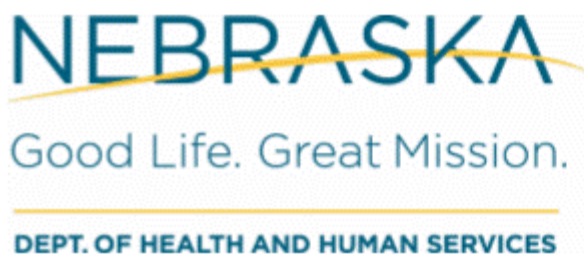


**2020
Adult Tobacco
Survey**

Report Date: April 2021



Summary of the 2020 Adult Tobacco Surveys for the State of Nebraska

Prepared by the
Bureau of Sociological Research
907 Oldfather Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588
(402) 472-3672
<https://bosr.unl.edu/>

Contact Information
Tobacco Free Nebraska
Nebraska Division of Public Health
P.O. Box 95026
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, NE 68509
(402) 471-2101
www.dhhs.ne.gov

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Statistical Summary

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020 (NE ATS 2020)

<i>Adult Tobacco Use in Nebraska</i>	%	95% CI	
		<u>Lower</u>	<u>Upper</u>
<i>Ever Tried</i>			
Have Tried a Cigarette	63.0%	62.9%	63.1%
Have Tried an E-Cigarette	28.7%	28.6%	28.8%
Have Tried a Cigar/Cigarillo/Small Cigar	45.6%	45.5%	45.7%
Have Tried Smokeless Tobacco	26.6%	26.5%	26.7%
<i>Current Use</i>			
Smoke Cigarettes Currently	12.0%	12.0%	12.1%
Use E-Cigarettes Currently	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
Smoke Cigars/Cigarillos/Small Cigars Currently	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Use Smokeless Tobacco Currently	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
<i>Exposure to Secondhand Smoke</i>			
Homes with Smoke-Free Rules	91.7%	91.6%	91.7%
Cars with Smoke-Free Rules	85.3%	85.2%	85.3%
<i>Cessation</i>			
Smokers Who Have Attempted to Quit	77.1%	76.9%	77.3%
<i>Mass Media Recall</i>			
Read, Saw, or Heard Ad(s) About Dangers of Tobacco Use – Within Past Month	56.3%	56.2%	56.4%
<i>Policy and Taxes</i>			
Support for Increasing Cigarette Tax and Spending on Prevention	73.4%	73.3%	73.5%
Support for Increasing Tobacco Tax (Tobacco Users)	43.3%	43.1%	43.5%
Support for Clean Indoor Air Act	89.8%	89.8%	89.9%

Demographics

Age

18-24	19.6%
25-64	59.5%
65+	20.9%

Gender

Male	49.0%
Female	51.0%

Education

Less Than or Equal to GED/High School	37.4%
More Than GED/High School	62.6%

Income

Less than \$10,000	2.5%
\$10,000 to \$34,999	22.2%
\$35,000 to \$74,999	37.9%
\$75,000 and Above	37.4%

Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino(a)	10.9%
Non-Hispanic or Latino(a)	89.1%

Race

White (Non-Others)	82.7%
Others	17.3%

Marital Status

Married	54.1%
Unmarried (All other statuses)	45.9%

Housing

Own	70.8%
Rent	17.4%
Other Arrangement	11.7%

Employment Status

Employed for Wages	51.9%
Self-Employed	10.1%
Out of Work for More Than 1 Year	1.0%
Out of Work for Less Than 1 Year	2.1%
A Homemaker	4.2%
A Student	8.1%
Retired	18.8%
Unable to Work	3.7%

Military Service

Served on Active Duty in the United States Armed Forces	11.0%
Never Served on Active Duty in the United States Armed Forces	89.0%

Introduction

Tobacco use remains the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Annually, approximately 480,000 Americans die prematurely due to tobacco use including 2,500 Nebraskans.³

Each year Tobacco Free Nebraska (TFN), a program within the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services – Division of Public Health, conducts the Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS). The ATS monitors tobacco-related issues including trends among different groups of Nebraskans, new or emerging product evolution, and opportunities to support cessation efforts. This report summarizes the major findings from the ATS conducted in calendar year 2020.

Study Design and Method

TFN contracted with the Bureau of Sociological Research (BOSR), University of Nebraska – Lincoln to complete the ATS. The ATS sampling design, data collection, data cleaning, and weighting strategies were modeled closely after the 2020 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The target population for the ATS is adult Nebraskans (18 years and older) residing in a private residence or college housing. A probability sample of all households with telephones in the state of Nebraska was utilized. Landline and Cell Phone samples were drawn separately. A disproportionate stratified sample for the landline was employed, whereas cellular telephone numbers were drawn from commercially available frames at random. The total sample was stratified by the six Behavioral Health regions in Nebraska with two additional strata for Lincoln and Omaha.

NEBRASKA ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

Adult Tobacco Survey is a statewide landline and cellular telephone survey of adults aged 18 years or older. Core questions assess adults' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to tobacco use, secondhand smoke exposure, use of cessation assistance, and their awareness of and support for evidence-based policy interventions.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs — 2014. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014. Page 105.

BOSR purchased the 2020 ATS sample from Marketing Systems Group on a quarterly basis for the first, second and fourth quarters of the year.

Upon speaking with a person, a series of qualification questions are asked to determine whether a household was reached and whether the household members were eligible. For the landline survey, the interviewer created a household roster by asking how many adult men and adult women live in the household. From there one adult is randomly chosen by WinCATI as the selected respondent. Cell phones are largely personal devices, therefore, the person who answered the cell phone was the selected respondent as long as they met the eligibility requirements.

The 2020 ATS had an annual target of 3200 completed interviews (400 interviews, combined, from each stratum). Sample sizes were adjusted slightly in each order based on previous sample performance and the number of completed interviews need to meet the annual target.

Data Collection and Process

The questionnaire for the 2020 ATS (Appendix A) was developed by TFN and implemented by BOSR in both English and Spanish. The questionnaire was programmed and administered in the WinCATI software. Sampled phone numbers were called by professionally trained BOSR interviewers from January 27, 2020 to February 1, 2021. Calling was paused for two weeks in April 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Interviews were conducted during each calendar month in 2020. Calls were made 7 days a week, during both daytime and evening hours.

Response Rate

Using the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR)'s standard definitions for Response Rate 4, the landline survey had a response rate of 42.0% (n=1126 completed interviews, 57 partial interviews) and the cell phone survey had a response rate of 51.4% (n=1908 completed interviews, 99 partial interviews).

Data Cleaning and Weighting

Data were exported from the BOSR's interviewing platform WinCATI and reviewed to exclude any duplicate cases. Responses that had reached the partial threshold with all of the demographic questions answered were coded.

Weighting

To ensure the results are representative and generalizable to all adult Nebraskans, the data were weighted by BOSR using the Stratum Weight, Design Weight, as well as Composite Weight for each completed interview.

The Stratum Weight accounts for the differences in the probability of being selected based on the geographic stratum. There are eight geographic strata that correspond to the six Behavioral Health Regions in Nebraska as well as an oversample for Lancaster and Douglas Counties. A stratum weight is calculated as:

$$\text{Stratum Weight} = \frac{\text{Number of phone numbers drawn into the sample for that quarter}}{\text{Total number of phone numbers available}}$$

In order to combine the landline and cell phone samples, the Design Weight was applied taking into account the Stratum weight, the number of landline phone numbers in the household and the number of eligible adults in the household. The Design Weight was calculated (The BRFSS Data User Guide, 2013):

$$\text{Design Weight} = \text{Stratum Weight} \times \frac{1}{\text{Number of Phones}} \times \text{Number of Adults}$$

In above calculations, the number of adults was capped at three, and the number of phone numbers was capped at two to minimize weight variation. If there was missing data for the number of phones, that value was set as one. For Cell phone respondents, both the number of phones and the number of adults were set to one. Therefore, the Cell phone Design weight equaled the Stratum Weight.

In 2014, the cell phone data collection for the BRFSS was changed in that all respondents who had a cell phone were eligible to participate in the survey regardless of whether they had a landline phone and how much they used it. Previously only those who used their cell phone at least 90% of the time were included. This change was made at that time to the Nebraska ATS as well. As a result, a dual-use adjustment to the design weights was needed to account for the overlapping sample frames. The design weight was multiplied by this adjustment factor for records that had the potential to be in both sample frames, creating a composite weight.

The dual-use adjustment is calculated for three categories based on phone usage. The three dual-use categories include landline survey respondents that have a cell phone, cell phone survey respondents that have a landline, and respondents that are not dual users in that they use only a landline or only a cell phone.

The formula for calculating the composite weight is as follows:

$$\text{Composite weight for dual use} = \text{design weight} \times \frac{N \text{ effective value for category 1 or 2}}{N \text{ effective category 1} + N \text{ effective category 2}}$$

where the N effective sample size is

$$N \text{ effective} = \frac{N}{DEFF}$$

where N is number of interviews and

$$DEFF = 1 + \left(\frac{\text{Standard Deviation of Design Weight}}{\text{Mean Value of Design Weight}} \right)^2$$

Finally, the adjusted design weight was then used as the input weight for raking to represent the total population by iteratively introducing and adjusting one demographic variable at a time.

Raking

The raking variables used in the ATS included age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, home ownership, phone source and region. Prior to raking, any missing data is imputed for each of the variables. Landline and cell phone data are imputed separately. The age variable is imputed using the mean age of the gender and race/ethnicity category of the region the respondent is assigned. Race is imputed using the most common race category for the region. Education, marital status, and home ownership are imputed using hot-deck imputation. After the data has been collected, the region data is generated based on the self-reported county. On occasion, a respondent may not know in which county they live or he or she will refuse this question. In this case, there is no county data to use to determine the region. However, prior to data collection, the sample is split into eight geographic strata that correspond to the regions described here. If a respondent does not provide a county during the survey, the region is imputed using the stratum to which the record was originally assigned.

The number of categories for each variable have been selected to match the BRFSS as closely as possible. However, there are some deviations to this based on what is publicly available for the population data as well as ensuring that there is enough data to produce statistically valid results. After the missing values have been imputed and the data has been collapsed, prior to raking, the frequencies of the collapsed data are checked to ensure that there is enough data in each category to proceed.

Live monitoring and verification callbacks were performed for quality assurance purpose. These margins are ordered starting with the smaller geographic regions and proceeding to the state population data. After each of these margins have been adjusted the process starts over with Race/Ethnicity by Region variable and continues until each of the margins reached fifty iterations or the margins have converged to 0.001. Some of these margins may be removed or collapsed further depending on the number of responses for the categories.

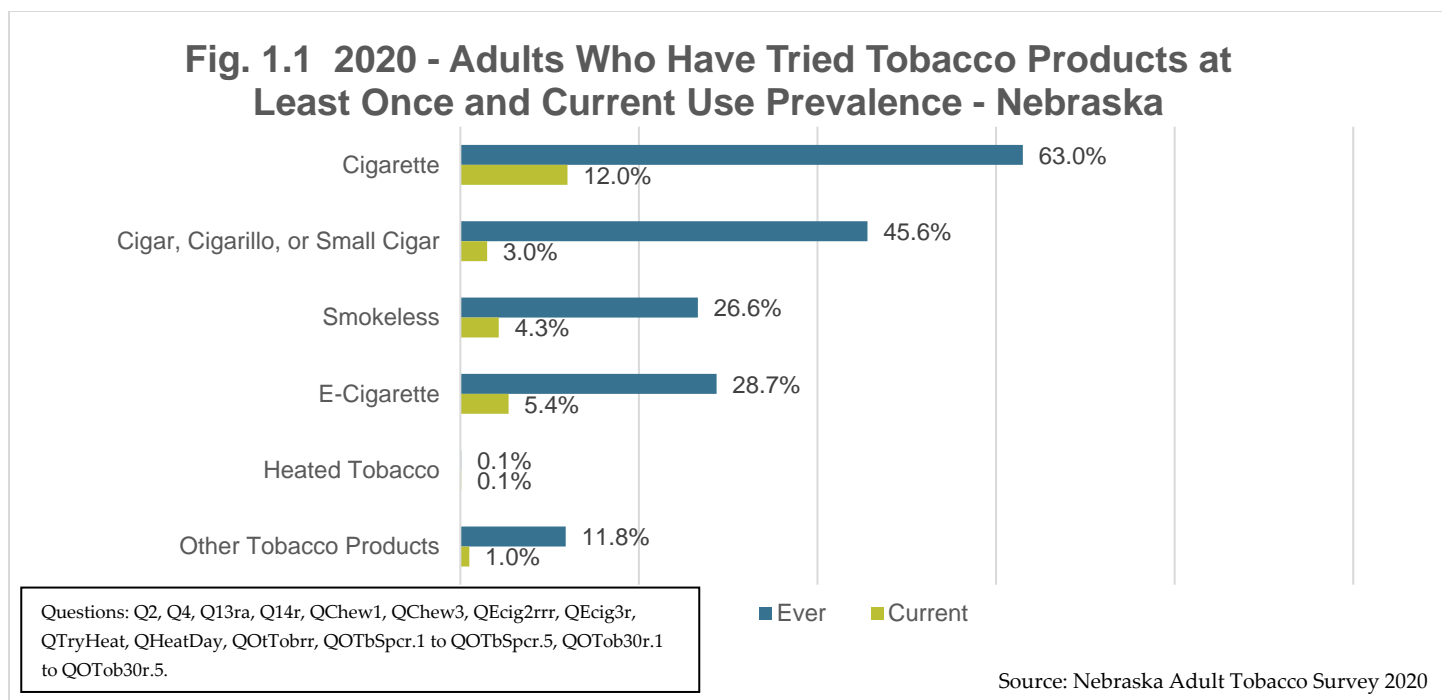
Adult Tobacco Use in Nebraska

The health burden of tobacco use falls primarily upon the adult population because nearly all health impacts (with some exception like fires, burns, and poisonings) of tobacco use are chronic medical conditions that take years or decades to develop; the impact of a tobacco-use decision in adolescence or young adulthood is not felt for many years.

In this report, current tobacco users (also referred as tobacco users) were defined as someone who reported using any of the major tobacco products (cigarettes, cigars/cigarillos/small cigars, smokeless tobacco, or e-cigarettes) every day or some days and/or used any other tobacco products (heated tobacco products, roll-your-own, bidis, kreteks, hookah/waterpipe, tobacco pipe, orbs, or some other product) in the past 30 days. Non-tobacco users were defined as someone who was not currently using any amount of any major tobacco products or any other tobacco products in the past 30 days prior to the survey. Additionally, those who reported using a particular tobacco product in the past but did not use that product at all when the survey was administered were defined as former users of that tobacco product. Moreover, respondents who reported having never used a tobacco product or having tried within a certain amount⁴ of that product in their lifetime were categorized as “never smokers” of that product.

Ever Tried and Current Use Rates

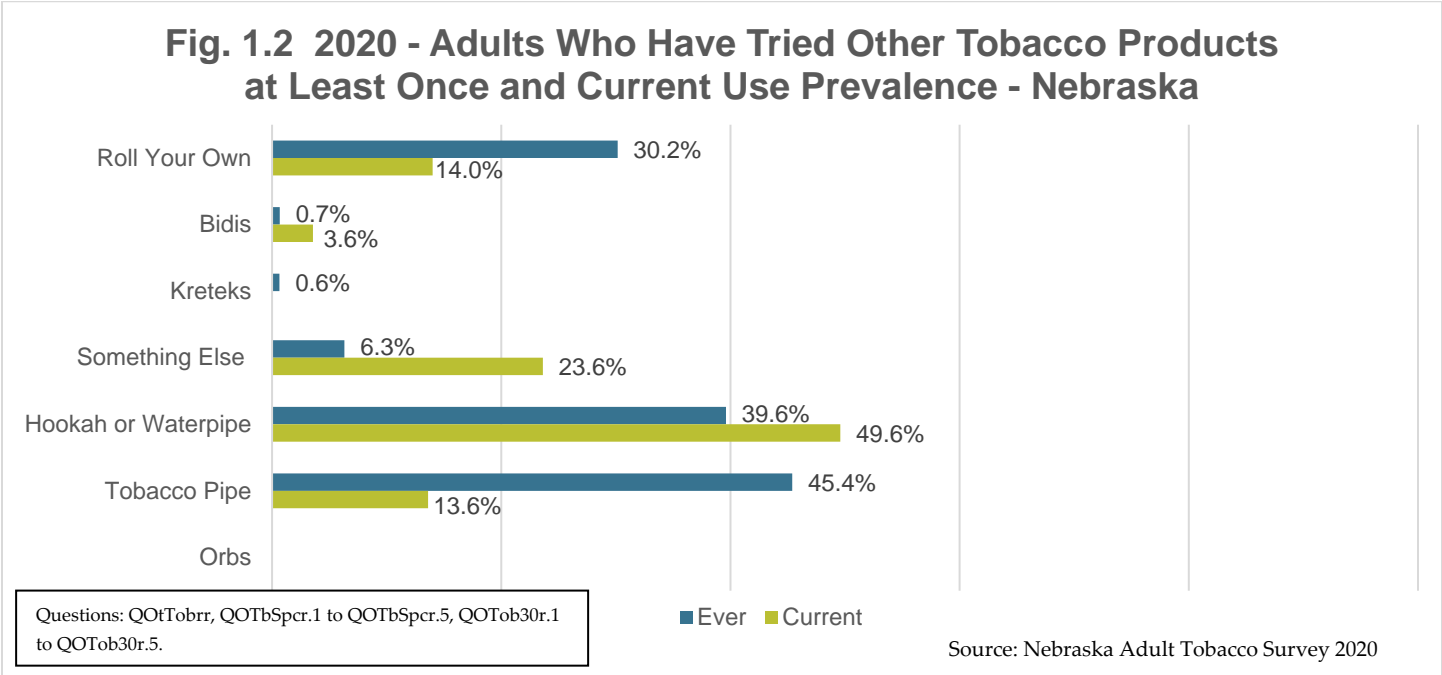
When respondents were asked whether they had tried tobacco products at least once and their current use prevalence, a majority had tried cigarettes before (Fig. 1.1).



⁴ Cigarette: smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life;
 Cigar, cigarillos, or small cigars: smoked at least 50 cigars, cigarillos or small cigars in their entire life;
 Smokeless tobacco: used chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus at least 20 times in their entire life.

The figure above highlights the use of tobacco products by adults in Nebraska. Both ever-tried and current use are noted. The most-often used product with adults remained the combustible cigarette. Around six out of ten adults had tried a cigarette in their lifetime (63.0%) while 12.0% currently smoked cigarettes. Close to half of the adult population had tried a cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar (45.6%), but only 3.0% were regular cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar smokers. Less than one-third of the adults had tried smokeless tobacco in their life (26.6%) while those who reported current use accounted for 4.3% of the respondents. E-cigarettes had been tried by less than one-third of adults (28.7%) while 5.4% reported using them in the last month prior to the survey. Interestingly, the percentage of respondents who had ever tried other tobacco products is 11.8%, whereas only 1.0% reported current use. But there are likely sub-groups where prevalence is higher because of religious or cultural practices.

Almost half of the adults who had tried other tobacco products currently used hookahs or waterpipes, and almost half of the adults who had tried other tobacco products had tried tobacco pipes in the past (Fig. 1.2).

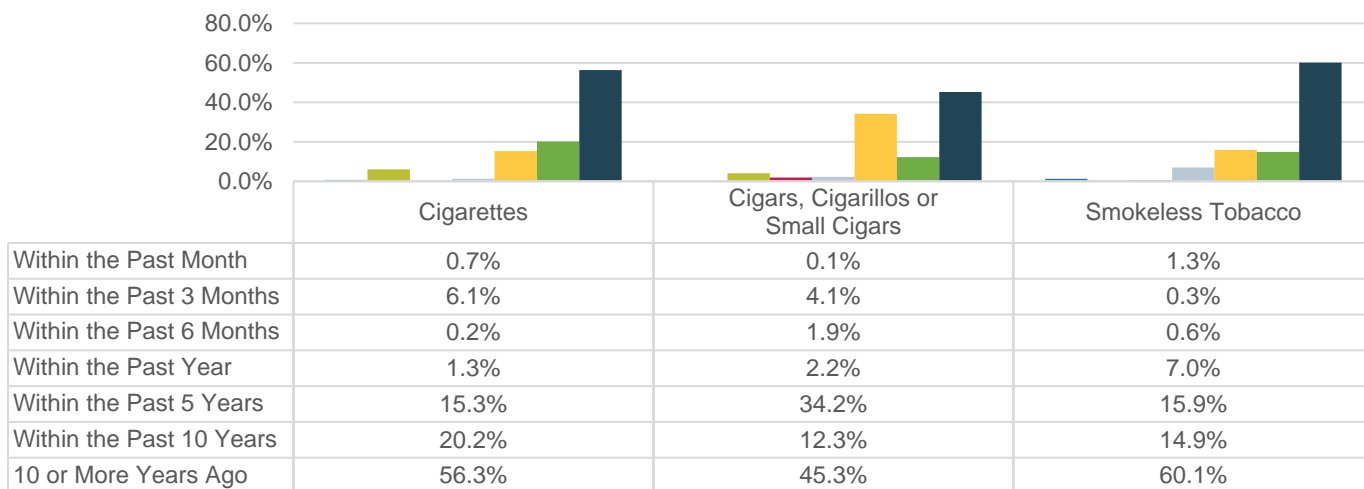


Almost 12% of survey respondents reported they had tried other tobacco products. Of the adults who had tried other tobacco products at least once, 49.6% currently used hookahs or waterpipes, with 39.6% having tried them in the past. Almost half (45.4%) of respondents had tried tobacco pipes in the past, while only 13.6% used tobacco pipes currently. There were 30.2% of respondents who had also tried rolling their own tobacco, though only 14.0% currently rolled their own. Currently 23.6% of respondents used something else than the options listed.

Time Elapsed Since Tobacco Use

More than half of the cigarette smokers and smokeless tobacco users have not been using that tobacco product regularly for over 10 years (Fig. 1.3).

Fig. 1.3 Length of Time Since Last Used Tobacco Product Regularly



Questions: Q8, Q14rd, Q18d.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

For most cigarette smokers (56.3%) and smokeless tobacco users (60.1%) it had been 10 or more years since they quit using the product regularly. For cigars, cigarillos, or small cigar smokers, 34.2% had used them within the past 5 years, over double cigarette smokers or smokeless tobacco users, 15.3% and 15.9% respectively.

As seen in the table below, those who had ever-trying a cigarette (19.1%), e-cigarette (18.8%), and smokeless tobacco (16.1%) are more likely to become current user than those who had ever tried cigars, cigarillos or small cigars (6.6%) or other tobacco products (8.2%). *Please note that the number of users who ever-trying or currently used heated tobacco was extremely small, so data are not shown here.

2020 Ratio of Current User to Ever-Tried by Tobacco Product

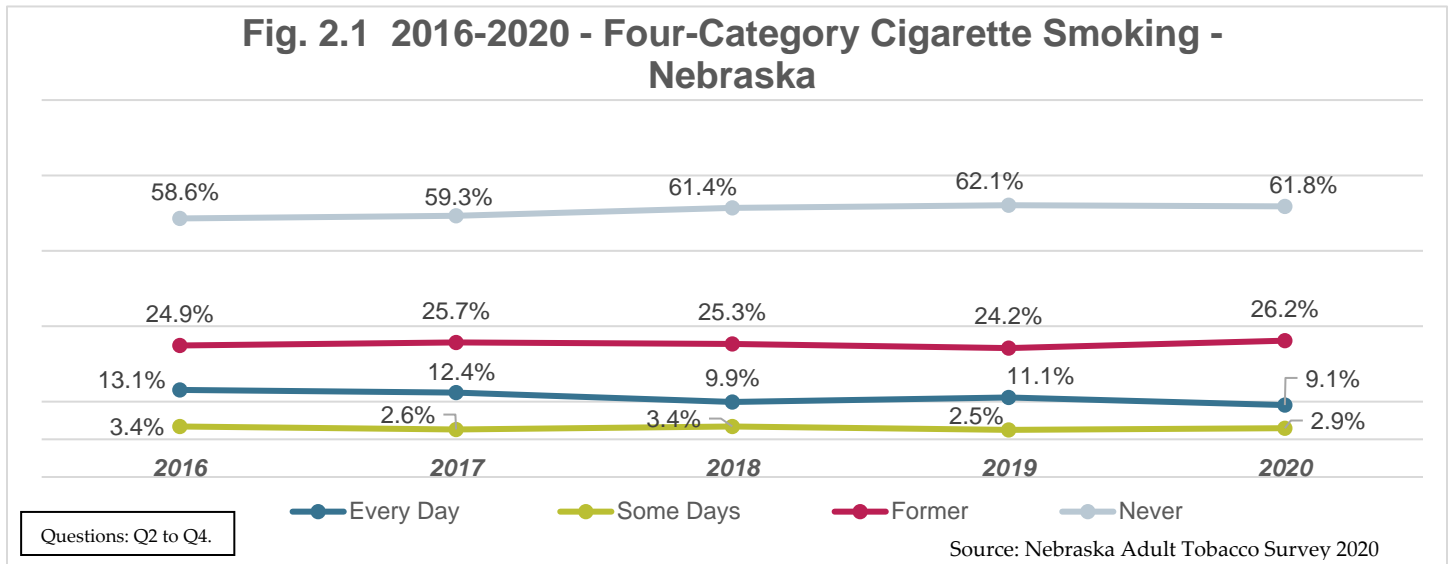
Product	Ratio (Current User/Ever Tried)
Cigarette	19.1%
Cigar, Cigarillo, or Small Cigar	6.6%
Smokeless Tobacco	16.1%
E-Cigarette	18.8%
Other Tobacco Products	8.2%

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Cigarette Smoking

Cigarette Smoking Status 2016-2020

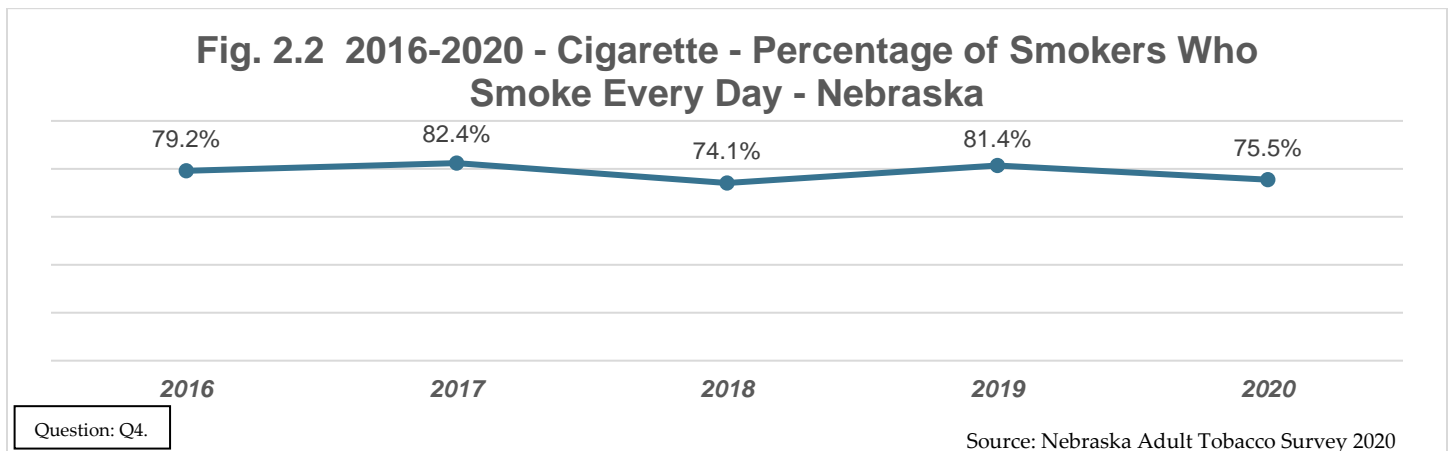
The categories of cigarette smoking by adults remained stable over the measurement period (Fig. 2.1).



The number of adults indicating they smoke cigarettes every day decreased from 11.1% in 2019 back down to 9.1% in 2020. A comparable number of adults indicated they smoke on some days in 2019 (2.5%) and 2020 (2.9%). The percentage of former smokers remained essentially unchanged at about one in four adults (26.2%). The percentage of individuals who reported never having smoked remained relatively unchanged, from 62.1% in 2019 to 61.8% in 2020.

Smoke Every Day 2016-2020

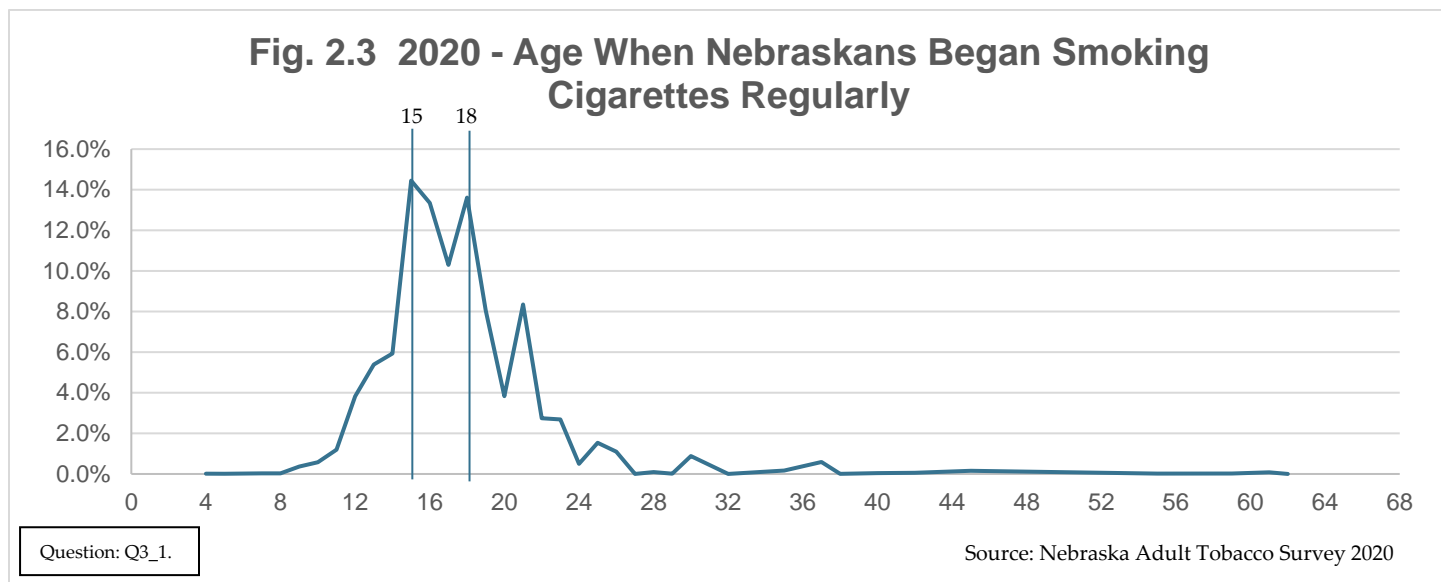
While the occasional use of cigarettes does exist with some cigarette smokers, most smoke every day (Fig. 2.2).



The percentage of Nebraskan smokers who smoke everyday dropped again to 75.5% in 2020, after rising in 2019.

Age When Started Smoking Regularly

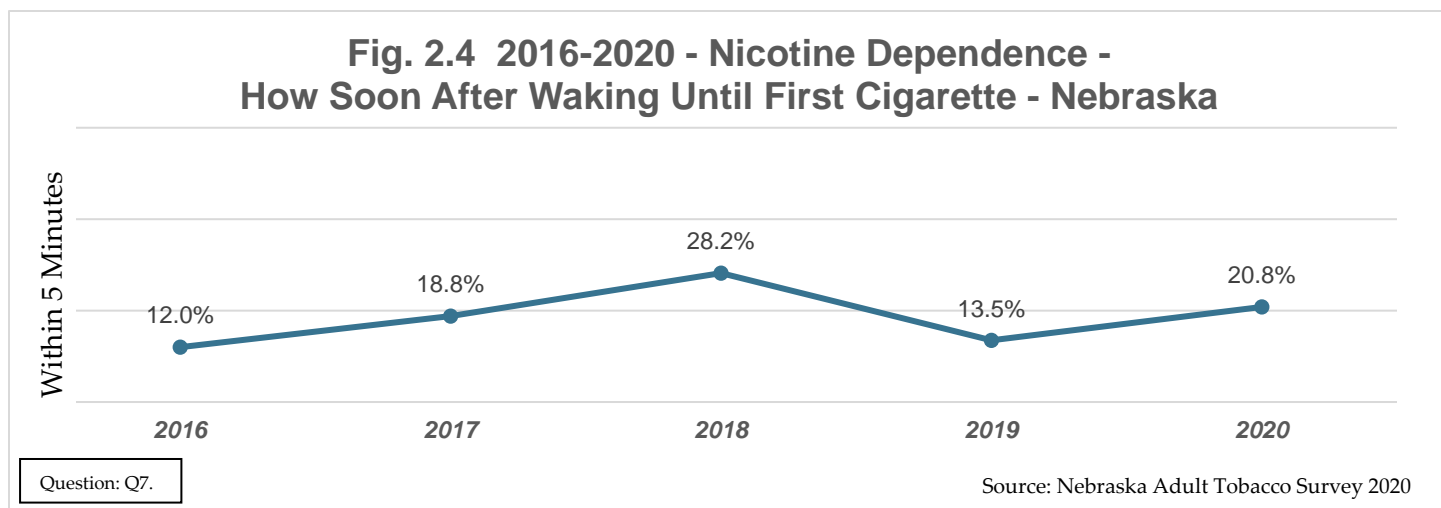
Around 19% of Nebraskans who began smoking cigarettes regularly started between the ages of 15 and 18 years old (Fig. 2.3).



The start of regular cigarette smoking peaked at 15 and 18 years of age. A majority of the regular smokers (95.2%) started smoking cigarettes before or at 24 years old. These results revealed the importance of youth tobacco prevention.

Time before First Cigarette of the Day 2016-2020

Nicotine dependence rose again significantly, after a sharp drop in 2019 (Fig. 2.4).

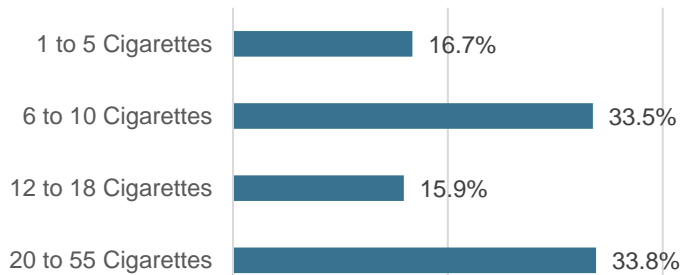


An indicator of the extent an individual is dependent on nicotine is the urgency with which they need nicotine after waking in the morning. In 2016, 12.0% of the respondents indicated they used their first cigarette within five minutes of waking. In 2018, that heavily addicted population more than doubled to 28.2%, and dropped to 13.5% in 2019, and increased again in 2020, potentially related to the pandemic situation.

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked

On days when they smoked, one-third of the smokers consumed an average of 6 to 10 cigarettes, and another one-third consumed an average of 20 to 55 cigarettes a day (Fig. 2.5).

Fig. 2.5 Average Number of Cigarettes Smokers Smoked on Days When They Smoked During the Past 30 Days



Question: Q6r.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

For 33.5% of smokers, the average number of cigarettes smoked in a day was 6 to 10 cigarettes. For 33.8%, the average number of cigarettes smoked in a day was 20 to 55 cigarettes.

Number of Days When Cigarettes Were Smoked

The majority of smokers smoked between 26 to 30 days in the past 30 days (Fig. 2.6).

Fig. 2.6 The Number of Days Current Cigarette Smokers Smoked Cigarettes During the Past 30 Days



Question: Q6_1.

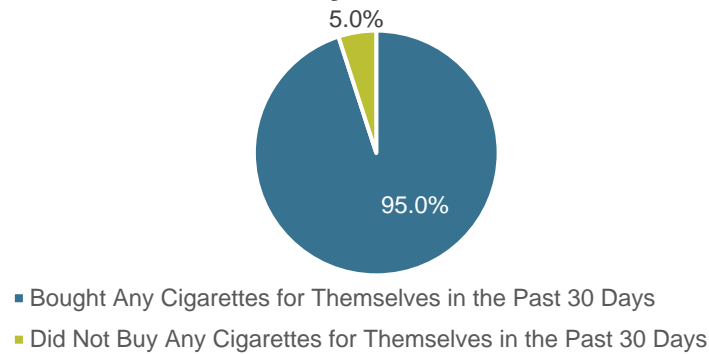
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

The majority (80.7%) of respondents smoked cigarettes 26 to 30 days during the past 30 days, indicating a dominant fraction of daily smokers. About one in seven (13.7%) smoked on 15 to 25 days, while only 5.6% smoked on 1 to 10 days.

Bought Cigarettes for Themselves

Almost all respondents who bought any cigarettes in the past 30 days bought the cigarettes for themselves (Fig. 2.7).

Fig. 2.7 2020 - Bought Any Cigarettes for Themselves in the Past 30 Days - Nebraska



Question: BuyCig.

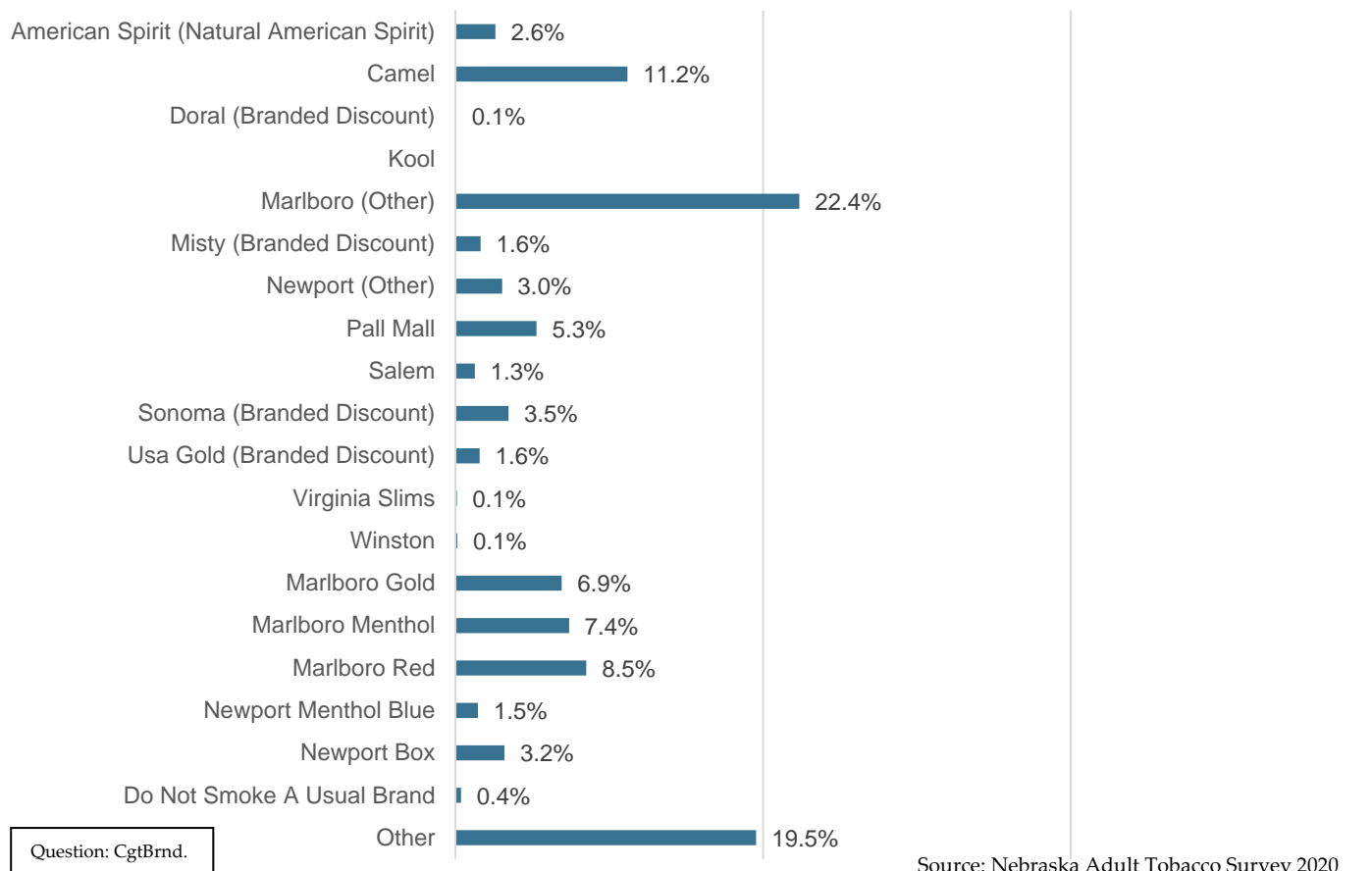
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

It is show in the figure that 95.0% of respondents bought cigarettes for themselves in the past 30 days, while 5.0% did not buy any cigarettes for themselves in the past 30 days.

Brand Smoked Most Often

The most common brands smokers smoked during the past 30 days were Marlboro, Camel or other brands not listed (Fig. 2.8).

Fig. 2.8 2020 - Brand of Cigarettes Current Smokers Smoked Most Often During the Past 30 Days - Nebraska

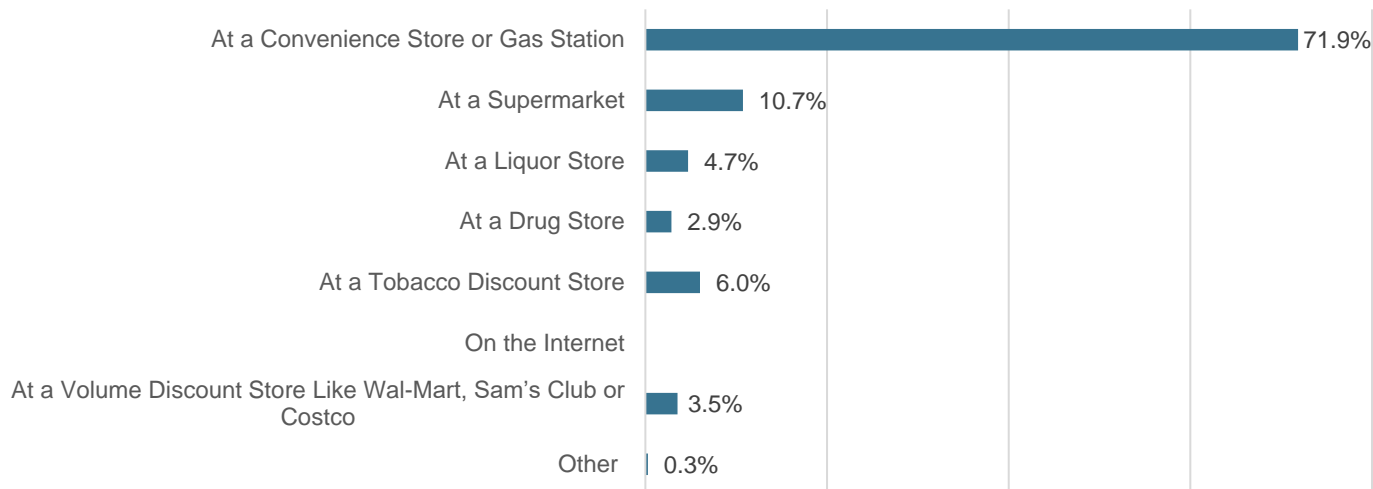


The majority of smokers smoked Marlboro cigarettes (22.4%) or Camel (11.2%). A small proportion of smokers also reported other brands such as Red (8.5%), Menthol (7.4%), and Gold (6.9%).

Location of Purchase

Most current smokers bought cigarettes for themselves during the past 30 days from a convenience store or gas station (Fig. 2.9).

Fig. 2.9 2020 - Places Where Current Smokers Bought Cigarettes for Themselves During the Past 30 Days - Nebraska



Question: CgtPlc1.

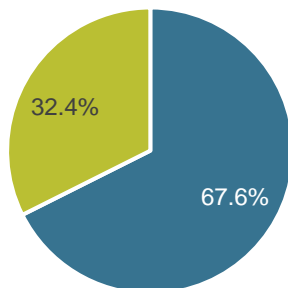
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

The majority of smokers (71.9%) bought their cigarettes from a convenience store or gas station, while 10.7% bought from a supermarket, and 6.0% bought from a tobacco discount store.

Bought by the Pack or Carton

The majority of smokers in Nebraska usually purchase by pack of cigarettes (Fig. 2.10).

Fig. 2.10 2020 - Bought Cigarettes by the Pack or by the Carton - Nebraska



Question: CgtPrcl.

■ By the Pack ■ By the Carton

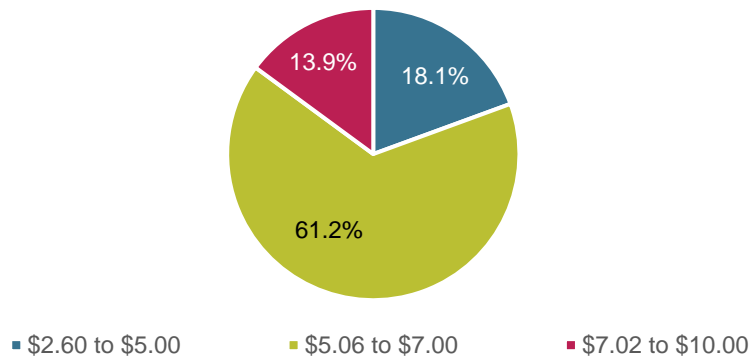
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

In 2020, 67.6% of cigarette smokers purchased by the pack, while 32.4% purchased by the carton.

Price Paid for a Pack

The majority of smokers paid \$5.06 to \$7.00 for a pack of cigarettes the last time they bought it for themselves (Fig. 2.11).

Fig. 2.11 2020 - Price Current Smokers Paid for the Last Time They Bought a Pack of Cigarettes for Themselves - Nebraska



Question: CgtPrc2.

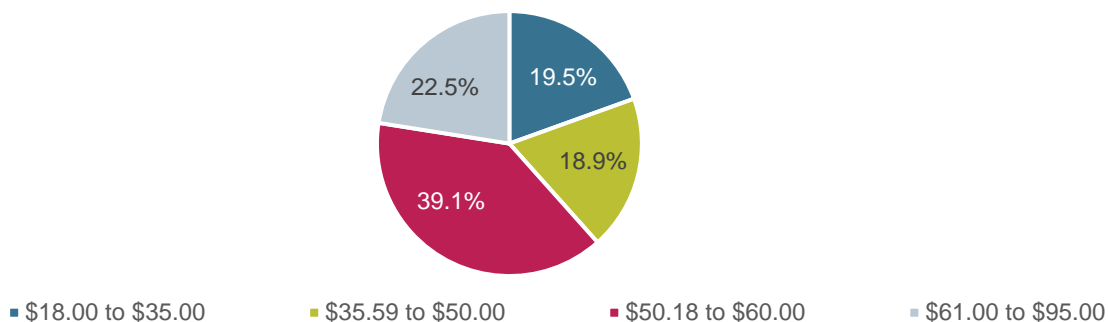
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Over 60% of smokers paid \$5.06 to \$7.00 last time they purchased a pack of cigarettes for themselves. Almost one fifth (18.1%) paid \$2.60 to \$5.00, and 13.9% paid \$7.02 to \$10.00.

Price Paid for a Carton

The majority of smokers paid over \$50.18 for a carton of cigarettes the last time they bought a carton for themselves (Fig. 2.12).

Fig. 2.12 2020 - Price Current Smokers Paid for the Last Time They Bought a Carton of Cigarettes for Themselves - Nebraska



Question: CgtPrc3.

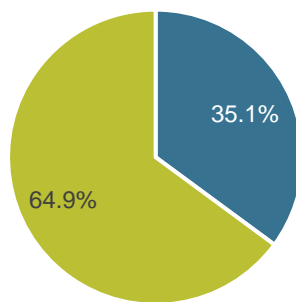
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Those who paid from \$50.18 to \$95.00 for a carton of cigarettes made up 61.6% of respondents. Smokers who paid \$50.00 or less for a carton made up 38.4% of respondents.

Used Coupons or Other Promotions

Nearly one-third of the smokers had taken advantage of coupons, or other special promotions for cigarettes (Fig. 2.13).

Fig. 2.13 2020 - Have Taken Advantage of Coupons, or Any Other Special Promotions for Cigarettes - Nebraska



■ Have Taken Advantage of Promotions for Cigarettes
■ Have Not Taken Advantage of Promotions for Cigarettes

Question: Q12_4r.

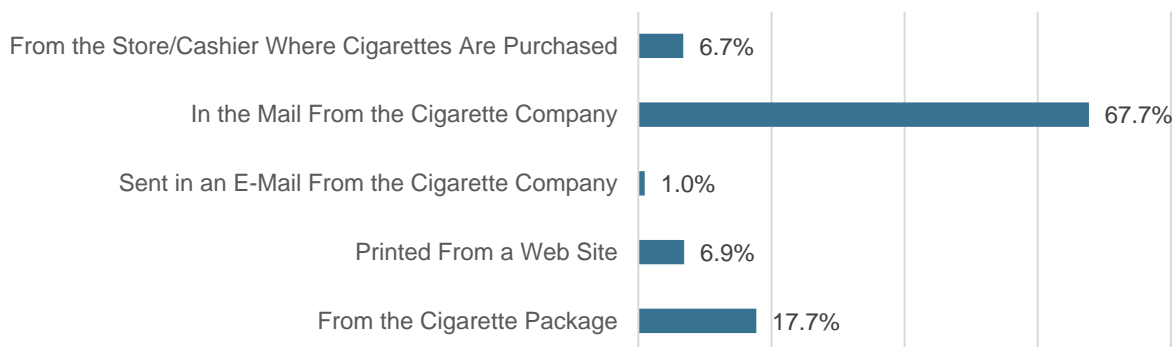
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Nearly two-thirds of smokers (64.9%) had not taken advantage of promotions for cigarettes, while still a considerable portion (35.1%) had.

Source of Coupons

The majority of current smokers, who reported using coupons, got the coupons they used through the mail from a cigarette company (Fig. 2.14).

Fig. 2.14 2020 - Places Where Current Smokers Usually Get the Coupons They Use- Nebraska



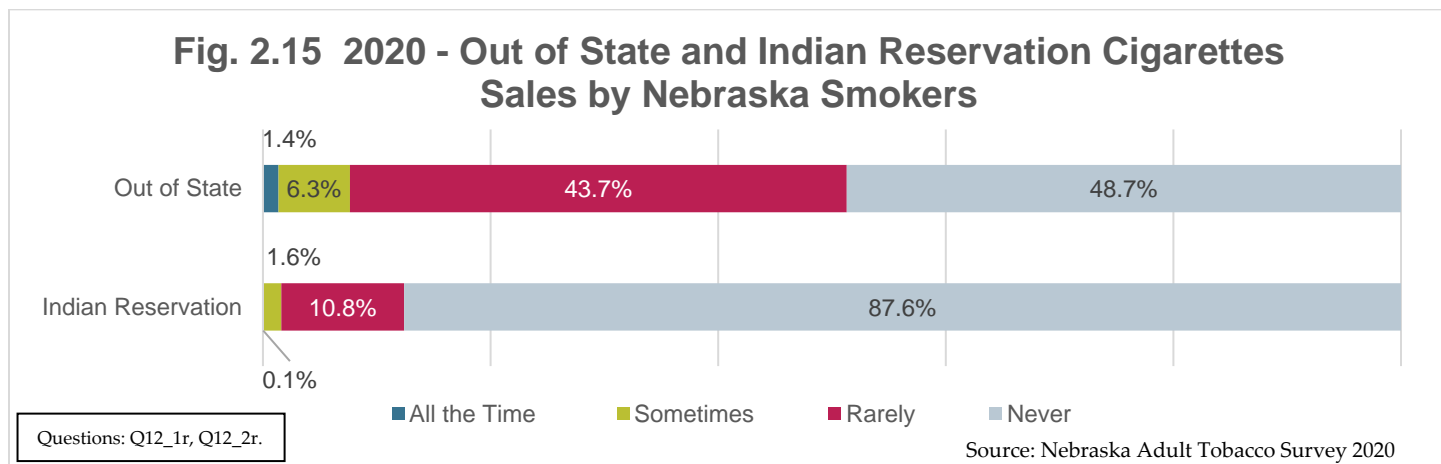
Question: Q12_4br.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Over two-thirds (67.7%) of respondents who are current smokers got their coupons in the mail from a cigarette company, while 17.7% got them from the cigarette package.

Out of State and Indian Reservation Sales

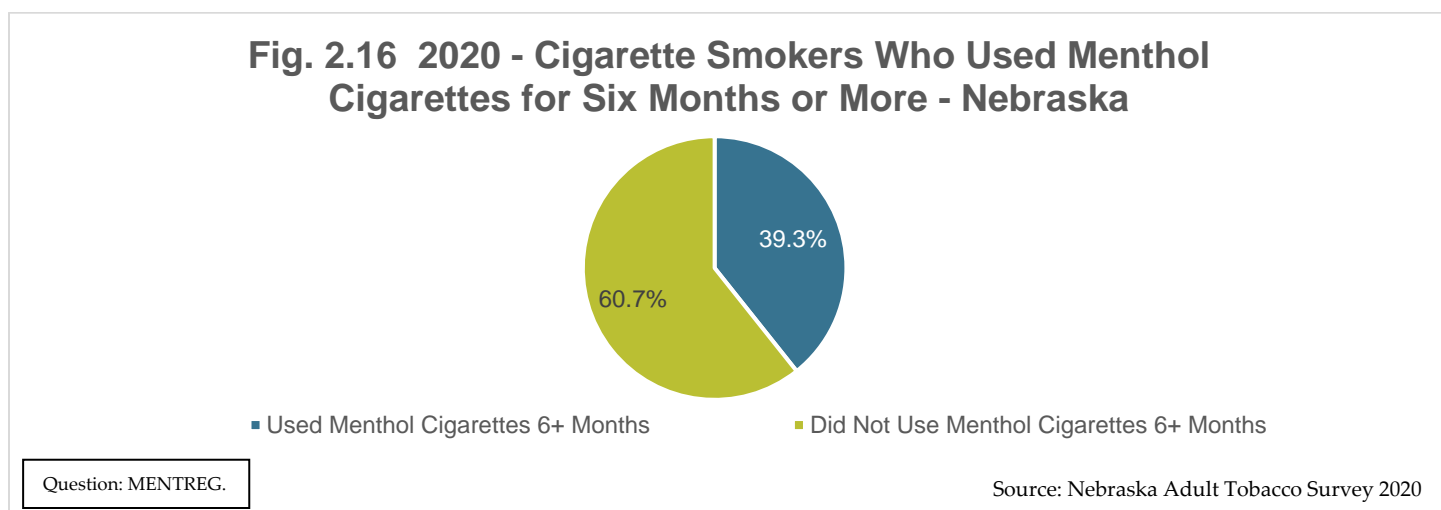
Most of the Nebraska smokers did not regularly purchase cigarettes from an Indian Reservation or out of state (Fig. 2.15).



In 2020, 98.4% of Nebraska smokers never or rarely purchased cigarettes from an Indian Reservation, and only 7.7% of Nebraska smokers indicated they buy cigarettes from out of state sometimes or all the time.

Used Menthol Cigarettes for Six Months or More

Almost 40% of cigarette smokers had ever used menthol cigarettes for six months or more (Fig. 2.16).

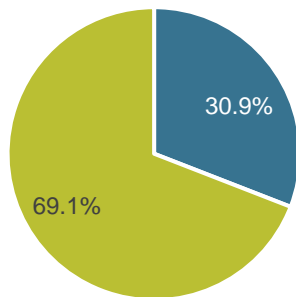


Flavorings for combustible cigarettes were banned in the United States except for menthol, a type of flavoring similar to mint that also has a soothing effect for the smoker’s mouth, throat, and lungs. In 2020, slightly less than two-fifths of respondents (39.3%) reported having smoked menthol cigarettes for six months or more.

Smoked Menthol Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days

Nearly one-third of smokers had smoked menthol cigarettes in the past 30 days (Fig. 2.17).

Fig. 2.17 2020 - Cigarettes That Smokers Usually Smoked in the Past 30 Days - Nebraska



Question: MENTH30.

■ Usually Smoked Menthol Cigarettes

■ Did Not Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes

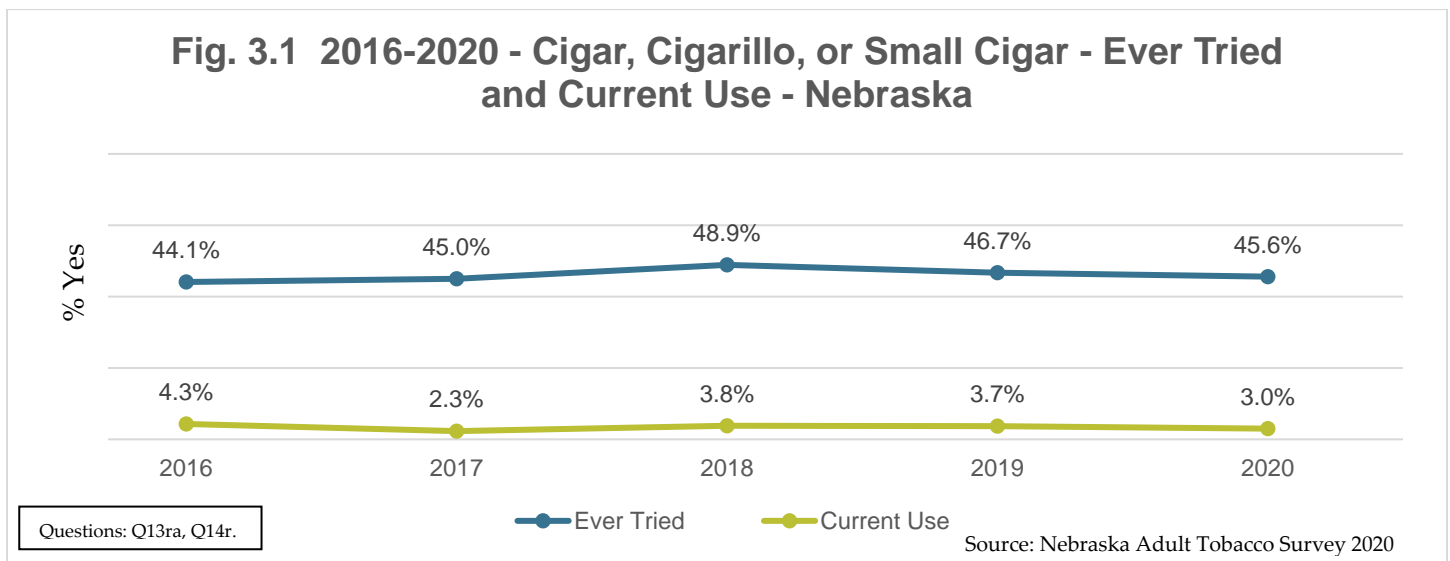
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

In 2020, there were 69.1% of the smokers in Nebraska that did not usually smoke menthol cigarettes in the past 30 days, compared to 30.9% that usually smoked menthol cigarettes.

Cigar, Cigarillo, or Small Cigar Smoking

Ever Tried and Current Use 2016-2020

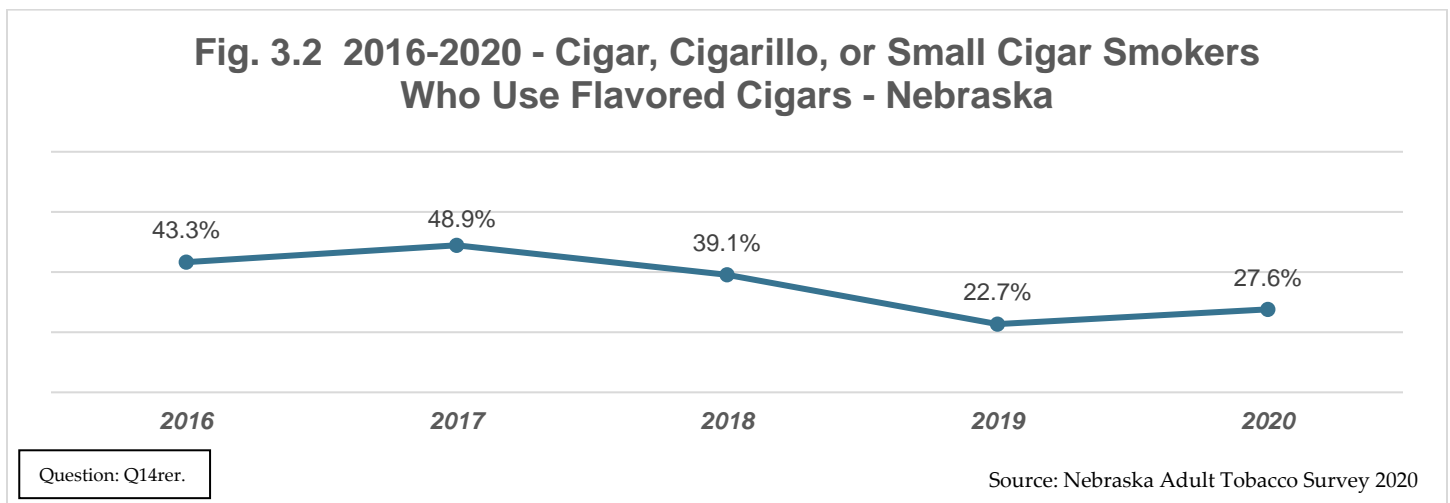
Around half of the respondents had tried a cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar, but a much smaller portion of the respondents were current users (Fig. 3.1).



As shown in the figure above, each year nearly half of the adult population reported that they had tried a cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar, but only a small proportion reported smoking cigars, cigarillo, or small cigar in the last 30 days.

Used Flavored Cigars, Cigarillos, or Small Cigars 2016-2020

Overall, the use of flavored cigars, cigarillos, or small cigars decreased in the past five years (Fig. 3.2).



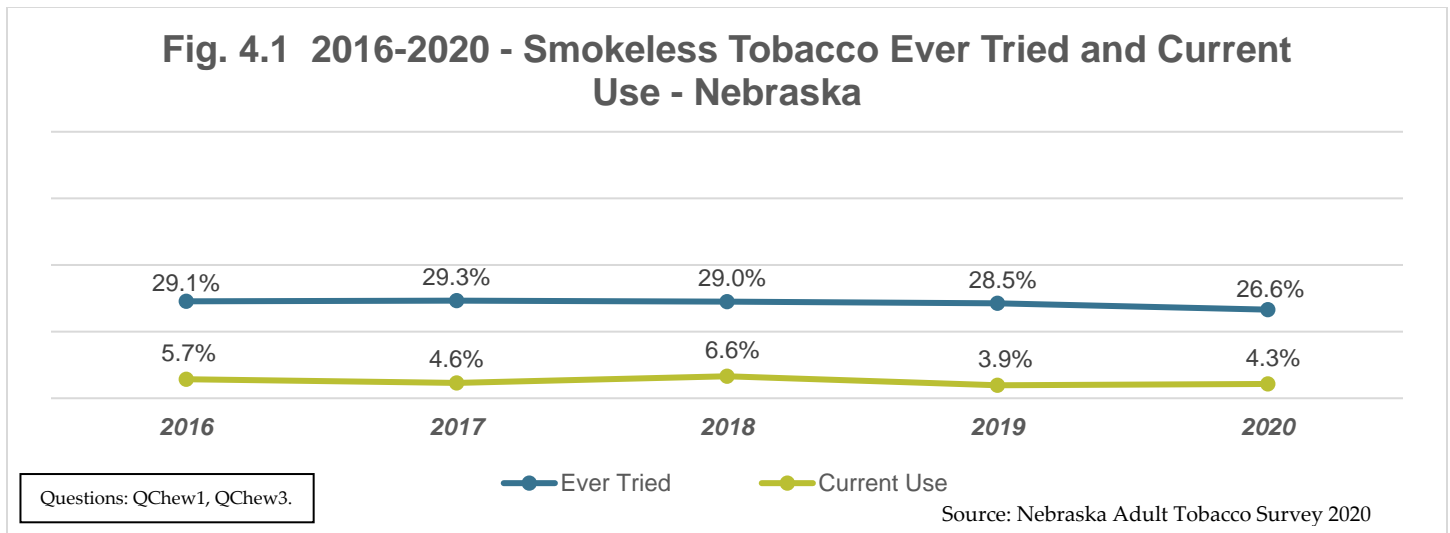


Since 2017, the proportion of those who used flavored cigars, cigarillos, or small cigars among the cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar smokers decreased, reaching a low point in 2019 (22.7%), and rose again to 27.6% in 2020.

Smokeless Tobacco Use

Ever Tried and Current Use 2016-2020

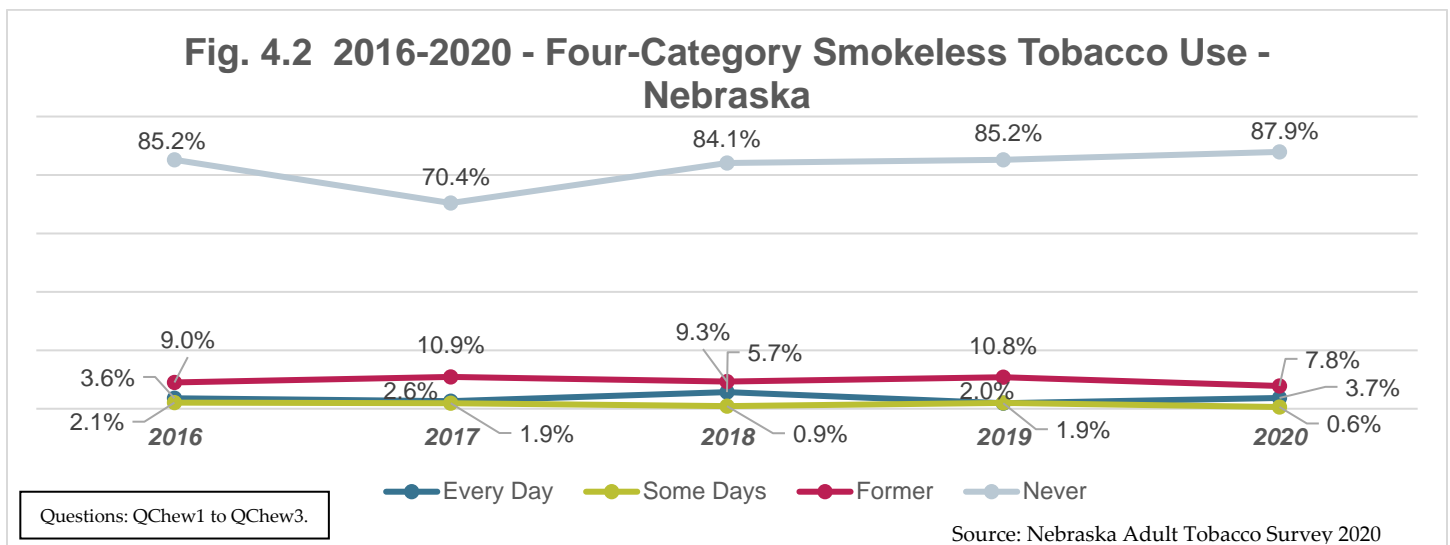
The proportion of respondents reporting having tried smokeless tobacco remained consistent over time (Fig. 4.1).



In 2020, 4.3% of respondents indicated current smokeless tobacco use. Respondents indicating having ever tried smokeless tobacco remained consistent over the measurement period.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status 2016-2020

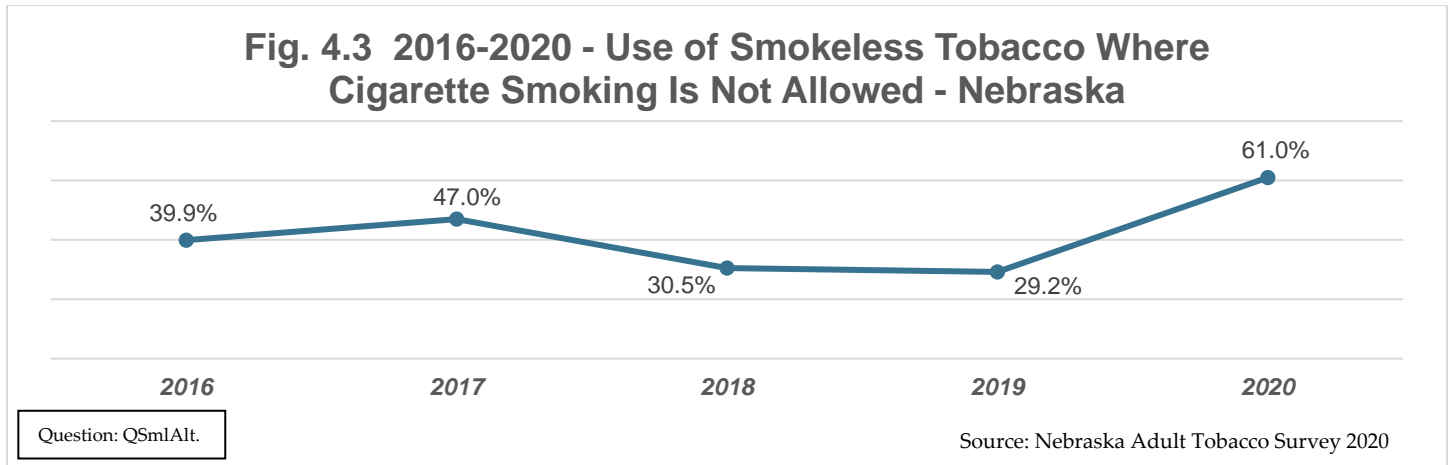
Respondents who indicated that they have never used smokeless tobacco continued trending upwards (Fig. 4.2).



2020 had the smallest percent of respondents who indicated using smokeless tobacco some days (0.6%). Respondents who indicated they use smokeless tobacco remained consistent in 2020. Respondents who have never used smokeless tobacco continued to trend upwards in 2020.

Used in No Smoking Area

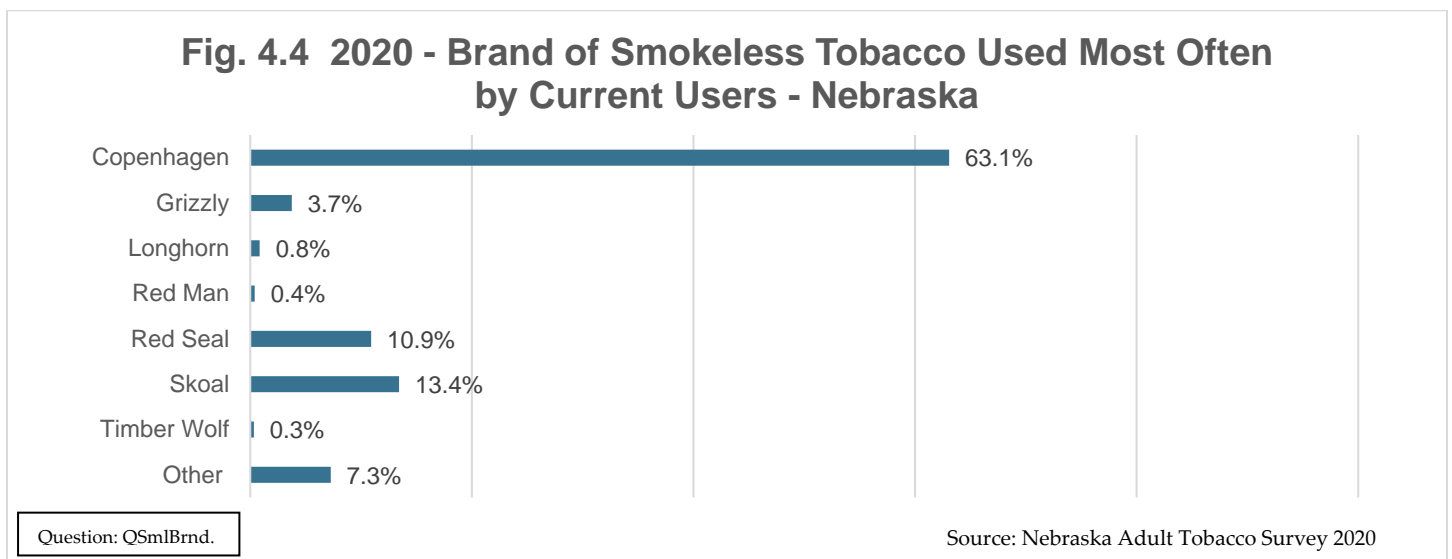
Among current smokeless tobacco users, use of smokeless tobacco where cigarette smoking is not allowed rose sharply in 2020 (Fig. 4.3).



In 2020, those who used smokeless tobacco where cigarette smoking is not allowed had a dramatic increase to 61.0%. This doubled the previous year's percentage (29.2%) of smokeless tobacco users that used smokeless tobacco where smoking is not allowed.

Brand Used

Copenhagen is the brand that the majority of Nebraskans use for smokeless tobacco (Fig. 4.4).



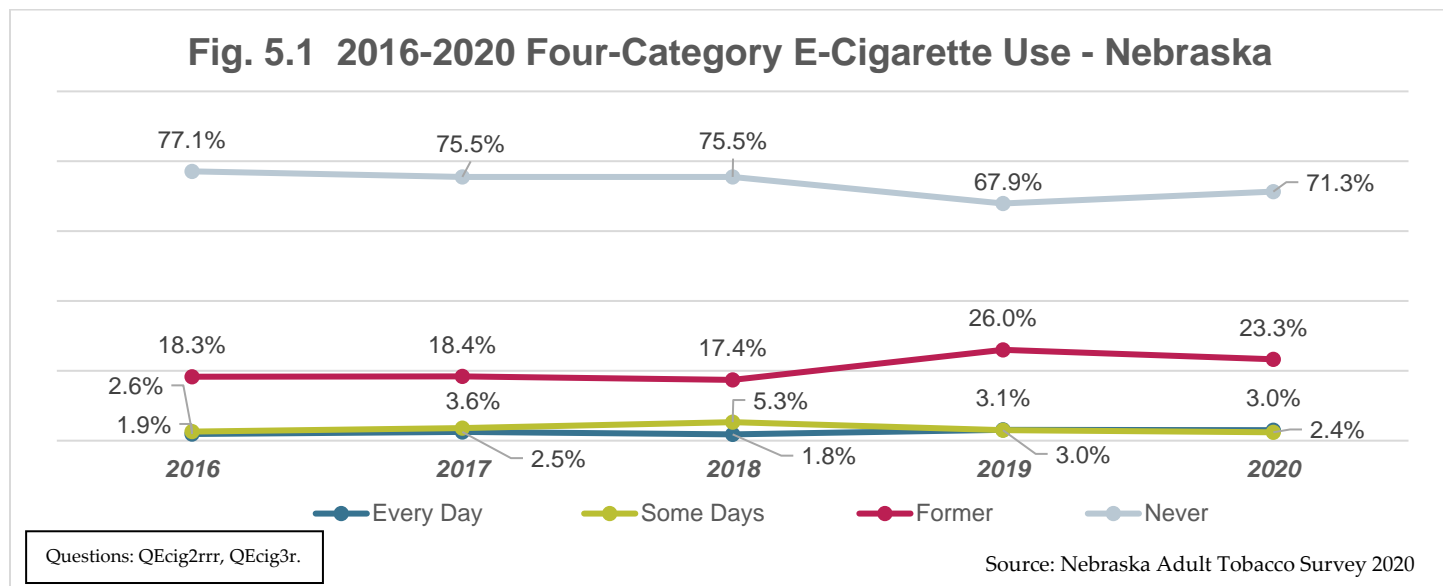


The majority of current smokeless tobacco users (63.1%) indicated that Copenhagen was their brand most often used. Other commonly used brands included Skoal (13.4%), Red Seal (10.9%), and some unlisted brands (7.3%).

E-Cigarette Use

E-Cigarette Use Status 2016-2020

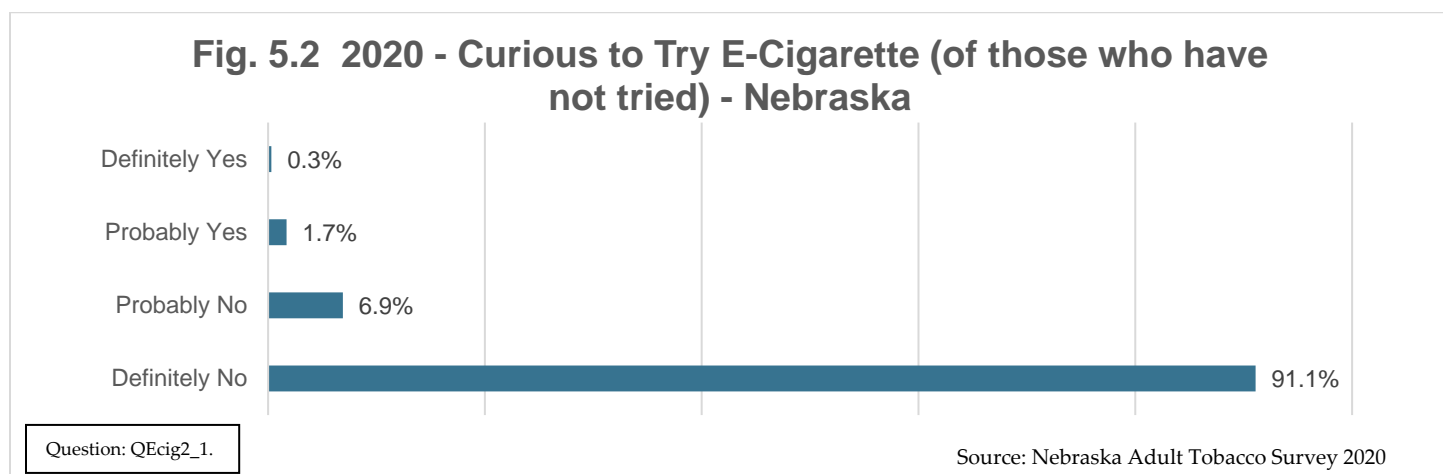
The use of e-cigarettes remained stable from 2019 to 2020 (Fig. 5.1).



In 2020, more adults in Nebraska (71.3%) reported having never used e-cigarettes in their lifetime. Less than one-quarter (23.3%) of the population were former e-cigarettes users. The percentages of those who used e-cigarettes every day (3.0%) or some days (2.4%) stayed stable from 2019 to 2020.

Curious to Try

The majority of the respondents who had never used e-cigarettes indicated no curiosities to try them (Fig. 5.2).

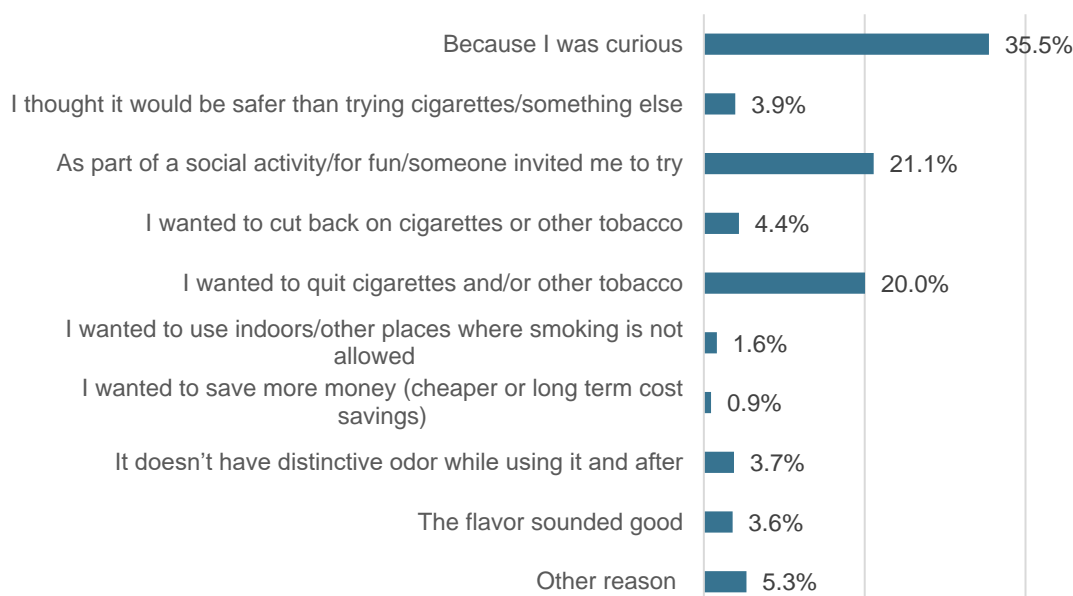


Individuals who had not tried e-cigarettes reported a strong aversion to trying them. The majority of those who had never used an e-cigarette reported that they were either definitely not curious (91.1%) or probably not curious (6.9%) to try them. Only 2.0% of respondents indicated they remained curious to try. This group, who were curious but had not tried, were at-risk for future e-cigarette experimentation and use.

Reason Tried

The top reasons for e-cigarette experimentation were curiosity (35.5%), social activity/for fun/someone invited me (21.1%), and trying to quit cigarettes and/or other tobacco (20.0%) (Fig. 5.3).

Fig. 5.3 2020 - The Main Reason Lifetime Smokers Tried An E-Cigarette - Nebraska



Question: QEcigRer.

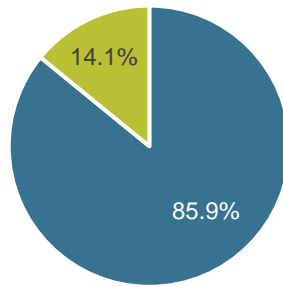
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Around one third of the respondents who tried an e-cigarette reported that they tried an e-cigarette because they were curious (35.5%). Those who tried an e-cigarette as part of a social activity, for fun or because someone invited them to try made up 21.1%, while 20.0% of them tried an e-cigarette to quit cigarettes or other tobacco use.

Cigarettes or E-Cigarettes - First Product Tried

Most of those who had experimented with both cigarettes and e-cigarettes tried cigarettes first (Fig. 5.4).

Fig. 5.4 2020 - Tobacco Product Lifetime Smokers Tried First - Nebraska



Question: QEcigTry.

■ Cigarettes ■ E-Cigarettes

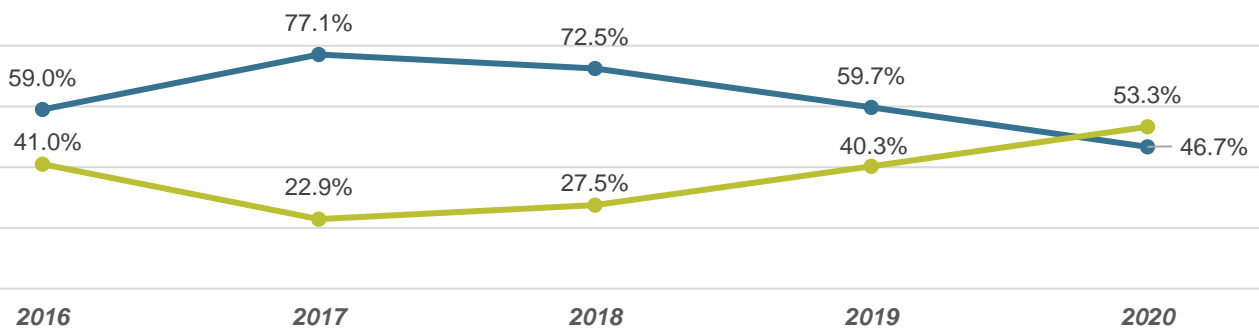
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Among those who had tried both cigarettes and e-cigarettes, 85.9% first had experimentation with cigarettes and 14.1% first tried e-cigarettes.

E-Cigarette Use by Gender 2016-2020

Use of e-cigarettes by females surpassed use by males in 2020 for the first time (Fig. 5.5).

Fig. 5.5 2016-2020 - E-Cigarette Use by Gender - Nebraska



Questions: QEcig2rrr, QEcig3r, RespGend.

● Male ● Female

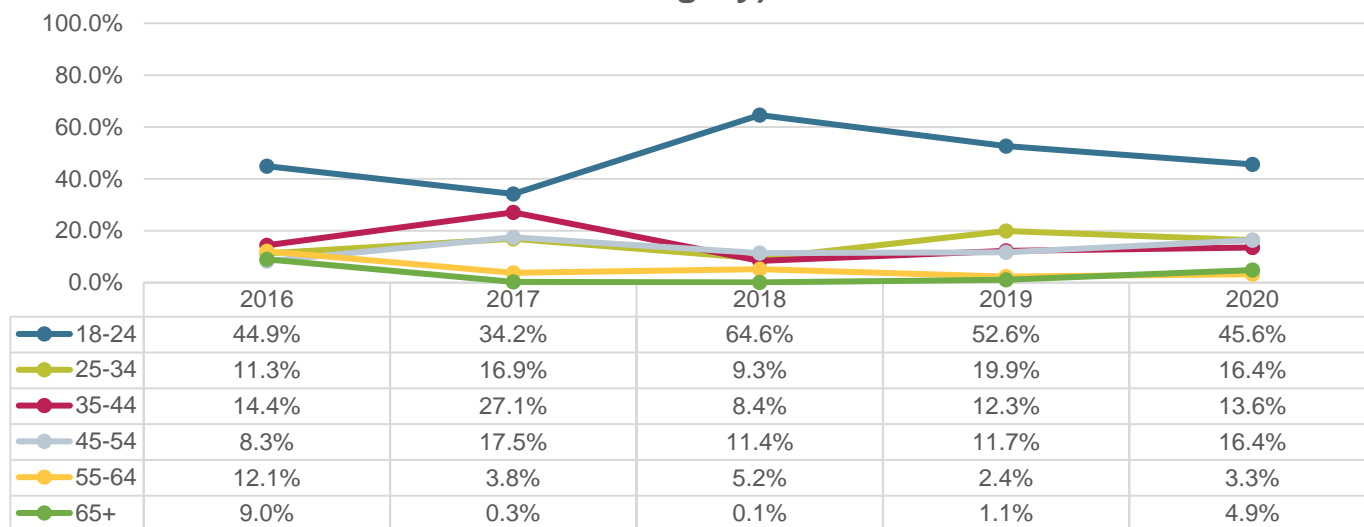
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

In 2020, females accounted for 53.3% of e-cigarette users while males accounted for 46.7%. In years prior to 2020, males had been the primary users of e-cigarettes. Usage began to grow closer between males and females following 2017 when it reached its peak usage by males (77.1%) and the lowest usage by females (22.9%).

E-Cigarette Use by Age 2016-2020

The use of e-cigarettes is mostly a young-adult activity, with more than two-thirds of use coming from those under 34 years old (Fig. 5.6).

Fig. 5.6 2016-2020 - E-Cigarettes Use by Age Category - Nebraska (percent of all e-cigarettes users in each age category)



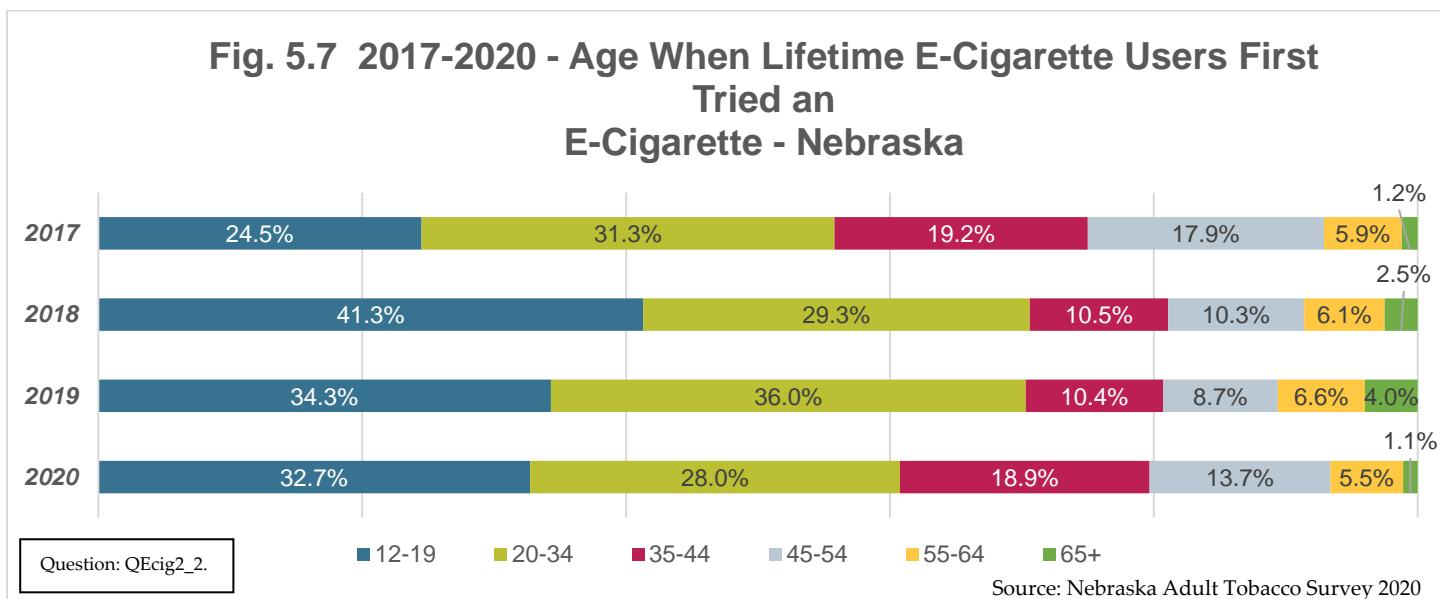
Questions: QEcig2rrr, QEcig3r, QD1.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Young adults aged 18 to 34 accounted for 62% of the population in 2020, and almost three-quarters in 2018 (73.9%) and in 2019 (72.5%). The majority of use came from 18- to 24-year-olds, which dropped in 2020 to 45.6%, while a relatively smaller percentage of adults over 55 years old use e-cigarettes.

Age of Initiation 2017-2020

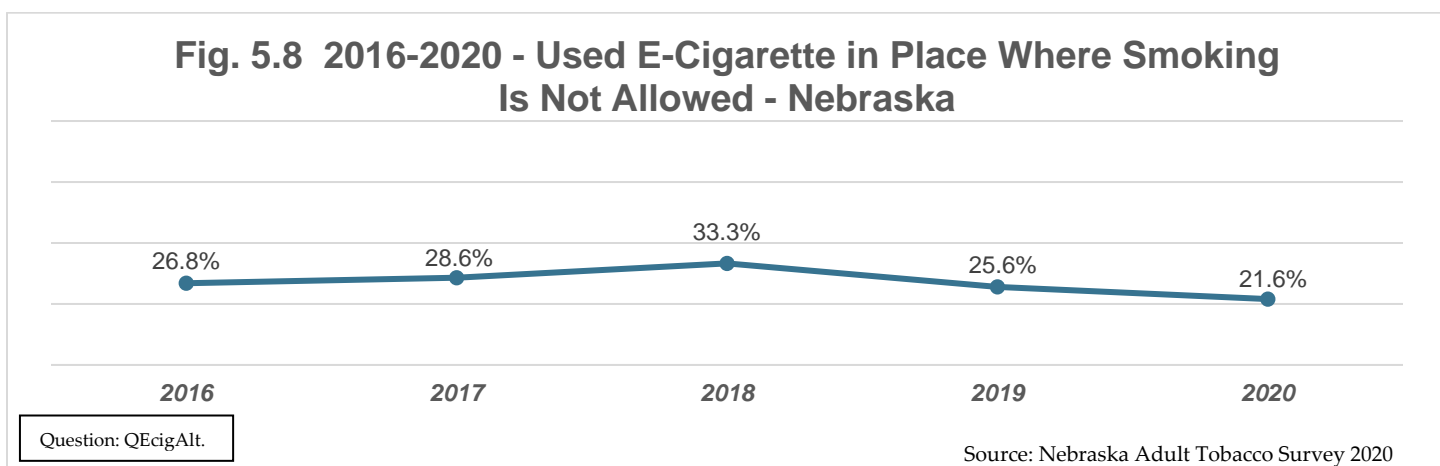
E-cigarette users in Nebraska are more likely to first try an e-cigarette at a younger age (Fig. 5.7).



In 2017, 55.8% of adults indicated that they tried their first e-cigarette before or at the age of 34, and this percentage was above 70.0% in both 2018 (70.6%) and 2019 (70.3%). This amount dropped in 2020 to 60.7% of adults reporting having tried e-cigarettes before the age of 34. It is notable that e-cigarettes came on the U.S. market in 2006-2007, which limited the older population accessing them at a young age.

Used in No Smoking Area 2016-2020

Users of e-cigarettes sometimes used the product in a place where smoking is not allowed (Fig. 5.8).

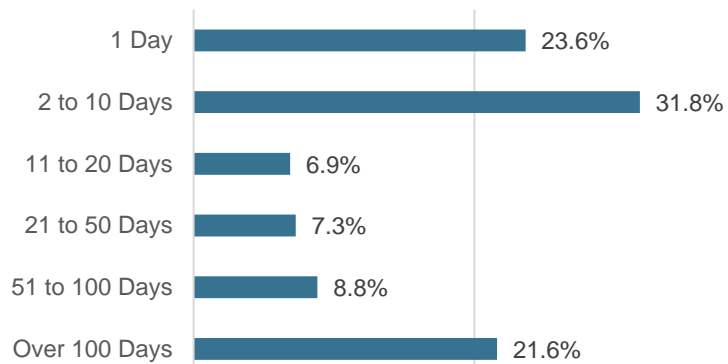


Around one-fifth of Nebraskans (21.6%) reported using e-cigarettes in places where smoking is not allowed. When first widely marketed, some e-cigarette companies promoted this as a benefit of the device.

Days of Using in Life

Around half of respondents who tried e-cigarettes had used e-cigarettes for 10 days or less in their life (Fig. 5.9).

Fig. 5.9 Number of Days Ever-Tried E-Cigarette Users Have Used E-Cigarettes In Their Life - Nebraska



Question: QEcigDay.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

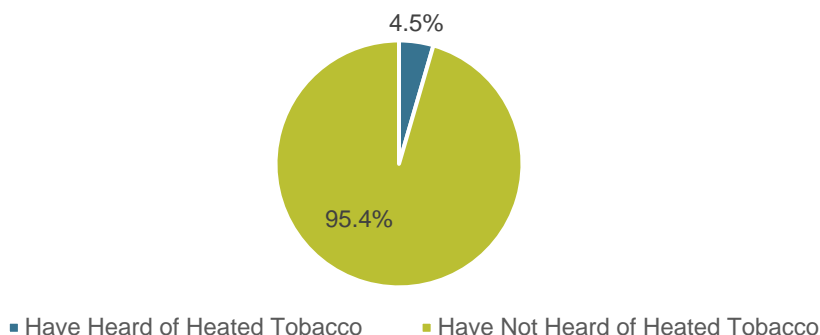
Around half of respondents who ever tried e-cigarettes had used e-cigarettes for a short period of their life (55.4%), either 1 day (23.6%) or from 2 to 10 days (31.8%). Those who had used e-cigarettes for over 100 days made up 21.6% of those who ever tried e-cigarettes.

Heated Tobacco Use

Heard of Heated Tobacco

The majority of Nebraskans have not heard of heated tobacco (Fig. 6.1).

Fig. 6.1 2020 - Nebraskans Have Heard of Heated Tobacco



Question: QHeatTob.

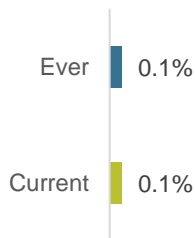
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Only 4.5% of respondents had heard of heated tobacco, while nearly all respondents (95.4%) had not heard of heated tobacco.

Ever Tried and Current Use

Only a handful of respondents reported having ever tried or currently used heated tobacco (Fig. 6.2).

Fig 6.2 2020- Heated Tobacco - Ever Tried and Current Use - Nebraska



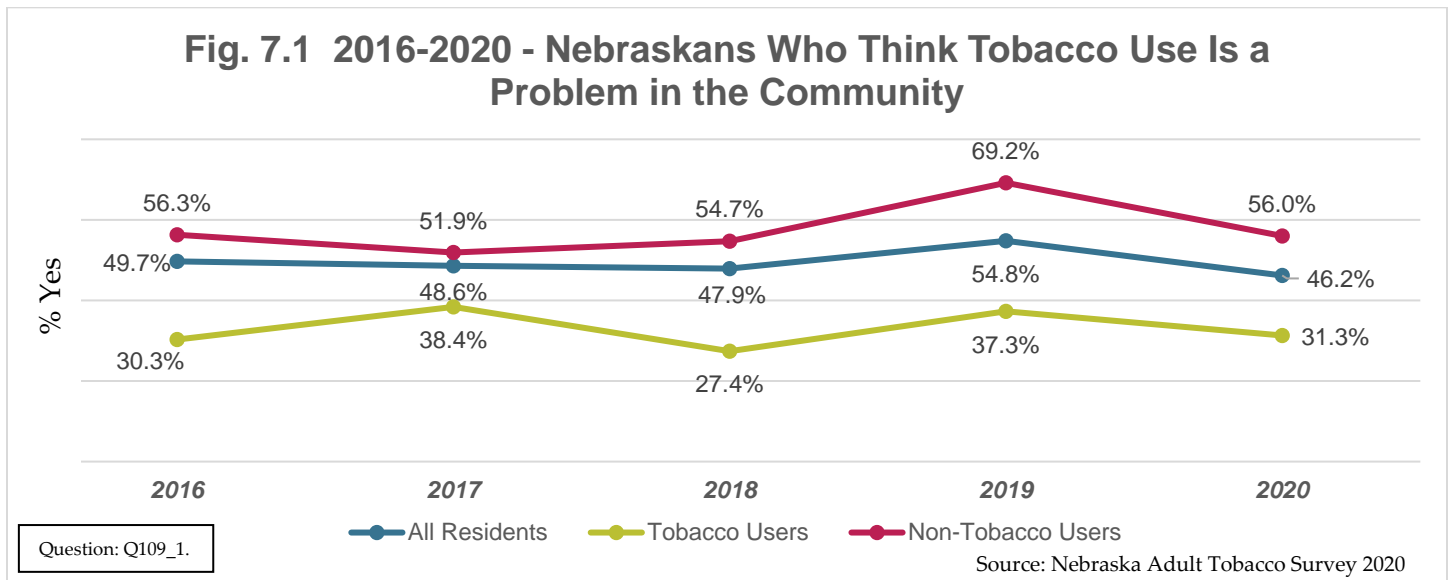
Questions: QTryHeat, QHeatDay.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Opinion: Tobacco Use as a Problem in Nebraska

Tobacco Use as a Problem in the Community 2016-2020

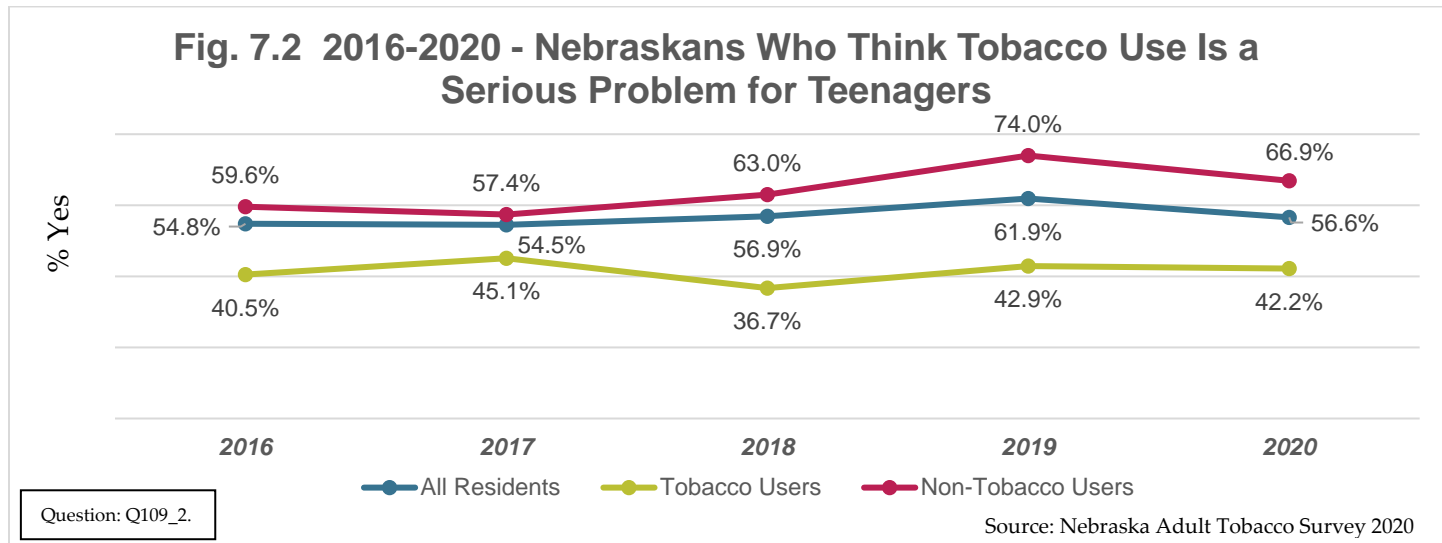
The percentages of Nebraska residents who agreed with the statement that tobacco is a problem in the community dropped to comparable levels before 2019 (Fig. 7.1).



The percentage of all three respondent groups who thought tobacco use was a problem in the community dropped in 2020. Out of non-tobacco users, 56.0% thought tobacco use was a problem in the community, while 46.2% of all respondents thought it was a problem. Tobacco users holding such opinion dropped from 37.3% in 2019 to 31.3% in 2020.

Tobacco Use as a Problem for Teenagers 2016-2020

Overall, there was a drop in thinking tobacco use as a problem for teenagers, reflecting perceptions closer to those before 2019 (Fig. 7.2).



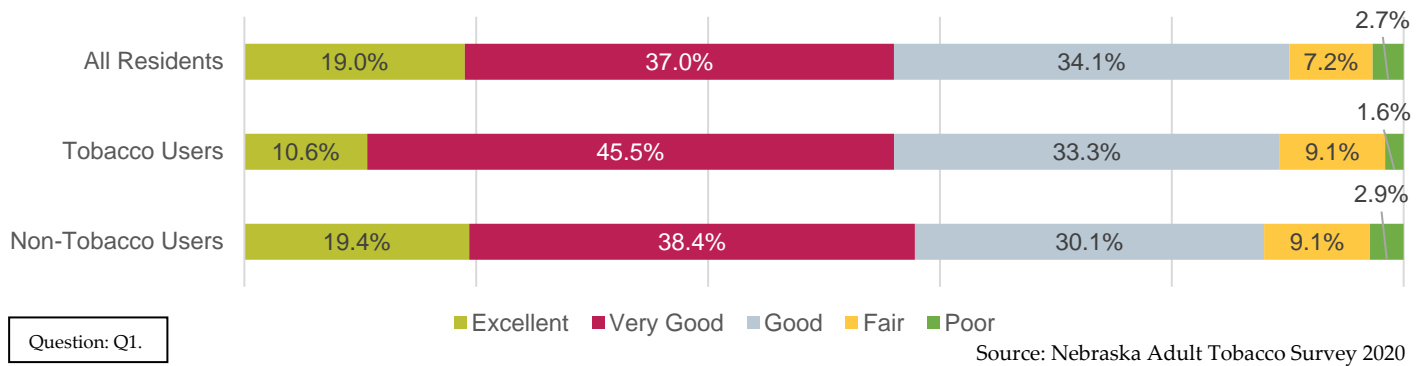
When Nebraska residents were asked about whether tobacco use was a problem specifically for teenagers, a lower number of non-tobacco users and members of the general public considered it a serious problem in 2020, though still greater than years prior to 2019.

Health Impact of Smoking and Secondhand Smoke

Self-Reported Health Status

The majority of residents had comparable health status in all categories, excluding tobacco users who reported lower percentages of “excellent” health (Fig. 8.1).

Fig. 8.1 2020 - Self-Reported Health Status by Tobacco Use - Nebraska

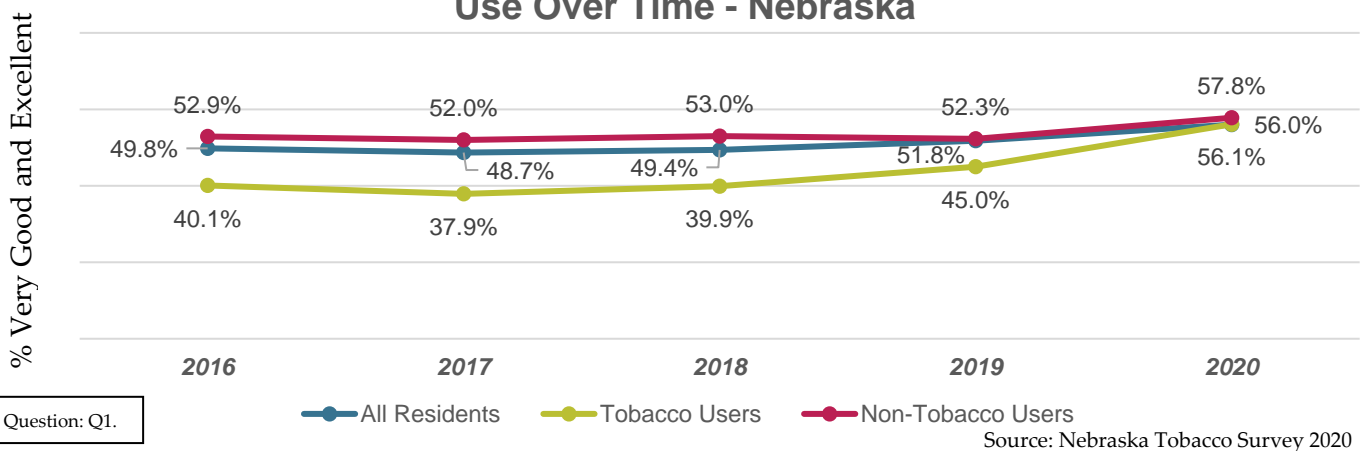


In the figure above, 19.0% of all respondents self-reported their health as “excellent” in 2020. While comparable percentages exist in terms of health status being “good”, “fair”, or “poor” across the three groups. Tobacco users reported their health as “excellent” at a lower percentage (10.6%) than non-tobacco users (19.4%).

Health Status by Tobacco Use 2016-2020

Tobacco users reported a continuing increase in health status over the measurement period (Fig. 8.2).

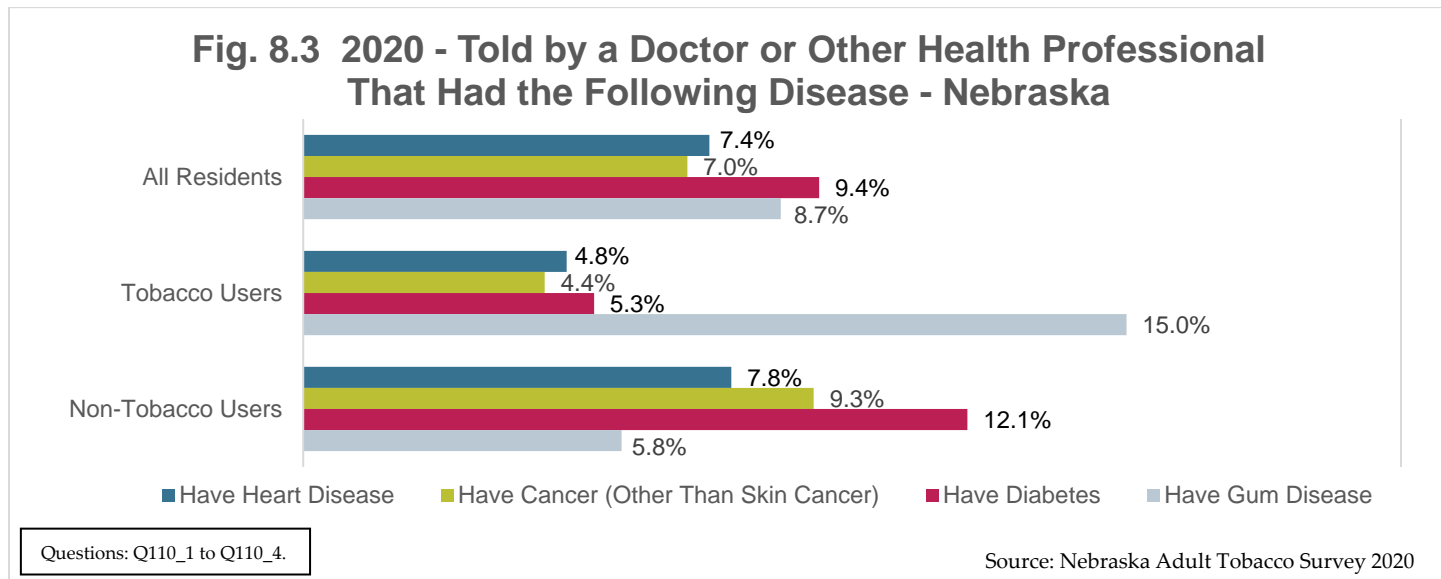
Fig. 8.2 2016-2020 - Self-Reported Health Status by Tobacco Use Over Time - Nebraska



When looking at all residents or non-tobacco users, the proportion of the population evaluating their health as “very good” or “excellent” has been consistent over time. Interestingly, for tobacco users, an upward trend has been present since 2017, and has continued to grow larger in 2020. All three groups reported nearly the same percentages for “very good” or “excellent” health status.

Disease by Tobacco Use

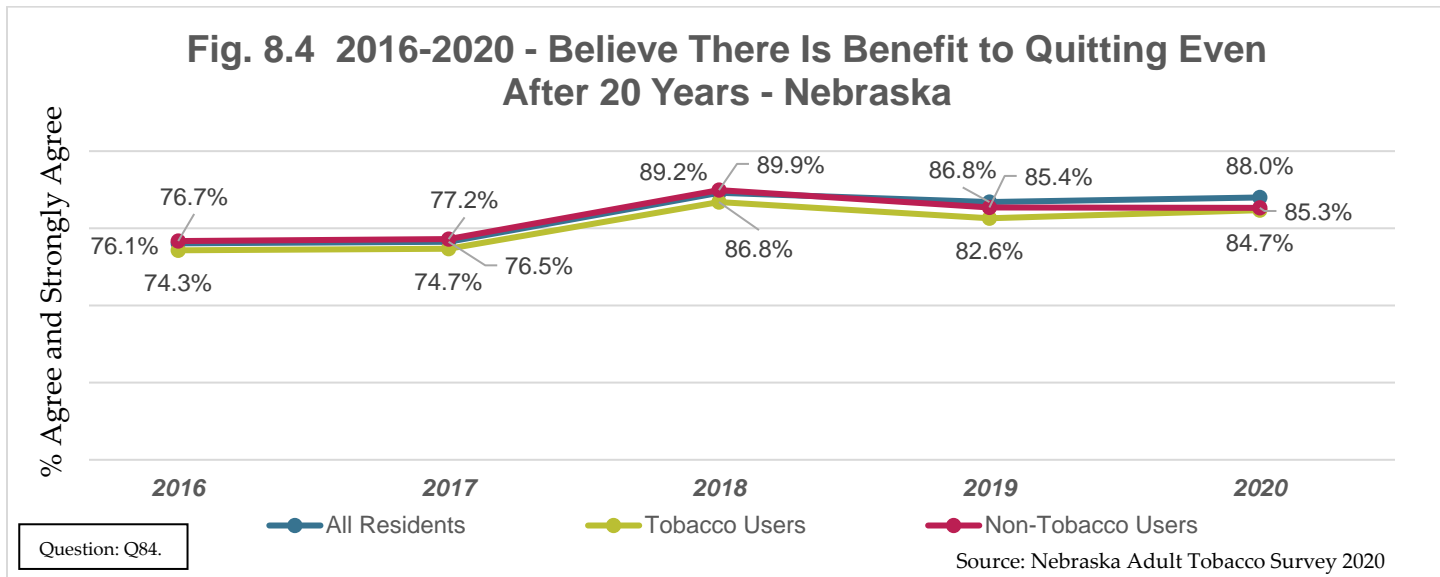
Tobacco users were more likely to be told that they had gum disease than non-tobacco users (Fig. 8.3).



Tobacco users were told by a doctor or other health professional that they had gum disease (15.0%) more than non-tobacco users (5.8%).

Opinions on the Benefits of Quitting 2016-2020

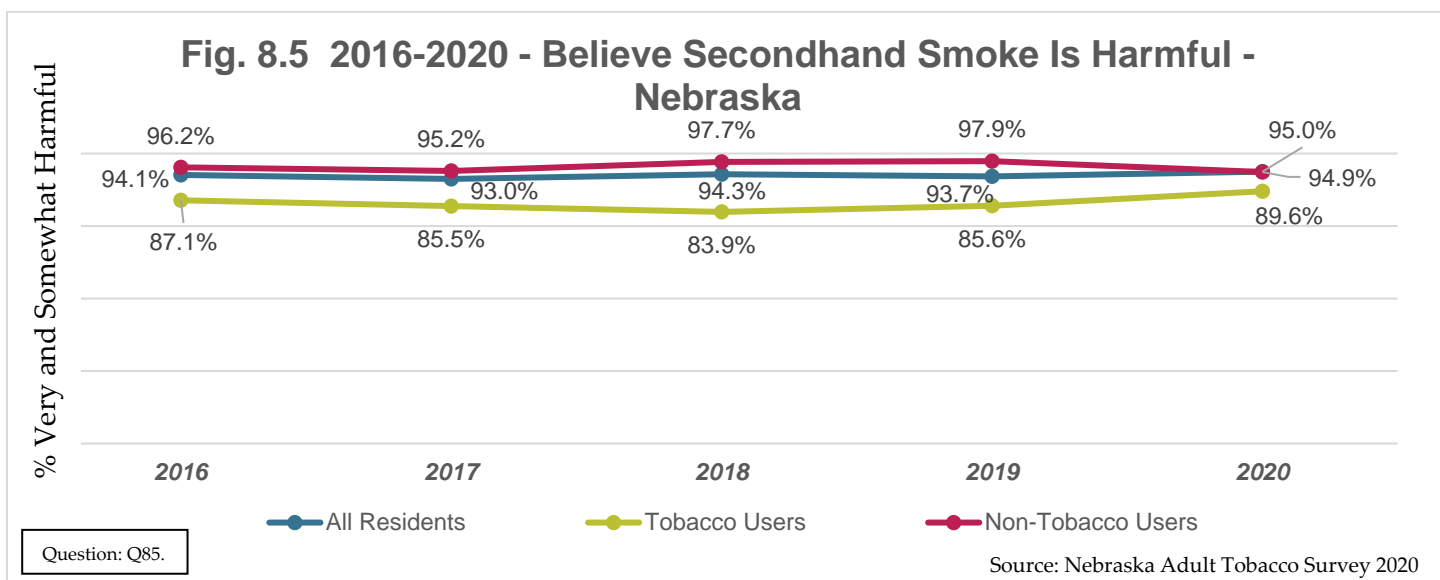
Views on the benefits of quitting even after 20 years of smoking have remained similarly positive compared to the last 2 years (Fig. 8.4).



All three types of respondents had similarly positive views of the benefits to quitting smoking even after 20 years. As shown in the figure, in 2020, 88.0% of all residents, 85.3% of non-tobacco users, and 84.7% of tobacco users saw the benefits of quitting.

Opinions on the Harm of Secondhand Smoke 2016-2020

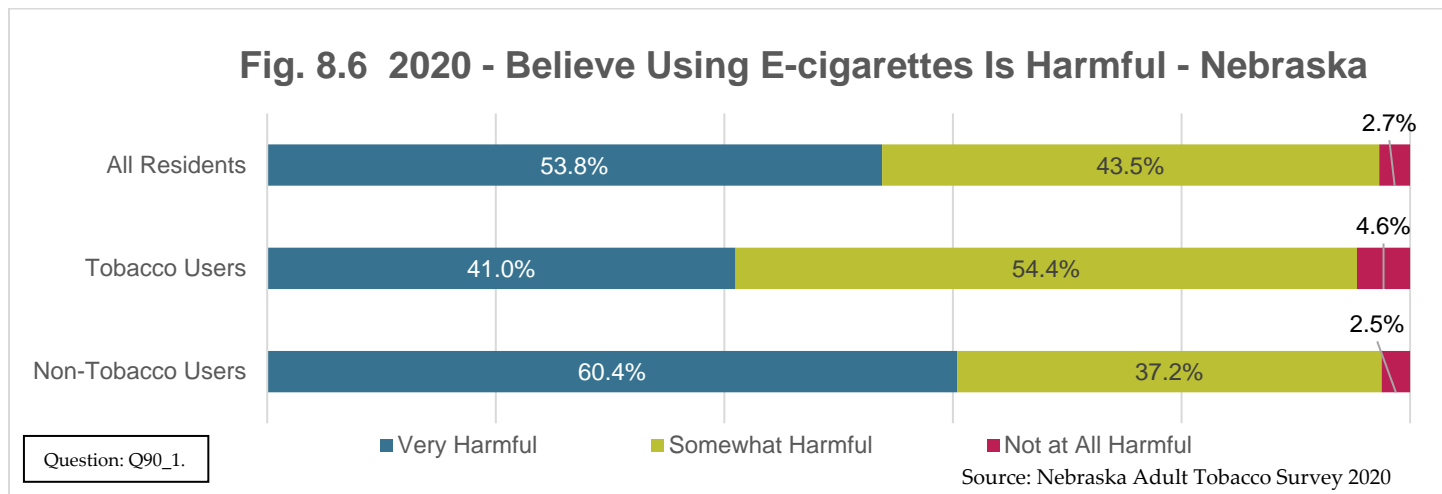
The proportion of respondents reporting secondhand smoke as harmful remained consistent over time (Fig. 8.5).



It is demonstrated through the figure above that 95.0% of all residents reported that they thought secondhand smoke is very or somewhat harmful, and 94.9% of non-tobacco users reported the same, while 89.6% of tobacco users reported they saw secondhand smoke as very or somewhat harmful.

Opinions on the Harm of Using E-Cigarettes

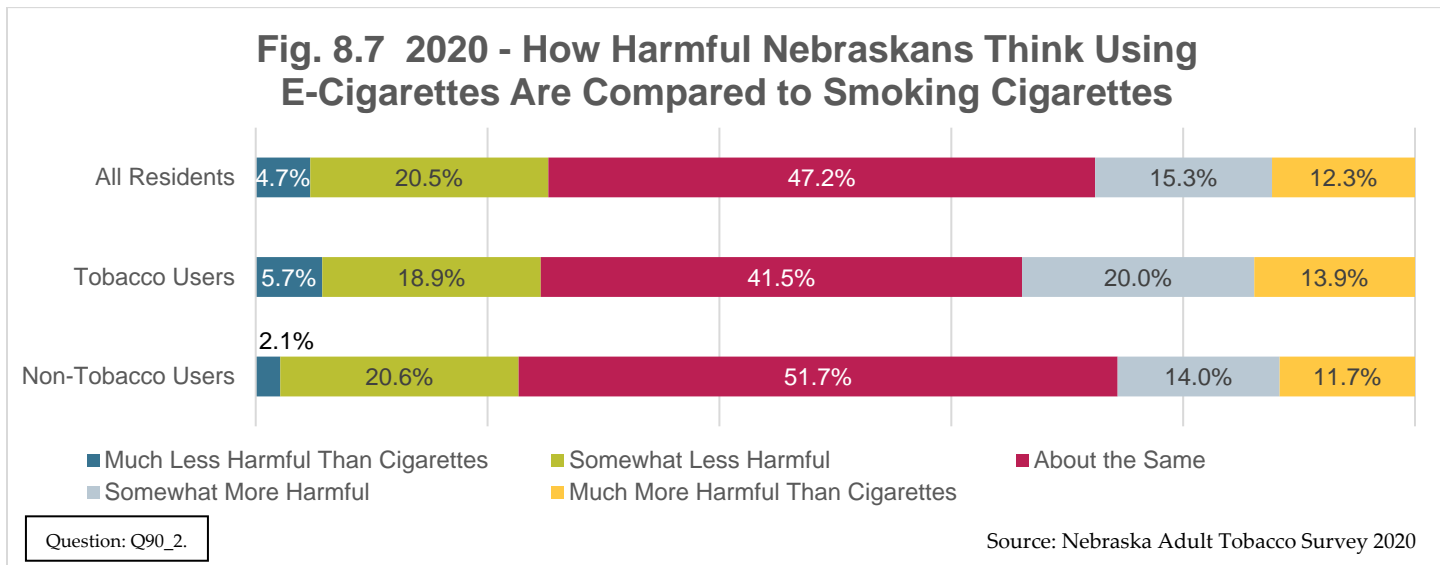
The majority of all three respondent categories viewed e-cigarettes as either very or somewhat harmful (Fig. 8.6).



Over 95% of all residents viewed e-cigarettes as either very or somewhat harmful, while 41.0% of tobacco users viewed them as very harmful, and 60.4% of non-tobacco users viewed them as very harmful.

Opinions on the Harm of Using E-Cigarettes vs Cigarettes

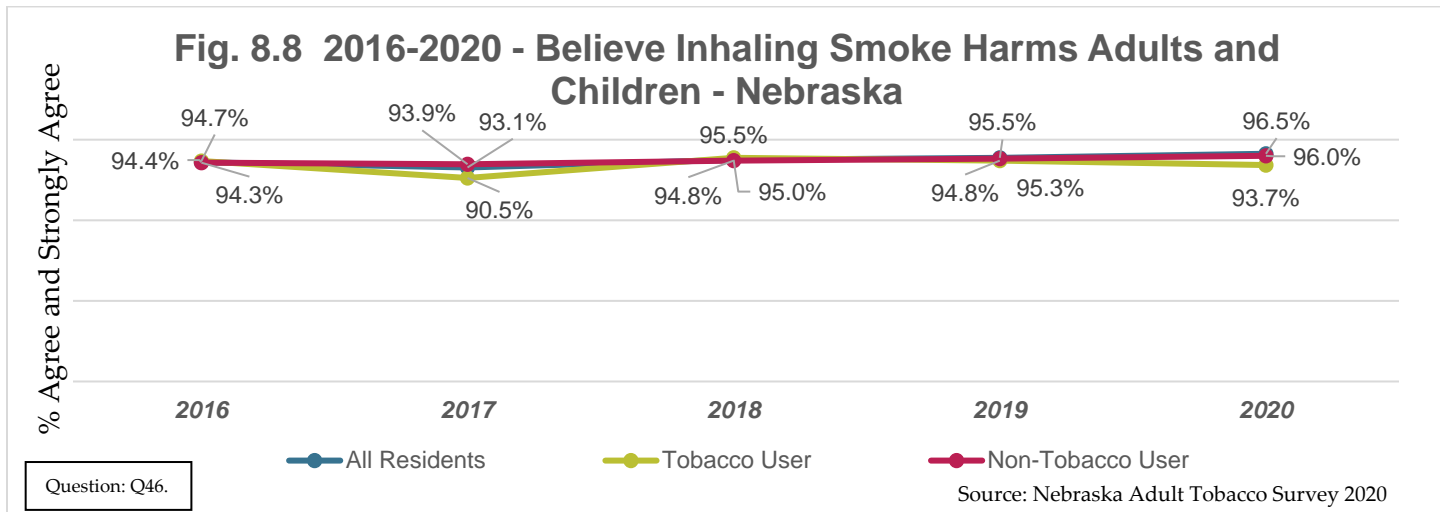
The majority of respondents perceived that using e-cigarettes does about the same harm as smoking cigarettes (Fig. 8.7).



Over 50% of non-tobacco users agreed with the statement “using e-cigarettes does about the same harm as smoking cigarettes”, while 41.5% of tobacco users had the same opinion. Additionally, 27.6% of all residents agreed with the statement “e-cigarettes are somewhat more or much more harmful than cigarettes”, while 33.9% of tobacco users and 25.7% of non-tobacco users felt the same about e-cigarettes harmfulness.

Opinions on the Harm of Secondhand Smoke on Adults and Children 2016-2020

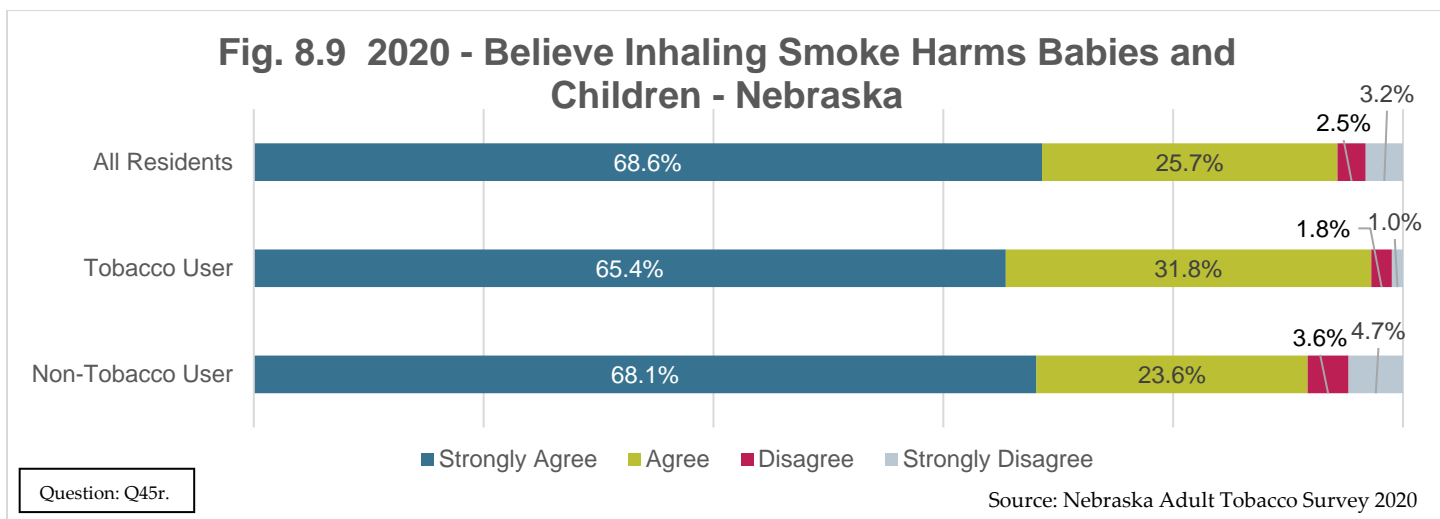
The majority of respondents in all categories believed that inhaling secondhand smoke harms both adults and children (Fig. 8.8).



Views on the belief that inhaling secondhand smoke harms adults and children did not change dramatically over the measurement period. Over 95% of all residents and non-tobacco users agreed or strongly agreed, and 93.7% of tobacco users also agreed or strongly agreed in 2020.

Opinions on the Harm of Secondhand Smoke on Babies and Children

All three populations reported similar rates of believing that inhaling secondhand smoke harms babies and children (Fig. 8.9).

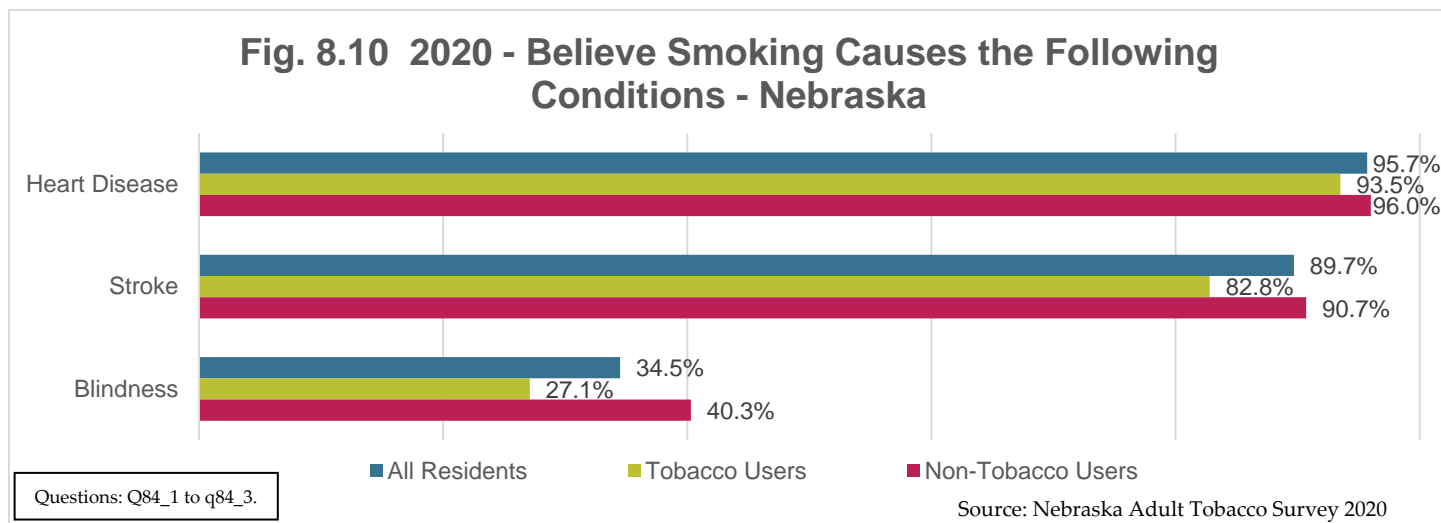


Tobacco users had the strongest belief that inhaling secondhand smoke harms babies and children, with 65.4% strongly agreeing, and 31.8% agreeing, with only 2.8% disagreeing or strongly disagreeing. Out of all

residents, 68.6% strongly agreed that inhaling secondhand smoke harms babies and children, while 68.1% of non-tobacco users did as well.

Opinions on Smoking-Attributable Disease among Smokers

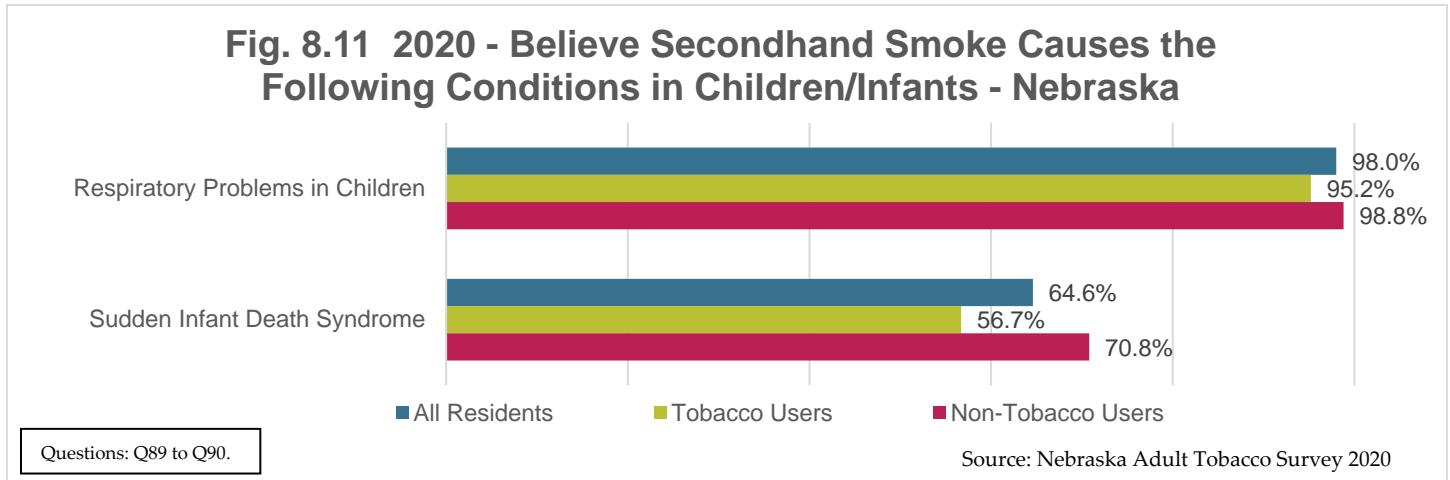
Most respondents believed that smoking causes both heart disease and strokes (Fig. 8.10).



Over 93% of respondents in all categories believed that smoking causes heart disease, and over 82% of respondents in all categories believed that smoking causes strokes. About two-fifths (40.3%) of non-tobacco users believed that smoking can cause blindness, while under 35% of all respondents and tobacco users believed smoking can cause blindness.

Opinions on Secondhand Smoke Causing Disease among Children/Infants

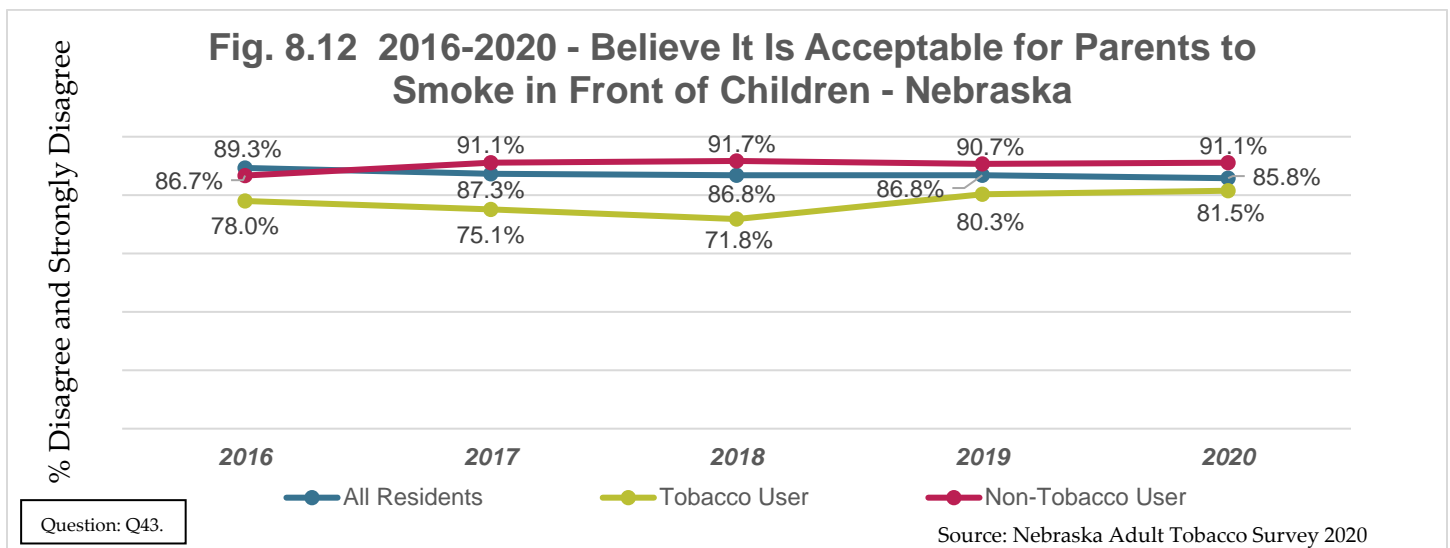
The majority of Nebraskans believed that secondhand smoke can cause respiratory problems in children (Fig. 8.11).



There were 98.0% of all residents who believed that secondhand smoke causes respiratory problems in children, while 95.2% of tobacco users and 98.8% of non-tobacco users believed the same. In addition, 64.6% of all residents believed that secondhand smoke can cause sudden infant death syndrome, and 56.7% of tobacco users and 70.8% of non-tobacco users believed the same.

Opinions on Parents Smoking in Front of Children 2016-2020

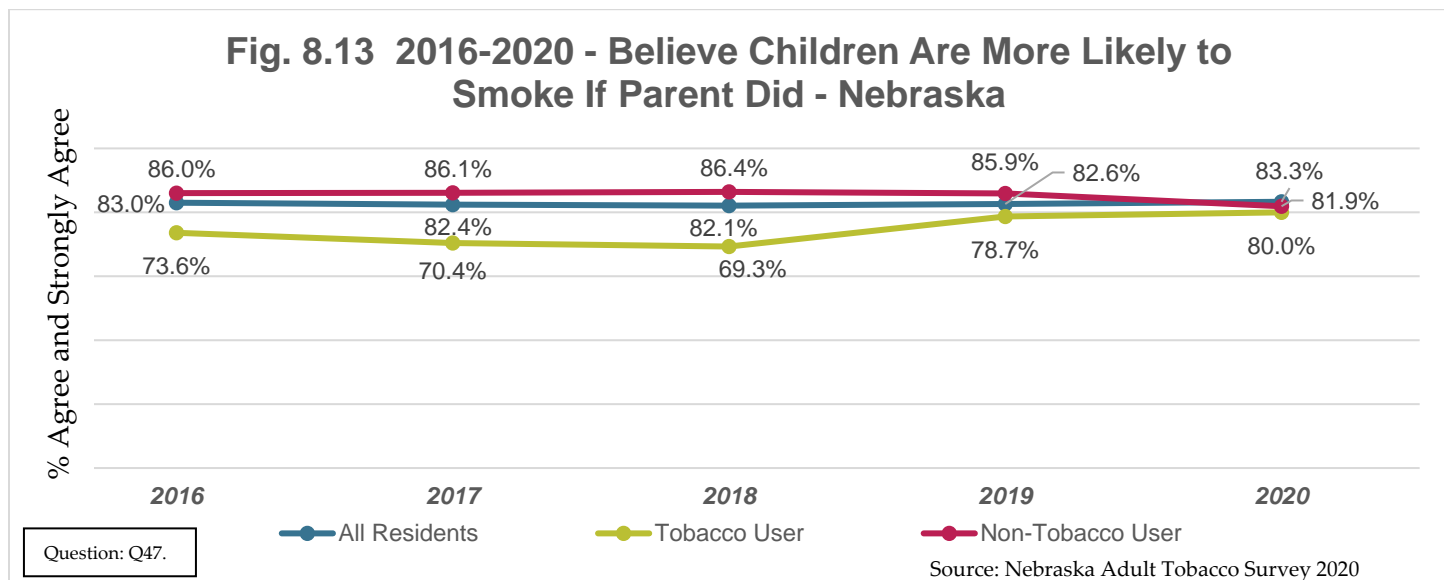
About 90% of respondents opposed parents smoking in front of children, and that fraction stayed stable over last five years (Fig. 8.12).



While the percentage of tobacco users and non-tobacco users who disagreed or strongly disagreed with such perception in 2020 from 2019 stayed relatively unchanged, the number for all residents declined from 86.8% in 2019 to 85.8% in 2020.

Opinions on Parent's Smoking Influencing Children 2016-2020

The majority of respondents, including both tobacco users and non-tobacco users, believed parent's smoking behaviors would influence children (Fig. 8.13).



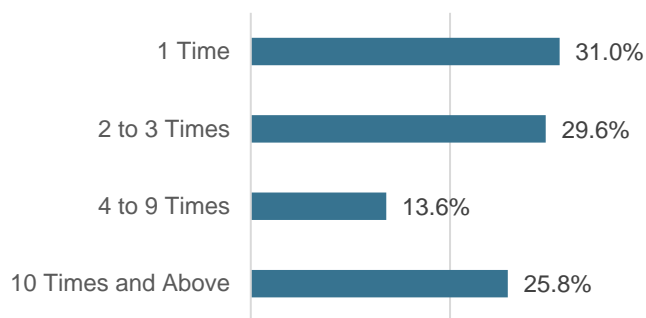
There was 83.3% of the general public, 81.9% of non-tobacco users, and 80.0% of tobacco users that believed children are more likely to smoke if their parents do so, in 2020.

Tobacco Cessation

Number of Quit Attempts

The majority of former cigarette smokers had tried multiple times to quit cigarettes before they were successful (Fig. 9.1).

Fig. 9.1 2020 - Approximate Number of Times Former Cigarette Smokers Tried to Quit before They Were Successful - Nebraska



Question: Q4f.

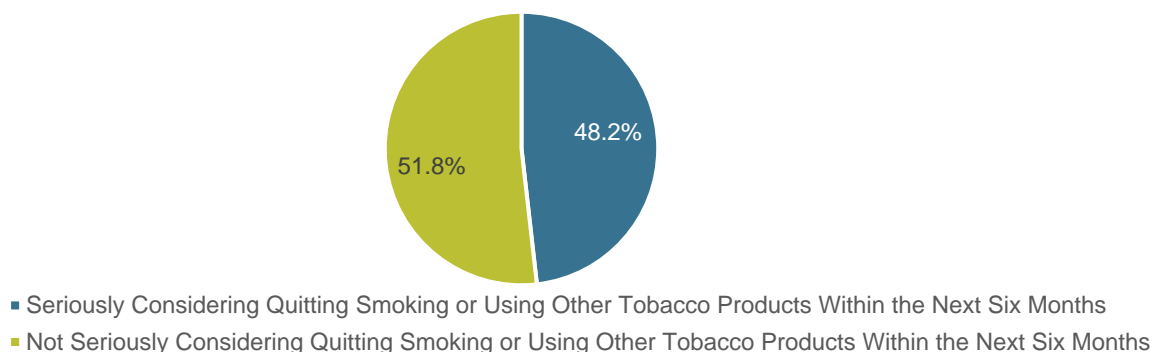
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Around one-third of former cigarette smokers (31.0%) were successful at quitting cigarettes the first time they tried. The majority of respondents (69.0%) took multiple attempts to quit before they were successful, with 2 to 3 times (29.6%) being the highest of those who took multiple attempts.

Intent to Quit Within the Next Six Months

A slight majority of current smokers seriously considered quitting smoking or stopping using other tobacco products within the next six months (Fig. 9.2).

Fig. 9.2 2020 - Current Smokers Seriously Considering Quitting All Tobacco Products Within the Next Six Months - Nebraska



Question: Q24.

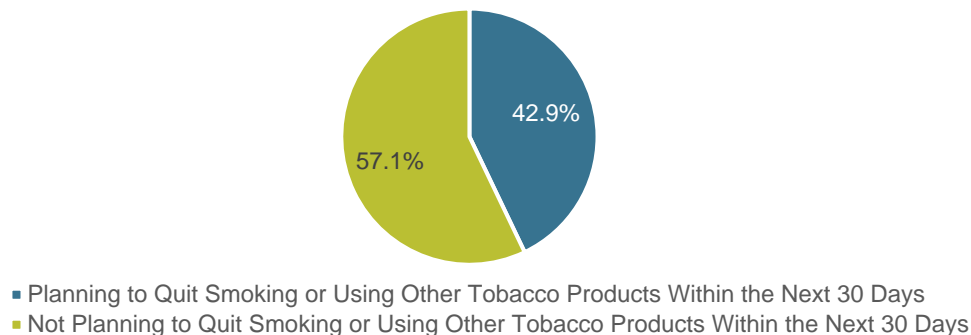
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Of current smokers, 51.8% were not seriously considering quitting smoking or using other tobacco products within the next six months. Close to half (48.2%) were seriously considering quitting smoking or using other tobacco products.

Intent to Quit Within the Next 30 Days

Among those who want to quit within the next six months, more than 40% of current smokers plan to quit using tobacco products within the next 30 days (Fig. 9.3).

Fig. 9.3 2020 - Current Smokers Planning to Quit All Tobacco Products Within the Next 30 Days - Nebraska



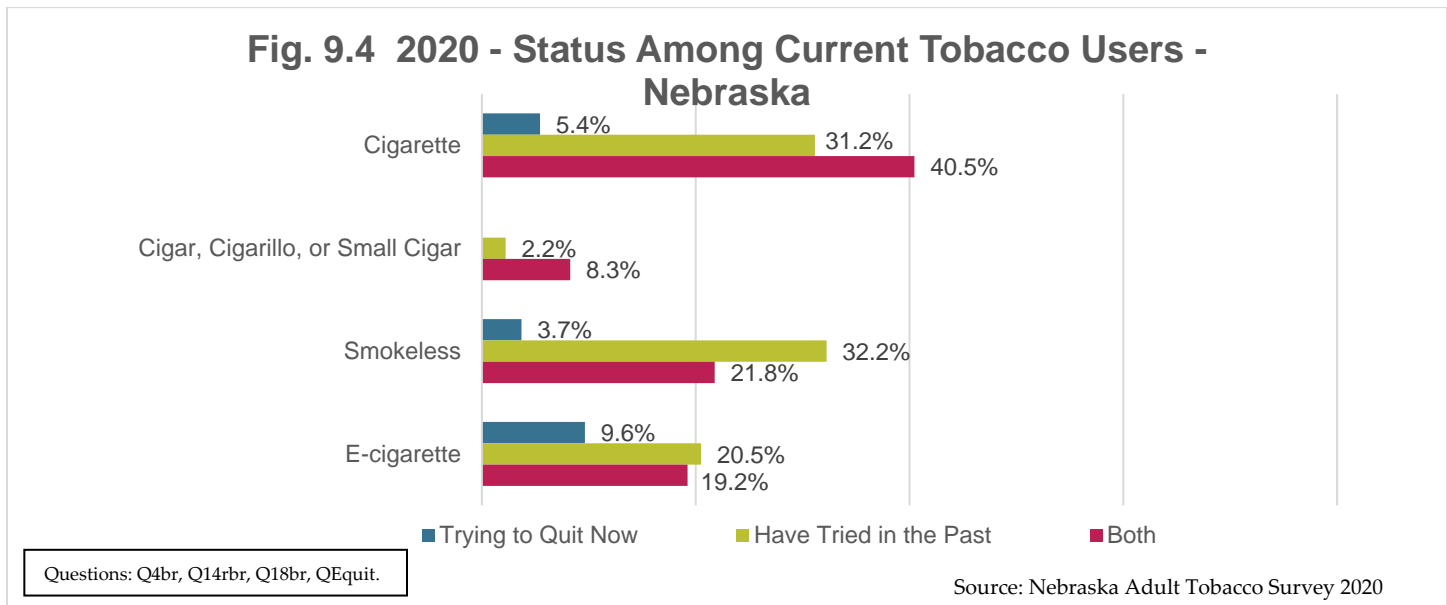
Question: Q26.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Of those who are current smokers, 57.1% did not plan to stop smoking or using other tobacco products within the next 30 days, while 42.9% did plan to stop smoking or using other tobacco products within the next 30 days.

Quitting Status of Tobacco Users

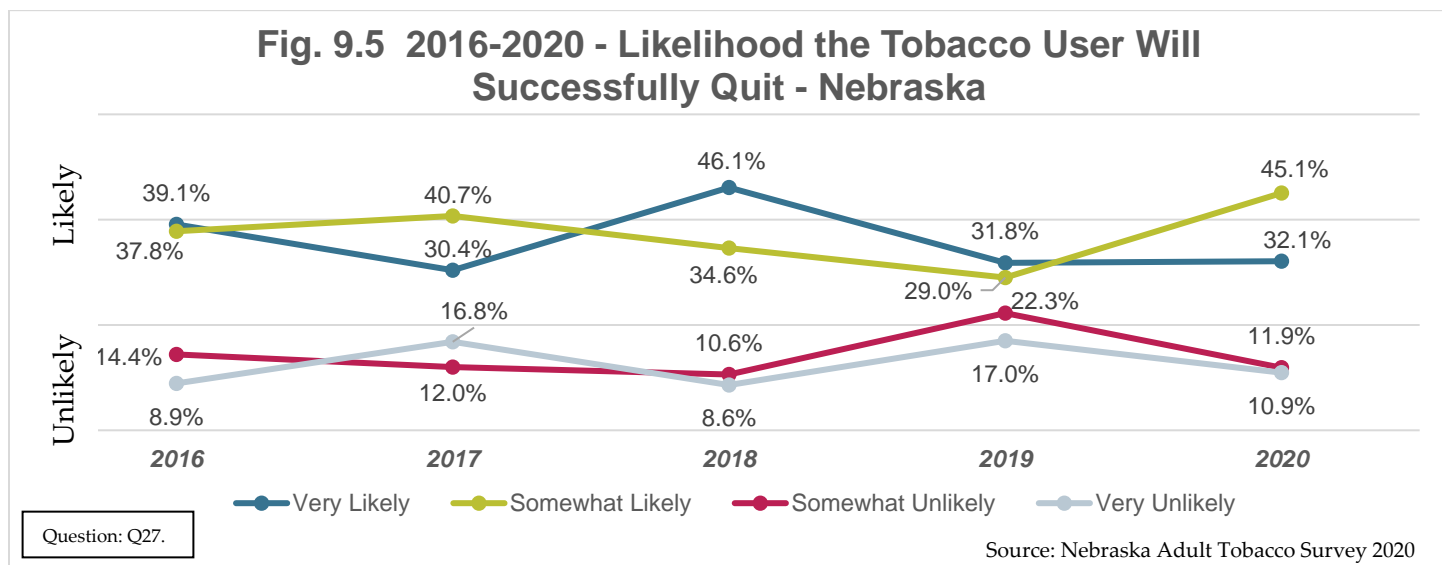
The majority of cigarette smokers have attempted either quitting in the past or were currently trying to quit (Fig. 9.4).



Only a small proportion of cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar users indicated that they had tried quitting in the past (2.2%). For cigarette smokers, 40.5% indicated they had also tried both quitting now or in the past, with 31.2% having tried in the past. About one-third of smokeless (32.2%) and one-fifth of e-cigarette (20.5%) users had tried to quit in the past.

Likelihood of Quitting Successfully 2016-2020

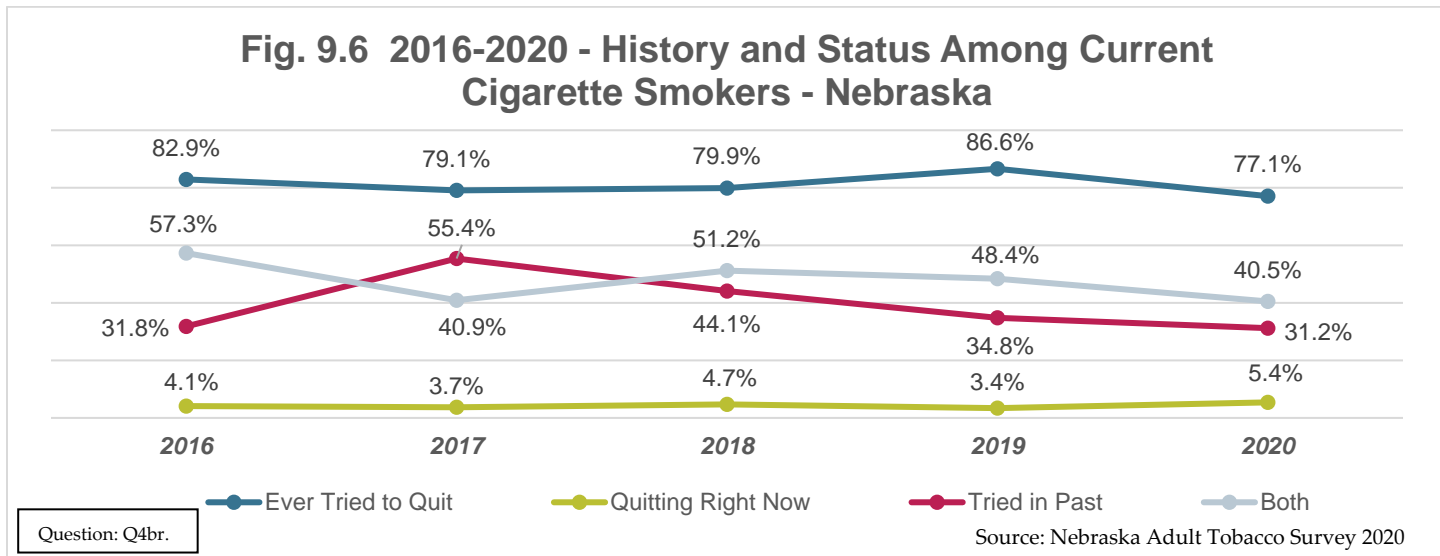
The percentage of respondents who thought they would somewhat likely quit smoking successfully rose sharply from 2019 (Fig. 9.5).



In 2020, the percentage of respondents who thought they will very likely quit smoking successfully stayed relatively the same, and those who reported somewhat likely increased from 29.0% to 45.1%. Those who reported somewhat unlikely or very unlikely decreased from 22.3% to 11.9%, and 17.0% to 10.9% respectively.

Quitting Status of Cigarettes Users 2016-2020

A significant portion of smokers indicated that they had tried to quit in 2020, with an active portion having tried both currently and in the past (Fig. 9.6).

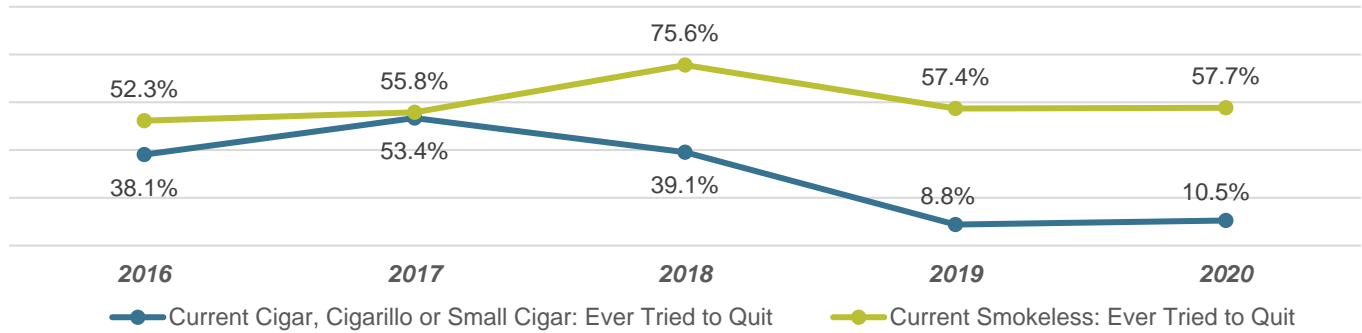


The cigarette smoking population has historically tried to quit and many are actively trying to quit. Each year, a large percentage of respondents indicated they have ever tried to quit cigarette smoking. In 2020, about two-fifths of the cigarette smokers (40.5%) reported they have both tried to quit in the past and are currently trying to quit.

Quitting Status of Cigar/Cigarillo/Small Cigar Users and Smokeless Tobacco Users 2016-2020

The rates of cessation attempts for cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar users and smokeless tobacco users remained nearly unchanged from 2019 to 2020 (Fig. 9.7).

Fig. 9.7 2016-2020 - Cigar, Cigarillo, or Small Cigar and Smokeless Tobacco: Ever Tried to Quit - Nebraska*



Questions: Q14rbr, Q18br.

*Note: Questions regarding cigar cessation were asked differently on the 2019 and 2020 surveys.

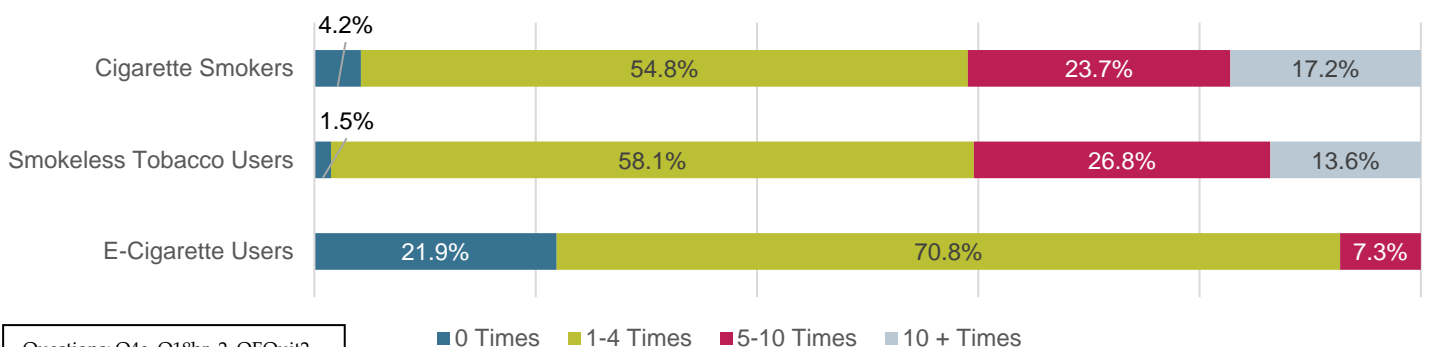
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Cessation attempts by respondents who use smokeless tobacco remained nearly unchanged from 2019 (57.4%) to 2020 (57.7%). The rate for quit attempts among cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar users has stayed relatively the same in 2020.

Ever Quit for One Day or Longer

E-cigarette users had the highest percent of trying to quit 1 to 4 times, while cigarette smokers and smokeless tobacco users had the highest percent of trying multiple times to quit (Fig. 9.8).

Fig. 9.8 2020 - Number of Times Smokers Have Stopped Smoking for One Day or Longer for Good



Questions: Q4e, Q18br_2, QEQuit2.

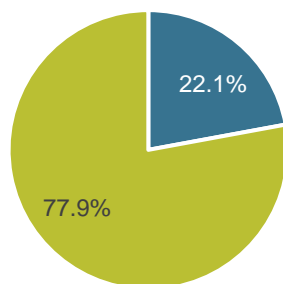
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Respondents who are e-cigarette users indicated that they had the highest percent of 1 to 4 attempts to quit (70.8%) for one day or longer for good, but also the highest percent of trying 0 times (21.9%). Of cigarette smokers, 54.8% indicated they had tried 1 to 4 times to quit for one day or longer for good, and smokeless tobacco users had tried to quit the most times at a combined 98.5%.

Use Medications to Help Quit

Around one-fifth of former smokers used medications to help quit smoking (Fig. 9.9).

Fig. 9.9 2020 - Former Smokers Use Medications to Help Quit - Nebraska



Question: Q20r.

■ Use Medications to Help Quit

■ Do Not Use Medications to Help Quit

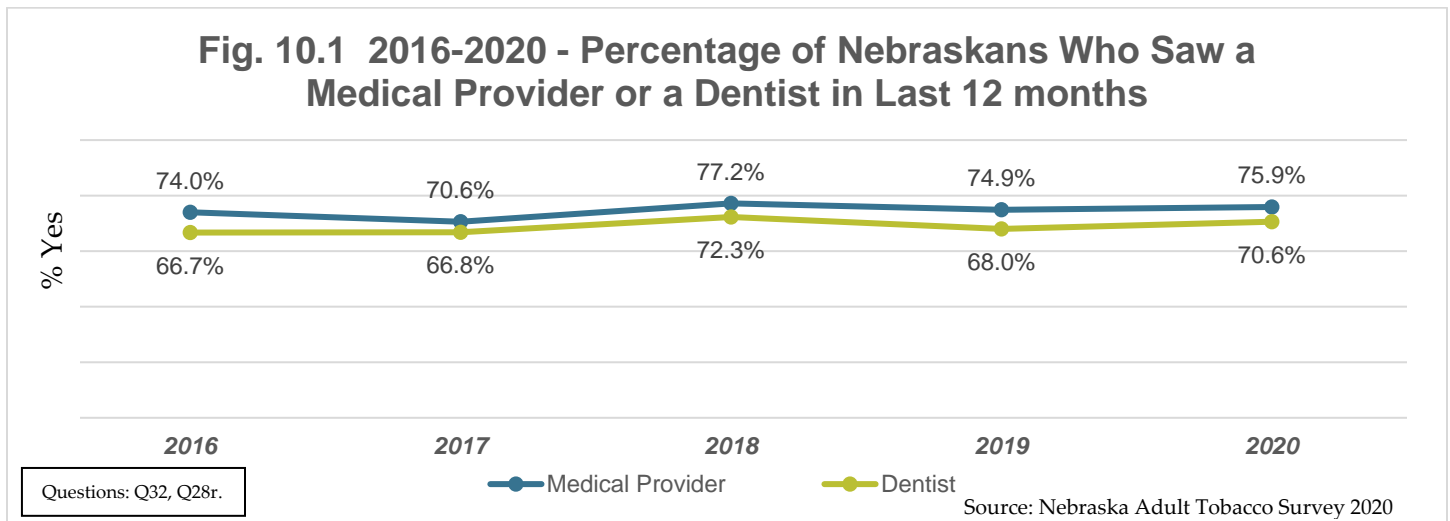
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

According to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, evidence-based treatment including cessation medications approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) significantly increases success in quitting tobacco. At the time of the survey, 22.1% former smokers used medications to help quit, whereas 77.9% of former smokers did not use medications to help quit smoking.

Visits to Health Care Providers

Visited a Medical Provider or Dentist 2016-2020

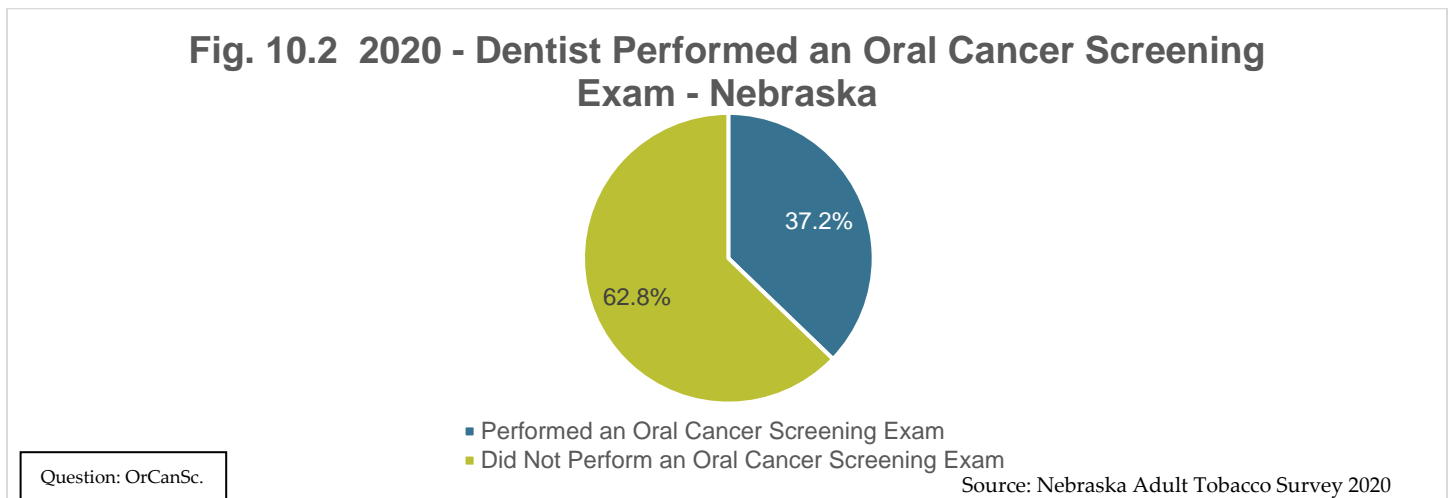
The percentage of Nebraskans who saw a medical provider or dentist in the last 12 months remained relatively unchanged (Fig. 10.1).



More than three quarter of respondents (75.9%) indicated they had seen a medical provider in the last 12 months, while 70.6% said they had seen a dentist.

Oral Cancer Screening Exam

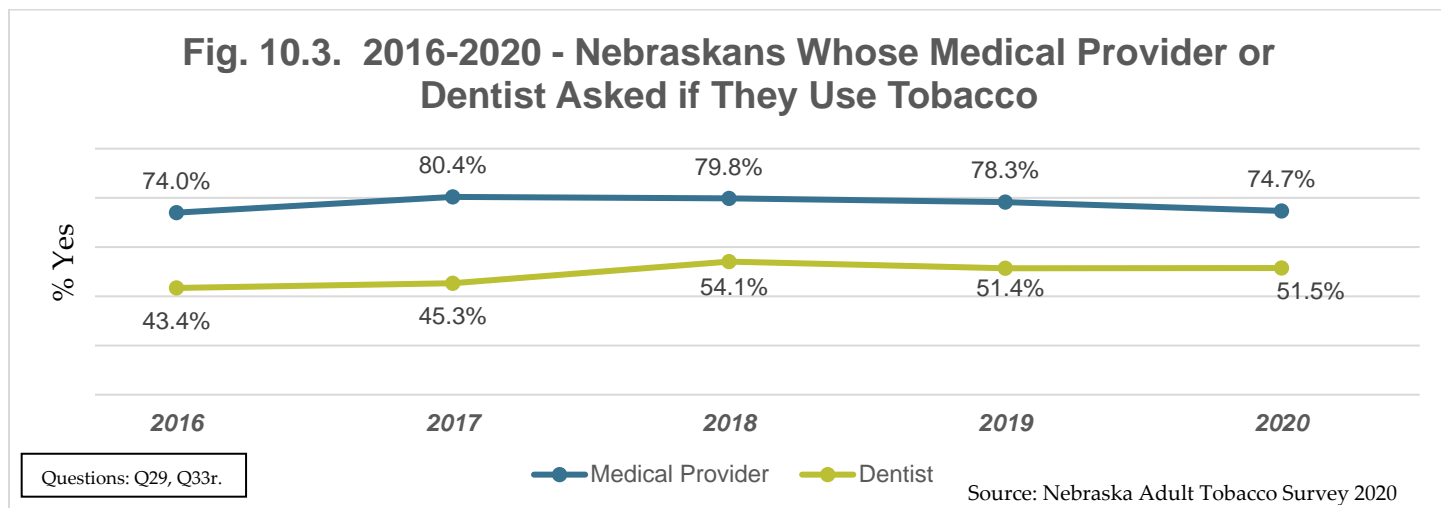
About 40% of respondents who saw a dentist reported that their dentist performed an oral cancer screening exam (Fig. 10.2).



Nearly two-thirds (62.8%) of dentists did not perform an oral cancer screening exam, while 37.2% did perform an oral cancer screening exam.

Medical Provider or Dentist Asked About Smoking 2016-2020

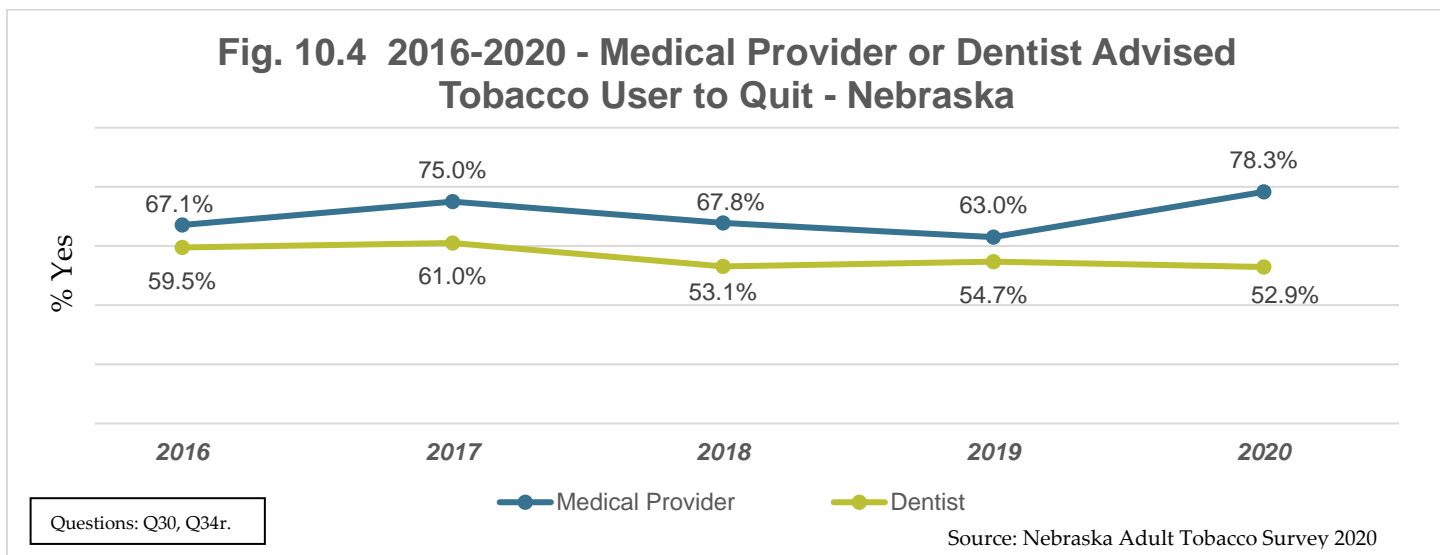
The percentage of medical providers who asked Nebraskans if they used tobacco dropped marginally in 2020 (Fig. 10.3).



The percentage of respondents whose dentist asked them if they used tobacco remained nearly unchanged from 2019 (51.4%) to 2020 (51.5%). There was a small decrease in respondents whose medical provider asked if they used tobacco in 2020, from 78.3% to 74.7%.

Medical Provider or Dentist Advised Patient to Quit 2016-2020

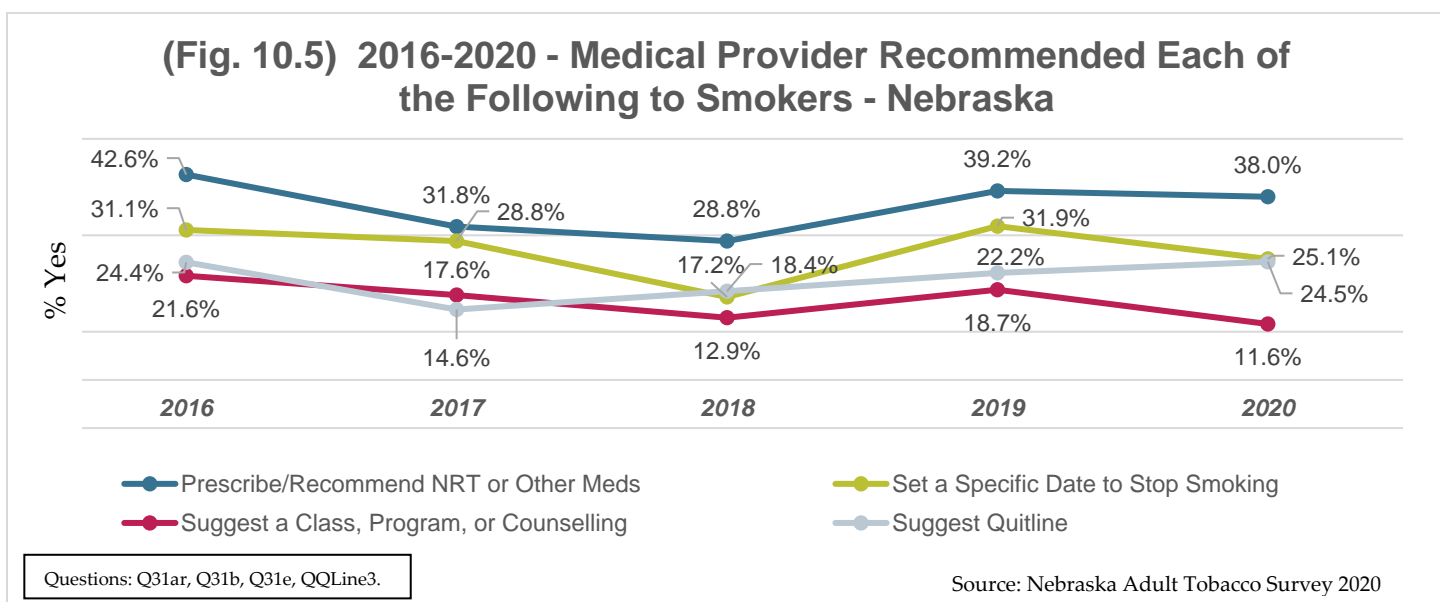
In 2020, more respondents reported they were advised by a medical provider to quit smoking than in previous years (Fig. 10.4).



In 2020, 78.3% of respondents indicated their medical provider advised them to quit smoking. This is 15.3% higher than the previous year (63.0%). Dentists stayed at a similar percentage to years prior (52.9%).

Provider Cessation Suggestions 2016-2020

Medical provider's recommendations for quitting smoking have changed over each year compared to the last (Fig. 10.5).



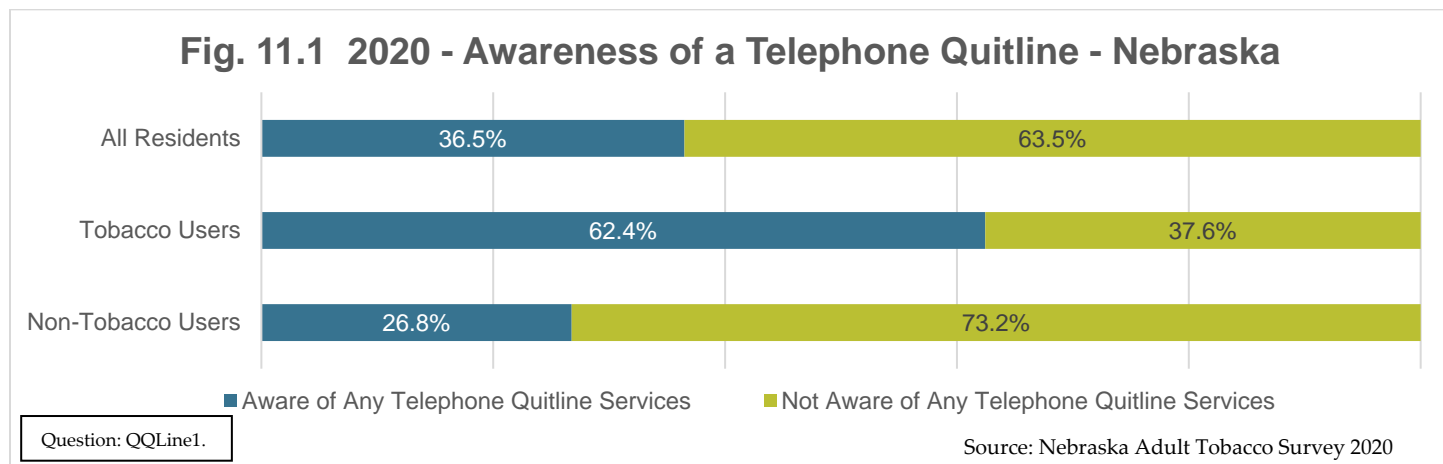


Prescribing or recommending NRT or other medications remained the highest recommendation from medical providers at 38.0% in 2020. Setting a specific date to stop smoking dropped from 31.9% in 2019 to 25.1% in 2020, while suggesting quitline continued to trend upwards, from 22.2% in 2019 to 24.5% in 2020. Suggesting a class, program, or counseling declined from 2019, going from 18.7% to 11.6% in 2020.

Telephone Quitline

Awareness of a Telephone Quitline

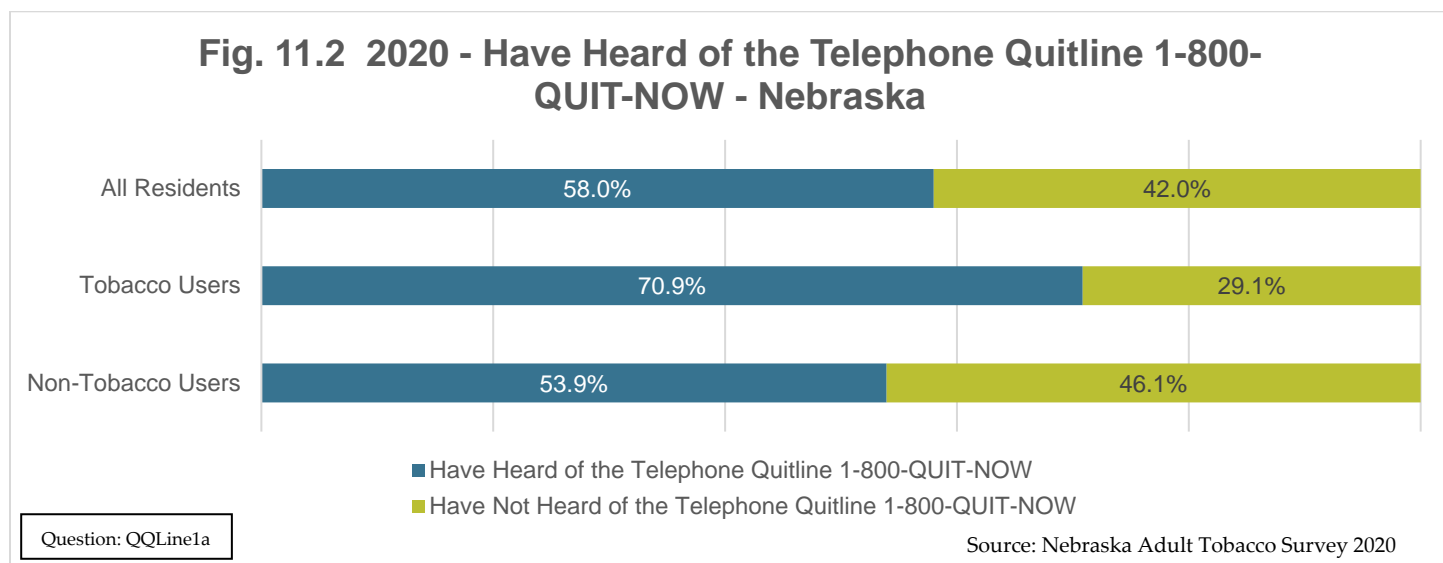
About 40% of all respondents and two-thirds of tobacco users were aware of some telephone quitline services (Fig. 11.1).



Out of all respondents, 36.5% were aware of some types of telephone quitline services. Interestingly, close to two-thirds (62.4%) of tobacco users were aware of these services, while 73.2% of non-tobacco users were not aware of these services.

Heard of 1-800-QUIT-NOW

The majority of the respondents had heard of the telephone quitline 1-800-QUIT-NOW (Fig. 11.2).

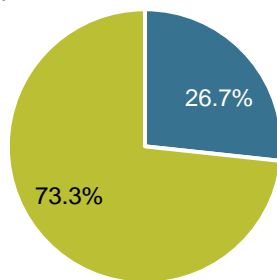


The majority of tobacco users (70.9%) indicated having heard of the telephone quitline 1-800-QUIT-NOW, while 53.9% of non-tobacco users did. Interestingly, 36.5% of all respondents indicated to be aware of some telephone quitline services, while a higher percentage (58%) of all respondents heard of the telephone quitline 1-800-QUIT-NOW. This is possibly because when asked about telephone quitline services the respondents failed to recall 1-800-QUIT-NOW, were not sure 1-800-QUIT-NOW is also one telephone quitline service, or the phrase “1-800-QUIT-NOW” is simply more recognizable. This reason can be applied to the tobacco user group and non-tobacco user group as well.

Plan to Use a Quitline

Around 30% of current smokers who seriously considered quitting smoking or stopping using other tobacco products within the next six months did plan to use a quitline to help with their tobacco cessation (Fig. 11.3).

Fig. 11.3 2020 - Current Smokers Plan to Use a Quitline to Help Quit - Nebraska



■ Plan to Use a Quitline to Help Quit

■ Do Not Plan to Use a Quitline to Help Quit

Question: QQLine2.

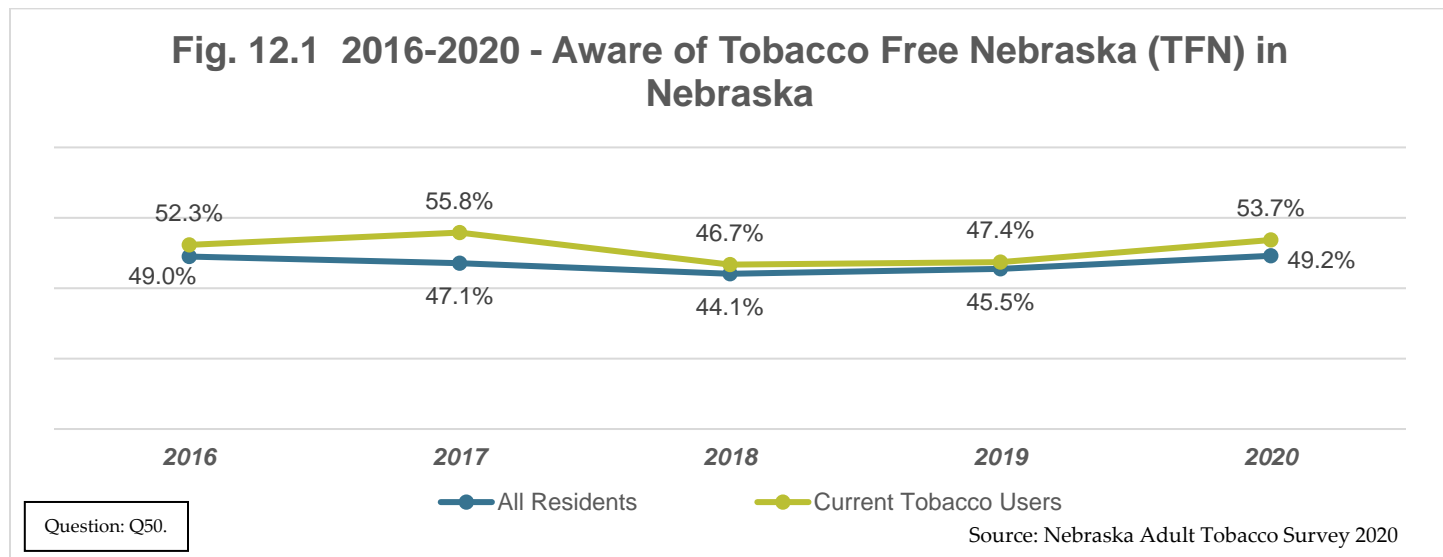
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Of current smokers who seriously considered quitting smoking or stopping using other tobacco products within the next six months, 73.3% did not plan to use a quitline to help quit tobacco use, while 26.7% did plan to use a quitline.

Tobacco Free Nebraska

Awareness of Tobacco Free Nebraska 2016-2020

Both current tobacco users, and all residents grew more aware of Tobacco Free Nebraska (TFN) in 2020 (Fig. 12.1).

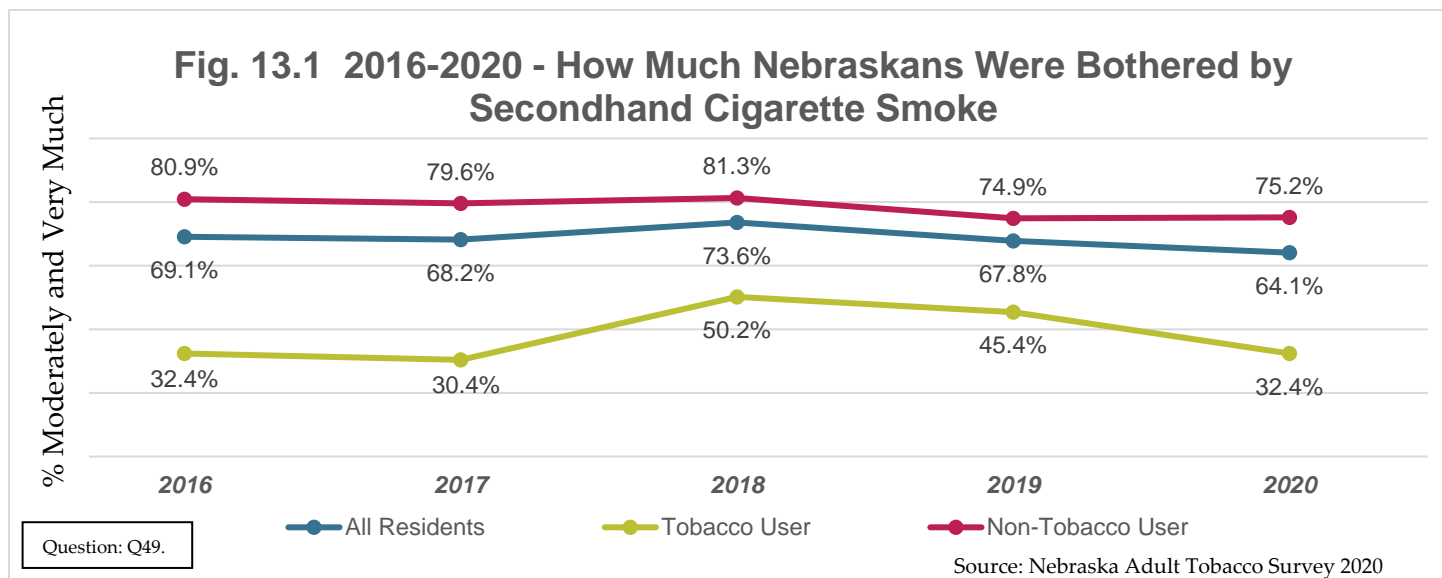


Current tobacco users grew more aware of Tobacco Free Nebraska (TFN), rising from 47.4% in 2019 to 53.7% in 2020. All residents also became more aware of TFN, rising from 45.5% in 2019 to 49.2% in 2020.

Secondhand Smoke and Aerosol

Nebraskans Bothered by Secondhand Smoke from Cigarettes 2016-2020

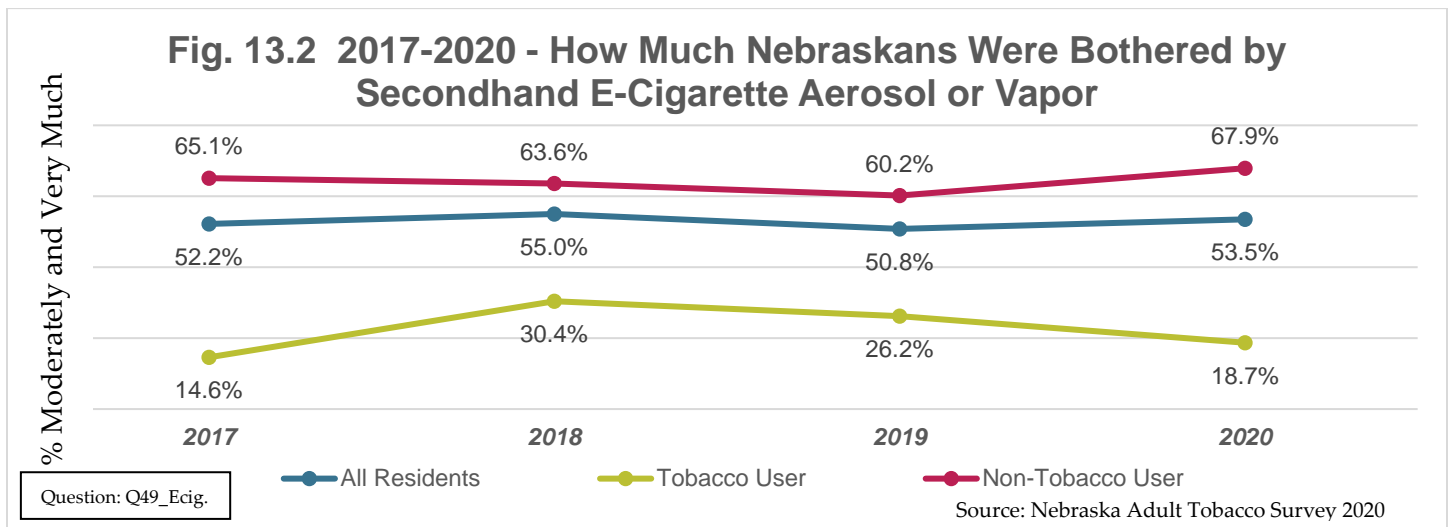
Those who do not smoke are bothered most by secondhand cigarette smoke (Fig. 13.1).



Consistently, around 65% among all respondents reported that they were moderately or very bothered by secondhand cigarette smoke. Less than one-third of tobacco users (32.4%) indicated they are bothered by cigarette smoke in 2020, dropping from 45.4% in 2019.

Nebraskans Bothered by Secondhand E-Cigarette Aerosol or Vapor 2017-2020

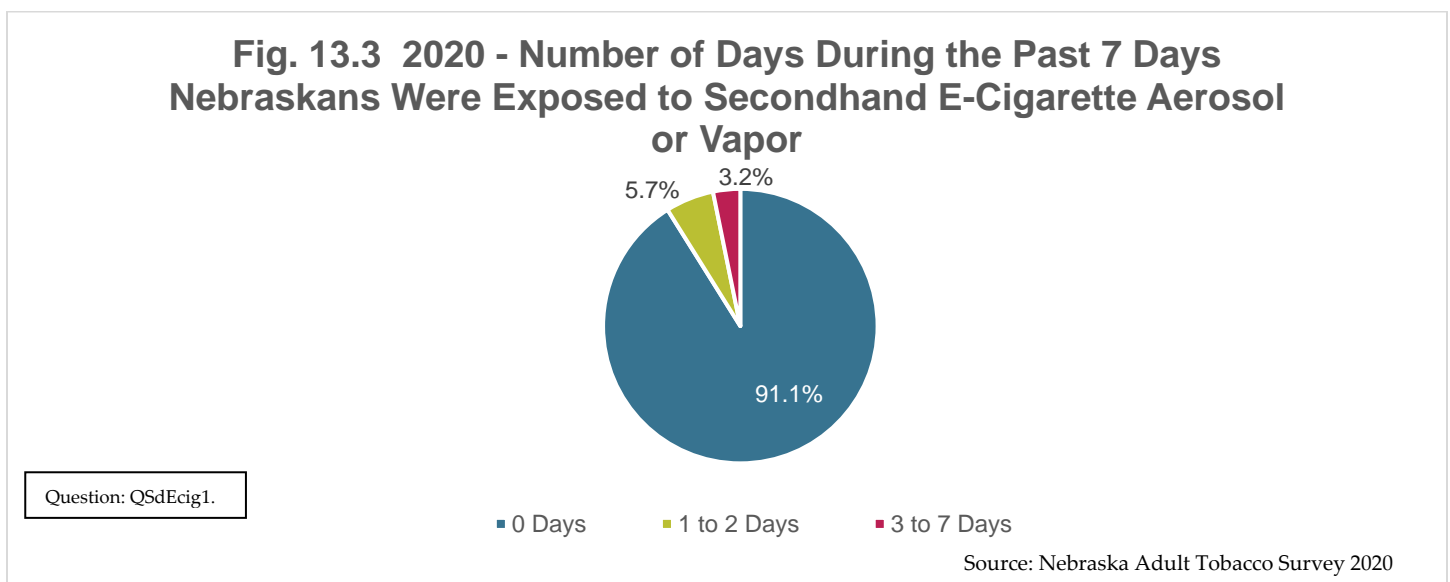
Non-tobacco users and all residents grew more bothered by secondhand e-cigarette aerosol or vapor in 2020 (Fig. 13.2).



In 2020, both non-tobacco users and all residents grew more bothered by secondhand e-cigarette aerosol or vapor from 60.2% in 2019 to 67.9% in 2020, and 50.8% in 2019 to 53.5% in 2020 respectively. Tobacco users have steadily grown less bothered by secondhand e-cigarette aerosol or vapor after a peak in 2018 (30.4%), down to 18.7% in 2020.

Number of Days of Exposure to Secondhand E-Cigarette Aerosol or Vapor

The majority of respondents were not exposed to secondhand e-cigarette aerosol or vapor in the past 7 days (Fig. 13.3).

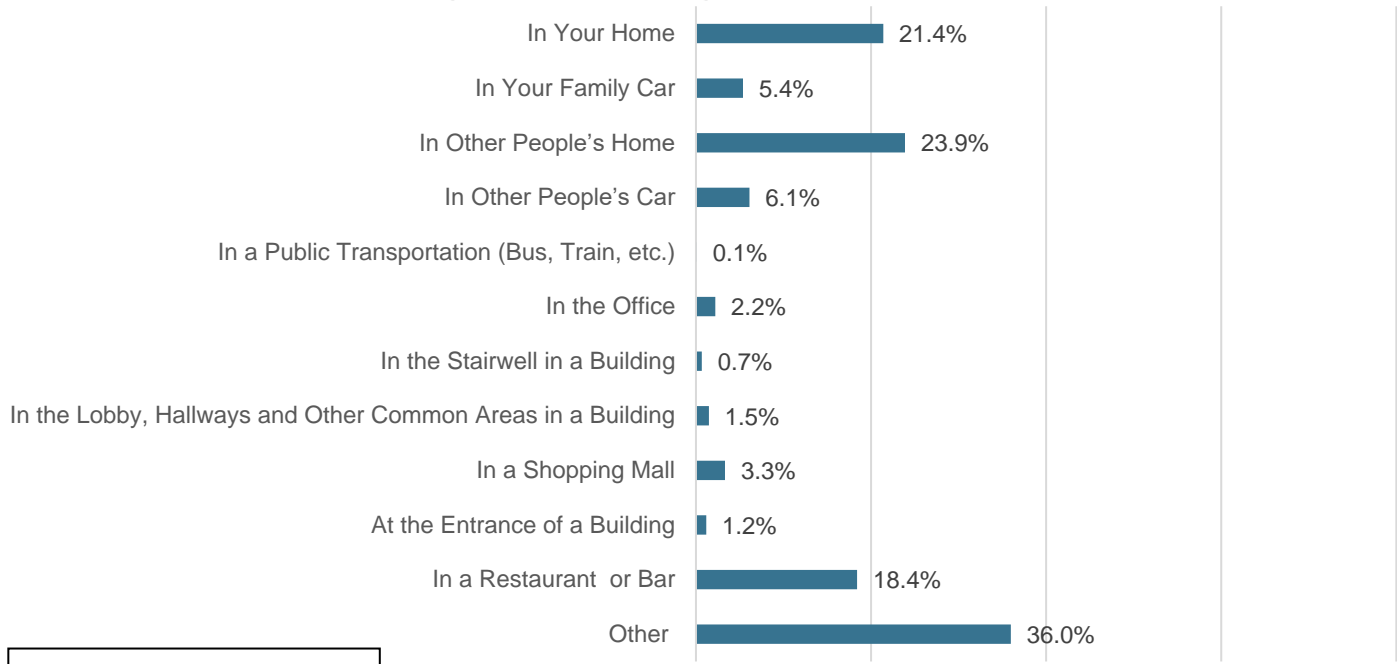


The majority of respondents (91.1%) were not exposed to secondhand e-cigarette aerosol or vapor in the last 7 days, while only 5.7% were exposed in the last 1 to 2 days, and 3.2% in the last 3 to 7 days.

Location of Exposure to Secondhand E-Cigarette Aerosol or Vapor

Most respondents indicated the main locations of exposure to secondhand e-cigarette aerosol or vapor were other people’s homes or other locations than the ones listed (Fig. 13.4).

Fig. 13.4 2020 - Places Where Nebraskans Were Exposed to Secondhand Aerosol or Vapor From Other People Using E-Cigarettes During the Past 7 Days



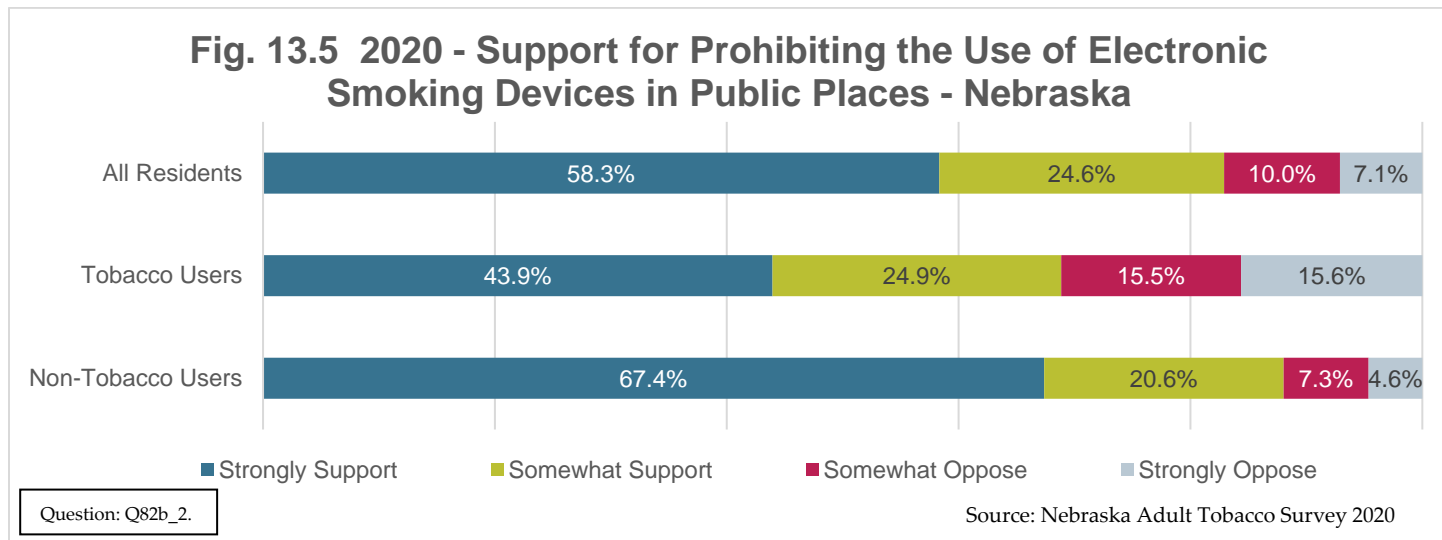
Questions: QSdEcig2.1 to QSdEcig2.14.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Among respondents who were exposed to secondhand e-cigarettes aerosol or vapor, 36% of them reported it’s from others using e-cigarettes in locations other than the ones listed, 23.9% indicated it’s in another person’s home, 21.4% were exposed in their own home, and one-fifth (18.4%) were exposed in a restaurant or a bar.

Support for Prohibiting Electronic Smoking Devices in Public Places

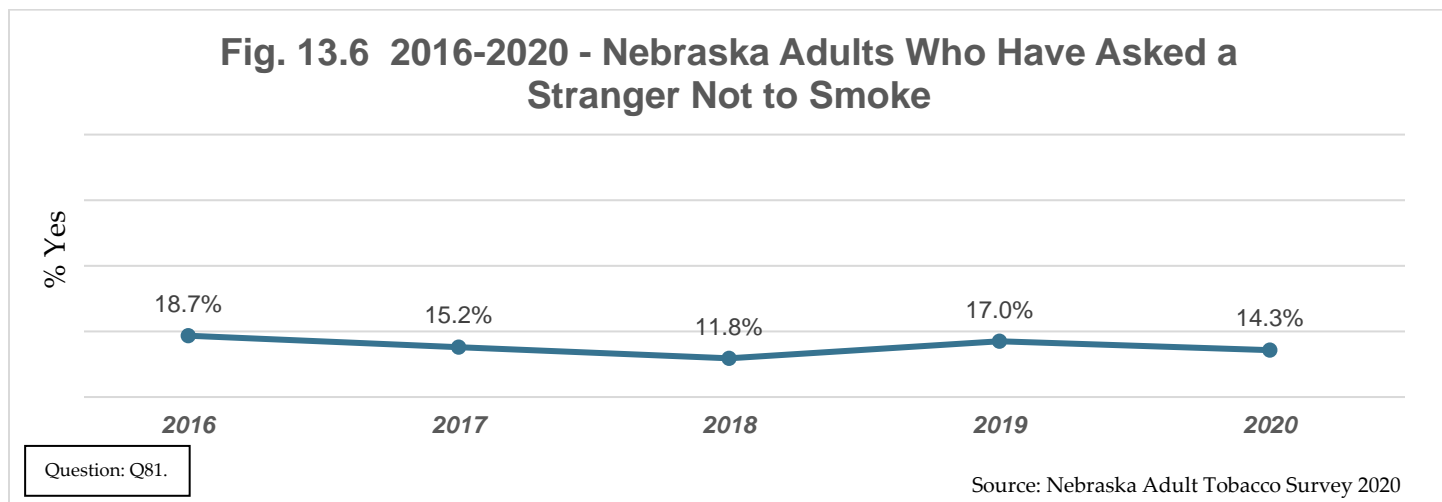
The majority of all residents and non-tobacco users support prohibiting the use of electronic smoking devices in public places (Fig. 13.5).



Nearly 60% of all residents and 70% of non-tobacco users strongly supported prohibiting the use of electronic smoking devices in public places, whereas a less percentage of tobacco users (43.9%) indicated strongly supporting that prohibition.

Asked a Stranger Not to Smoke 2016-2020

Most Nebraskans have not asked a stranger not to smoke (Fig. 13.6).

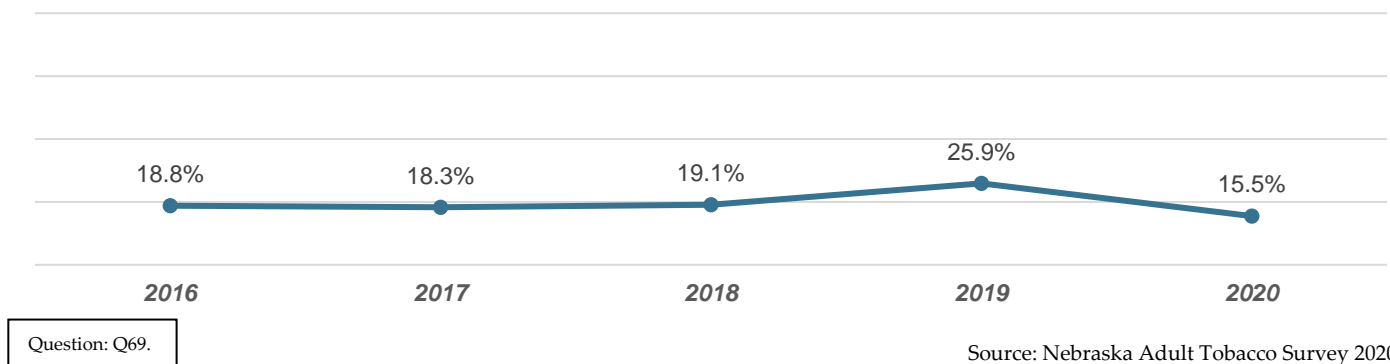


Only 14.3% of Nebraskan adults have asked a stranger not to smoke, down from 17.0% in 2019.

Smoking Occurs in Workplace 2016-2020

There was a drop in number of respondents who indicated that other people smoked in their work area in the last seven days, in 2020 (Fig. 13.7).

Fig. 13.7 2016-2020 - Anyone Smoked in Their Work Area in the Last Seven Days - Nebraska

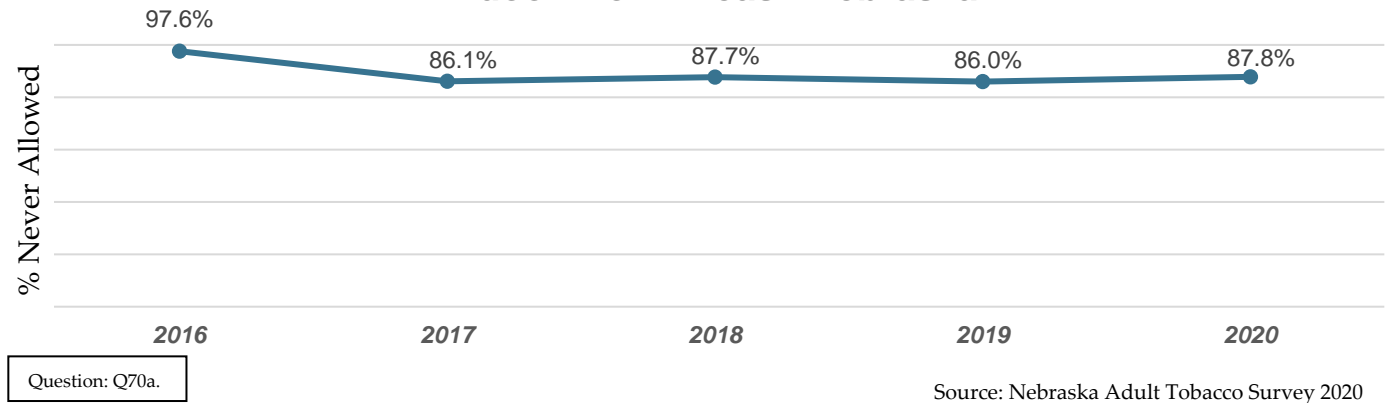


When asked whether anyone had smoked in their work area in the past seven days, 15.5% of the respondents answered “Yes”, a significant drop from 25.9% in 2019.

Policies about Workplace Indoor Smoking 2016-2020

The percentage of Nebraskans whose workplace never allowed smoking indoors has remained relatively unchanged over the previous four administrations of the ATS (Fig. 13.8).

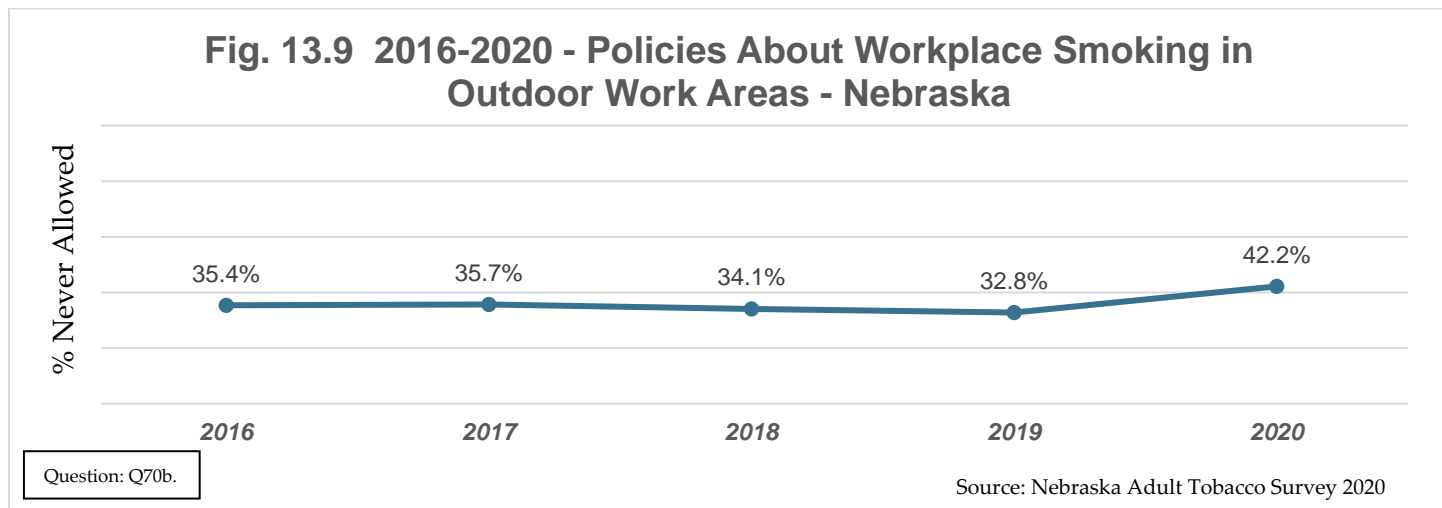
Fig. 13.8 2016-2020 - Policies About Workplace Smoking in Indoor Work Areas - Nebraska



At 87.8% in 2020, the percentage of respondents whose workplaces never allowed smoking indoors in the work area remained relatively unchanged.

Policies about Workplace Outdoor Smoking 2016-2020

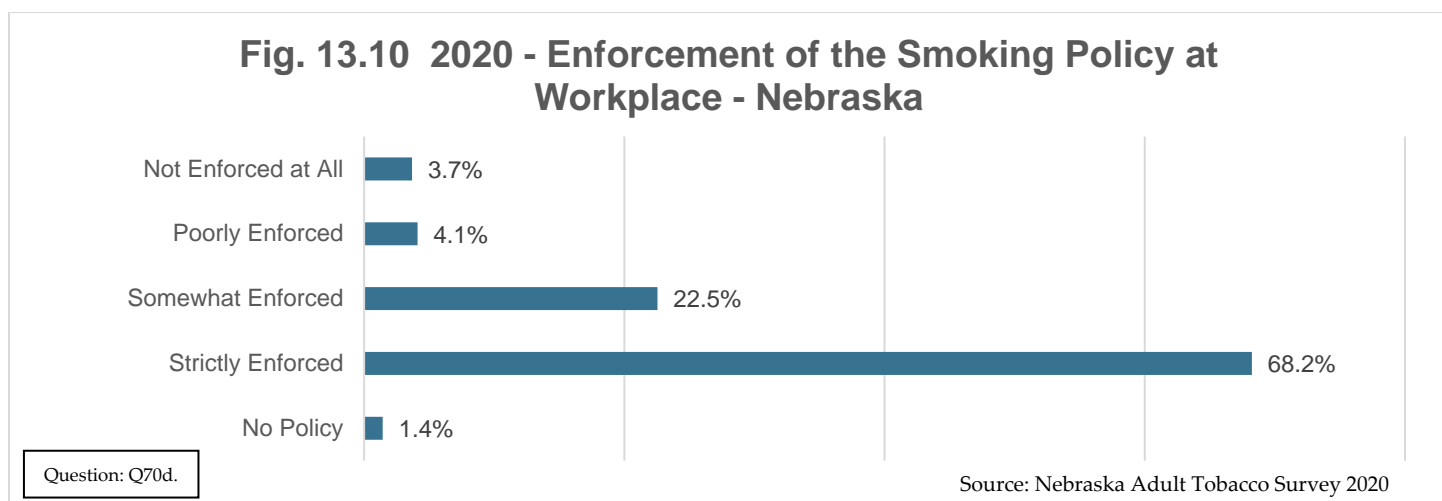
Over two-fifths of respondents indicated their workplaces had never allowed smoking in outdoor work areas (Fig. 13.9).



Around 40% of respondents said their workplaces had never allowed smoking in outdoor work areas.

Enforcement of Smoking Policy at Workplace

The majority of workplaces strictly enforced their smoking policy (Fig. 13.10).

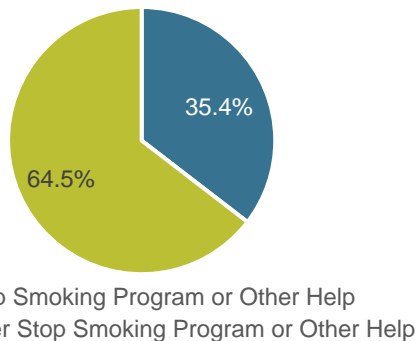


According to respondents, 68.2% of workplaces strictly enforced their smoking policy, 22.5% of workplaces somewhat enforced their smoking policy, and only 3.7% of workplaces had no smoking policy.

Smoking Programs or Other Help Offered by Employers

Most employers do not offer stop smoking programs or other types of help (Fig. 13.11).

Fig. 13.11 2020 - Employer Offered Stop Smoking Program or Other Help - Nebraska Within the Past 12 Months



Question: Q75.

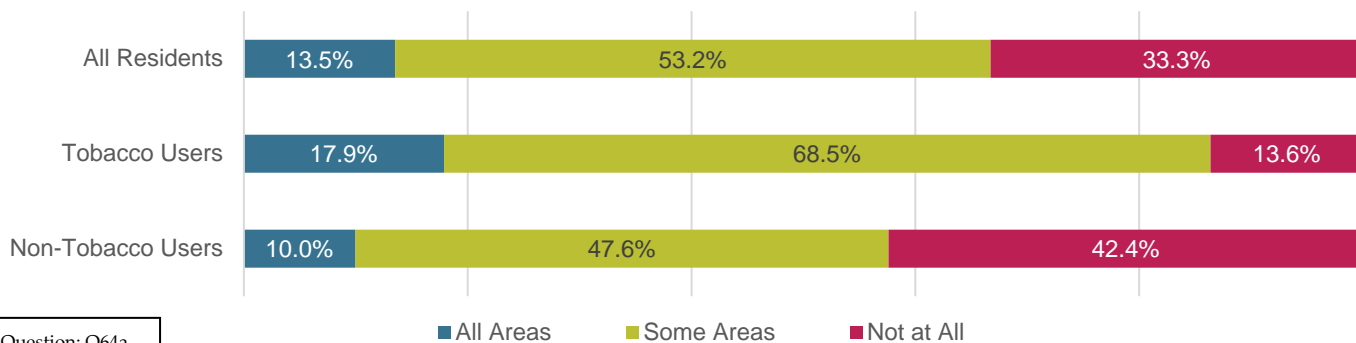
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

For most workplaces (64.5%) respondents are not offered stop smoking programs or other types of help. Over one-third (35.4%) of workplaces do offer a stop smoking program or some other help.

Opinions on Smoking in Outdoor Parks

About one-third of all respondents believed smoking should not be allowed in all areas at outdoor parks (Fig. 13.12).

Fig. 13.12 2020 - Smoke-Free Policies - Should Smoking Be Allowed in Outdoor Parks - Nebraska



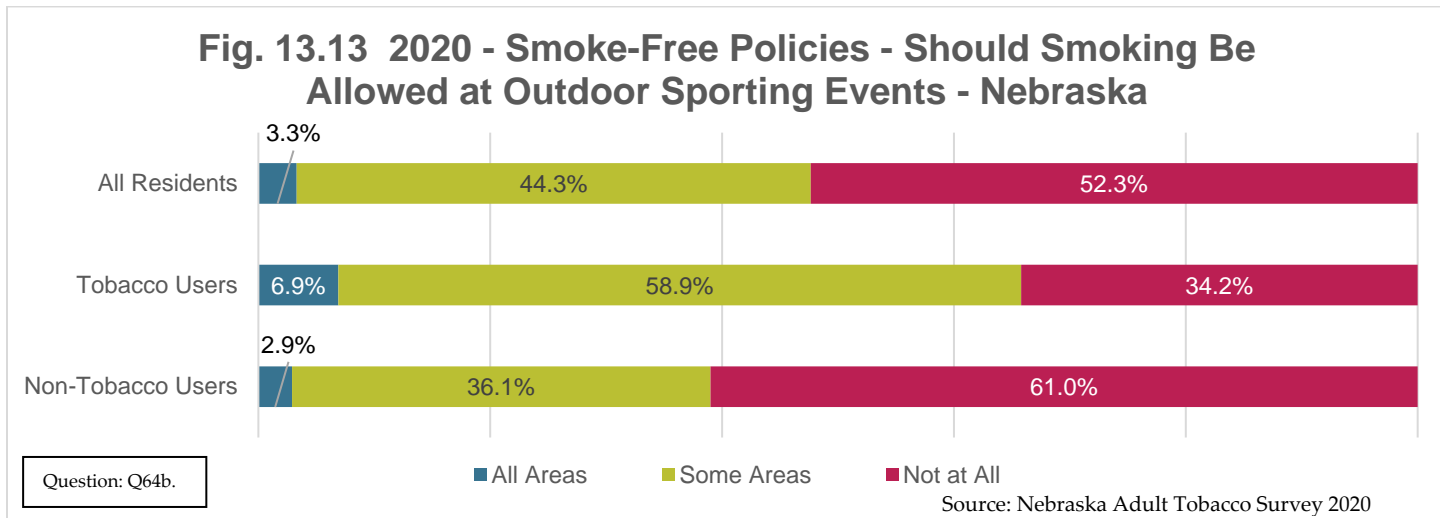
Question: Q64a.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

For all respondents, 33.3% said smoking in outdoor parks should not be allowed at all. For tobacco users, 13.6% felt it should not be allowed in all areas and 42.4% of non-tobacco users felt that smoking should not be allowed in outdoor parks at all.

Opinions on Smoking at Outdoor Sporting Events

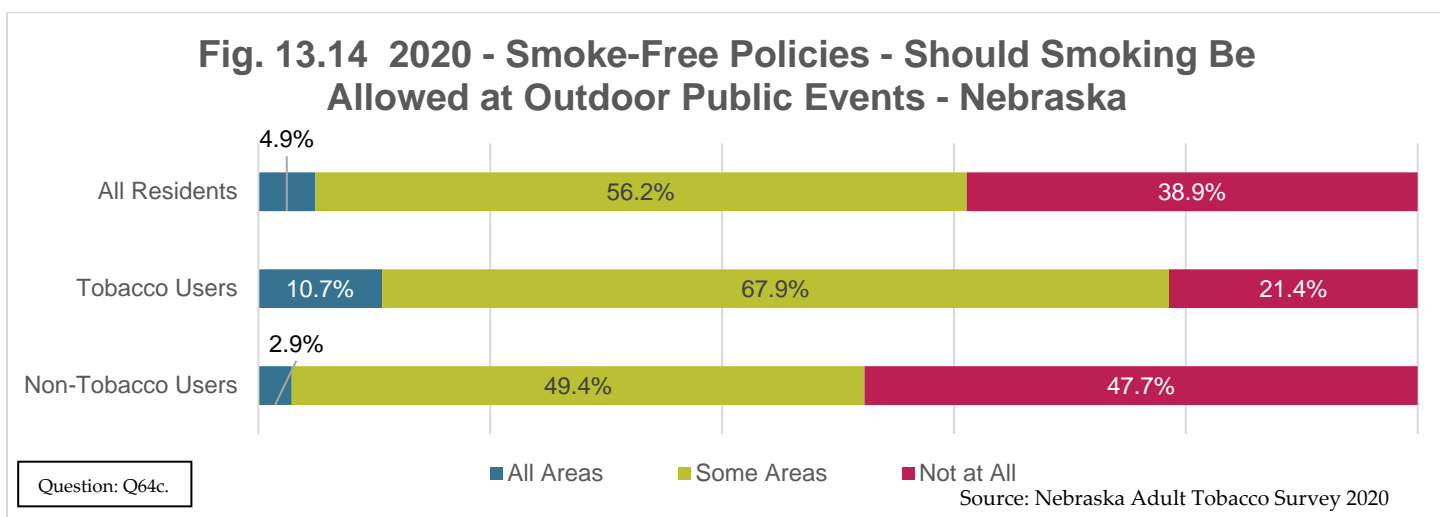
About one-third of tobacco users believed smoking should not be allowed at outdoor sporting events (Fig. 13.13).



Nearly two-thirds of non-tobacco users (61.0%) felt that no smoking at all should be allowed at outdoor sporting events and over half (52.3%) of all respondents felt that smoking should not be allowed at all at outdoor sporting events. Among tobacco users, such rate was much lower (34.2%).

Opinions on Smoking at Outdoor Public Events

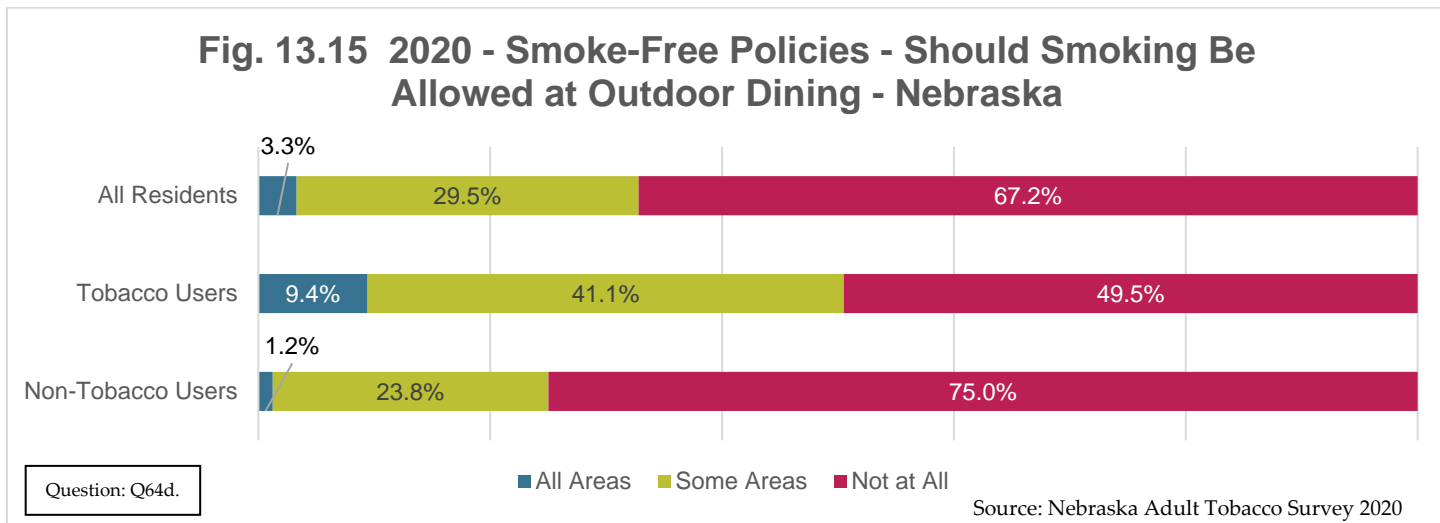
About one-fifth of tobacco users felt that smoking should not be allowed at outdoor public events (Fig. 13.14).



Close to two-fifths of all residents believed that smoking should not be allowed at outdoor public events (38.9%). About one in five tobacco users (21.4%) held the same opinion, and close to half (47.7%) of non-tobacco users felt that smoking should not be allowed at outdoor public events.

Opinions on Smoking at Outdoor Dining

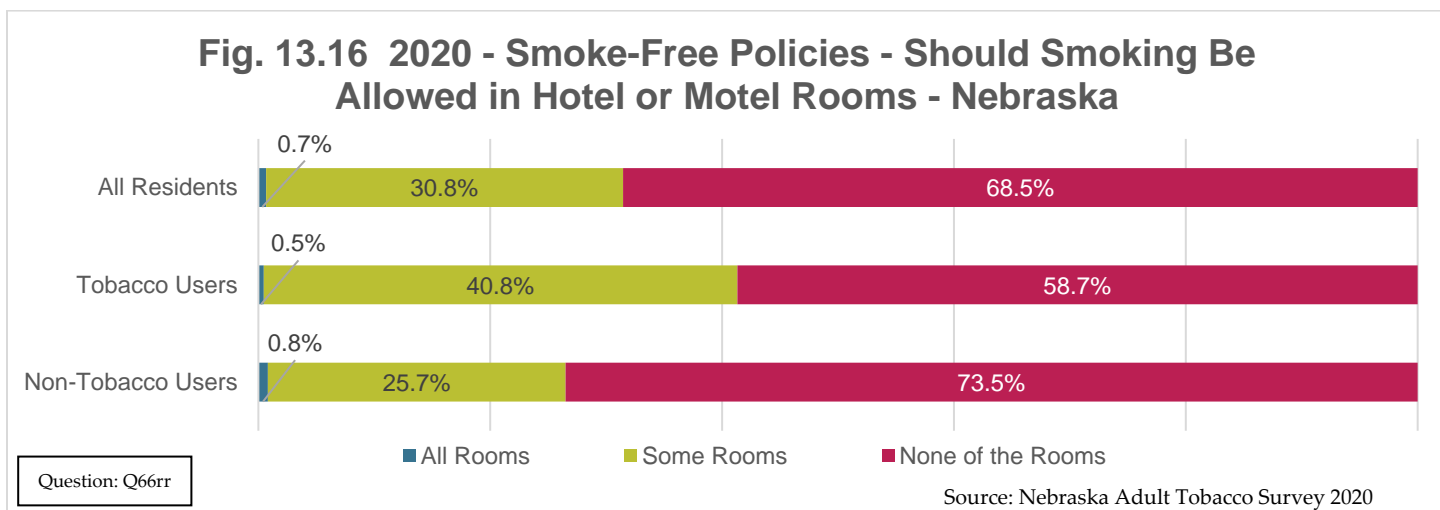
A majority of all respondents and non-tobacco users felt that smoking should not be allowed in outdoor dining areas (Fig. 13.15).



Most of non-tobacco users (75.0%) and all residents (67.2%) felt that smoking should not be allowed in outdoor dining areas. Half of tobacco users (49.5%) felt that smoking should not be allowed in outdoor dining areas.

Opinions on Smoking at Hotel or Motel Rooms

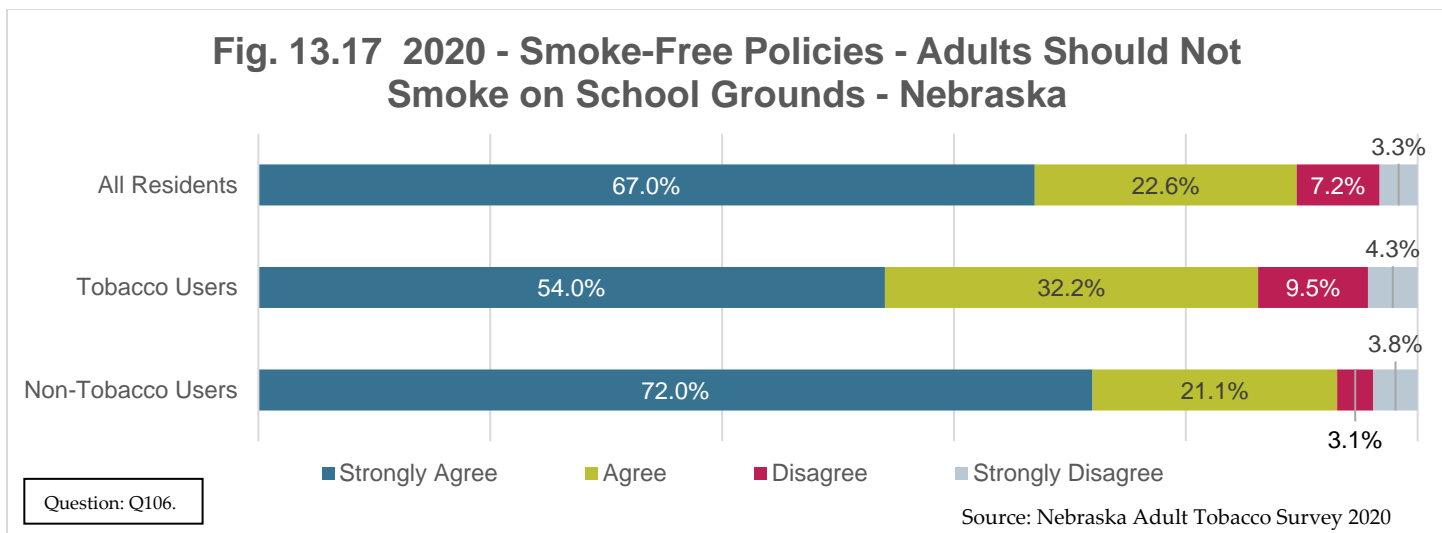
Most respondents, including both tobacco users and non-tobacco users, felt that smoking should not be allowed in hotel or motel rooms (Fig. 13.16).



A majority (73.5%) of non-tobacco users thought that smoking should not be allowed in hotel or motel rooms, while 58.7% of tobacco users felt the same.

Opinions on Smoking on School Grounds

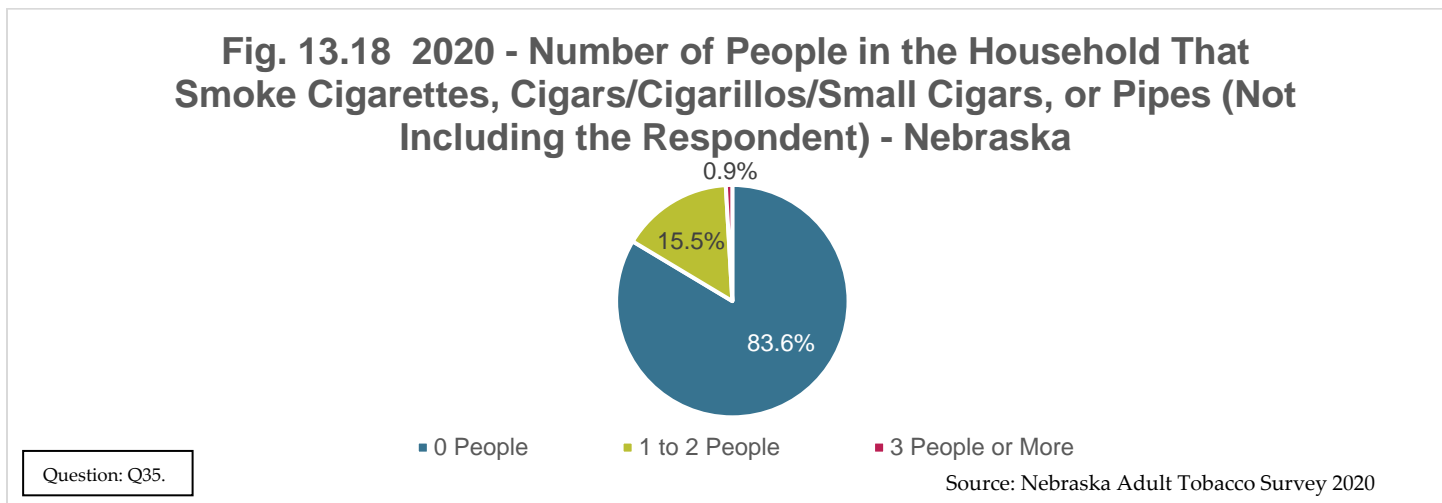
The majority of all three respondent categories strongly agreed that adults should not smoke on school grounds (Fig. 13.17).



Most of all residents (67.0%) and most non-tobacco users (72.0%) strongly agreed that adults should not be allowed to smoke on school grounds. For tobacco users, 54.0% strongly agreed, and 32.2% agreed that adults should not smoke on school grounds.

Number of Smokers in the Household

The majority of households have no people that smoke, excluding the respondent (Fig. 13.18).

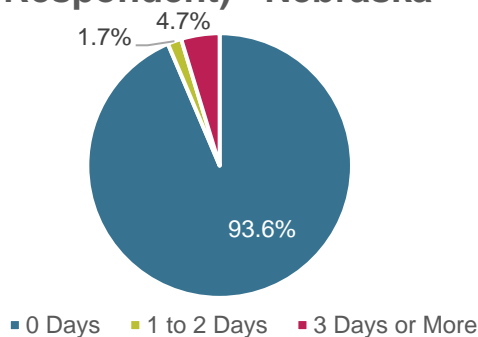


Households that do not have a smoker made up 83.6%, while 15.5% have 1 to 2 people, and only 0.9% have 3 or more smokers in their household not including themselves.

Number of Days Tobacco Used in the Household

Tobacco was never used in most households in the past seven days (Fig. 13.19).

Fig. 13.19 2020 - Number of Days in the Past Seven Days Anyone Inside the Home Smoked Cigarettes, Cigars/Cigarillos/Small Cigars, or Pipes (Including the Respondent) - Nebraska



Question: Q36r.

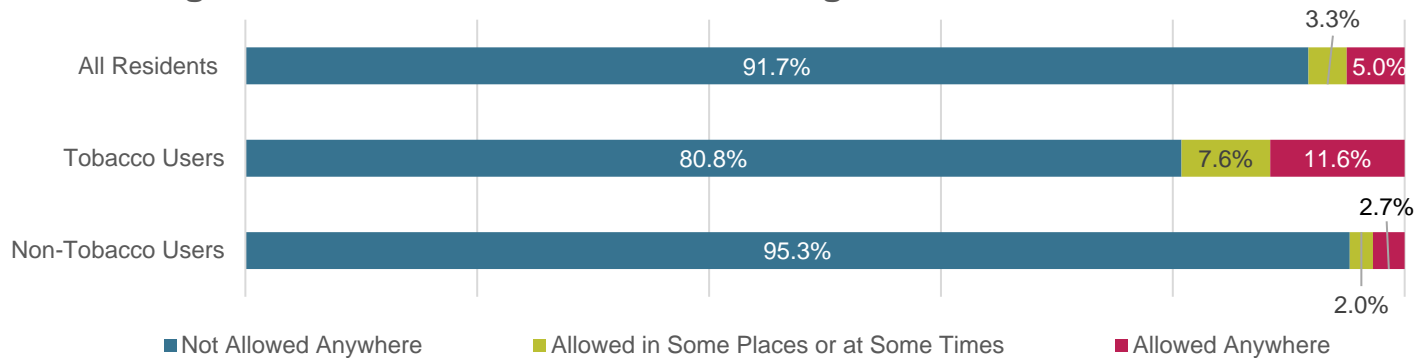
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

For 93.6% of households, there was no tobacco use inside the home in the past 7 days. For 4.7% of them, tobacco was used indoors on 3 days or more, and for 1.7%, it was used on 1 to 2 days.

Inside-Home Smoking Rules

The majority of all three respondent groups did not allow smoking inside the home anywhere (Fig. 13.20).

Fig. 13.20 2020 - Rules About Smoking Inside Home - Nebraska



Question: Q37.

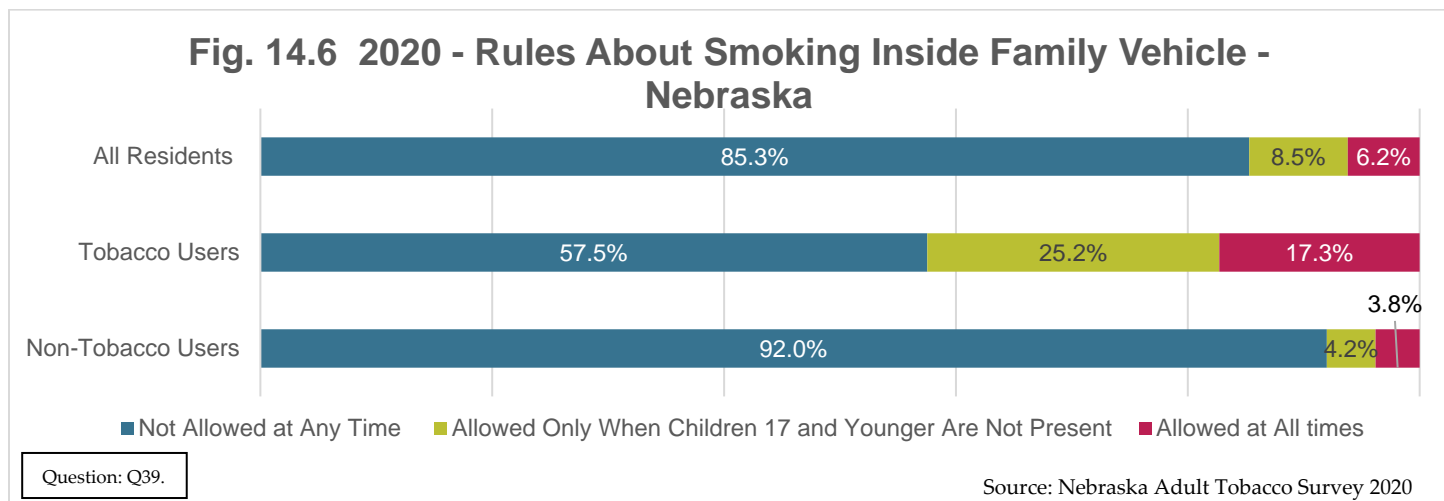
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Smoking was not allowed anywhere in the home by 91.7% of all residents, 80.8% of tobacco-users, and 95.3% of non-tobacco users. It was allowed in some places or at some times in 7.6% of tobacco users' homes, and

11.6% of tobacco users allowed it anywhere. Even though there is a significant difference between non-tobacco users and tobacco users in regard to the rules about smoking inside the home, eight out of every 10 tobacco users do not allow smoking inside the home.

Smoking Rules inside Family Vehicle

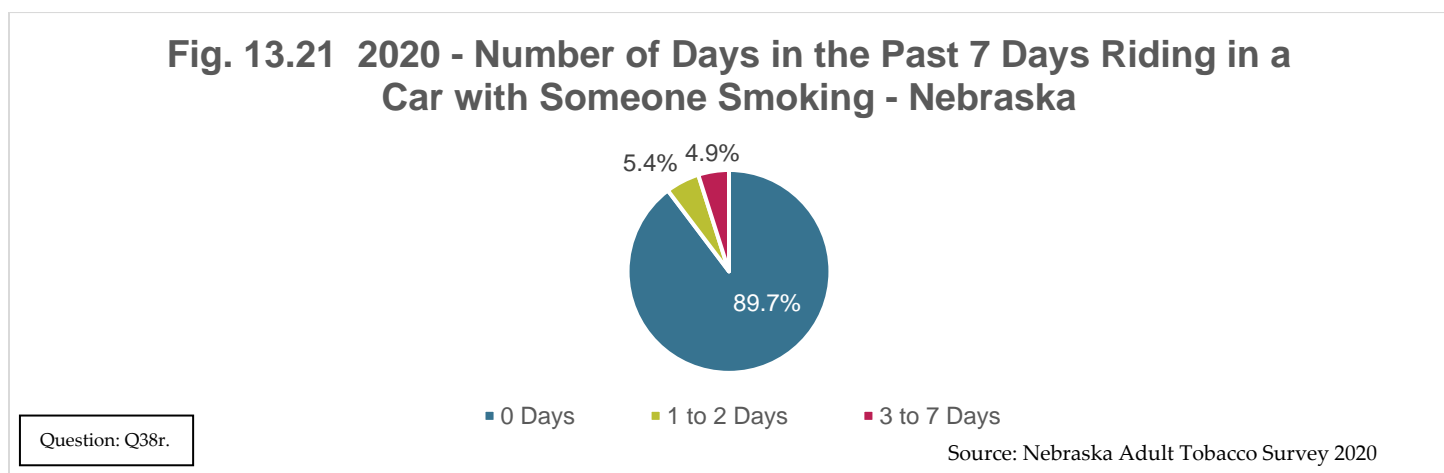
For the majority of all respondents, smoking was not allowed in the family vehicle, but dramatically less so with tobacco users (Fig. 14.6).



For all residents, 85.3% did not allow smoking inside the family vehicle, while 92.0% of non-tobacco users did not allow it. For tobacco users, 57.5% did not allow smoking inside the vehicle, while 25.2% allowed it but only when children 17 or younger were not present, and 17.3% allowed it at all times.

Rode in a Car with Someone Smoking

In the past 7 days, the majority of respondents spent 0 days riding in a car with someone smoking (Fig. 13.21).



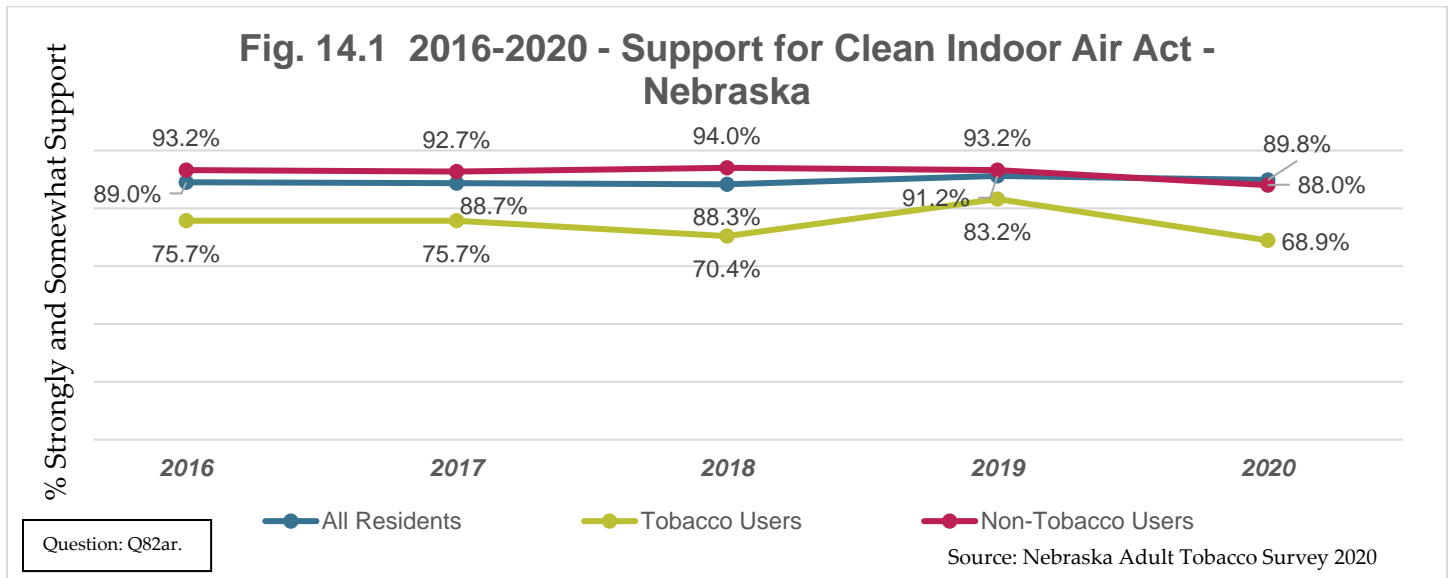


There were 89.7% of respondents who spent 0 days riding in a car with someone smoking, while only 5.4% of respondents spent 1 to 2 days, and 4.9% of respondents spent 3 to 7 days.

Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act

Support for Clean Indoor Air Act 2016-2020

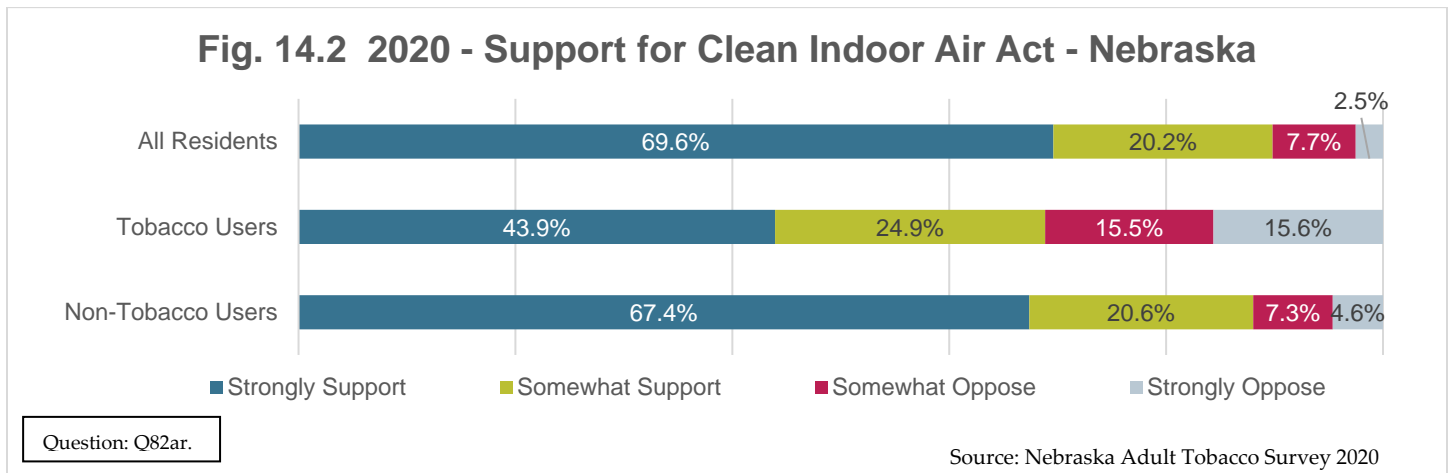
Among the general public, the overall support for the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act remained very high, compared to previous years (Fig. 14.1).



The support for the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act has remained high among all residents, and non-tobacco users, at around 88% strongly or somewhat supporting it. Tobacco users also strongly or somewhat support it but have dropped from 83.2% support in 2019 to 68.9% support in 2020.

Support for Clean Indoor Air Act by Tobacco Use

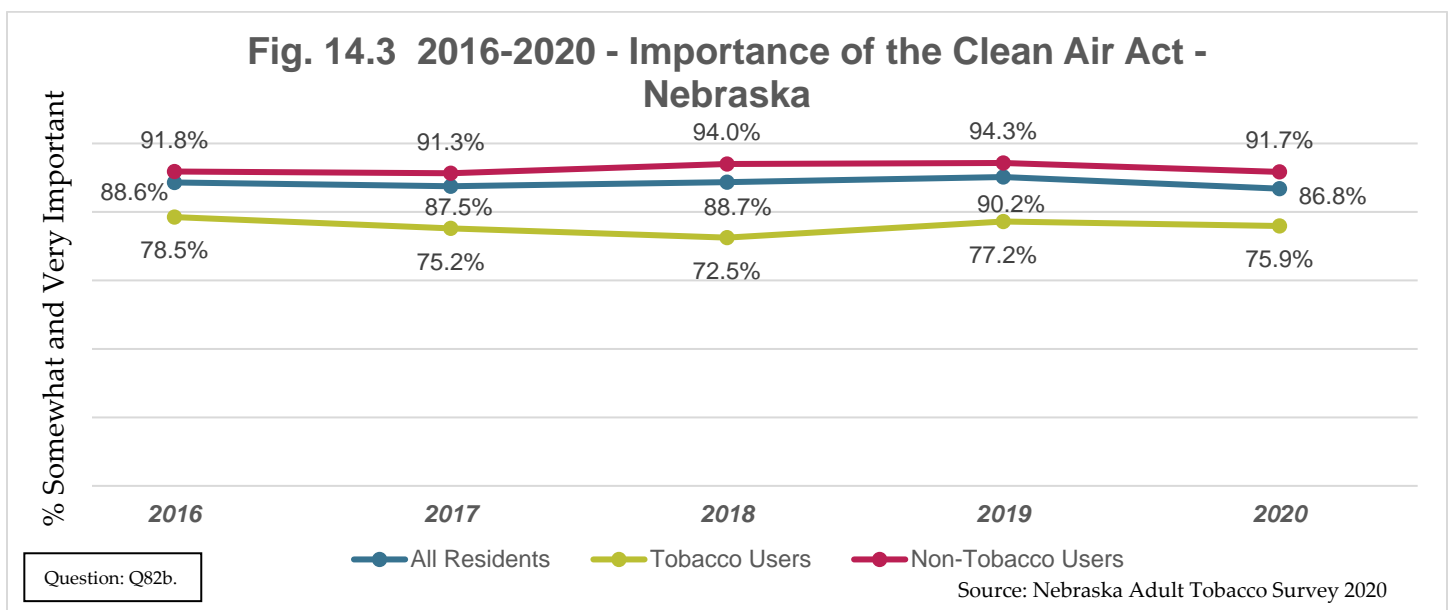
Non-tobacco users and all residents strongly support the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act (Fig. 14.2).



There were 88.0% of non-tobacco users that strongly or somewhat supported the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act, and 89.8% of all residents did as well. Tobacco users also indicated supporting the Act, but less than non-tobacco users and all residents, with 31.1% of tobacco users somewhat or strongly opposing the Act.

Opinions on Importance of Clean Indoor Air Act 2016-2020

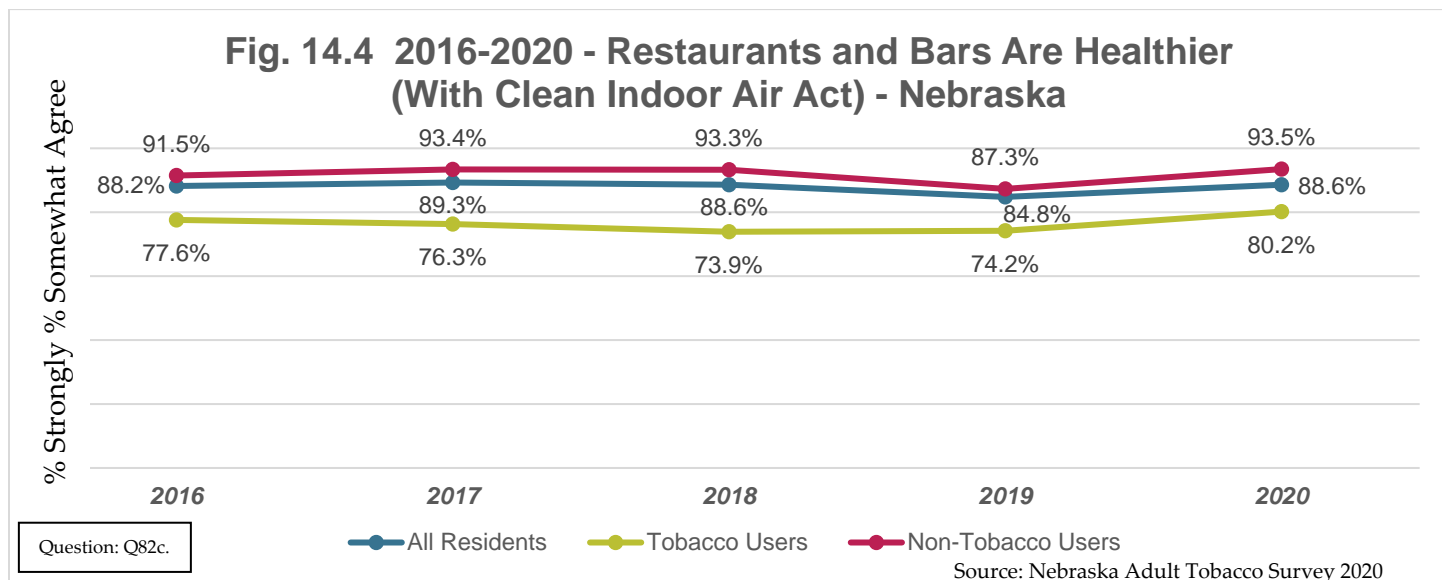
The majority of all Nebraskan residents believe the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act is important (Fig. 14.3).



Most Nebraskan residents believe the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act is important, with consistent support around 87% or more over previous years. From 2016 to 2020, more than seven in ten tobacco users felt the Act is important.

Restaurants and Bars Are Healthier 2016-2020

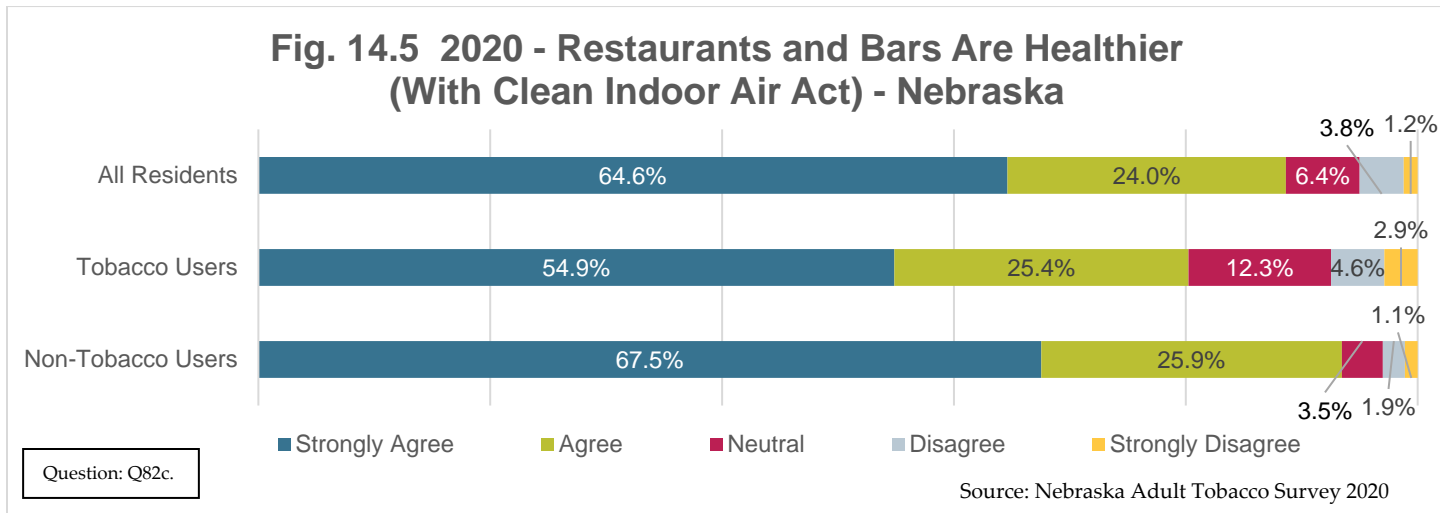
The views on whether restaurants or bars are healthier with the Clean Indoor Air Act have remained positive over the measurement period (Fig. 14.4).



Following a drop in 2019, the percentage of non-tobacco users who agreed rose from 87.3% to 93.5% in 2020. The majority (88.6%) of all residents strongly or somewhat agreed, and 80.2% of tobacco users strongly or somewhat agreed that restaurants and bars are healthier with the Clean Indoor Air Act.

Restaurants and Bars Are Healthier

The majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “restaurants and bars are healthier with the Clean Indoor Air Act” (Fig. 14.5).

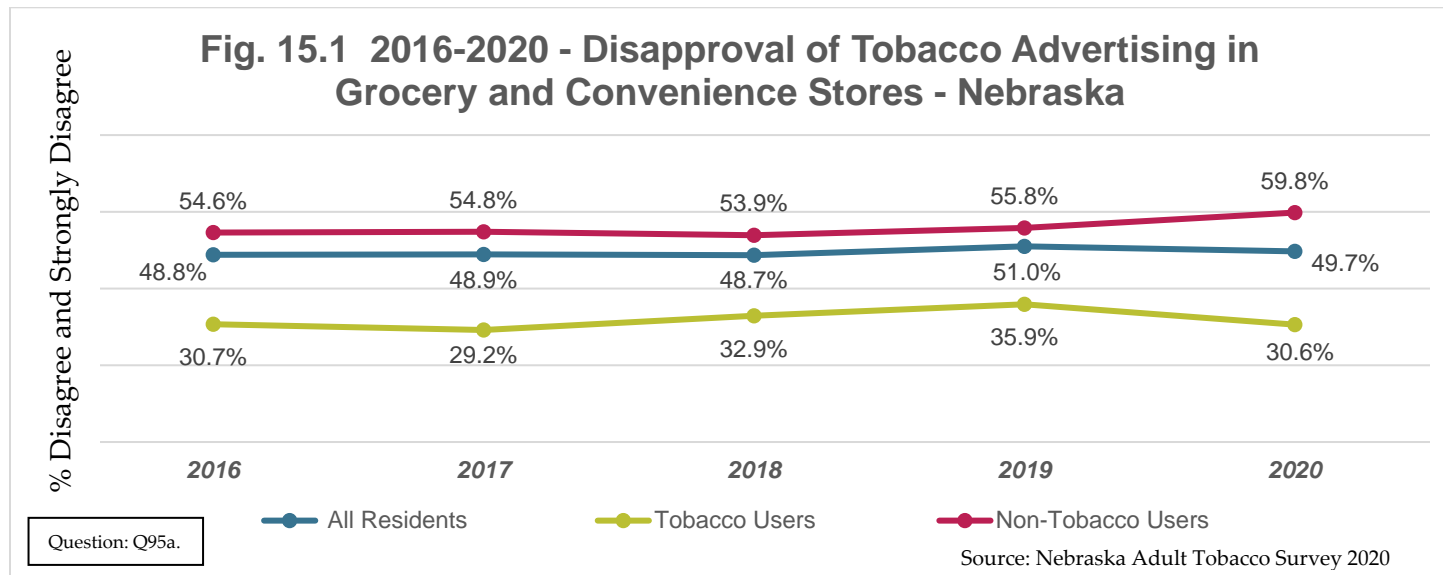


In 2020, the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “restaurants and bars are healthier with the Clean Indoor Air Act”, including 88.6% of all residents, 93.4% of non-tobacco users and 80.3% of the tobacco users.

Tobacco Sales and Marketing

Opinions on Tobacco Advertising in Grocery and Convenience Stores 2016-2020

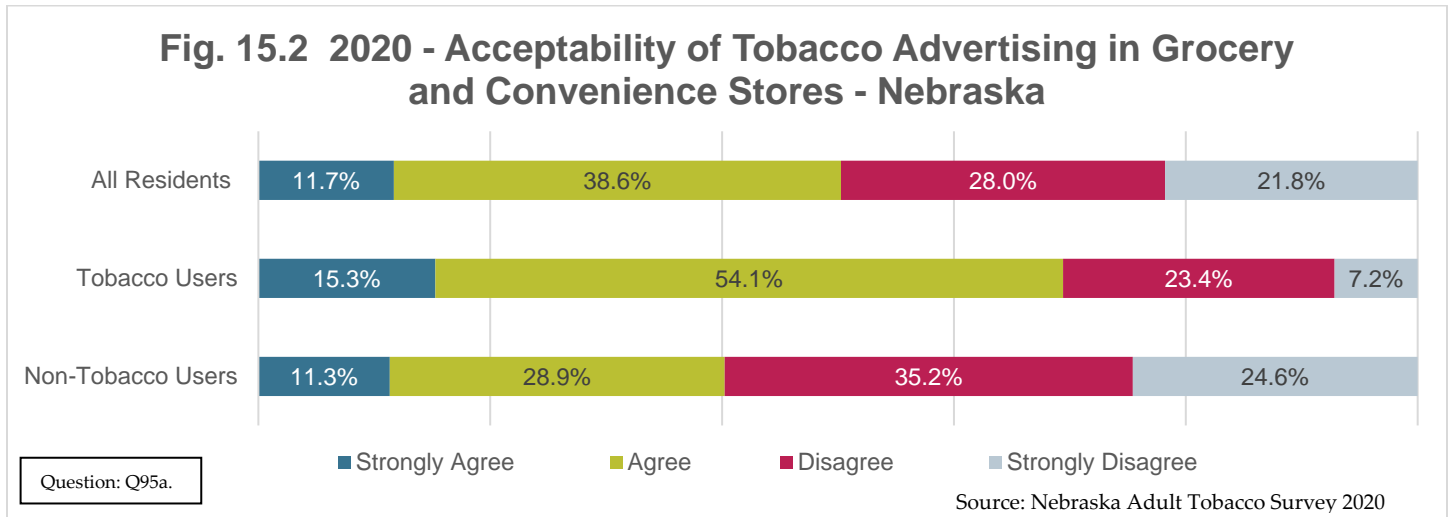
The percentage of respondents who believed tobacco advertising in grocery and convenience stores was not acceptable has remained almost unchanged over time, with a significantly higher rate in non-tobacco users compared to tobacco users (Fig. 15.1).



Disapproval of tobacco advertising in grocery and convenience stores has remained almost unchanged over time, with a slight growth by non-tobacco users from 55.8% in 2019 to 59.8% in 2020. On the other hand, less tobacco users reported disapproval of such advertising in 2020 (30.6%) compared to 2019 (35.9%). The results also suggested the disapproval of tobacco advertising was significantly more in non-tobacco users compared to tobacco users.

Acceptability of Tobacco Advertising in Grocery and Convenience Stores

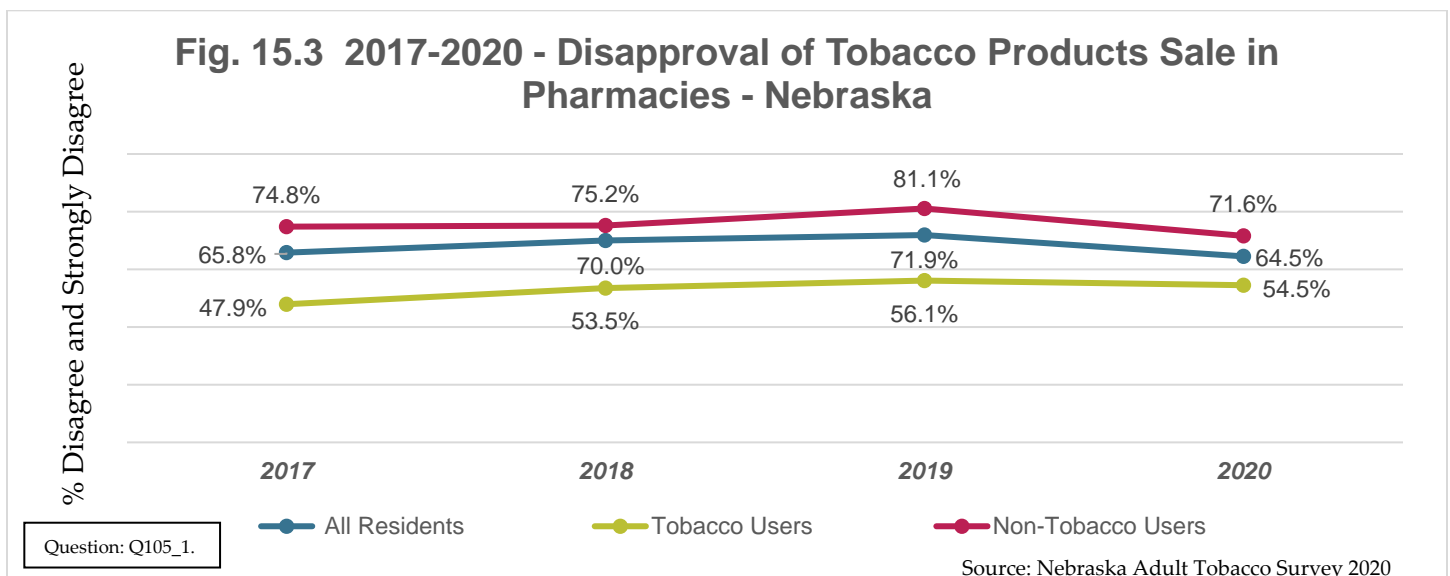
Nebraskans are split down the middle on the acceptability of tobacco advertising in grocery or convenience stores (Fig. 15.2).



In 2020, half (50.3%) of Nebraskans agreed, or strongly agreed with tobacco advertising in grocery or convenience stores, while 49.8% disagreed or strongly disagreed. It was suggested that the level of acceptability of such advertising was remarkably higher in tobacco users (69.4% strongly agreed or agreed) than that in non-tobacco users (40.2% strongly agreed or agreed).

Opinions on Tobacco Sales at Pharmacies 2017-2020

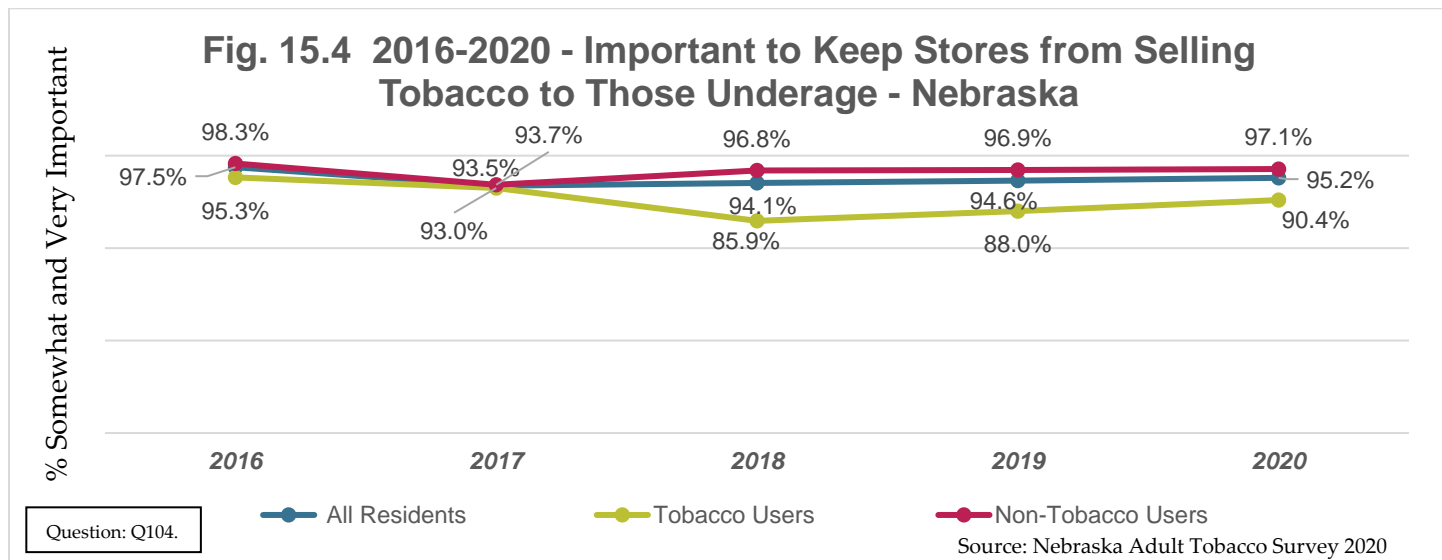
The percentage of non-tobacco users who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the sale of tobacco products in pharmacies declined (Fig. 15.3).



The percentage of non-tobacco users who indicated disapproval dropped from 81.1% in 2019 to 71.6% in 2020. Disapproval among all residents also dropped from 71.9% in 2019 to 64.5% in 2020, while disapproval among tobacco users stayed nearly the same.

Opinions on Tobacco Sales to Minors 2016-2020

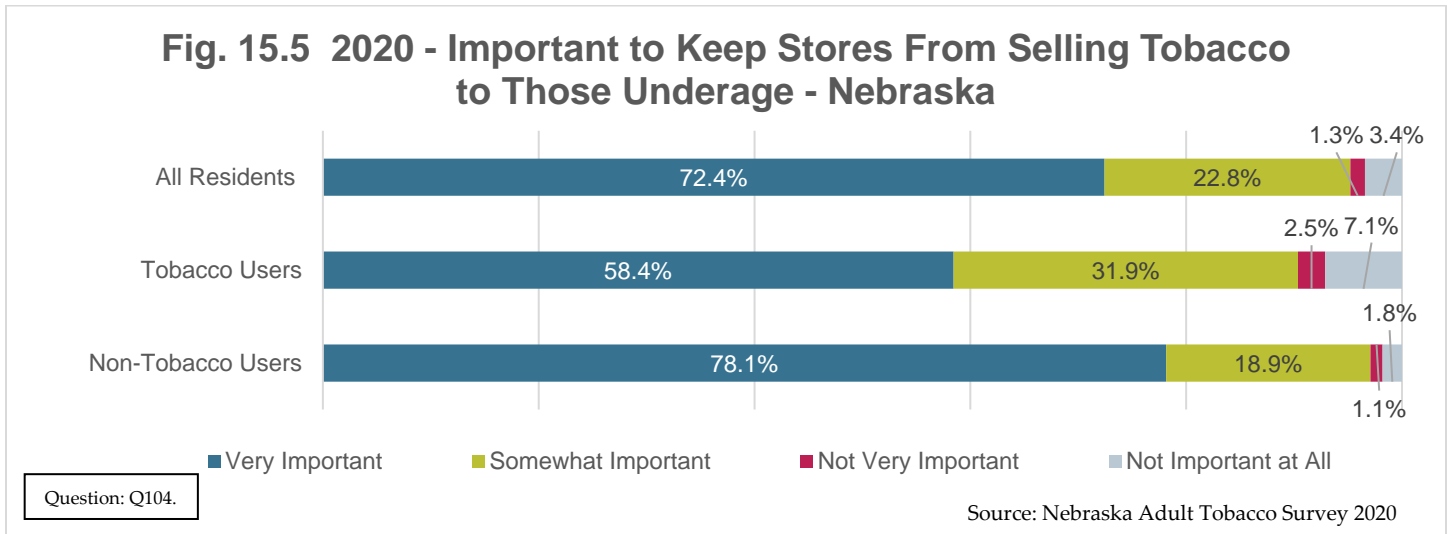
The majority of the respondents think it is important to keep stores from selling tobacco to those who are underage (Fig. 15.4).



Most respondents agreed that it is important to keep stores from selling tobacco to those who are underage in Nebraska, with 95.2% of all residents, 97.1% non-tobacco users, and 90.4% of tobacco users indicating that it is somewhat or very important.

Opinions on Tobacco Sales to Minors by Tobacco Use

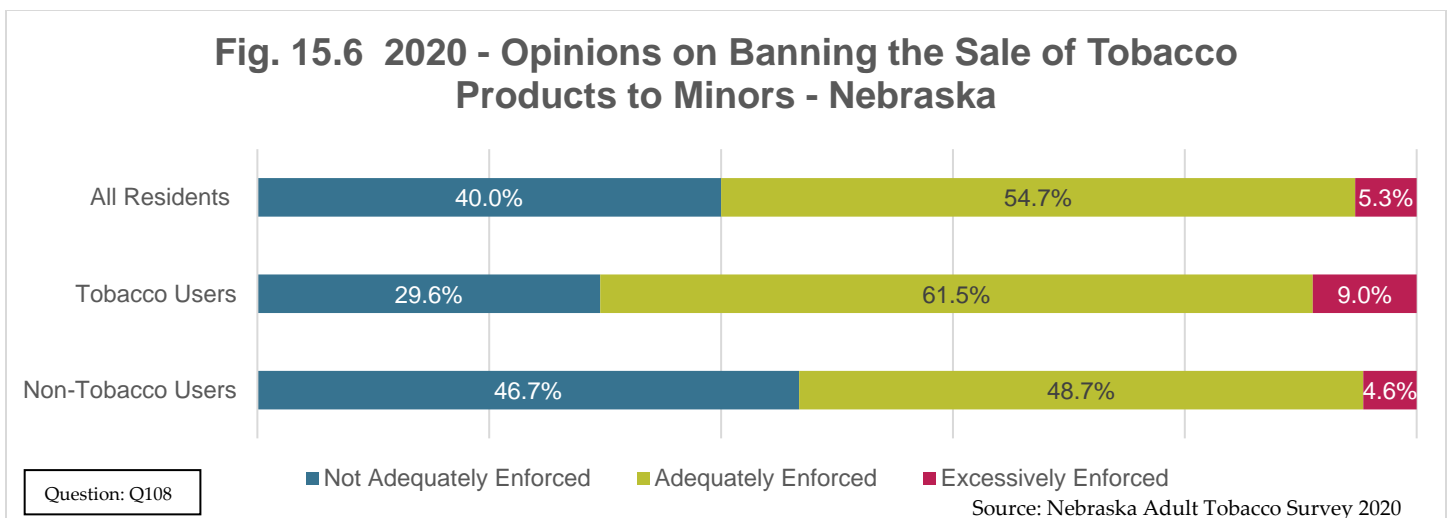
There is very solid support for preventing stores from selling tobacco to underage individuals (Fig. 15.5).



More than 95% of all residents agreed it is very important or somewhat important, with more than 90% of those who currently used tobacco products expressing the same opinion and 97.0% of non-tobacco users believed it is very or somewhat important to keep store from selling tobacco to underage individuals.

Opinions on Banning the Sale to Minors

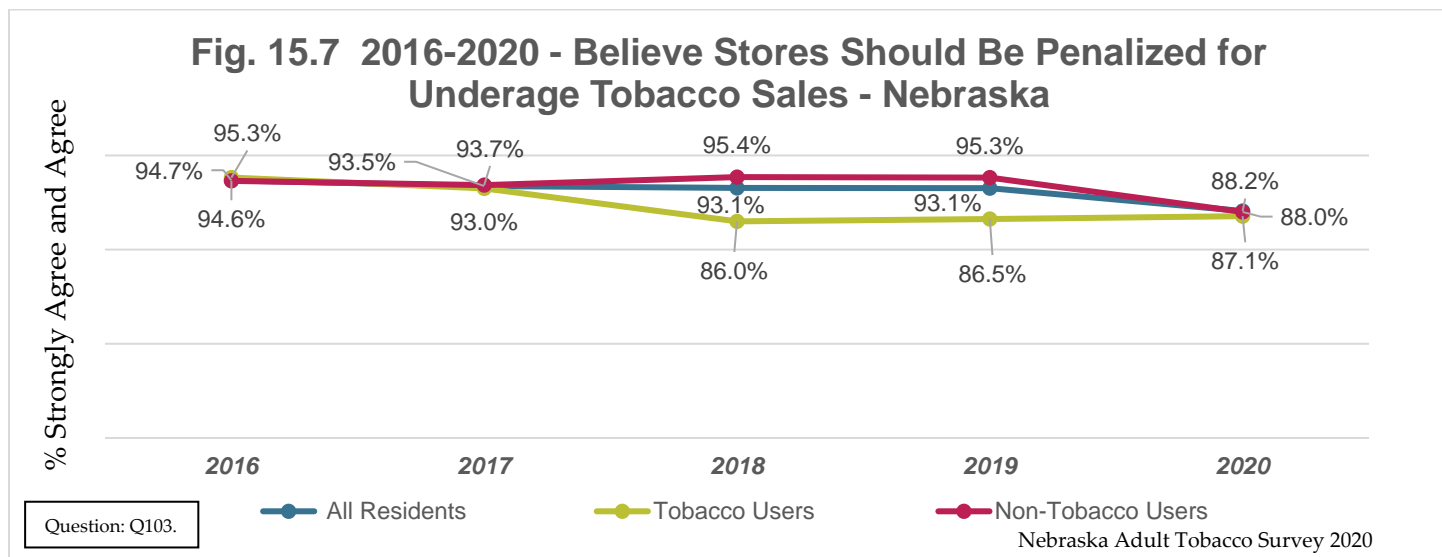
A sizable portion of the respondents felt the action of banning the sale of tobacco products to minors was not adequately enforced (Fig. 15.6).



About half of the non-tobacco users (46.7%) felt that banning the sale of tobacco products to persons under the legal age was not adequately enforced while less than one-third of tobacco users (29.6%) felt the same way in 2020.

Opinions on Penalizing Stores 2016-2020

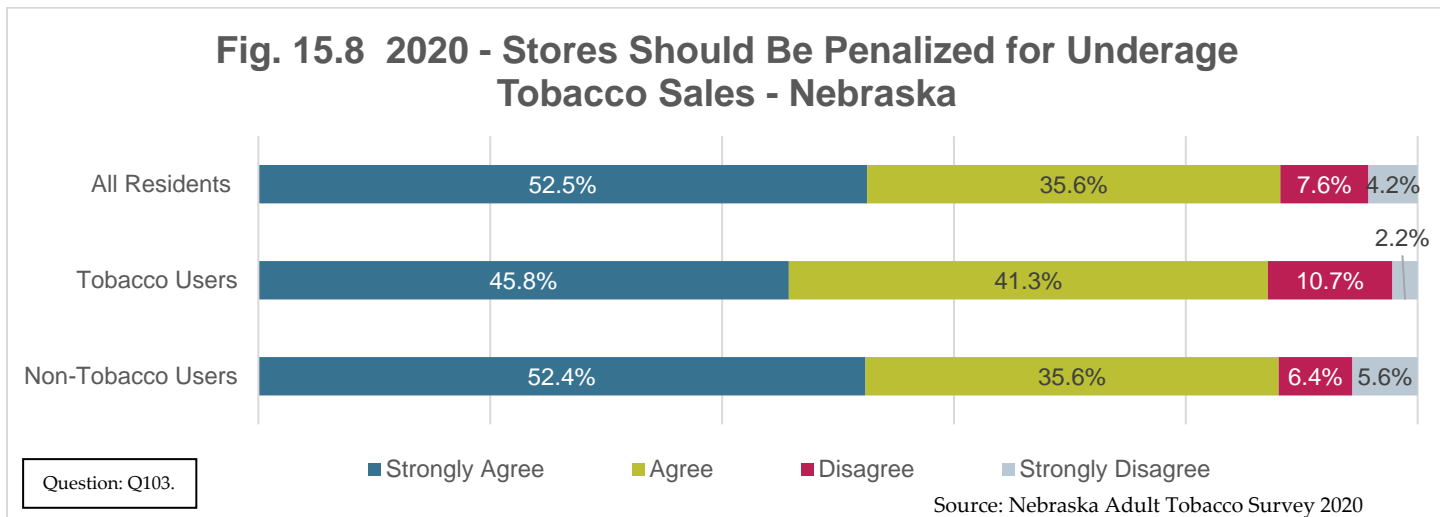
Most Nebraskans believe stores should be penalized for underage tobacco sales, but less than in 2019 (Fig. 15.7).



The percentage of all residents and non-tobacco users who believed stores should be penalized for underage tobacco sales dropped from 93.1% in 2019 to 88.2%, and 95.3% to 88.0% respectively.

Opinions on Penalizing Stores by Tobacco Use

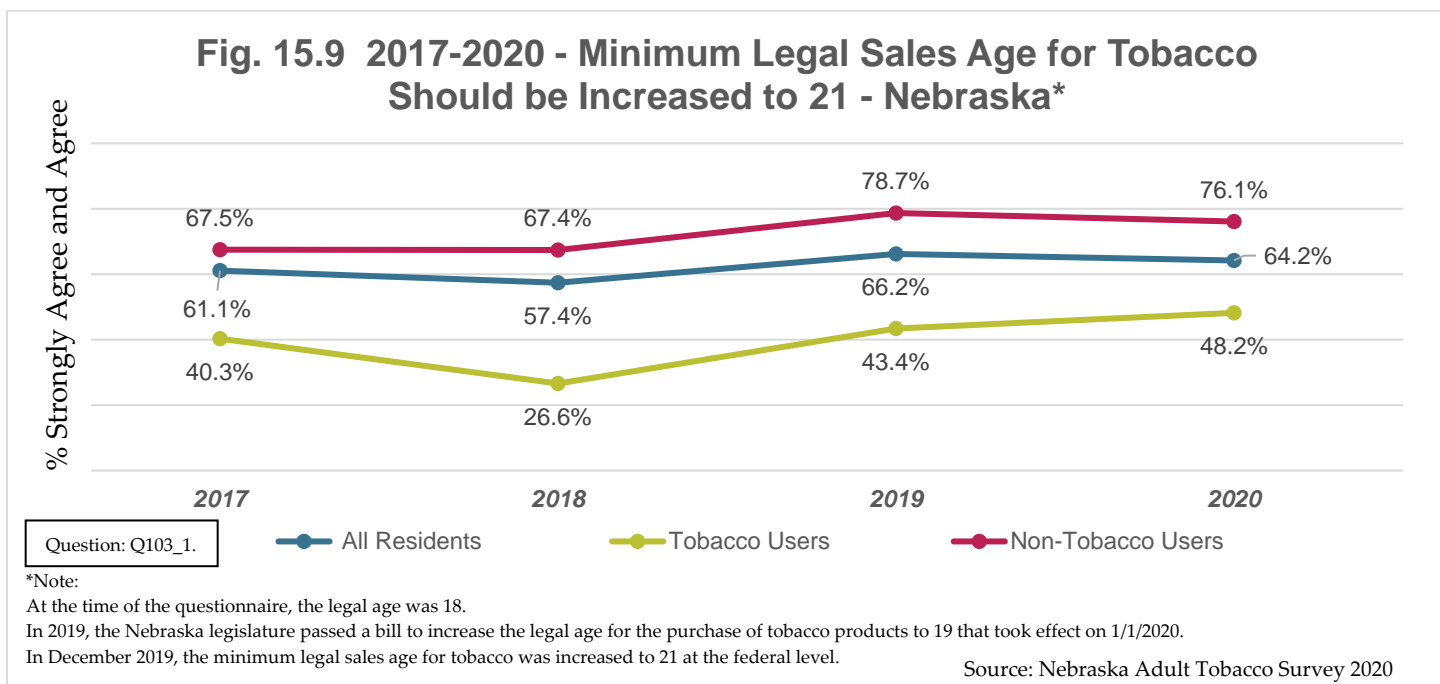
The strong majority of Nebraskans believe that stores should be penalized for underage tobacco sales (Fig. 15.8).



Over 88% of all residents, and nearly the same percentage of both tobacco users and non-tobacco users, believed that stores should be penalized for underage tobacco sales.

Opinions on Legal Sales Age 2017-2020

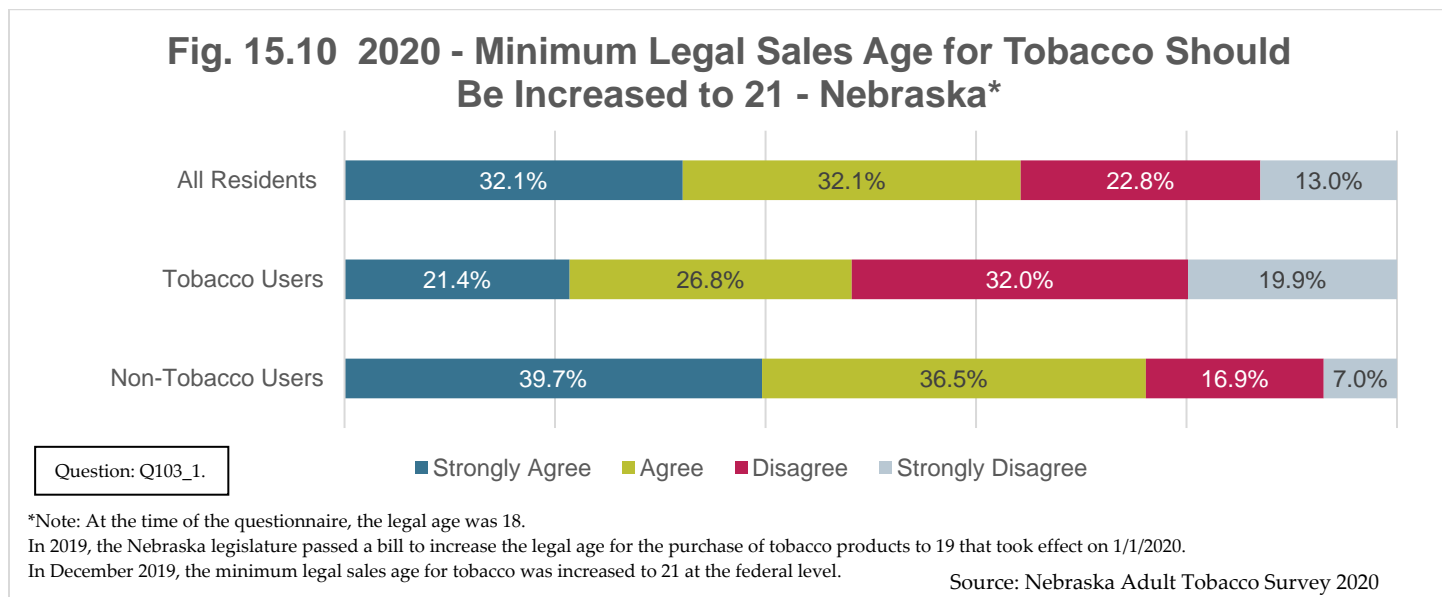
The categories of minimum legal sales age for tobacco remained stable overall compared to 2019 (Fig. 15.9).



The percentage of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that minimum legal sales age for tobacco should be increased to 21 across all respondent groups stayed relatively the same, with tobacco users rising slightly from 43.4% to 48.2%.

Opinions on Legal Sales Age by Tobacco Use

The majority of Nebraskans believe that the minimum legal age for tobacco should be increased to 21 (Fig. 15.10).

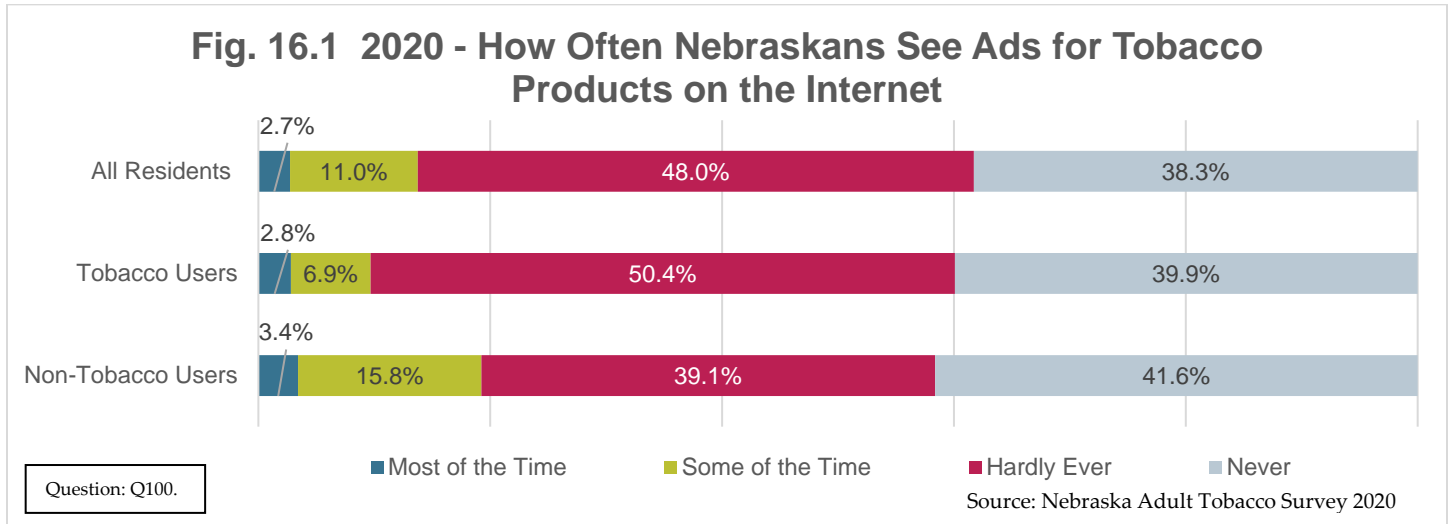


In 2020, more than 60% of all residents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that the minimum legal sales age for tobacco should be increased to 21. Tobacco users were much less likely to agree or strongly agree (48.2%), compared to non-tobacco users (76.2%).

Media

Frequency of Ads for Tobacco Products Seen on the Internet

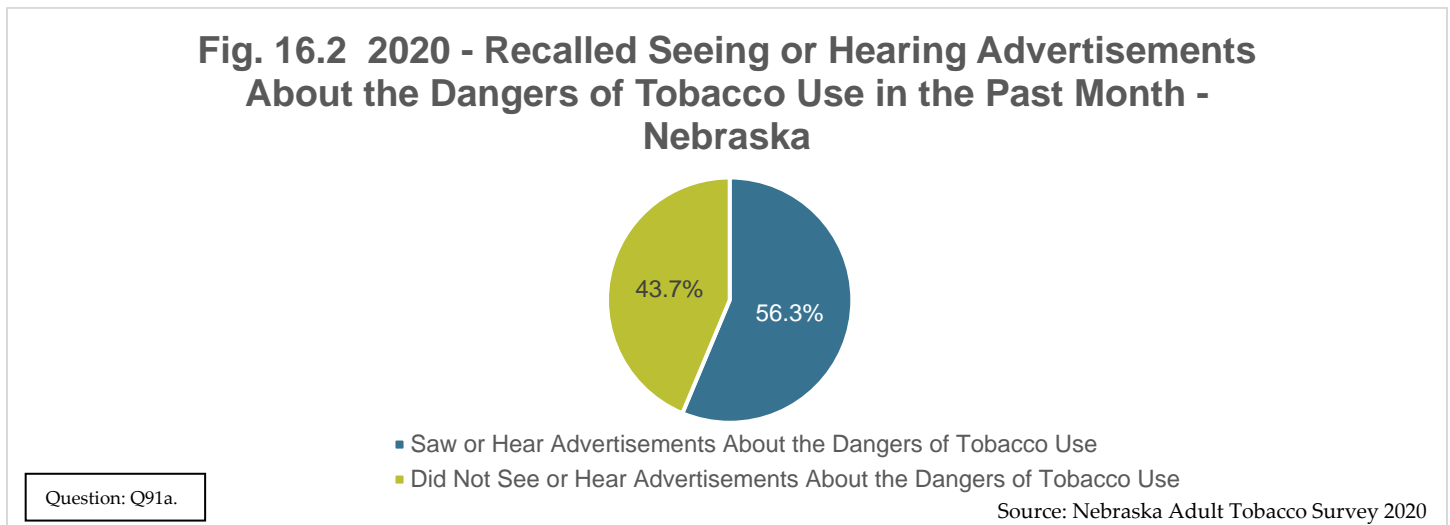
The amount of ads for tobacco products seen by each respondent group varied, though a majority hardly ever saw ads for tobacco products on the Internet (Fig. 16.1).



While non-tobacco users were most likely to see advertisements for tobacco products on the Internet (19.2%), only 9.7% of tobacco users saw such kind of advertisements on the Internet.

Recalled Seeing Ad on Dangers of Tobacco Use

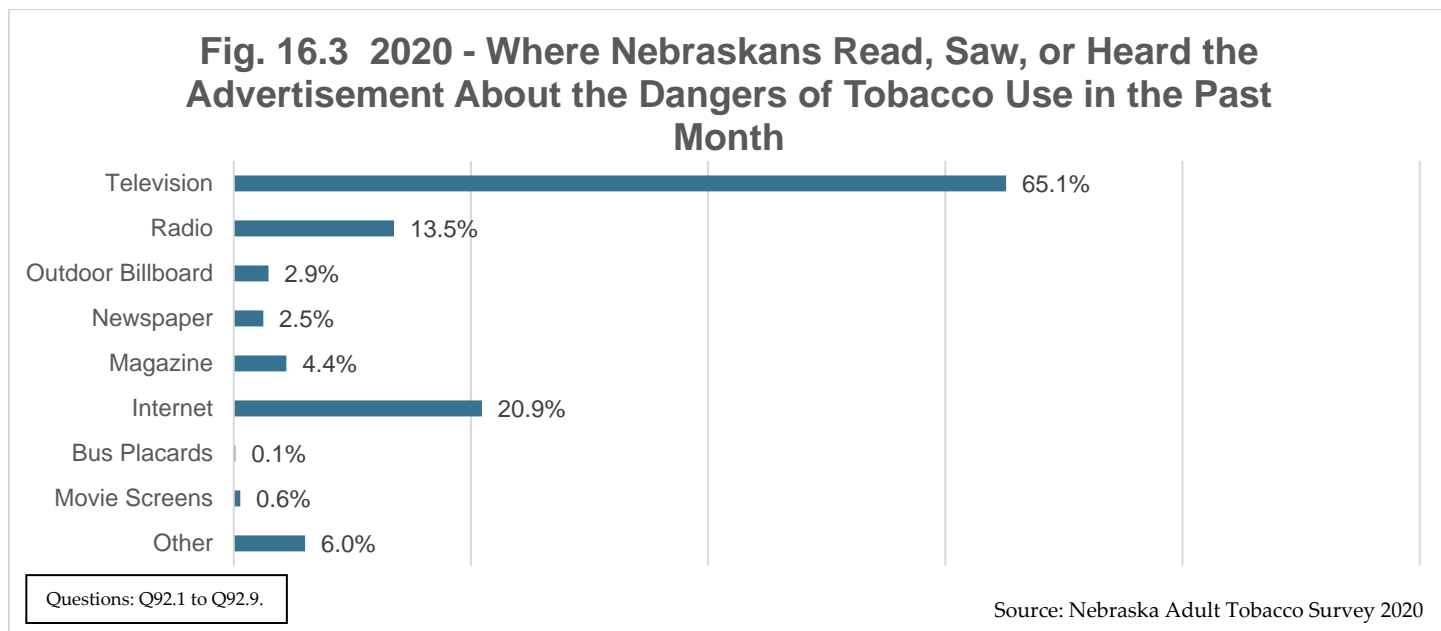
Nearly half of the respondents had seen or heard advertisements about the dangers of tobacco use (Fig. 16.2).



Nearly half of the respondents (56.3%) had seen or heard advertisements about the dangers of tobacco use in the past month, while 43.7% had not.

Media Sources of Prevention Ad

The majority of Nebraskans who read, saw, or heard an advertisement about the dangers of tobacco use in the past month saw it on television (Fig. 16.3).

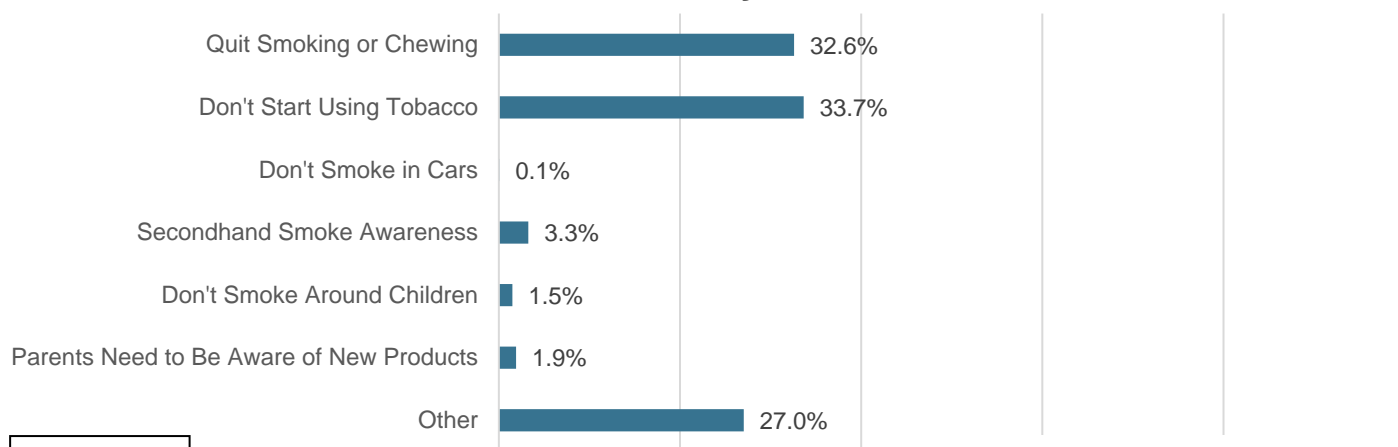


Of respondents who had seen or heard an advertisement about the dangers of tobacco use, 65.1% saw an ad on the television, 20.9% saw one on the Internet, and 13.5% heard one on the radio.

Topics of Prevention Ad

Around one-third of respondents read, saw, or heard ads about quitting smoking or chewing, and about the same number read, saw, or heard ads about not starting the use of tobacco (Fig. 16.4).

Fig. 16.4 2020 - The Main Topic of the Advertisement Read, Seen, or Heard by Nebraskans



Question: Q93a.

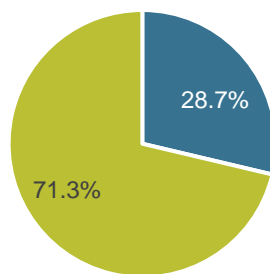
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Among the respondents who heard, saw, or read tobacco prevention ads, about one-third indicated the ads were about quitting smoking or chewing tobacco, while another one-third responded that the ads were about not starting the use of tobacco. More than one quarter (27.0%) heard, saw or read other types of ads.

Discussion of Prevention Ad

Slightly more than one quarter of Nebraskans who read, saw, or heard any ad about the dangers of tobacco use in the past month discussed the ads with others (Fig. 16.5).

Fig. 16.5 2020 - Have Discussed Ads With Others - Nebraska



Question: Q94a.

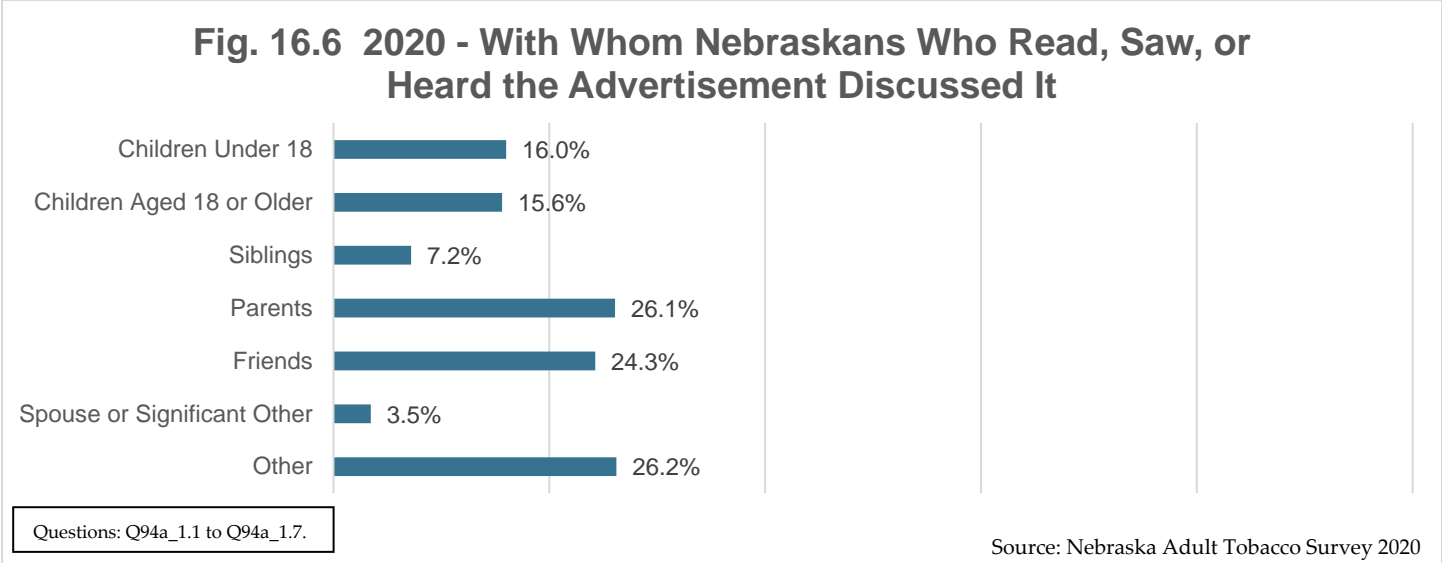
■ Discussed Ads with Others

■ Did Not Discuss Ads with Others

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

There were 71.3% of respondents who heard, saw, or read tobacco ads did not discuss the ads with others, while 28.7% did discuss the ads with others.

Of those who discussed the ads, most respondents discussed it with a parent, friend, or someone other than those listed (Fig. 16.6).

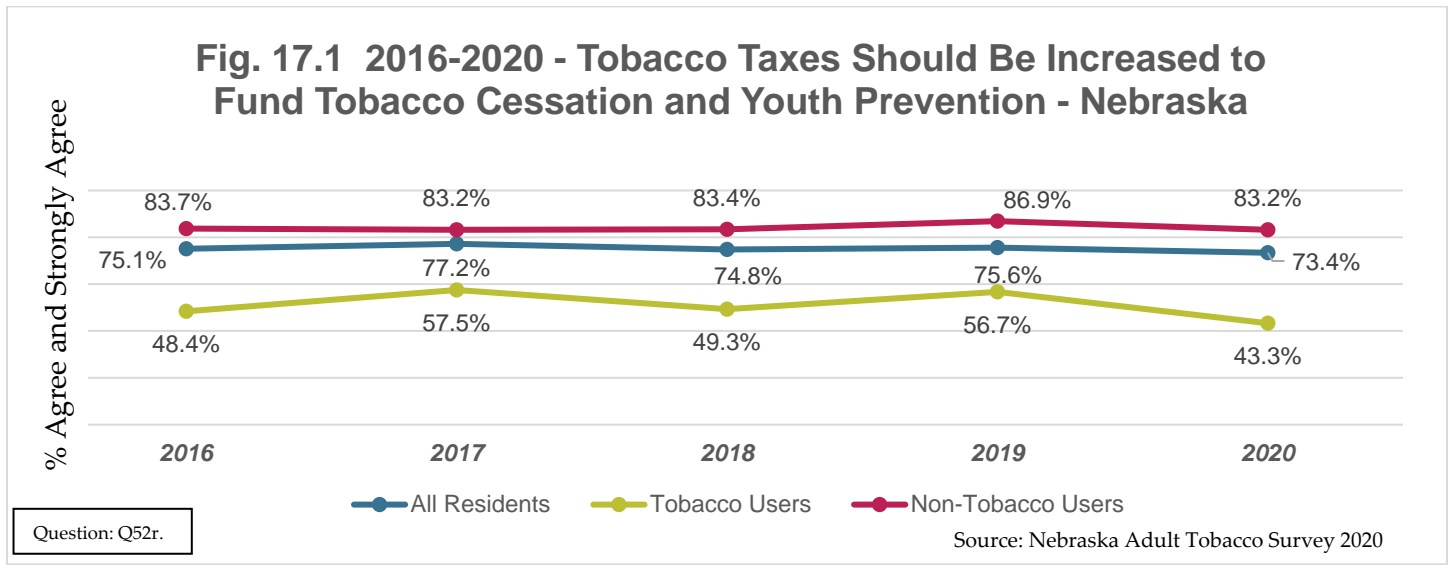


Of those who discussed the ads, 26.1% discussed them with parents, 24.3% with friends, and 16.0% with children under 18, and 15.6% with a child 18 or older. In addition, 26.2% discussed it with someone else not listed.

Support for Tobacco Tax and Use of Revenue

Opinions on Funding Tobacco Prevention 2016-2020

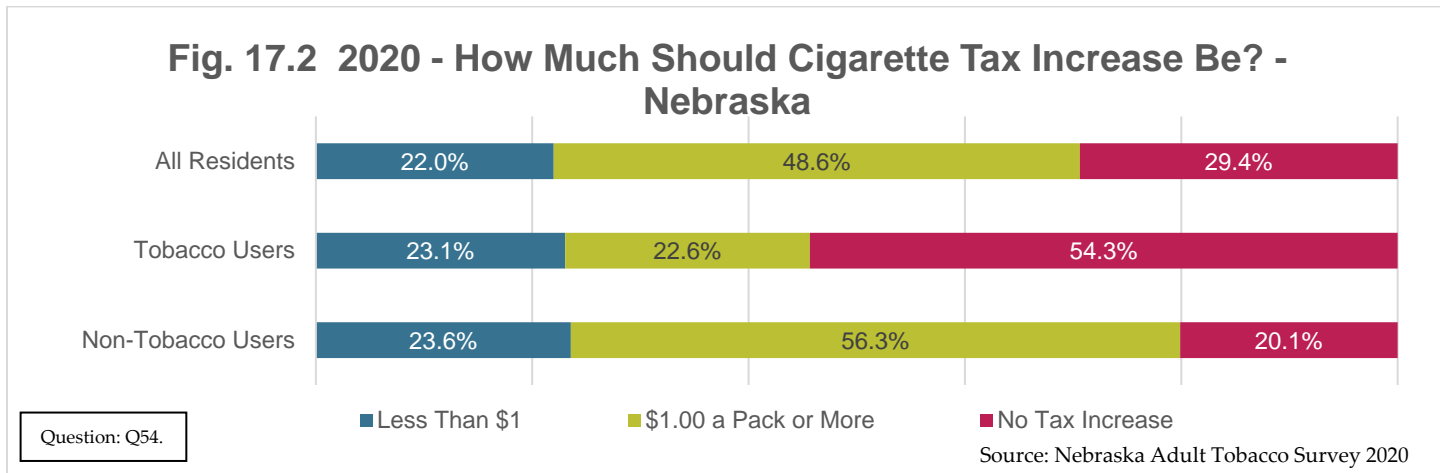
Among all residents, and non-tobacco users, the overall support for increasing tobacco taxes to fund tobacco cessation and youth prevention remained very high (Fig. 17.1).



Among all residents, and non-tobacco users, the overall support for increasing tobacco taxes to fund tobacco cessation and youth prevention remained very high, with 83.2% of non-tobacco users agreeing or strongly agreeing, and 73.4% of all residents doing the same. Support from tobacco users dropped from 56.7% in 2019 to 43.3% in 2020.

Opinions on Cigarette Tax Increase

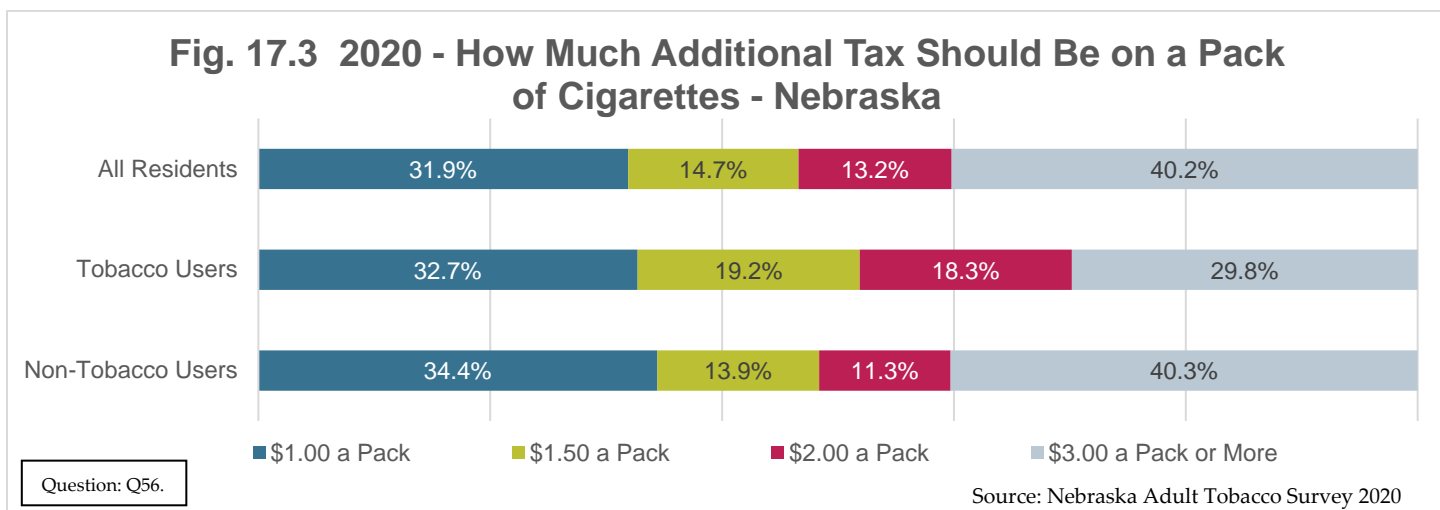
Almost half of all respondents felt cigarette taxes should be increased by \$1.00 or more per pack to fund tobacco prevention programs (Fig. 17.2).



The majority of all residents, and non-tobacco users felt there should be a tax increase on cigarette packs to fund tobacco prevention programs. About one-fifth (22.0%) of all residents were for a tax of less than \$1.00, and 48.6% were for a tax of \$1.00 or more. About one-fifth (23.1%) of tobacco users were for a tax of less than one dollar, and 22.6% were for a tax of \$1.00 or more, but 54.3% were for no tax increase at all. Over half (56.3%) of non-tobacco users were for a tax of \$1.00 or more.

Opinions on Additional Tax on a Pack of Cigarettes

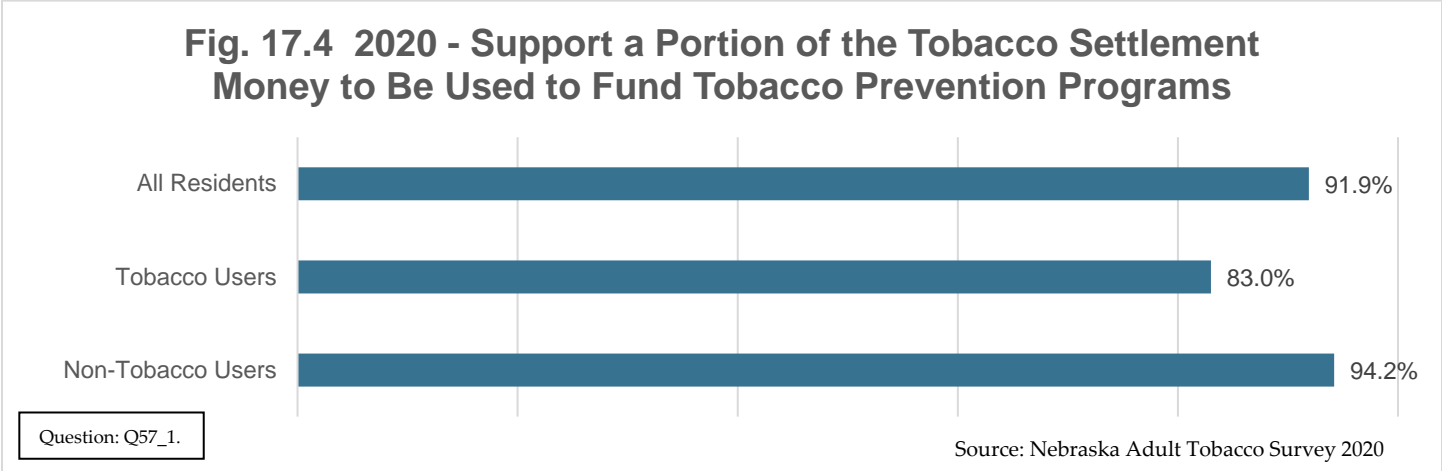
Of respondents who indicated they supported a cigarette tax increase of \$1 or more per pack, more than 40% of them felt the tax increase should be \$3.00 or more per pack (Fig. 17.3).



Around 30% of all residents, tobacco users, and non-tobacco users felt that an additional tax of \$1.00 is sufficient, while 40.2% of all residents felt \$3.00 or more is sufficient, and 40.3% of non-tobacco users felt \$3.00 is sufficient as well.

Support for Funding Tobacco Prevention Programs

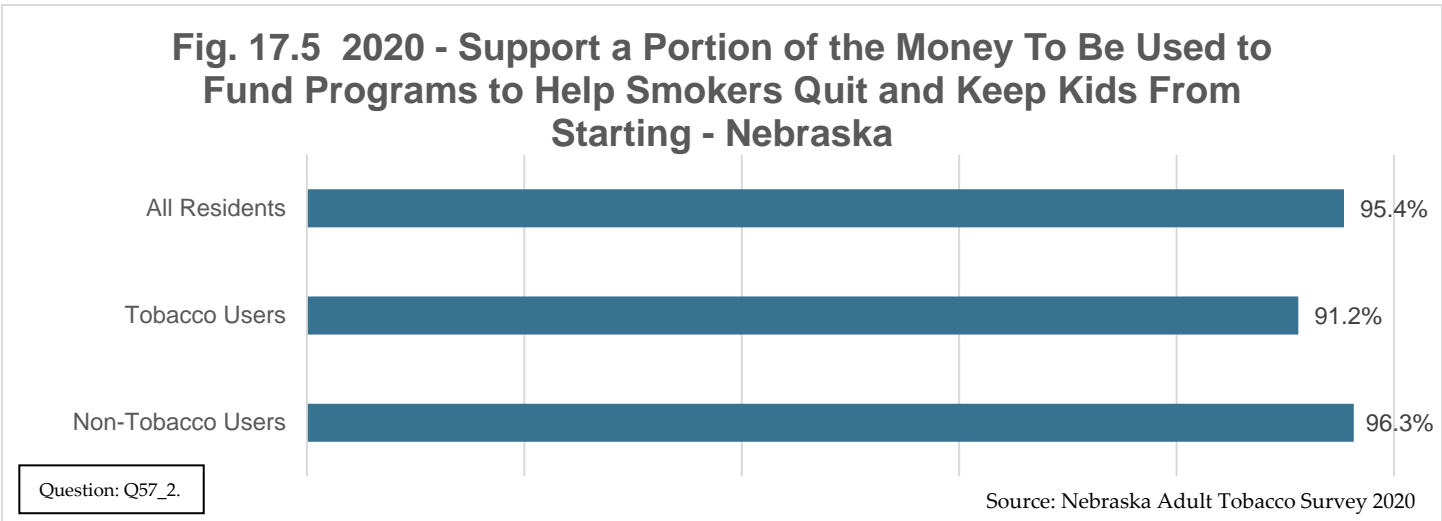
There is strong support among all three respondent groups for a portion of the money from the nationwide tobacco settlement being used for tobacco prevention programs (Fig. 17.4).



Nearly all non-tobacco users (94.2%) supported a portion of money being used to fund prevention programs, 91.9% of all residents and 83.0% of tobacco users also supported this.

Support for Funding Quitting and Prevention

There was strong support among all three respondent groups for a portion of the money from the nationwide tobacco settlement being used to fund programs to help smokers quit and keep kids from starting (Fig. 17.5).



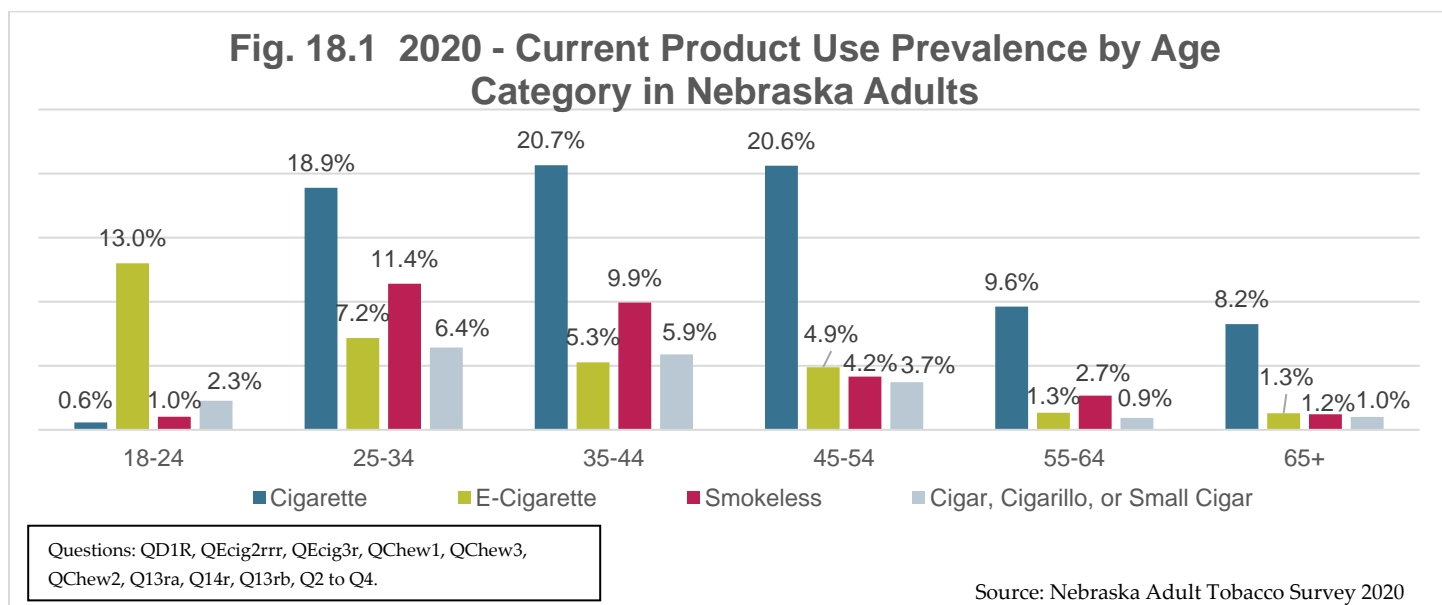


Nearly all non-tobacco users (96.3%) supported a portion of money being used to fund programs to help smokers quit, and keep kids from starting, and 95.4% of all residents and 91.2% of tobacco users also supported this.

Demographics and Disparities

Tobacco Use and Age

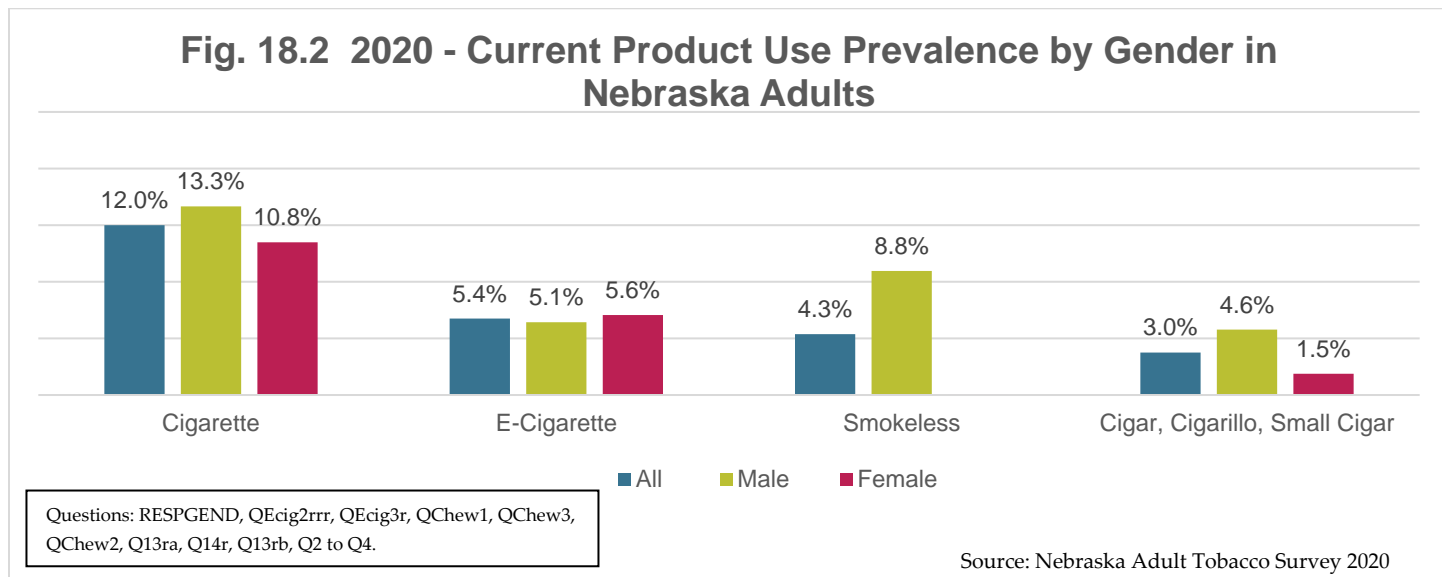
Among current tobacco users, the majority of those over 25 years of age use cigarettes, while the most commonly used product among those age 18-24 is e-cigarettes (Fig. 18.1).



The majority of adults age 25-34 (18.9%), 35-44 (20.7%), 45-54 (20.6%), 55-64 (9.6%) and 65+ (8.2%) smoke cigarettes over other types of tobacco, but for adults age 18-24 e-cigarettes are the most commonly used product (13.0%) and cigarettes are used the least (0.6%).

Tobacco Use and Gender

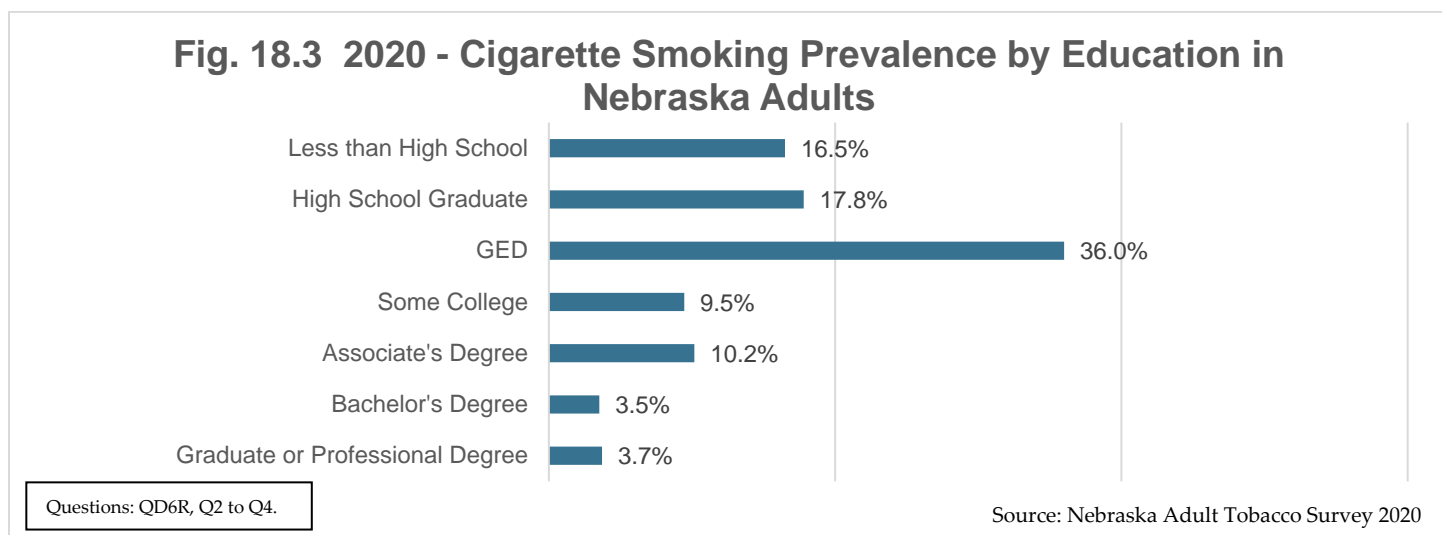
Males tend to use cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars, cigarillos, or small cigars at higher rates than females (Fig. 18.2).



The results showed that males used cigarettes at a higher rate than females (13.3% vs. 10.8%). Similarly, that gender difference was seen in cigar, cigarillo, or small cigar usage (4.6% in males vs. 1.5% in females). Additionally, smokeless tobacco was heavily used by males (8.8%), compared to 0.0% reported female usage. However, e-cigarette usage rate in females (5.6%) was comparable to that in males (5.1%).

Cigarette Smoking and Education

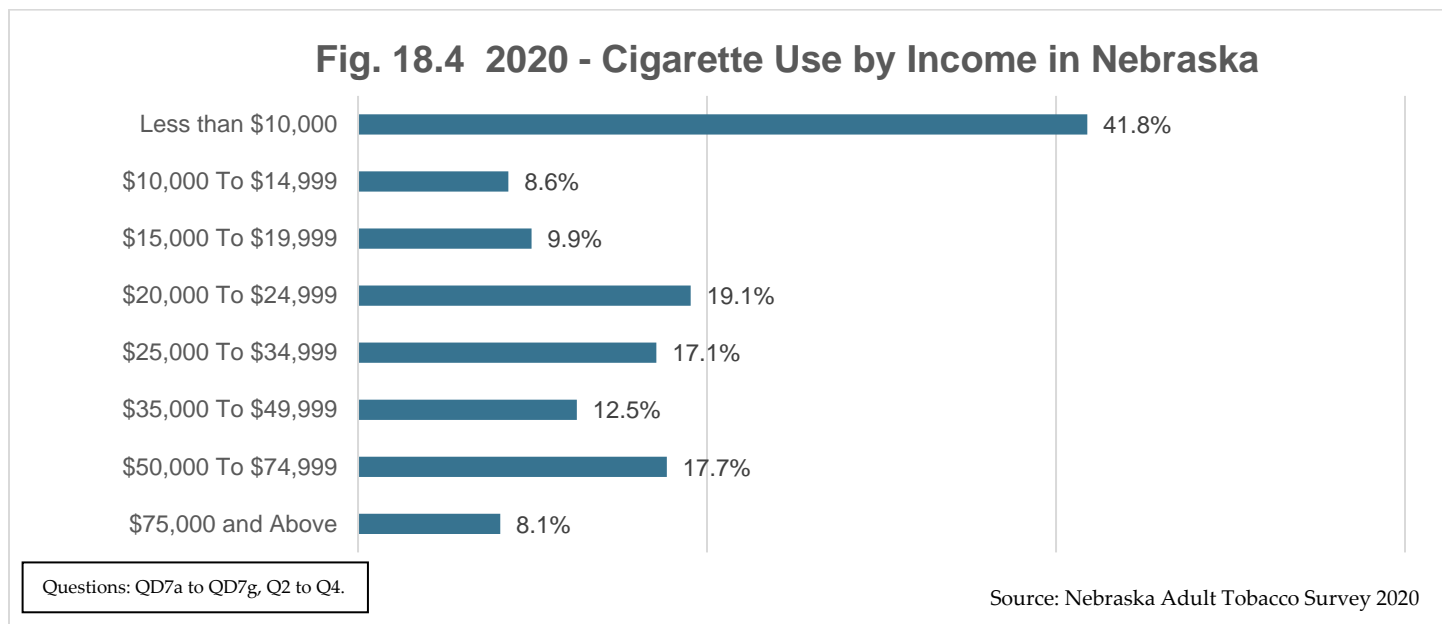
Among respondents with a GED, over one-third were smokers, which was significantly higher than any other education category (Fig. 18.3).



Among the respondents, over one-third (36.0%) of those with a GED, 17.8% of high school graduates, and 16.5% of those with less than a high school education were smokers, whereas lower smoking rates were shown in those with some college, an associate’s degree, a bachelor degree or a graduate/professional degree.

Cigarette Smoking and Income

Among respondents with an annual household income less than \$10,000, over two-fifths were smokers, which was significantly higher than any other income bracket (Fig. 18.4).

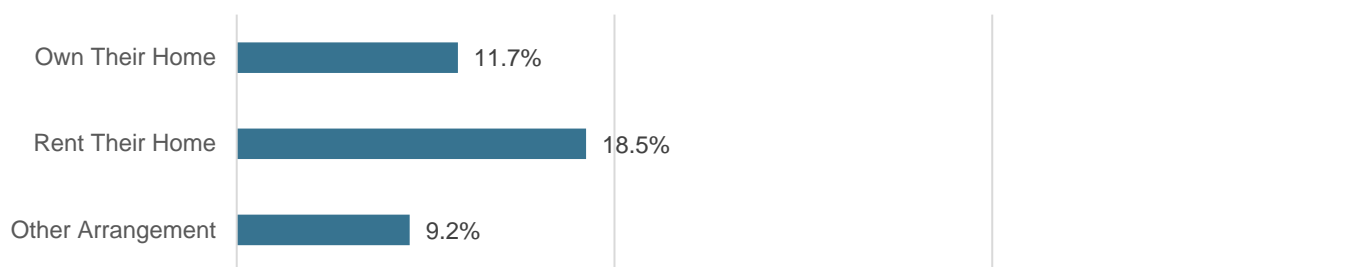


Of smokers whose annual household income was less than \$10,000, 41.8% were smokers. Of those with an annual household income between \$20,000 and \$24,999, 19.1% were smokers.

Cigarette Smoking and Housing Ownership

Among respondents renting their home, about one-fifth were smokers, which was higher than those owning their home or having other arrangement (Fig. 18.5).

Fig. 18.5 2020 - Cigarette Smoking by Housing Ownership in Nebraska Adults



Questions: QD_rent, Q2 to Q4.

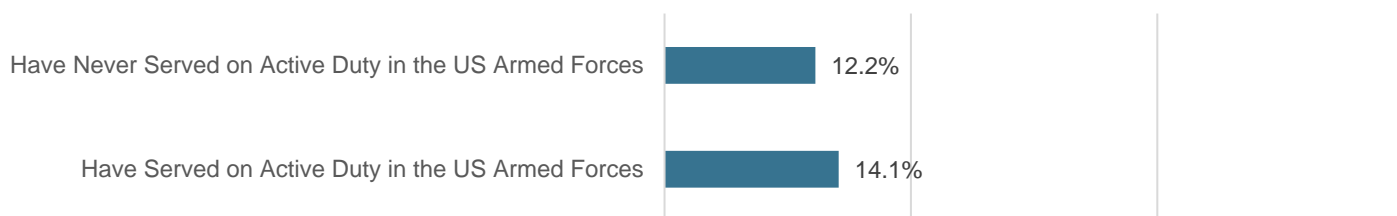
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Out of respondents owning their home, 11.7% of them were smokers. Of those renting their home, 18.5% indicated they were smokers, while 9.2% of those having other arrangements were smokers.

Cigarette Smoking and Military Service

The percentage of smokers who had never served on active duty in the US armed forces were comparable to those who had served on active duty (Fig. 18.6).

Fig. 18.6 2020 - Cigarette Smoking by Military Service in Nebraska Adults



Questions: AD_Vetr, Q2 to Q4.

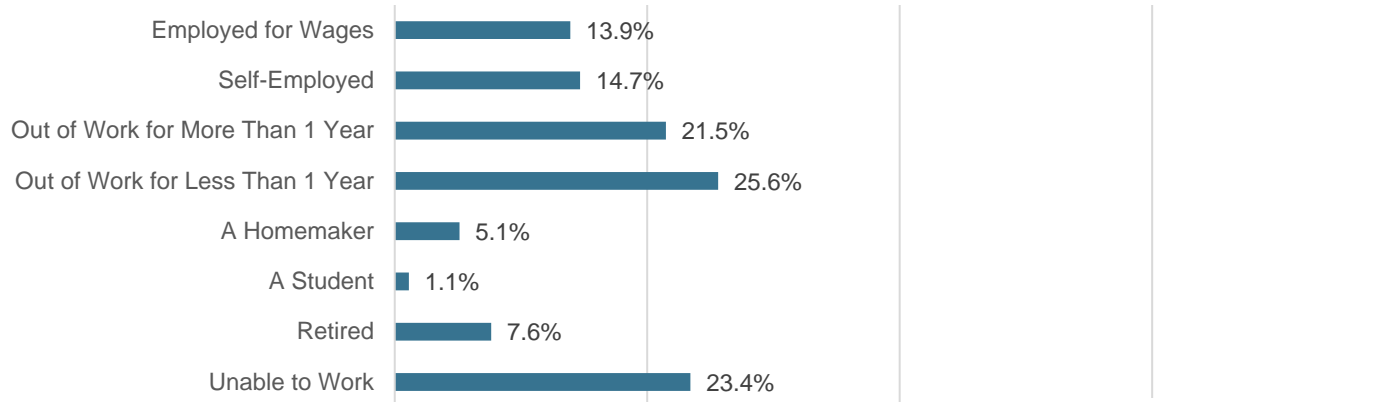
Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Of those respondents who had served on active duty in the US Armed Forces, 14.1% of them indicated they were smokers, while 12.2% of respondents who had never served on active duty did.

Cigarette Smoking and Employment Status

Of those who had been out of work for less than 1 year, or were unable to work, around one-fourth of them were smokers, which was higher than any other employment status category (Fig. 18.7).

Fig. 18.7 2020 - Cigarette Smoking by Employment Status in Nebraska Adults



Questions: Q67, Q2 to Q4.

Source: Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey 2020

Respondents who had been out of work for less than 1 year reported the highest percentage of being smokers, at 25.6%, with those who were unable to work being at 23.4%. For those who had been out of work for more than 1 year, 21.5% were smokers.

Conclusion

As shown in this report, the prevalence of tobacco product use remained roughly stable in Nebraska over the last five years. Cigarettes are still the most commonly used tobacco product, with a 12% current use prevalence in 2020. This was dramatically higher than any other tobacco product. It is striking that 63% of the respondents reported having ever tried cigarettes (ATS 2020). One out of every five of those respondents (19%, ATS 2020) became regular cigarette smokers and remained current smokers at the survey time. Once the smoking behavior has been established, the majority of cigarette smokers (80.7%, ATS 2020) indicated smoking daily. These results suggest a strong correlation between experimental cigarette smoking and daily cigarette smoking. Another interesting finding is that the start of regular cigarette smoking peaks at 15 and 18 years of age and a majority of the regular smokers (95.2%, ATS 2020) started smoking cigarettes before 24 years old. Thus, it is apparent that the prevention of experimental smoking is critical in tobacco control, especially among youth and young adults.

Studies show that flavors increase the appeal of tobacco and possibly decrease the chances of smoking cessation. According to this survey, in Nebraska, almost 40% of smokers reported having ever used menthol cigarettes for six months or more and nearly one-third of smokers reported having smoked menthol cigarettes in the past 30 days.

E-cigarettes emerged in the U.S. market in 2007. While the use of e-cigarettes increased slowly among the whole adult population, its popularity grew rapidly in youth and young adults. This survey showed that e-cigarettes are currently the most commonly used product for young adults (age 18-24, 45.6% use rate, ATS 2020). The main reason for trying e-cigarettes was out of curiosity (35.5%, ATS 2020). An obvious upward trend has been observed in the use of e-cigarettes among females, which surpassed that among males for the first time in 2020 (53.3% in females vs. 46.7% in males). These results made it clear that reducing e-cigarette initiation and use needs to remain a focus of tobacco prevention and control efforts.

Secondhand smoke is a proven cause of numerous diseases and responsible for tens of thousands of deaths in the U.S. each year. The survey results suggest that more support for smoke-free policies, less tolerance to secondhand smoke, and stricter inside-home/family vehicle smoking rules were seen among non-tobacco users. Many similar perspectives were observed among tobacco users. For example, the overall support for the Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act remained high among tobacco users (68.9%, ATS 2020); half of the tobacco users (49.5%, ATS 2020) felt that smoking should not be allowed in outdoor dining areas; more than 80% of the tobacco users responded not allowing smoking anywhere inside home - this percentage, even though smaller than that of non-tobacco users (95.3%, ATS 2020), suggests the majority of smokers actually do not smoke inside home.

Increasing the price of tobacco products is demonstrated to be effective in preventing tobacco initiation, reducing consumption and promoting cessation. In this survey, almost half of all respondents felt cigarette taxes should be increased by \$1.00 or more per pack, among which more than 40% indicated the tax increase should be \$3.00 or more per pack.



Different tobacco use prevalence and trends were seen among different groups of Nebraskans based on a characteristic such as age, gender, educational level, race, or socioeconomic status. For example, the cigarette smoking rate among respondents with an annual household income less than \$10,000 was significantly higher than those with an annual household income over \$10,000 (41.8% vs. 8.1%~19.1%, ATS 2020). Many other tobacco-related disparities may exist beyond what is described in the report.

Among those who use tobacco products, there is a strong desire to quit with more than half of the cigarette smokers reporting they have both tried to quit in the past and are currently trying to quit. Every year thousands of people call the Nebraska Tobacco Quitline (1-800-QUIT-NOW) a service of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Division of Public Health. This telephone-based coaching provides a direct benefit to Nebraskans and their families by reducing the burden of tobacco. In addition to providing the Nebraska Tobacco Quitline, Tobacco Free Nebraska works with community coalitions, schools, and the business community throughout the state to reduce tobacco use.

In 2020, Covid-19 hit every aspect of life globally. Tobacco control and prevention were widely impacted as well. For example, in Nebraska, the heavily nicotine-addicted population increased from 13.5% in 2019 to 20.8% in 2020, potentially related to the pandemic situation. These changes brought new challenges and concerns in preventing and reducing tobacco use and, in turn, saving lives.

Appendices

Appendix A: 2020 Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey Questionnaire

2020 NEBRASKA ATS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Landline Introduction:

IntroQst. Hello, I'm calling for the Nebraska Department of Health. My name is _____. We are gathering information about the health of Nebraska residents. This project is conducted by the health department. Your telephone number has been chosen randomly, and I would like to ask some questions about health and health practices. Is this (Phone number)?

1. Yes → Go to PrivRes
2. No → Go to Wrongnum

Wrongnum. Thank you very much, but I seem to have dialed the wrong number. It's possible that your number may be called at a later time.

PrivRes. Is this a private residence?

1. Yes → Go to LLState
2. No, continue → Go to CollegeH
3. No, Business phone only → Go to LLNotPR

LLNotPR. Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons on residential phone lines at this time.

CollegeH. Do you live in college housing?

1. Yes → Go to LLAdult
2. No → Go to NonRes

LLAdult. Are you 18 years of age or older?

NonRes. Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons who live in a private residence or college housing at this time.

LLState. Do you reside in Nebraska?

1. Yes → Go to IsCell
2. No → Go to LLNotST

LLNotST. Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons who live in the state of Nebraska at this time.

IsCell. Is this a cellular telephone?

1. Yes, a cellular telephone → Go to CellYes
2. No, not a cellular telephone, continue. → Go to Adults

CellYes: Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing by land line telephones at this time.

Adults. I need to randomly select one adult who lives in your household to be interviewed. How many members of your household, including yourself, are 18 years of age or older?

Men. How many of these adults are men?

Women. How many of these adults are women?

OneAdult. (If there is only one adult) Are you the adult?

1. Yes and the respondent is male → [Go to Yourthe1](#)
2. Yes and the respondent is female → [Go to Yourthe1](#)
3. No → [Go to Ask Gendr](#)

AskGendr. Is the Adult a man or woman?

GetAdult. May I speak with _____?

Yourthe1. Then you are the person I need to speak with.

Cell Phone Introduction:

CPIntroQ. Hello, I'm calling for the Nebraska Department of Health. My name is _____. We are gathering information about the health of Nebraska residents. This project is conducted by the health department. Your telephone number has been chosen randomly, and I would like to ask some questions about health and health practices.

CPSafe. Is this a safe time to talk with you?

1. Yes → [Go to CPConTel](#)
2. No → [Go to CPUnsafe](#)

CPUnsafe. Thank you very much, we will call you back at a more convenient time.

CPConTel. Is this (phone number)?

1. Yes → [Go to CPIsCell](#)
2. No → [Go to CPWrongN](#)

CPWrongN. Thank you very much, but I seem to have dialed the wrong number. It's possible that your number may be called at a later time.

CPIsCell. Is this a cellular telephone?

1. Yes → [Go to CPAdult](#)
2. No → [Go to CPCellNo](#)

CPCellNo. Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing cell telephones at this time.

CPAdult. Are you 18 years of age or older?

1. Yes and the respondent is male → [Go to CPPvtRes](#)
2. Yes and the respondent is female → [Go to CPPvtRes](#)
3. No → [Go to CPNoAdlt](#)

CPNoAdlt. Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons aged 18 or older at this time.

CPPvtRes. Do you live in a private residence?

1. Yes → [Go to CPState](#)
2. No → [Go to CPColleg](#)

CPColleg. Do you live in college housing?

1. Yes → [Go to CPState](#)
2. No → [Go to CPNonRes](#)

CPNonRes. Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons who live in private residence or college housing at this time.

CPState. Are you a resident of Nebraska?

1. Yes → [Go to CPLandLi](#)
2. No → [Go to CPNotST](#)

CPNotST. Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons who live in Nebraska at this time.

CPLandLi. Do you also have a landline telephone in your home that is used to make and receive calls?

1. Yes
2. No

CPNumAdlt. How many members of your household, including yourself, are 18 years of age or older?

I will not ask for your last name, address, or other personal information that can identify you. You do not have to answer any question you do not want to, and you can end the interview at any time. Any information you give me will be confidential. If you have any questions about the survey, please call 1-877-791-7359.

Section 1: General Health Status

Q1

1.1 Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

1. Excellent
2. Very good
3. Good
4. Fair
5. Poor

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 2: Cigarette Smoking

Q2

2.1 Have you ever smoked a cigarette, even 1 or 2 puffs?

1. YES
2. NO → Go to Q13ra

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q13ra
9. REFUSED → Go to Q13ra

Q3

2.2 Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

NOTE: 5 packs = 100 cigarettes

1. YES
2. NO → Go to Q13ra

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q13ra
9. REFUSED → Go to Q13ra

Q3_1

2.3 How old were you when you first started smoking regularly?

_____ Enter age in years (000-099)

- 777. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 888. I NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY
- 999. REFUSED

Q4

2.4 Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

- 1. Every day → Go to Q4br
- 2. Some days → Go to Q4br
- 3. Not at all → Go to Q4f

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q4br
- 9. REFUSED → Go to Q4br

Section 3: Cigarette Smoking - Cessation

Q4f

3.1 (If "Not at all") Approximately how many times did you try to quit before you were successful?

__ NUMBER OF TIMES (VERIFY IF > 20)

- 88. NONE
- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99. REFUSED

[GO TO Q8](#)

Q4br

3.2 Are you trying to quit smoking cigarettes now or have you tried in the past, or both?

- 1. Trying to quit now → Go to Q4e
- 2. Have tried to quit in the past → Go to Q4e
- 3. Both → Go to Q4e
- 4. No, you have never tried to quit smoking cigarettes. → Go to Q6r

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q6r
- 9. REFUSED → Go to Q6r

Q4e

3.3 In your whole life, how many times have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking cigarettes for good?

__ NUMBER OF TIMES (VERIFY IF > 20)

- 88. NONE
- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99. REFUSED

Section 4: Cigarette Smoking – Use of Cigarettes

Q6r

4.1 On the average, on days when you smoked during the past 30 days, about how many cigarettes did you smoke a day?

NOTE: 1 pack = 20 cigarettes

____ Number of cigarettes (0-50) → Go to Q6_1

- 55. More than 50 a day → Go to Q6_1
- 66. None → Go to Q8
- 88. Less than one cigarette a day → Go to Q6_1
- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q6_1
- 99. REFUSED → Go to Q6_1

Q6_1

4.2 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

____ Number of days (1-30, 77 or 99)

- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99. REFUSED

Q7

4.3 How soon after you wake up do you have your first cigarette?

- 1. WITHIN 5 MINUTES
- 2. 6-30 MINUTES
- 3. 31-60 MINUTES
- 4. AFTER 60 MINUTES

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

[Go to MentReg](#)

Q8

4.4 About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly?

Read only if necessary

- 01. WITHIN THE PAST MONTH (ANYTIME LESS THAN 1 MONTH AGO)
- 02. WITHIN THE PAST 3 MONTHS (1 MONTH BUT LESS THAN 3 MONTHS AGO)
- 03. WITHIN THE PAST 6 MONTHS (3 MONTHS BUT LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AGO)
- 04. WITHIN THE PAST YEAR (6 MONTHS BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO)
- 05. WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS (1 YEAR BUT LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO)
- 06. WITHIN THE PAST 10 YEARS (5 YEARS BUT LESS THAN 10 YEARS AGO)
- 07. 10 OR MORE YEARS AGO

- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99. REFUSED

If Answer>01, go to Q13ra

Section 5: Cigarette Smoking – Type/Brand Preferences

MENTREG (MENTHOL6)

5.1 Have you ever smoked menthol cigarettes for 6 months or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

MENTH30 (CGT_MENTHOL)

5.2 During the past 30 days were the cigarettes that you usually smoked menthol?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

CGTBRND

5.3 During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you smoke most often?

- 01. AMERICAN SPIRIT (NATURAL AMERICAN SPIRIT)
- 02. BASIC (BRANDED DISCOUNT)
- 03. CAMEL
- 04. DORAL (BRANDED DISCOUNT)
- 05. FORSYTH (PRIVATE LABEL)
- 06. GPC (BRANDED DISCOUNT)
- 07. KOOL
- 18. MARLBORO GOLD
- 19. MARLBORO MENTHOL
- 20. MARLBORO RED
- 08. MARLBORO (OTHER)
- 09. MISTY (BRANDED DISCOUNT)
- 21. NEWPORT MENTHOL BLUE
- 22. NEWPORT MENTHOL GOLD
- 23. NEWPORT BOX
- 10. NEWPORT (OTHER)
- 11. PALL MALL
- 12. PARLIAMENT
- 13. SALEM
- 14. SONOMA (BRANDED DISCOUNT)
- 15. USA GOLD (BRANDED DISCOUNT)
- 16. VIRGINIA SLIMS
- 17. WINSTON
- 96. OTHER (SPECIFY)

- 66. DO NOT SMOKE A USUAL BRAND
- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 88. DID NOT BUY ANY CIGARETTES DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS
- 99. REFUSED

Brand2ot

Other (specify) _____

Section 6: Cigarette Smoking – Purchasing Cigarettes

BuyCig (CGT_BUY)

6.1 Have you bought any cigarettes for yourself in the past 30 days?

1. YES → Go to CgtPlc1
2. NO → Go to 13ra

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to 13ra
9. REFUSED → Go to 13ra

CgtPlc1

6.2 Where did you buy cigarettes for yourself during the past 30 days most often?

(Read only if necessary)

01. At a convenience store or gas station
02. At a supermarket
03. At a liquor store
04. At a drug store
05. At a tobacco discount store
06. On an Indian Reservation
07. From a vending machine
08. On the internet
09. From another person
11. At a volume discount store like Wal-Mart, Sam's Club or Costco
10. Other (Specify CgPl1ot)

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

CgtPrc1 (CGT_PACK_OR_CARTN)

6.3 Do (Did) you buy cigarettes by the pack or by the carton?

1. By the pack → [Go to CgtPrc2](#)
2. By the carton → [Go to CgtPrc3](#)

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → [Go to Q12_1r](#)
9. REFUSED → [Go to Q12_1r](#)

CgtPrc2 (CGT_PRC_PACK)

6.4 The last time you bought a pack of cigarettes for yourself, what price did you pay?

\$ _____ (amount paid for last pack of cigarettes)

77.77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

99.99 REFUSED

[Go to Q12_1r](#)

CgtPrc3 (CGT_PRC_CART)

6.5 The last time you bought a carton of cigarettes for yourself, what price did you pay?

\$ _____ (amount paid for last carton of cigarettes)

777.77 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

999.99 REFUSED

[Go to Q12_1r](#)

Q12_1r (CGT_BUY_OSTATE)

6.6 How often do you purchase cigarettes from a state other than Nebraska? Would you say all the time, sometimes, rarely or never?

1. All the time
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q12_2r (CGT_BUY_INDIANR)

6.7 How often do you purchase cigarettes from an Indian reservation? Would you say all the time, sometimes, rarely or never?

1. All the time
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q12_4r (COUPON)

6.8 In the past 12 months have you ever taken advantage of coupons, rebates, buy 1 get 1 free, or any other special promotions for cigarettes?

1. YES → Go to Q12_4b
2. NO → Go to Q13ra

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q13ra
9. REFUSED → Go to Q13ra

Q12_4br (COUPON_FROM)

6.9 Where do you usually get the coupons you use?

DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NECESSARY.

1. FROM THE STORE/CASHIER WHERE CIGARETTES ARE PURCHASED
2. IN THE MAIL FROM THE CIGARETTE COMPANY
3. SENT IN A TEXT MESSAGE FROM THE CIGARETTE COMPANY.
4. SENT IN AN E-MAIL FROM THE CIGARETTE COMPANY
5. PRINTED FROM A WEB SITE
6. FROM THE CIGARETTE PACKAGE

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 7: Cigar, Cigarillo, or Small Cigar Smoking

Q13ra (EVR_TRY_CGR)

7.1 Have you ever smoked a cigar, cigarillo or small cigar, even 1 or 2 puffs?

Note: Cigarillo sounds like sig-uh-ril-oh

Note: Cigarillos are small, regular cigars. They are usually sold individually or in packs of 5 or 8. Some common brands are *Black and Mild's*, *Swisher Sweets Cigarillos*, and *Phillies Blunts*, but there are others.

Note: Small Cigars look like cigarettes that are usually brown in color and have a spongy filter like a cigarette. They are about the same size as cigarettes and are often sold in packs of 20. Some common brands are *Prime Time* little filter cigars and *Winchester* little filter cigars, but there are others.

1. YES → Go to Q13rb
2. NO → Go to QChew1

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QChew1
9. REFUSED → Go to QChew1

Q13rb (EVR_CGR_LIFE50)

7.2 Have you smoked at least 50 cigars, cigarillos or small cigars in your entire life?

1. YES → Go to Q14r
2. NO → Go to QChew1

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QChew1
9. REFUSED → Go to QChew1

Q14r (CGR_EDAY)

7.3 Do you now smoke cigars, cigarillos or small cigars every day, some days, or not at all?

1. Every day → Go to Q14rbr
2. Some days → Go to Q14rbr
3. Not at all → Go to Q14rd

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QChew1
9. REFUSED → Go to QChew1

Q14fbr (CGR_QUIT_TRY)

7.4 Are you trying to quit smoking cigars now or have you tried in the past, or both?

1. Trying to quit now
2. Have tried to quit in the past
3. Both
4. No, you have not tried to quit smoking cigars

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

[Go to Q14rer](#)

Q14rd (CGR_HLONG_LUSE)

7.5 About how long has it been since you last smoked cigars, cigarillos or small cigars regularly?

Read only if necessary

01. WITHIN THE PAST MONTH (ANYTIME LESS THAN 1 MONTH AGO)
02. WITHIN THE PAST 3 MONTHS (1 MONTH BUT LESS THAN 3 MONTHS AGO)
03. WITHIN THE PAST 6 MONTHS (3 MONTHS BUT LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AGO)
04. WITHIN THE PAST YEAR (6 MONTHS BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO)
05. WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS (1 YEAR BUT LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO)
06. WITHIN THE PAST 10 YEARS (5 YEARS BUT LESS THAN 10 YEARS AGO)
07. 10 OR MORE YEARS AGO

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
88. I NEVER SMOKED CIGARS REGULARLY
99. REFUSED

[If Answer>1, go to QChew1](#)

Q14rer (CGR_FLAV)

7.6 Were any of the cigars, cigarillos, or small cigars that look like cigarettes that you smoked in the past 30 days flavored to taste like candy, fruit, chocolate, or other sweets?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 8: Smokeless Tobacco

QChew1 (EVR_TRY_SML)

8.1 Have you ever used or tried any chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus, even just one time?

NOTE: Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not burned but placed inside the mouth. It comes in many forms including

- Chewing tobacco, which is placed between the cheek and gums,
- Dip, moist snuff used like chewing tobacco,
- Snuff, which can be sniffed if dried, and
- Snus, a small pouch of moist snuff

1. YES → Go to QChew2
2. NO → Go to QEcig2rr
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QEcig2rr
9. REFUSED → Go to QEcig2rr

QChew2 (EVR_SML_LIFE20)

8.2 Have you used chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus, at least 20 times in your entire life?

1. YES → Go to QChew3
2. NO → Go to QEcig2rr
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QEcig2rr
9. REFUSED → Go to QEcig2rr

QChew3 (SML_EDAY)

8.3 Do you currently use chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus, every day, some days, or not at all?

1. Every day → Go to QSmlAlt
2. Some days → Go to QSmlAlt
3. Not at all → Go to Q18d
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QEcig2rr
9. REFUSED → Go to QEcig2rr

QSmlAlt (SML_ALTER)

8.4 Have you ever used chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus instead of smoking a cigarette or other tobacco product because you were in a place where smoking was not allowed?

1. YES
2. NO
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

QSm1Brnd (SML_BRND)

8.5 During the past 30 days, what brand of chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, or snus did you use most often?

- 01. BEECH-NUT REGULAR
- 02. COPENHAGEN
- 16. GOLD RIVER
- 03. GRIZZLY
- 17. KAYAK
- 04. KODIAK
- 05. LEVI GARRETT
- 06. LONGHORN
- 07. MORGAN'S
- 08. RED MAN
- 09. RED MAN GOLDEN BLEND
- 10. RED SEAL
- 11. SKOAL
- 12. SOUTHERN PRIDE
- 13. STOKER CHEW
- 14. TAYLOR'S PRIDE
- 15. TIMBER WOLF
- 96. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____)

- 66. DID NOT USE ONE BRAND MOST OFTEN DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS
- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99. REFUSED

Smlbrdot: Other (specify) _____

Q18br (SML_TRY_QUIT)

8.6 Are you trying to quit using smokeless tobacco now or have you tried in the past, or both?

- 1. Trying to quit now → Go to Q18br_2
- 2. Have tried to quit in the past → Go to Q18br_2
- 3. Both → Go to Q18br_2
- 4. No, you have not tried to quit smoking cigars (new response option) → Go to QEcig2rr

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QEcig2rr
- 9. REFUSED → Go to QEcig2rr

Q18br_2 (SML_NUM_QUIT)

8.7 In your whole life, how many times have you stopped using SMOKELESS TOBACCO for one day or longer because you were trying to quit using smokeless tobacco for good?

- ___ NUMBER OF TIMES
- 88. NONE
 - 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 99. REFUSED

Q18d (ML_HLONG_LUSE)

8.8 About how long has it been since you last used smokeless tobacco regularly?

Read only if necessary

11. WITHIN THE PAST MONTH (ANYTIME LESS THAN 1 MONTH AGO)
12. WITHIN THE PAST 3 MONTHS (1 MONTH BUT LESS THAN 3 MONTHS AGO)
13. WITHIN THE PAST 6 MONTHS (3 MONTHS BUT LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AGO)
14. WITHIN THE PAST YEAR (6 MONTHS BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO)
15. WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS (1 YEAR BUT LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO)
16. WITHIN THE PAST 10 YEARS (5 YEARS BUT LESS THAN 10 YEARS AGO)
17. 10 OR MORE YEARS AGO

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
88. I'VE NEVER USED SMOKELESS TOBACCO REGULARLY
99. REFUSED

Section 9: Electronic Cigarette or E-cigarette Use

The next questions are about electronic smoking devices such as vapes and electronic cigarettes.

QEig2nr (EVR_TRY_ECGT)

9.1 Have you ever used an e-cigarette or other electronic smoking devices, even just one time, in your entire life?

1. YES → Go to QEigDay
2. NO → Go to QEig2_1

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QHeatTob
9. REFUSED → Go to QHeatTob

EcigDay

9.2 In total, on how many days have you used e-cigarettes in your entire life?

1. 1 day
2. 2 to 10 days
3. 11 to 20 days
4. 21 to 50 days
5. 51 to 100 days
6. Over 100 days

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

QEcgTry

9.3 You said you have at least tried cigarettes and e-cigarettes. Which did you use first? (asked only if respondent says they have tried both cigarettes and e-cigarettes)

1. CIGARETTES
2. E-CIGARETTES

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

QEcg2_1 (ECGT_CUR_2TRY)

9.4 Have you ever been curious about using an e-cigarette?

1. Definitely yes
2. Probably yes
3. Probably not
4. Definitely not

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

[Go to QHeatTob](#)

QEcg2_2 (ECGT_TRY_AGE)

9.5 How old were you when you first tried an e-cigarette, even once or twice?

_____ Enter age in years (00-99)

777. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
999. REFUSED

QEcg3r (ECGT_EDAY)

9.6 Do you now use e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day, some days, or not at all?

1. Every day → [Go to QEcgRer](#)
2. Some days → [Go to QEcgRer](#)
3. Not at all → [Go to EcgLast](#)

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → [Go to QEcgRer](#)
9. REFUSED → [Go to QEcgRer](#)

EcgLast

9.7 When was the last time you used an e-cigarette, even one or two times?

Interviewer: Choose the first answer that fits

- 01. EARLIER TODAY
- 02. WITHIN THE PAST 7 DAYS (NOT TODAY, BUT SOMETIME DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS)
- 03. WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS (NOT DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS, BUT SOMETIME DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS)
- 04. WITHIN THE PAST 6 MONTHS (NOT DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS, BUT SOMETIME DURING THE PAST 6 MONTHS)
- 05. WITHIN THE PAST YEAR (NOT DURING THE PAST 6 MONTHS, BUT SOMETIME DURING THE PAST YEAR)
- 06. WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS (1 YEAR BUT LEST THAN 5 YEARS AGO)
- 07. 5 OR MORE YEARS AGO

- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 79. REFUSED

QEcgRer

9.8 What is the main reason you tried an e-cigarette?

Read only if necessary

Mark only ONE

- 01. Because I was curious
- 02. I thought it would be safer than trying cigarettes/something else
- 03. As part of a social activity/for fun/someone invited me to try
- 04. I wanted to cut back on cigarettes or other tobacco
- 05. I wanted to quit cigarettes and/or other tobacco
- 06. I wanted to use indoors/other places where smoking is not allowed
- 07. I wanted to save more money (cheaper or long term cost savings)
- 08. It doesn't have distinctive odor while using it and after.
- 09. It doesn't leave ash or litter like cigarette butts.
- 10. The flavor sounded good.
- 11. Other reason (specify)

- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99. REFUSED

QEcROt: Other (specify) _____

QEcgAlt (ALTER_ECGT)

9.9 Have you ever used an E-cigarette instead of smoking a cigarette or other tobacco product because you were in a place where smoking was not allowed?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

QEquit (ECGT_TRY_QUIT)

9.10 Are you trying to quit using e-cigarettes now or have you tried in the past, or both?

1. Trying to quit now → Go to QEQuit2
2. Have tried to quit in the past → Go to QEQuit2
3. Both → Go to QEQuit2
4. No, you have not tried to quit smoking e-cigarettes (new response option) → Go to QHeatTob

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QHeatTob
9. REFUSED → Go to QHeatTob

QEquit2 (ECGT_QUIT_NUM)

9.11 In your whole life, how many times have you stopped using e-cigarettes for one day or longer because you were trying to quit using e-cigarettes for good?

- __ NUMBER OF TIMES
88. NONE
-
77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

Section 10: Heated Tobacco Product Use

The next section is about “heated tobacco products.” “Heated tobacco products” heat tobacco sticks to produce an aerosol. They are different from e-cigarettes, which heat a liquid to produce aerosol. Right now they are sold in some places with the brand name IQOS (eye-kose).

QHEATTOB

10.1 Before today, had you heard of “heated tobacco products?”

1. YES → Go to QTryHeat
2. NO → Go to QOtTobrrr

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QOtTobrrr
9. REFUSED → Go to QOtTobrrr

QTRYHEAT

10.2 Have you ever tried a “heated tobacco product,” even just one time?

1. YES → Go to QHeatDay
2. NO → Go to QOtTobrrr

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QOtTobrrr
9. REFUSED → Go to QOtTobrrr

QHEATDAY

10.3 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use a heated tobacco product?

- NUMBER OF DAYS
- 0. NONE
- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99. REFUSED

Section 11: Other Tobacco Product Use

QOfTobmr

11.1 Have you ever used or tried any other tobacco product I haven't asked about, even just one time?

Other kinds of tobacco products could be tobacco pipe, roll-your-own, hookah or waterpipe, bidis, kreteks, orbs or something else with nicotine and/or tobacco.

- 1. YES → Go to QOtbSperr
- 2. NO → Go to QQLine1
- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to QQLine1
- 9. REFUSED → Go to QQLine1

QOtbSperr

11.2 What other type of tobacco product have you used?

- 01. Roll-your-own
- 02. Bidis
- 03. Kreteks
- 05. Hookah or waterpipe
- 06. Tobacco pipe
- 07. Orbs
- 04. Something else (specify)
- 07. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 09. REFUSED

QOTobOth

Other (Specify) _____

QOTob30r

11.3 Which other types of tobacco products have you used in the last 30 days?

- 01. Roll-your-own
- 02. Bidis
- 03. Kreteks
- 05. Hookah or waterpipe
- 06. Tobacco pipe
- 07. Orbs
- 04. Something else (Specify)

- 88. NONE
- 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99. REFUSED

QOTb30Ot

Other (Specify) _____

Section 12: Cessation for All Tobacco Products

QQLine1 (LINE_AWARE)

12.1 A telephone Quitline is a free telephone-based service that connects people who smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products with someone who can help them quit. Are you aware of any telephone Quitline services that are available to help people quit using tobacco?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

QQLine1a

12.2 Have you ever heard of the telephone quitline 1-800-quit-now?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q24 (QUIT_NEXT_6MON)

12.3 Are you seriously considering stopping smoking or using other tobacco products within the next six months? (asked of current smokers)

- 1. YES → Go to Q26
- 2. NO → Go to Q27

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q27
- 9. REFUSED → Go to Q27

Q26 (QUIT_NEXT_30DAYS)

12.4 Are you planning to stop smoking or using other tobacco products within the next 30 days?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q27 (QUIT_LIKELY)

12.5 If you decided to give up smoking or using other tobacco products altogether, how likely do you think you would be to succeed? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely?

- 1. Very likely
- 2. Somewhat likely
- 3. Somewhat Unlikely
- 4. Very unlikely

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

If Q24 = 2, 7, 9 → Go to Q32

If Q24 = 1 → Go to QQLine2

QQLine2 (QLINE_QUIT)

12.6 When you try to quit smoking or using other tobacco products, do you plan to use a Quitline to help you quit?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q20r (QMEDS)

12.7 When you quit smoking or using any other tobacco product did you use any of the following medications: a nicotine patch, nicotine gum, nicotine lozenges, nicotine nasal spray, a nicotine inhaler, or pills such as Wellbutrin, Zyban, bupropion, Chantix, or varenicline to help you quit? (Asked of former smokers only)

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Pronunciations: Wellbutrin = well-byoo-trin Bupropion = byoo-pro-pee-on Varenicline = var-en-i-kleen

Section 13: Cessation Assistance by Dentists

Q32 (DEN_SEEN)

13.1 In the past 12 months, have you seen a dentist?

- 1. YES → Go to OrCanSc
- 2. NO → Go to Q28r

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q28r
- 9. REFUSED → Go to Q28r

OrCanSc (DEN_CAN)

13.2 In the past 12 months, did a dentist perform an oral cancer screening exam?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q33r (DEN_ASK_SMK)

13.3 In the past 12 months, did a dentist ask if you smoke or use any tobacco product?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q34r (DEN_ADV_QSMK)

13.4 In the past 12 months, did a dentist advise you to quit smoking or using tobacco? (Current smokers or those who have smoked in the past year)

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Section 14: Cessation Assistance by Health Care Providers

Q28r (DOC_SEEN_R)

14.1 In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself? Do not include visits to a dentist.

- 1. YES → Go to Q29
- 2. NO → Go to Q35

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q35
- 9. REFUSED → Go to Q35

Q29 (DOC_ASK_SMK)

14.2 During the past 12 months, did any doctor or other health professional ask if you smoke?

- 1. YES → Go to Q30
- 2. NO → Go to Q35

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q35
- 9. REFUSED → Go to Q35

Q30 (DOC_ADV_QSMK)

14.3 During the past 12 months, did any doctor or other health professional advise you to not smoke?

- 1. YES → Go to Q31ar
- 2. NO → Go to Q35

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q35
- 9. REFUSED → Go to Q35

Q31ar (DRMED)

14.4 In the past 12 months, when a doctor, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also do any of the following?

Prescribe or recommend a patch, nicotine gum, nasal spray, an inhaler or pills?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q31b (DOC_ADV_SPDATE)

14.5 Suggest that you set a specific date to stop smoking?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q31e (DOC_ADV_CLASS)

14.6 Suggest that you use a smoking cessation class, program, or counseling?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

QQLine3 (QLINE_DOCTOR)

14.7 Suggest that you call Quitline, a telephone counseling service?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Section 15: Second Hand Smoking at Home

Q35 (NUM_HHOLD_TUSERS)

15.1 Not including yourself, how many of the people who live in your household smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes? (Interviewer: Children 5 and older in household are included.)

_____ # of persons in household who smoke (0 to 12)

0. NONE

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

99. REFUSED

Q36r (NUM_DAYS_SMK_HOME_R)

15.2 During the past seven days how many days did anyone, including yourself, smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes anywhere inside your home?

_____ # of days (1 to 7)

0. NONE

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

99. REFUSED

Q37 (SFRULE_HOME)

15.3 Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? Do not include decks, garages or porches. Would you say smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home, smoking is allowed in some places or at some times, or smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home?

1. Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home

2. Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times

3. Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

9. REFUSED

Q38 (NUM_DAYS_SMK_CAR)

15.4r In the past seven days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone else who was smoking? Please don't include the times when you were exposed only to e-cigarette aerosol

_____ # of days (1 to 7)

0. NONE

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Q39 (SFRULE_CAR)

15.5 Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your family vehicle? Would you say smoking is not allowed at any time in family vehicle, smoking is allowed only when children 17 and younger are not present, smoking is allowed at all times in family vehicle, or do not have a car?

1. Smoking is not allowed at any time in family vehicle
2. Smoking is allowed only when children 17 and younger are not present
3. Smoking is allowed at all times in family vehicle

4. DO NOT HAVE A CAR
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

CHILD

15.6 How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household?

___ Enter number of children (Verify >= 7)

88. NONE → [Go to QSdEcig1](#)
99. REFUSED → [Go to QSdEcig1](#)

Q40 (NUM_CHILDREN5)

15.7 How many children live in your household who are less than 5 years old?

- 0 = None
1-6 = the number of children
7 = More than 6 children
8. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE (note this was usually 7)
 9. REFUSED

Q41 (NUM_CHILDREN512)

15.8 (How many children live in your household who are) 5 through 12 years old?

- 0 = None
1-6 = the number of children
7 = More than 6 children
8. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE (note this was usually 7)
 9. REFUSED

Q42 (NUMCHILDREN1317)

15.9 (How many children live in your household who are) 13 through 17 years old?

- 0 = None
1-6 = the number of children
7 = More than 6 children
8. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE (note this was usually 7)
 9. REFUSED

QSdEcig1 (DAYS_EXP_2VAP)

15.10 During the past seven days, how many days were you exposed to vapors from other people using e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products in indoor places?

- _____ # of days (1 to 7)
- 0. NONE
 - 77 DONT KNOW/NOT SURE
 - 99 REFUSED

QSdEcig2 (PLC_EXP_OTH)

15.11 Where did it happen?

Select all that apply.
Prompt "anywhere else?" until not productive.

- 01. In your home
- 02. In your family car
- 03. In other people's home
- 04. In other people's car
- 05. In a public transportation (Bus, Train, etc.)
- 06. In the office
- 07. In the stairwell in a building
- 08. Inside an elevator
- 09. In the lobby, hallways and other common areas in a building
- 10. In a shopping mall
- 11. In an indoor sporting (indoor stadium, pool, gym, etc.)
- 12. At the entrance of a building
- 13. Other : specify
- 14. In a restaurant or bar
- 77 DONT KNOW/NOT SURE
- 99 REFUSED.

QSdEc2ot

Other (Specify) _____

Now I am going to read several statements. Please tell me how strongly you feel about each statement.

Q43 (AF_SMK_INFRONT_CHILD)

15.12 "It is acceptable for parents to smoke in front of children." Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q45r (AF_INHALE)

15.13 "Inhaling smoke from a cigarette harms the health of babies and children." Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q46 (AF_INHALE_ANY_TOB_HARM)

15.14 "Inhaling smoke from any tobacco product harms the health of adults and children." (Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?)

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q47 (AF_PAR_SMK_CHLD_SMK)

15.15 "Children are more likely to smoke if their parents are smokers." (Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?)

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q49 (AF_HMUCH_BOTH_OTH_SMK)

15.16 How much does it bother you when you are exposed to other people's cigarette smoke? Would you say it bothers you not at all, a little, moderately or very much?

1. Not at all
2. A little
3. Moderately
4. Very much

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q49_Ecig (AF_HMUCH_VAP)

15.17 How much does it bother you when you are exposed to other people's e-cigarette aerosol or vapor? Would you say it bothers you not at all, a little, moderately or very much?

1. Not at all
2. A little
3. Moderately
4. Very much

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
8. HAVE NEVER BEEN EXPOSED TO E-CIGARETTE AEROSOL OR VAPES
9. REFUSED

Section 16: Name Recognition for Tobacco Free Nebraska (TFN)

Q50 (TFN_HEARD)

16.1 Have you heard of the Tobacco Free Nebraska Program?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 17: Cigarette Taxes

Next, please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statement.

Q52r (TAXUSE_HELP_ADULT_QUIT)

17.1 “State tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to help smokers quit and keep kids from starting” Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q54 (H MUCH_ADDTAX_TPP1)

17.2 How much additional tax on a pack of cigarettes would you be willing to support if some or all of the money raised was used to fund tobacco prevention programs?

1. Less than \$1.00 a pack → Go to Q57.1
2. \$1.00 a pack or more → Go to Q56
3. No tax increase → Go to Q57.1

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q57.1
9. REFUSED → Go to Q57.1

Q56 (H MUCH_ADDTAX_TPP2)

17.3 Do you think it should be:

1. \$1.00 a pack
2. \$1.50 a pack
3. \$2.00 a pack or
4. \$3.00 a pack or more

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q57_1 (STMFUNUSE_TPP)

17.4 In 1998 Nebraska was awarded its share of the nationwide tobacco settlement. Do you feel that a portion of this money should be used yearly to fund: Tobacco Prevention Programs?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q57_2 (STMFUNUSE_QLINE)

17.5 In 1998 Nebraska was awarded its share of the nationwide tobacco settlement. Do you feel that a portion of this money should be used yearly to fund: Programs to help smokers quit and keep kids from starting?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Section 18: Smoke Free Policy

Q64a (SF_OUTDOOR_PARK)

18.1 Next, please tell me about smoking in the following places in your community.

In outdoor parks do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all?

- 1. All areas,
- 2. Some areas
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q64b (SF_OUTDOOR_SPORTE)

18.2 At outdoor sporting events do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all?

- 1. All areas,
- 2. Some areas
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q64c (SF_OUTDOOR_PUBLICE)

18.3 At outdoor public events such as county fairs and outdoor concerts, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all?

- 1. All areas,
- 2. Some areas
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q64d (SF_OUTDOOR_DINING)

18.4 In outdoor dining areas, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all?

1. All areas,
2. Some areas
3. Not at all

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q66rr (SF_HOTEL)

18.5 In hotel or motel rooms, do you think smoking should be allowed in all rooms, some rooms, or none of the rooms.

1. All rooms
2. Some rooms
3. None of the rooms

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE.
9. REFUSED

Section 19: Secondhand Smoking at Work

Q67 (EMPLOYED)

19.1 Are you currently: Employed for wages, Self-employed, Out of work for more than 1 year, Out of work for less than 1 year, a Homemaker, a Student, Retired, or Unable to work ?

1. Employed for wages → Go to Q69
2. Self-employed → Go to Q81
3. Out of work for more than 1 year → Go to Q81
4. Out of work for less than 1 year → Go to Q81
5. A Homemaker → Go to Q81
6. A Student → Go to Q81
7. Retired → Go to Q81
8. Unable to work → Go to Q81

9. REFUSED → Go to Q81

Q69 (WK_ANYONE_SMK)

19.2 As far as you know, in the past seven days, has anyone smoked in your work area?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q70a (WK_INDOOR_WKAREA)

19.3 At your workplace, is smoking in indoor work areas always allowed, allowed only in some places or at some times or never allowed?

1. Always allowed
2. Allowed only some places or at some times
3. Never allowed

4. NO RESTRICTION
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q70b (WK_OUTDOOR_WKAREA)

19.4 At your workplace, is smoking in outdoor work areas always allowed, allowed only in some places or at some times or never allowed?

1. Always allowed
2. Allowed only in some places or at some times
3. Never allowed

4. NO RESTRICTION
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q70d (WK_ENFORCEMENT)

19.5 Would you say that the smoking policy is not enforced at all, poorly enforced, somewhat enforced or strictly enforced?

1. Not enforced at all
2. Poorly enforced
3. Somewhat enforced
4. Strictly enforced

5. NO POLICY
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q70e (WK_OUTDOOR_SHOULD)

19.6 Do you think smoking in outdoor work areas should be always allowed, allowed only in some places or at some times, or never allowed?

1. Always allowed
2. Allowed only in some places or at some times
3. Never allowed

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q75 (WK_OFFFR_CPRGM)

19.7 Within the past 12 months, has your employer offered any stop smoking program or other help to employees who want to quit smoking?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q81 (AF_ASKTOSTOP_STRANGER)

19.8 In the past 12 months, have you ever asked a stranger not to smoke around you, in order to avoid exposure to their tobacco smoke?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 20: Nebraska Smoke-free Law

Q82ar (AF_SUPPORT_LAW)

20.1 In 2008, the Nebraska legislature passed a law banning smoking in public places in the state including all enclosed public buildings, restaurants, and bars. Would you say that you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the law?

1. Strongly Support
2. Somewhat Support
3. Somewhat Oppose
4. Strongly Oppose

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q82b (AF_IMPORTANT_LAW)

20.2 How important is it to you to have a law prohibiting smoking inside most public buildings including restaurants and bars? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not too important
4. Not at all important

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q82b_2

20.3 Currently the state clean air law prohibiting smoking in indoor public buildings does not ban the use of e-cigarettes. How strongly do you support or oppose changing the law to include banning the use of electronic smoking devices in public building, restaurants, and bars?

1. Strongly Support
2. Somewhat Support
3. Somewhat Oppose
4. Strongly Oppose

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q82c (AF_HEALTHIER_LAW)

20.4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Restaurants and bars in Nebraska are healthier for employees and customers since the smoke-free law went into effect." Would you say strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Somewhat Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 21: Chronic Diseases

Q110_1 (CD_HEART)

21.1 Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have heart disease?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q110_2 (CD_CANCER)

21.2 Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have cancer, other than skin cancer?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q110_3 (CD_DIABETES)

21.3 Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q110_4 (CD_GUMD)

21.4 Have you ever been told by a dentist or other health professional that you have gum disease?

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 22: Demographic Information

Read if necessary: I will ask you some questions about yourself in the next section. We include these questions so we can compare health indicators by groups

QD8r (PHONE)

22.1 Not including cell phones or numbers used for computers, fax machines or security systems, do you have more than one telephone number in your household?

1. YES → Go to QD9
2. NO → Go to D_Cellr

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to D_Cellr
9. REFUSED → Go to D_Cellr

QD9 (NUMPHONE2)

22.2 How many of these are residential numbers?

1. ONE
2. TWO
3. THREE
4. FOUR
5. FIVE
6. SIX OR MORE

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
8. NONE
9. REFUSED

QD_Cellr.

22.3 How many cell phones do you have for personal use?

- Enter number (1-5)
- 6 Six or more
- 7 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 8 NONE
- 9 REFUSED

QD1 (AGE)

22.4 What is your age?

- Enter age in years
- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

QD2 (HISPANIC)

22.5 Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

QD3r

22.6 Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? Would you say White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander?

Mark all that apply

- 1. White
- 2. Black or African American
- 5. American Indian or Alaska Native
- 3. Asian
- 4. Pacific Islander
- 6. OTHER:(SPECIFY)
- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Other (specify) _____

SexOr

22.7 Do you consider yourself to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, and/or transgender?

1. YES → Go to SOSpec
2. NO → Go to D5

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to D5
9. REFUSED → Go to D5

SOSpec

22.8 Thank you, please indicate all of the following which apply to you: a) Bisexual, b) Gay or [for a woman] Lesbian, c) Queer, d) Transgender or gender variant

1. Bisexual
2. Gay or [for a woman] lesbian
3. Queer
4. Transgender or gender variant

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

QD5.

22.9 Are you: Married, Divorced, Widowed, Separated, Never married, or a member of an unmarried couple?

1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Widowed
4. Separated
5. Never married
6. A member of an unmarried couple

9. REFUSED

QD6r.

22.10 What is the highest grade or year of school you completed or the highest degree you received?

{Read only if necessary}

01. LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
02. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
03. GED
04. SOME COLLEGE
05. ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE
06. BACHELOR'S DEGREE
07. GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

QD7.

22.11 Is your annual household income from all sources:

- (QD7g) Less than \$75,000?
- (QD7f) Less than \$50,000?
- (QD7e) Less than \$35,000?
- (QD7d) Less than \$25,000?
- (QD7c) Less than \$20,000?
- (QD7b) Less than \$15,000?
- (QD7a) Less than \$10,000?

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

QD7i.

22.12 INTERVIEWER: Annual household income is _____

Is this correct?

- 1. NO, re-ask question
- 2. Yes, correct as is

QD_{rent}.

22.13 Do you own or rent your home?

- 1. Own
- 2. Rent
- 3. OTHER ARRANGEMENT

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

QD_{htype}.

22.14 In what type of living space do you currently reside?

Probe: A house, an apartment, or something else?"

IF HOUSE: A one-family house detached from any other house or a one-family house attached to one or more houses?

IF APARTMENT: How many apartments or living units?

- 1. A one-family house detached from any other house.
- 2. A one-family house attached to one or more houses, such as a townhouse or a duplex.
- 3. A small apartment building with 2-9 apartments.
- 4. An apartment building with 10 or more apartments
- 5. A mobile home, boat, RV, or van
- 6. Some other type of living space

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

QD_Cnty.

22.15 In what county do you currently live?

Enter the county name: _____

R = REFUSED

(CntyFIPS – County FIPS/ANSI Code ____)

QD_zip.

22.16 What is the ZIP Code where you live?

<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	Zip Code
7 7 7 7 7	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9 9 9 9 9	REFUSED

QD_Vetr.

22.17 Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Active duty DOES NOT include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.

1. YES
2. NO

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 23: Secondhand Smoking Knowledge

Q84

23.1 Please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statement.

“If a person has smoked a pack of cigarettes a day for more than 20 years, there are immediate benefits if they stop smoking.” Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q84_1.

23.2 I am going to read you a list of diseases that may or may not be caused by smoking cigarettes. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking cause...

Stroke in smokers?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q84_2.

23.3 Heart disease in smokers?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q84_3.

23.4 Blindness in smokers?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q85.

23.5 Now I am going to ask about smoke from other people's cigarettes. Do you think that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is very harmful to one's health, somewhat harmful to one's health, not very harmful to one's health or not harmful at all to one's health?

- 1. Very harmful to one's health
- 2. Somewhat harmful to one's health
- 3. Not very harmful to one's health
- 4. Not harmful at all to one's health

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q89.

23.6 Would you say that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes causes respiratory problems in children?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q90.

23.7 Would you say that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes causes sudden infant death syndrome?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q90_1

23.8 Do you think using e-cigarettes is very harmful to one's health, somewhat harmful to one's health, not at all harmful to one's health?

- 1. Very harmful to one's health
- 2. Somewhat harmful to one's health
- 3. Not at all harmful to one's health

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q90_2

23.9 Compared to smoking cigarettes, how harmful do you think using e-cigarettes are to a person's health? Would you say ...?

- 1. MUCH LESS HARMFUL THAN CIGARETTES
- 2. SOMEWHAT LESS HARMFUL
- 3. ABOUT THE SAME
- 4. SOMEWHAT MORE HARMFUL
- 5. MUCH MORE HARMFUL THAN CIGARETTES

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Section 24: Media Campaign

Q91a.

24.1 In the past month, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertisements about the dangers of tobacco use?

1. YES → Go to Q92
2. NO → Go to Q95a

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q95a
9. REFUSED → Go to Q95a

Q92.

24.2 Where did you read, see or hear this advertisement?

Select all that apply
Read only if necessary

11. TELEVISION
12. RADIO
13. OUTDOOR BILLBOARD
14. NEWSPAPER
15. MAGAZINE
16. INTERNET
17. BUS SIGNS
18. MOVIE SCREENS
19. OTHER (SPECIFY)

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

Q92_oth. Other (specify) _____

Q93a.

24.3 What was the main topic of the advertisement?

Read only if necessary

1. QUIT SMOKING OR CHEWING
2. SMOKING CAUSES DISEASES
3. DON'T SMOKE IN CARS
4. SECONDHAND SMOKE AWARENESS
5. DON'T SMOKE AROUND CHILDREN
8. PARENTS NEED TO BE AWARE OF NEW PRODUCTS
6. OTHER (SPECIFY)

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q93a_oth: Other (specify) _____

Q94a.

24.4 Have you ever discussed any of these ads with anyone else? (Read only if necessary)

1. YES → Go to Q94a_1
2. NO → Go to Q95a

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE → Go to Q95a
9. REFUSED → Go to Q95a

Q94a_1.

24.5 Who have you discussed these ads with?

Read only if necessary
Select all that apply

01. CHILDREN UNDER 18
02. CHILDREN AGED 18 OR OLDER
03. SIBLINGS
04. PARENTS
05. FRIENDS
08. SPOUSE OR SIGNIFICANT OTHER
06. OTHER (SPECIFY)

77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
99. REFUSED

Q94a1oth: Other (specify) _____

Q95a.

24.6 Please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statement.

“Tobacco advertising is acceptable in grocery and convenience stores.” Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q100.

24.7 When you are on the Internet, how often do you see ads for tobacco products?

Read options 2-5

1. I DON'T USE THE INTERNET
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Hardly ever
5. Never
6. DON'T OWN A COMPUTER
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Section 25: Tobacco Purchase and Related Policy

Q103.

25.1 Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

“Stores should be penalized for the sale of tobacco products to persons under the age of 19.” Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q103_1r.

25.2 The minimum legal sales age for tobacco products should be changed from 19 to 21. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q104.

25.3 How important is it that communities keep stores from selling tobacco products to teenagers? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all?

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not very important
4. Not important at all

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q105_1.

25.4 Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

“The sale of tobacco products is acceptable in pharmacies.” Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q106.

25.5 “Tobacco use by adults should not be allowed on school grounds or at any school events.” Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q108.

25.6 Do you think the laws banning the sale of tobacco products to minors have not been adequately enforced, have been adequately enforced, or excessively enforced?

1. Not adequately enforced
2. Adequately enforced
3. Excessively enforced

7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

Q109_1.

25.7 Overall, do you think that tobacco use is a serious problem in your community?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Q109_2.

25.8 Overall, do you think that tobacco use by teenagers is a serious problem in your community?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

- 7. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9. REFUSED

Appendix B: AAPOR Transparency Initiative Immediate Disclosure Items

1. Who sponsored the research study.
Introduction
2. Who conducted the research study.
Introduction and Study Design and Method
3. If who conducted the study is different from the sponsor, the original sources of funding will also be disclosed.
Introduction
4. The exact wording and presentation of questions and response options whose results are reported. This includes preceding interviewer or respondent instructions and any preceding questions that might reasonably be expected to influence responses to the reported results.
Appendix A
5. A definition of the population under study and its geographic location.
Study Design and Method
6. Dates of data collection.
Data Collection Process and Questionnaire
7. A description of the sampling frame(s) and its coverage of the target population, including mention of any segment of the target population that is not covered by the design. This may include, for example, exclusion of Alaska and Hawaii in U.S. surveys; exclusion of specific provinces or rural areas in international surveys; and exclusion of non-panel members in panel surveys. If possible the estimated size of non-covered segments will be provided. If a size estimate cannot be provided, this will be explained. If no frame or list was utilized, this will be indicated.
Study Design and Method
8. The name of the sample supplier, if the sampling frame and/or the sample itself was provided by a third party.
Study Design and Method
9. The methods used to recruit the panel or participants, if the sample was drawn from a pre-recruited panel or pool of respondents.
Not applicable.
10. A description of the sample design, giving a clear indication of the method by which the respondents were selected, recruited, intercepted or otherwise contacted or encountered, along with any eligibility requirements and/or oversampling. If quotas were used, the variables defining the quotas will be reported. If a within-household selection procedure was used, this will be described. The description of the sampling frame and sample design will include sufficient detail to determine whether the respondents were selected using probability or non-probability methods.
Study Design and Method
11. Method(s) and mode(s) used to administer the survey (e.g., CATI, CAPI, ACASI, IVR, mail survey, web survey) and the language(s) offered.
Data Collection Process and Questionnaire

12. Sample sizes (by sampling frame if more than one was used) and a discussion of the precision of the findings. For probability samples, the estimates of sampling error will be reported, and the discussion will state whether or not the reported margins of sampling error or statistical analyses have been adjusted for the design effect due to weighting, clustering, or other factors. Disclosure requirements for non-probability samples are different because the precision of estimates from such samples is a model-based measure (rather than the average deviation from the population value over all possible samples). Reports of non-probability samples will only provide measures of precision if they are accompanied by a detailed description of how the underlying model was specified, its assumptions validated and the measure(s) calculated. To avoid confusion, it is best to avoid using the term “margin of error” or “margin of sampling error” in conjunction with non-probability samples.

Data cleaning and Weighting

13. A description of how the weights were calculated, including the variables used and the sources of weighting parameters, if weighted estimates are reported.

Data cleaning and Weighting

14. If the results reported are based on multiple samples or multiple modes, the preceding items will be disclosed for each.

Not applicable.

15. Contact for obtaining more information about the study.

Questions