

2019



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



Department of  
Health



# Table of Contents

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Table of Contents.....	1
Introduction.....	3
Perceptions about the General Health of Americans .....	4
General Health of Americans by Income .....	5
Perceptions about the Seriousness of Public Health Issues.....	6
Perceived Seriousness of Childhood Obesity.....	6
Perceived Seriousness of Tobacco Use.....	8
Perceived Seriousness of Alcohol Consumption.....	10
Perceived Seriousness of Access to Healthy Food and Beverages.....	12
Perceived Seriousness of Heroin Use .....	14
Perceived Seriousness of Prescription Opioid Misuse and Abuse .....	16
Perceived Seriousness of Access to Health Care .....	18
Perceived Seriousness of The Amount of Exercise Americans Get .....	20
Perceived Seriousness of E-Cigarette Use and Vaping.....	22
Perception of Health Behaviors and Cancer Risk.....	24
Perceived Impact of Being Obese on Cancer Risk.....	24
Perceived Impact of Drinking Alcohol on Getting Cancer .....	26
Perceived Impact of Exposure to the Sun on Getting Cancer .....	28
Perceived Impact of Infection with HPV on Getting Cancer .....	30
Perceived Impact of Not Eating Many Fruits & Vegetables on Getting Cancer.....	32
Perceived Impact of Not Getting Much Exercise on Getting Cancer.....	34
Perceived Impact of Smoking Cigarettes on Getting Cancer .....	36
Perceived Impact of Using E-Cigarettes on Getting Cancer.....	38
Perceived Influence Over Government’s Public Health Priorities.....	40
Perceptions about the Number of Public Policies to Promote Healthy Lifestyles.....	42
Sugar Sweetened Beverage (SSBs) Policies .....	44
Banning Sales of SSBs in Elementary Schools .....	44
Banning Sales of SSBs in Middle Schools.....	46
Banning Sales of SSBs in High Schools .....	48
Eliminating SSBs on Kids’ Menu at Restaurants .....	50
Nutrition Policies.....	52

Offering Incentives to Stock Healthier Food.....	52
Requiring Food Procurement Standards for Foods Purchased by State Facilities.....	54
Tobacco Control (Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) Policies).....	56
Restricting Marketing of ENDS to Youth Under 18 .....	56
Banning Sale of Menthol Cigarettes.....	58
Banning Sale of Flavored Tobacco Products .....	60
Cancer Control Policies.....	62
Banning All Minors Under Age 21 from Using Commercial Indoor Tanning Devices.....	62
Requiring All Employers to Offer Employees Paid Sick Leave for Health Screening.....	64
Vaccination Policies.....	66
Requiring HPV Vaccination for Adolescents Prior to Start of 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade.....	66
Presence of Walkways/Sidewalks in Neighborhood .....	68
Presence of Walkways for Recreation .....	68
Presence of Walkways To Reach Stores.....	70
Breastfeeding.....	72
Views on infant feeding practices.....	72
Comfort with Breastfeeding in a Public Place .....	74
Survey Methods and Sample Characteristics .....	76
2019.....	76
2018.....	78
2017.....	80
2016.....	82
2015.....	84
2014.....	86
2013.....	88

# Introduction

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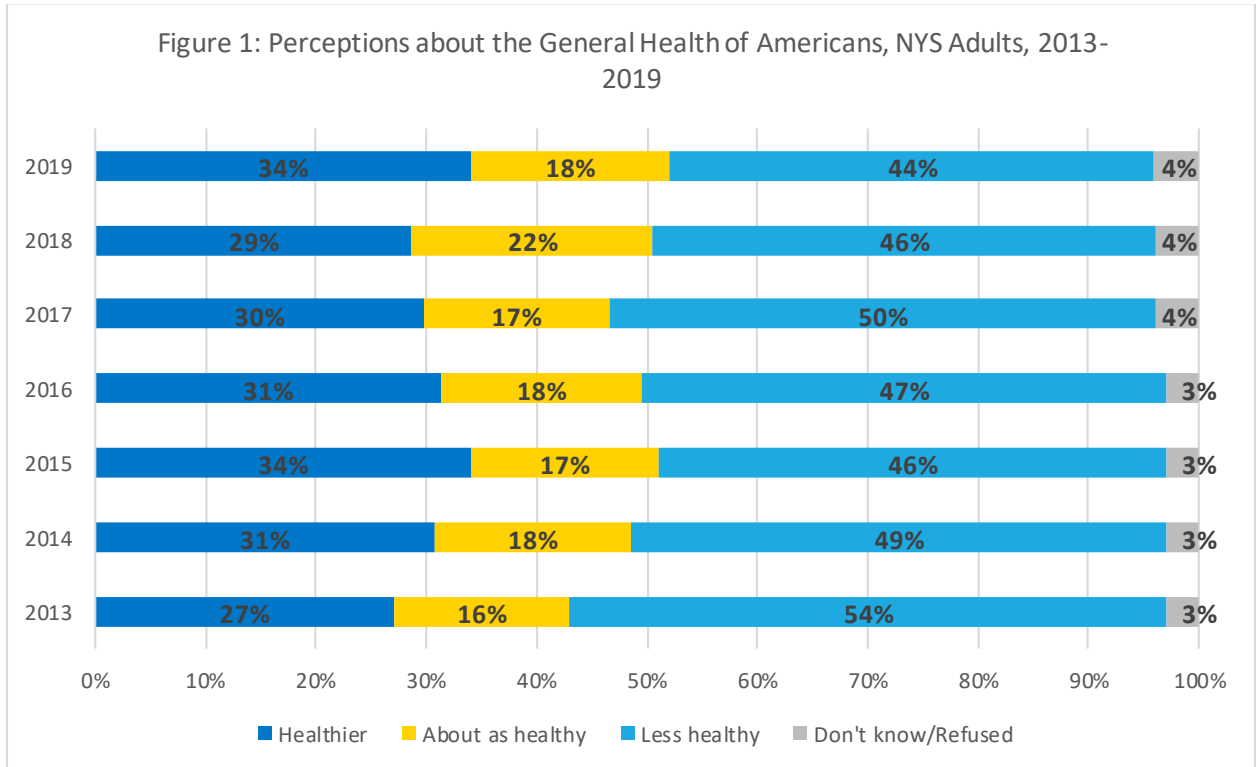
The New York State Department of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention (DCDP), in partnership with the Siena College Research Institute, has conducted an annual telephone survey of adult residents of the state of New York since 2013 to examine the general public's beliefs about public health 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 2019<sup>1</sup> survey and, when applicable, results from the 2013-2019 surveys are summarized to describe changes in support over time.

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<sup>1</sup> Survey methodology changed in 2019 and included the addition of an online survey. See methodology for full details.

# Perceptions about the General Health of Americans

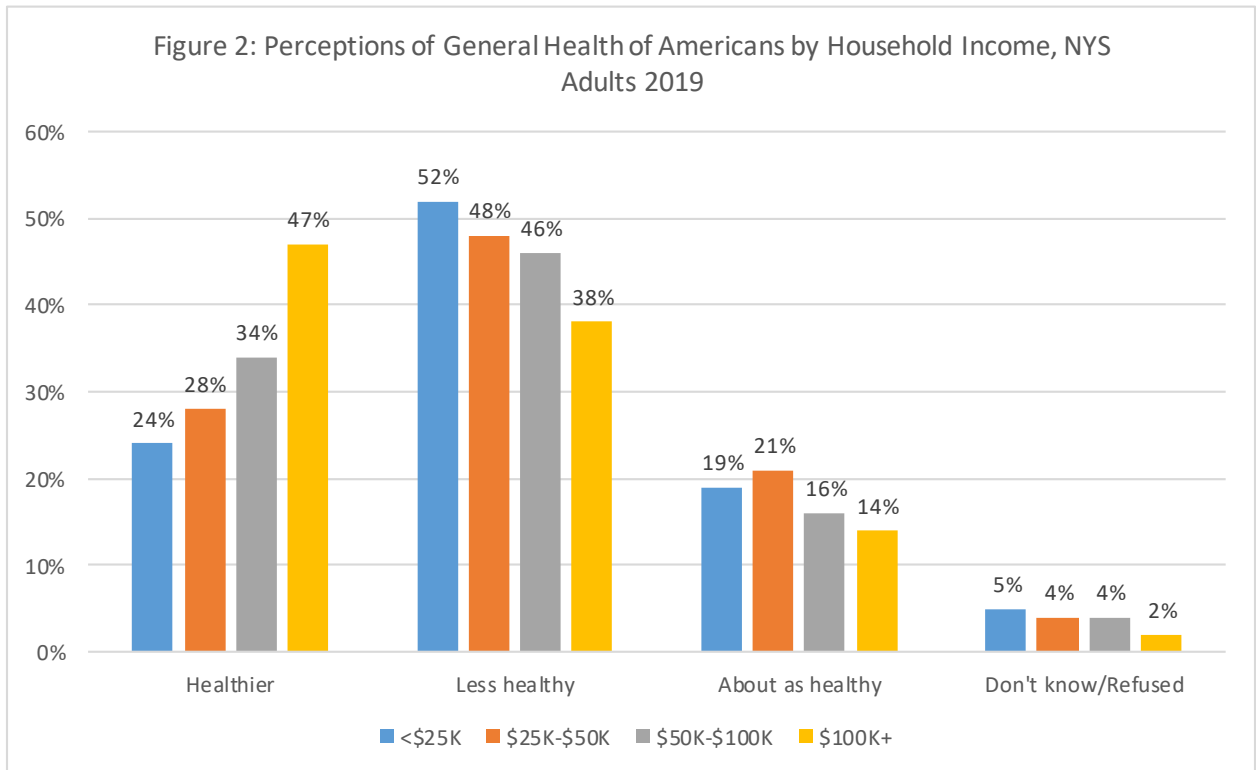
*Survey Question:* In general, do you think Americans today are healthier than they were a generation ago, less healthy or are they about as healthy today as they were a generation ago?



When asked about the general health of Americans today compared to a generation ago, 34% of New Yorkers said that they are healthier, 44% indicated they were less healthy and 18% said that Americans are about as healthy as they were a generation ago. Since 2013, the number of New Yorkers who believe that Americans are healthier today than they were a generation ago has remained consistent at approximately thirty percent. 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?

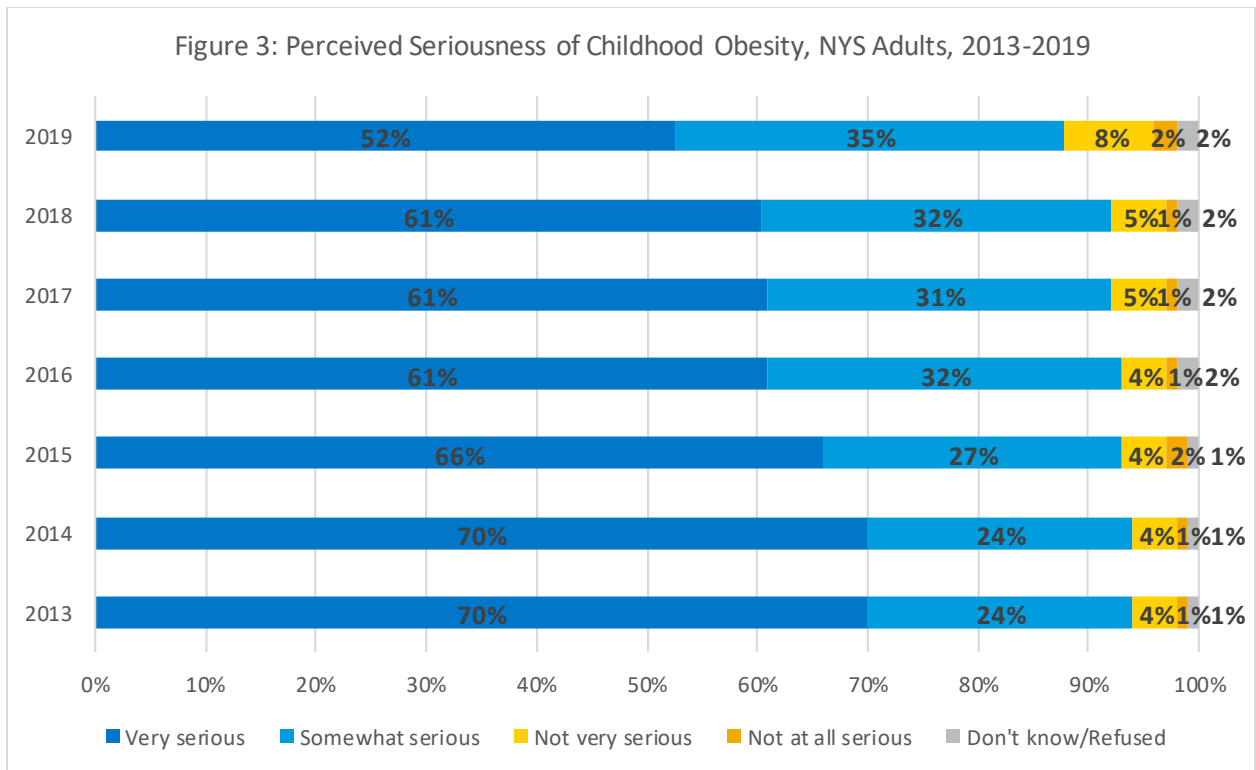


As household income increases, the percentage of New Yorkers who indicate that Americans are healthier than they were a generation ago increases. Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 24% say Americans are healthier. Twenty-eight percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say Americans are healthier. Thirty-four percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say Americans are healthier and 47% of households making \$100,000 a year or more say Americans are healthier. However, more than half of those in the lower income brackets, 52% of those earning less than \$25,000 a year and 48% 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

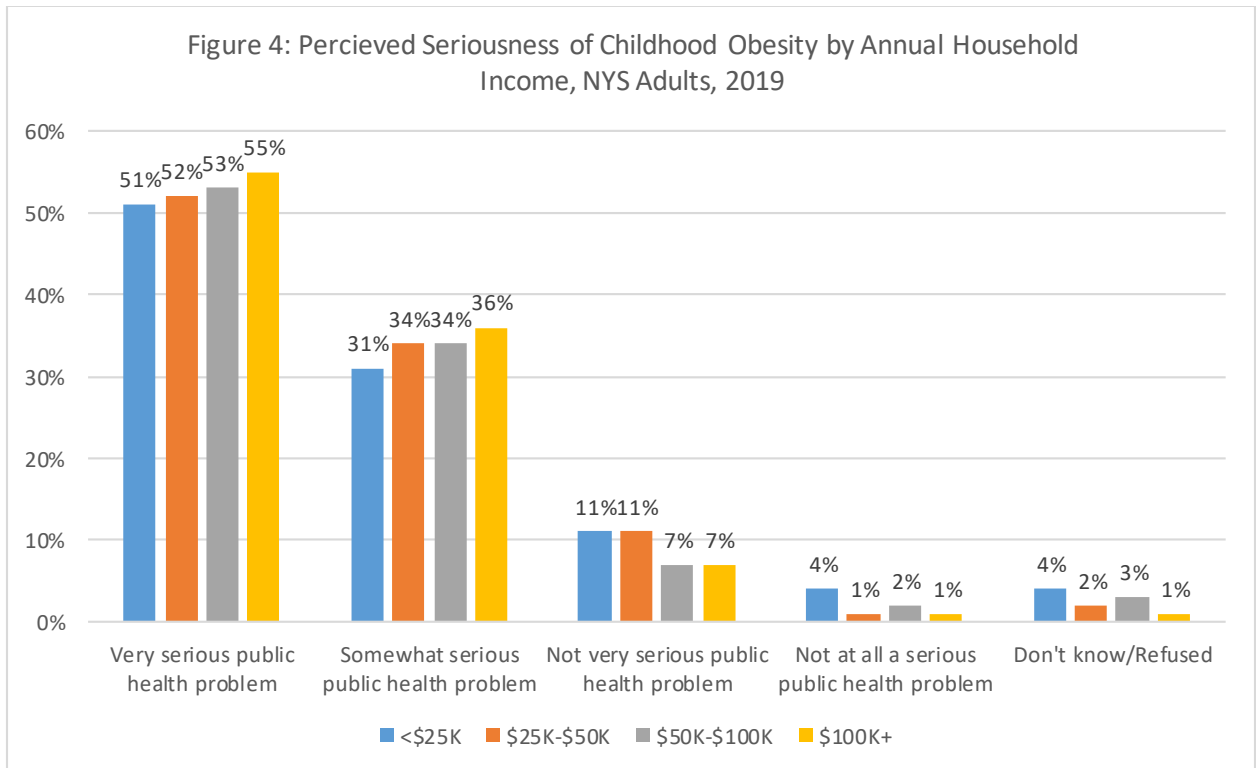
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Childhood obesity**



Fifty-two percent of New Yorkers think that childhood obesity is a very serious public health problem, 35% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 8% say it is a not very serious problem and 2% say childhood obesity is not at all a serious public health problem. Although 87% 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**

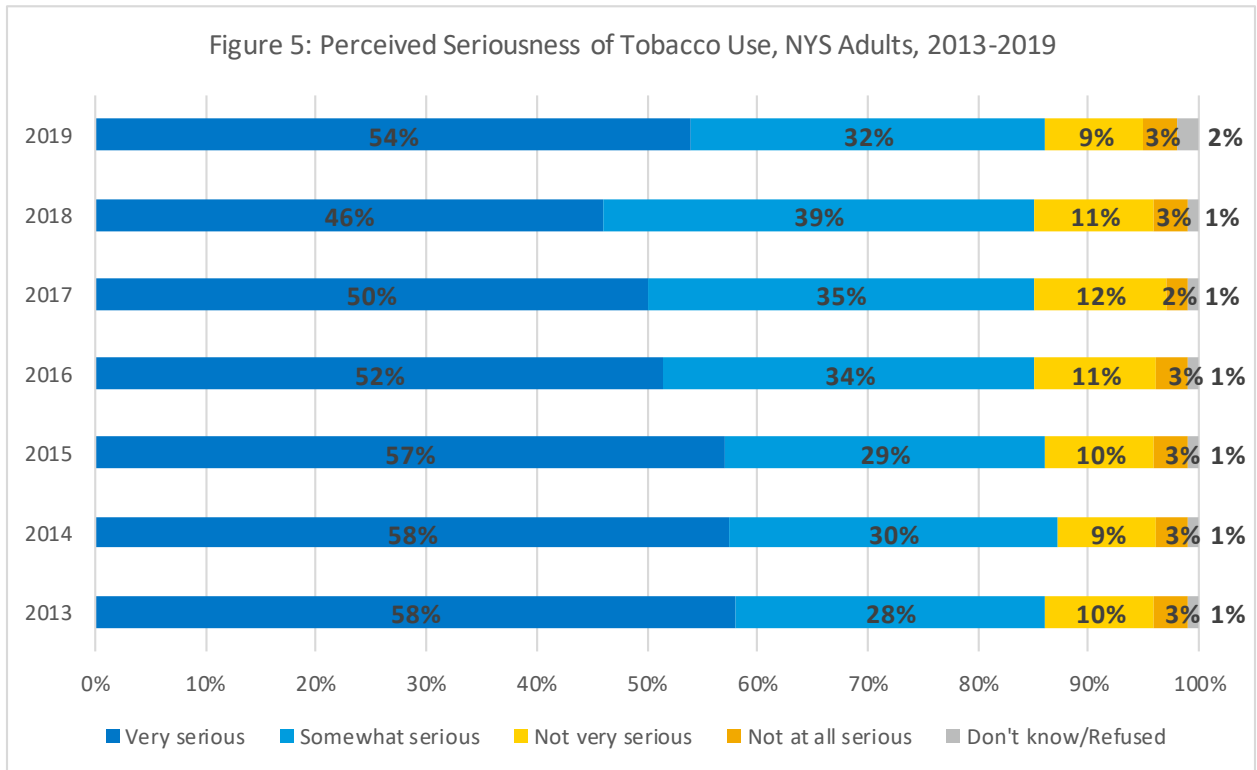


Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 82% say childhood obesity is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-six percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say childhood obesity is a problem. Eighty-seven percent of respondents within households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a problem and 91% of respondents in households making \$100,000 a year or more say childhood obesity is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Between 2018 and 2019 there was a ten-point drop, for every income level except \$100,000 and over, in respondents thinking that childhood obesity is a very serious problem.



## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF TOBACCO USE

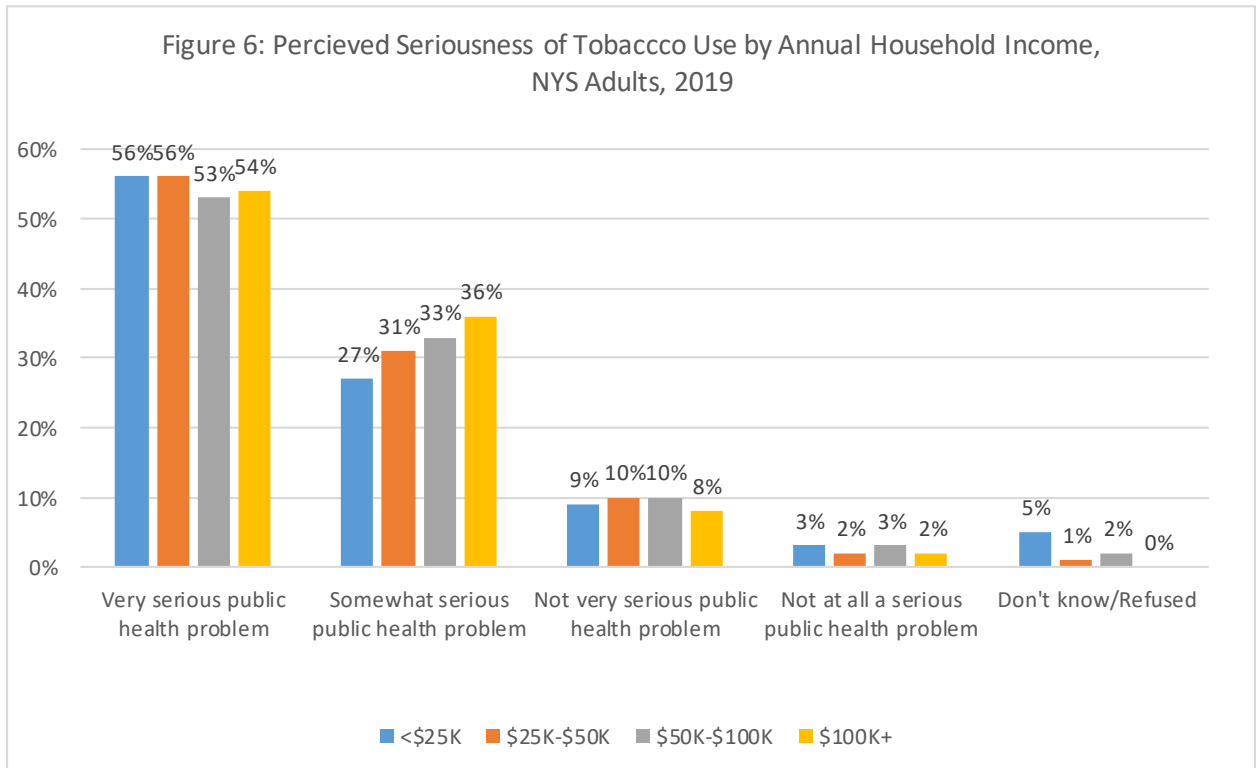
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Tobacco use**



Fifty-four percent of New Yorkers believe that tobacco use is a very serious public health problem, 32% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 9% say it is a not very serious problem and 3% say tobacco use is not at all a serious public health problem. The percent of New Yorkers saying tobacco use is a very serious public health problem increased in 2019 after steadily decreasing from 2013 to 2018.

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF TOBACCO USE BY INCOME

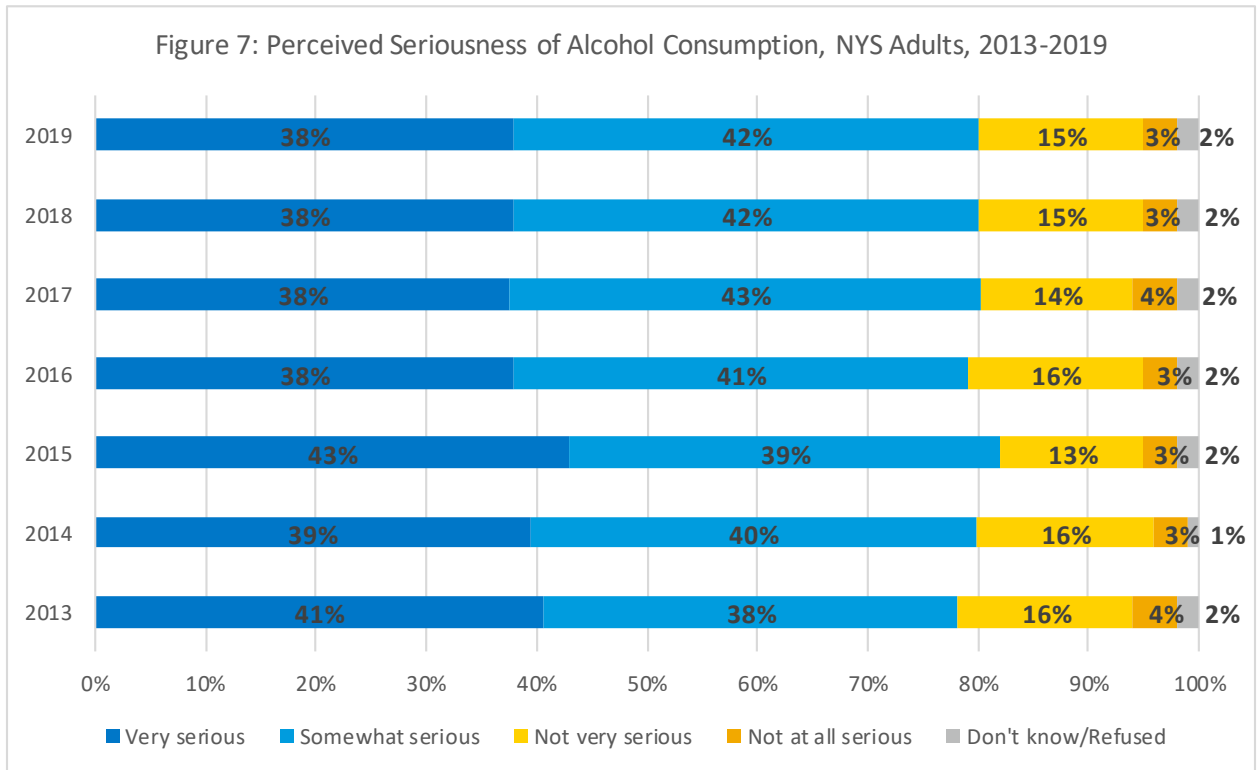
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Tobacco Use**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 83% say tobacco use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-seven percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say tobacco use is a problem. Eighty-six percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a problem and 90% of households making \$100,000 a year or more say tobacco use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. While the overall number of respondents who say tobacco use is a very serious to somewhat serious problem has remained relatively the same the last few years, those who have an annual household income of \$100,000 or greater see it as more serious problem than those with household incomes below \$100,000. Those households with income below \$25,000 a year say tobacco use is a very serious problem at a rate of 56%, the same as households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year, 53% of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year, and 54% of households making \$100,000 a year say the same.

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

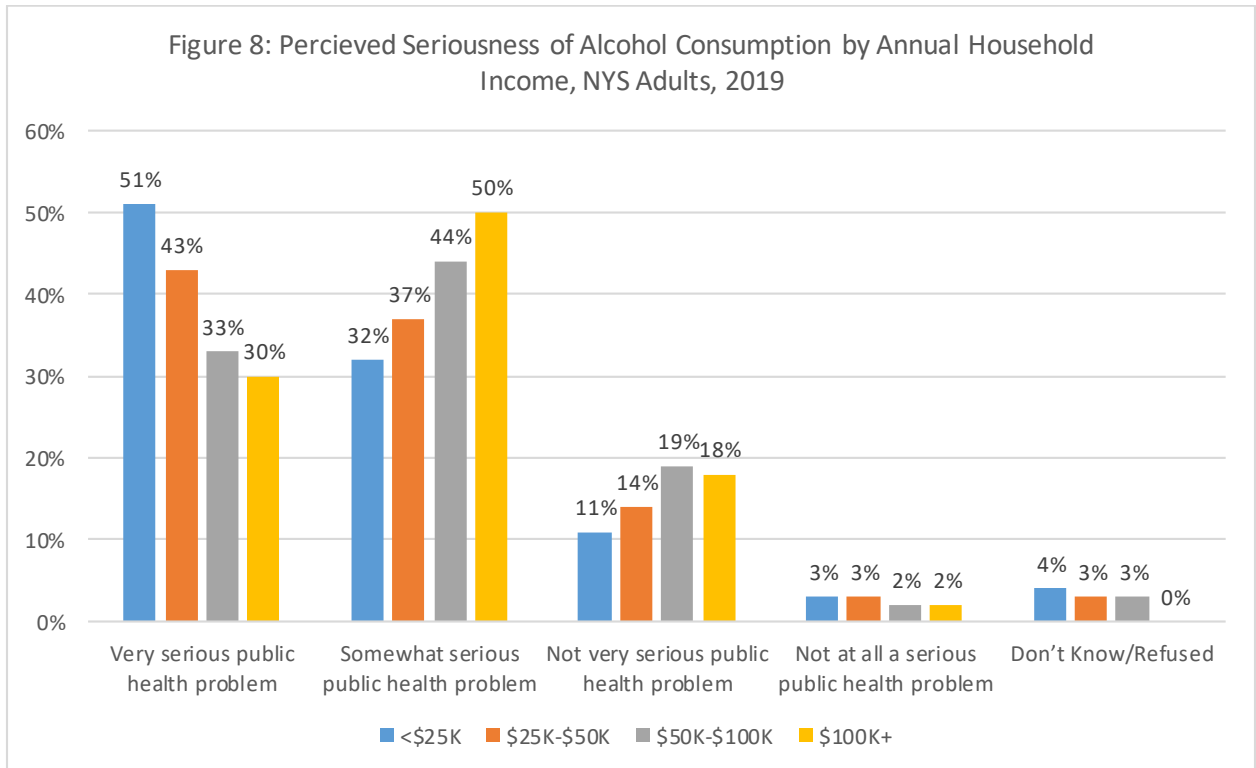
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Alcohol consumption**



Thirty-eight percent of New Yorkers think that alcohol consumption is a very serious public health problem, 42% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 15% 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

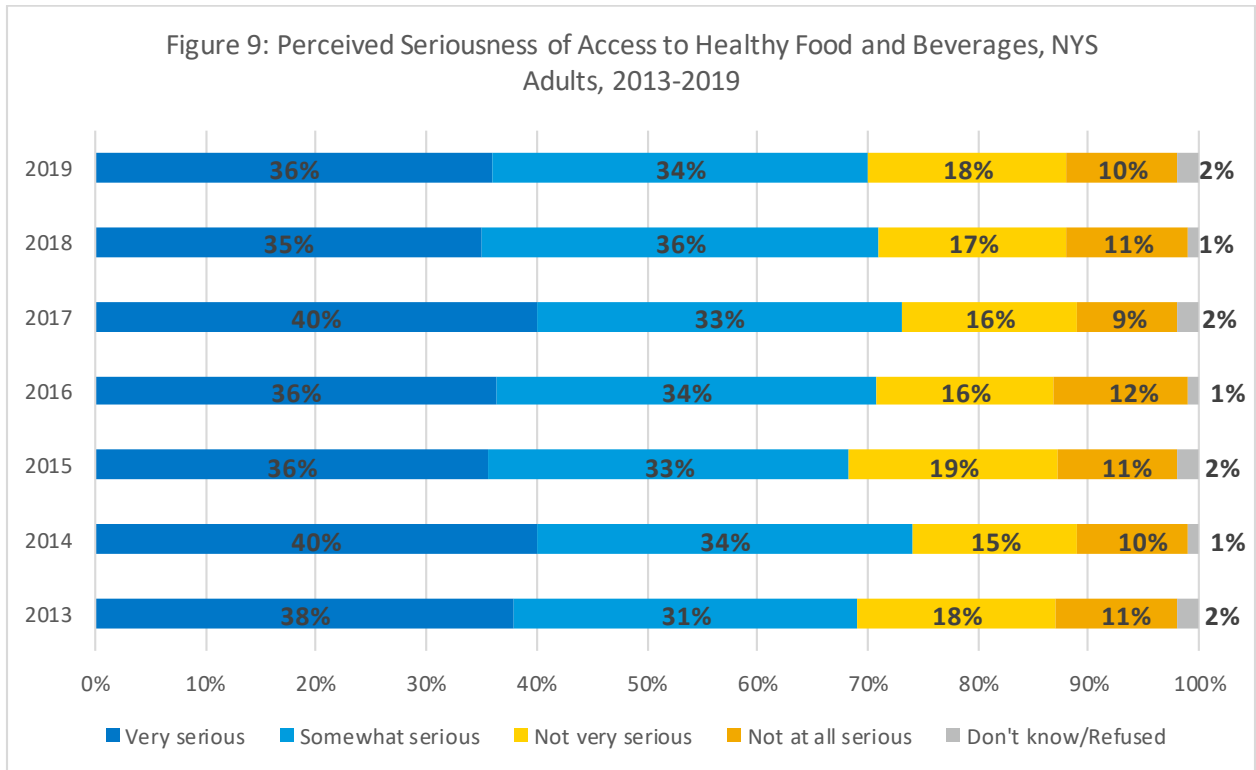
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Alcohol consumption**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 83% say alcohol consumption is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Ninety-percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say alcohol consumption is a problem. Seventy-seven percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a problem and 80% of 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. Those households with income below \$25,000 a year say alcohol consumption is a very serious problem at a rate of 51% while 43% of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year, 33% of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year, and 29% of households making \$100,000 a year say the same.

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND BEVERAGES

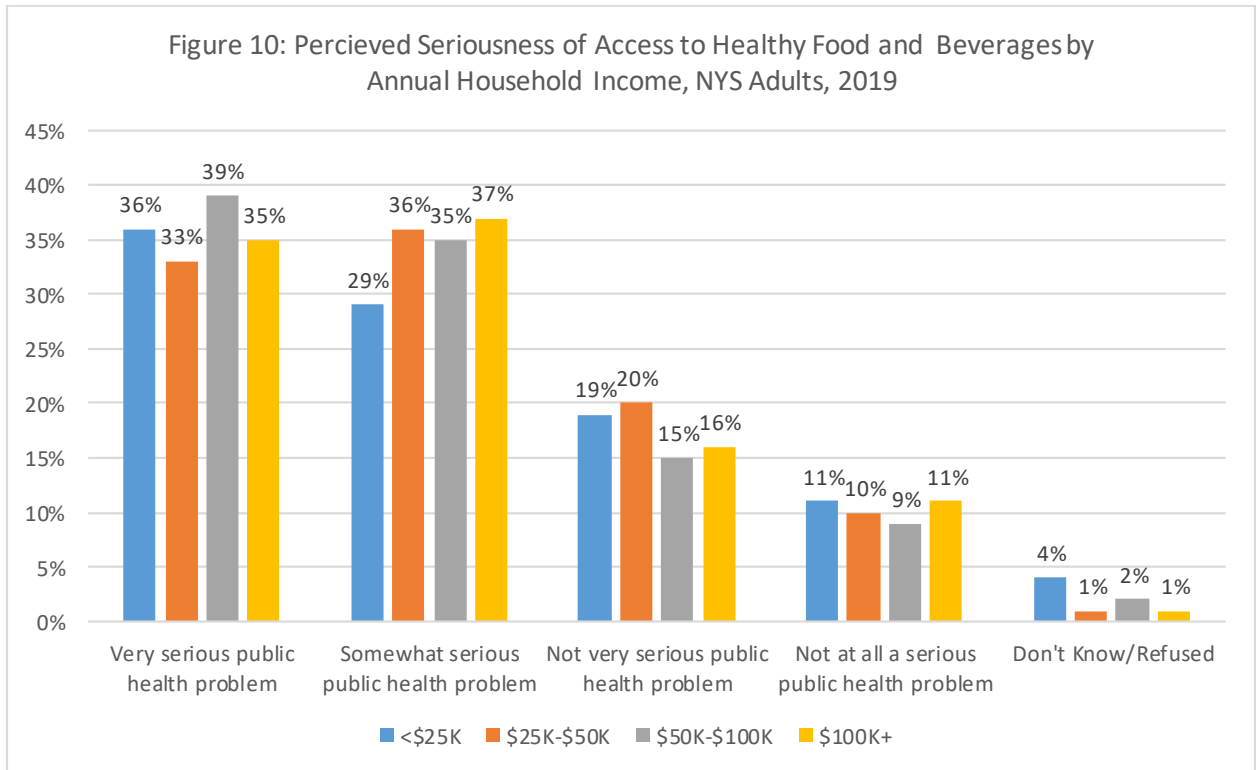
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to healthy food and beverages**



Thirty-six percent of 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, 18% say it is a not very serious problem and 10% 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

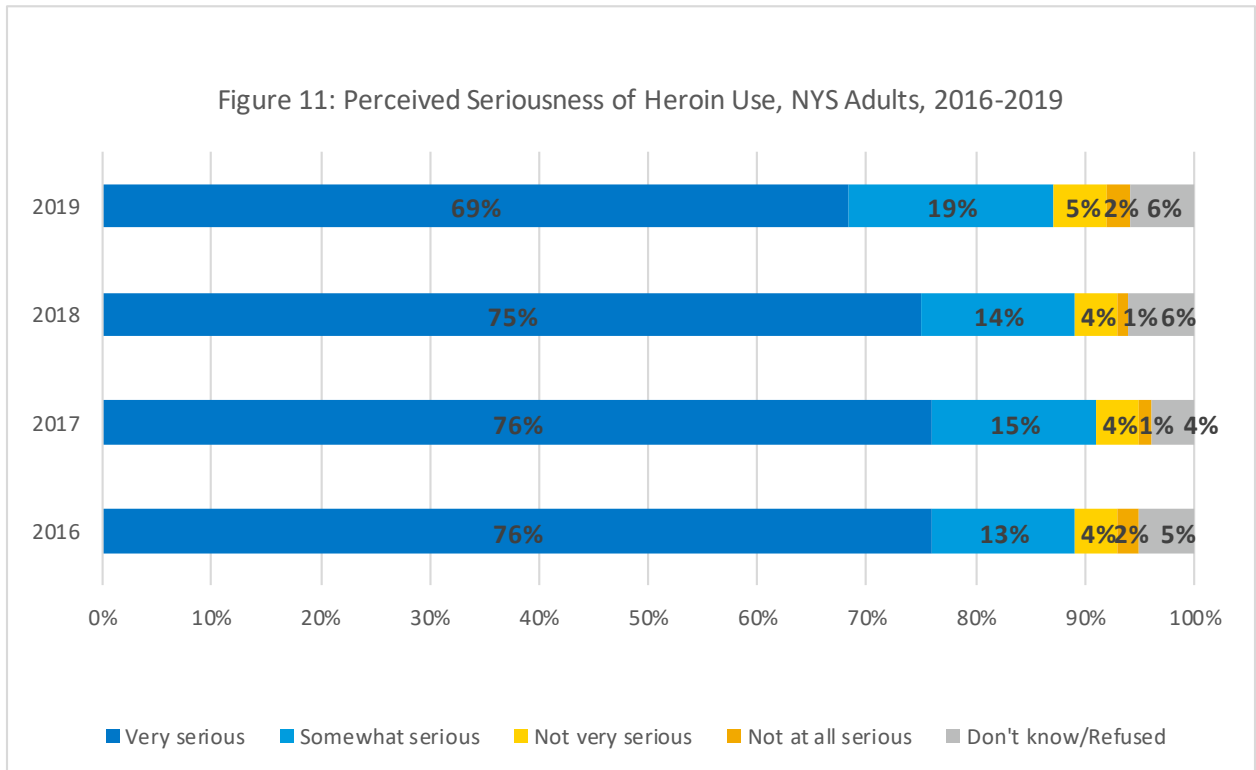
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to healthy food and beverages**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 65% say access to healthy food is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Sixty-nine percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say access to healthy food is a problem. Seventy-four percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a problem and 72% of 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

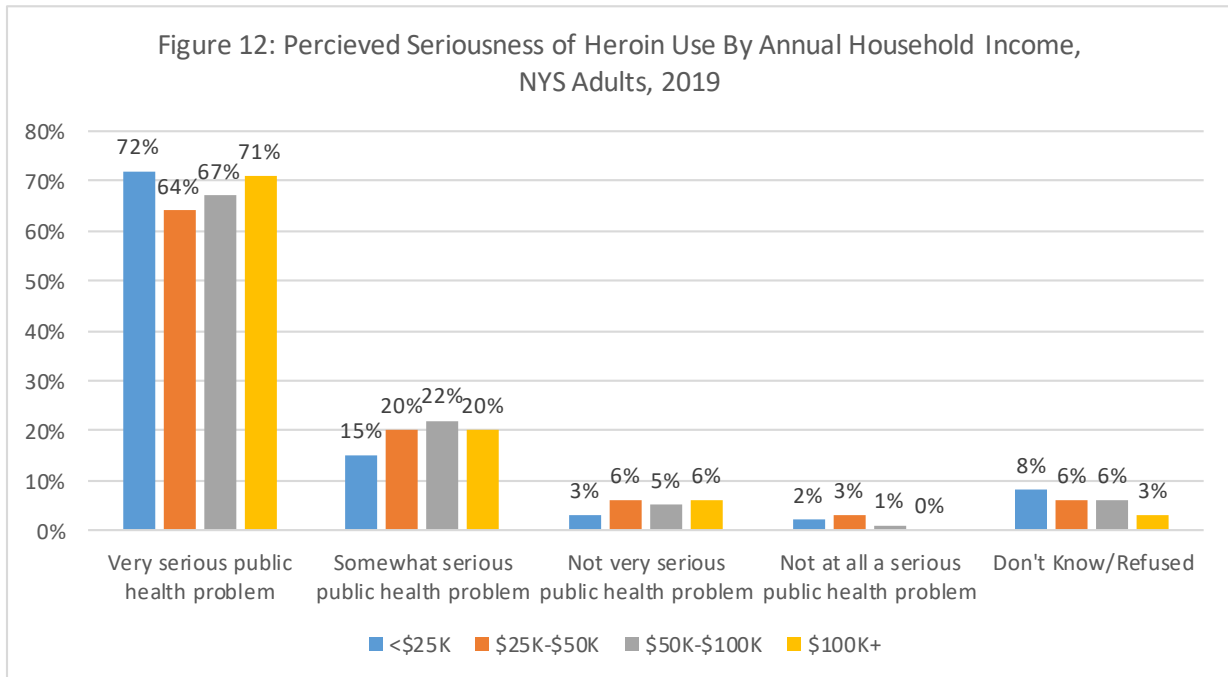
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Heroin use**



Sixty-nine percent of New Yorkers think that heroin use is a very serious public health problem, 19% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 5% say it is a not very serious problem and 2% say heroin use is not at all a serious public health problem. Nearly 90% of New Yorkers say that heroin use is either a very serious or somewhat serious public health problem. There has been a slight decline in the rate at which people perceive heroin use to be a very serious public health problem, 76% in 2016 to 69% in 2019. While the total percentage of New Yorkers saying heroin use is either a very or somewhat serious problem has remained fairly constant (89% in 2016, 91% in 2017, 89% in 2018, 88% in 2019), the degree of seriousness of the problem has decreased slightly this year with respondents saying somewhat serious increasing since 2016.

## 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**

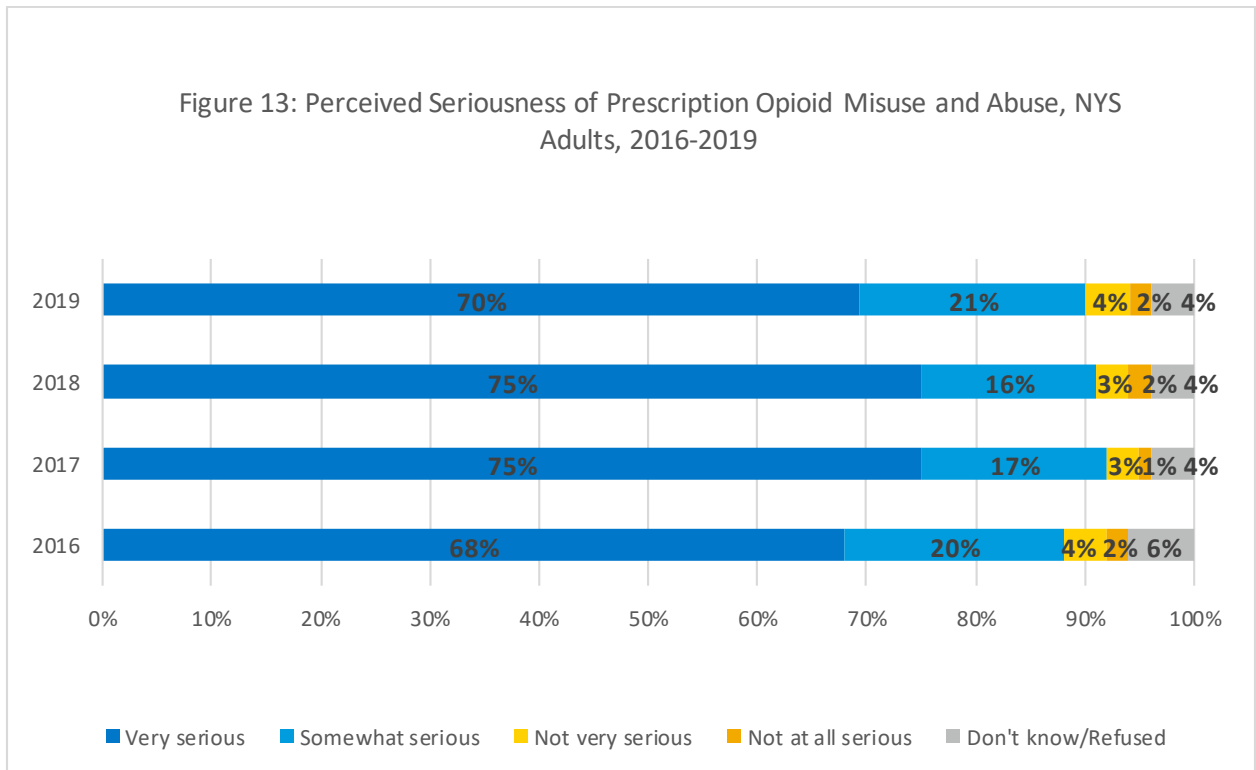


A strong majority of respondents say Heroin use is a very serious public health problem. Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 87% say heroin use is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-four percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000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

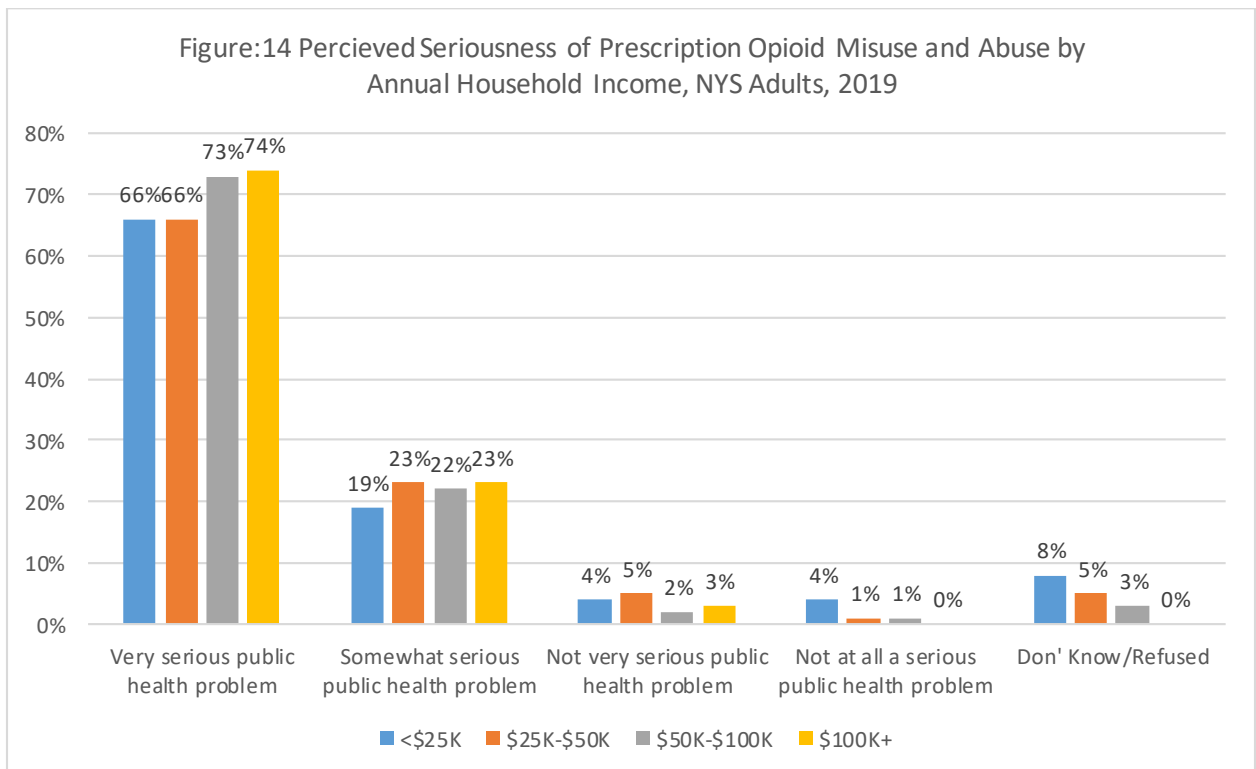
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Prescription opioid such as Percocet, OxyContin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



Seventy percent of New Yorkers think that prescription opioid (such as Percocet, OxyContin or Vicodin) misuse and abuse is a very serious public health problem and another 21% indicate that it is a somewhat serious public health problem, while just 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. Nearly 90% of New Yorkers say that prescription opioid misuse and abuse is either a very serious or somewhat serious public health problem. The degree of seriousness of the problem has decreased slightly this year, with 70% of New Yorkers saying prescription opioid misuse is a very serious problem compared to 75% in 2017 and 2018.

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOID MISUSE AND ABUSE BY INCOME

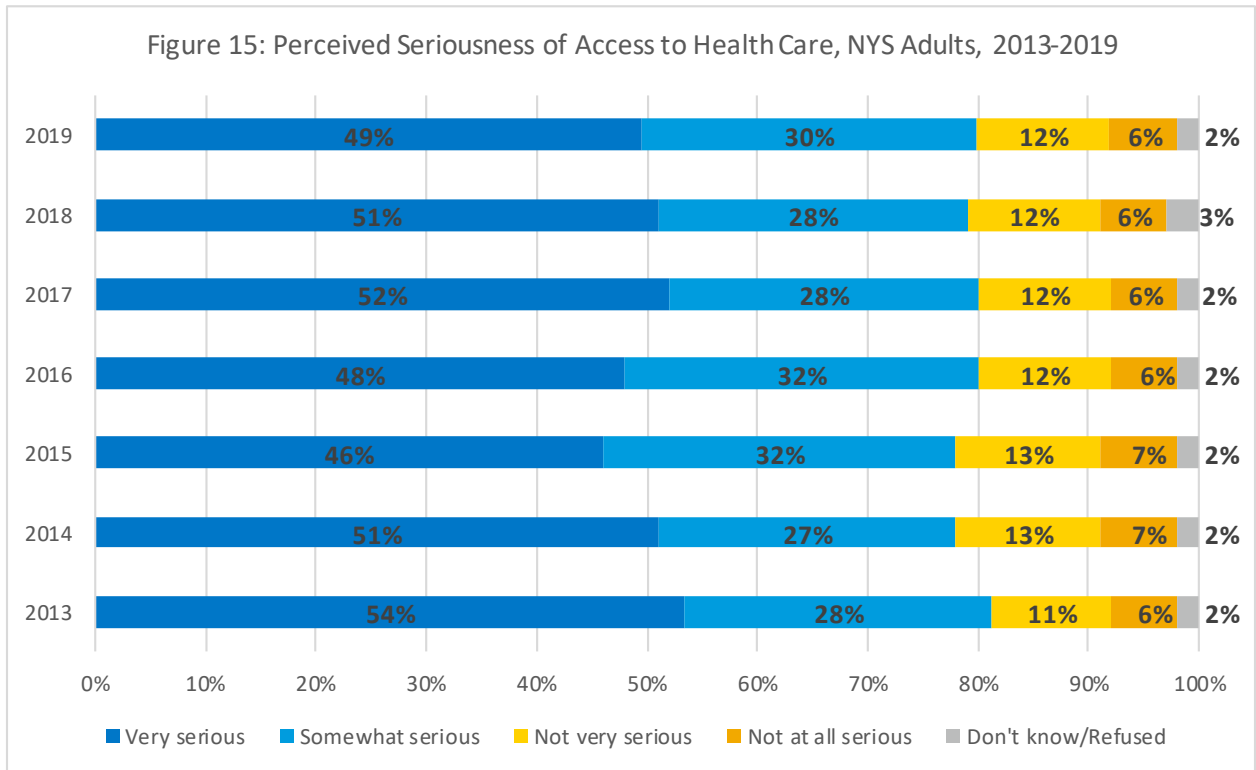
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Prescription opioid such as Percocet, OxyContin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



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-nine percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say opioid misuse and abuse is a problem. Ninety-five percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a problem and 97% of households making \$100,000 a year or more say prescription opioid misuse and abuse is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. The number of respondents who say opioid use is a very serious problem had fallen about five percentage points in the last two years.

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

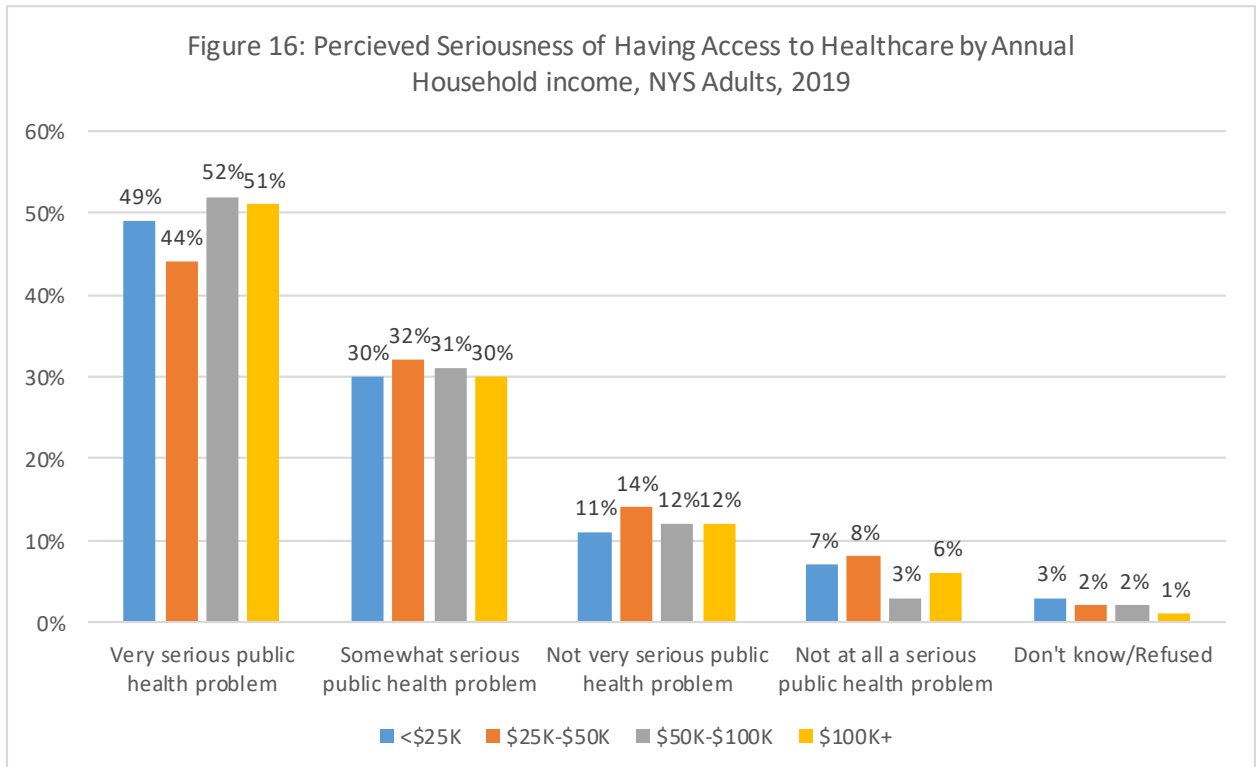
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to health care**



Forty-nine percent of New Yorkers think that access to health care is a very serious public health problem, 30% 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 with more saying it is a somewhat serious public health problem.

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE BY INCOME

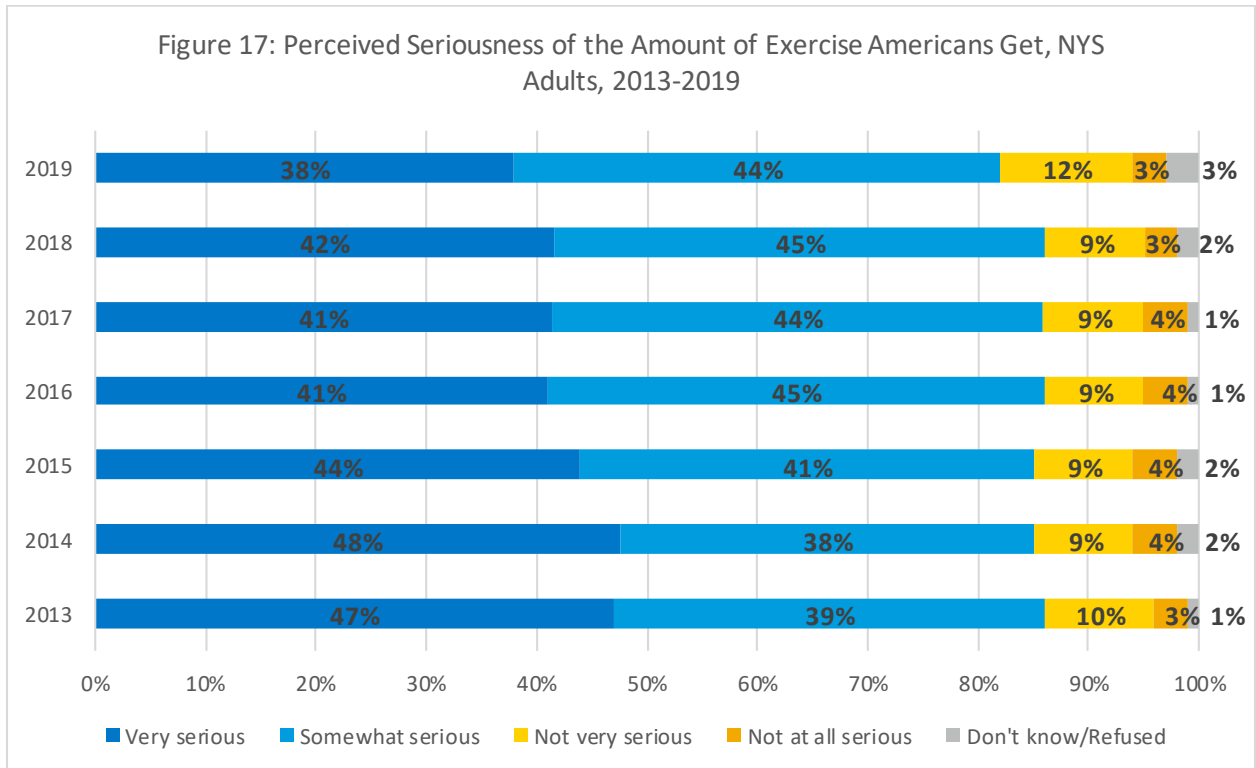
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **Access to health care**



About 80% of New York State adults think access to healthcare is a very or somewhat serious public health issue across income groups. Among adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000, the percentage saying access to health care is a very serious health problem is 49%. Forty-nine percent of those with annual household incomes of less than \$25,000 indicate that access to health care is a very serious problem. This number has held for the last two years but dropped dramatically from 2016's, fifty-nine percent.

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF THE AMOUNT OF EXERCISE AMERICANS GET

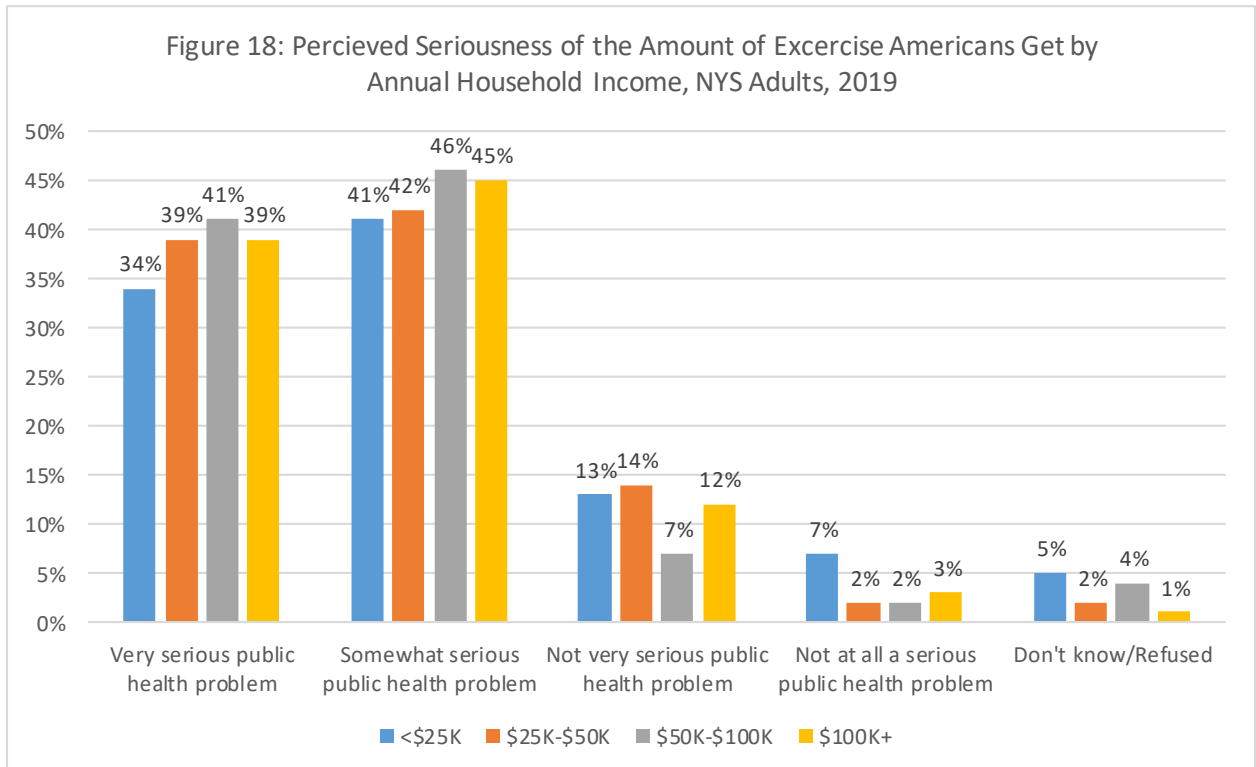
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **The amount of exercise Americans get**



Thirty-eight percent of New Yorkers think that the amount of exercise Americans get is a very serious public health problem, 44% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 12% say it is a not very serious problem and 3% 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, there has been slightly less New Yorkers over time saying the amount of exercise Americans get is a very serious public health problem (from a high of 48% in 2014 to 38% in 2019) with more saying it is a somewhat serious public health problem (from 38% in 2014 to 44% in 2019).

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF THE AMOUNT OF EXERCISE AMERICANS GET BY INCOME

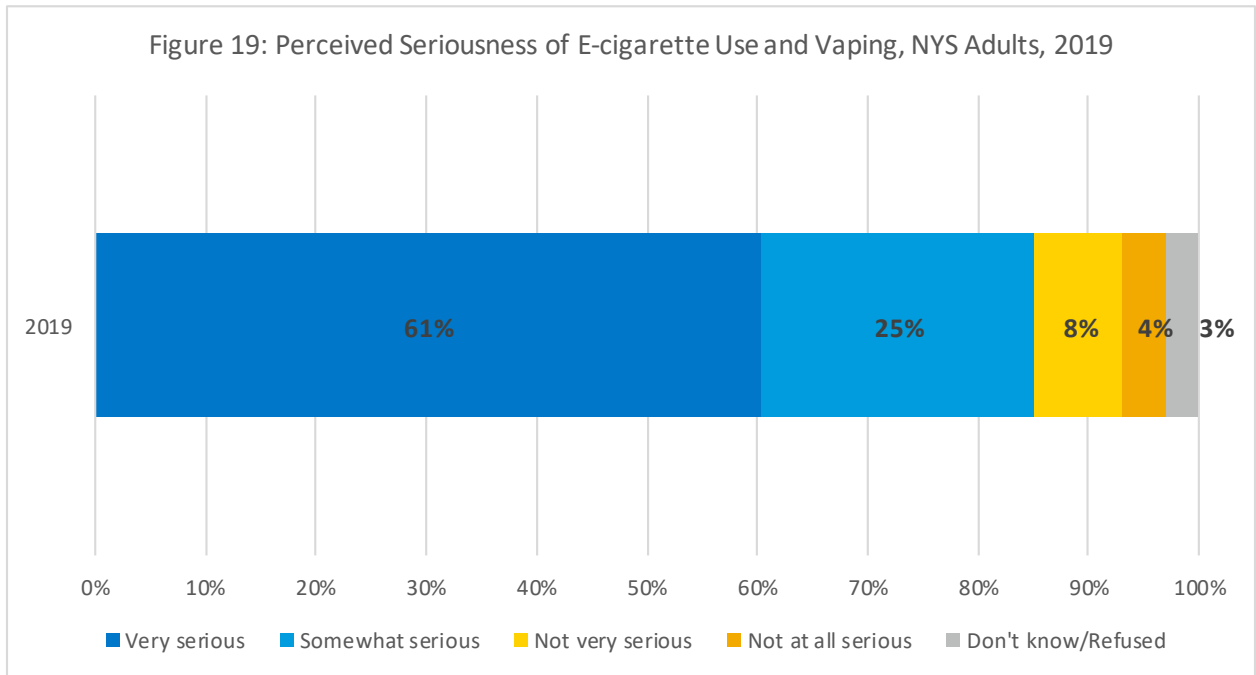
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **The amount of exercise Americans get**



Among those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 a year, 75% say the amount of exercise Americans get is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Eighty-one percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say the amount of exercise Americans get is a problem. Eighty-seven percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say it is a problem and 84% of households making \$100,000 a year or more say the amount of exercise Americans get is a very or somewhat serious public health problem. Twenty percent of those with a household income of less than \$25,000 annually say that the amount of exercise Americans get is not very or not at all serious of a public health problem.

## PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF E-CIGARETTE USE AND VAPING

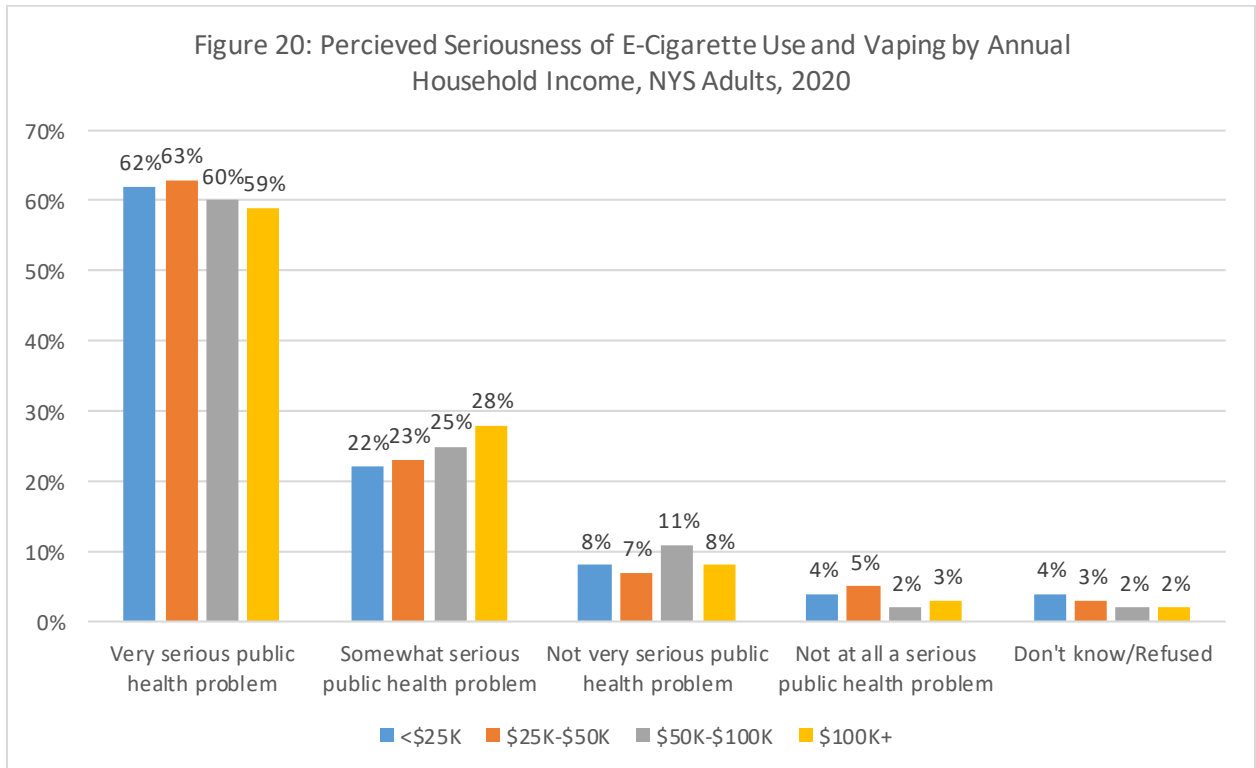
*Survey Question:* For each of the following, tell me if you think it is a very serious public health problem, a somewhat serious public health problem, a not very serious public health problem or that it is not at all a serious public health problem: **E-cigarette use and vaping**



Sixty-one percent of New Yorkers think that the use of e-cigarettes and vaping is a very serious public health problem, 25% indicate it is a somewhat serious problem, 8% say it is a not very serious problem and 4% say e-cigarette use and vaping is not at all a serious public health problem.

## 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**



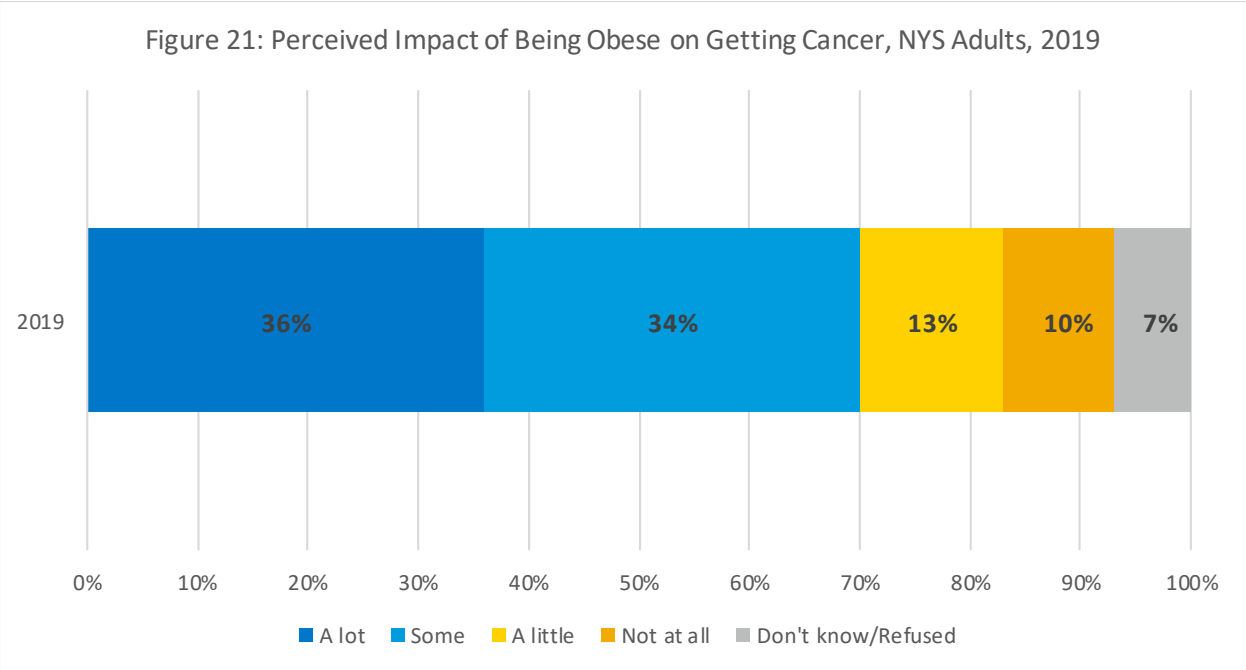
Eight- four percent of those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less think that vaping is a very serious to somewhat serious public health problem. For all other income levels, slightly higher percentages say that vaping is a very serious to somewhat serious public health problem.



# Perception of Health Behaviors and Cancer Risk

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF BEING OBESE ON CANCER RISK

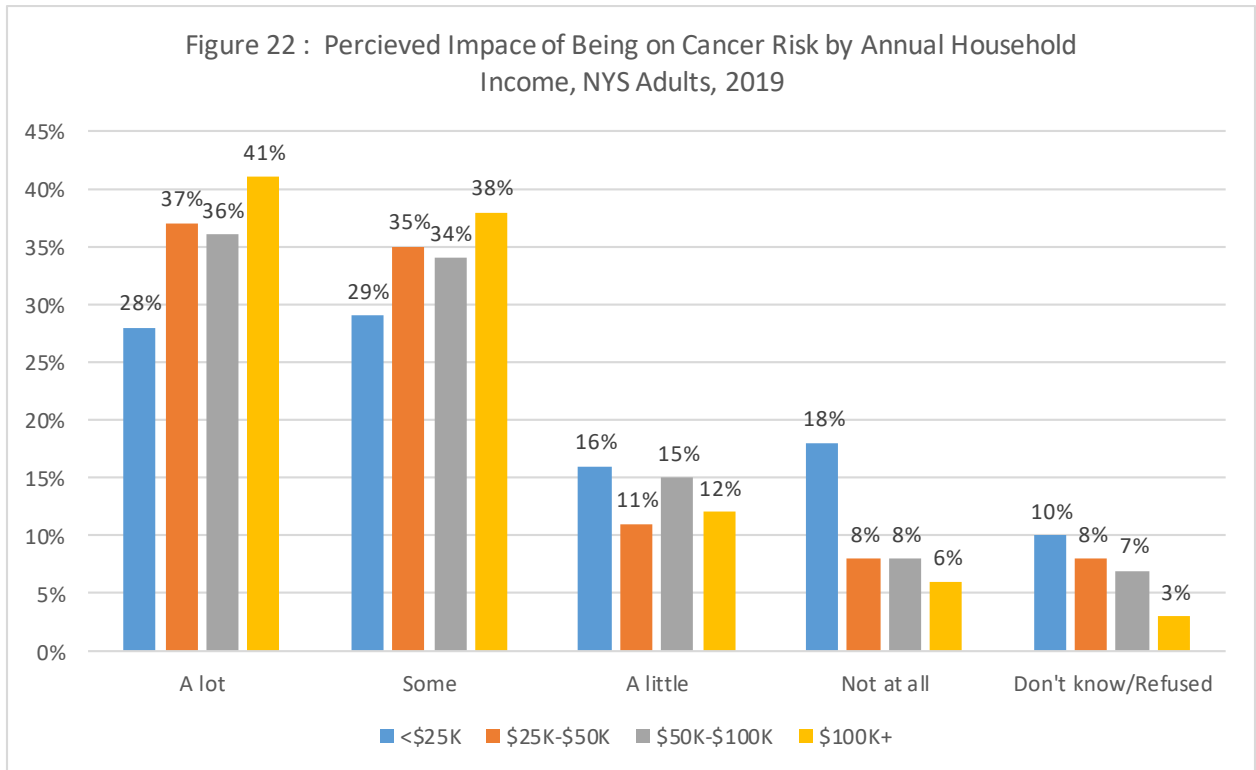
Survey Question: I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Being obese**



Thirty-six percent of New Yorkers think that being obese increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 34% indicate it increases their chances some, 13% say it increases their chances a little and 10% say being obese does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF BEING OBESE ON CANCER RISK BY INCOME

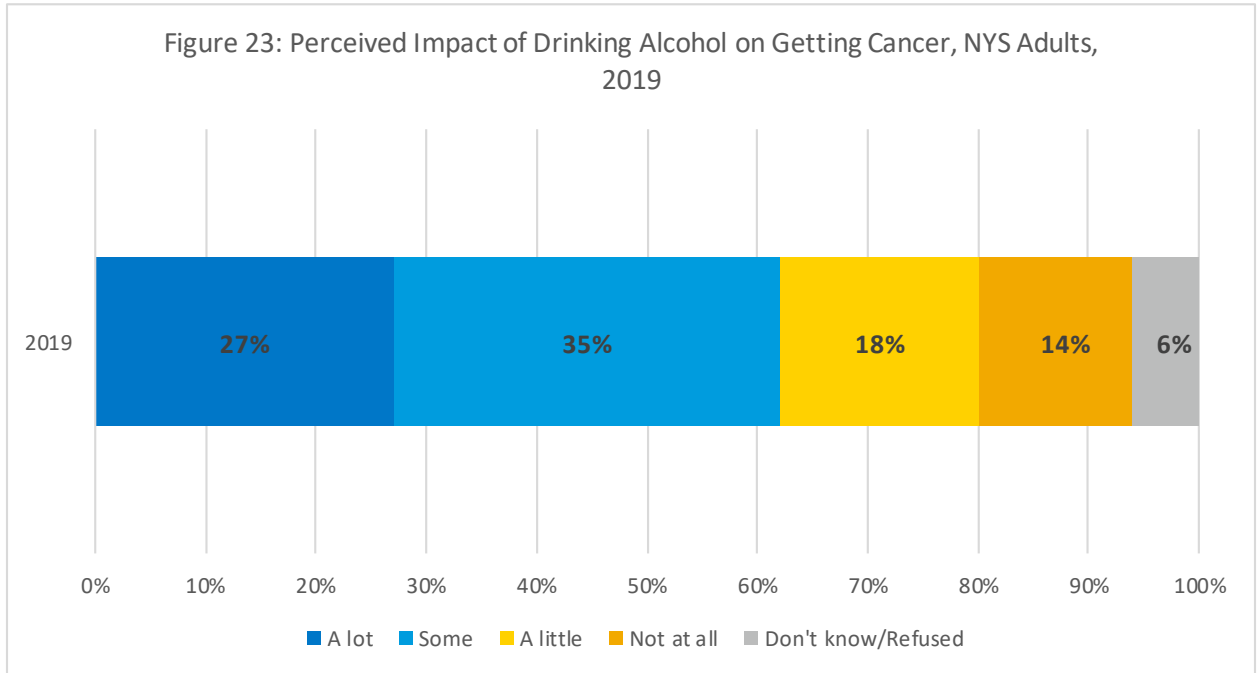
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Being obese**



Only 28% of those with an annual household income of \$25,000 or less per year think that being obese increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot. That is compared to 37% of those with annual incomes of \$25,000 to \$50,000, 36% of those with annual incomes of \$50,000-\$100,000 and 41% who make over \$100,000 per year. Conversely, there is a ten-point difference between those who say that being obese does not at all increase a person's chances of getting cancer whose annual household income is \$25,000 or less and all of the other income groups.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF DRINKING ALCOHOL ON GETTING CANCER

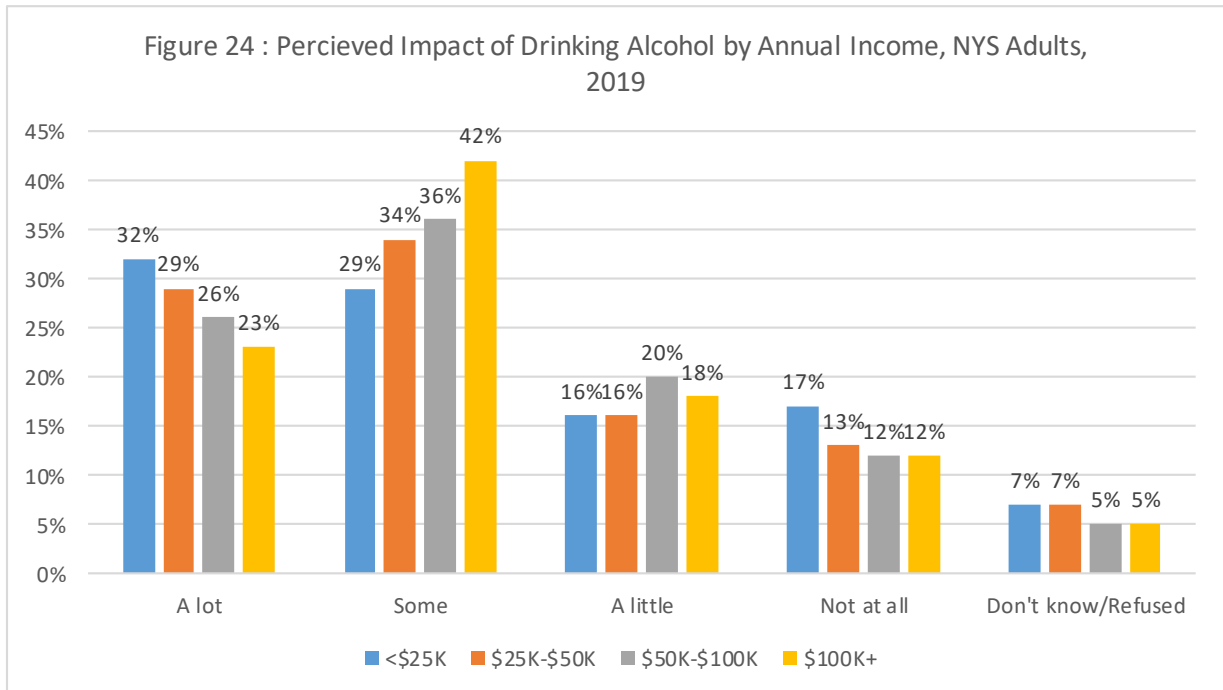
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Drinking alcohol**



Twenty-seven percent of New Yorkers think that drinking alcohol increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 35% indicate it increases their chances some, 18% say it increases their chances a little and 14% say drinking alcohol does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF DRINKING ALCOHOL ON GETTING CANCER BY INCOME

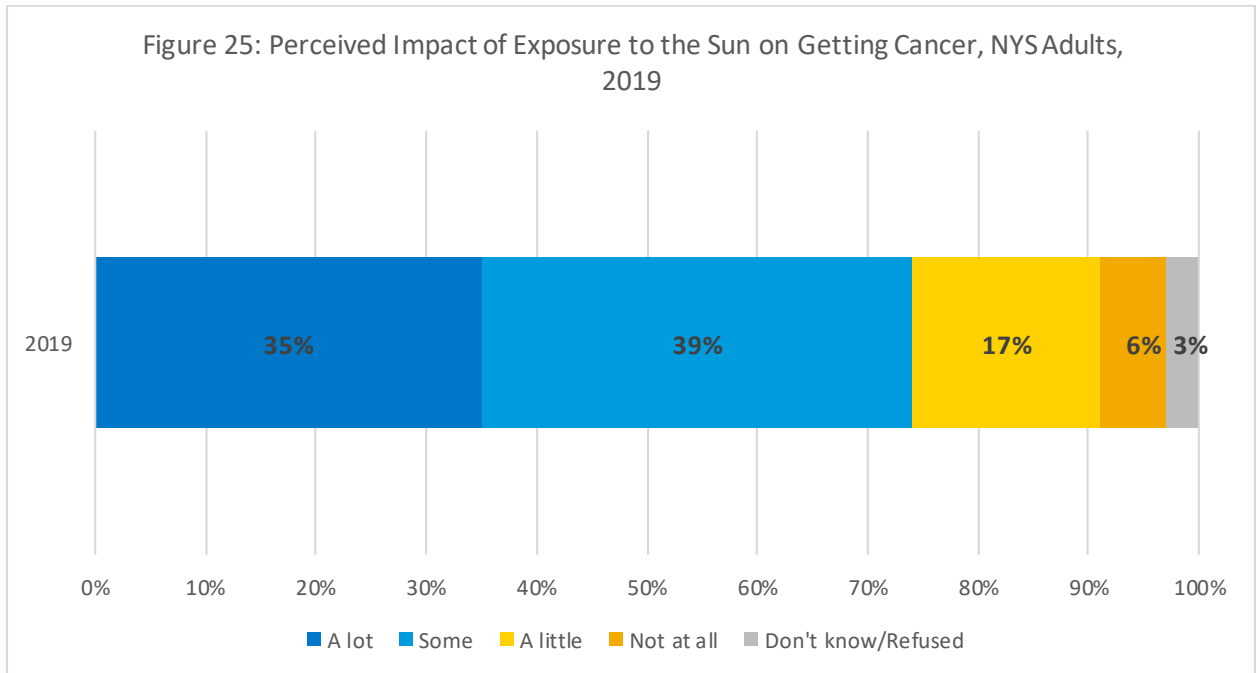
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Drinking alcohol**



The average of New York State adults who say that alcohol increases your risk of cancer a lot is 27%. Those who make \$25,000 or less per year say that alcohol increases your risk of cancer five points more than the state average at 32%. To a greater degree, the lower household income compared to the other four groups says that alcohol does not increase your risk of cancer at all.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF EXPOSURE TO THE SUN ON GETTING CANCER

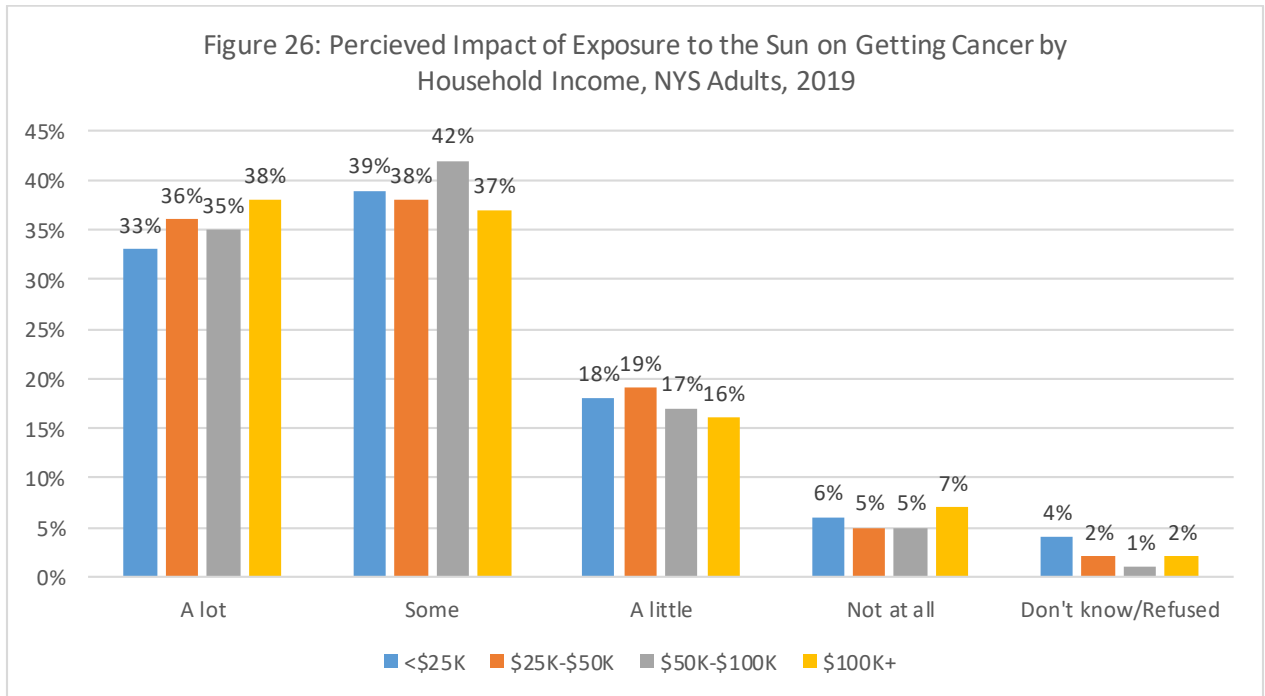
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Exposure to the sun**



Thirty-five percent of New Yorkers think that exposure to the sun increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 39% indicate it increases their chances some, 17% say it increases their chances a little and 6% say 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

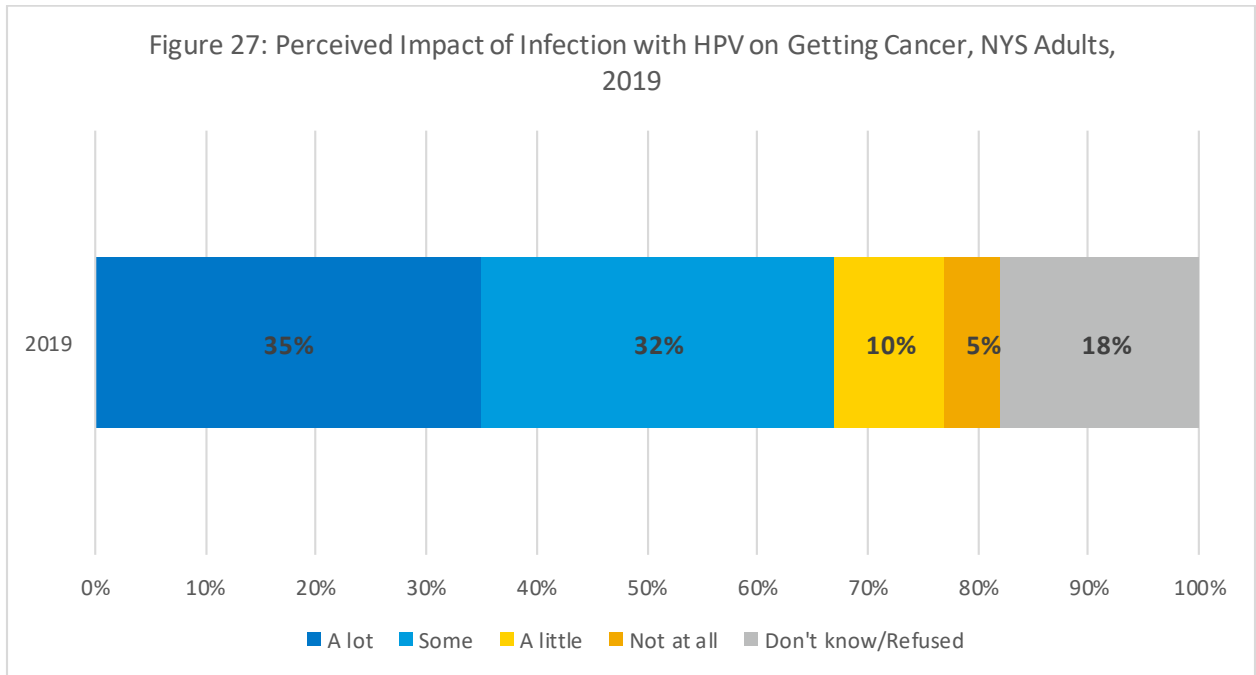
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Exposure to the sun**



At least a third of New York State residents think that “a lot” of exposure to the sun will impact cancer risk and three quarters say some to a lot of exposure will impact cancer risk. There is little variation on this opinion in regard to annual household income.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF INFECTION WITH HPV ON GETTING CANCER

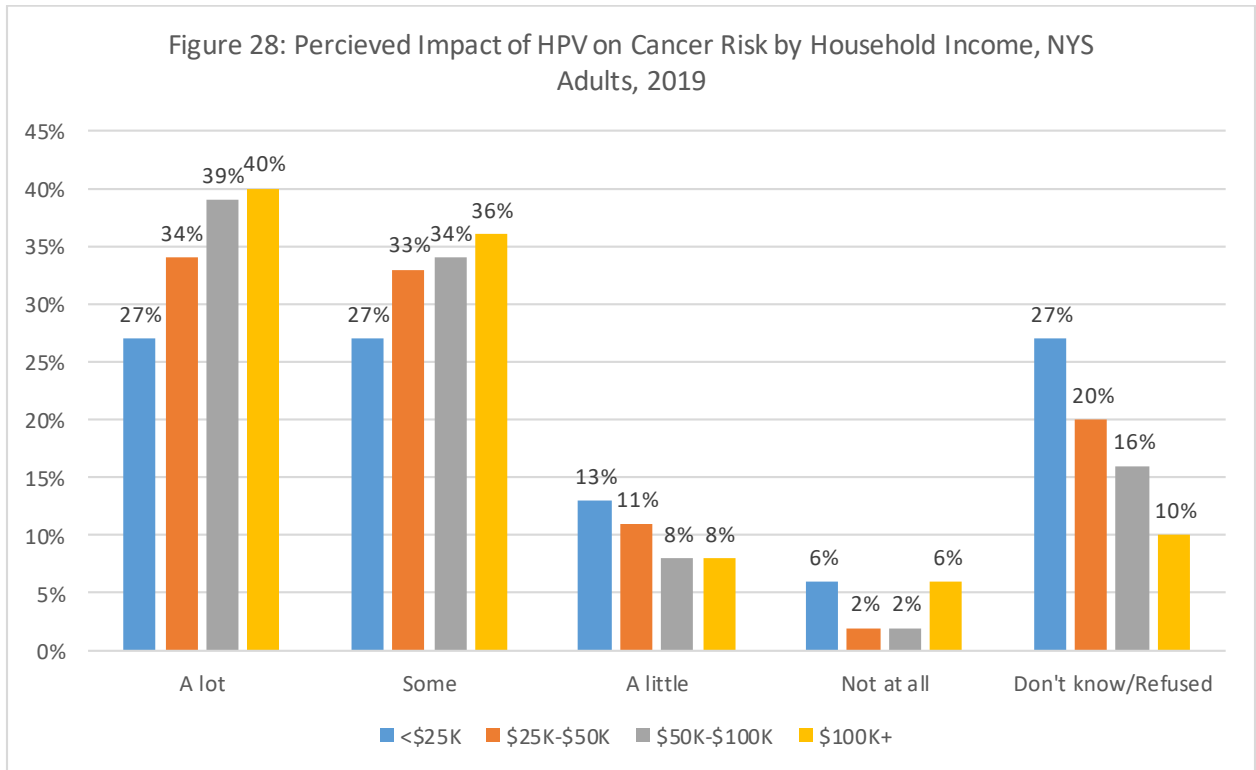
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Infection with HPV, the Human Papillomavirus**



Thirty-five percent of New Yorkers think that being infected with HPV, the Human Papillomavirus increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 32% indicate it increases their chances some, 10% say 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. It is important to note that for this question, an additional 18% said they did not know if infection with HPV increased a person's chances of getting cancer.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF INFECTION WITH HPV 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**

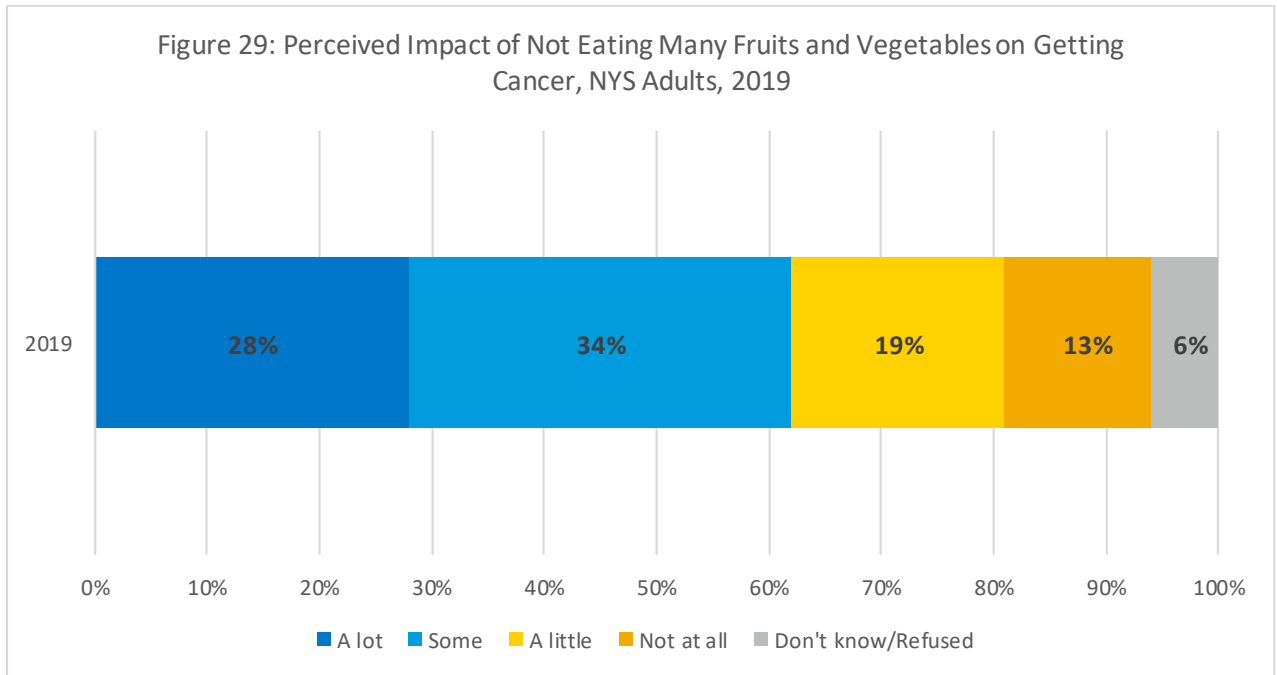


Of those who make \$25,000 or less in annual income only 54% said HPV affects a person getting cancer a lot to some degree. That is compared to the highest income level group with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more at 76%, a full twenty points higher. The respondents' level of education is a factor, however, income variables showed a greater difference in opinion between the groups.



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

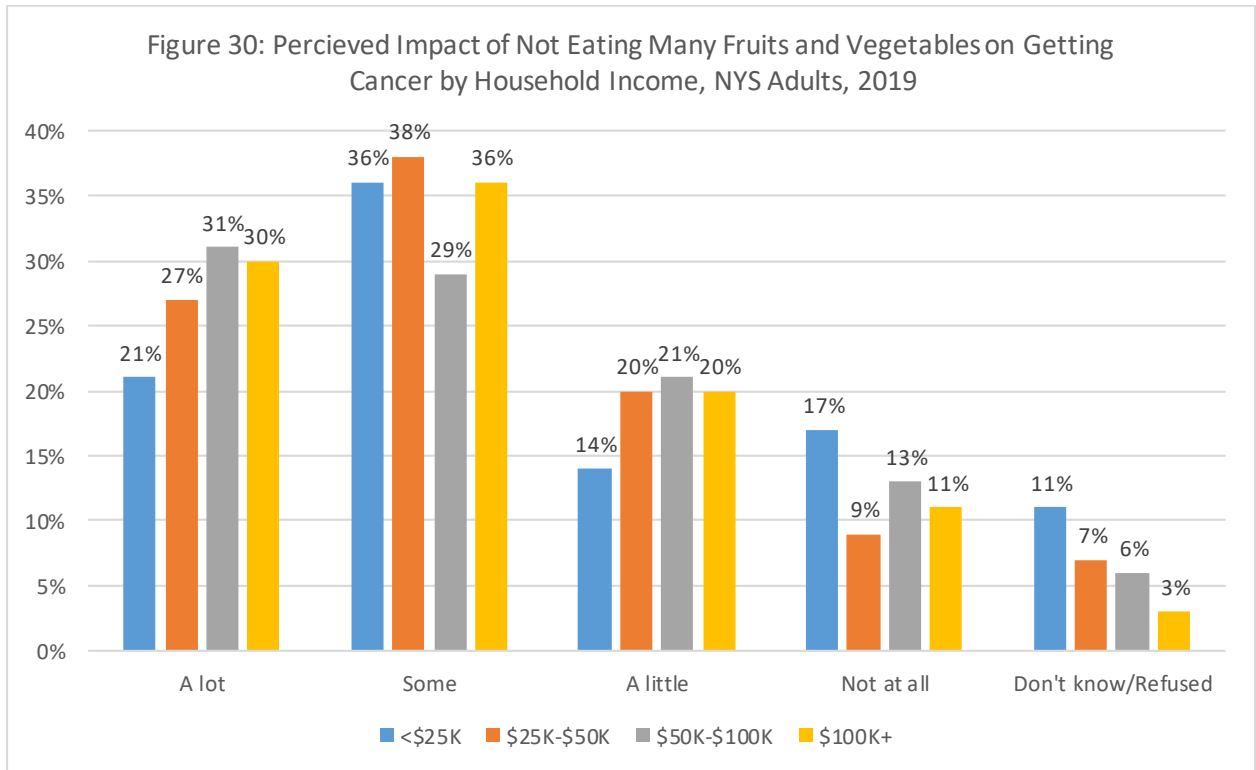
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Not eating many fruits and vegetables**



Twenty-eight percent of New Yorkers think that not eating many fruits and vegetables increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 34% indicate it increases their chances some, 19% say it increases their chances a little and 13% say 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

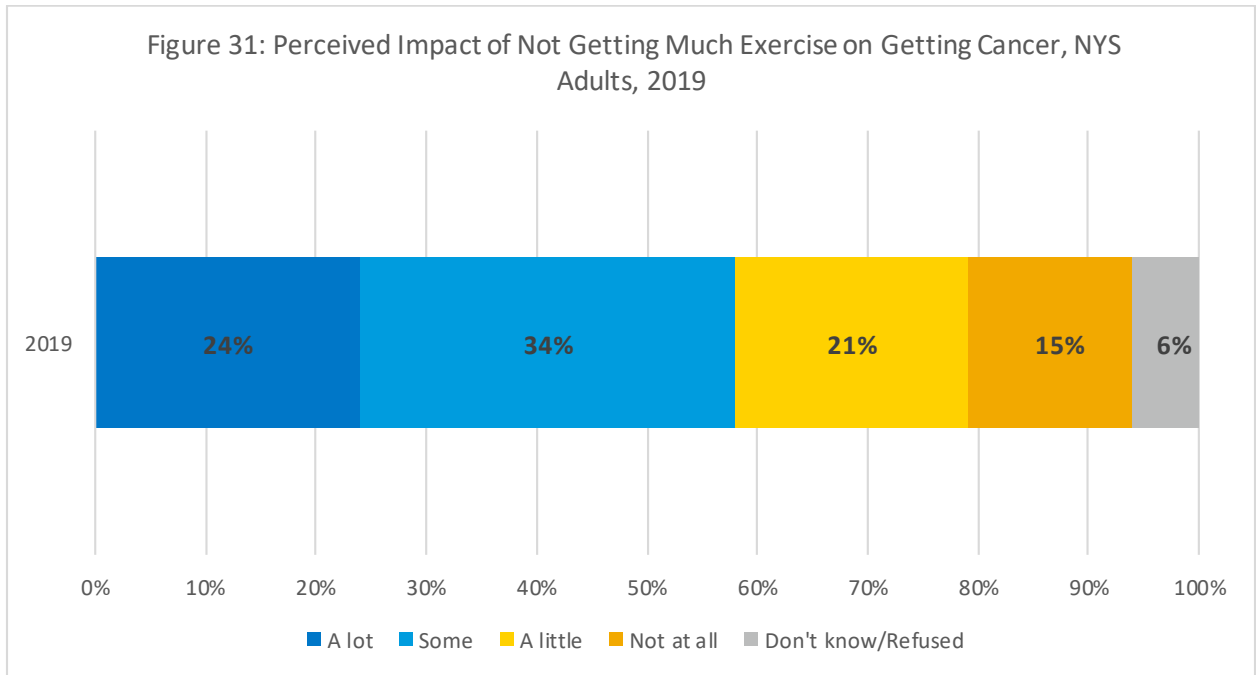
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Not eating many fruits and vegetables**



Fifty-seven percent of those with an annual household income of \$25,000 or less say that not eating fruits and vegetables has an impact on cancer risk. Sixty-five percent of those making \$25,000-\$50,000, 60% of those making \$50,000-\$100,000 and 66% who have a household income greater than \$100,000 say that not eating fruits and vegetables affects cancer risk.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF NOT GETTING MUCH EXERCISE ON GETTING CANCER

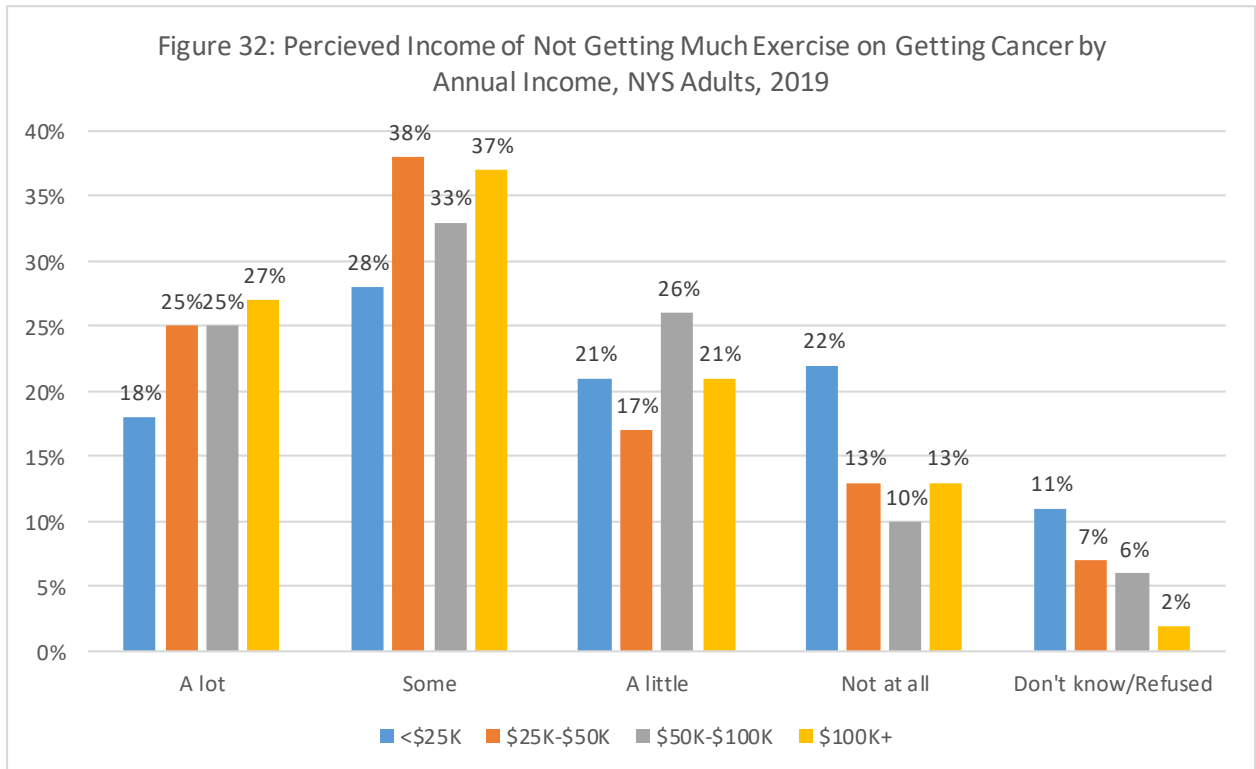
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Not getting much exercise**



Twenty-four percent of New Yorkers think that not getting much exercise increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 34% indicate it increases their chances some, 21% say it increases their chances a little and 15% say 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

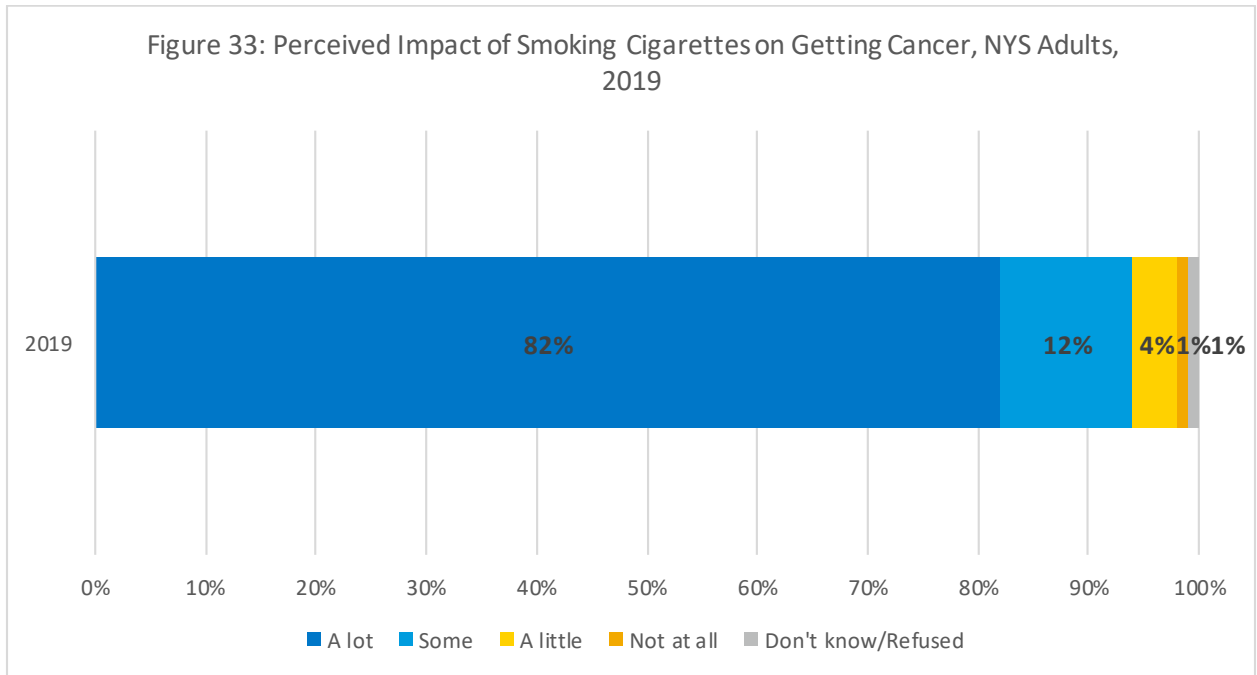
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Not getting much exercise**



Only 18% of those with a household income of \$25,000 or less think that not getting much exercise will affect a person's chances of getting cancer. That is seven points lower than the next income group and a six-point difference from the overall statewide average. The annual household income group of \$25,000 or less also said to a greater degree than the other income variables that getting much exercise doesn't affect getting cancer at all.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF SMOKING CIGARETTES ON GETTING CANCER

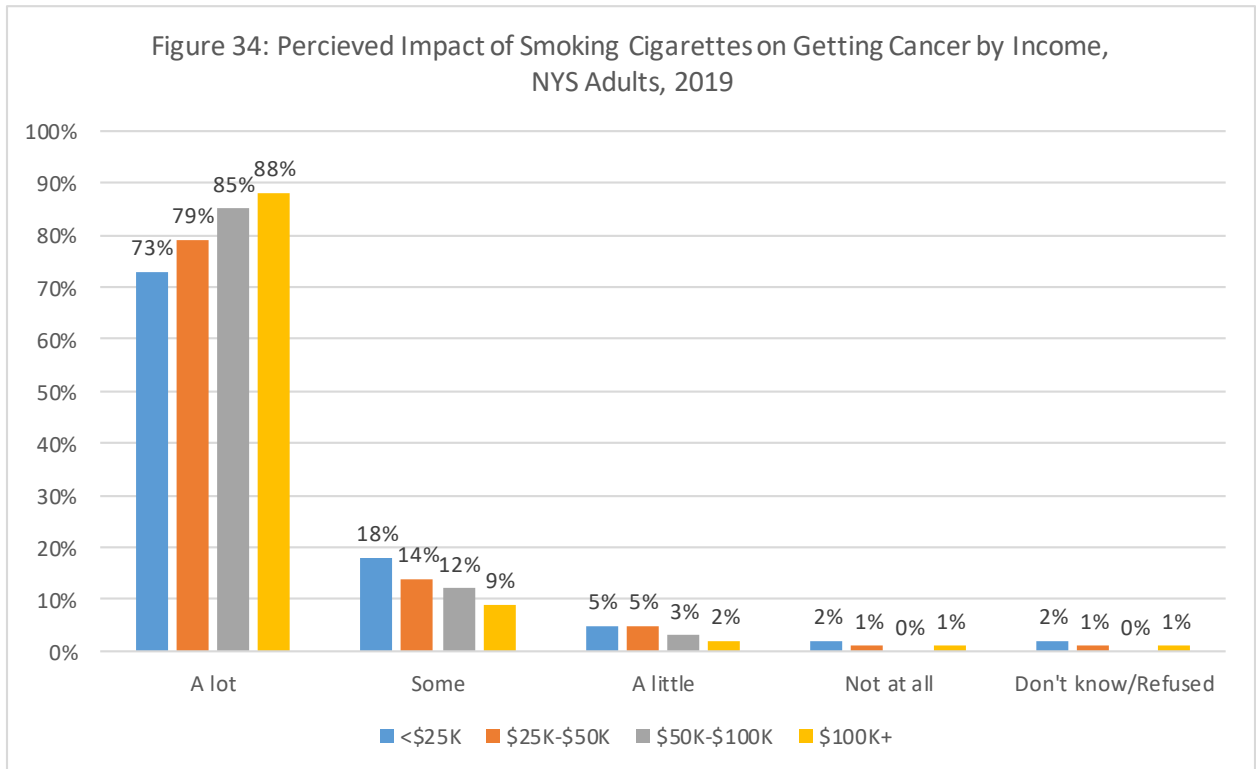
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Smoking cigarettes**



Eighty-two percent of New Yorkers think that smoking cigarettes increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 12% indicate it increases their chances some, 4% say it increases their chances a little and 1% say 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 New Yorkers as having the most impact on a person's chances of getting cancer.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF SMOKING CIGARETTES ON GETTING CANCER ON INCOME

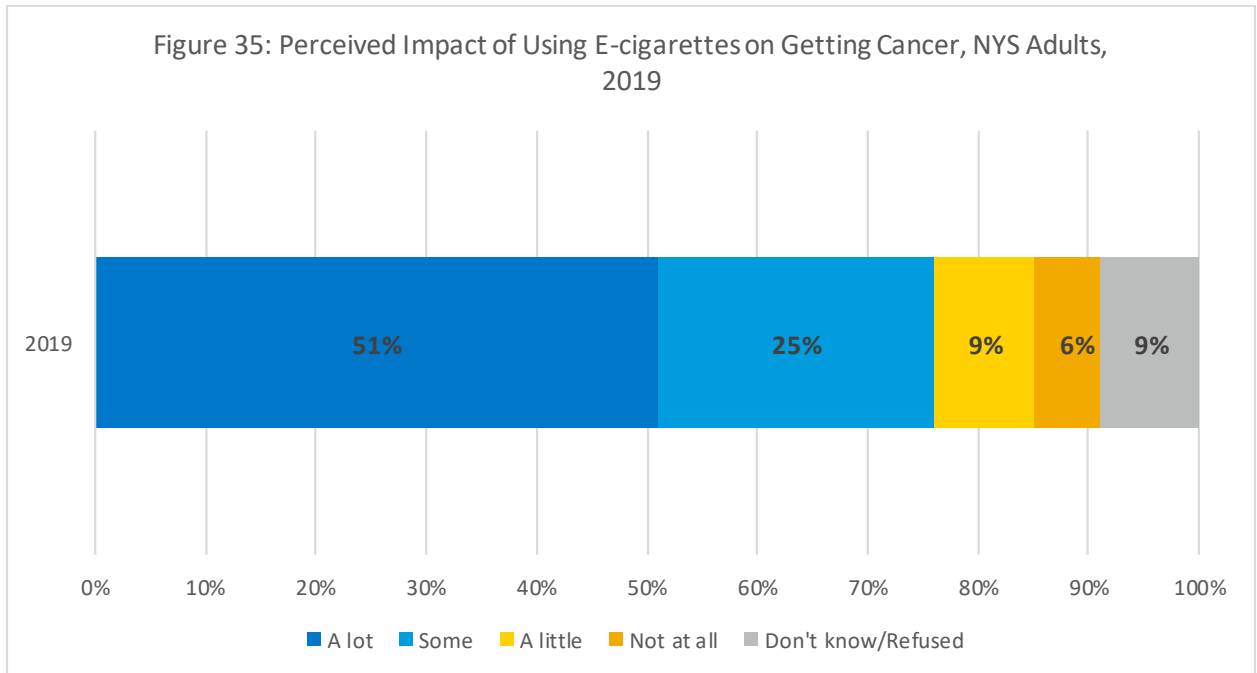
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Smoking cigarettes**



The majority of respondents think that smoking cigarettes has a lot to some impact on getting cancer. However, there is a fifteen-point difference between the lowest annual household income and the highest annual household income when saying smoking cigarettes affects a person's chances a lot.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF USING E-CIGARETTES ON GETTING CANCER

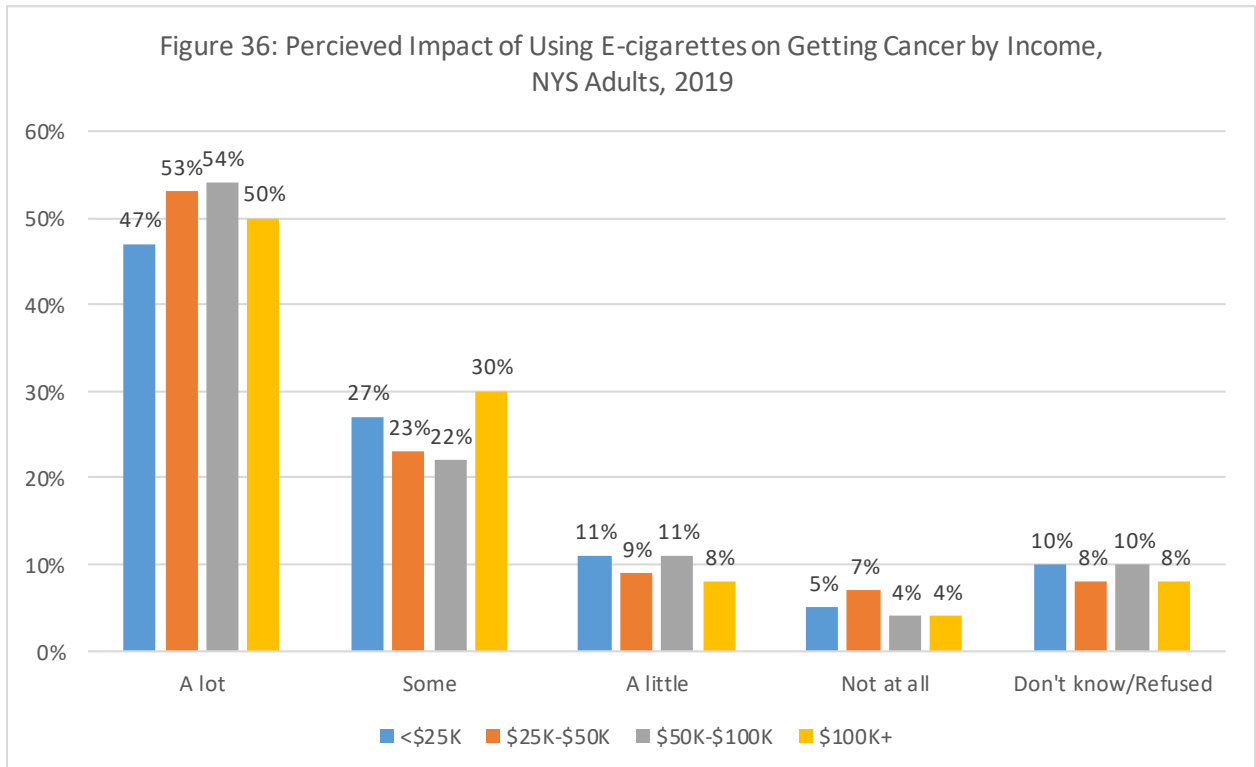
*Survey Question:* I'm going to read you some things that may affect a person's chances of getting cancer. Do you think that each of the following increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, some, a little, or not at all: **Using e-cigarettes or other electronic "vaping" products**



Fifty-one percent of New Yorkers think that using e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 25% indicate it increases their chances some, 9% say it increases their chances a little and 6% say using e-cigarettes does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all.

## PERCEIVED IMPACT OF USING E-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: **Using e-cigarettes or other electronic "vaping" products**



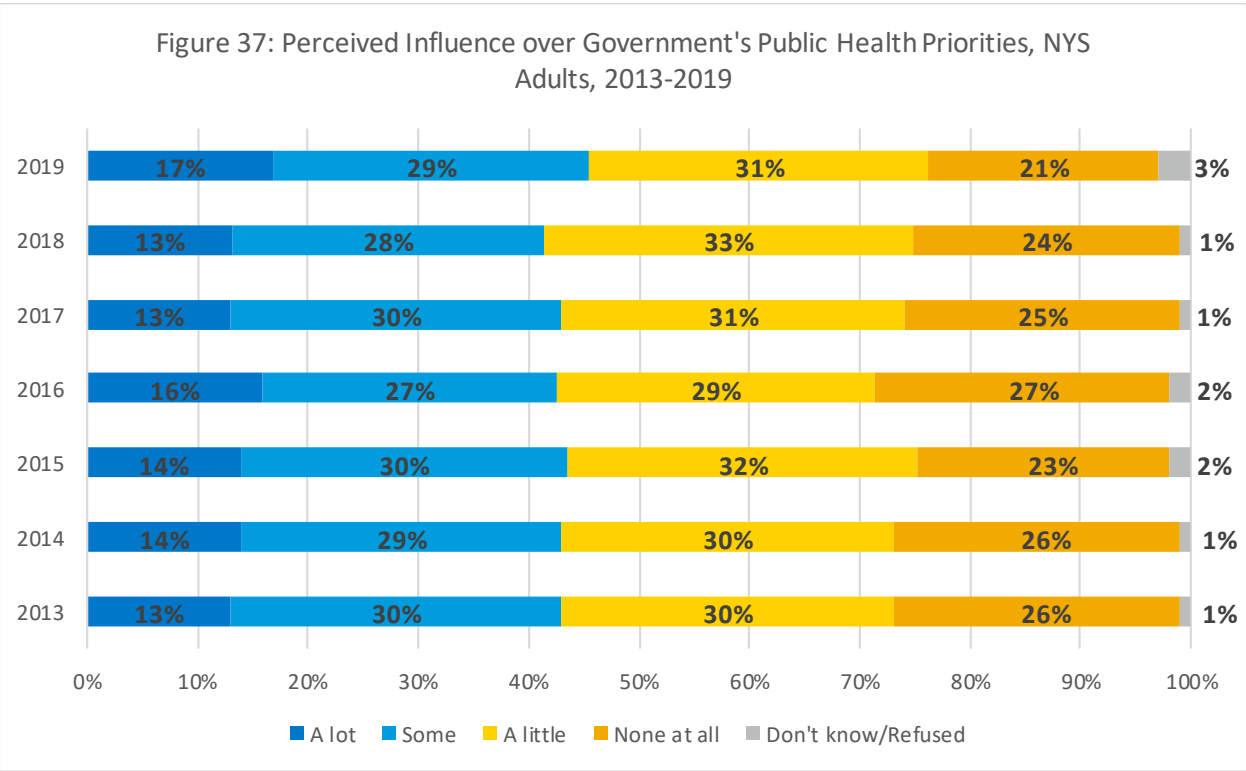
Forty-seven percent of New Yorkers who have an annual household income of \$25,000 or less think that using e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products increases a person's chances of getting cancer a lot, 27% indicate it increases their chances some, 11% say it increases their chances a little and 5% say using e-cigarettes does not increase a person's chances of getting cancer at all. When combining a lot and some 74% of those who make \$25,000 say it may affect a person's chances, 76% of those who make \$25,000- 50,000 and \$50,000-\$100,000 say it may affect a person's chances and at the greatest rate, 80% of those who make \$100,000 or more say it may affect a person's chances of getting cancer.



# Perceived Influence Over Government’s Public Health Priorities

## PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OVER GOVERNMENT’S PUBLIC HEALTH PRIORITIES

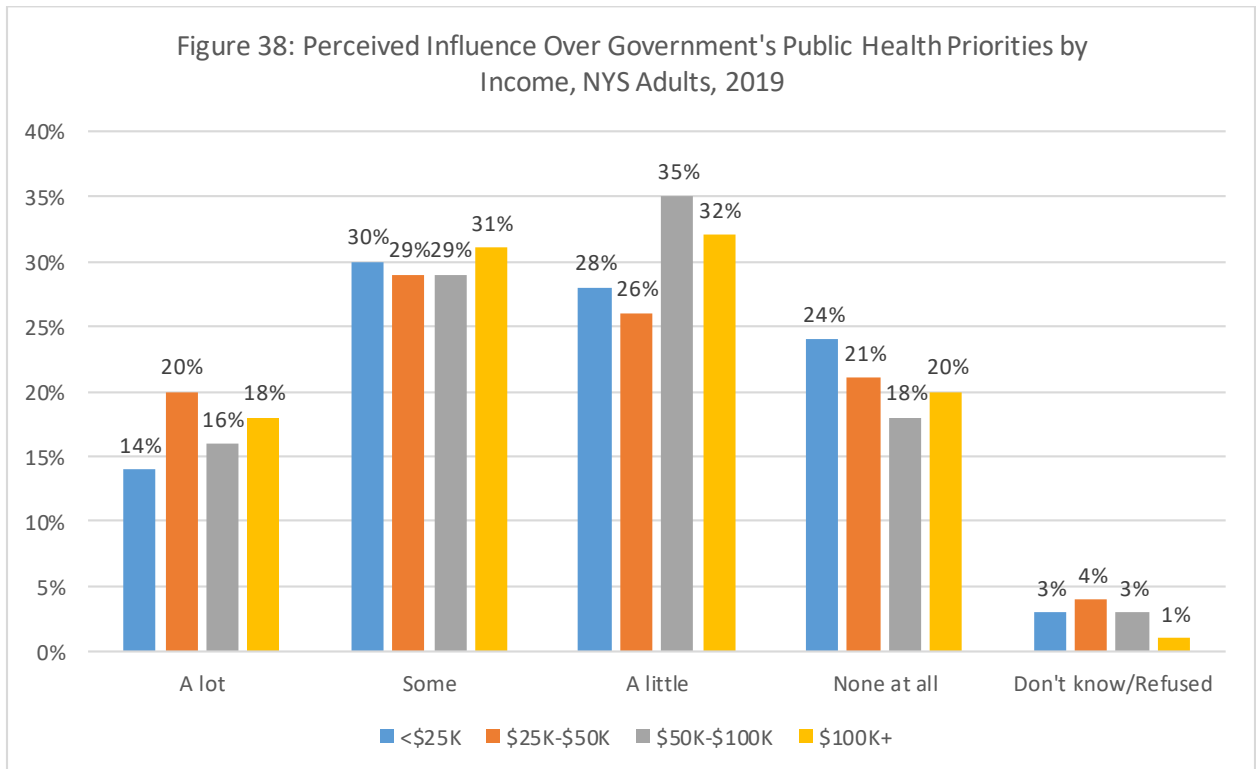
*Survey Question:* In general, how much influence, if any, do you think people like you can have over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize?



Most New Yorkers feel they have at least a little influence over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize. Seventeen percent of New Yorkers said that they have a lot of influence, 29% indicated they have some, 31% said that they have a little influence, and 21% believe they have no influence at all. Since 2013, approximately three quarters of New Yorkers 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?

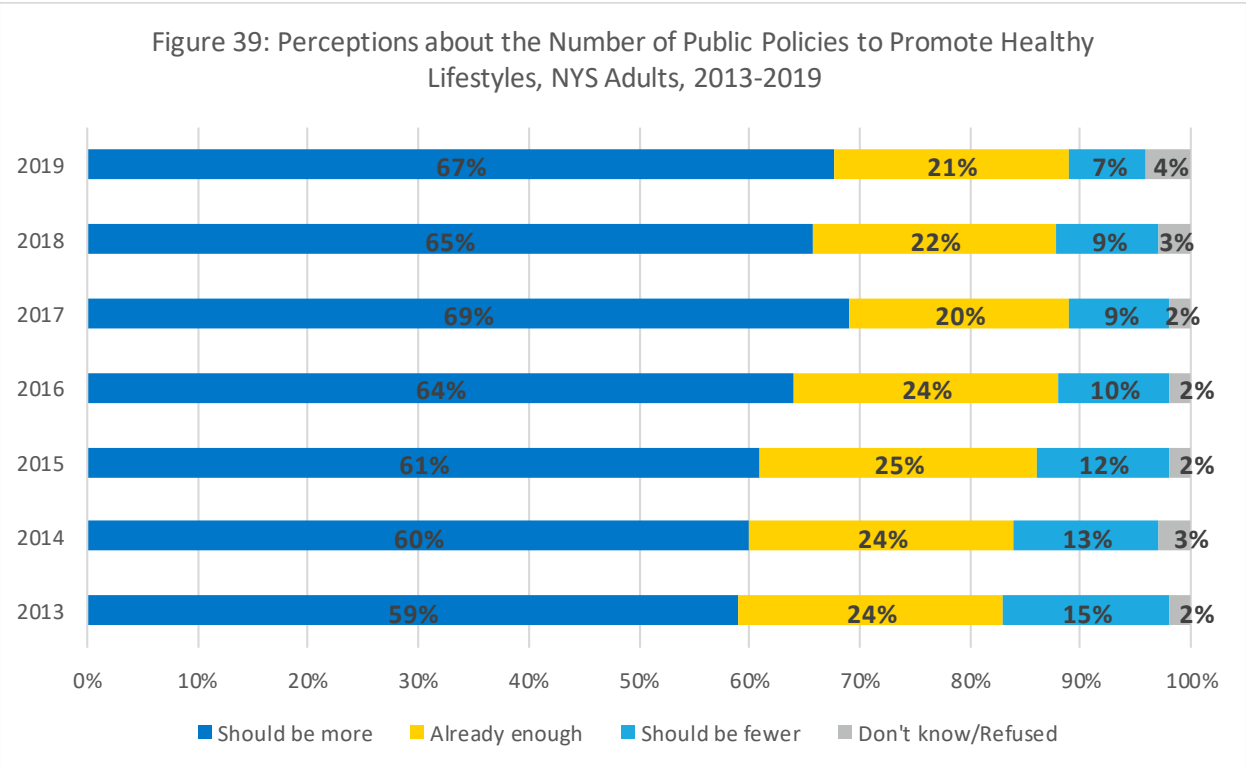


Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 72% think that people like them can have at least a little influence over which public health problems the government chooses to prioritize. Seventy-five percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say people can have at least a little influence. Eighty percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say they can influence government at least a little and 81% of 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

## PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC POLICIES TO PROMOTE HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

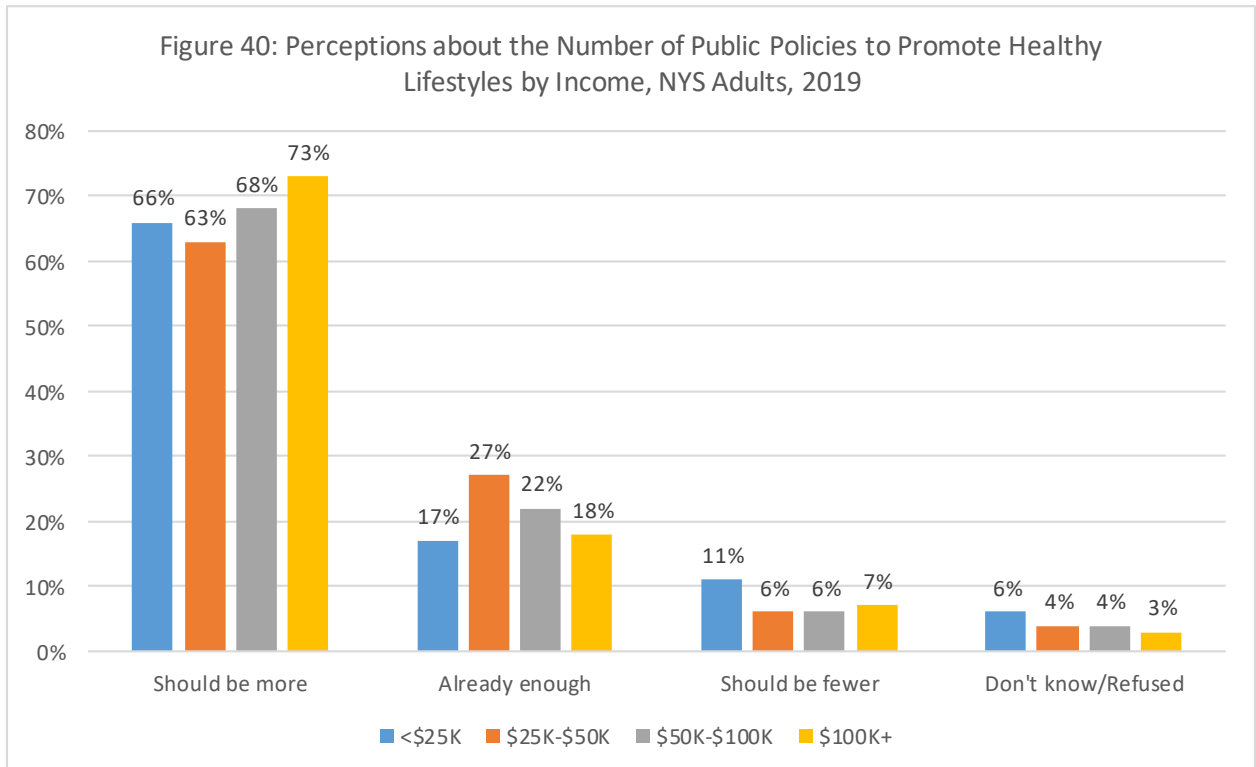
*Survey Question:* In general, do you think that there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans, there already are as many public policies about healthy lifestyles as you support or that there should be fewer public policies?



When asked about the number of public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans, 67% of New Yorkers said there should be more, 21% indicated there are already enough and 7% said there should be fewer public policies. Since 2013, the number of New Yorkers who believe there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans has increased. Those who believe there should be more public policies has ranged from a low of 59% in 2013 to a high of 69% in 2017.

## 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?

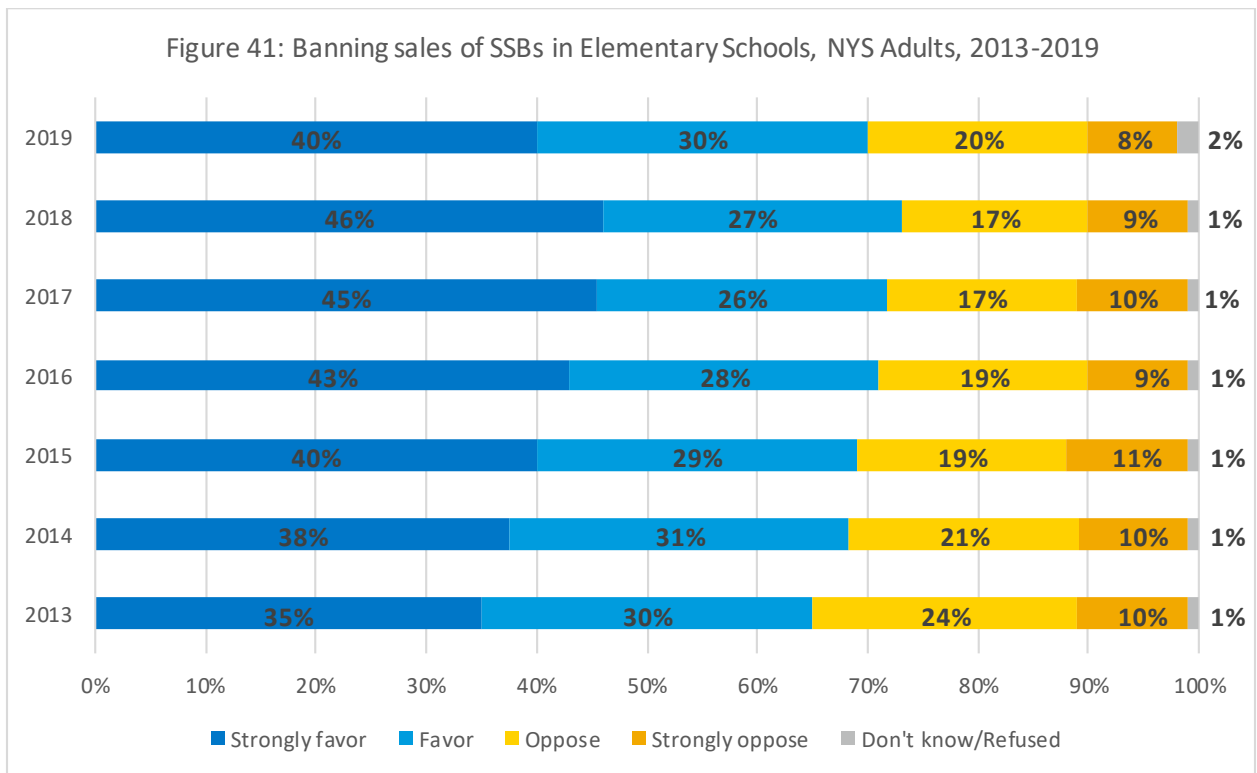


Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 66% think there should be more public policies to promote healthy lifestyles among Americans compared to a high of 11% who think there should be fewer. Sixty-three percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say there should be more compared to 6% who think there should be fewer. Sixty-eight percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say there should be more public policies compared to 6% who say there should be fewer and 73% of households making \$100,000 a year or more say there should be more public policies promoting healthy lifestyles compared to 7% who say there should be fewer within this income variable.

# Sugar Sweetened Beverage (SSBs) Policies

## BANNING SALES OF SSBs 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**

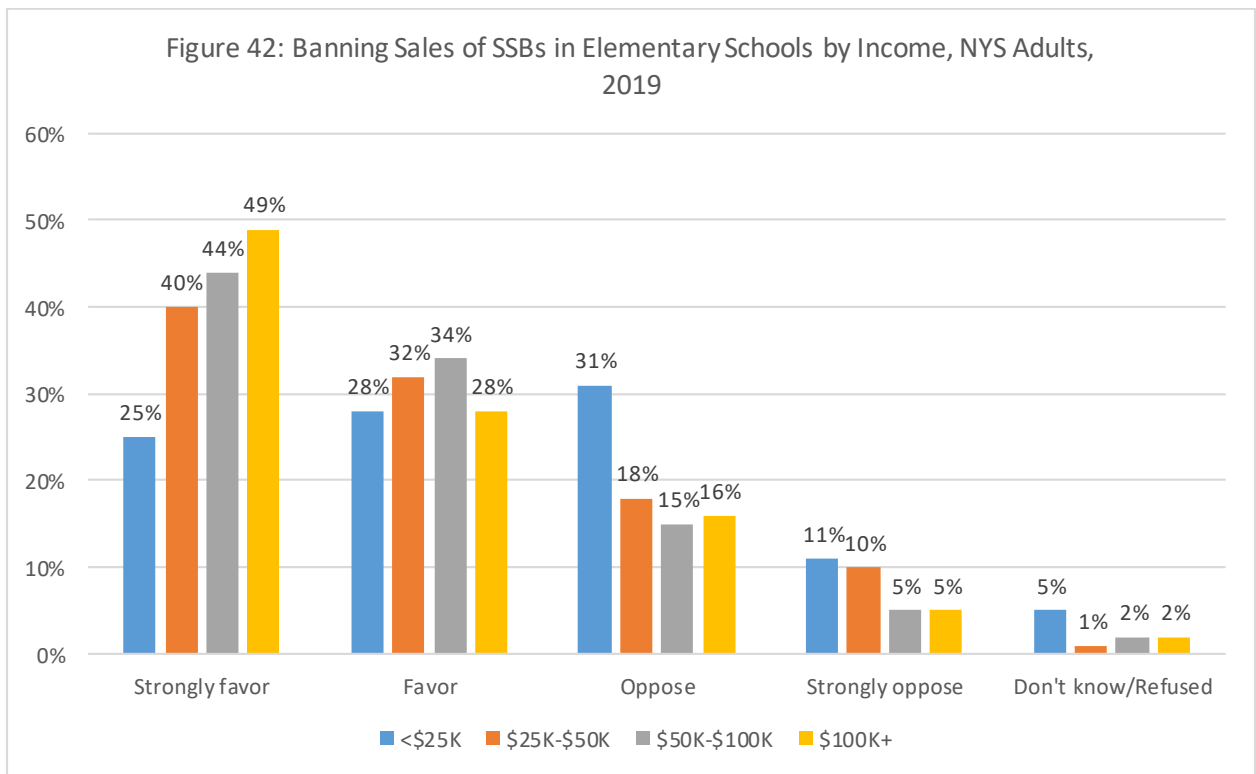


Forty percent of New Yorkers strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools, another 30% favor the ban, 20% oppose it, and 8% strongly oppose banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools. Those who favor a ban in elementary schools has increased from 2013, when 65% indicated they favored or strongly favored a ban, to 2019, when now 70% are in favor.

# Sugar Sweetened Beverage (SSBs) Policies by Income

## BANNING SALES OF SSBs IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY INCOME

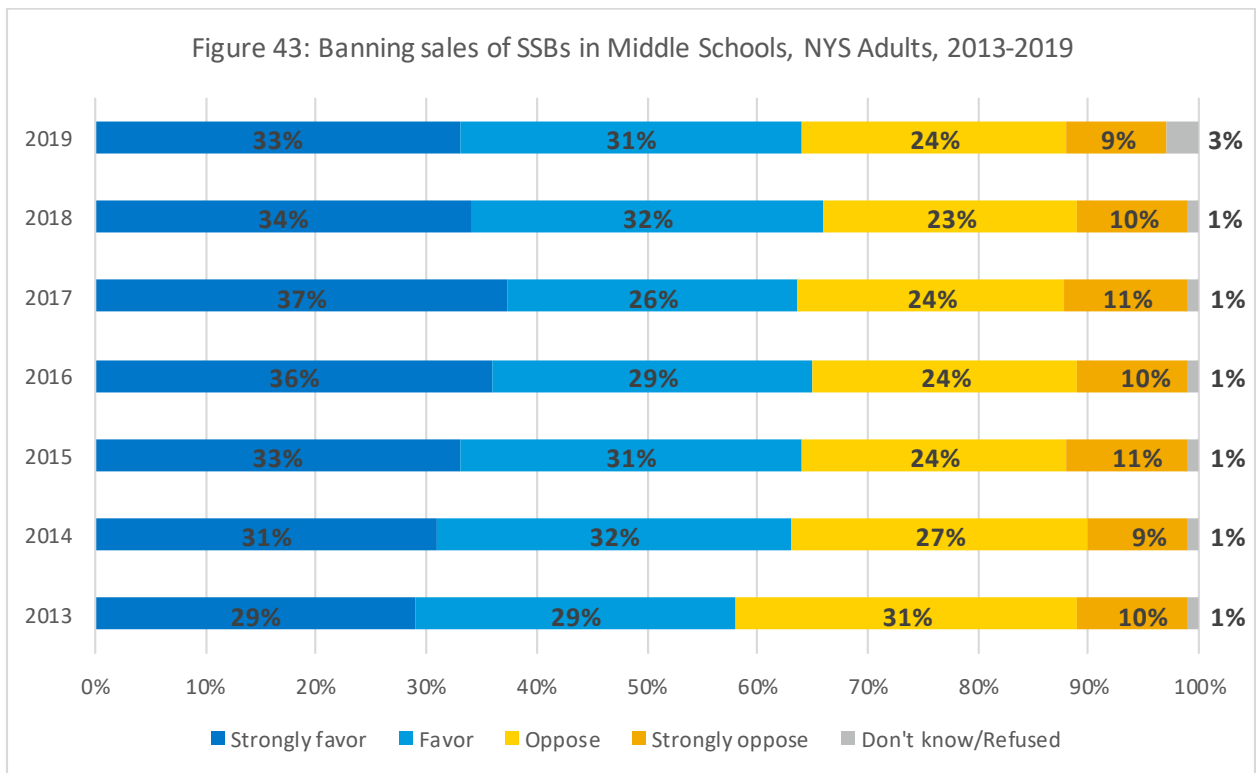
*Survey Question:* Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. 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 making less than \$25,000 a year, 53% favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools, down 15 points from 2016. Seventy-two percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban in elementary schools, staying relatively the same as 2016. Seventy-eight percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban and 77% of households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at elementary schools both up from 2016.

## BANNING SALES OF SSBs IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

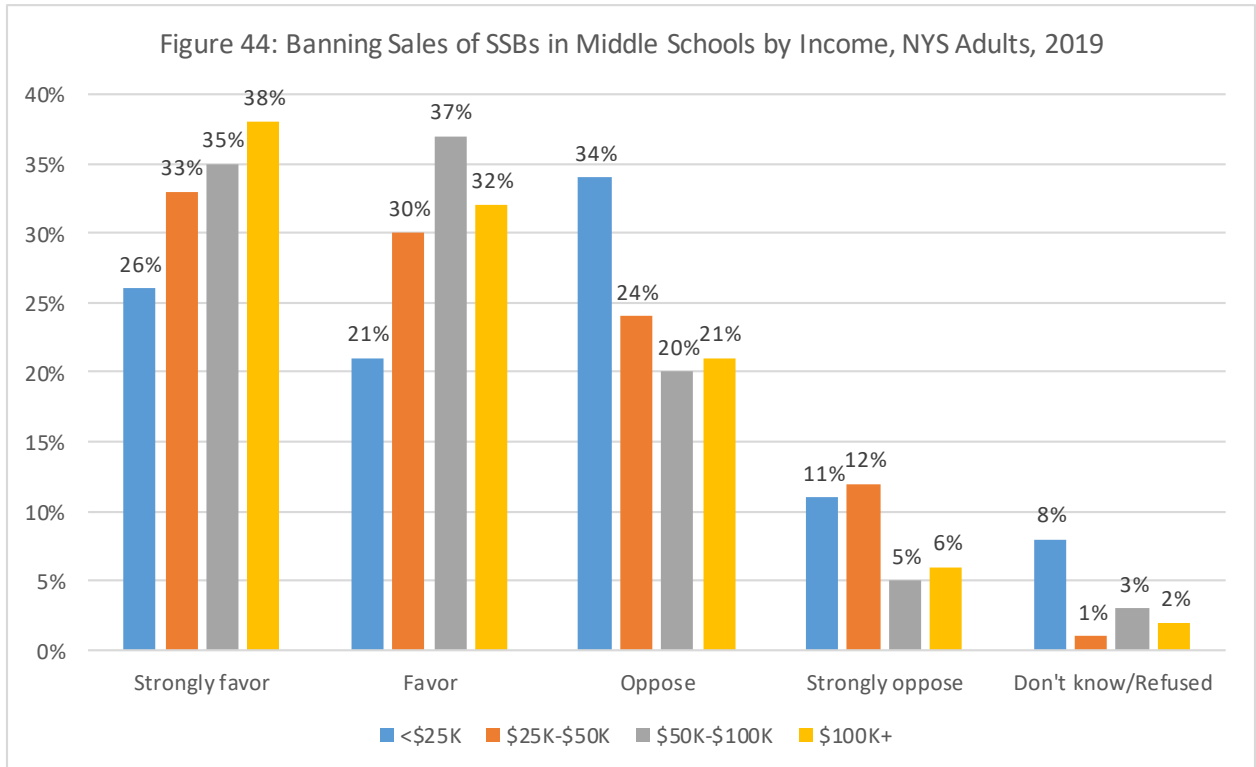
*Survey Question:* Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. 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-three percent of New Yorkers strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools, another 31% favor the ban, 24% oppose it, and 9% strongly oppose banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools. Those who favor a ban in middle schools has increased from 2013, when 58% indicated they favored or strongly favored a ban, to 2019, when now 64% are in favor.

## BANNING SALES OF SSBs 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**

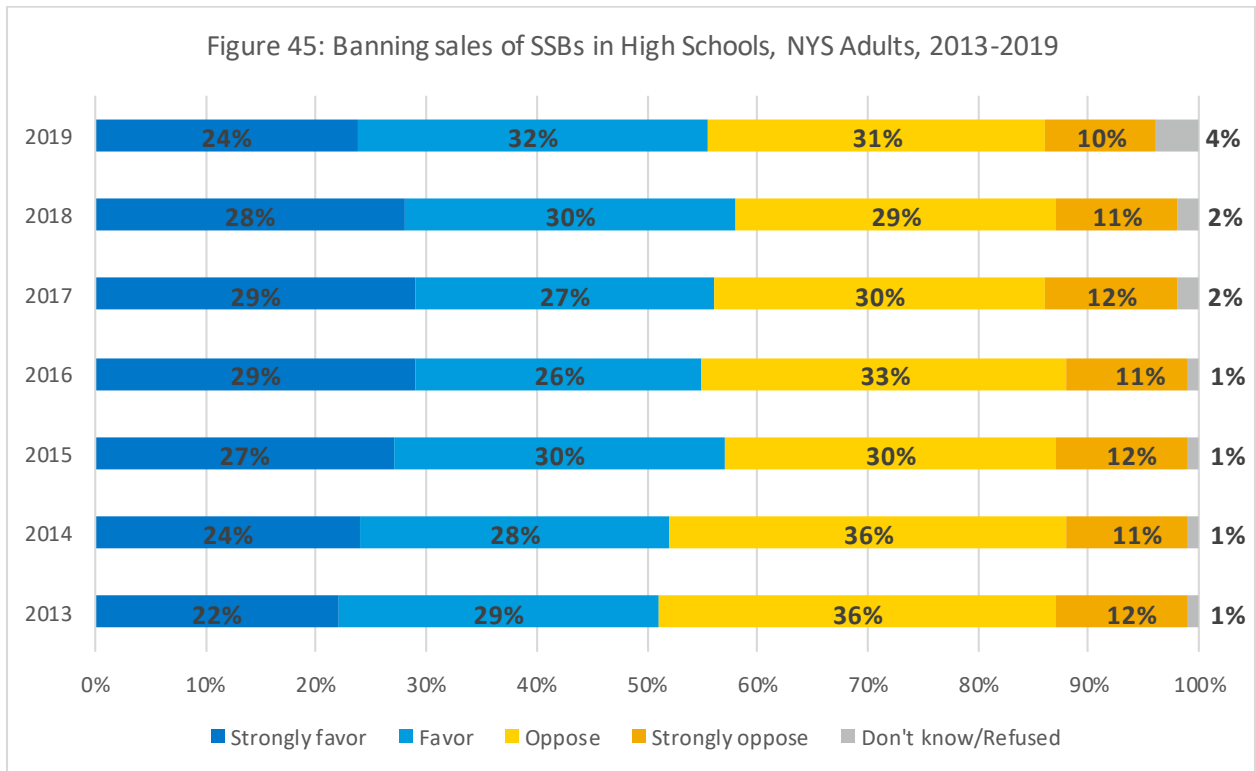


Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 47% favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at middle schools. Sixty-three percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban in middle schools. Seventy-two percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban and 70% of 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 SSBs IN HIGH SCHOOLS

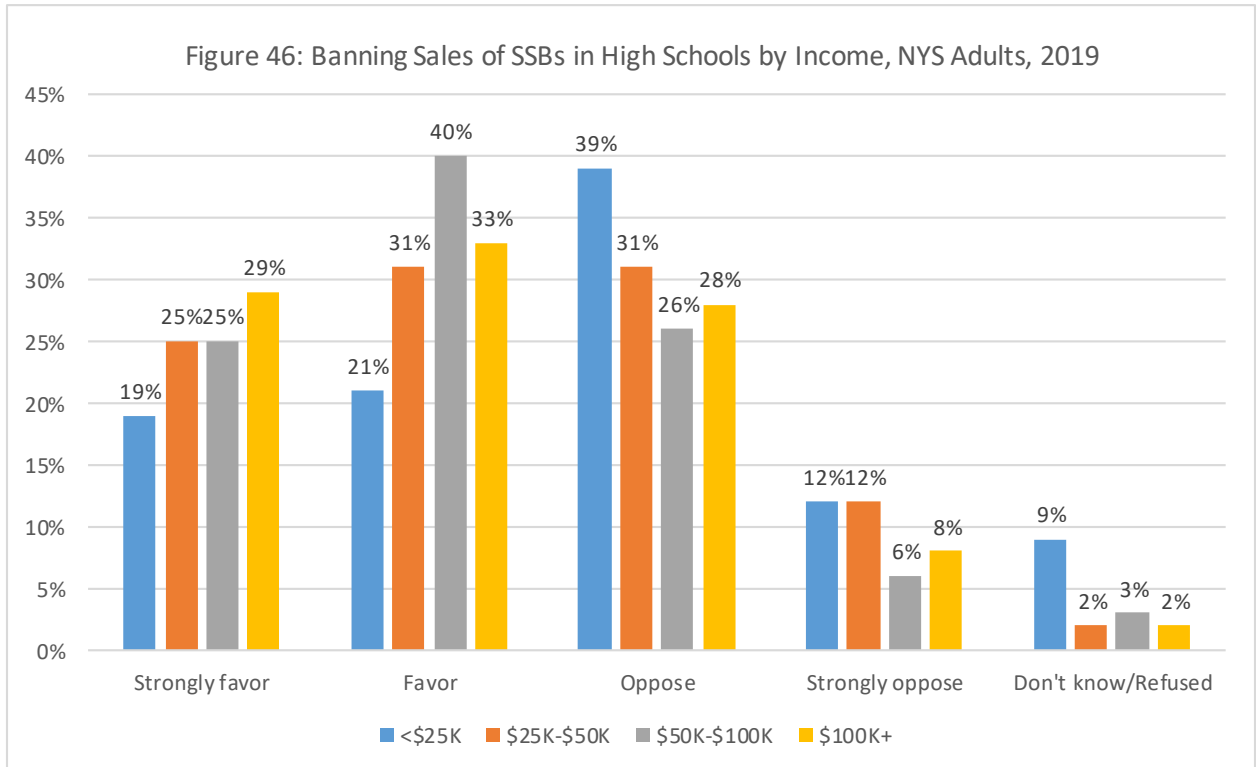
*Survey Question:* Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. 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-four percent of New Yorkers strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools, another 32% favor the ban, 31% oppose it, and 10% strongly oppose banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools. Those who favor a ban in high schools has ranged from a high of 58% in 2018 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, we see considerably less support for a ban in high schools than a ban in either middle or elementary schools.

## BANNING SALES OF SSBs IN HIGH SCHOOLS BY INCOME

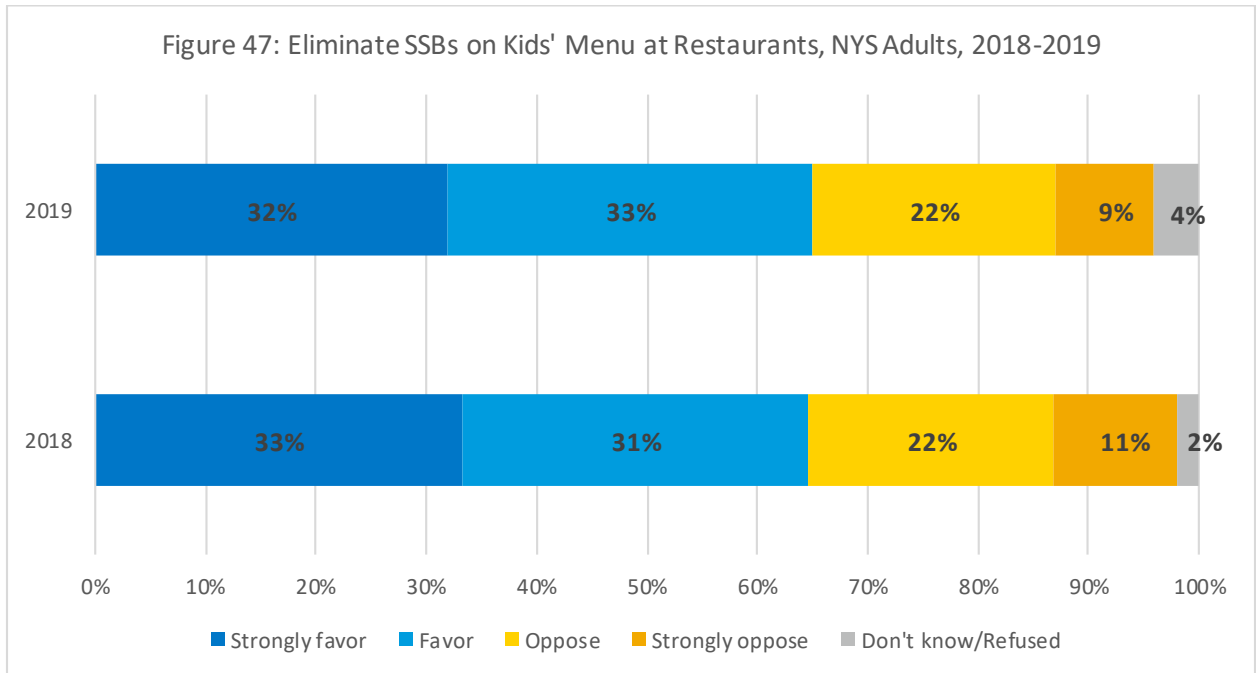
*Survey Question:* Now I'm going to ask you about a series of potential public policies regarding sugar-sweetened beverages which as a reminder include regular non-diet soda, sugar-sweetened iced teas, sport or energy drinks or fruit-flavored drinks or fruit punch and powdered drinks containing sugar. 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 making less than \$25,000 a year, 40% favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools and a majority (51%) oppose banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages in high schools. Fifty-six percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban in high schools. Sixty-five percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor a ban and 61% of households making \$100,000 a year or more favor or strongly favor banning the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages at high schools.

## ELIMINATING SSBs ON KIDS' MENU AT RESTAURANTS

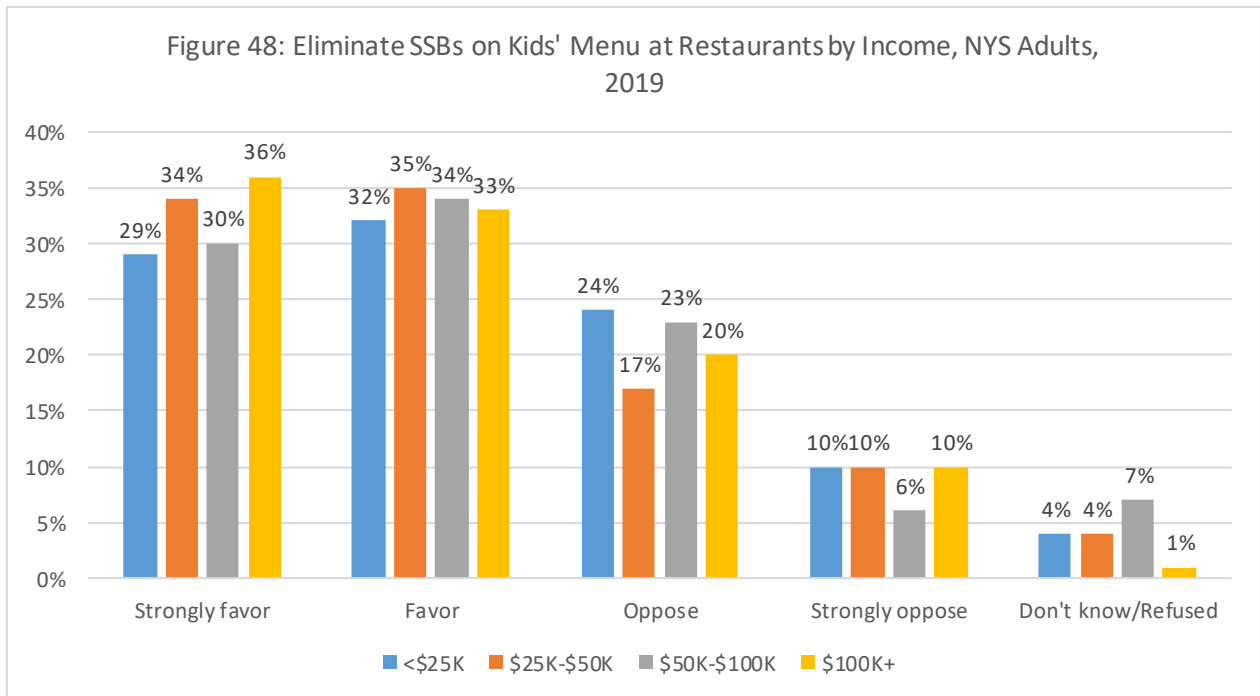
*Survey Question:* Now thinking about kids' or children's meals sold in restaurants. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy requiring restaurants to only offer drinks like water, milk or 100% juice with kids' meals. Sugar sweetened beverages could still be ordered but would not be offered as a kids' menu option.



Thirty-two percent of New Yorkers strongly favor requiring restaurants to only offer drinks like water, milk or 100% juice with kids' meals, another 33% favor it, 22% oppose it, and 9% strongly oppose not offering sugar sweetened beverages on the kids' menu at restaurants.

## ELIMINATING SSBs ON KIDS' MENU AT RESTAURANTS BY INCOME

*Survey Question:* Now thinking about kids' or children's meals sold in restaurants. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy requiring restaurants to only offer drinks like water, milk or 100% juice with kids' meals. Sugar sweetened beverages could still be ordered but would not be offered as a kids' menu option.



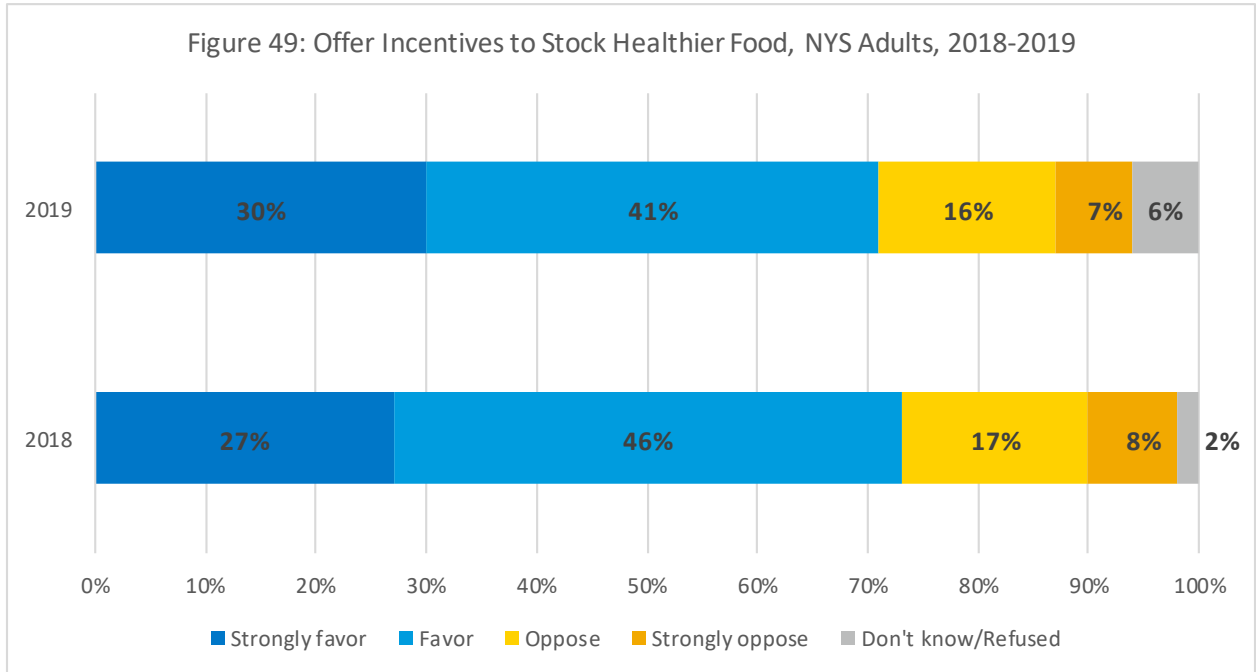
Sixty-one percent of those making \$25,000 or less per year favor to strongly favor requiring restaurants to only offer drinks like water, milk or 100% juice with kids' meals, sixty-nine percent of those making \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year favor the policy, 60% of those making \$50,000 to \$100,000 and 69% of those making over \$100,000 favor the requirement. Still, about a third of the respondents oppose the requirement.

# Nutrition Policies

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## OFFERING INCENTIVES TO STOCK HEALTHIER FOOD

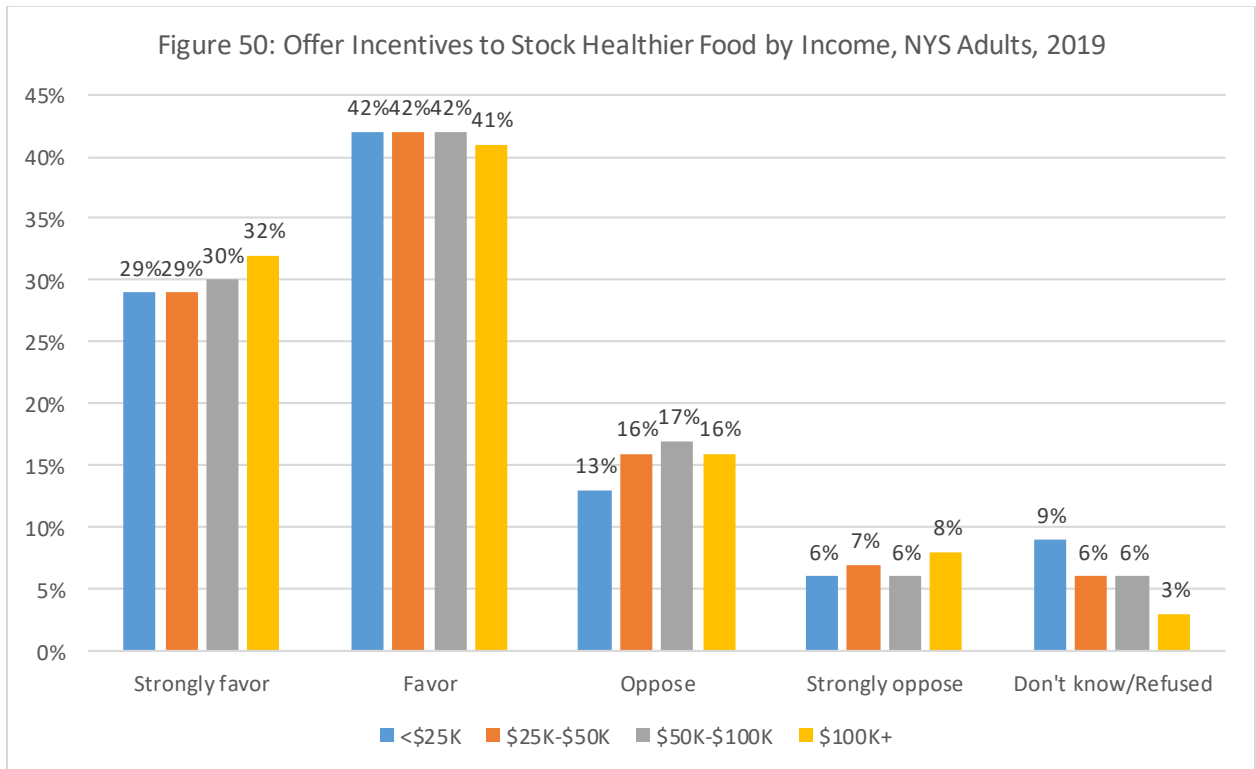
*Survey Question:* Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that would offer incentives like tax breaks or grants to these food retailers to stock a specified minimum amount of healthier food?



Thirty percent of New Yorkers strongly favor a policy that would offer incentives like tax breaks or grants to food retailers to stock a minimum amount of healthier food, another 41% favor the requirement, 16% oppose it, and 7% strongly oppose incentives for food retailers to stock healthier food.

## OFFERING INCENTIVES TO STOCK HEALTHIER FOOD BY INCOME

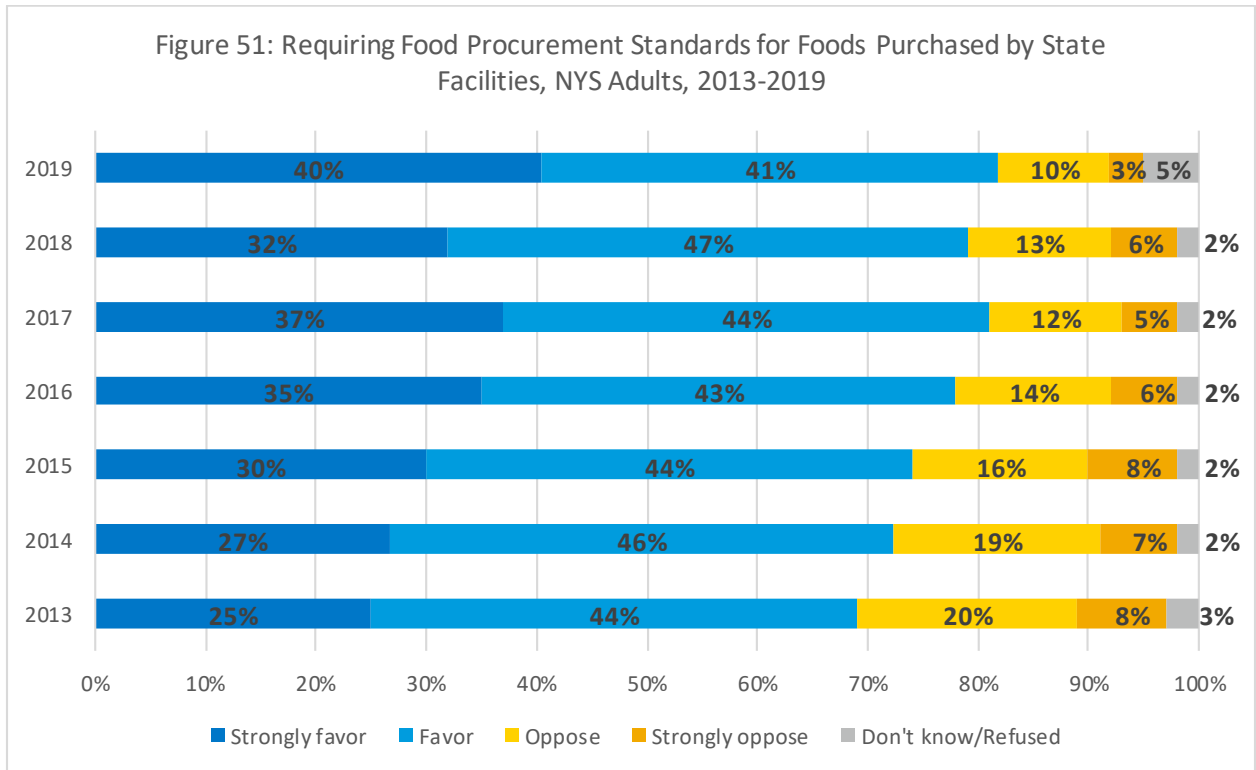
*Survey Question:* Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that would offer incentives like tax breaks or grants to these food retailers to stock a specified minimum amount of healthier food?



The income groups similarly support a policy that would offer incentives like tax breaks or grants to food retailers to stock a minimum amount of healthier food, around 70% are in favor of the policy.

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

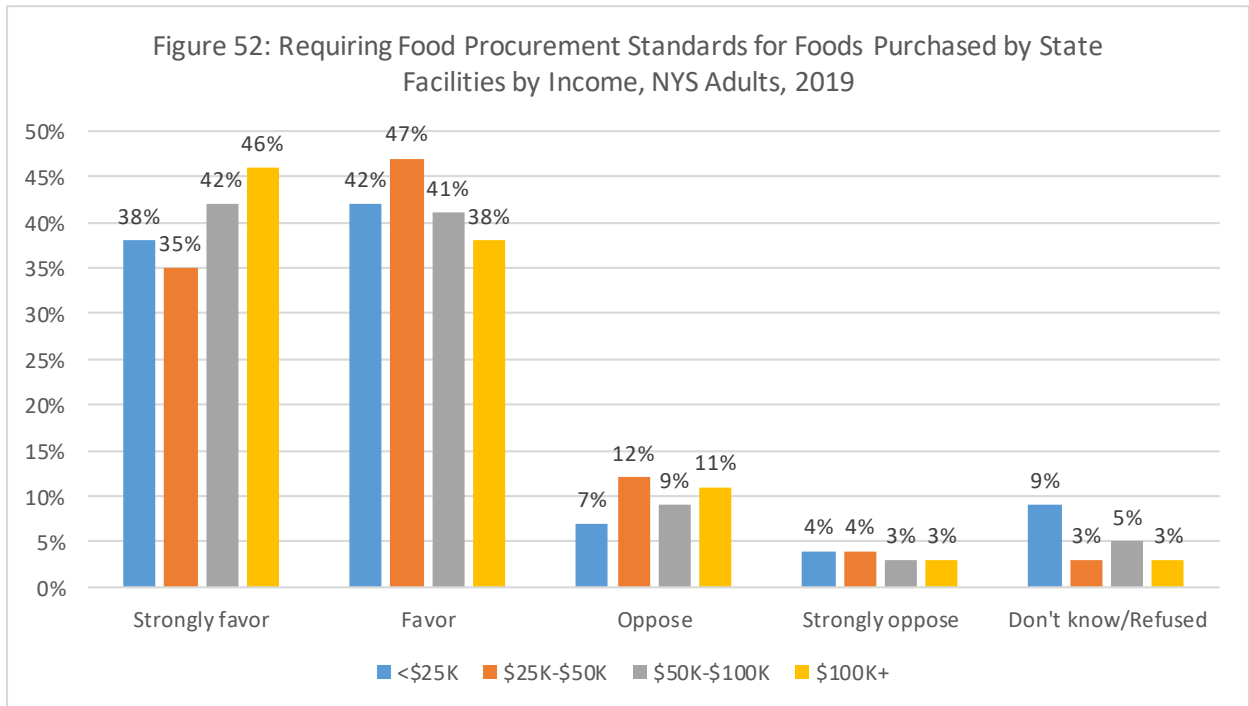
*Survey Question:* Now thinking about state facilities including state offices, prisons and hospitals. Would you be in favor of or opposed to requiring the foods available there to meet specific nutritional standards for calories, fat and sodium?



Forty percent of New Yorkers strongly favor a policy requiring foods available in state facilities to meet specific nutritional standards, another 41% favor the requirement, 10% oppose it, and 3% strongly oppose requiring specific nutritional standards for foods available in state facilities. Since 2013, there has been an increase in support for this requirement. In 2013, 69% either strongly favored or favored the requirement compared to 81% favoring the requirement in 2019.

## 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?



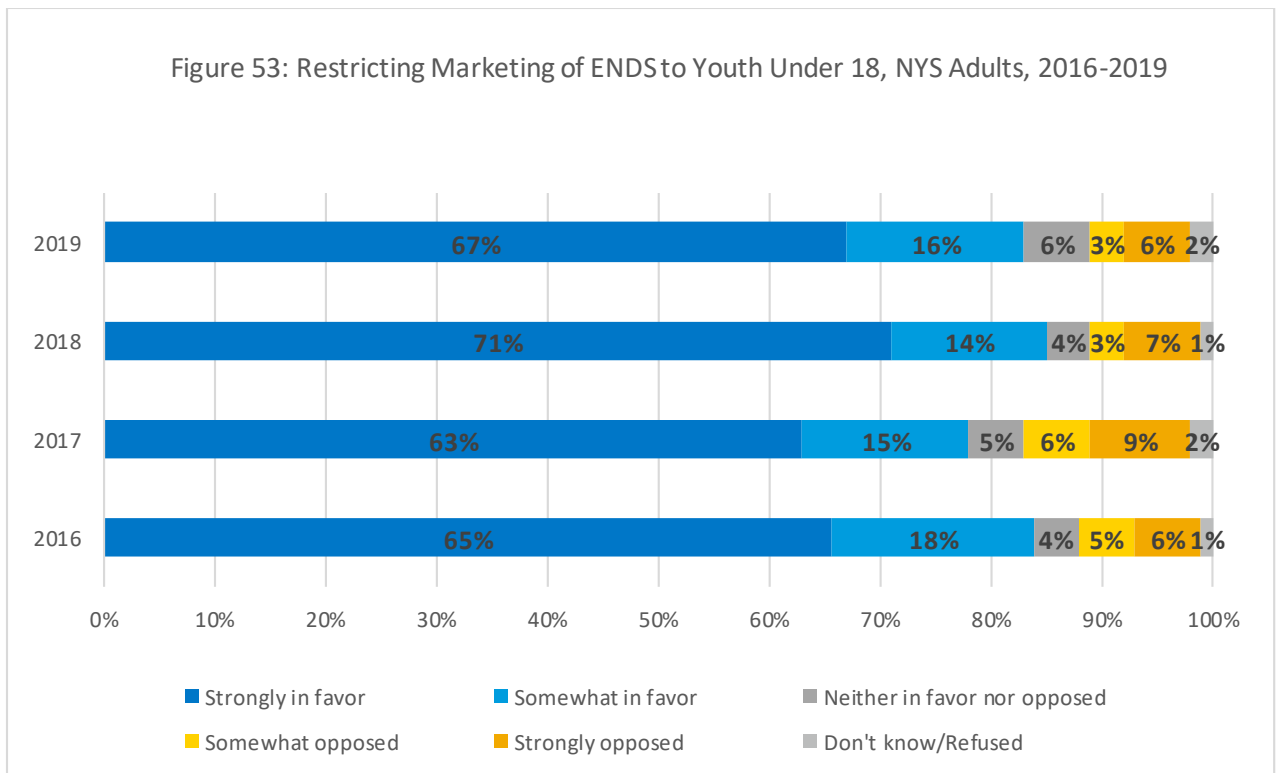
Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 80% favor or strongly favor requiring foods available in state facilities meet specific nutritional standards. Eighty-two percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year favor or strongly favor this requirement. Eighty-three percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year favor or strongly favor the requirement and 84% of 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)

## RESTRICTING MARKETING OF ENDS TO YOUTH UNDER 18

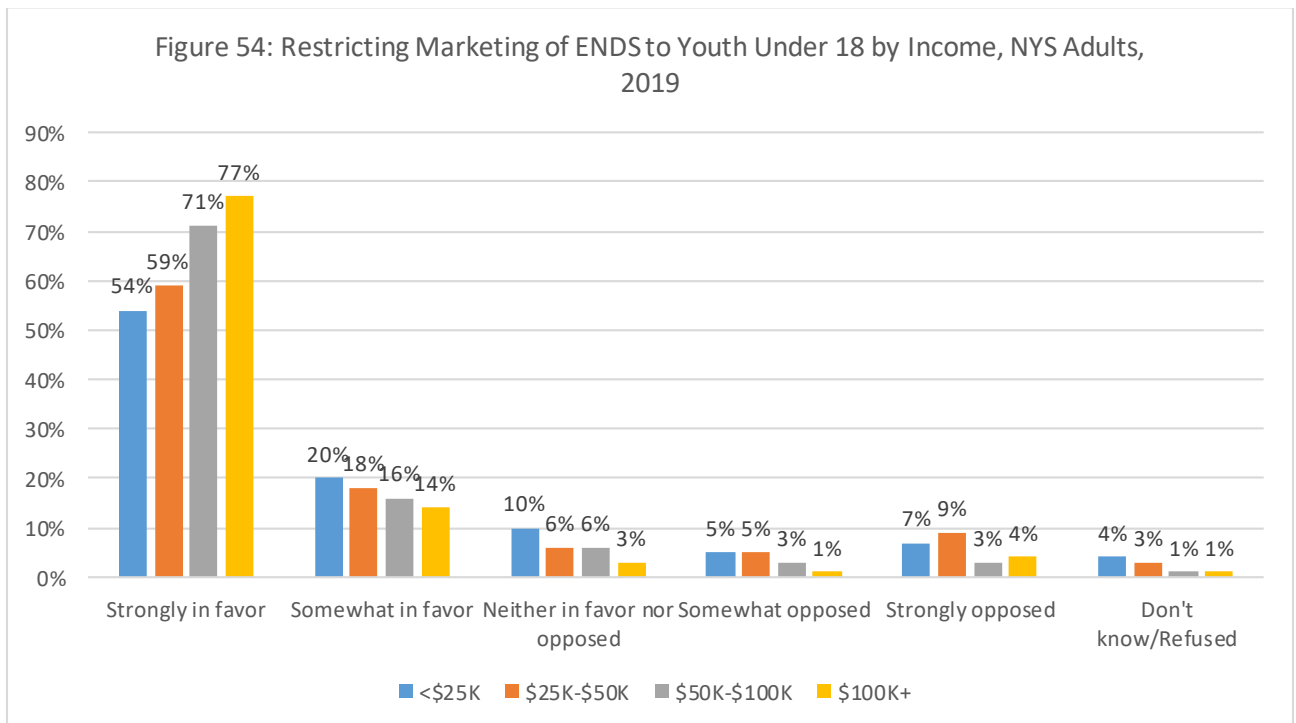
*Survey Question:* There are currently proposals to regulate electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) in various ways. Are you in favor or opposed to a policy that would restrict marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth under 18 years, in the same way that cigarette marketing and advertising is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



Sixty-seven 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 16% are somewhat in favor of the policy, 6% are neither in favor nor opposed, 3% are somewhat opposed, and 6% are strongly opposed to a policy restricting marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth. More than three quarters of New Yorkers have been in favor of this policy since this question was introduced in 2016.

## RESTRICTING MARKETING OF ENDS TO YOUTH UNDER 18 BY INCOME

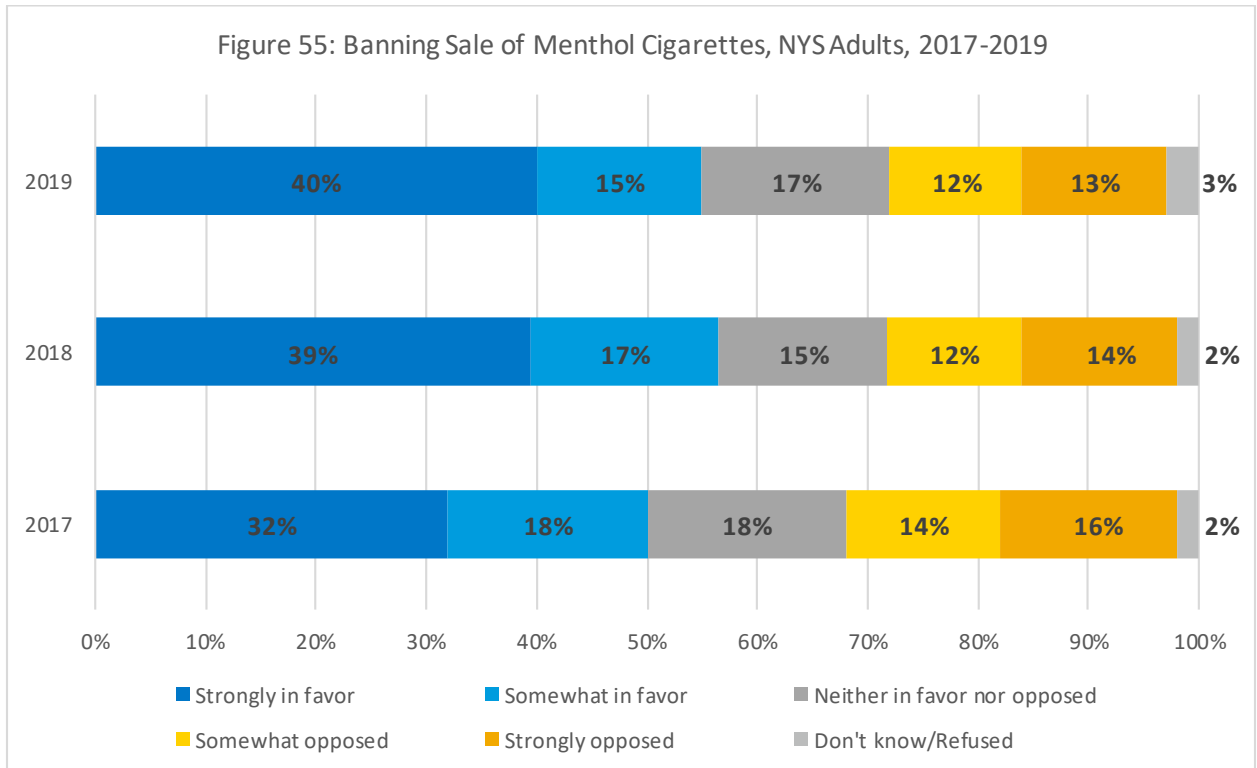
*Survey Question:* There are currently proposals to regulate electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) in various ways. Are you in favor or opposed to a policy that would restrict marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth under 18 years, in the same way that cigarette marketing and advertising is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



Of those making less than \$25,000 a year, 74% are strongly or somewhat in favor of a policy that bans the use of E-cigarettes in all work places a very different number from the 57% that favored the policy in 2016. Seventy-seven percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of this ban. Eight-seven percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year are somewhat or strongly in favor of the policy and 91% of 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. Also, a very different number from the 67% who favored the policy in 2016.

## BANNING SALE OF MENTHOL CIGARETTES

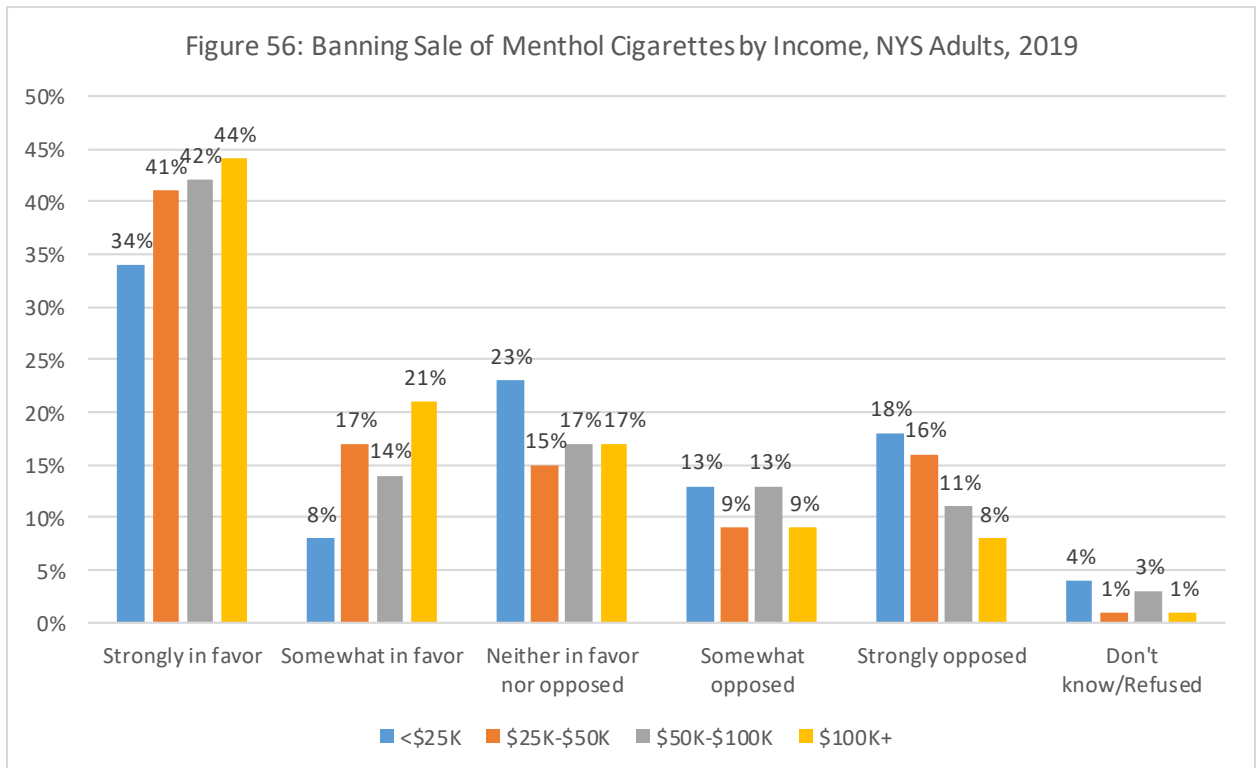
*Survey Question:* Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is prohibited by law. Only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. The sale of other flavored tobacco products like flavored cigars and smokeless tobacco is also allowed. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that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



Forty percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of a policy that would ban the sale of menthol cigarettes, another 15% are somewhat in favor of the policy, 17% are neither in favor nor opposed, 12% are somewhat opposed, and 13% are strongly opposed to a policy that would ban menthol cigarette sales. Those who favor a policy to ban the sale of menthol cigarettes has increased from 2017, when 50% indicated they somewhat or strongly favored it, to 2019, when now 55% are in favor.

## BANNING SALE OF MENTHOL CIGARETTES BY INCOME

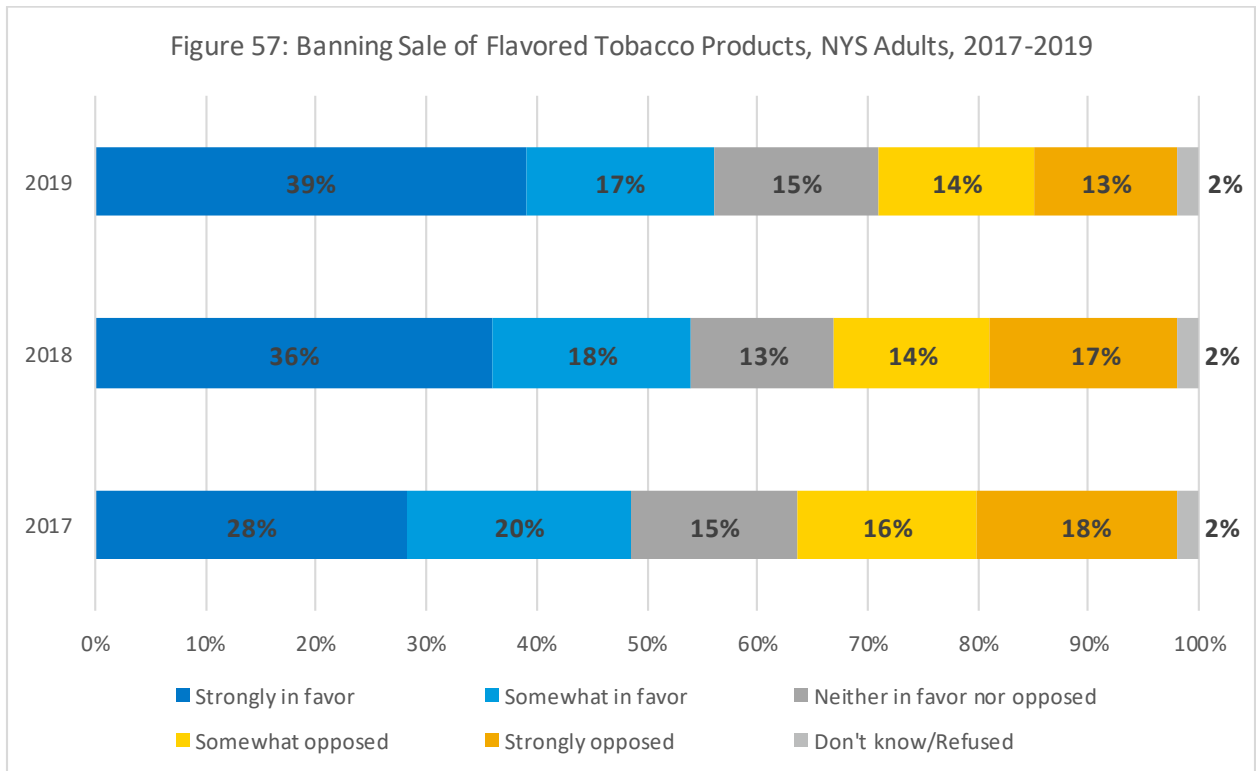
*Survey Question:* Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is prohibited by law. Only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. The sale of other flavored tobacco products like flavored cigars and smokeless tobacco is also allowed. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that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



Thirty-four percent of those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less per year are strongly in favor of a policy banning menthol cigarettes, six points lower than the statewide average of 40% and 18% are strongly opposed to the policy, six points away from the statewide average of twelve percent.

## BANNING SALE OF FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS

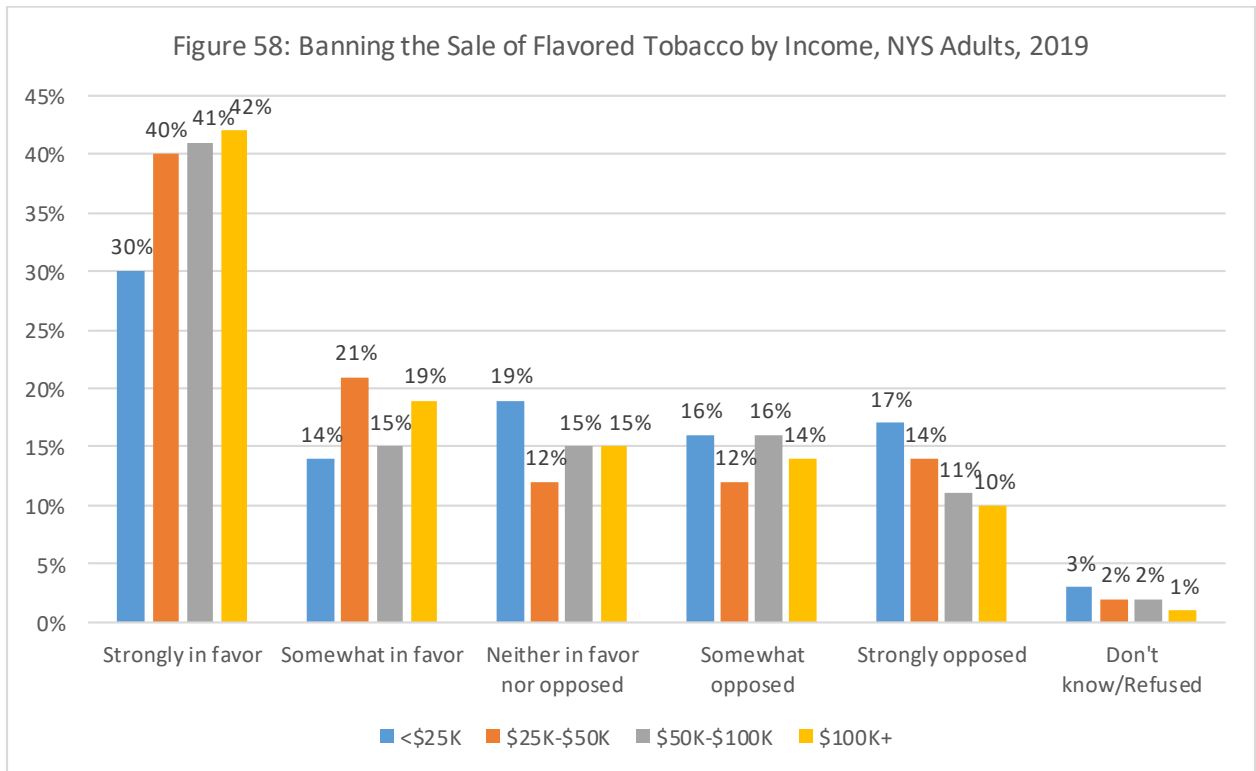
*Survey Question:* Currently the sale of flavored cigarettes is prohibited by law. Only unflavored and menthol cigarettes are allowed for sale. The sale of other flavored tobacco products like flavored cigars and smokeless tobacco is also allowed. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a policy that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



Thirty-nine percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of a policy that would ban the sale of flavored tobacco products, another 17% are somewhat in favor of the policy, 15% are neither in favor nor opposed, 14% are somewhat opposed, and 13% are 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 increased from 2017, when 48% indicated they somewhat or strongly favored it, to 2019, when now 56% are 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...

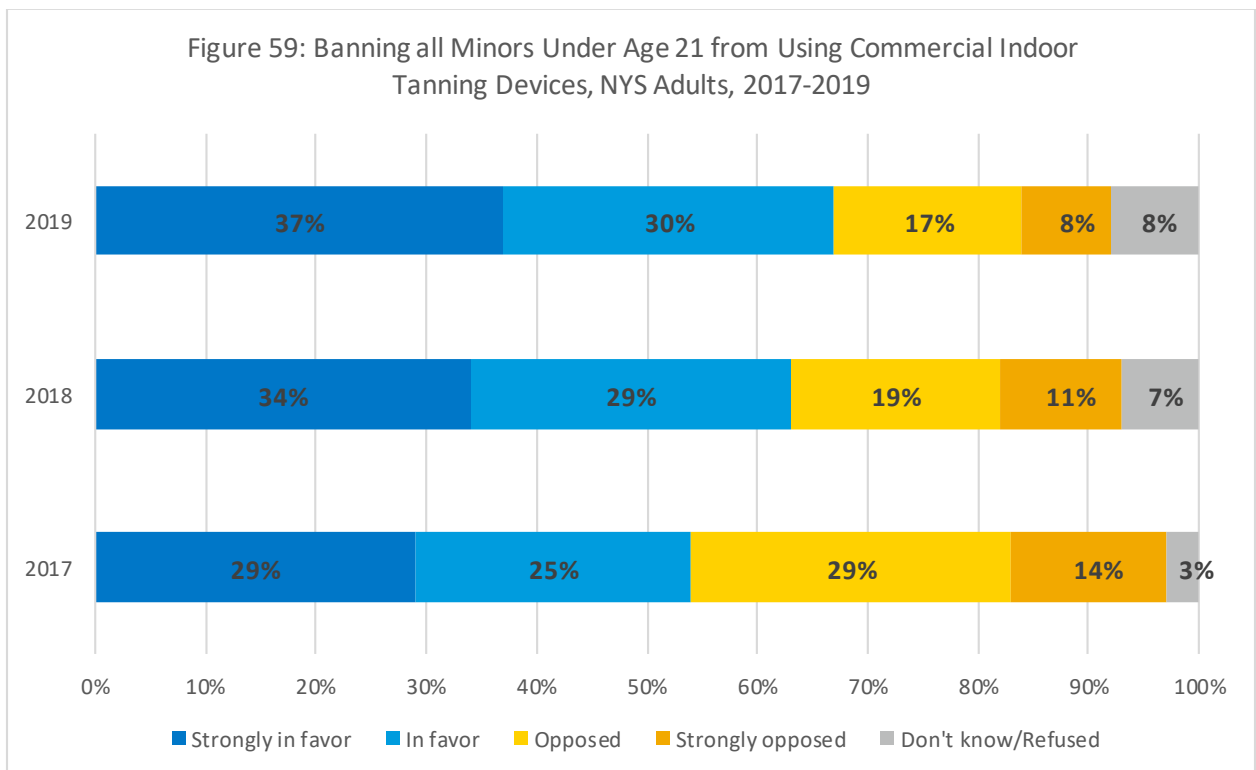


Forty-four percent of those who make \$25,000 or less per year are somewhat to strongly in favor of a policy that supports a ban on the sale of other flavored tobacco products such as cigars or smokeless tobacco. Sixty-one percent of those who make \$25,000-\$50,000 are in favor of a ban on the sale of other flavored tobacco products. Fifty-six percent of \$50,000 to \$100,000 and 61% of those who make \$100,000 favor the ban.

# Cancer Control Policies

## BANNING ALL MINORS UNDER AGE 21 FROM USING COMMERCIAL INDOOR TANNING DEVICES

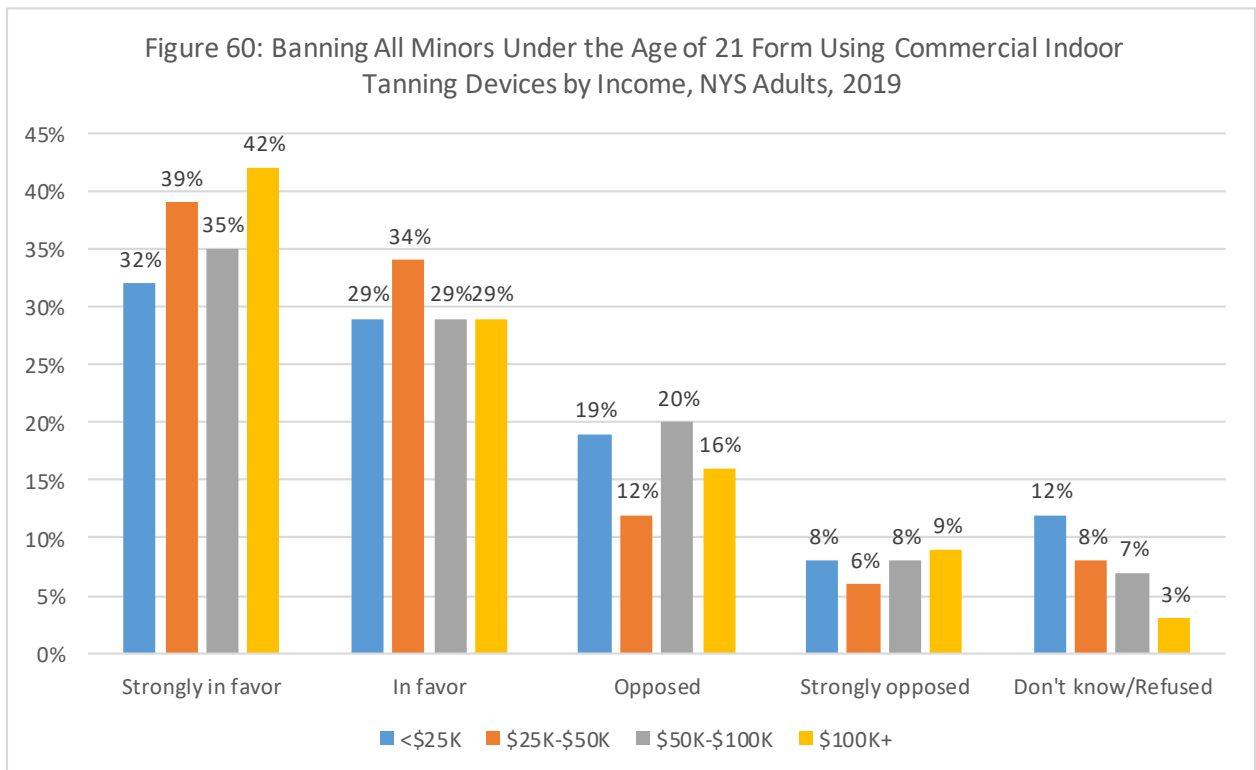
*Survey Question: Moving to another matter, the use of indoor tanning. Current New York State regulation prohibits persons under 18 years of age from using UV radiation devices such as tanning beds or tanning booths. Would you be in favor of or opposed to a change to the regulations that would increase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



Thirty-seven percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of a change that would increase the age limit on the use of indoor tanning devices, another 30% are somewhat in favor of the policy, 17% are somewhat opposed, and 8% are strongly opposed to a change to a regulation that would restrict all persons under 21 from using indoor tanning devices. Those who favor banning minors under age 21 from using indoor tanning devices has increased from 2017, when 54% indicated they favored or strongly favored this restriction, to 2019, when now 67% are in favor.

## BANNING 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... (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?)

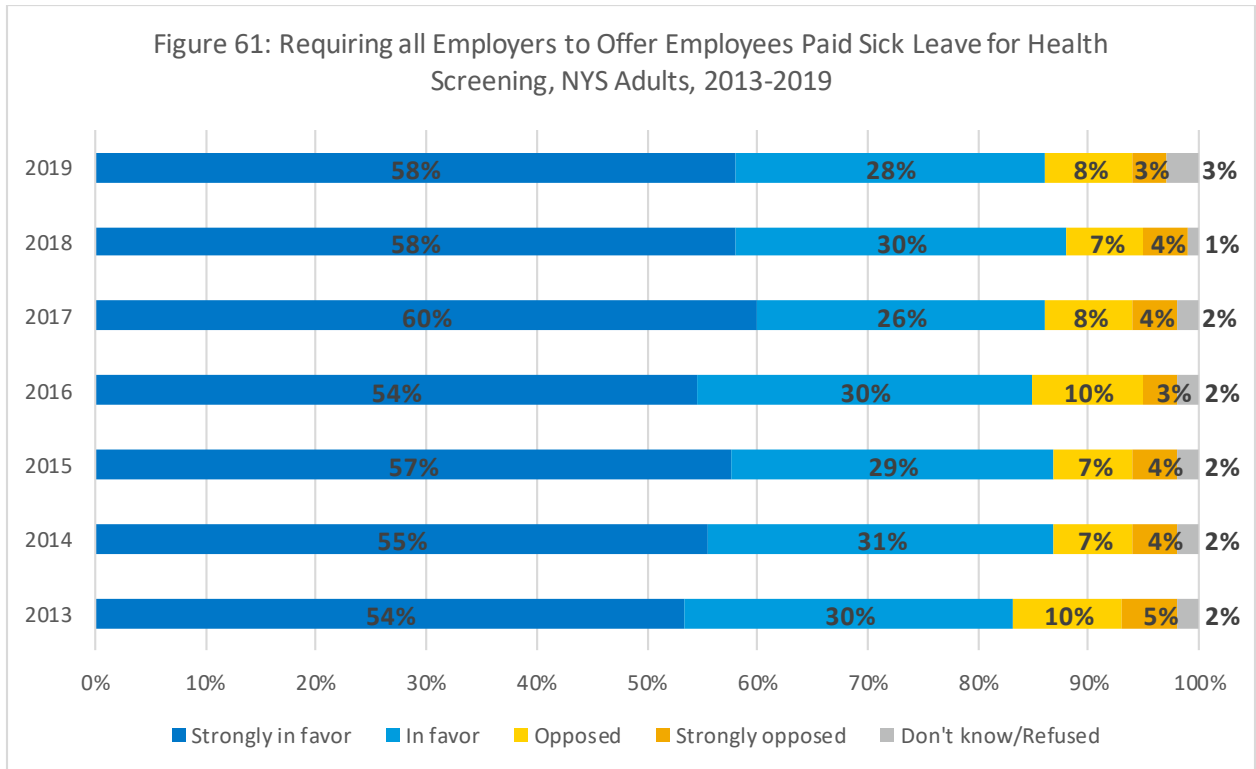


As with many of the other policy questions, those who make \$25,000 or less per year per household do not favor or support banning all minors under the age of 21 from using a commercial indoor tanning device as much as the other income groups especially when combining both strongly in favor and in favor there is a 10-point difference between the lowest annual income and the highest.



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

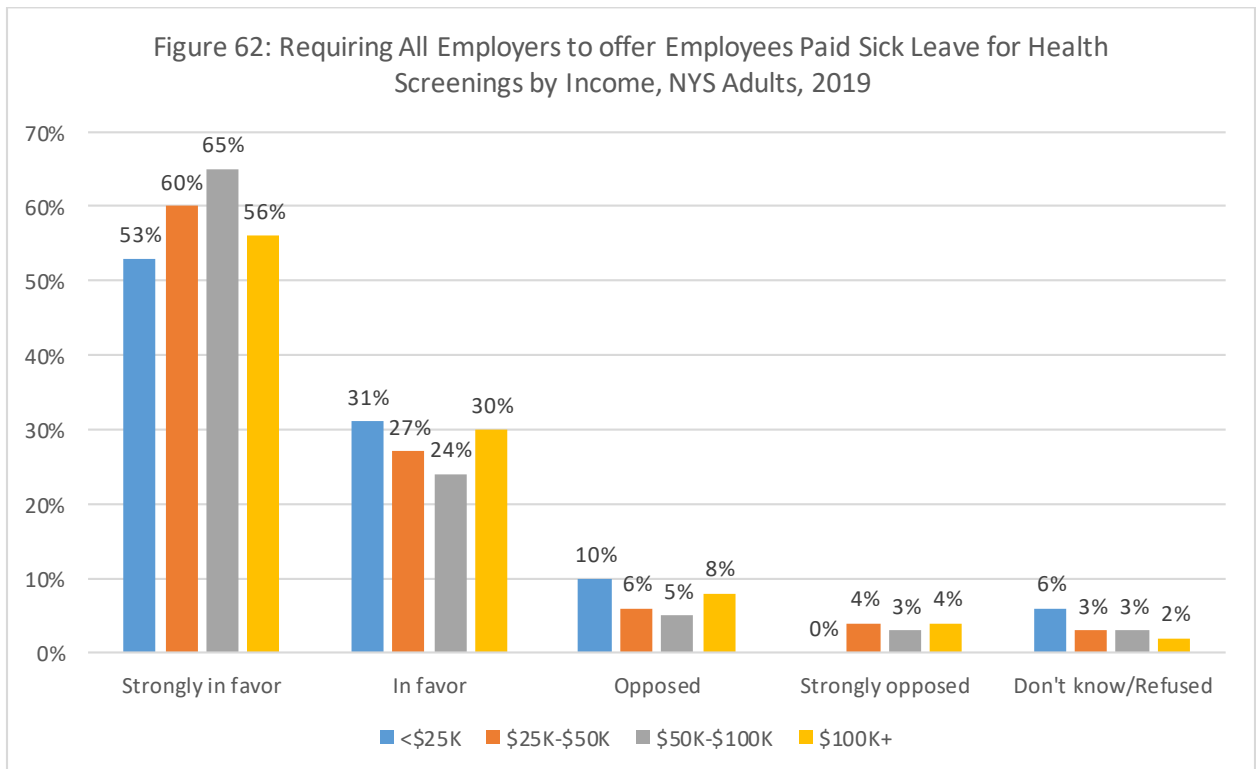
*Survey Question:* On another topic, sick time policies. While there are no current requirements in the United States that mandate employers to provide paid sick time, that is, time for employees to attend their own or a family member’s illness or other medical needs. Would you favor or oppose requiring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



Fifty-eight percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of requiring employers offer paid sick leave to all employees, another 28% are in favor of the requirement, 8% are opposed, and 3% are strongly opposed to offering sick leave to all employees. There has been little variation in this sentiment since 2013.

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

*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?

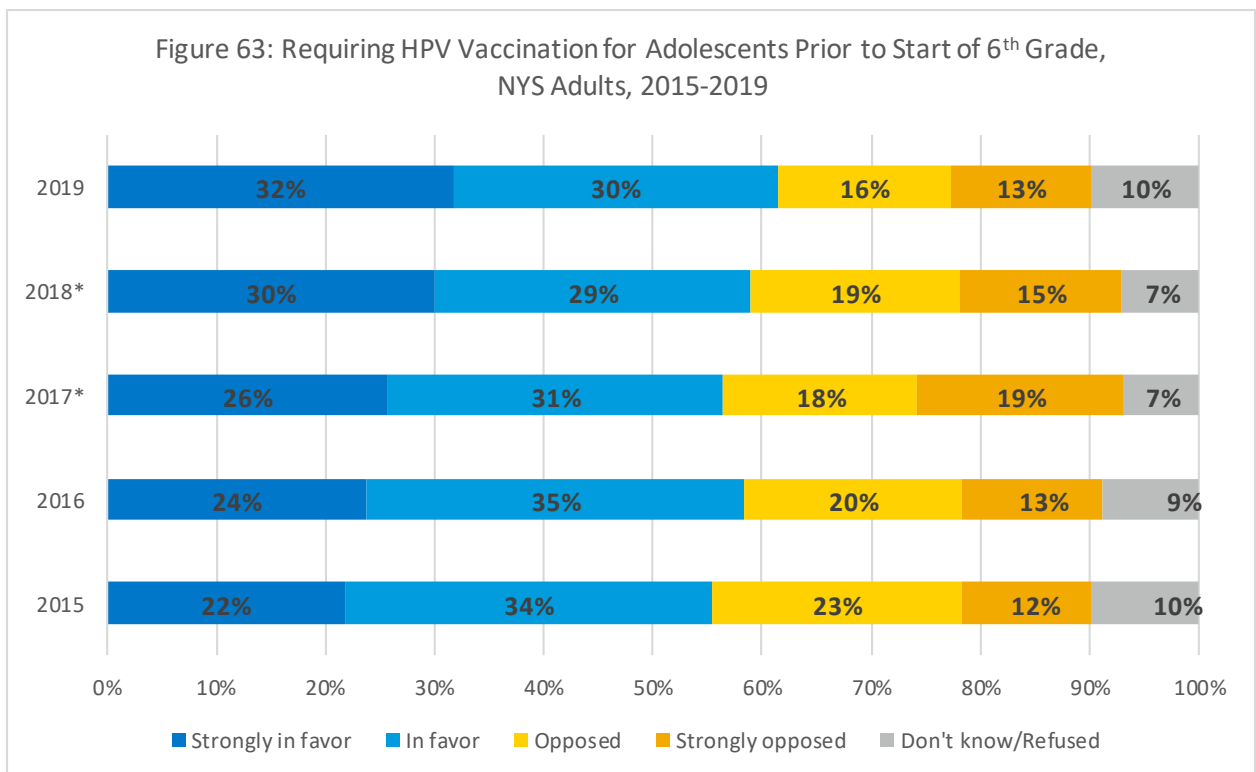


Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 84% are in favor of requiring all employers to offer all employees paid sick leave. Eighty-seven percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are in favor of this requirement. Eighty-nine percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year are in favor of paid sick leave and 86% of households making \$100,000 a year or more are in favor of employers offering paid sick leave to all employees.

# Vaccination Policies

## REQUIRING HPV VACCINATION FOR ADOLESCENTS PRIOR TO START OF 6<sup>TH</sup> 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 prior in order to be allowed to start the 6<sup>th</sup> grade.

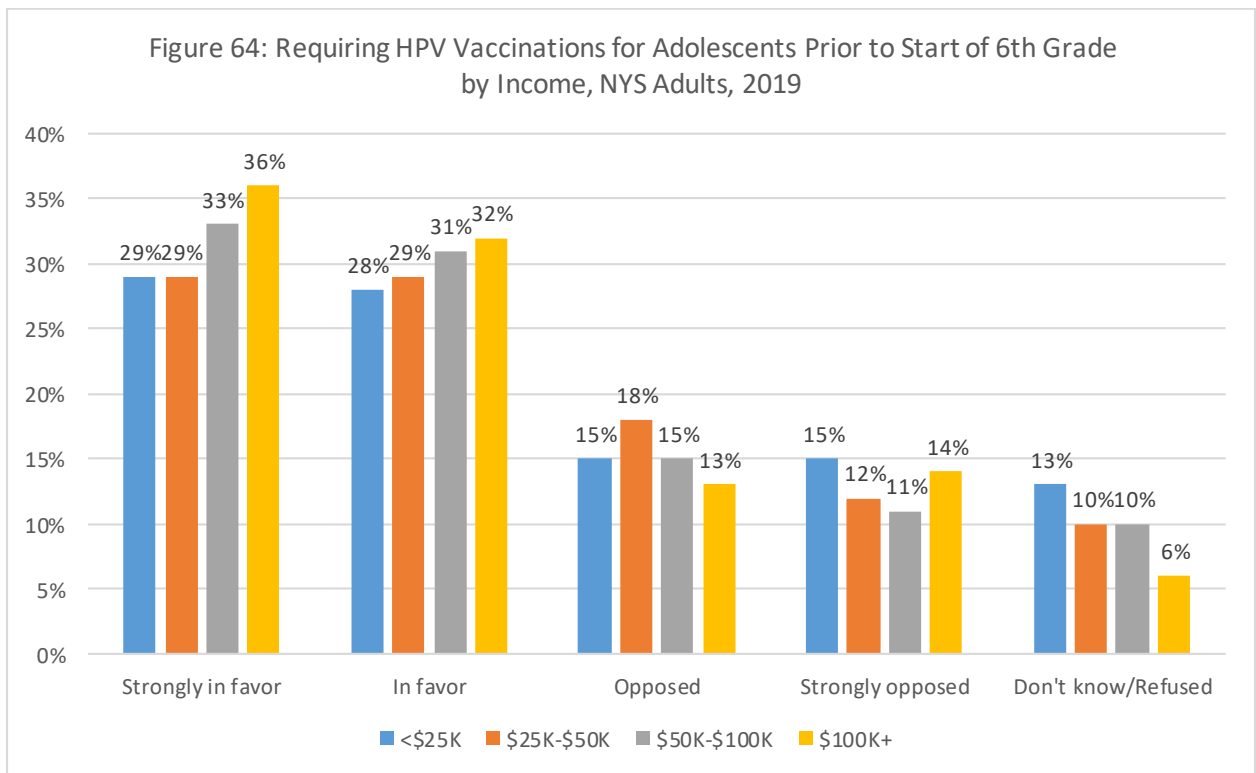


Thirty-two percent of New Yorkers are strongly in favor of requiring all 11 and 12 year-olds get the HPV vaccine in order to be allowed to start the 6<sup>th</sup> grade, another 30% are in favor, 16% are opposed, and 13% are strongly opposed to requiring all 11 and 12 year-olds get the HPV vaccine before starting the 6<sup>th</sup> grade. There has been a slight increase over time in those favoring the requirement of 11 and 12 year-olds getting the HPV vaccine prior to starting 6<sup>th</sup> grade, in 2015 56% were in favor whereas in 2019 62% were in favor.

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

## REQUIRING HPV VACCINATION FOR ADOLESCENTS PRIOR TO START OF 6<sup>TH</sup> 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 prior in order to be allowed to start the 6<sup>th</sup> grade.

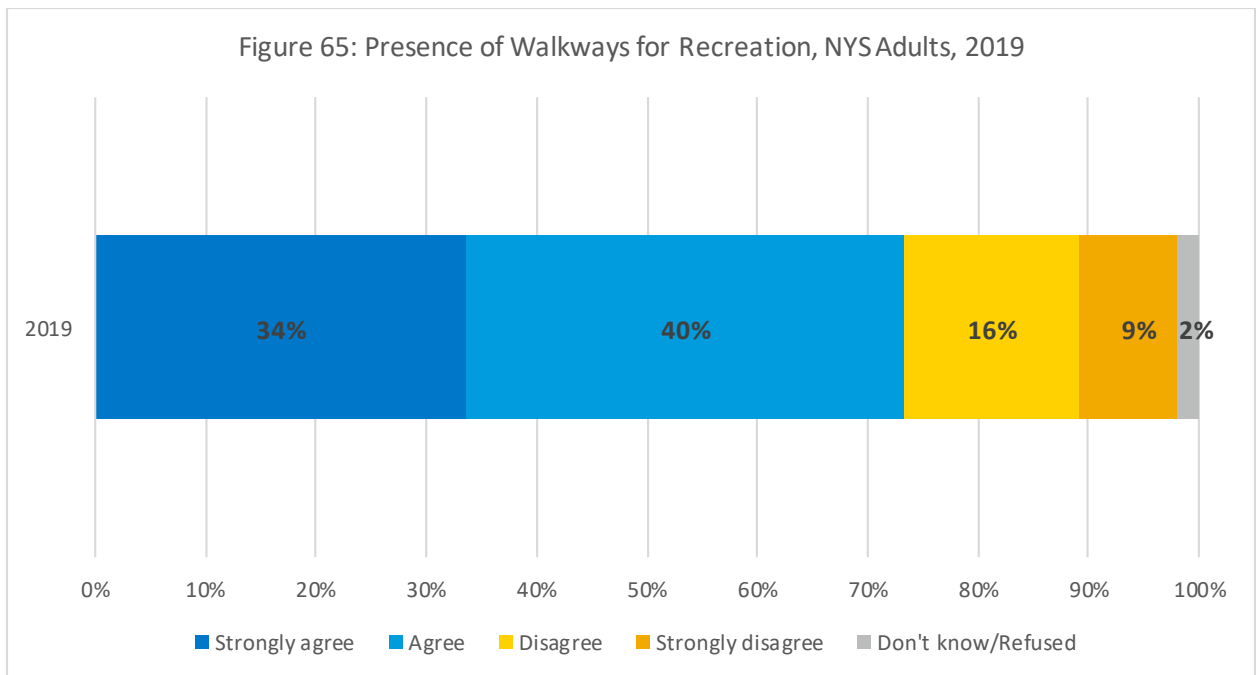


Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 57% are strongly in favor or in favor of requiring all 11 to 12 year olds get the HPV vaccine prior to starting the 6<sup>th</sup> grade. Fifty-eight percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year are strongly in favor or in favor of the requirement. Sixty-four percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year strongly favor or favor the requirement and 68% of households making \$100,000 a year or more are strongly in favor or in favor of requiring the HPV vaccine for children before starting the 6<sup>th</sup> grade.

# Presence of Walkways/Sidewalks in Neighborhood

## PRESENCE OF WALKWAYS FOR RECREATION

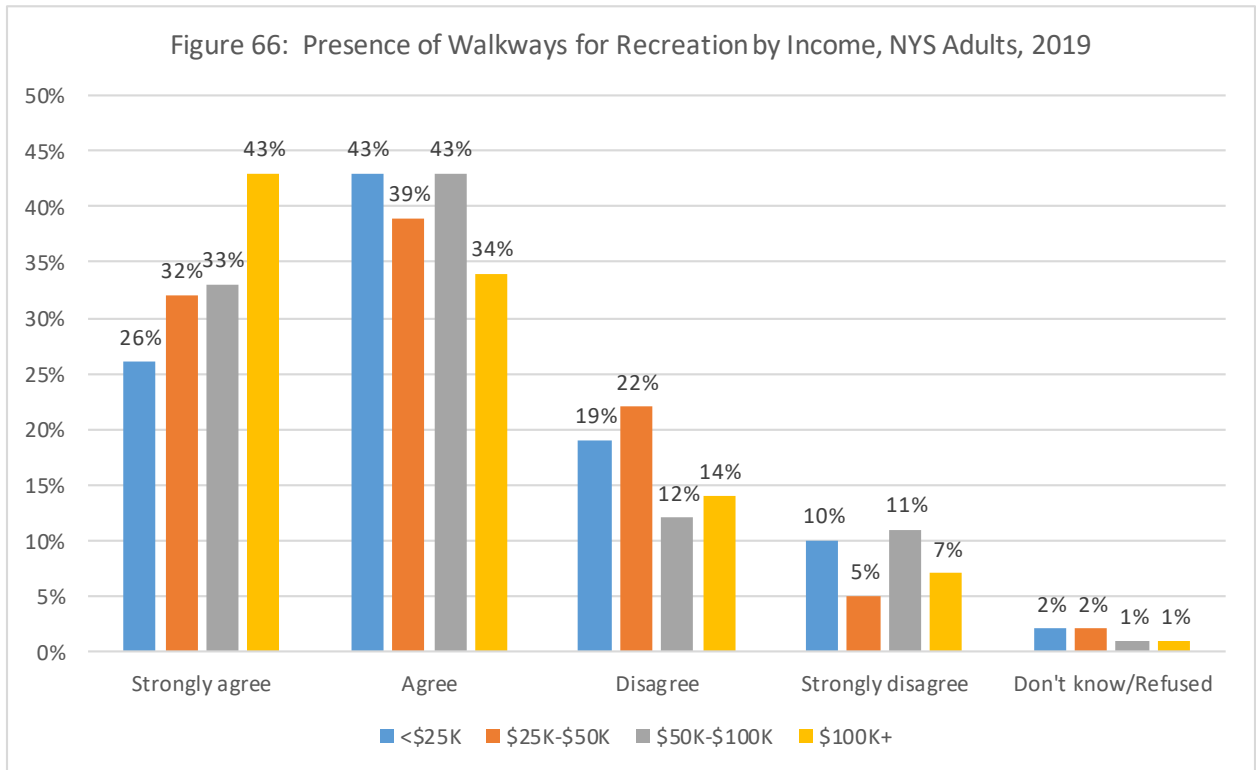
*Survey Question:* For each of the following two statements about your neighborhood, please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with each: **There are places to walk or bicycle for recreation or exercise in my neighborhood that are safe from traffic?**



Thirty-four percent of New Yorkers strongly agree that there are places to walk or bicycle for recreation in their neighborhood that are safe from traffic, another 40% agree, 16% disagree and 9% strongly disagree that there are places to walk or bicycle that are safe from traffic in their neighborhood.

## PRESENCE OF WALKWAYS FOR RECREATION BY INCOME

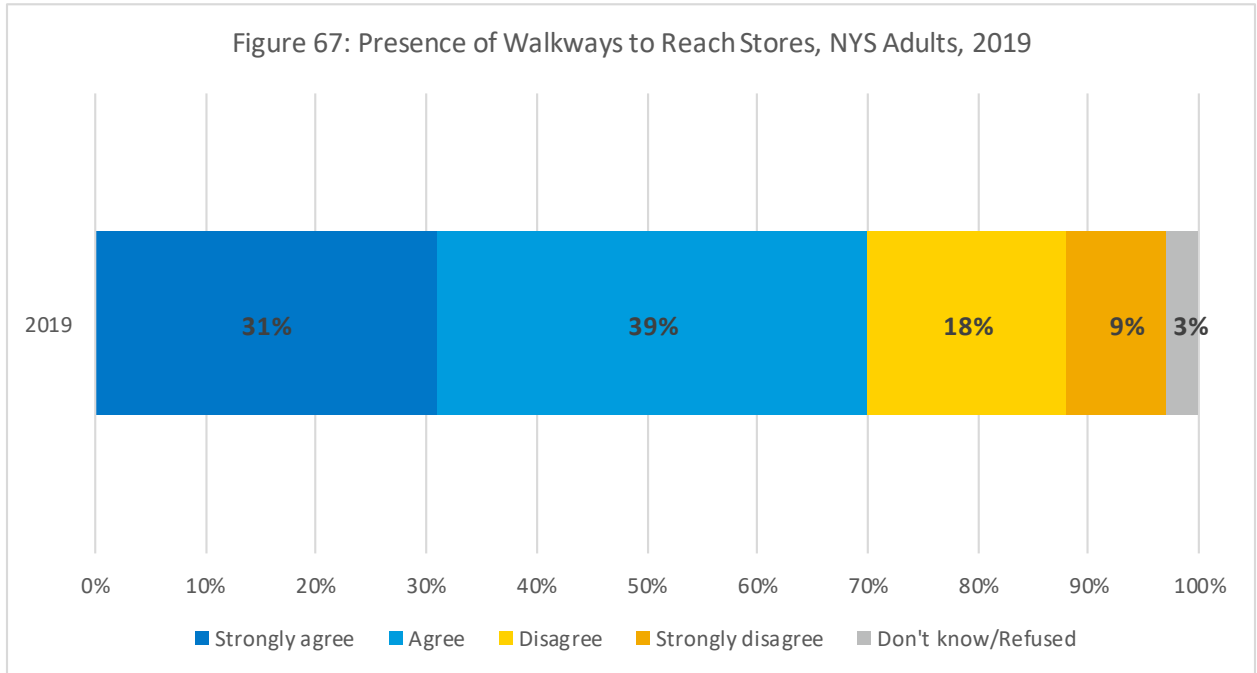
*Survey Question:* For each of the following two statements about your neighborhood, please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with each: **There are places to walk or bicycle for recreation or exercise in my neighborhood that are safe from traffic?**



There is a large difference between those who strongly agree there are places to walk or bicycle for recreation or exercise in their neighborhood who make less than \$25,000 annually and those who make \$100,000 plus per year. Even when combining those who agree or strongly agree that there are places for recreation or exercise there is still a seven-point difference between those who make \$25,000 per year or less and those that make \$100,000 or more.

## PRESENCE OF WALKWAYS TO REACH STORES

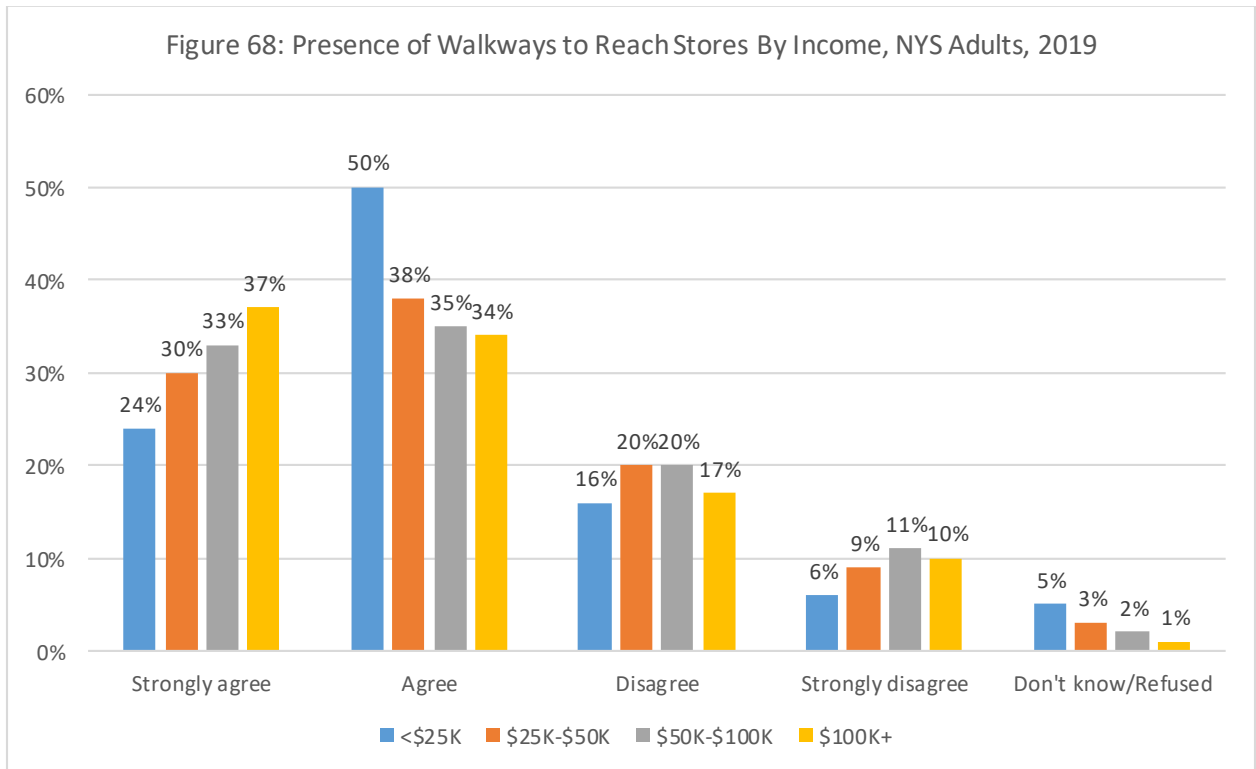
*Survey Question:* For each of the following two statements about your neighborhood, please tell me to what degree you agree or disagree with each: **There are places to safely walk or bicycle from my home to places such as stores, restaurants and other businesses?**



Thirty-one percent of New Yorkers strongly agree that there are places to safely walk or bicycle to stores, restaurants and other businesses, another 39% agree, 18% disagree and 9% strongly disagree that there are places to safely walk or bicycle from their home to stores, restaurants and other businesses.

## PRESENCE OF WALKWAYS TO REACH STORES 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?**



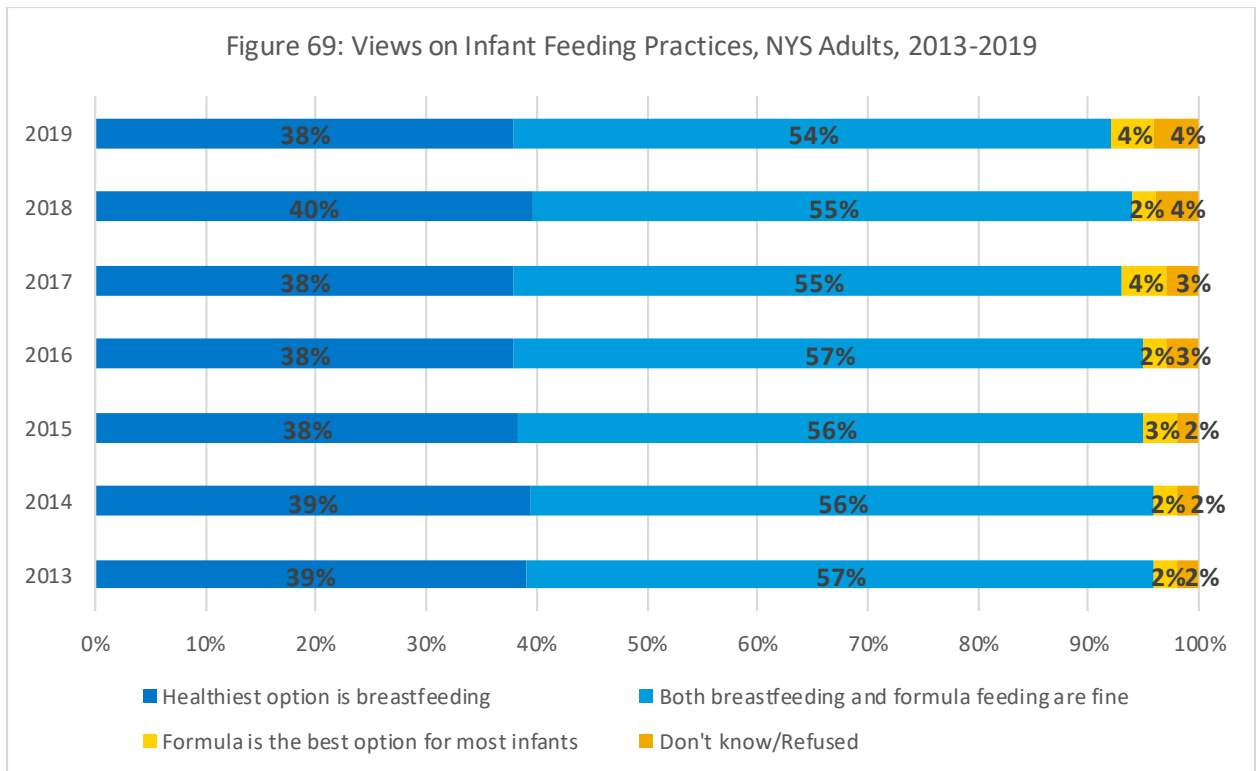
Seventy-four percent of those who make \$25,000 or less per year agree that there are places to safely walk or bicycle from their home to places such as stores and restaurants in their neighborhood, 68% of those with an income of \$25,000-\$50,000 agree, similarly 68% of those with an income of \$50,000-\$100,000 agree and seventy-one percent of those with an annual income greater than \$100,000 agree.



# Breastfeeding

## VIEWS ON INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES

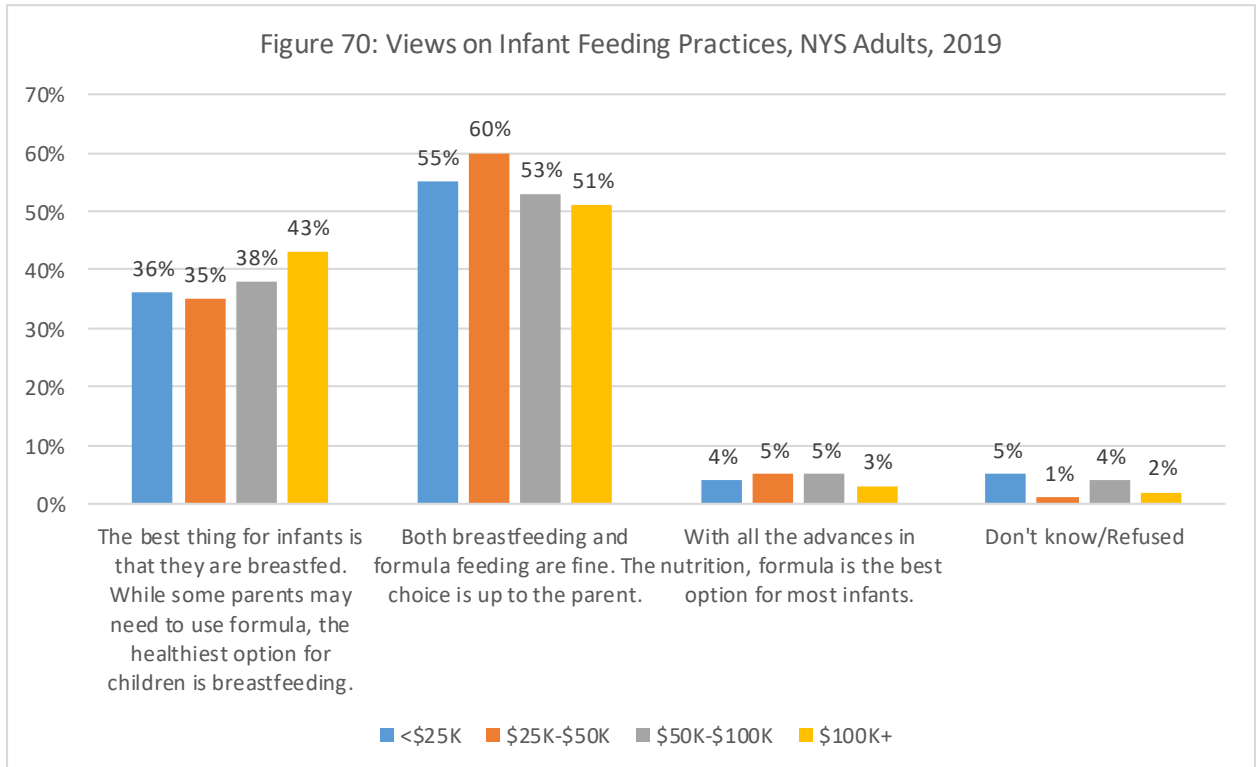
*Survey Question:* When it comes to the feeding of infants, which of the following comes closest to your view: [CHOICES ROTATED] The best thing for infants is that they are breastfed. While some parents may need to use formula, the healthiest option for children is breastfeeding. OR Both breastfeeding 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.



Thirty-eight percent of New Yorkers think that the best thing for infants is that they are breastfed, 54% think that the choice is up to the parent whether to breastfeed or formula feed, and 4% think that formula is the best option for most infants. There has been little variation in this sentiment since 2013.

## VIEWS ON INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES BY INCOME

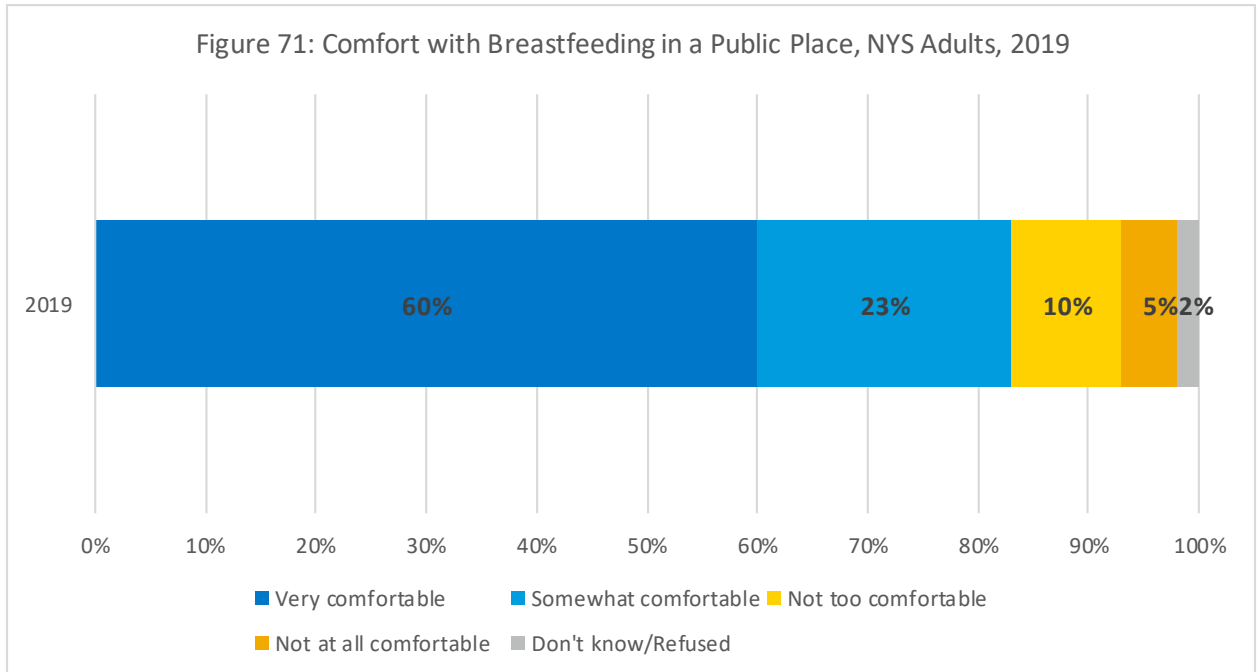
*Survey Question:* When it comes to the feeding of infants, which of the following comes closest to your view: [CHOICES ROTATED] The best thing for infants is that they are breastfed. While some parents may need to use formula, the healthiest option for children is breastfeeding. OR Both breastfeeding 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. OR Don't know/Refused



Among those making less than \$25,000 a year, 36% think the best thing for infants is that they are breastfed. Thirty-five percent of households making between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year say breastfeeding is best. Thirty-eight percent of households making between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year say that breastfeeding is the best thing for infants and 43% of households making \$100,000 a year or more indicate that the best thing for infants is that they are breastfed.

## COMFORT WITH BREASTFEEDING IN A PUBLIC PLACE

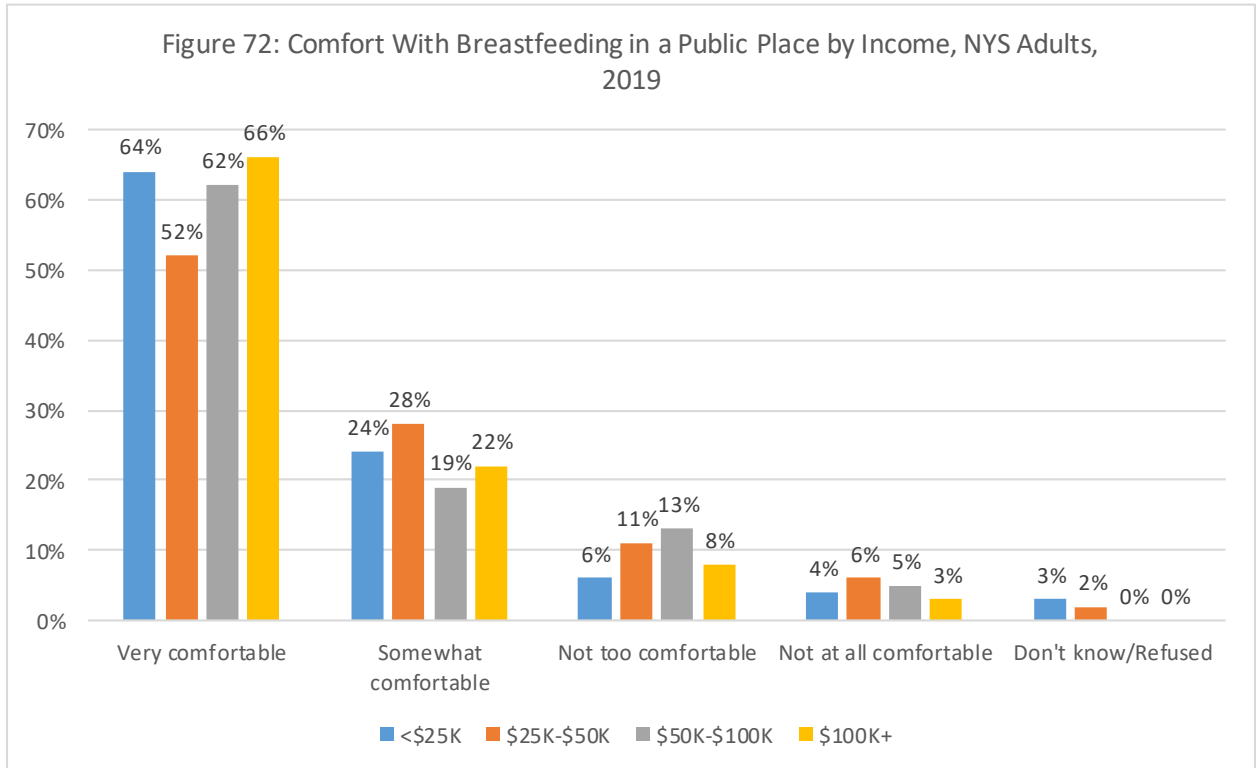
*Survey Question:* How comfortable would you be if a mother breastfed their baby near you in a public place?



Sixty percent of New Yorkers are very comfortable if a mother breastfed a baby near them in a public place, another 23% would be somewhat comfortable, 10% would not be too comfortable and 5% would not be 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 majority, nearly nine out of ten, of New York State residents of all income levels are comfortable with breastfeeding in a public place.

# Survey Methods and Sample Characteristics

## 2019

The Siena College Research Institute (SCRI), on behalf of the New York State Department of Health, conducted a telephone survey of 1,133 New York State residents from December 15, 2019 – February 6, 2020. Residents age 18 and older were interviewed from within all regions in New York State so as to ensure a representative statewide sample. The margin of error for the total sample of 1,133 is +/- 3.1% 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 3.1 percentage points from the result we would get if we could interview every member of the population. The overall sample of 1,133 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	47%	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	59%	60%
African American	14%	14%
Hispanic	16%	16%
Asian	7%	7%
Other	2%	2%
New York City	43%	43%
Suburbs	23%	23%
Upstate	34%	34%

Respondents were contacted via landline telephone, cell phone or online. The design of the landline sample was conducted so as 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 were a total of 289 respondents who completed the survey on a cell phone, 428 who completed it on a landline, and 416 who completed it online.

Calls were made between the hours of 1pm and 9pm Monday through Thursday, and between 2pm and 8pm on Sundays. Landline telephone numbers were purchased from ASDE Survey Sampler. Cell phone telephone numbers were purchased from Dynata (formerly 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. Telephone surveys were conducted in English.

The online sample was provided by Lucid, 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 Lucid directly to survey software operated by the Siena College Research Institute. All respondents that take the survey online completed an attention check before taking the survey. Additional attention checks were placed in the survey to ensure proper attention was being paid throughout the entire survey. Online surveys were conducted in English.

Using the American Association of Public Opinion (AAPOR) Response Rate calculation, we find our Response Rate Number 4 to be 3.0% for the landline sample and 4.9% for the cell phone sample. Merging the landline and cell phone samples together, the overall response rate for the telephone project is 4%. The participation rate for the online survey is 24%.

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

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

## 2018

The Siena College Research Institute (SCRI), on behalf of the New York State Department of Health, conducted a telephone survey of 1,118 New York State residents from January 22 – February 21, 2019. Residents age 18 and older were interviewed from within all regions in New York State so as to ensure a representative statewide sample. The margin of error for the total sample of 1,118 is +/- 3.3% 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 3.3 percentage points from the result we would get if we could interview every member of the population. The overall sample of 1,118 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	57%	60%
African American	13%	14%
Hispanic	16%	16%
Asian	7%	7%
Other	2%	2%
New York City	43%	43%
Suburbs	23%	23%
Upstate	34%	34%

Respondents were contacted via landline or cell phone. The design of the landline sample was conducted so as 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 were a total of 567 respondents who completed the survey on a cell phone and 551 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 ASDE Survey Sampler. 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 6.3% for the landline sample and 5.3% for the cell phone sample. Merging the landline and cell phone samples together, the overall response rate for the project is 6%.

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

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



## 2017

The Siena College Research Institute (SCRI), on behalf of the New York State Department of Health, conducted a telephone survey of 1,501 New York State residents from November 19 – December 13, 2017. Residents age 18 and older were interviewed from within all regions in New York State so as to ensure a representative statewide sample. The margin of error for the total sample of 1,501 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 1,501 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 so as 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 were a total of 751 respondents who completed the survey on a cell phone and 750 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 9.4% for the landline sample and 4.4% for the cell phone sample. Merging the landline and cell phone samples together, the overall response rate for the project is 6%.

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

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

## 2016

The Siena College Research Institute (SCRI), 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 so as 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 so as 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 were 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 (SCRI), 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 so as 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 so as 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 were 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%.

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

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

## 2014

The Siena College Research Institute (SCRI), 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 so as 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 so as 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 were 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%.

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

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



## 2013

The Siena College Research Institute (SCRI), 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 so as 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 so as 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 were 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%.

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

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