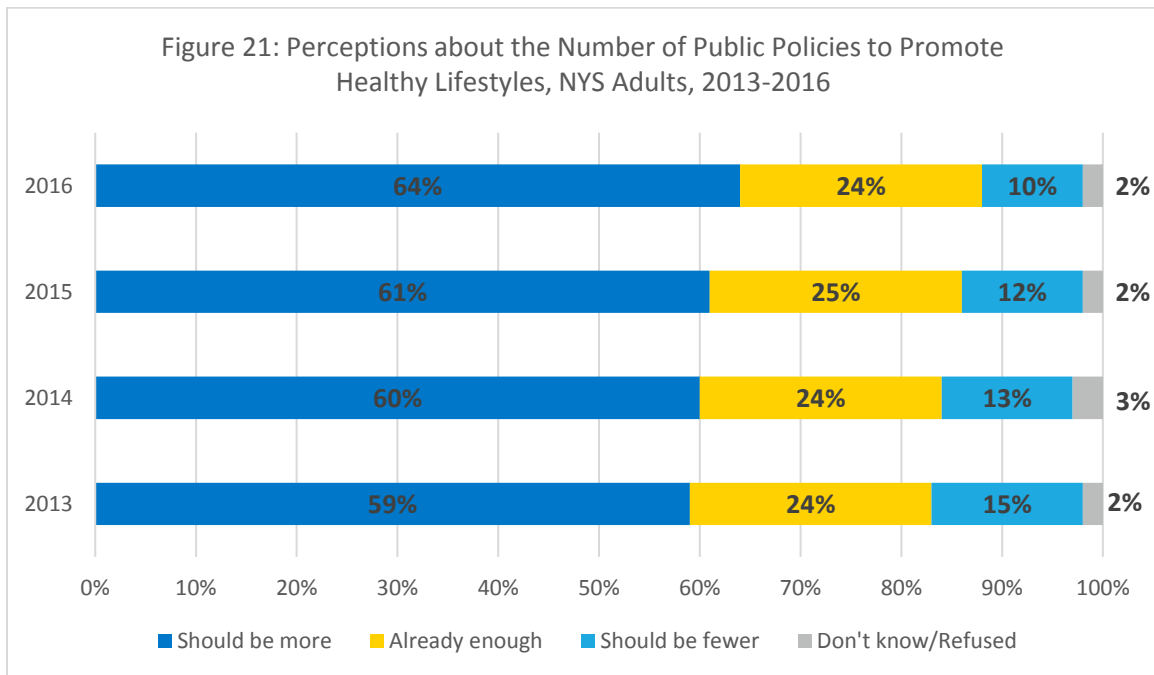
Survey Question: In general, how much influence, if any, do you think people like you can have over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize?



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 69% think that people like them can have at least a little influence over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize. Seventy-three percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say people can have at least a little influence. Seventy-four percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say they can influence government at least a little and 72% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more say people like them can have at least a little influence over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize.

Perceptions about the Number of Public Policies to Promote Healthy Lifestyles

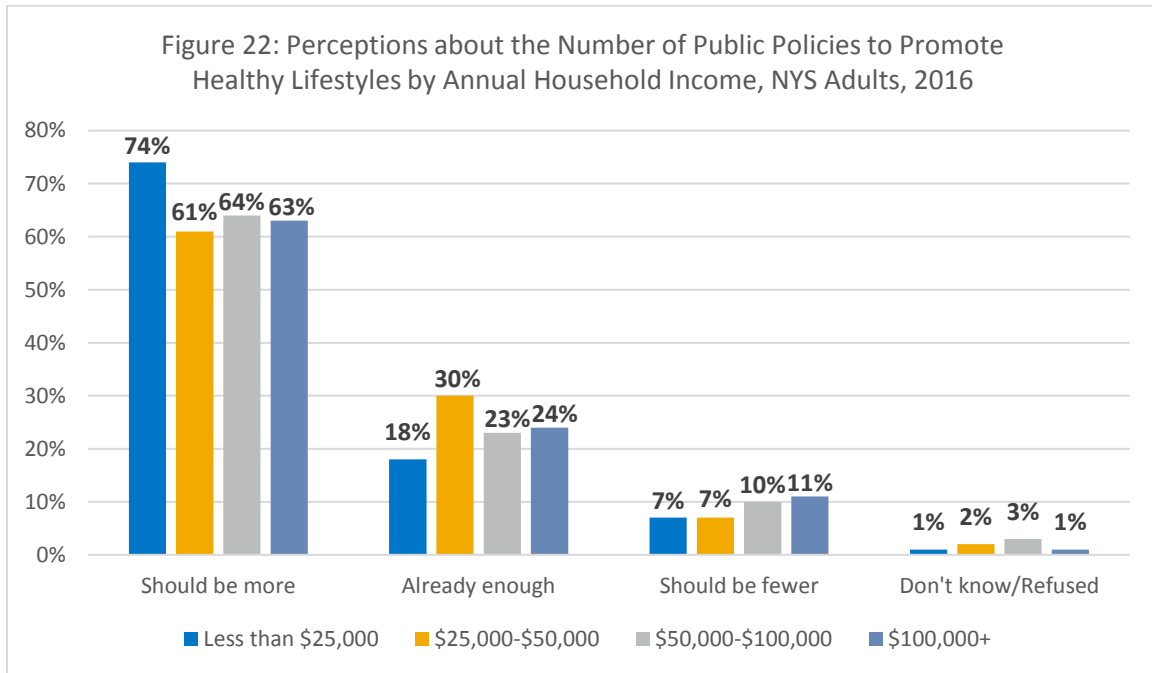
Survey Question: In general, do you think that there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans, there already are as many public policies about healthy lifestyles as you support or that there should be fewer public policies?



When asked about the number of public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans, 64% of adult New Yorkers said there should be more, 24% indicated there are already enough and 10% said there should be fewer public policies. Since 2013, the percent of New Yorkers who believe there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans has increased and ranges from a low of 59% in 2013 to a high of 64% in 2016.

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?

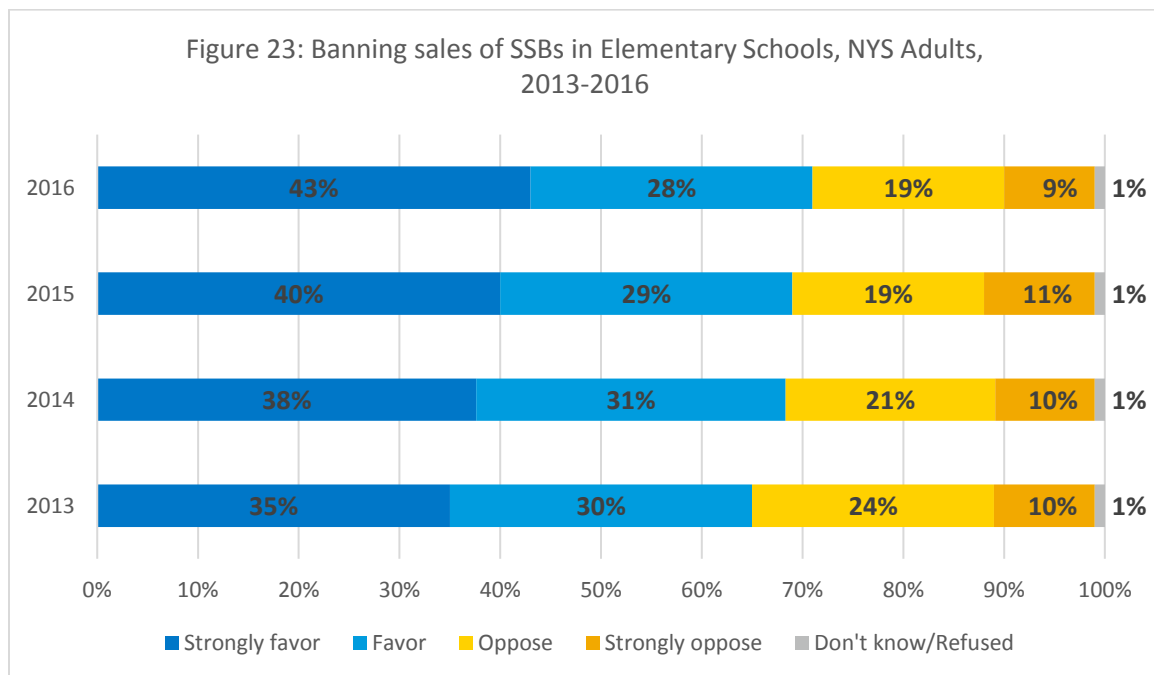


Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 74% think there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles compared to 7% who think there should be fewer. Sixty-one percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles compared to 7% who think there should be fewer. Sixty-four percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say there should be more public policies compared to 10% who say there should be fewer. Among adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more, 63% say there should be more public policies promoting healthy lifestyles compared to 11% who say there should be fewer.

Sugar-Sweetened Beverage (SSBs) Policies

BANNING SALES OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

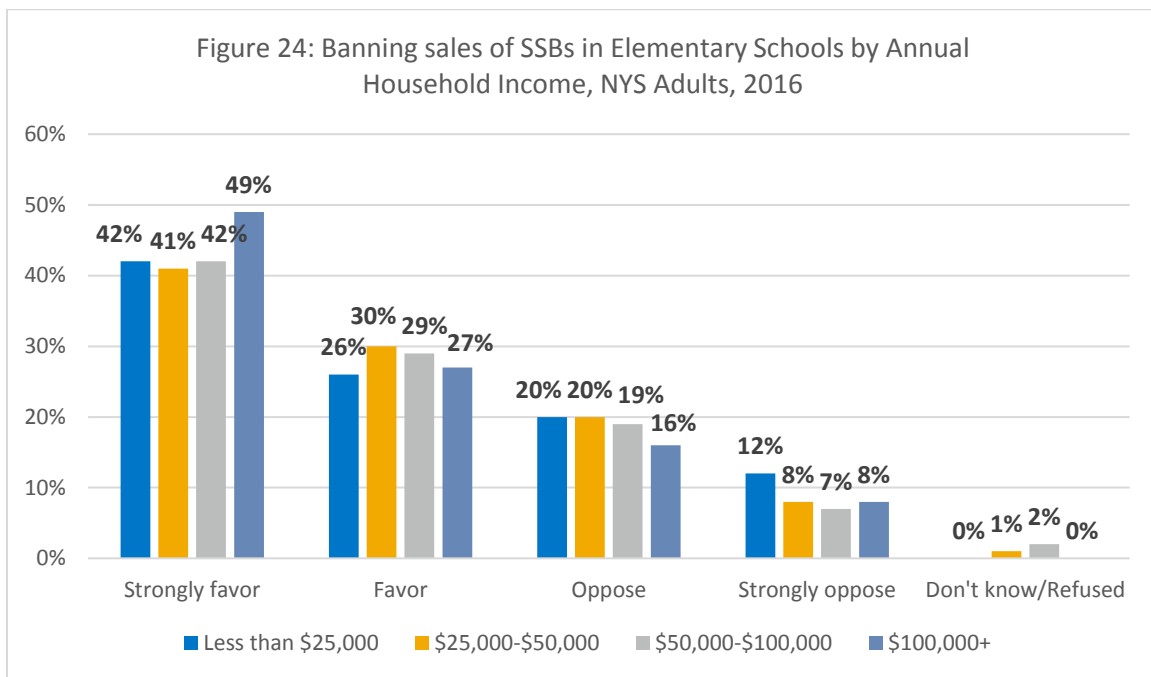
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools**



Forty-three percent of New Yorkers strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools, another 28% favor the ban, 19% oppose it, and 9% strongly oppose banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools. The percent who favor a ban in elementary schools has increased from 2013, when 65% indicated they favored or strongly favored a ban, to 2016, when 71% are in favor of a ban on the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools.

BANNING SALES OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY INCOME

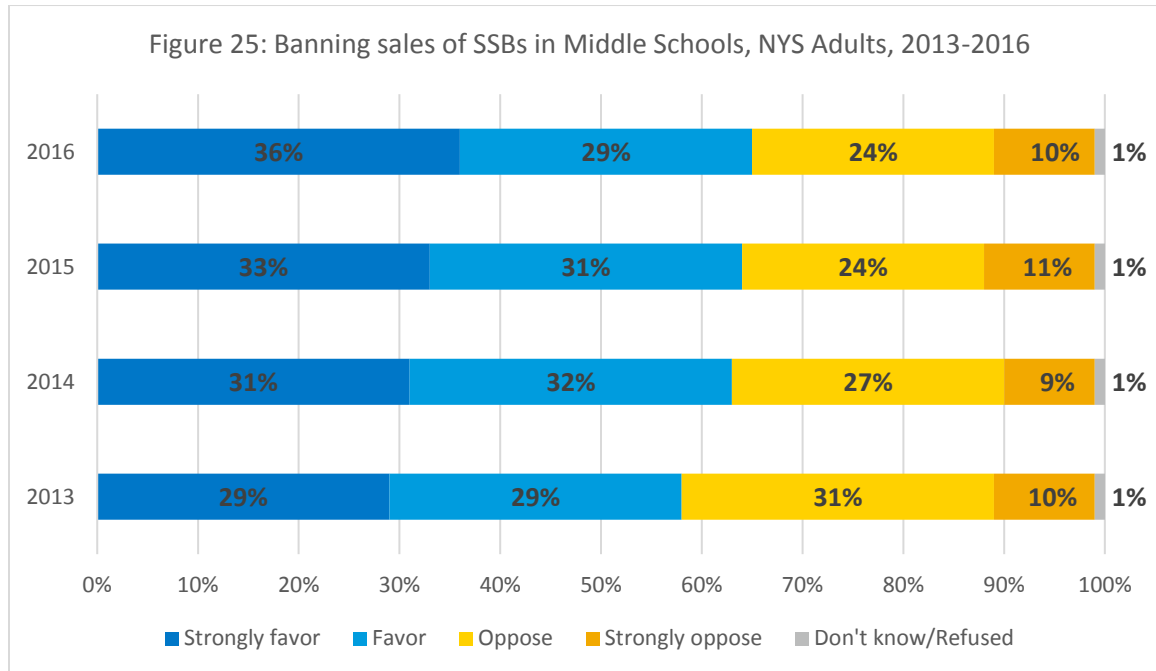
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 68% favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools. Seventy-one percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban in elementary schools. Seventy-one percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban, and 76% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools.

BANNING SALES OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

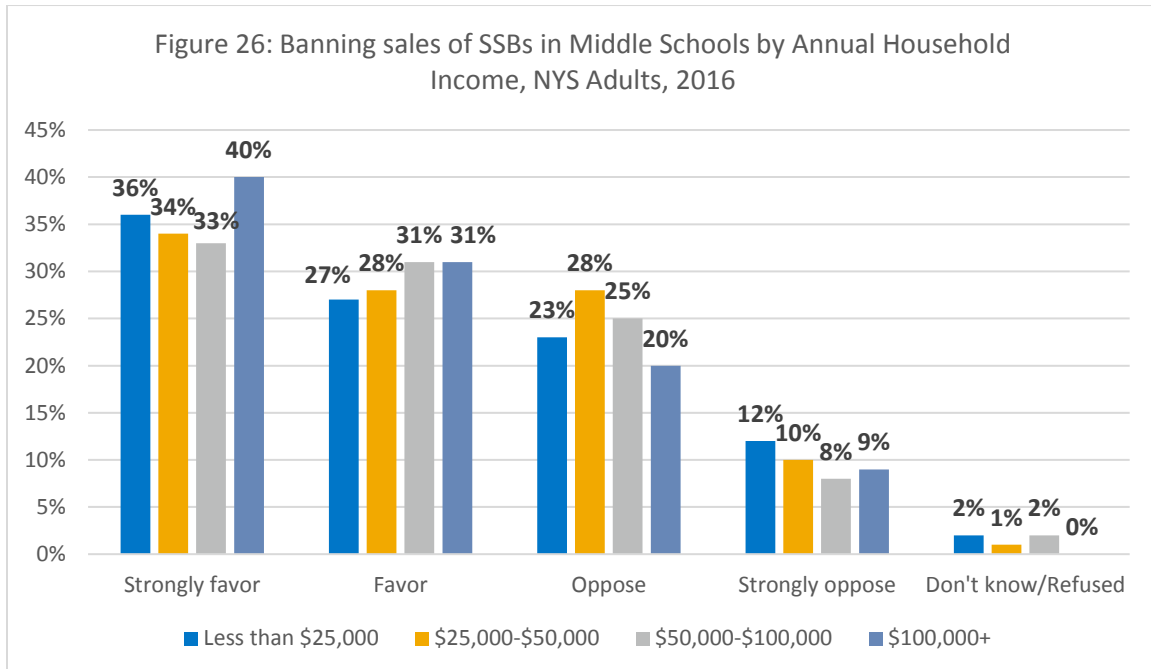
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools**



Thirty-six percent of New Yorkers strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools, another 29% favor the ban, 24% oppose it, and 10% strongly oppose banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools. The percent of adults that favor or strongly a ban on the sales of sugar-sweetened beverages in middle schools has increased from 58% in 2013 to 65% in 2016.

BANNING SALES OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS BY INCOME

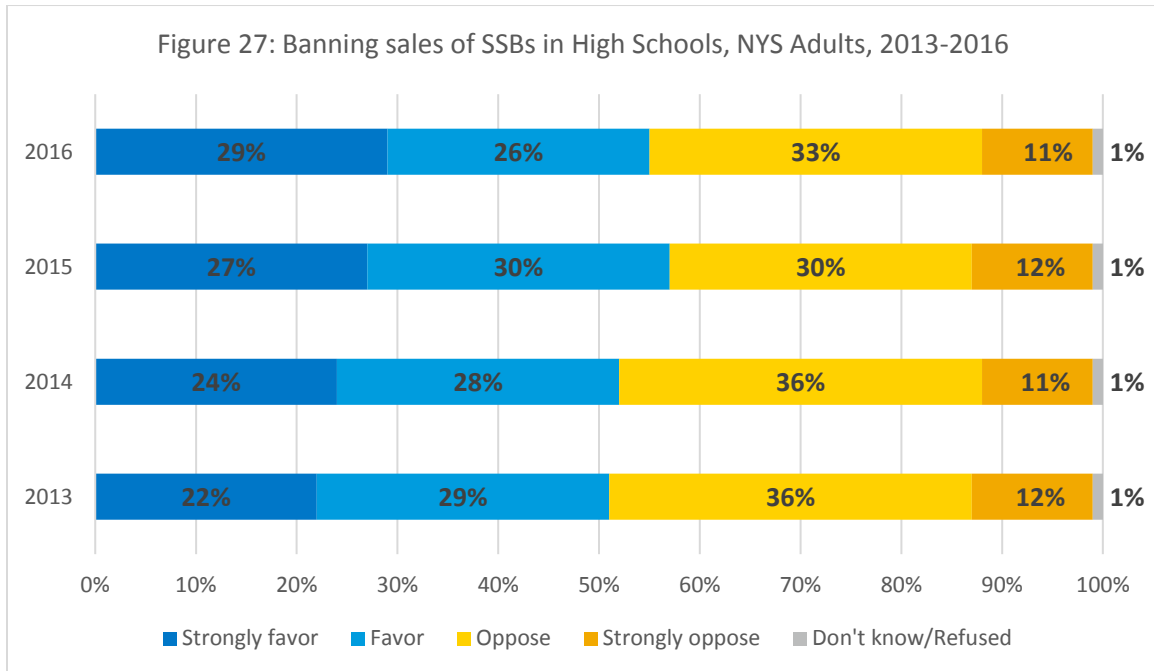
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 63% favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools. Sixty-two percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban in middle schools. Sixty-four percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban, and 71% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools.

BANNING SALES OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN HIGH SCHOOLS

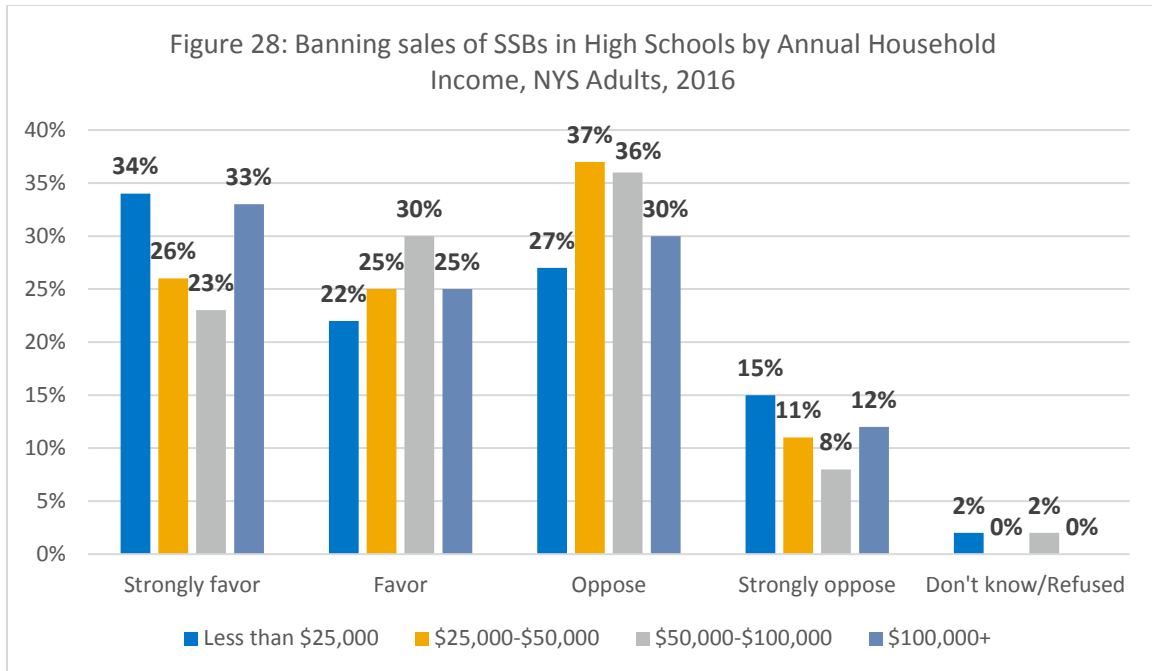
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools**



Twenty-nine percent of New Yorkers strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools, another 26% favor the ban, 33% oppose it, and 11% strongly oppose banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools. The percent of adults who favor a ban in high schools has ranged from a high of 57% in 2015 to a low of 51% in 2013. While just over half of New Yorkers favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools, there is less support among New Yorkers for a ban in high schools as compared to a ban at middle or elementary schools.

BANNING SALES OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN HIGH SCHOOLS BY INCOME

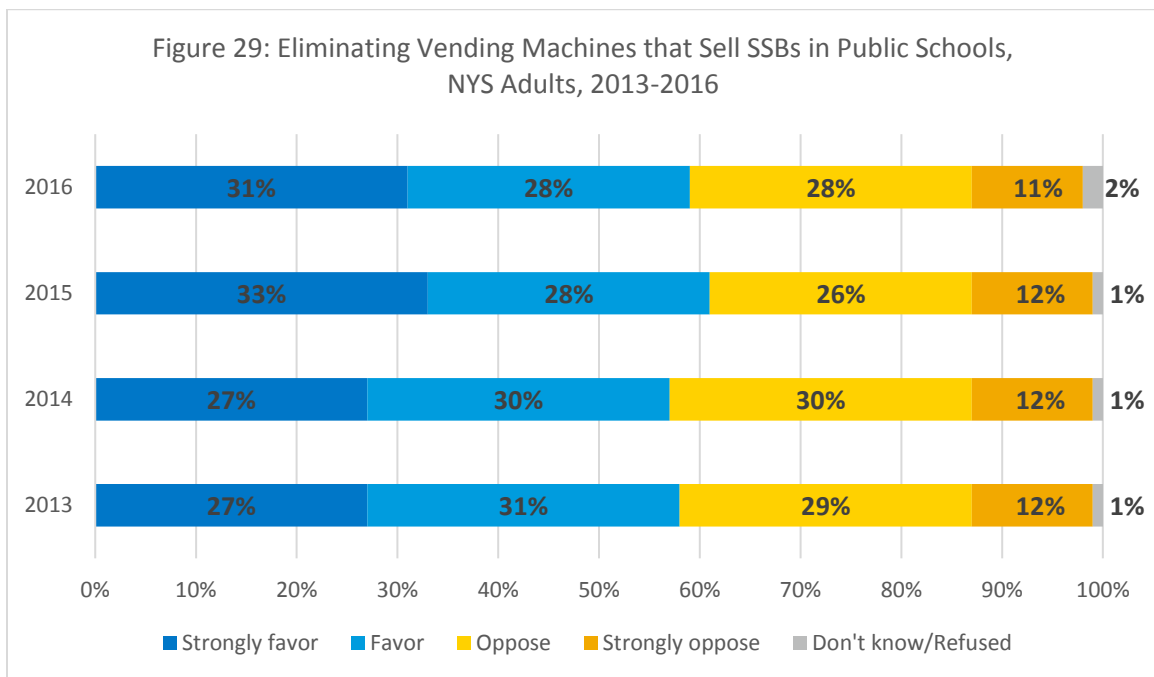
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 56% favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools. Fifty-one percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban in high schools. Fifty-three percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban, and 58% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools.

ELIMINATING VENDING MACHINES THAT SELL SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

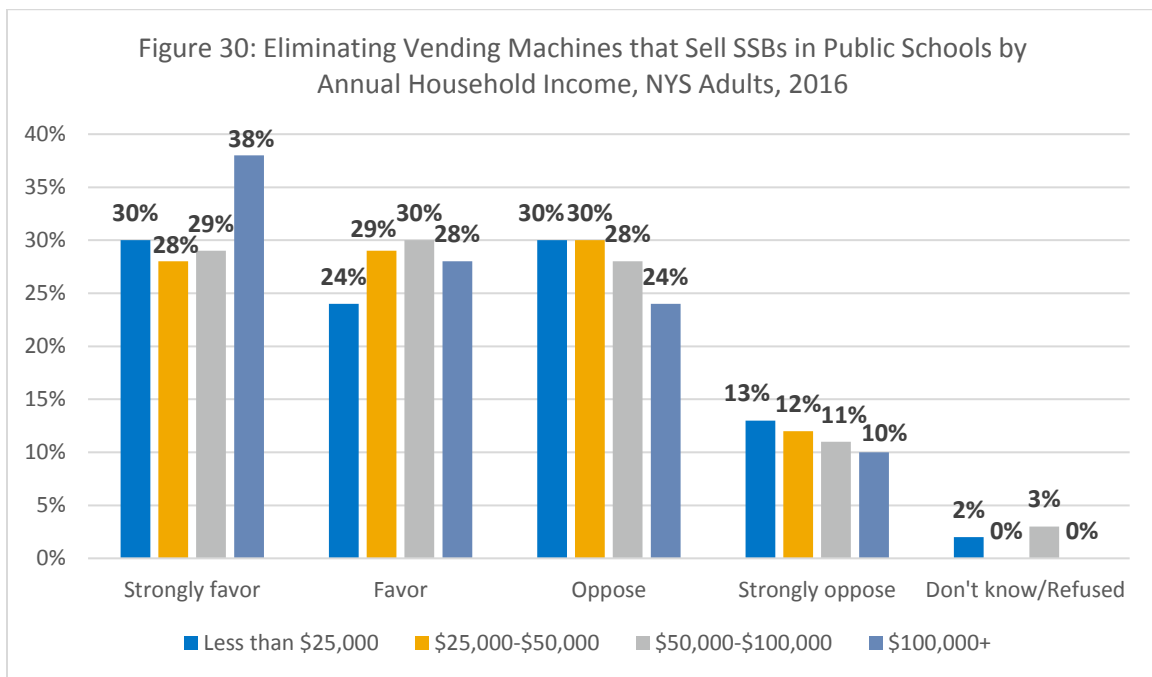
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Eliminating all vending machines that sell sugar-sweetened beverages in public schools**



Thirty-one percent of New Yorkers strongly favor eliminating all vending machines that sell sugar-sweetened beverages in public schools, another 28% favor this policy, 28% oppose it, and 11% strongly oppose eliminating all vending machines that sell sugar-sweetened beverages in public schools. The percent of adults who favor a policy eliminating vending machines that sell sugar-sweetened beverages in schools has ranged from a high of 61% in 2015 to a low of 57% in 2014.

ELIMINATING VENDING MACHINES THAT SELL SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY INCOME

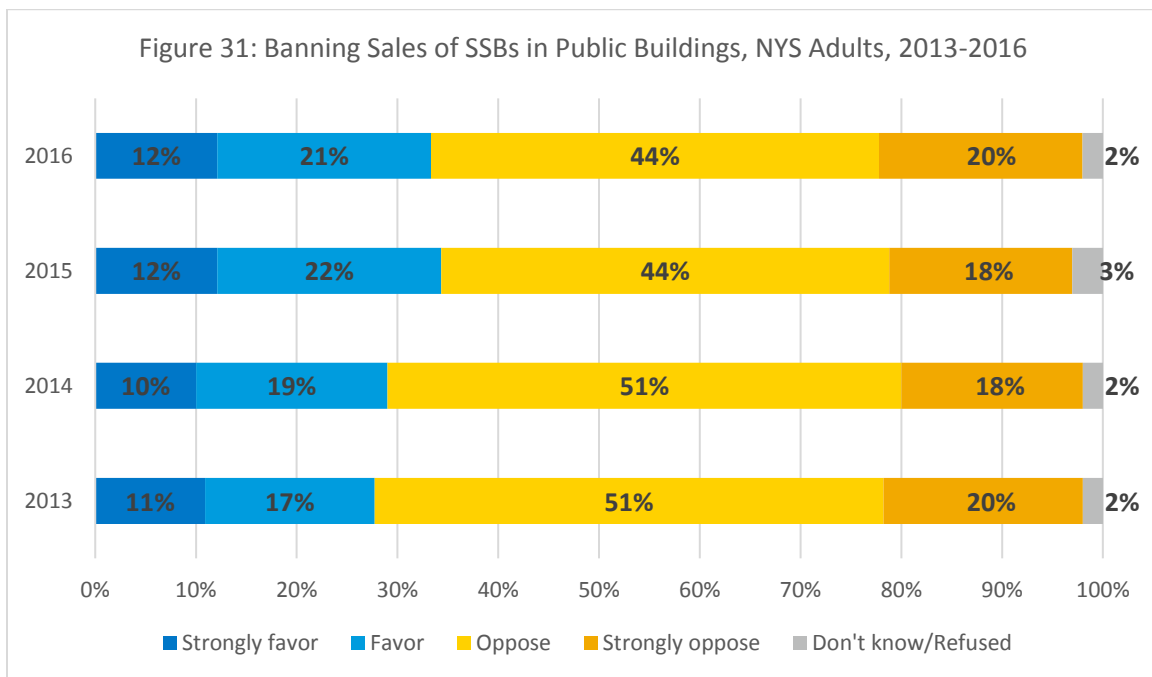
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Eliminating all vending machines that sell sugar-sweetened beverages in public schools**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 54% favor or strongly favor eliminating all vending machines that sell sugar-sweetened beverages in public schools. Fifty-seven percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor eliminating vending machines. Fifty-nine percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor this elimination, and 66% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor eliminating all vending machines that sell sugar-sweetened beverages in public schools.

BANNING SALES OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

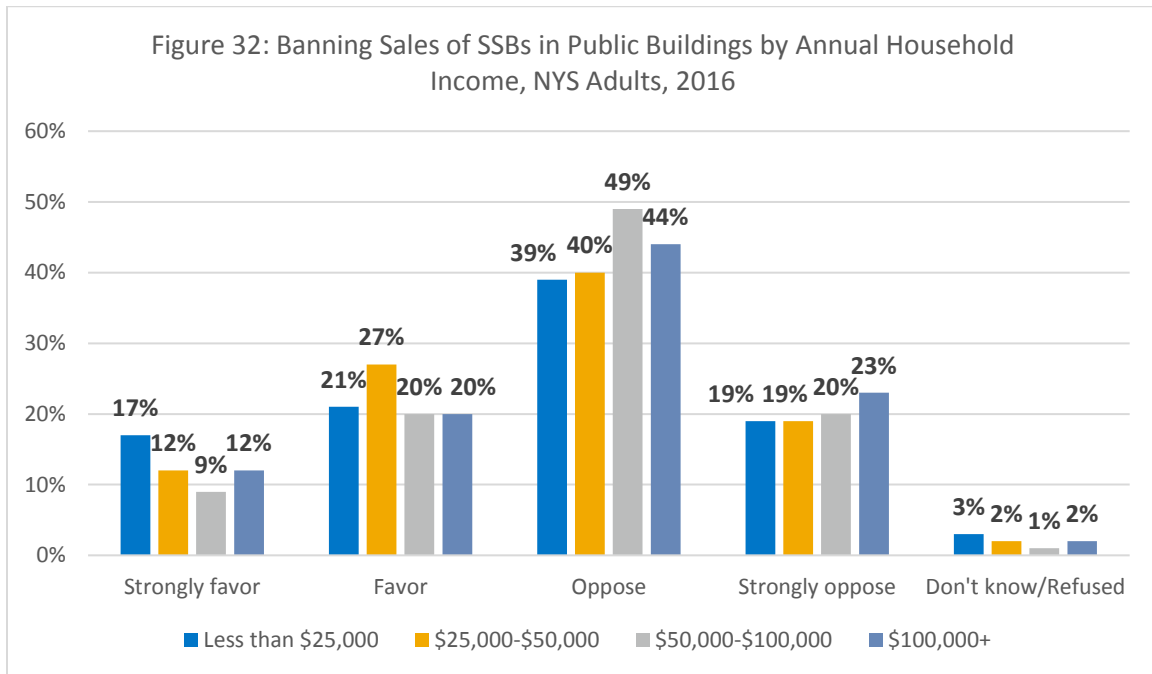
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages in public buildings including town halls and court houses**



Twelve percent of New Yorkers strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages in public buildings, another 21% favor the ban, 44% oppose it, and 20% strongly oppose banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages in public buildings. The percent of adults who favor banning the sale in public buildings has ranged from a high of 34% in 2015 to a low of 28% in 2013.

BANNING SALES OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS BY INCOME

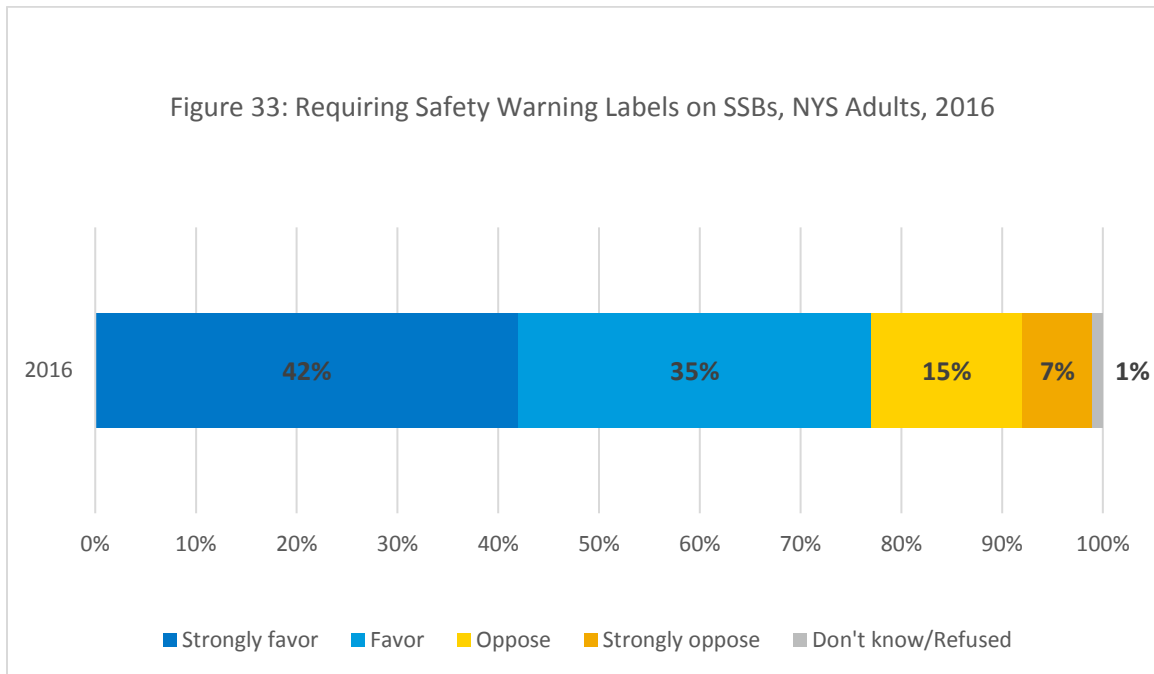
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages in public buildings including town halls and court houses**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 38% favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages in public buildings. Thirty-nine percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor the ban. Twenty-nine percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor this ban, and 32% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages in public buildings.

REQUIRING SAFETY WARNING LABELS ON SSBS

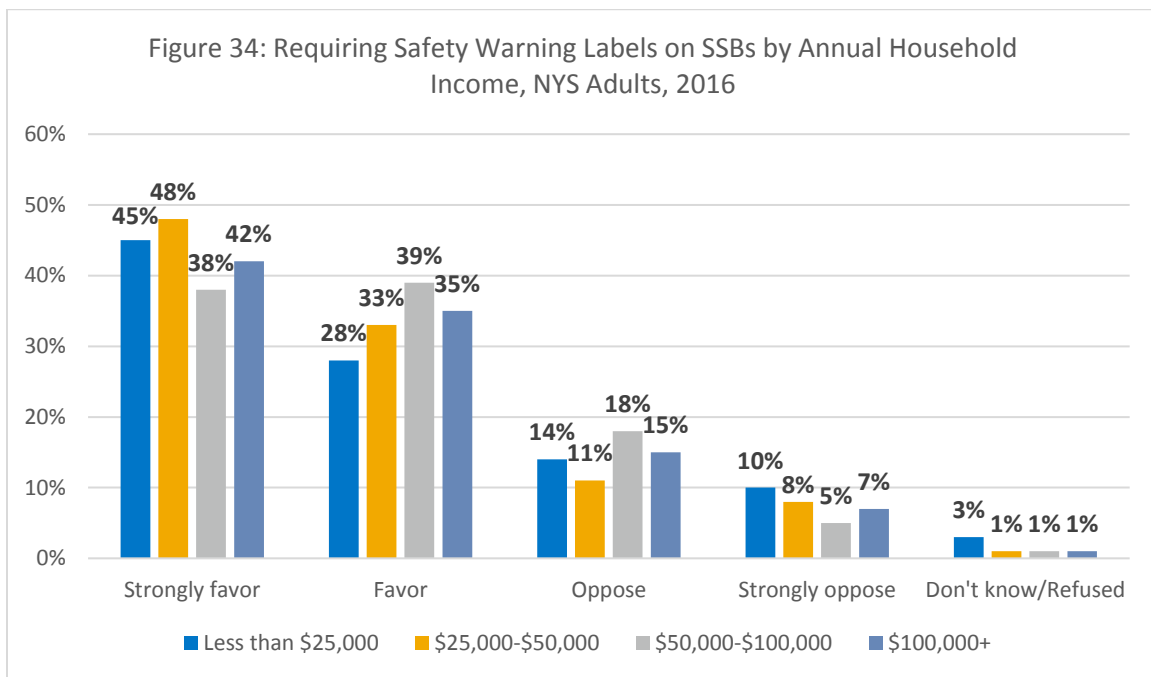
Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Requiring a safety warning label on soda and other sugary drinks that says: "Drinking beverages with added sugar contributes to obesity, diabetes and tooth decay"**



Forty-two percent of New Yorkers strongly favor requiring a safety warning label on soda and other sugary drinks, another 35% are in favor of the warning label, 15% oppose it, and 7% strongly oppose requiring a safety warning label on soda and other sugary drinks.

REQUIRING SAFETY WARNING LABELS ON SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES BY INCOME

Survey Question: Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. Indicate whether you would be in favor or opposed to each of these potential public policies. **Requiring a safety warning label on soda and other sugary drinks that says: "Drinking beverages with added sugar contributes to obesity, diabetes and tooth decay"**

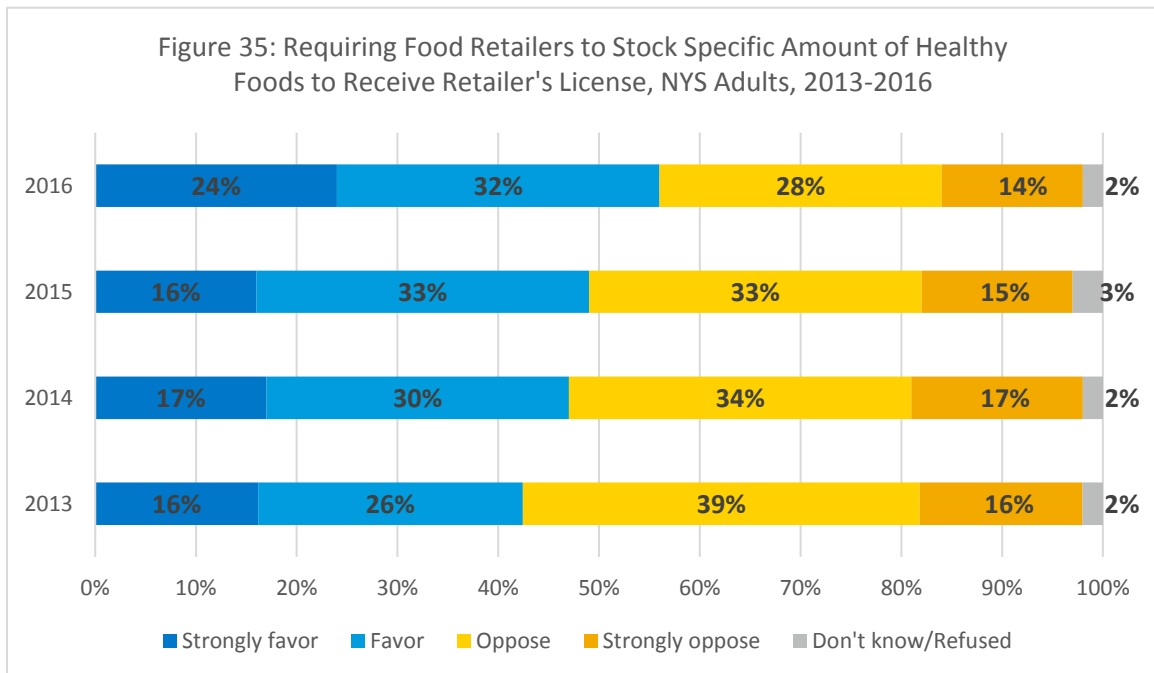


Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 73% favor or strongly favor requiring a safety warning label on soda and other sugary drinks. Eighty-one percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor a safety warning label. Seventy-seven percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor this requirement, and 77% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor requiring a safety warning label on soda and other sugary drinks.

Nutrition Policies

REQUIRING FOOD RETAILERS TO STOCK SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF HEALTHY FOODS TO RECEIVE RETAILER'S LICENSE

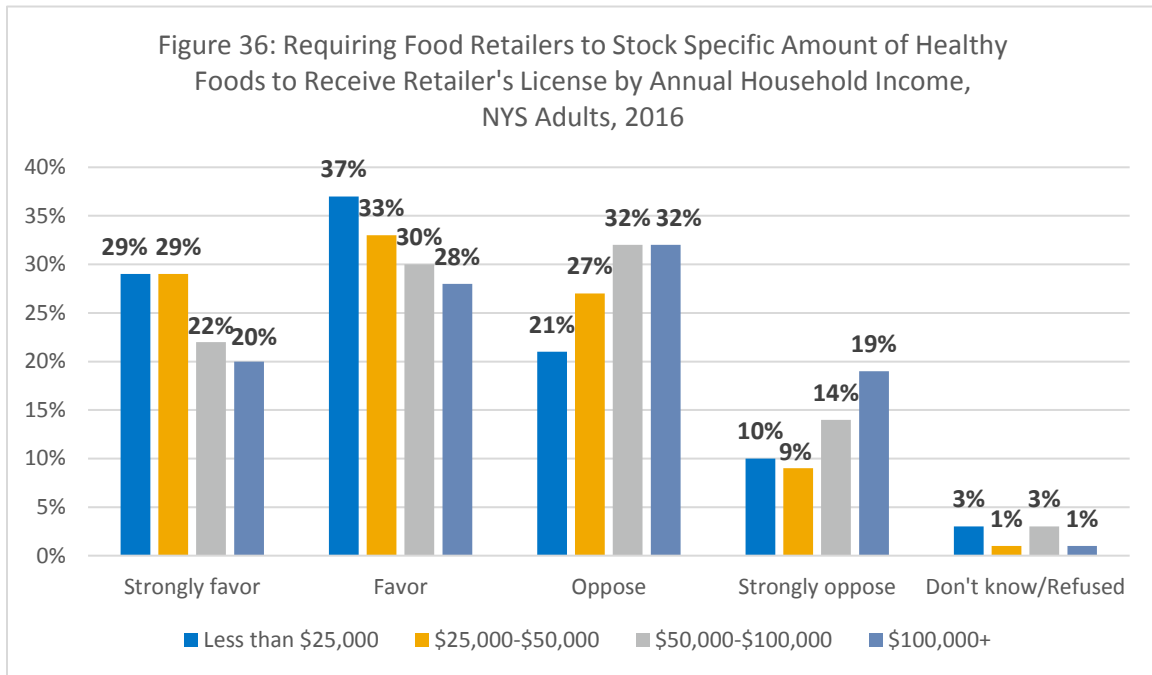
Survey Question: Many convenience stores and gas stations are known as food retailers in that they sell food that people eat outside of the store. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy requiring these food retailers to stock a specified minimum of healthy food items in order to receive a retailer license?



Twenty-four percent of New Yorkers strongly favor a policy requiring food retailers to stock a specified minimum of healthy food items in order to receive a retailer license, another 32% favor the requirement, 28% oppose it, and 14% strongly oppose requiring food retailers to stock healthy foods in order to receive a retailer license. Since 2013, there has been an increase in support for this potential policy. In 2013, 42% were either strongly in favor or in favor of this policy as compared to 56% strongly in favor or in favor of this policy in 2016.

REQUIRING FOOD RETAILERS TO STOCK SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF HEALTHY FOODS TO RECEIVE RETAILER'S LICENSE BY INCOME

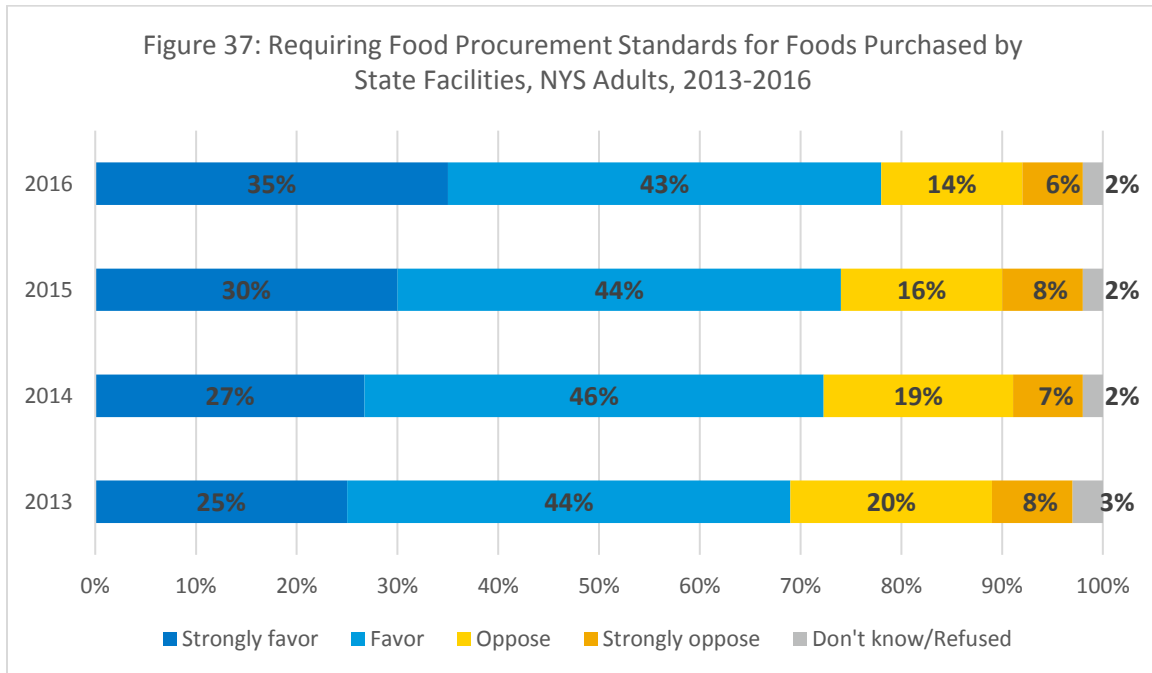
Survey Question: Many convenience stores and gas stations are known as food retailers in that they sell food that people eat outside of the store. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy requiring these food retailers to stock a specified minimum of healthy food items in order to receive a retailer license?



The percent of adults who favor a policy that would require food retailers to stock a specific minimum of healthy food items in order to receive a retailer license decreases as household income increases. Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 66% favor or strongly favor a policy requiring food retailers to stock a specific minimum of healthy food items in order to receive a retailer license. Sixty-two percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor this requirement. Fifty-two percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor the requirement, and 48% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor requiring food retailers to stock healthy food items in order to receive a license.

REQUIRING FOOD PROCUREMENT STANDARDS FOR FOODS PURCHASED BY STATE FACILITIES

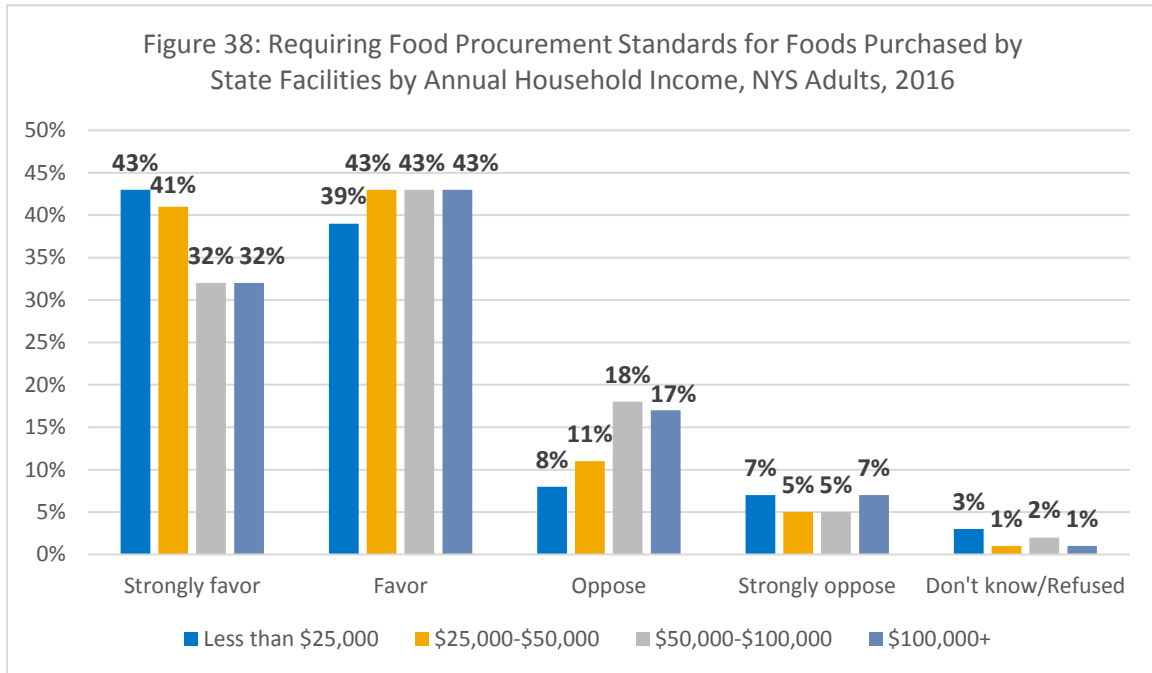
Survey Question: Now thinking about state facilities including state offices, prisons and hospitals. Would you be in favor of or opposed to requiring the foods available there to meet specific nutritional standards for calories, fat and sodium?



Thirty-five percent of New Yorkers strongly favor a policy requiring foods available in state facilities to meet specific nutritional standards, another 43% favor the requirement, 14% oppose it, and 6% strongly oppose requiring specific nutritional standards for foods available in state facilities. Since 2013, there has been an increase in support for this policy. In 2013, 69% of adults were either strongly in favor or in favor of this policy as compared to 78% strongly in favor or in favor in 2016.

REQUIRING FOOD PROCUREMENT STANDARDS FOR FOODS PURCHASED BY STATE FACILITIES BY INCOME

Survey Question: Now thinking about state facilities including state offices, prisons and hospitals. Would you be in favor of or opposed to requiring the foods available there to meet specific nutritional standards for calories, fat and sodium?

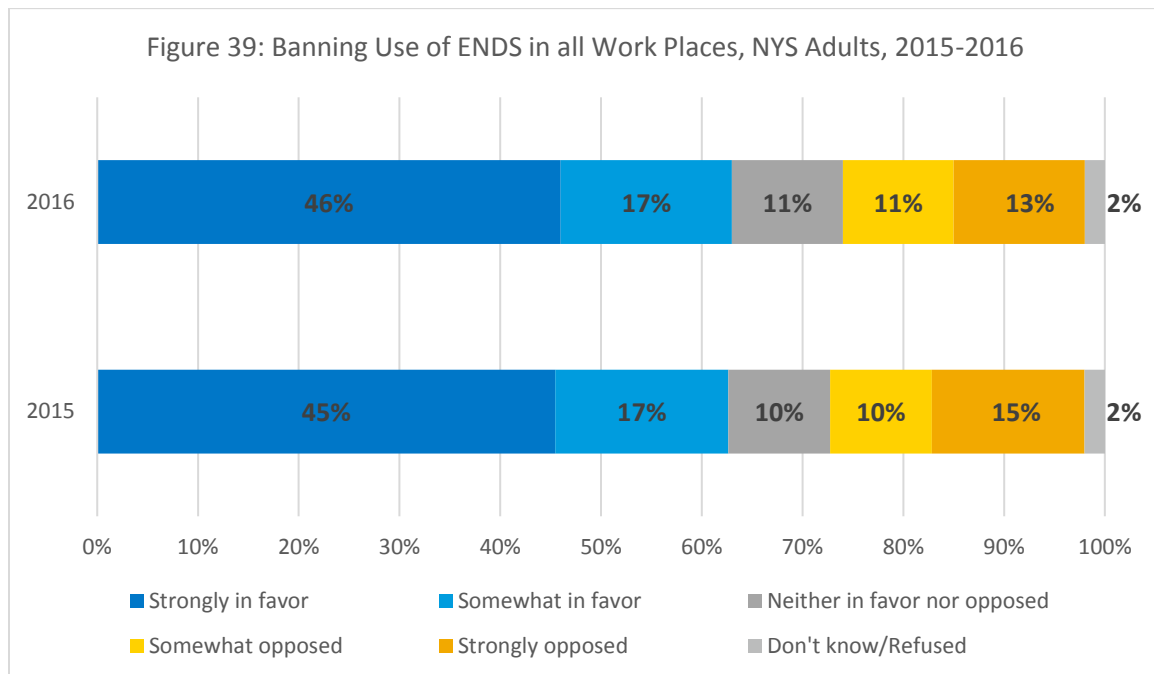


Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 82% favor or strongly favor requiring foods available in state facilities meet specific nutritional standards. Eighty-four percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor this requirement. Seventy-five percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor the requirement, and 75% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor requiring specific nutritional standards for foods available in state facilities.

Tobacco Control (Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS)) Policies

BANNING USE OF ENDS IN ALL WORK PLACES

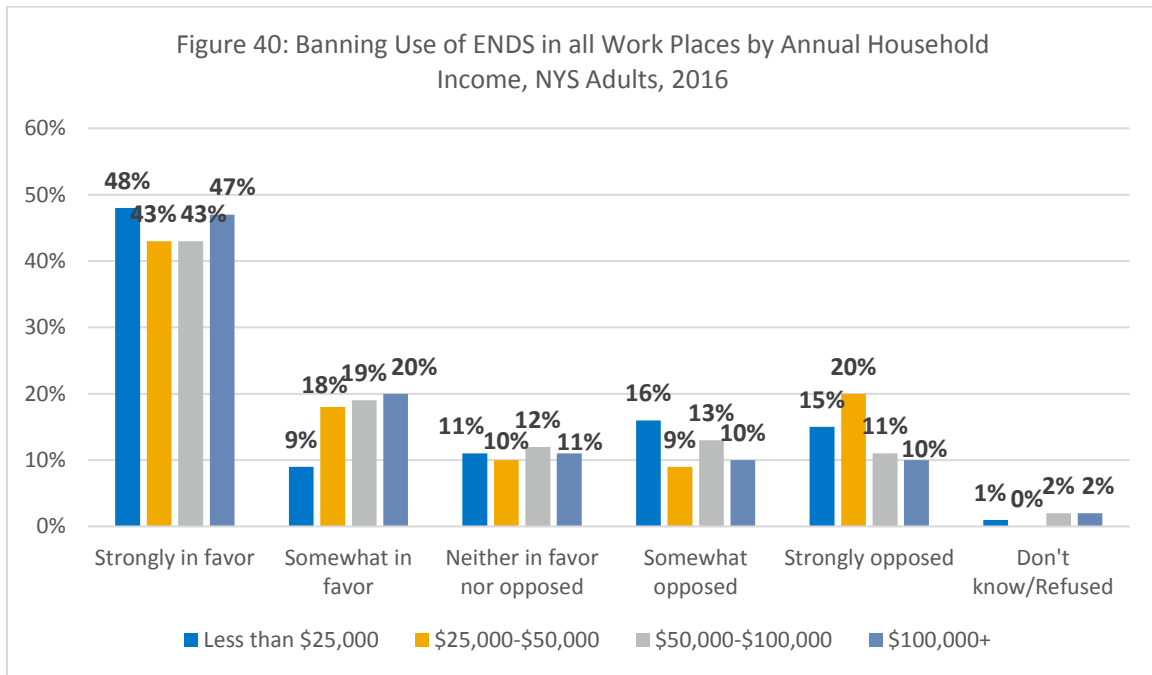
Survey Question: An electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) is a battery-powered device that heats liquid nicotine creating an emission which is inhaled by the user. E-cigarettes are also known as e-cigs, vape pens, hookah pens or e-hookah. E-cigarettes are not regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. Are you in favor of or opposed to a policy that bans the use of e-cigarettes in all work places, including bars and restaurants? Are you...



Forty-six percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of a policy that would ban the use of e-cigarettes in all work places, another 17% are somewhat in favor of the ban, 11% are neither in favor nor opposed, 11% are somewhat opposed, and 13% are strongly opposed to banning the use of e-cigarettes in all work places.

BANNING USE OF ENDS IN ALL WORK PLACES BY INCOME

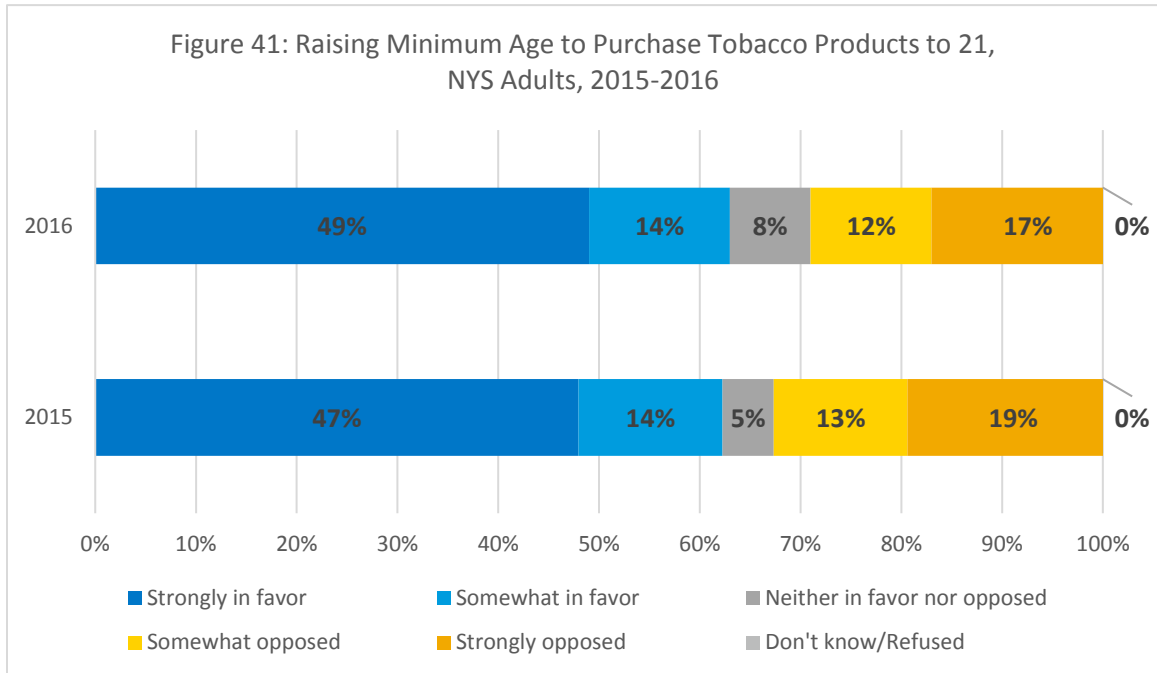
Survey Question: An electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) is a battery-powered device that heats liquid nicotine creating an emission which is inhaled by the user. E-cigarettes are also known as e-cigs, vape pens, hookah pens or e-hookah. E-cigarettes are not regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. Are you in favor of or opposed to a policy that bans the use of e-cigarettes in all work places, including bars and restaurants? Are you...



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 57% are strongly or somewhat in favor of a policy banning the use of e-cigarettes in all work places. Sixty-one percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of this ban. Sixty-two percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of the policy, and 67% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more are somewhat or strongly in favor of a policy that would ban the use of e-cigarettes in all work places.

RAISING MINIMUM AGE TO PURCHASE TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO 21

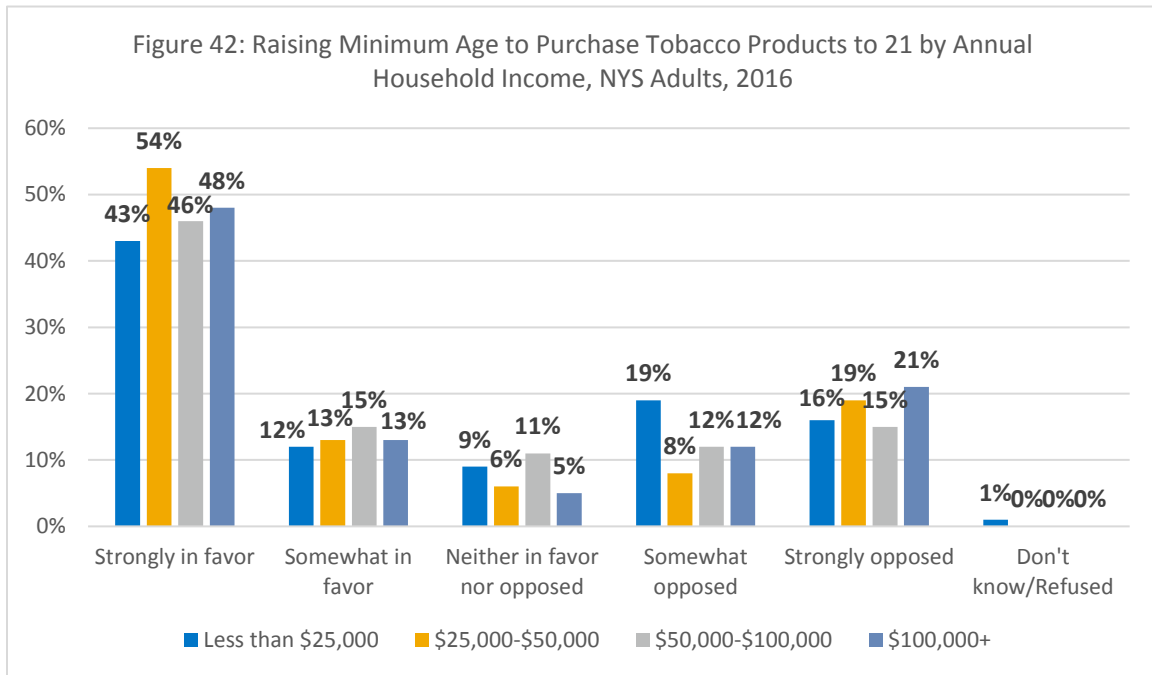
Survey Question: Currently, in New York State, in most counties outside of New York City, you must be 18 years old to purchase cigarettes and other tobacco products. Are you in favor of or opposed to a policy that would require people to be 21 years old before they could purchase cigarettes and other tobacco products, including e-cigarettes? Are you...



Forty-nine percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of a policy that would require people to be 21 years old before they could purchase tobacco products, another 14% are somewhat in favor of the policy, 8% are neither in favor nor opposed, 12% are somewhat opposed, and 17% are strongly opposed to a policy that would raise the minimum age to 21 years to purchase tobacco products.

RAISING MINIMUM AGE TO PURCHASE TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO 21 BY INCOME

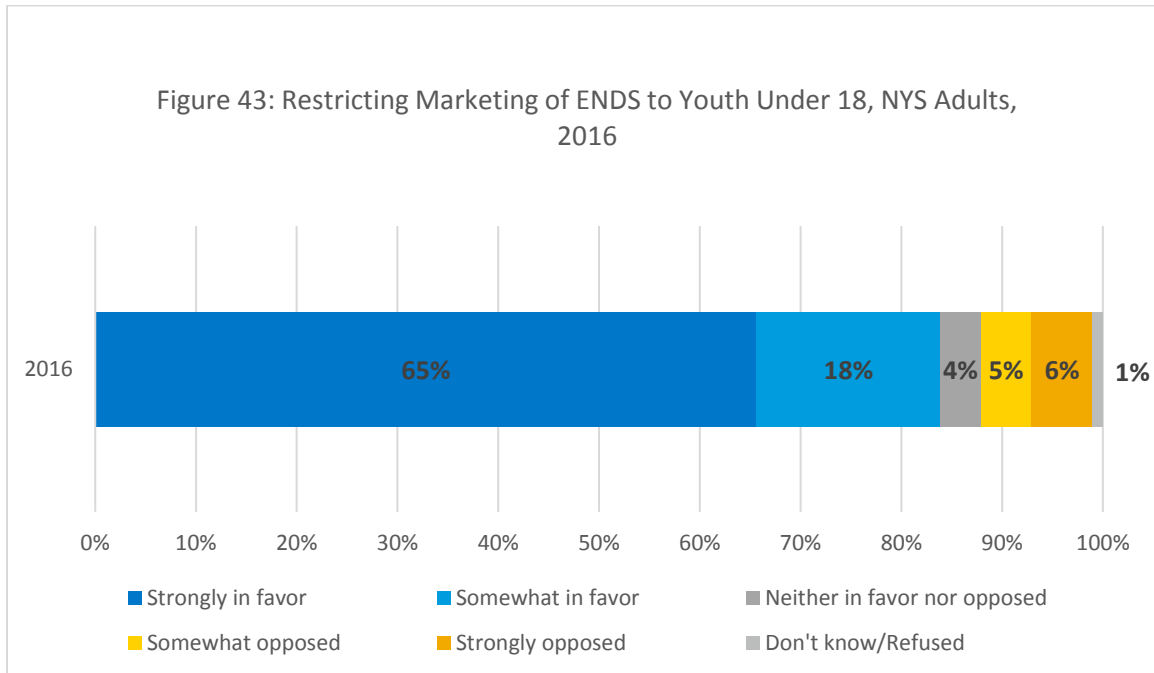
Survey Question: Currently, in New York State, in most counties outside of New York City, you must be 18 years old to purchase cigarettes and other tobacco products. Are you in favor of or opposed to a policy that would require people to be 21 years old before they could purchase cigarettes and other tobacco products, including e-cigarettes? Are you...



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 55% are strongly or somewhat in favor of a policy that would require people to be 21 years old before they could purchase tobacco products. Sixty-seven percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of this policy. Sixty-one percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of the change in age, and 61% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more are somewhat or strongly in favor of a policy that would raise the age to purchase tobacco products.

RESTRICTING MARKETING OF ENDS TO YOUTH UNDER 18

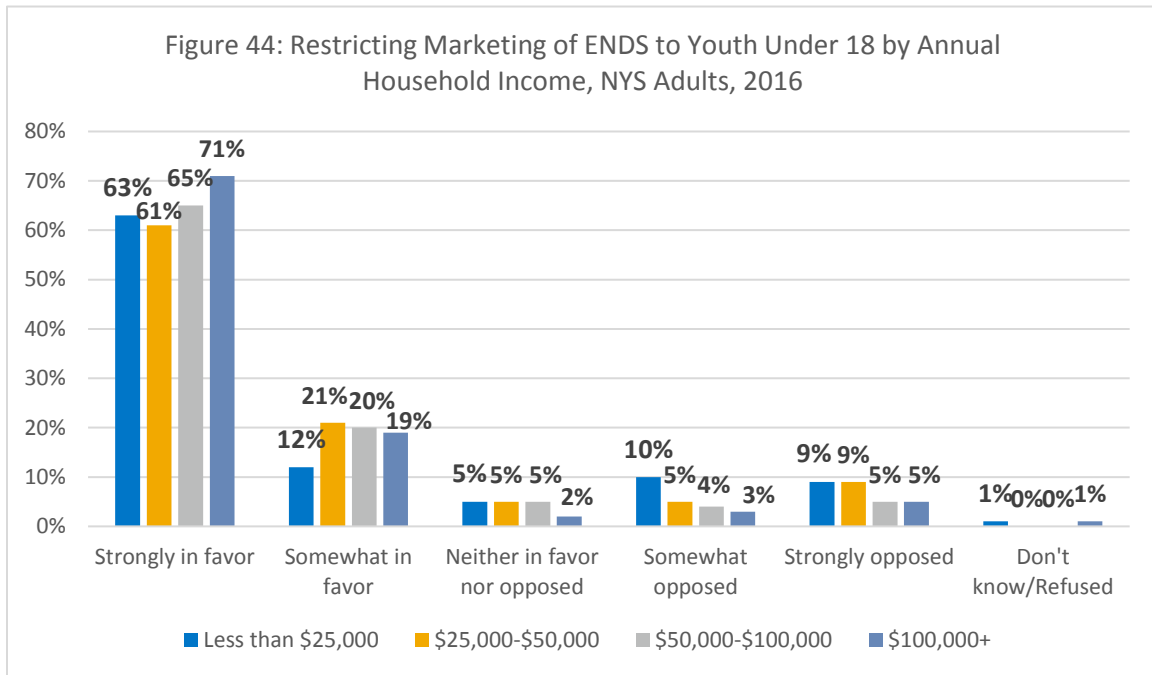
Survey Question: There are currently proposals to regulate electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) in various ways. Are you in favor or opposed to a policy that would restrict marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth under 18 years, in the same way that cigarette marketing and advertising is restricted? Are you...



Sixty-five percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of a policy that would restrict marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth under age 18, another 18% are somewhat in favor of the policy, 4% are neither in favor nor opposed, 5% are somewhat opposed, and 6% are strongly opposed to a policy restricting marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth.

RESTRICTING MARKETING OF ENDS TO YOUTH UNDER 18 BY INCOME

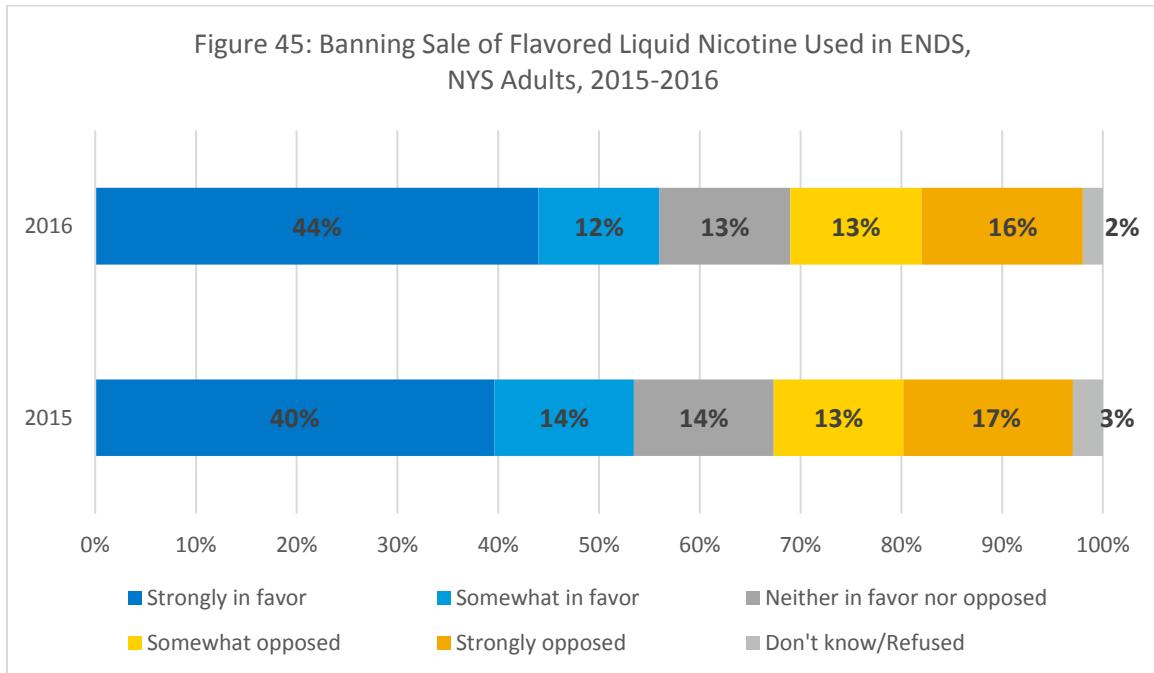
Survey Question: There are currently proposals to regulate electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) in various ways. Are you in favor or opposed to a policy that would restrict marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth under 18 years, in the same way that cigarette marketing and advertising is restricted? Are you...



As annual household income increases, so does favorability towards this policy. Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 75% are strongly or somewhat in favor of a policy that would restrict e-cigarette marketing and advertising to those under 18 years of age. Eighty-two percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of this policy. Eighty-five percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of the restriction, and 90% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more are somewhat or strongly in favor of a policy that would restrict marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth.

BANNING SALE OF FLAVORED LIQUID NICOTINE USED IN ENDS

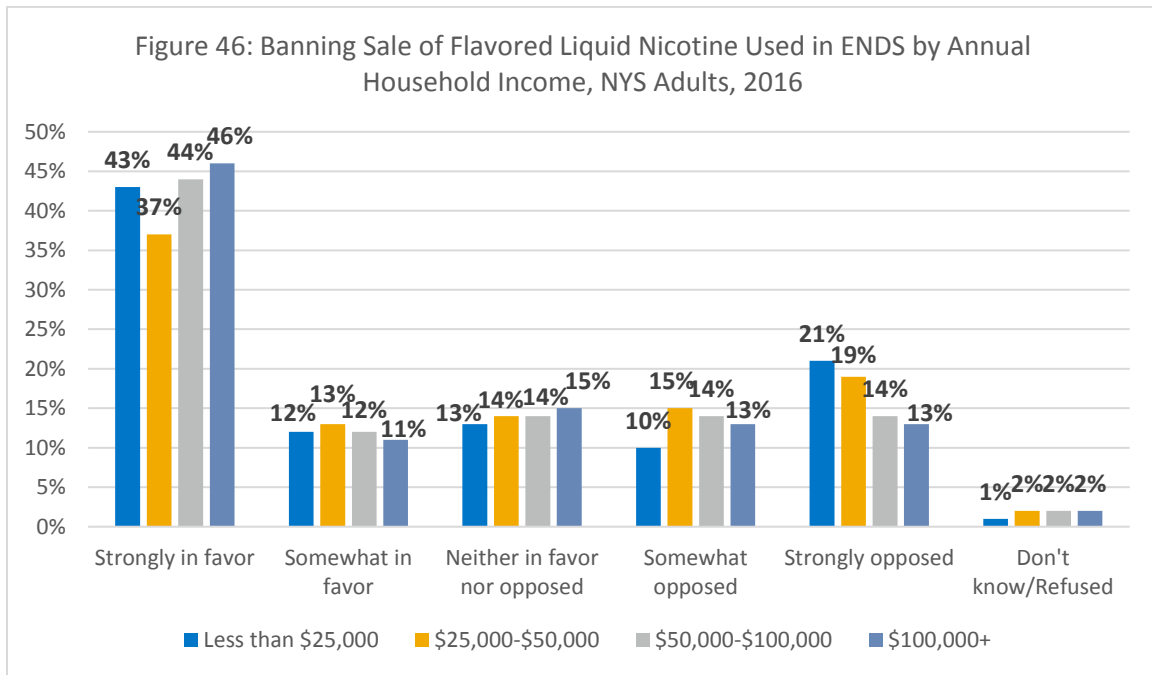
Survey Question: Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is not allowable by law; only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. Are you in favor of or opposed to a policy that would ban the sale of flavored liquid nicotine, such as fruit flavors, used in e-cigarettes? Are you...



Forty-four percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of a policy that would ban the sale of flavored liquid nicotine, another 12% are somewhat in favor of the policy, 13% are neither in favor nor opposed, 13% are somewhat opposed, and 16% are strongly opposed to a policy that would ban flavored liquid nicotine sales.

BANNING SALE OF FLAVORED LIQUID NICOTINE USED IN ENDS BY INCOME

Survey Question: Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is not allowable by law; only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. Are you in favor of or opposed to a policy that would ban the sale of flavored liquid nicotine, such as fruit flavors, used in e-cigarettes? Are you...

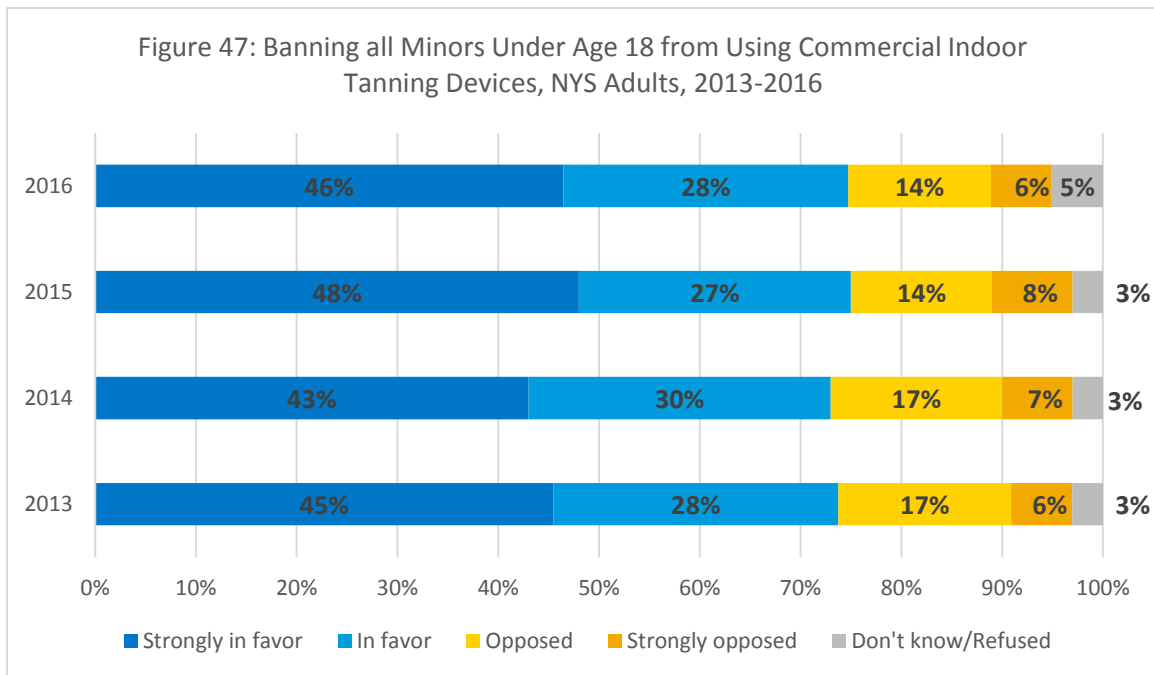


Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 55% are strongly or somewhat in favor of a policy that would ban the sale of flavored liquid nicotine. Fifty percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of this policy. Fifty-six percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of the ban, and 57% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more are somewhat or strongly in favor of a policy that would ban the sale of flavored liquid nicotine.

Cancer Control Policies

BANNING ALL MINORS UNDER AGE 18 FROM USING COMMERCIAL INDOOR TANNING DEVICES

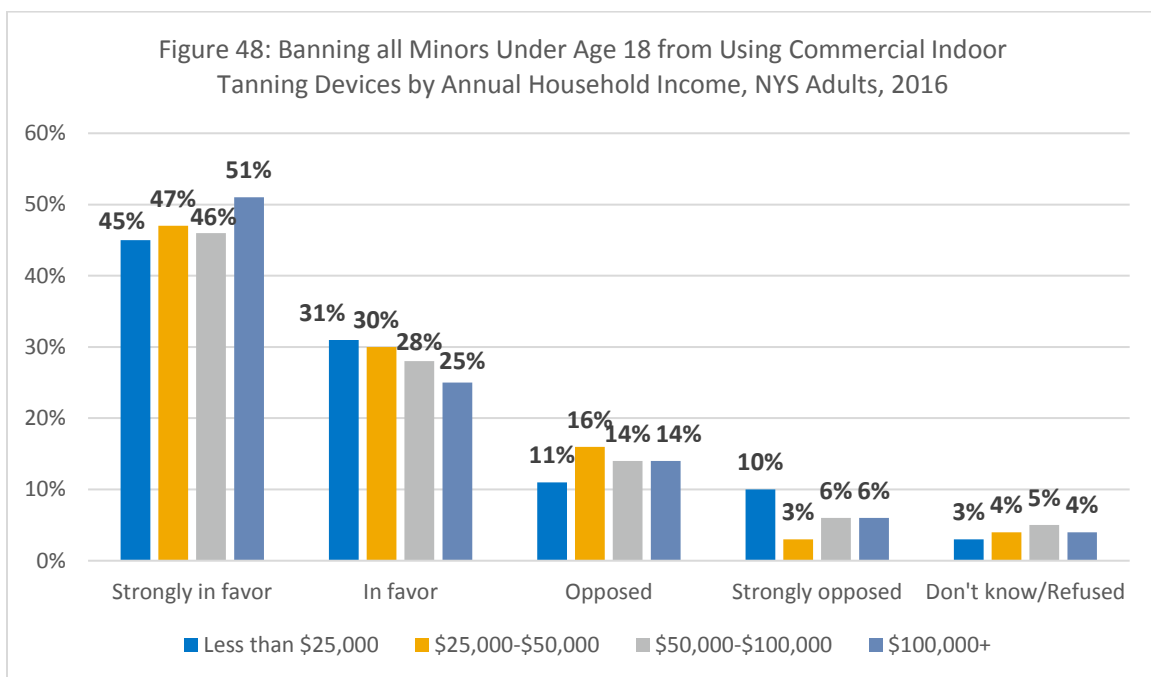
Survey Question: Moving to another matter, the use of indoor tanning. Current New York State regulation prohibits persons under 17 years of age from using UV radiation devices such as tanning beds or tanning booths and requires 17 year olds provide a written consent form signed by a parent or legal guardian in order to use a tanning bed or booth. 18 year olds or older can use tanning beds if they provide a valid photo ID. 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 18 were prohibited from using indoor tanning devices? Are you...



Forty-six percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of a increasing the age limit to use indoor tanning devices to 18 years, another 28% are somewhat in favor, 14% are somewhat opposed, and 6% are strongly opposed to a change to a regulation that would restrict all persons under the age of 18 from using indoor tanning devices. Approximately three-quarters of adults favored restricting those under the age of 18 from using indoor tanning devices in all other survey years.

BANNING ALL MINORS UNDER AGE 18 FROM USING COMMERCIAL INDOOR TANNING DEVICES BY INCOME

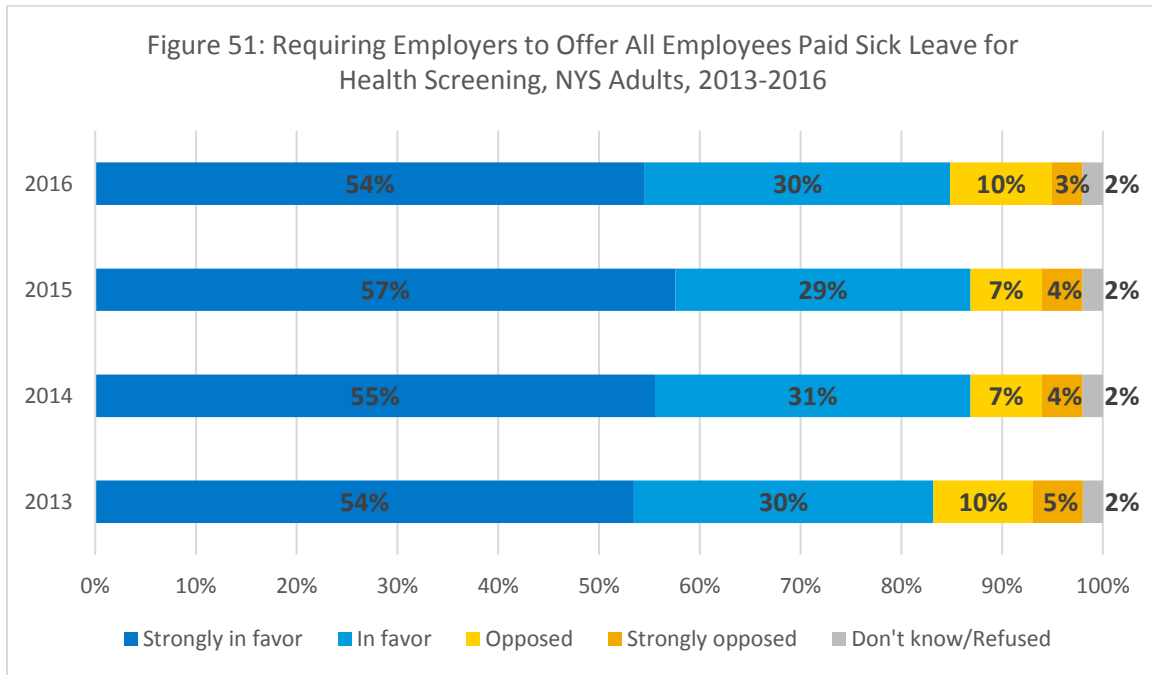
Survey Question: Moving to another matter, the use of indoor tanning. Current New York State regulation prohibits persons under 17 years of age from using UV radiation devices such as tanning beds or tanning booths and requires 17 year olds provide a written consent form signed by a parent or legal guardian in order to use a tanning bed or booth. 18 year olds or older can use tanning beds if they provide a valid photo ID. 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 18 were prohibited from using indoor tanning devices? Are you...



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 76% are in favor of a change to the regulation that would increase the age limit on indoor tanning device usage. Seventy-seven percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are in favor of this change. Seventy-four percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year are in favor of increasing the age limit, and 76% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more are in favor of restricting all minors from using indoor tanning devices.

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

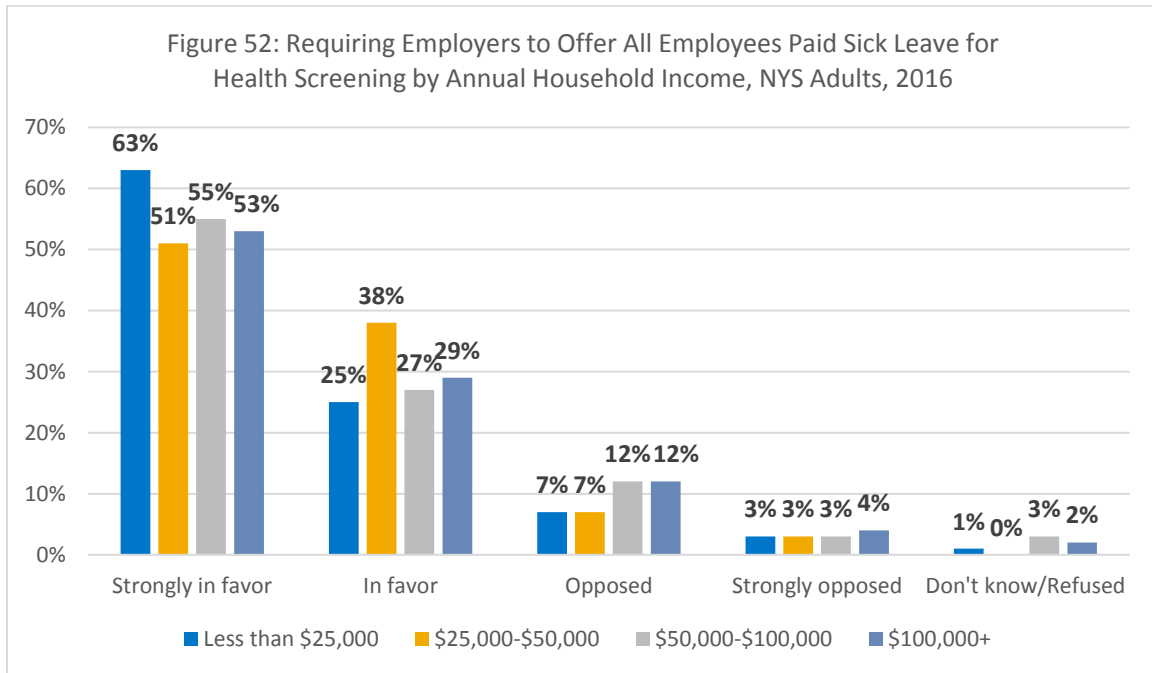
Survey Question: Now I am going to ask you about a specific proposal about paid sick time. Would you favor or oppose requiring employers to offer all employees paid sick leave to allow workers to receive health screenings like being screened for cancer or other conditions?



Fifty-four percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of requiring employers to offer all employees paid sick leave for health screenings, another 30% are in favor of this requirement, 10% are opposed, and 3% are strongly opposed to requiring employers to offer to all employees paid sick leave for health screenings.

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

Survey Question: Now I am going to ask you about a specific proposal about paid sick time. 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?

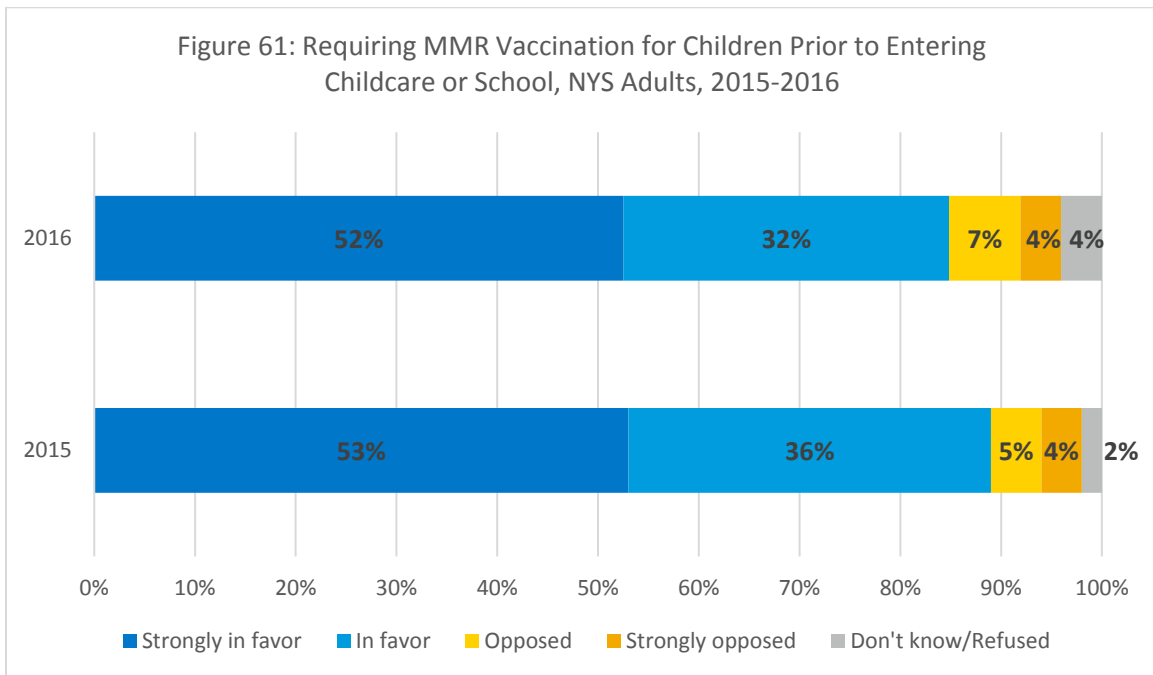


Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 88% are in favor of a requiring employers to offer all employees paid sick leave paid sick leave for health screenings. Eighty-nine percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are in favor of this requirement. Eighty-two percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year are in favor of requiring employers to offer all employees paid sick leave paid sick leave for health screenings and 82% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more are in favor of employers offering paid sick leave to all employees.

Vaccination Policies

REQUIRING MMR VACCINATION FOR CHILDREN PRIOR TO ENTERING CHILDCARE OR SCHOOL

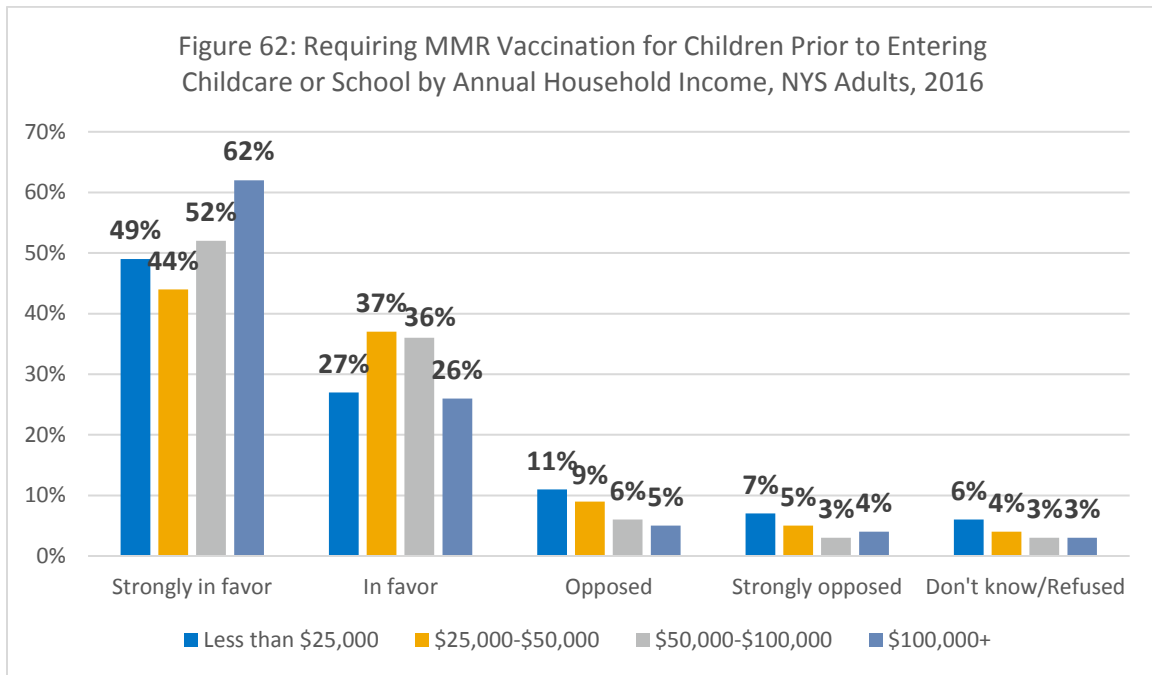
Survey Question: In New York, certain vaccines, such as the MMR which protects against measles, mumps and rubella, are required before a child can enter a childcare program or school. Are you in favor of or opposed to requiring children have the MMR vaccine prior to entering a childcare program or school.



Fifty-two percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of requiring children have the MMR vaccine prior to entering a childcare program or school, another 32% are in favor, 7% are opposed, and 4% are strongly opposed to requiring the MMR vaccine for children prior to entering a childcare program or school. In 2015, 89% of New Yorkers indicated they were either strongly in favor or in favor of the requirement. However, in 2016, slightly less, 84%, were either strongly in favor or in favor.

REQUIRING MMR VACCINATION FOR CHILDREN PRIOR TO ENTERING CHILDCARE OR SCHOOL BY INCOME

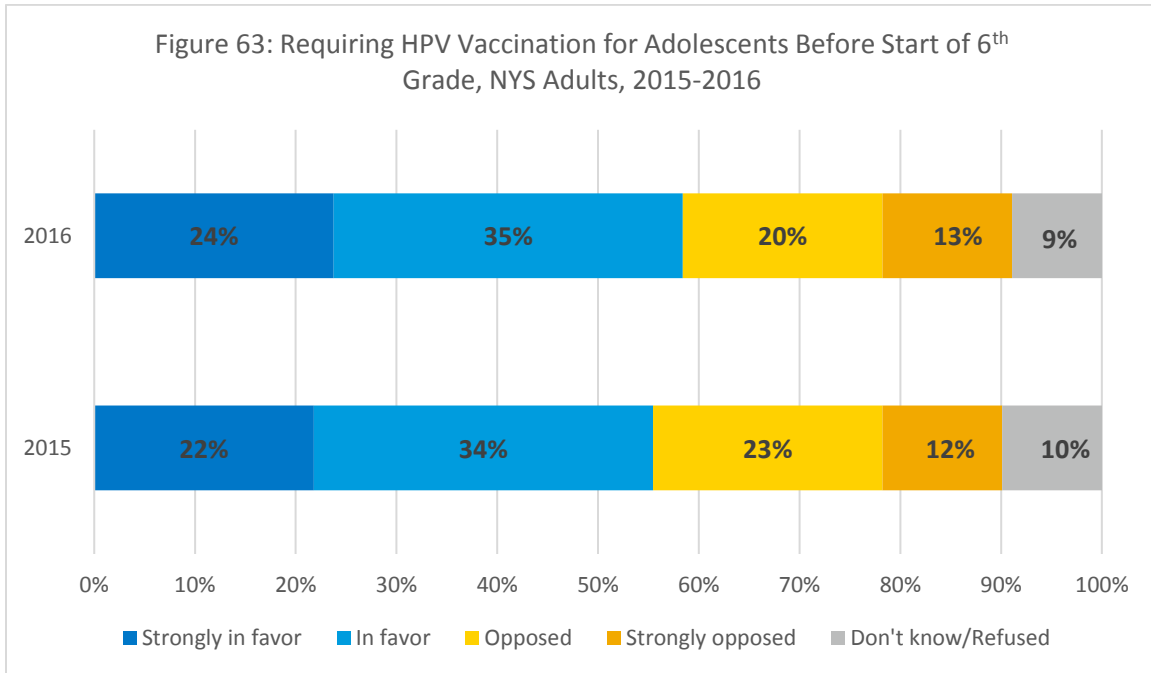
Survey Question: In New York, certain vaccines, such as the MMR which protects against measles, mumps and rubella, are required before a child can enter a childcare program or school. Are you in favor of or opposed to requiring children have the MMR vaccine prior to entering a childcare program or school.



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 76% are strongly in favor or in favor of requiring children have the MMR vaccine prior to entering a childcare program or school. Eighty-one percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are strongly in favor or in favor of the requirement. Eighty-eight percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year strongly favor or favor the requirement, and 88% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more are strongly in favor or in favor of requiring the MMR vaccine for children before entering a childcare program or school.

REQUIRING HUMAN PAPPILOMA VIRUS (HPV) VACCINATION FOR ADOLESCENTS PRIOR TO START OF 6TH GRADE

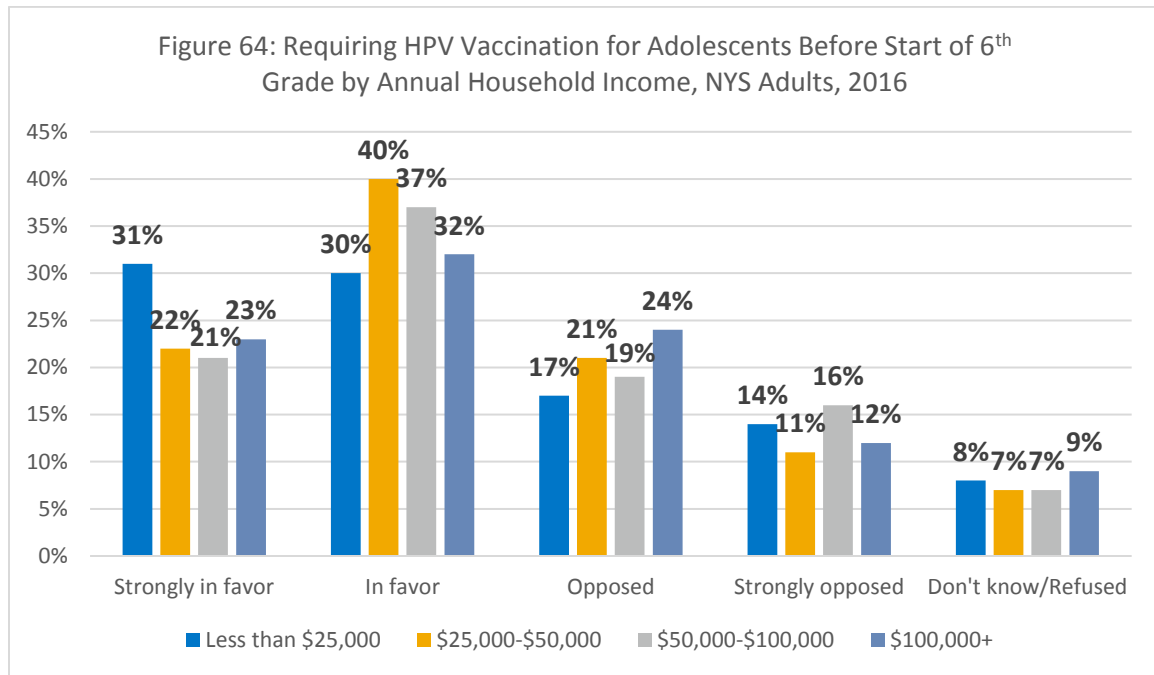
Survey Question: The HPV vaccine series is recommended for adolescents aged 11 to 12 years old. Some states are trying to pass laws that would require all 11 to 12 year olds to get the HPV vaccine before they are allowed to start 6th grade. Are you in favor of or opposed to requiring all 11 to 12 year-olds to get the HPV vaccine in order to be allowed to start the 6th grade.



Twenty-four percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of requiring all 11 and 12 year olds to get the HPV vaccine in order to be allowed to start the 6th grade, another 35% are in favor, 20% are opposed, and 13% are strongly opposed to requiring all 11 and 12 year olds to get the HPV vaccine before starting the 6th grade.

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

Survey Question: The HPV vaccine 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.



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 61% are strongly in favor or in favor of requiring all adolescents 11 to 12 years old to get the HPV vaccine prior to starting the 6th grade. Sixty-two percent of adults in households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are strongly in favor or in favor of this requirement. Fifty-eight percent of adults in households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year strongly favor or favor the requirement, and 55% of adults in households making \$100,000 a year or more are strongly in favor or in favor of requiring the HPV vaccine for adolescents before starting the 6th grade.

Survey Methods and Sample Characteristics

2016

The Siena College Research Institute (SRI), on behalf of the New York State Department of Health, conducted a telephone survey of 1,901 New York State residents from November 19 – December 18, 2016, and January 3 – 5, 2017. Residents age 18 and older were interviewed from within all regions in New York State to ensure a representative statewide sample. The margin of error for the total sample of 1,901 is +/- 2.7% 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 we obtain would vary by no more than plus or minus 2.7 percentage points from the result we would get if we could interview every member of the population. The overall sample of 1,901 was weighted by age, gender, reported race/ethnicity, and region to ensure statistical representativeness. Below is a chart that shows the 2010 census figures for New York State compared to the weighted frequencies of the survey sample.

Nature of the Sample (New York State Residents 18 years of age or older)		
	Sample	Census 2010
Male	48%	48%
Female	52%	52%
18 to 34	30%	31%
35 to 49	26%	27%
50 to 64	24%	25%
65 and older	17%	17%
White	58%	60%
African American	13%	14%
Hispanic	16%	16%
Asian	7%	7%
Other	2%	2%
New York City	43%	43%
Suburbs	21%	23%
Upstate	36%	34%

Respondents were contacted via landline or cell phone. The design of the landline sample was conducted to ensure the selection of both listed and unlisted telephone numbers, using random digit dialing. The cell phone sample was drawn from a sample of dedicated wireless telephone exchanges from within New York State. Respondents were screened for residence in New York State. There was a total of 515 respondents who completed the survey on a cell phone and 1,386 who completed it on a landline.

Calls were made between the hours of 1pm and 9pm Monday through Thursday, and between 2pm and 8pm on Sundays. Phone numbers were purchased from Survey Sampling International. Up to 7 calls were placed to each phone number to try to establish if the phone number was a working number.

Using the American Association of Public Opinion (AAPOR) Response Rate calculation, we find our Response Rate Number 4 to be 10% for the landline sample and 6% for the cell phone sample. Merging the landline and cell phone samples together, the overall response rate for the project is 8.1%.

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

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

2015

The Siena College Research Institute (SRI), on behalf of the New York State Department of Health, conducted a telephone survey of 2,203 New York State residents from November 30 – December 23, 2015, and January 4 – 19, 2016. Residents age 18 and older were interviewed from within all regions in New York State to ensure a representative statewide sample. The margin of error for the total sample of 2,203 is +/- 2.5% 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 we obtain would vary by no more than plus or minus 2.5 percentage points from the result we would get if we could interview every member of the population. The overall sample of 2,203 was weighted by age, gender, reported race/ethnicity, and region to ensure statistical representativeness. Below is a chart that shows the 2010 census figures for New York State compared to the weighted frequencies of the survey sample.

Nature of the Sample (New York State Residents 18 years of age or older)		
	Sample	Census 2010
Male	48%	48%
Female	52%	52%
18 to 34	30%	31%
35 to 49	26%	27%
50 to 64	24%	25%
65 and older	17%	17%
White	58%	60%
African American	13%	14%
Hispanic	16%	16%
Asian	7%	7%
Other	2%	2%
New York City	43%	43%
Suburbs	21%	23%
Upstate	36%	34%

The statewide sample included an oversample of low income households defined as households with total income of less than \$25,000 a year. This oversample was targeted by contacting households in geographies known to have a high density of low income households. The oversample of 400 was combined with those identified as low income households from the statewide sample to produce a unique dataset of 672 low income New York State residents. The margin of error for the low income sample of 672 is +/- 4.1% including the design effects resulting from weighting with a 95% confidence level. This sample of 672 was weighted by age, gender, and region to ensure statistical representativeness.

Respondents were contacted via landline or cell phone. The design of the landline sample was conducted to ensure the selection of both listed and unlisted telephone numbers, using random digit dialing. The cell phone sample was drawn from a sample of dedicated wireless telephone exchanges from within New York State. Respondents were screened for residence in New York State. There was a total of 504 respondents who completed the survey on a cell phone and 1,699 who completed it on a landline.

Calls were made between the hours of 1pm and 9pm Monday through Thursday, and between 2pm and 8pm on Sundays. Phone numbers were purchased from Survey Sampling International. Up to 7 calls were placed to each phone number to try to establish if the phone number was a working number.

Using the American Association of Public Opinion (AAPOR) Response Rate calculation, we find our Response Rate Number 4 to be 10% for the landline sample and 6% for the cell phone sample. Merging the landline and cell phone samples together, the overall response rate for the project is 8.6%.

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

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UO=Unknown other

e: a conservative multiplier applied to unknown households

2014

The Siena College Research Institute (SRI), on behalf of the New York State Department of Health, conducted a telephone survey of 1,800 New York State residents from November 23 – December 23, 2014, and January 5 – 28, 2015. Residents age 18 and older were interviewed from within all regions in New York State to ensure a representative statewide sample. The margin of error for the total sample of 1,800 is +/- 2.3% with a 95% confidence interval. This means that in 95 out of every 100 samples of the same size and type, the results we obtain would vary by no more than plus or minus 2.3 percentage points from the result we would get if we could interview every member of the population. The overall sample of 1,800 was weighted by age, gender, reported race/ethnicity, and region to ensure statistical representativeness. Below is a chart that shows the 2010 census figures for New York State compared to the weighted frequencies of the survey sample.

Nature of the Sample (New York State Residents 18 years of age or older)		
	Sample	Census 2010
Male	48%	48%
Female	52%	52%
18 to 34	30%	31%
35 to 49	26%	27%
50 to 64	24%	25%
65 and older	17%	17%
White	58%	60%
African American	13%	14%
Hispanic	16%	16%
Asian	7%	7%
Other	2%	2%
New York City	43%	43%
Suburbs	22%	23%
Upstate	35%	34%

Respondents were contacted via landline or cell phone. The design of the landline sample was conducted to ensure the selection of both listed and unlisted telephone numbers, using random digit dialing. The cell phone sample was drawn from a sample of dedicated wireless telephone exchanges from within New York State. Respondents were screened for residence in New York State. There was a total of 531 respondents who completed the survey on a cell phone and 1,269 who completed it on a landline.

Calls were made between the hours of 11am and 9pm Monday through Thursday, and between 2pm and 8pm on Sundays. Phone numbers were purchased from Survey Sampling International. Up to 6 calls were placed to each phone number to try to establish if the phone number was a working number.

Using the American Association of Public Opinion (AAPOR) Response Rate calculation, we find our Response Rate Number 4 to be 15% for the landline sample and 7.7% for the cell phone sample. Merging the landline and cell phone samples together, the overall response rate for the project is 11.1%.

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

I=Complete Interviews

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e: a conservative multiplier applied to unknown households

2013

The Siena College Research Institute (SRI), on behalf of the New York State Department of Health, conducted a telephone survey of 1,507 New York State residents from November 3 – 14, 2013. Residents age 18 and older were interviewed from within all regions in New York State to ensure a representative statewide sample. The margin of error for the total sample of 1,507 is +/- 2.5% with a 95% confidence interval. This means that in 95 out of every 100 samples of the same size and type, the results we obtain would vary by no more than plus or minus 2.5 percentage points from the result we would get if we could interview every member of the population. The overall sample of 1,507 was weighted by age, gender, reported race/ethnicity, and region to ensure statistical representativeness. Below is a chart that shows the 2010 census figures for New York State compared to the weighted frequencies of the survey sample.

Nature of the Sample (New York State Residents 18 years of age or older)		
	Sample	Census 2010
Male	48%	48%
Female	52%	52%
18 to 34	29%	31%
35 to 49	26%	27%
50 to 64	24%	25%
65 and older	17%	17%
White	58%	60%
African American	13%	14%
Hispanic	16%	16%
Asian	6%	7%
Other	3%	2%
New York City	43%	43%
Suburbs	22%	23%
Upstate	35%	34%

Respondents were contacted via landline or cell phone. The design of the landline sample was conducted to ensure the selection of both listed and unlisted telephone numbers, using random digit dialing. The cell phone sample was drawn from a sample of dedicated wireless telephone exchanges from within New York State. Respondents were screened for residence in New York State. There was a total of 377 respondents who completed the survey on a cell phone and 1,130 who completed it on a landline.

Calls were made between the hours of 11am and 9pm Monday through Thursday, and between 2pm and 8pm on Sundays. Phone numbers were purchased from Survey Sampling International. Up to 6 calls were placed to each phone number to try to establish if the phone number was a working number.

Using the American Association of Public Opinion (AAPOR) Response Rate calculation, we find our Response Rate Number 4 to be 15% for the landline sample and 5.9% for the cell phone sample. Merging the landline and cell phone samples together, the overall response rate for the project is 10.5%.

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

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