



*Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke
Survey of Students: 2002*
North Dakota State College of Science

*North Dakota State Data Center at
North Dakota State University
Fargo, North Dakota*

FORWARD

The research presented in this report is part of a larger research effort designed to assess public opinion of tobacco use in a multi-county region that encompasses Cass and Richland counties in North Dakota and Clay, Wilkin, and Otter Tail counties in Minnesota. A coordinating committee comprised of representatives from the health and educational communities in the 5-county region collaborated on a common questionnaire that would be used to collect the data. Although there were independent research and evaluative efforts going on in the various counties, the committee made a concerted effort to utilize a common core of questions in order to have a regional database. In brief, the two main groups targeted in the survey effort included: a) a generalizable survey of households in the region and b) a generalizable survey of the college campus community, particularly North Dakota State College of Science in Wahpeton and North Dakota State University in Fargo.

This report is part of the research effort that targeted specifically the campus community at North Dakota State College of Science (NDSCS). There were two separate reports that were produced in this particular research project. This is the first of the two reports and it documents the findings from a generalizable survey of students on the NDSCS campus. Its companion document reports the findings from a generalizable survey of faculty, staff, and administration on the NDSCS campus.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This study was designed to gather information from students attending North Dakota State College of Science (NDSCS) in Wahpeton, North Dakota, regarding their attitudes and perceptions of tobacco use on campus, their opinions of secondhand smoke and its consequences, and the behaviors and usage patterns of those who use tobacco products.

Survey Results

Opinions and Perceptions

- Tobacco non-users have significantly higher levels of agreement than tobacco users regarding the statements: tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses; tobacco use has physical effects such as reduced endurance; most college students don't like being around people who smoke; and there are so many things that can cause cancer, smoking a cigarette or two won't matter. The vast majority of all respondents agree that nicotine is an addictive substance.
- There is a distinct difference between respondents' perceptions and the actual behaviors of students who smoke. Most respondents perceive that more than half of NDSCS students smoke, when in actuality, 38 percent of NDSCS student respondents indicate they smoke.
- Although most respondents agree that society has a responsibility to protect children as well as non-smoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke, respondents were more responsive to protecting children.
- Tobacco users have a significantly lower level of concern than non-users regarding the health consequences of secondhand smoke on NDSCS campus. However, a majority of all respondents agree that limiting smoking to certain entrances, rather than allowing it at all entrances, would reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Although most respondents said they are concerned about the risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products, there is a significantly higher level of concern among tobacco non-users than tobacco users. If children younger than 18 are caught smoking or using tobacco products, nearly half of all respondents said the children should be left alone because they are their parent's responsibility or it is part of growing up.

Policy

- Most respondents indicated a smoke-free policy on NDSCS campus would have no effect on student learning and a positive effect on student quality of life. Although a slight majority of respondents said a smoke-free policy would have a negative effect on student enrollments, the vast majority of respondents said implementation of a smoke-free policy would *not* influence their decision to attend NDSCS.
- One-half of all respondents said they are not likely to support an ordinance making the campus smoke-free. Tobacco users are significantly less likely than non-users to support an ordinance making NDSCS a smoke-free campus.
- Regarding off-campus locations, the vast majority of all respondents said a smoke-free environment would not make a difference in how often they visited restaurants, bars, or places of amusement. Furthermore, at least one in five would visit these locations *more* often if they were smoke-free.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

- The vast majority of respondents said they are exposed in some way to secondhand smoke (at both on-campus and off-campus locations).

- Approximately two-thirds of respondents are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at entrances into campus buildings, and almost half of the respondents are exposed on campus on their way to classes. However, less than one-third are concerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on campus.
- Nearly half of respondents said their car is smoke-free at all times. Most respondents said their home is smoke-free.

Cessation Programs

- The level of support for cessation programs and activities was fairly low and varied little in terms of when the programs were implemented, i.e., currently, and if NDSCS or the Wahpeton/Breckenridge community became smoke-free.
- A larger proportion of tobacco users than non-users said they are not at all supportive of programs and activities aimed at assisting persons who smoke with cessation currently, and if a smoke-free policy was implemented at NDSCS or within the Wahpeton/Breckenridge community.

Usage of Tobacco Products

- Student perceptions are that more students smoke than actually do. The majority of respondents estimated the number of students at NDSCS who smoke to be more than half, although only 38.1 percent of respondents indicated they are users of tobacco.
- Less than half of the tobacco users are interested in cessation/stopping smoking programs.
- Respondents reported smoking, on average, 16 cigarettes per day.
- Tobacco users began using at the average age of 16, mostly due to peer pressure. In 1999, 41 percent of North Dakota students in grades 9 through 12 smoked (North Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999).
- More than one-third of tobacco users said they like smoking/using tobacco, but want to quit. One in five say they have tried quitting, but are still smoking or using.
- The majority of tobacco users dislike and try to minimize the smell of smoke in their hair, clothes, car, and home.
- Nearly 61 percent of tobacco users are worried about longer-term impacts of their smoking, while 42 percent are concerned about the effects of secondhand smoke from their smoking on family and friends.

Demographics

- Nearly half of the respondents work part-time.
- Sixty-five percent of all respondents are male. Forty-six percent of males and 25 percent of females are tobacco users.
- Most respondents are between the ages of 18 and 20.

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INTRODUCTION

Study Objectives

The objectives of this study were threefold. First, this study focused on information gathered from students attending North Dakota State College of Science (NDSCS) regarding their attitudes and perceptions of tobacco use on campus. Second, it served as a baseline to measure possible changes in attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors as a result of a nonsmoking campaign. Finally, information was gathered to gain insight into students' views of tobacco use and secondhand smoke and their consequences.

Methodology

This study was designed to provide generalizable results from the student community at NDSCS. This was accomplished by developing a probability sample of students attending NDSCS during the Fall 2002 term. A two-staged random sampling design was used to select students. In the first stage of the design, Fall 2002 classes were categorized by the three main academic divisions (i.e., Arts, Science, Business; Technologies and Service; and Instructional Affairs). A proportional number of classes was randomly selected from each academic division. In the second stage of the sampling design, classes were organized by time of day. Classes were divided into three main groups: morning, afternoon, and extended day. A random sample of 10 morning, 10 afternoon and 5 extended day classes was selected in order to distribute surveys to 400 students or 16 percent of the student body. Surveys from students who opted not to participate were redistributed among students in 15 additional classes. Instructors from the selected classes were contacted and asked if they were willing to have the survey conducted in their class. The surveys were distributed during the second week in November 2002 and data collection was completed by the second week in December 2002.

Because the North Dakota State Data Center conducted the study, compliance with the North Dakota State University's Institutional Review Board (IRB) was obtained prior to the beginning of the data collection process. Students at NDSCS were informed of their rights regarding human subjects when the surveys were distributed. The students filled out their surveys in class and the completed surveys were collected. A total of 261 useable surveys were returned for a response rate of 65.3 percent. This rate of return ensures the error rate for sampling was at most 5 percent. The questionnaire was designed for electronic scanning to reduce coding and input error.

Significance Testing

Tests of significance were conducted to determine if responses varied distinctly by those who used tobacco products relative to those who did not use tobacco products. Two types of tests were performed (i.e., T-test and Chi Square test) depending upon the type of data. In brief, tests of significance indicate whether the distribution of responses is statistically different to the degree that one could not reasonably conclude that it was due to sampling. Indicators that revealed a statistically significant difference in responses are noted in the corresponding tables.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN USERS AND NON-USERS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Opinions and Perceptions

Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco Use (Table 1)

- A large majority of respondents strongly agree that tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses (75.7 percent), however tobacco non-users are more likely than tobacco users to strongly agree.
- Most respondents strongly agree that tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance. Tobacco non-users are more likely than tobacco users to strongly agree with this statement.
- Nearly one-third of all respondents agree that college students do not like being around people who smoke. A larger proportion of tobacco non-users than tobacco users agree with this statement.
- Most respondents disagree that smoking a cigarette or two would not matter since there are so many other things that can cause cancer. More than two-thirds of tobacco non-users compared to one-third of tobacco users disagree.

Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke (Table 2)

- A large majority of respondents agree that society has a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke. However, tobacco non-users are more likely than tobacco users to agree (88.1 percent and 58.6 percent, respectively).
- Most respondents agree that society has a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke. Nearly three-fourths of tobacco non-users agree compared to one-third of tobacco users.
- Nearly half of all respondents agree that reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by developing programs for persons who smoke. While 58.2 percent of tobacco non-users agree with this statement, slightly less than one-third of tobacco users agree.
- The majority of respondents agree that reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by permitting smoking only at certain entrances rather than all entrances to campus buildings. While nearly two-thirds of non-users agree, only one-third of tobacco users agree.
- Nearly half of all respondents agree that reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by not permitting smoking within certain distances from campus buildings. Tobacco non-users are more likely than tobacco users to agree (58.5 percent and 29.3 percent, respectively).
- Approximately half of all respondents agree it is the responsibility of government to enact ordinances that protect workers and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke. While 61.0 percent of tobacco non-users agree, only 26.3 percent of users agree with this statement.
- Nearly half of all respondents agree that litter caused by smoking detracts from the aesthetic appearance on campus. Tobacco non-users are more likely than tobacco users to agree (56.6 percent and 33.4 percent, respectively).
- Approximately 38 percent of all respondents disagree they are concerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on campus. While 51.5 percent of tobacco users disagree, less than one-third of non-users disagree.

Respondent's Level of Concern Regarding Overall Risks to Children Younger Than 18 Who Smoke or Use Tobacco Products (Table 3)

- Most respondents are concerned about the overall risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products. Tobacco non-users are more concerned than tobacco users (62.7 percent and 47.4 percent, respectively) regarding children's use of tobacco products.

Policy

Effects of Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus on Student Learning, Quality of Life, and Enrollments (Table 4)

- Although a majority of both tobacco users and non-users said implementing a smoke-free policy will have *no effect* on student learning, non-users are more likely than users to say a smoke-free policy at NDSCS will have a *positive* effect on student learning.
- While 44 percent of all respondents said implementing a smoke-free policy at NDSCS will have a positive effect on student quality of life, more than twice the proportion of non-users than tobacco users agree.

Likelihood Respondent Would Support an Ordinance Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus (Table 5)

- Half of all respondents are not supportive of an ordinance making NDSCS a smoke-free campus. However, three-fourths of tobacco users are not supportive compared to less than one-third of tobacco non-users.

How Smoke-Free Environments Would Affect Respondent's Visits to Off-Campus Locations (Table 6)

- More than two-thirds of all respondents said a smoke-free policy will not make a difference in how often they visit restaurants that *do not* serve liquor. While one-fourth of tobacco users said they will visit less often if the restaurants are smoke-free, the same proportion of non-users said they will visit more often. Furthermore, nearly two-thirds of tobacco users said a smoke-free policy will not make a difference in how often they visit the restaurant.
- Nearly two-thirds of respondents indicated a smoke-free policy will not make a difference in how often they visit restaurants that *do* serve liquor. Approximately 28 percent of tobacco users said they will visit less often while 24.2 percent of non-users said they will visit more often. More than half of tobacco users said a smoke-free policy will not make a difference in how often they visit the restaurant.
- While 30.3 percent of tobacco users said they will visit less often, 30.8 percent of non-users said they will visit more often if bars and cocktail lounges implement a smoke-free policy. Again, the majority of both tobacco users and non-users said a smoke-free policy will not make a difference in how often they visit bars and cocktail lounges.
- Regarding places of indoor public amusement and recreation, a larger proportion of tobacco users said they will visit more often rather than less often if the places are smoke-free. While more than 44.3 percent of non-users said they will visit more often, the majority of both non-users and users said the frequency of their visits will not change if these places are smoke-free.
- Although 22.7 percent of tobacco users will visit places of outdoor public amusement and recreation less often, 28.3 percent of non-users will visit more often. Again, for approximately two-thirds of tobacco users and non-users alike, a smoke-free policy will not affect the frequency of their visits.

Cessation Programs

Respondent's Level of Support of Programs/Activities for Cessation Now and if Smoke-Free Policies Are Implemented (Table 8)

- Respondents are fairly evenly split in their support of cessation programs and activities currently, and if NDSCS becomes smoke-free. When considering the Wahpeton/Breckenridge community becoming smoke-free, respondents are less supportive. Overall, tobacco non-users are more supportive than tobacco users of cessation programs and activities.

Demographics

Gender by Tobacco Usage (Table 13)

- One in four females compared to one in two males are tobacco users.

SURVEY RESULTS

OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS

This section represents a compilation of responses to questions that asked respondents their opinions about various statements and their perceptions of certain behaviors relating to tobacco use and secondhand smoke.

- Table 1 illustrates the opinions of respondents regarding various statements about tobacco use as well as significant differences at the $p < .05$ level in responses between users and non-users.
- There were significant differences in responses between tobacco users and non-users regarding these statements: tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses; tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance; most college students don't like being around people who smoke; and there are so many things that can cause cancer, smoking a cigarette or two won't matter.
- A large majority of respondents (75.7 percent) strongly agree that tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses. Approximately 83 percent of non-users compared to 64.3 percent of users strongly agree that tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses.
- Overall, 54.0 percent of respondents strongly agree that tobacco use has physical effects such as reduced endurance. Non-users of tobacco are more likely to strongly agree than tobacco users (62.1 percent and 41.4 percent, respectively).
- Slightly more than 30 percent of all respondents agree or strongly agree that most college students do not like being around people who smoke. In comparing users and non-users, 36.3 percent of tobacco users disagree or strongly disagree, while 37.6 percent of non-users agree or strongly agree that most college students do not like being around people who smoke.
- Overall, 32.7 percent of respondents strongly disagree that smoking a cigarette or two will not matter since there are so many other things that can cause cancer. Non-users are more likely than users to strongly disagree that smoking a cigarette or two will not matter (41.0 percent and 19.4 percent, respectively).
- The vast majority of respondents (89.7 percent) agree that nicotine is an addictive substance.
- Nearly two-thirds of respondents agree that college students are tired of people telling them about smoking (62.6 percent).
- The majority of respondents said tobacco users can quit using if they want to (54.8 percent).
- Respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that a relationship exists between tobacco use and alcohol use (42.1 percent and 32.2 percent, respectively).
- Respondents are nearly evenly split in their levels of disagreement, indifference, and agreement that tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations.

Table 1. Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco Use

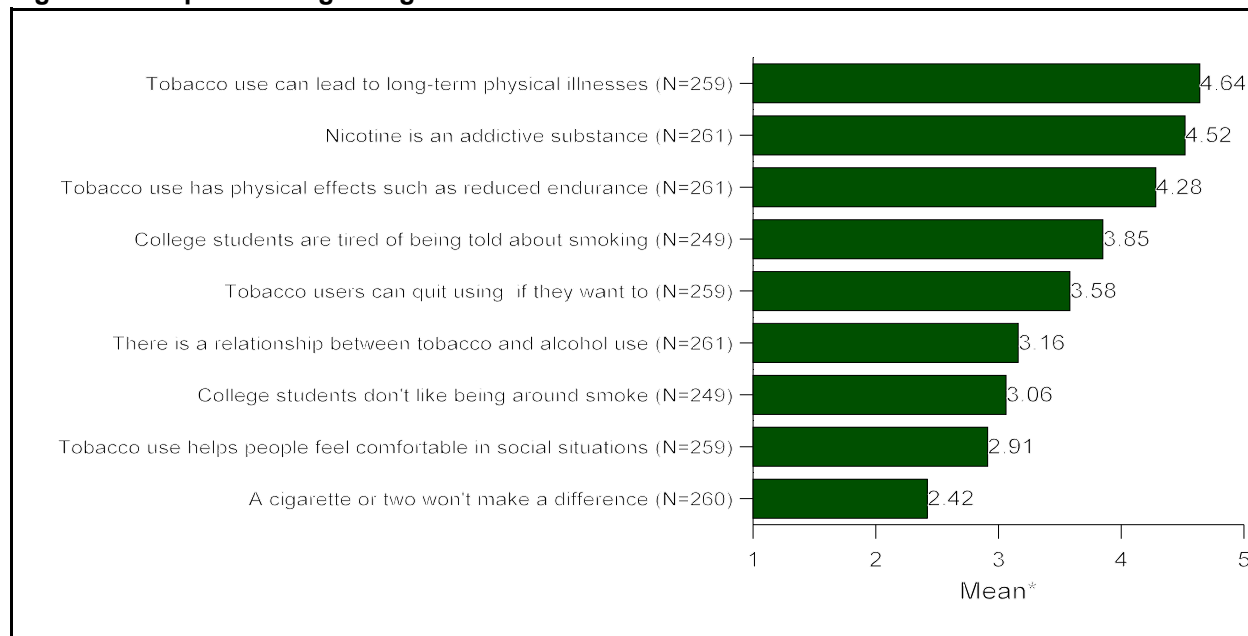
Statement	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
S -Tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses (heart disease, cancer, emphysema). (N=259)	4.64	1.2	0.8	6.2	16.2	75.7	100.1
Users of tobacco		0.0	1.0	13.3	21.4	64.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		1.3	0.6	1.9	13.1	83.1	100.0
S -Tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance. (N=261)	4.28	3.4	2.3	11.1	29.1	54.0	99.9
Users of tobacco		5.1	5.1	17.2	31.3	41.4	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		1.9	0.6	7.5	28.0	62.1	100.1
S -Most college students don't like being around people who smoke. (N=249)	3.06	9.2	18.1	42.2	18.5	12.0	100.0
Users of tobacco		12.1	24.2	45.1	9.9	8.8	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		7.0	14.6	40.8	23.6	14.0	100.0
S -There are so many things that can cause cancer, smoking a cigarette or two won't matter. (N=260)	2.42	32.7	23.1	24.2	9.2	10.8	100.0
Users of tobacco		19.4	15.3	32.7	16.3	16.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		41.0	28.0	19.3	5.0	6.8	100.1
Nicotine is an addictive substance. (N=261)	4.52	1.5	2.7	6.1	21.1	68.6	100.0
Most college students are tired of people telling them about smoking. (N=249)	3.85	3.6	5.2	28.5	28.1	34.5	99.9
Tobacco users can quit using if they want to. (N=259)	3.58	6.9	15.1	23.2	22.8	32.0	100.0
There is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use. (N=261)	3.16	16.1	16.1	25.7	20.3	21.8	100.0
Tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations. (N=259)	2.91	17.0	17.4	35.1	18.5	12.0	100.0

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- Figure 1 illustrates the level of agreement with various statements regarding tobacco use. Respondents are more likely to agree with statements regarding physical aspects of tobacco use, such as tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses, nicotine is an addictive substance, and tobacco use has physical effects such as reduced endurance. Respondents are less likely to agree with the behavioral aspects of tobacco use, such as students don't like being told about smoking and tobacco use helps people feel comfortable (Table 1).

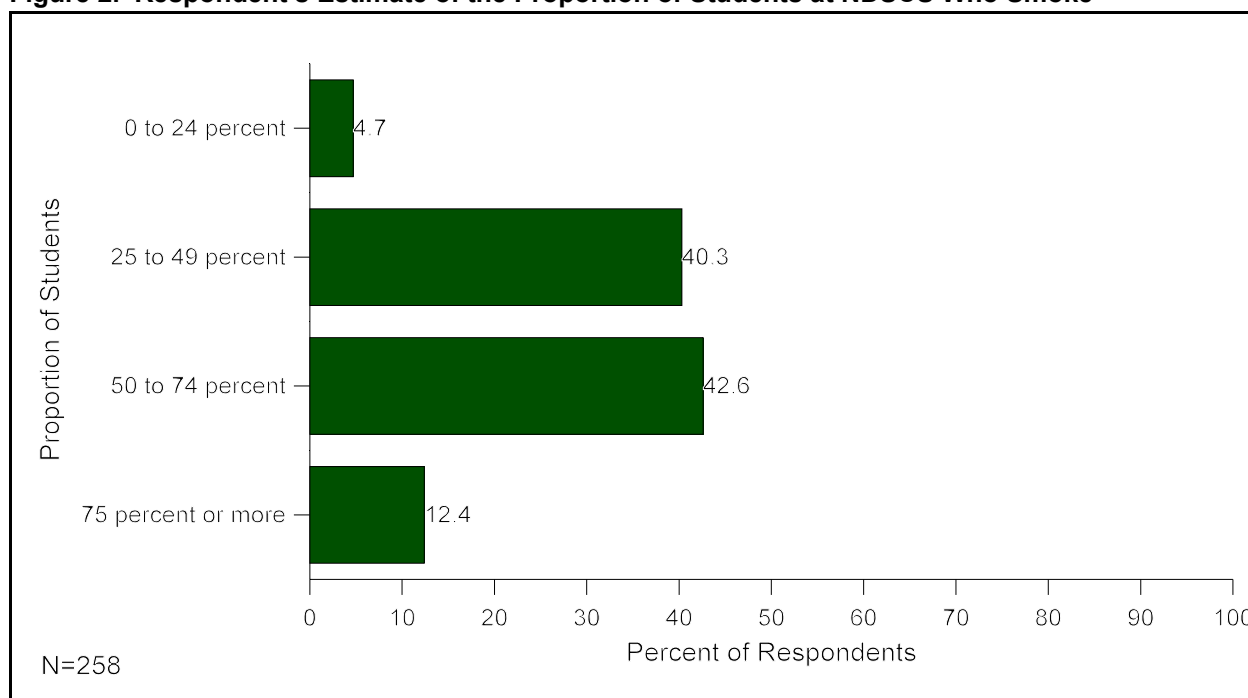
Figure 1. Responses Regarding Statements About Tobacco Use



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Strongly disagree" and five being "Strongly agree."

- The majority of respondents estimate that more than half of NDSCS students smoke (Figure 2, Appendix Table 1). However, only 38.1 percent of NDSCS student respondents indicated they do smoke (Figure 16, Appendix Table 17).

Figure 2. Respondent's Estimate of the Proportion of Students at NDSCS Who Smoke



- Table 2 illustrates the opinions of respondents regarding various statements about tobacco use and secondhand smoke as well as significant differences at the $p < .05$ level in responses between users and non-users. There were significant differences in responses between tobacco users and non-users with respect to all the statements in Table 2.
- Overall, 76.8 percent of respondents agree that, as a society, we have a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke. Approximately 88 percent of non-users compared to 58.6 percent of users agree that society has a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Of all respondents, 57.2 percent agree that, as a society, we have a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke. Approximately 37 percent of non-users compared to 15.2 percent of users strongly agree that society has a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke.
- A slight majority of respondents (53.1 percent) said the best way to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke is to permit smoking only at certain entrances. Tobacco non-users and users have different levels of agreement regarding how best to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. Nearly 28 percent of non-users compared to 14.3 percent of users strongly agree that developing programs for persons who smoke is the best way, while 35.2 percent of non-users compared to 13.1 percent of users strongly agree that permitting smoking only at certain entrances rather than all entrances is most effective. More than 36 percent of non-users compared to 17.2 percent of users strongly agree that not permitting smoking within certain distances from campus buildings is the best way to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Overall, 47.9 percent of respondents agree it is the government's responsibility to enact ordinances that protect workers and members of the community from secondhand smoke. Nearly 29 percent of non-users compared to 11.1 percent of users strongly agree the government has a responsibility to enact ordinances that protect workers and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Nearly 48 percent of all respondents agree that litter caused by smoking detracts from the aesthetic appearance on campus. In comparing non-users and users, 56.6 percent of non-users *agree* while 40.4 percent of users *disagree* that litter caused by smoking detracts from the aesthetic appearance on this campus.
- Overall results show that 68.3 percent of respondents are indifferent or unconcerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on NDSCS campus. Nearly 84 percent of tobacco users and 59.2 percent of non-users indicate they are indifferent or unconcerned.

Table 2. Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke

Statement**	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
S -As a society, we have a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=259)	4.24	3.1	2.7	17.4	21.2	55.6	100.0
Users of tobacco		5.1	6.1	30.3	18.2	40.4	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		1.9	0.6	9.4	23.3	64.8	100.0
S -As a society, we have a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=259)	3.57	10.8	7.7	24.3	28.2	29.0	100.0
Users of tobacco		19.2	16.2	31.3	18.2	15.2	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		5.7	2.5	20.1	34.6	37.1	100.0
S -Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by developing programs for persons who smoke (such as education and quitting smoking/cessation programs). (N=257)	3.52	6.2	7.4	37.7	25.7	23.0	100.0
Users of tobacco		12.2	10.2	44.9	18.4	14.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		2.5	5.7	33.5	30.4	27.8	99.9
S -Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by permitting smoking only at certain entrances rather than all entrances to campus buildings. (N=258)	3.47	13.2	7.0	26.7	26.4	26.7	100.0
Users of tobacco		24.2	10.1	31.3	21.2	13.1	99.9
Non-users of tobacco		6.3	5.0	23.9	29.6	35.2	100.0
S -Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by not permitting smoking within certain distances from campus buildings. (N=259)	3.35	14.3	12.7	25.9	18.1	29.0	100.0
Users of tobacco		29.3	17.2	24.2	12.1	17.2	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		4.4	10.1	27.0	22.0	36.5	100.0
S -It is the responsibility of government to enact ordinances (policies, regulations) that protect workers and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=259)	3.34	13.9	8.5	29.7	25.5	22.4	100.0
Users of tobacco		25.3	9.1	39.4	15.2	11.1	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		6.9	8.2	23.9	32.1	28.9	100.0
S -Litter caused by smoking (cigarette butts, empty packages, etc.) detracts from the aesthetic appearance on this campus. (N=259)	3.32	13.9	10.8	27.4	25.1	22.8	100.0
Users of tobacco		26.3	14.1	26.3	16.2	17.2	100.1
Non-users of tobacco		6.3	8.8	28.3	30.8	25.8	100.0
S -In general, I'm concerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on this campus. (N=259)	2.90	19.7	18.1	30.5	15.4	16.2	99.9
Users of tobacco		34.3	17.2	32.3	6.1	10.1	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		10.7	18.9	29.6	21.4	19.5	100.1

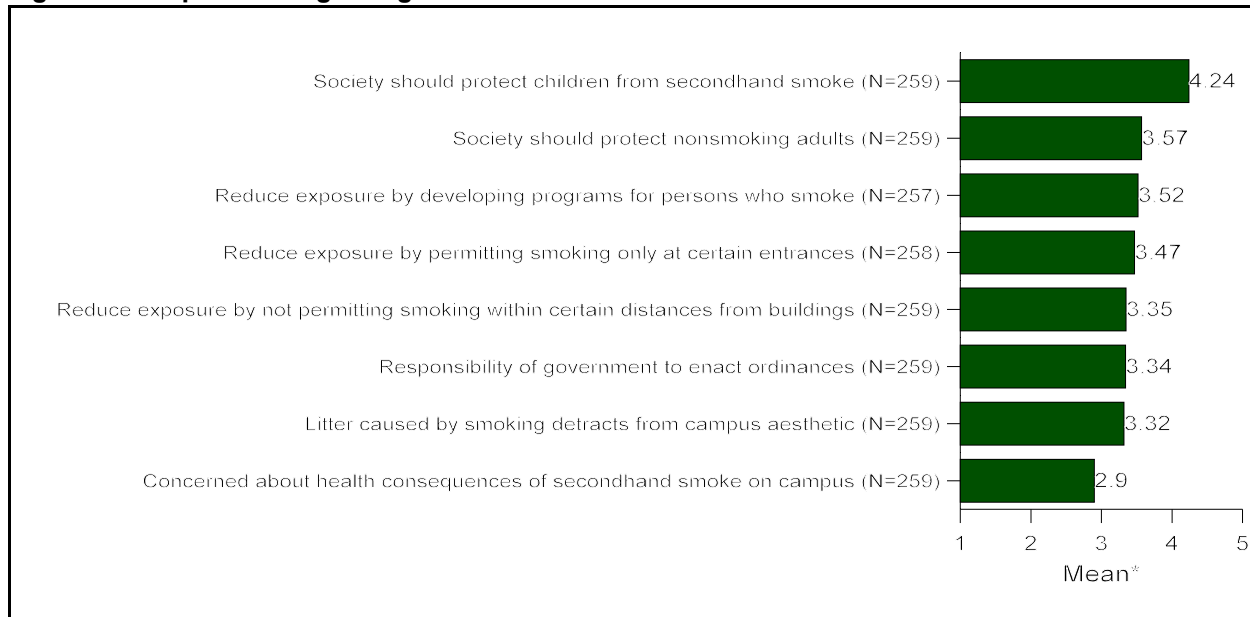
*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

**See Appendix Table 2 for "other" tobacco and secondhand smoke issues.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the p< .05 level.

- Figure 3 illustrates the opinions of respondents regarding various statements about tobacco use and secondhand smoke.
- There was a high level of agreement among respondents that society has a responsibility to protect children from secondhand smoke. Respondents are less likely to agree they are concerned about the overall health consequences of secondhand smoke on campus (Figure 3, Appendix Table 2). See Table 2 for complete statements.

Figure 3. Responses Regarding Statements About Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Strongly disagree" and five being "Strongly agree."

- Overall, 56.7 percent of respondents said they are concerned about the risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products. There was a significant difference between tobacco users' and non-users' levels of concern regarding risks to children who smoke or use tobacco products. Approximately 63 percent of non-users compared to 47.4 percent of users said they are concerned about the risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products (Table 3, Figure 4, Appendix Table 3).

Table 3. Respondent's Level of Concern Regarding Overall Risks to Children Younger Than 18 Who Smoke or Use Tobacco Products

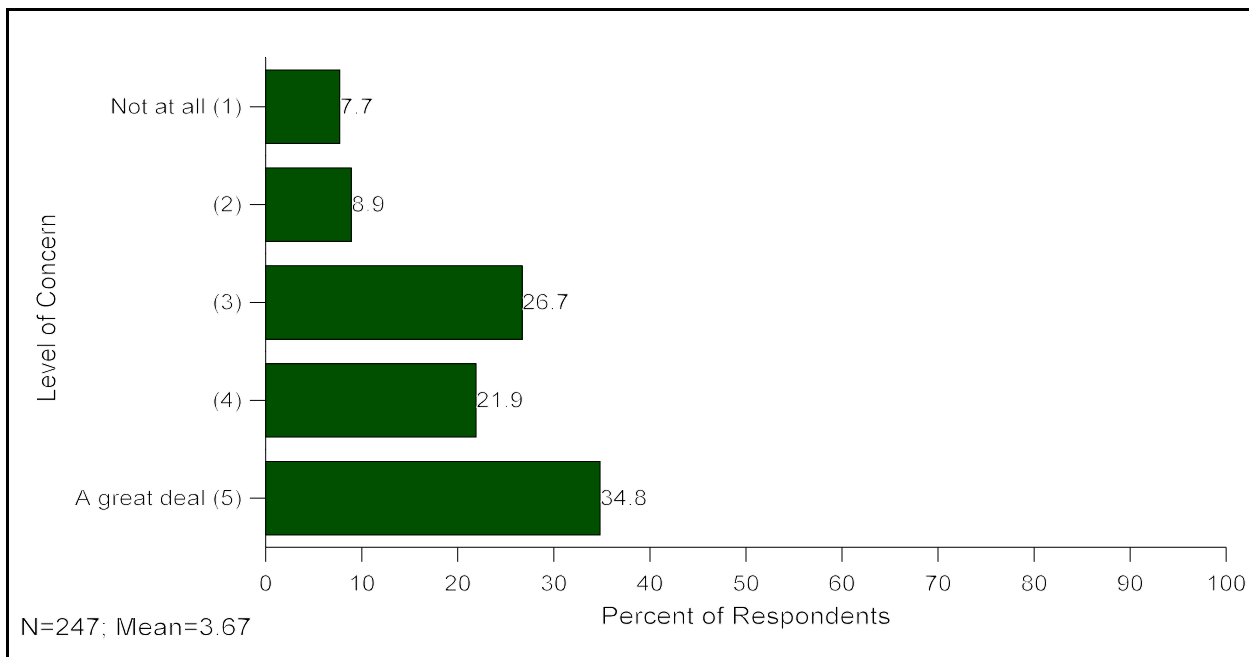
Statement	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Level of Concern (1=Not at all, 5=A great deal)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
S -Concern about the overall risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products (N=247)	3.67	7.7	8.9	26.7	21.9	34.8	100.0
Users of tobacco		10.8	15.1	26.9	15.1	32.3	100.2
Non-users of tobacco		5.2	5.2	26.8	26.1	36.6	99.9

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

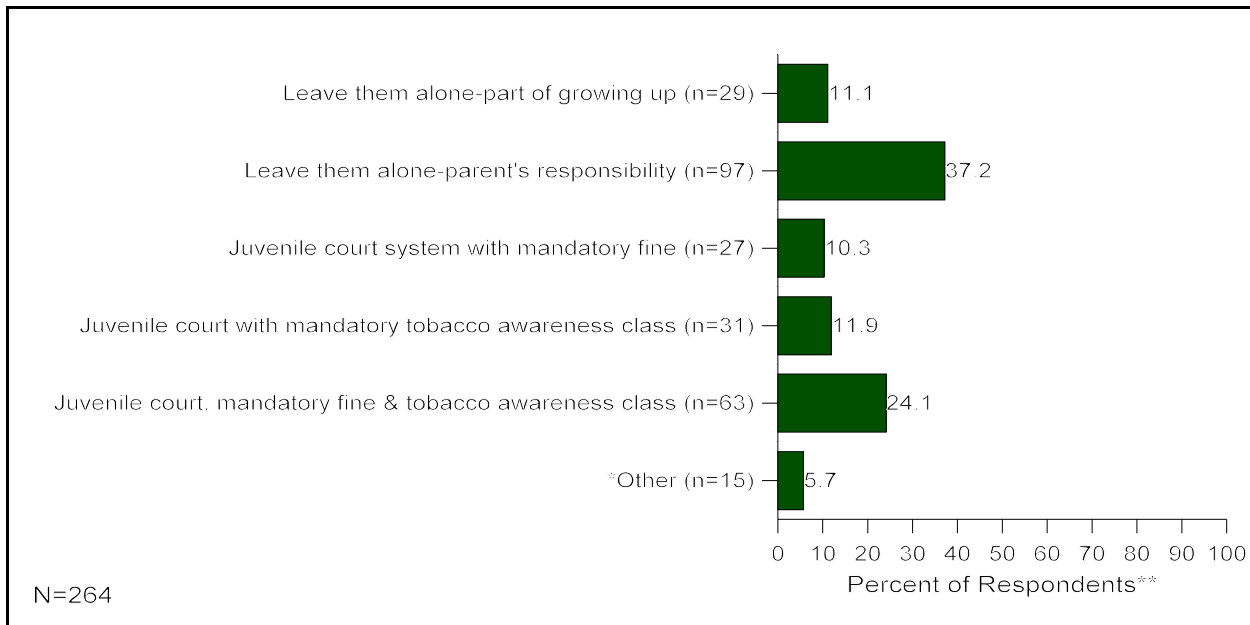
- Figure 4 illustrates the level of concern of respondents regarding overall risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products. Most respondents have concerns about children younger than 18 smoking or using tobacco products (Appendix Table 3).

Figure 4. Respondent's Level of Concern Regarding Overall Risks to Children Younger Than 18 Who Smoke or Use Tobacco Products



- Approximately one-third of respondents (37.2 percent) said if children younger than 18 are caught smoking or using tobacco products, they should be left alone (i.e., they are their parent's responsibility) (Figure 5, Appendix Table 4).
- Nearly one-fourth said if children are caught smoking or using tobacco products the consequence should be juvenile court with a mandatory fine and tobacco awareness class (24.1 percent).

Figure 5. Consequences For Children Younger Than 18 Who Are Caught Smoking or Using Tobacco Products



*For a complete listing of "other" responses, see Appendix Table 4.

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=264.

POLICY

This section represents a compilation of responses to questions asked of students regarding their perceptions of various smoke-free policy outcomes.

- Table 4 represents student responses regarding outcomes on student learning, student quality of life, and student enrollments if smoke-free policies are implemented at NDSCS. The table reflects overall responses to various statements as well as significant differences at the $p < .05$ level in responses between users and non-users.
- There were significant differences between tobacco users' and non-users' perceptions regarding the effects a smoke-free policy would have on student learning, student quality of life, and student enrollments (Table 4, Figure 6, Appendix Table 5).
- Overall, respondents are nearly evenly split as to whether a smoke-free policy at NDSCS would have a positive or negative effect on student learning (17.7 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively). Sixty-five percent indicated there will be *no effect* on student learning if a policy is implemented. Approximately 23 percent of non-users compared to 9.1 percent of tobacco users said implementing a smoke-free policy will have a positive effect on student learning.
- Regarding student quality of life, 44.0 percent of all respondents said implementing a smoke-free policy at NDSCS will have a positive effect on student quality of life while 35.9 percent said it will have no effect. Approximately 56 percent of non-users compared to 24.5 percent of tobacco users said a smoke-free policy will have a positive effect.
- Half of all respondents said a smoke-free policy at NDSCS will have a negative effect on student enrollments (50.4 percent). Approximately 39 percent said the policy will have no effect on enrollments.

Table 4. Effects of Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus on Student Learning, Quality of Life, and Enrollments

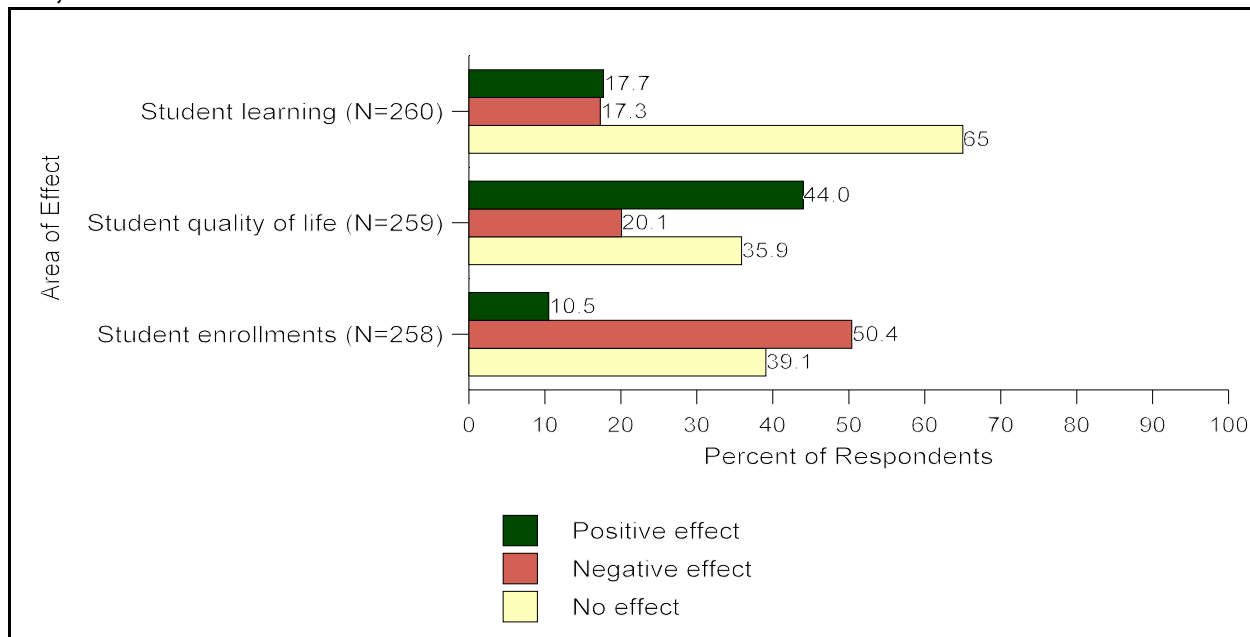
Effects of Policies on:	Percent of Respondents by Type of Effect			
	Positive effect	Negative effect	No effect	Total*
S -Student Learning (N=260)	17.7	17.3	65.0	100.0
Users of tobacco	9.1	25.3	65.7	100.1
Non-users of tobacco	23.1	12.5	64.4	100.0
S -Student Quality of Life (N=259)	44.0	20.1	35.9	100.0
Users of tobacco	24.5	25.5	50.0	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	56.3	16.9	26.9	100.1
Student Enrollments (N=258)	10.5	50.4	39.1	100.0

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

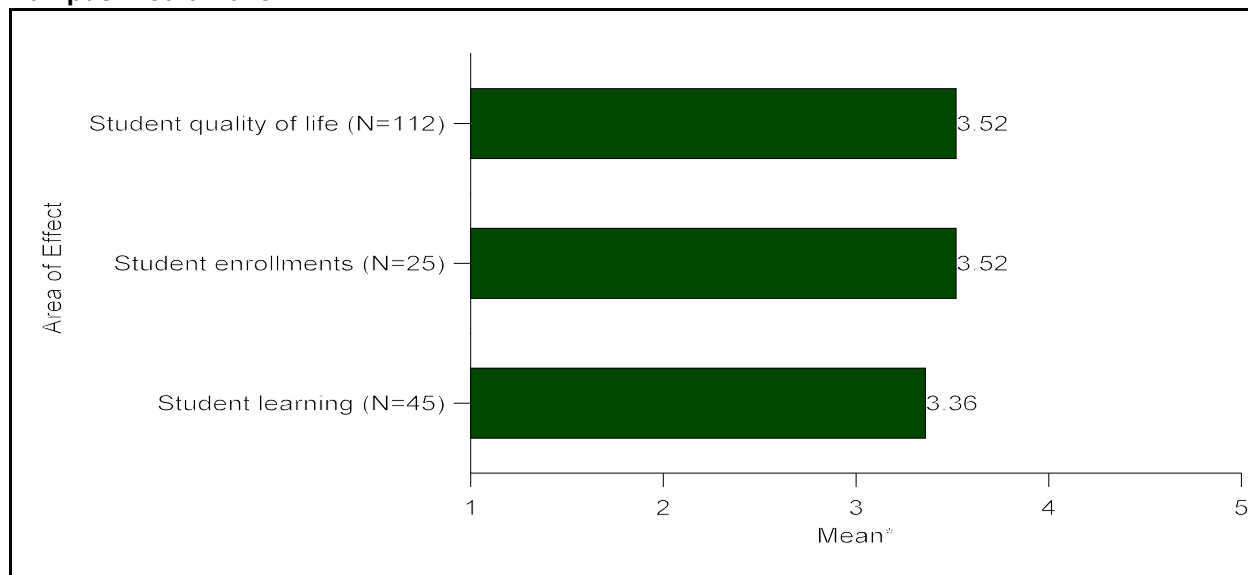
- Figure 6 illustrates the perceived effects of smoke-free policies at NDSCS campus on student learning, student quality of life, and student enrollments (Appendix Table 5).

Figure 6. Effects of Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus on Student Learning, Quality of Life, and Enrollments



- Respondents who said a smoke-free policy will have positive effects were asked how much of a positive effect the policies will have. Figure 7 illustrates the perceived degree of *positive* effect at NDSCS if a smoke-free policy is implemented. All three areas, student quality of life, student enrollments, and student learning, show a moderate positive effect (Appendix Table 6).

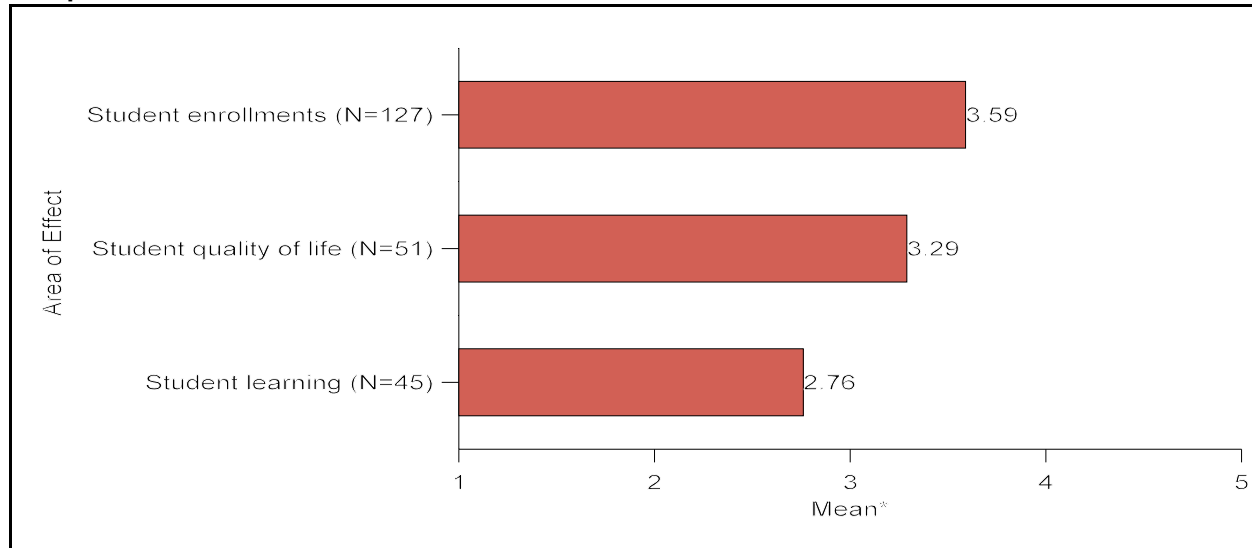
Figure 7. Of Respondents Who Said a Smoke-Free Policy Would Have *Positive* Effects, Mean Response Regarding How Much of a *Positive* Effect Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Have



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Not much" and five being "A great deal" of an effect.

- Respondents who said a smoke-free policy will have negative effects were asked how much of a negative effect the policies would have. Figure 8 illustrates the perceived degree of *negative* effect at NDSCS if a smoke-free policy is implemented. Student enrollments and student quality of life would be affected moderately, whereas student learning would be affected to a lesser degree (Appendix Table 7).

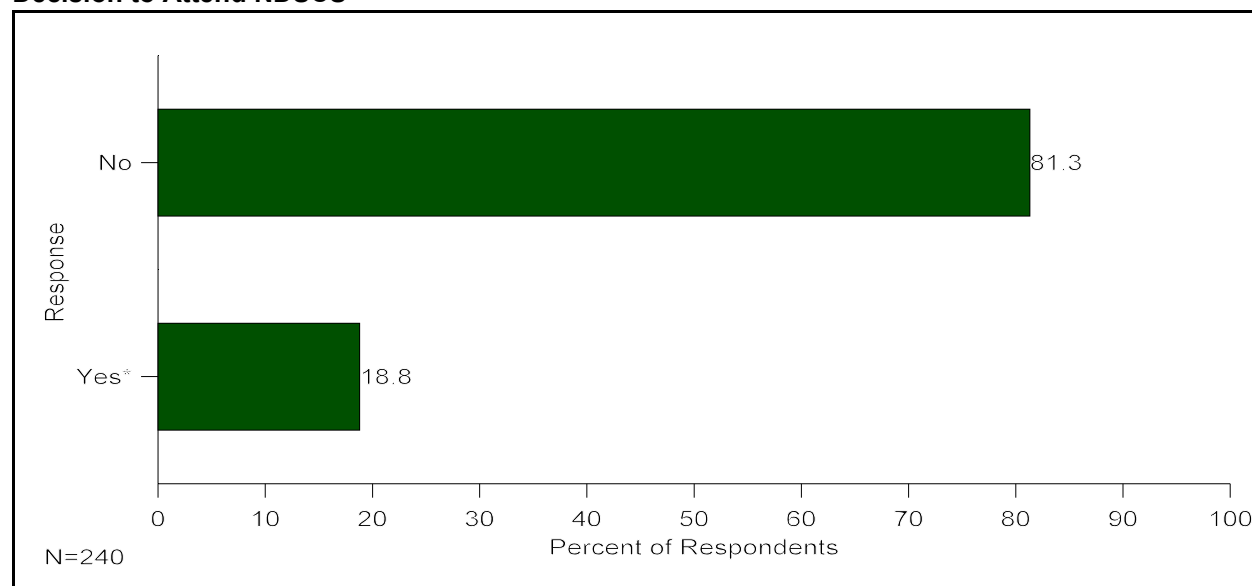
Figure 8. Of Respondents Who Said Smoke-Free Policies Would Have *Negative* Effects, Mean Response Regarding How Much of a *Negative* Effect Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Have



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Not much" and five being "A great deal" of an effect.

- Approximately 81 percent of respondents said implementation of a smoke-free policy will not influence their decision to attend NDSCS (Figure 9, Appendix Table 8).
- Reactions are mixed from the respondents who say a smoke-free policy would influence their decision to attend NDSCS. The most common positive comment is that students would enjoy the campus more if it was smoke-free. The most common negative comment is that students would not attend if NDSCS was smoke-free. See Appendix Table 9 for a complete listing of comments.

Figure 9. Whether Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Influence Respondent's Decision to Attend NDSCS



*See Appendix Table 9 to see how a smoke-free policy would influence a respondent's decision to attend NDSCS.

- Table 5 illustrates the likelihood respondents would support an ordinance making NDSCS a smoke-free campus.
- Overall, 50.0 percent of respondents indicated they are *not likely* to support an ordinance making NDSCS a smoke-free campus. There was a significant difference between tobacco users and non-users in their responses. Approximately 78 percent of users compared to 32.0 percent of non-users indicated they are not likely to support a smoke-free ordinance at NDSCS campus (Figure 10, Appendix Table 10).

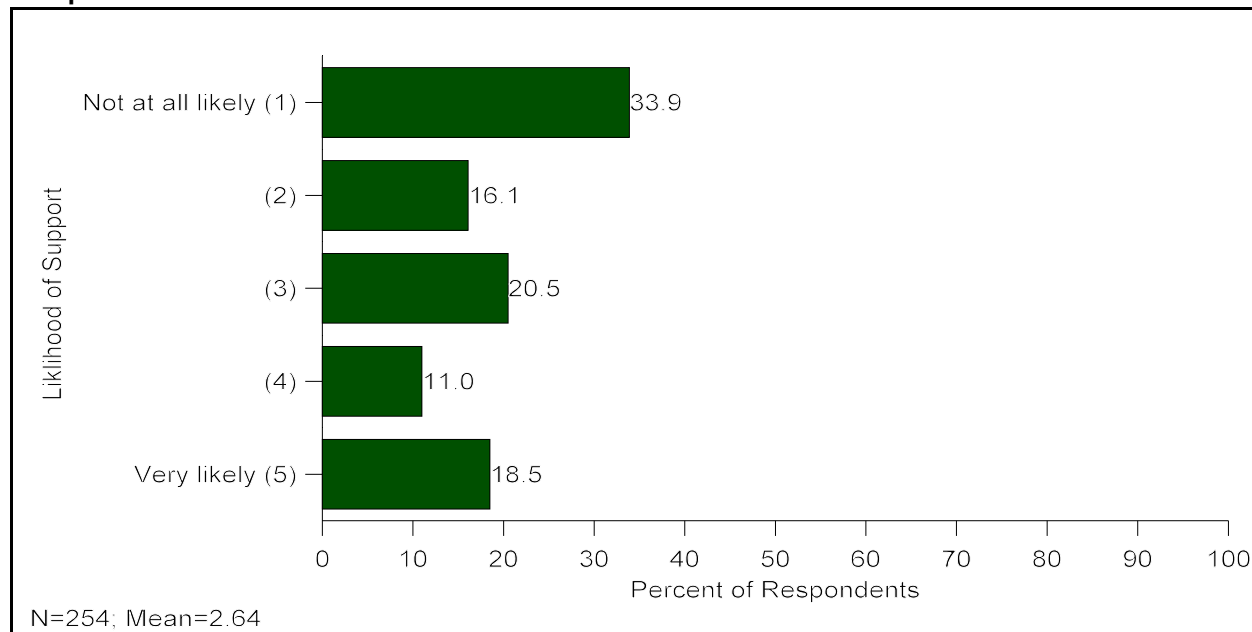
Table 5. Likelihood Respondent Would Support an Ordinance Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus

Statement	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Support (1=Not at all likely, 5=Very likely)					Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
S-Whether respondent would support an ordinance making NDSCS a smoke-free campus (N=254)	2.64	33.9	16.1	20.5	11.0	18.5	100.0
Users of tobacco		56.7	21.6	9.3	7.2	5.2	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		19.2	12.8	27.6	13.5	26.9	100.0

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

- Figure 10 illustrates the likelihood respondents would support an ordinance making NDSCS a smoke-free campus.
- Approximately 29 percent of respondents said they are likely to support a smoke-free ordinance. The overall mean response, 2.64 on a five point scale, with one being “not at all likely” and five being “very likely,” indicates a low level of support for a smoke-free ordinance on campus (Appendix Table 10).

Figure 10. Likelihood Respondent Would Support an Ordinance Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus



- Table 6 illustrates how smoke-free environments would affect visits to off-campus locations by respondents. For all locations, there were significant differences between tobacco users' and non-users' responses regarding how smoke-free environments would affect their visitation of off-campus locations.
- The vast majority of all respondents indicated that a smoke-free environment will not influence how often they visit restaurants, bars, or places of amusement. However, a larger proportion (at least one in five) said they will visit these locations more often if they are smoke-free.
- Tobacco non-users are more likely to visit off-campus locations more often than tobacco users if the locations are smoke-free.
 - ▶ More than 24 percent of users compared to 5.0 percent of non-users said they will visit restaurants that *do not* serve liquor less often if the restaurants are smoke-free.
 - ▶ Approximately 28 percent of users compared to 3.2 percent of non-users said they will visit restaurants that *do* serve liquor less often if the restaurants are smoke-free.
 - ▶ Approximately 30 percent of users compared to 3.8 percent of non-users said they will visit bars/cocktail lounges less often if they are smoke-free.
 - ▶ More than 44 percent of non-users compared to 18.4 percent of users said they will visit places of indoor public amusement and recreation more often if those places are smoke-free.
 - ▶ Approximately 28 percent of non-users compared to 11.3 percent of users said they will visit places of outdoor public amusement and recreation more often if they are smoke-free.

Table 6. How Smoke-Free Environments Would Affect Respondent's Visits to Off-Campus Locations

Location	Percent of Respondents by Frequency of Visits			
	Less often	More often	No difference	Total*
S -Restaurants that <i>do not</i> serve liquor (N=258)	12.8	19.8	67.4	100.0
Users of tobacco	24.5	12.2	63.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	5.0	24.5	70.4	99.9
S -Restaurants that <i>do</i> serve liquor (N=257)	13.2	21.4	65.4	100.0
Users of tobacco	28.3	17.2	54.5	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	3.2	24.2	72.6	100.0
S -Bars/cocktail lounges (N=256)	14.5	24.6	60.9	100.0
Users of tobacco	30.3	15.2	54.5	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	3.8	30.8	65.4	100.0
S -Places of indoor public amusement/recreation (bowling alleys, entertainment and sports arenas/facilities) (N=257)	9.3	34.2	56.4	99.9
Users of tobacco	17.3	18.4	64.3	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	3.8	44.3	51.9	100.0
S -Places of outdoor public amusement/recreation (parks, fairgrounds, sports fields/stadiums) (N=257)	10.5	21.8	67.7	100.0
Users of tobacco	22.7	11.3	66.0	100.0
Non-users of tobacco	2.5	28.3	69.2	100.0

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

This section reveals the locations where respondents are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke, as well as the smoking behaviors inside the respondent's home and car.

- The vast majority of respondents (96.2 percent) said they are in some way regularly exposed to secondhand smoke (Table 7).
- More than 65 percent of respondents said they are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at entrances into campus buildings. Approximately 49 percent are exposed on campus on their way to classes.
- Fifty-four percent said they are exposed to secondhand smoke at restaurants and 50.6 percent said they are exposed at bars and cocktail lounges.

Table 7. Where Respondents Are Regularly Exposed to Secondhand Smoke

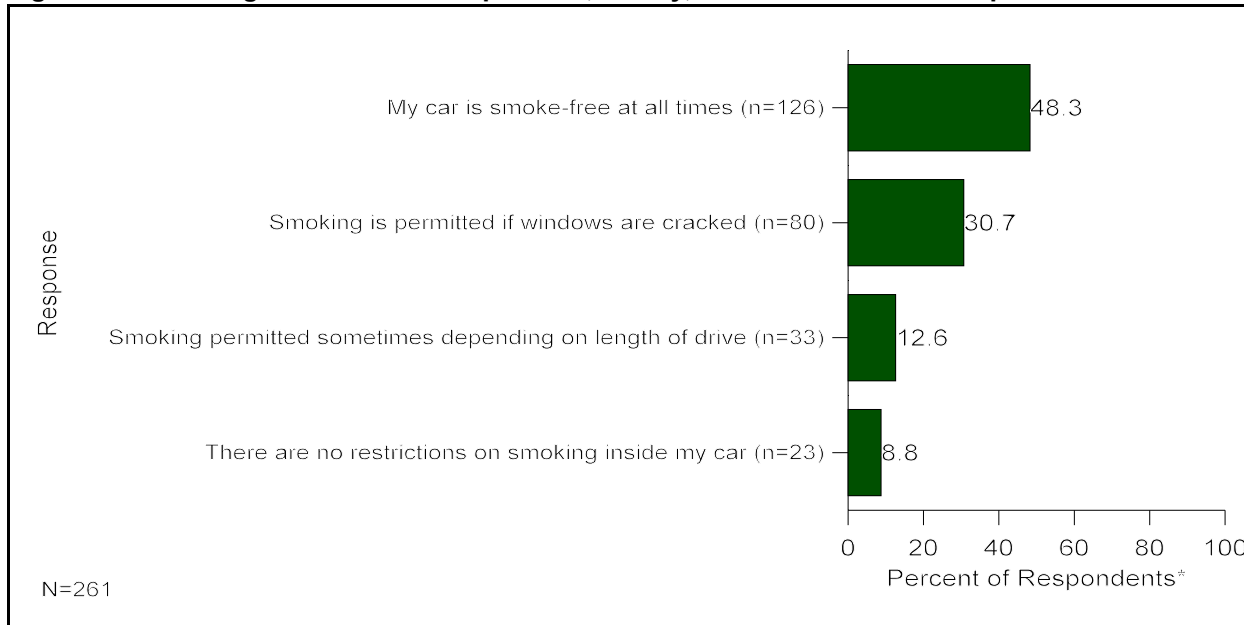
Location**	Respondents (N=261)	
	Number	Percent*
On campus - entrances into campus buildings	171	65.5
Restaurants	141	54.0
Bars/cocktail lounges	132	50.6
On campus - on my way to classes (such as sidewalks, parking lots)	129	49.4
The homes of friends or family members	111	42.5
Places of public amusement (fairgrounds, outdoor concerts, etc.)	70	26.8
Off campus - entrances into buildings (such as businesses, apartment buildings)	86	33.0
Off campus - public spaces (such as sidewalks, parking lots, bike paths)	66	25.3
My workplace	46	17.6
The grounds surrounding my workplace	36	13.8
Other	20	7.7
I am never or almost never exposed to secondhand smoke	10	3.8

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=261.

**See Appendix Table 11 for "other" responses to where respondents are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke.

- Approximately 48 percent of respondents indicated their car is smoke-free at all times. Nearly 31 percent said smoking is permitted if the windows are cracked (Figure 11, Appendix Table 12).

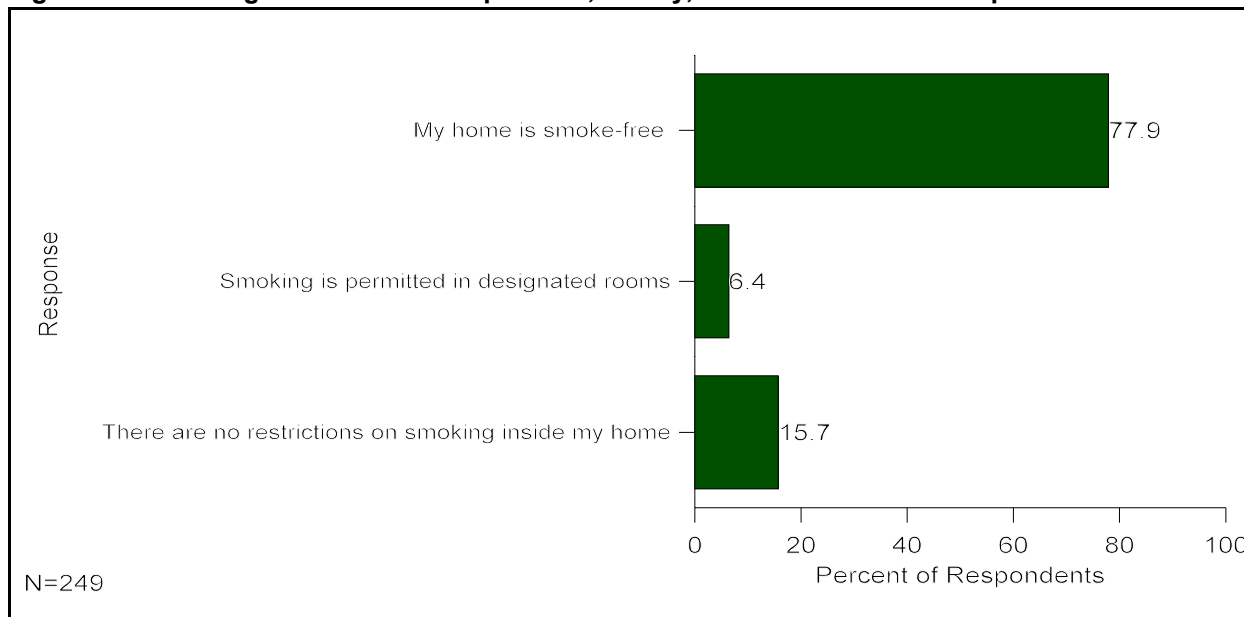
Figure 11. Smoking Behaviors of Respondent, Family, and Friends Inside Respondent's Car



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=261.

- Approximately 78 percent of respondents said their home is smoke-free. Less than 16 percent said there are no restrictions on smoking inside their home (Figure 12, Appendix Table 13).

Figure 12. Smoking Behaviors of Respondent, Family, and Friends Inside Respondent's Home



CESSATION PROGRAMS

This section reveals the levels of support for cessation programs or activities by respondents, as well as the types of cessation programs and activities they are interested in.

- Table 8 illustrates the level of support of programs or activities aimed at cessation currently, and if smoke-free policies are implemented.
- Overall, tobacco non-users are more supportive than users are of cessation programs (Table 8, Figure 13, Appendix Table 14).
 - ▶ Approximately 47 percent of users compared to 10.1 percent of non-users said currently they are not at all supportive of programs and activities aimed at assisting persons who smoke with cessation.
 - ▶ Approximately 47 percent of users compared to 12.4 percent of non-users said they are not at all supportive of programs and activities aimed at assisting persons who smoke with cessation if a smoke-free policy was implemented at NDSCS.
 - ▶ Approximately 53 percent of users compared to 15.3 percent of non-users said they are not at all supportive of programs and activities aimed at assisting persons who smoke with cessation if a smoke-free policy was implemented within the Wahpeton/Breckenridge community.

Table 8. Respondent's Level of Support of Programs/Activities for Cessation Now and if Smoke-Free Policies Are Implemented

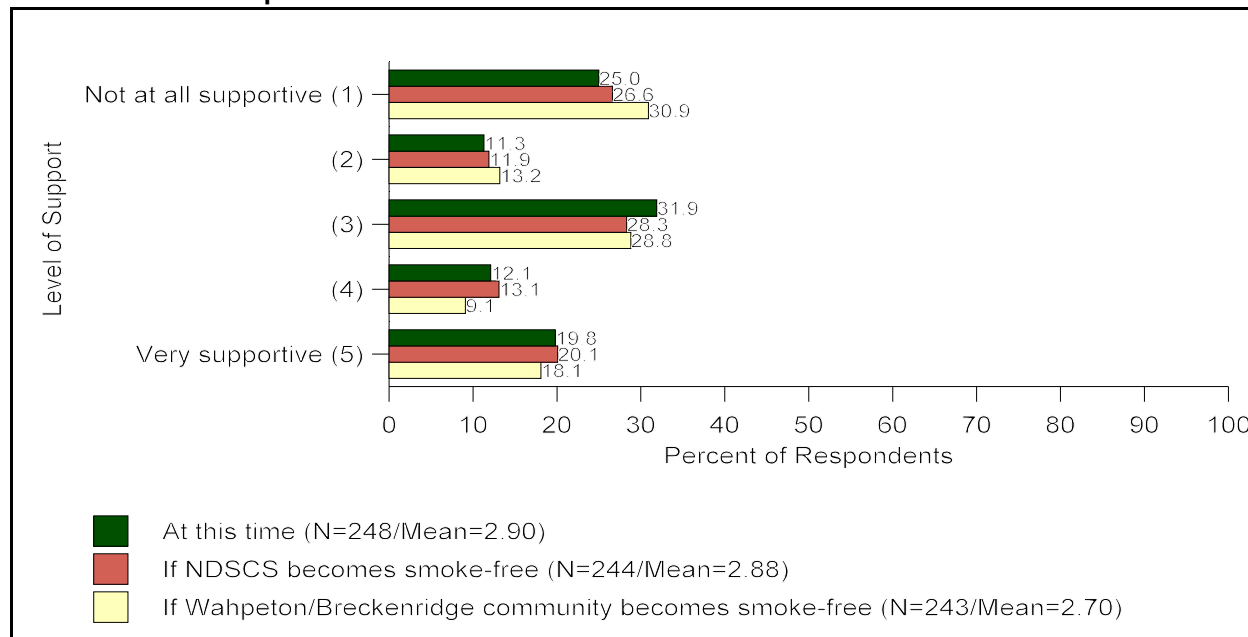
Variables	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Support (1=Not at all supportive, 5=Very supportive)					Total*
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
S -At this time (N=248)	2.90	25.0	11.3	31.9	12.1	19.8	100.1
Users of tobacco		46.9	11.2	23.5	8.2	10.2	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		10.1	11.4	37.6	14.8	26.2	100.1
S -If NDSCS becomes smoke-free (N=244)	2.88	26.6	11.9	28.3	13.1	20.1	100.0
Users of tobacco		46.9	12.2	23.5	7.1	10.2	99.9
Non-users of tobacco		12.4	11.7	31.7	17.2	26.9	99.9
S -If Wahpeton/Breckenridge community becomes smoke-free (N=243)	2.70	30.9	13.2	28.8	9.1	18.1	100.1
Users of tobacco		53.1	13.3	20.4	2.0	11.2	100.0
Non-users of tobacco		15.3	13.2	34.7	13.9	22.9	100.0

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the T-test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

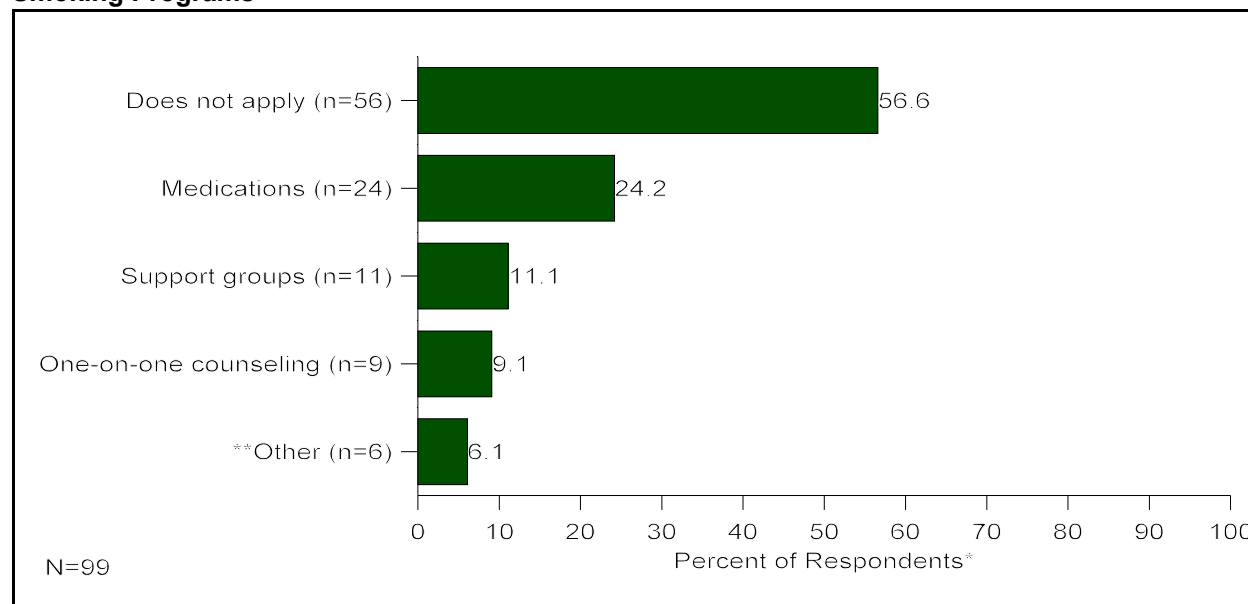
- The majority of respondents are indifferent or not supportive of cessation programs and activities. This level of support varied little in terms of when the programs were implemented or if NDSCS or the Wahpeton/Breckenridge community becomes smoke-free (Figure 13, Appendix Table 14).

Figure 13. Respondent's Level of Support of Programs/Activities for Cessation Now and if Smoke-Free Policies Are Implemented



- Less than half of respondents who use tobacco products are interested in cessation/stopping smoking programs (Figure 14, Appendix Table 15).

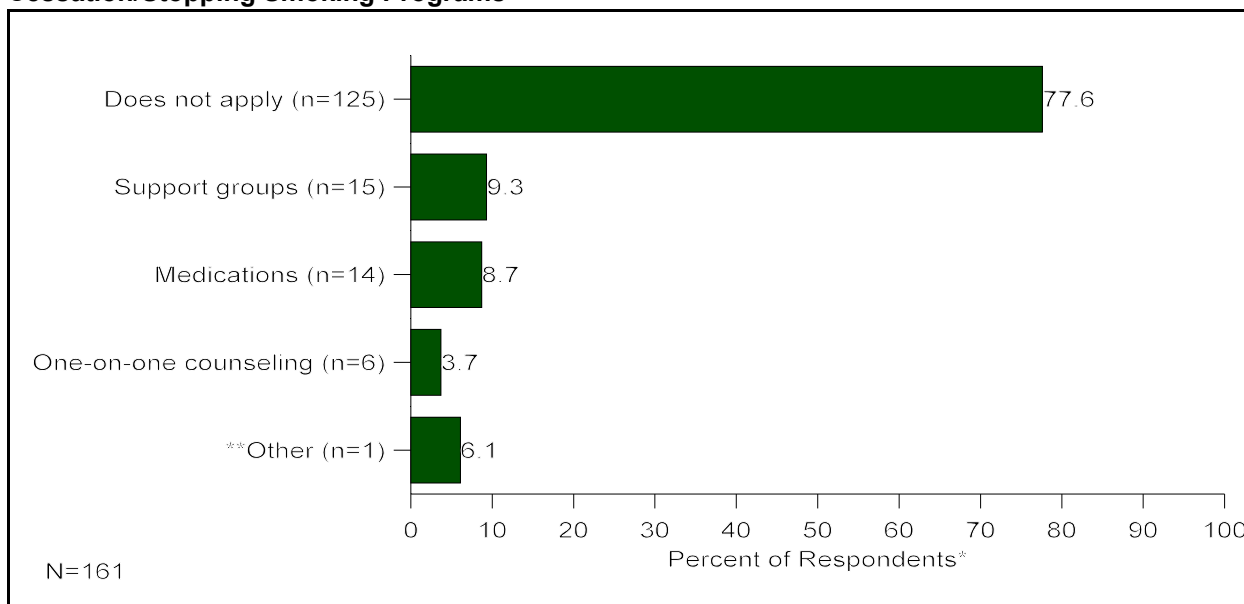
Figure 14. Of Person Who Do Smoke/Use Tobacco, Respondent's Interest in Cessation/Stopping Smoking Programs



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=99.
 **See Appendix Table 15 for a complete listing of "other" responses.

- Approximately 22 percent of respondents who are non-users of tobacco products said they are interested in cessation/stopping smoking programs. A possible explanation is that non-users may have concerns about family members or friends who use tobacco (Figure 15, Appendix Table 16).

Figure 15. Of Persons Who Do Not Smoke/Use Tobacco Products, Respondent’s Interest in Cessation/Stopping Smoking Programs



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=161.

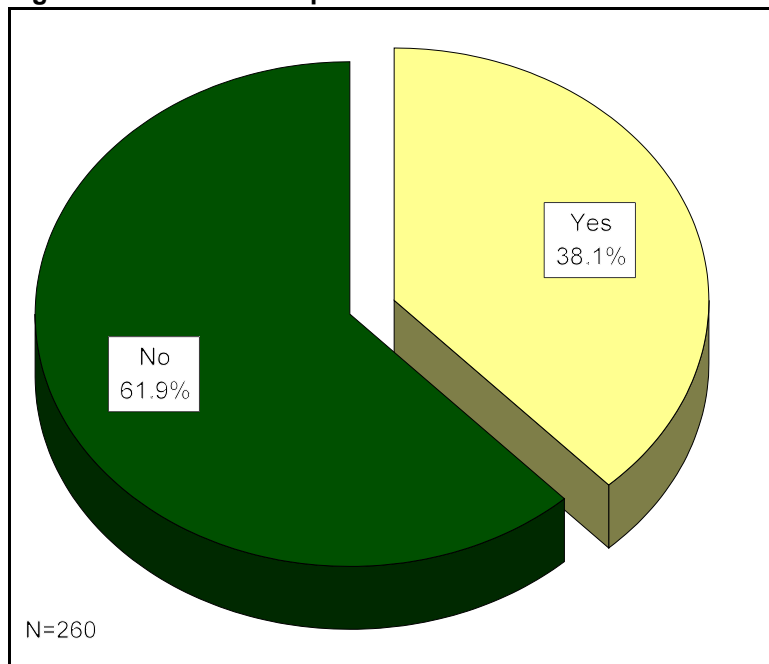
**See Appendix Table 16 for a complete listing of “other” responses.

USAGE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

This section illustrates characteristics of tobacco users and their concerns about tobacco usage.

- Nearly 62 percent of respondents indicated they are non-users while 38.1 percent said they are tobacco users (Figure 16, Appendix Table 17).

Figure 16. Whether Respondent Uses Tobacco Products



- Of all respondents, 20.3 percent indicated they used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit. Approximately 39 percent said they have never smoked or used other tobacco products (Table 9).

Table 9. Of All Respondents, Those Who Are Not Users of Tobacco Products

Statement	Respondents (N=261)	
	Number	Percent*
I used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit.	53	20.3
I have never smoked or used other tobacco products.	102	39.1

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=261.

- Nearly half (47.5 percent) of respondents who use tobacco products said they are regular cigarette smokers. Slightly more than 30 percent said they smoke/use tobacco occasionally. One-fourth said they use chewing tobacco and smoke/use tobacco only when they drink alcohol (25.3 percent each) (Table 10).

Table 10. Usage of Tobacco Products

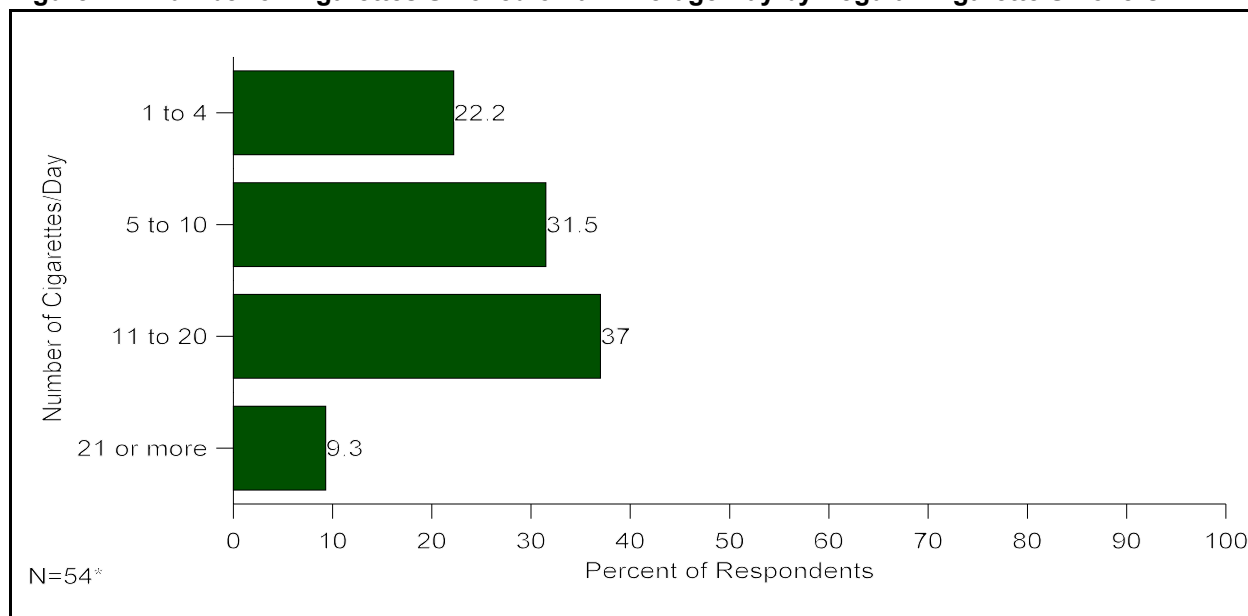
Statement	Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products (N=99)	
	Number	Percent**
*I am a regular cigarette smoker.	47	47.5
I smoke/use tobacco occasionally (not every day).	30	30.3
I use chewing tobacco.	25	25.3
I smoke/use tobacco only when I drink alcohol.	25	25.3
I smoke tobacco products other than cigarettes (cigarillos, cigars, pipes).	16	16.2
I smoke/use tobacco only when I am around others who smoke/use tobacco.	14	14.1

*See Figure 17 for the number of cigarettes smoked on an average day.

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=99.

- Respondents who indicated they are regular cigarette smokers were asked how many cigarettes they smoke on an average day.
- The average number of cigarettes smoked per day by regular cigarette smokers was 16 (Mean = 15.8) (Figure 17, Appendix Table 18).
- Approximately 46 percent smoke at least 11 cigarettes per day.

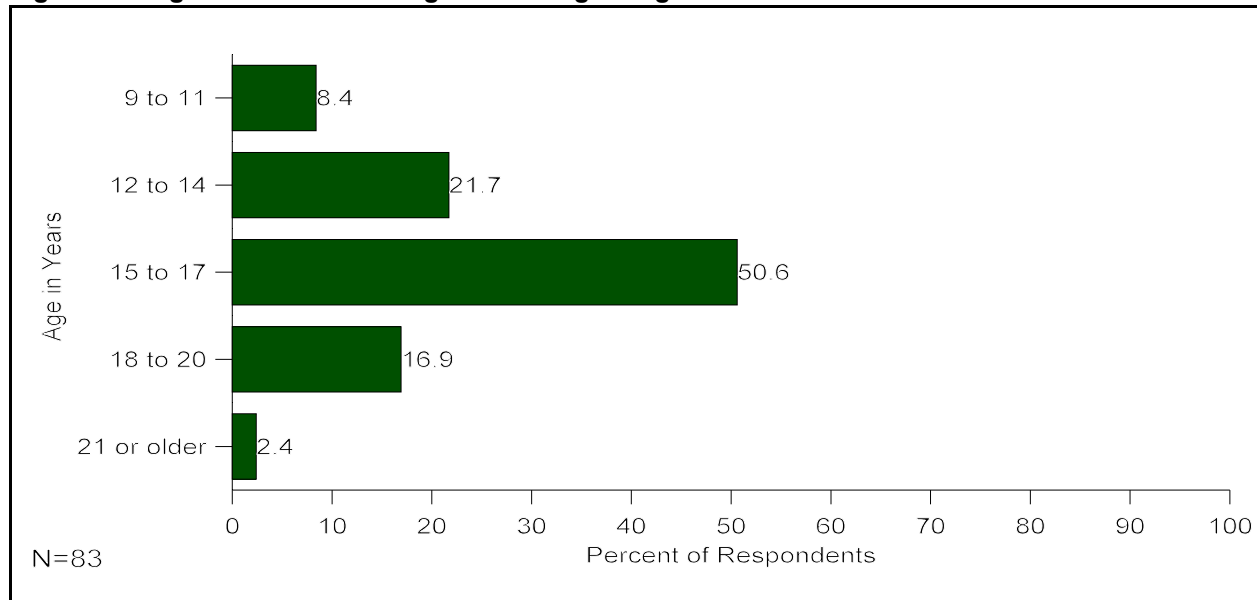
Figure 17. Number of Cigarettes Smoked on an Average Day by Regular Cigarette Smokers



*Seven respondents indicated they smoked daily yet did not indicate they were regular smokers.

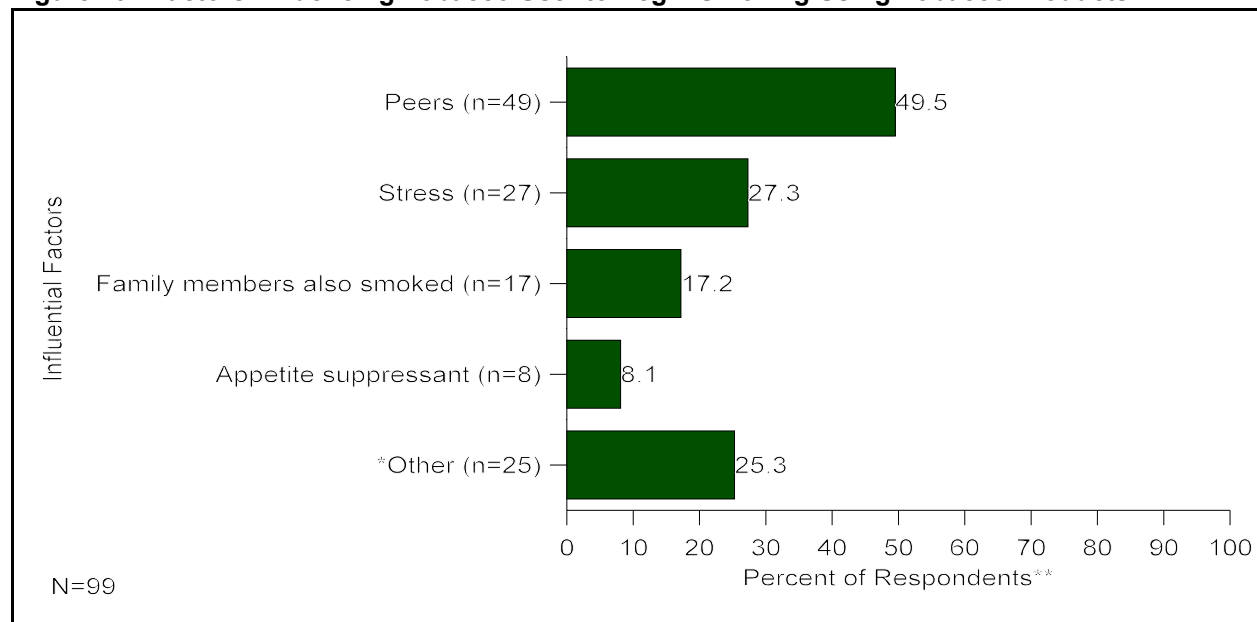
- Respondents who indicated they currently use tobacco products were asked at what age they began using tobacco products.
- The average age tobacco users began using tobacco products was 16 (Mean = 15.5).
- Approximately one-half of tobacco users indicated they first began using tobacco products when they were between the ages of 15 and 17 (50.6 percent). Nearly 22 percent started between the ages of 12 and 14 (Figure 18, Appendix Table 19).

Figure 18. Age Tobacco User Began Smoking/Using Tobacco Products



- Nearly half of respondents who use tobacco products said they started using tobacco products because of peer pressure (49.5 percent), while 27.3 percent said stress was an influential factor (Figure 19, Appendix Table 20).

Figure 19. Factors Influencing Tobacco User to Begin Smoking/Using Tobacco Products

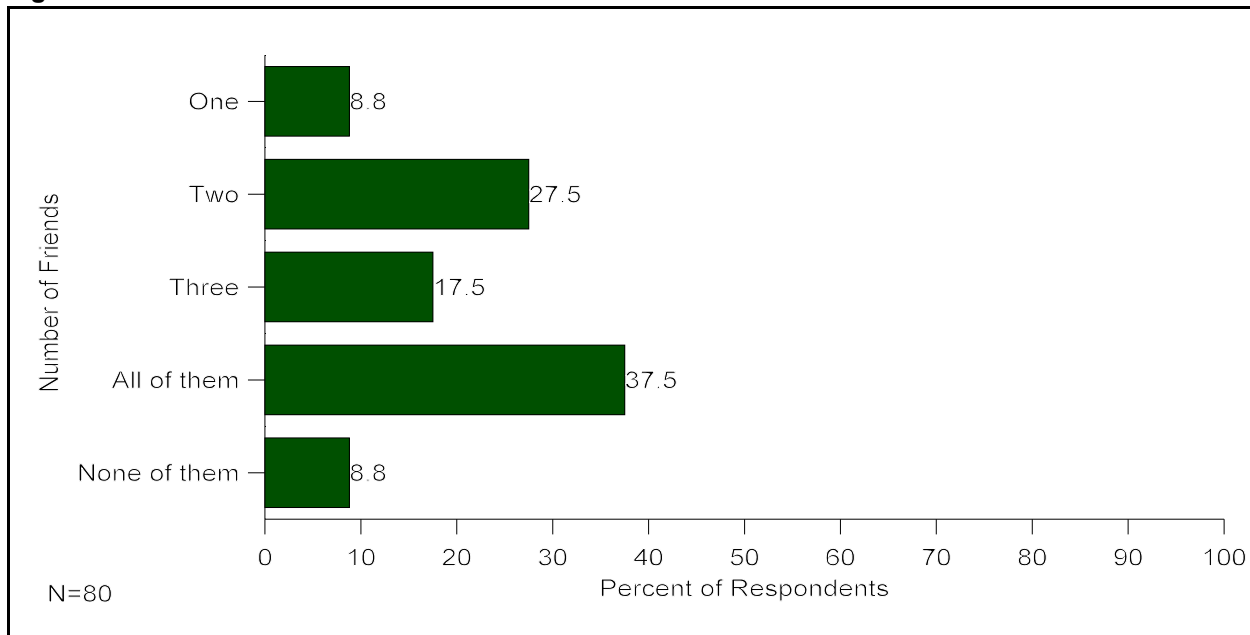


*See Appendix Table 20 for a complete listing of "other" responses.

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=99.

- Approximately 37 percent of respondents who use tobacco products said that of their four closest friends, all of them smoke or use tobacco. More than one-fourth said two of their four closest friends smoke or use tobacco (27.5 percent) (Figure 20, Appendix Table 21).

Figure 20. Number of Tobacco User's Four Closest Friends Who Smoke/Use Tobacco Products



- Approximately 35 percent of respondents who smoke or use tobacco said they like smoking/using tobacco, but want to quit (Table 11).
- One-fifth of tobacco users said they have tried to quit smoking or using tobacco in the past, but still smoke or use. Approximately 17 percent said they are *currently* trying to quit smoking or using, but continue to smoke or use.
- Thirteen percent of tobacco users said they like smoking or using tobacco and currently have no plans to quit.

Table 11. Statements That Apply to Respondent's Use of Tobacco Products

Statement	Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products (N=99)	
	Number	Percent*
I like smoking/using tobacco, but want to quit.	35	35.4
I have tried to quit smoking/using tobacco in the past, but I still smoke/use tobacco.	20	20.2
I am trying to quit smoking/using tobacco, but am still smoking/using tobacco.	17	17.2
I like smoking/using tobacco and currently have no plans to quit.	13	13.1
I will quit smoking/using tobacco when I become a parent.	8	8.1
I would like to quit smoking/using tobacco, but have not tried.	4	4.0

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=99.

- Odors caused by smoking are an issue for tobacco users. Approximately 71 percent of tobacco users dislike the smell of smoke in their hair, clothes, car, and home, and 72.4 percent of tobacco users try to minimize those odors (Table 12).
- Tobacco users are concerned about health issues. Almost 61 percent said they are worried about longer-term impacts of their smoking, and 42.5 percent are concerned about the effects of secondhand smoke from their smoking on family and friends.
- Tobacco users have less concern about the shorter-term impacts of their smoking or tobacco use, and the negative impacts their smoking may have on their relationships with others.

Table 12. Opinions of Tobacco Users Regarding Concerns About Tobacco Use

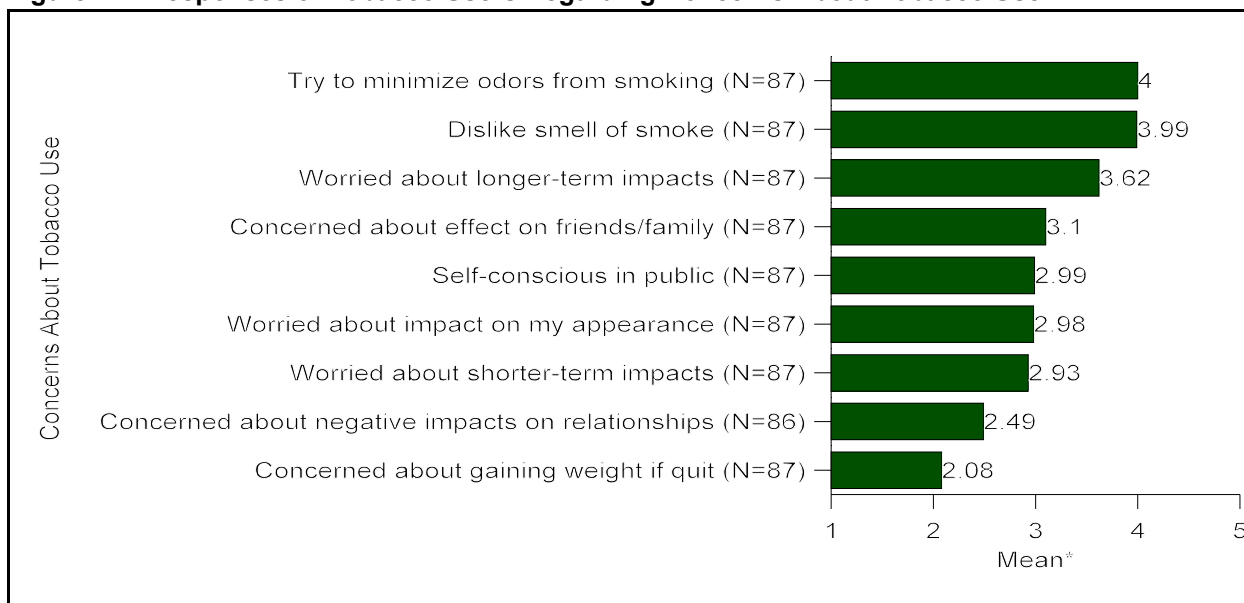
Statement**	Mean	Percent of Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
I try to minimize the odors from smoking in my hair, clothes, car, and/or home. (N=87)	4.00	8.0	4.6	14.9	24.1	48.3	99.9
I dislike the smell of smoke in my hair, clothes, car, and/or home. (N=87)	3.99	4.6	5.7	18.4	28.7	42.5	99.9
I am worried about the longer-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco (heart, lungs, mouth). (N=87)	3.62	11.5	10.3	17.2	26.4	34.5	99.9
I am concerned about the effect of secondhand smoke from my smoking on my friends or family. (N=87)	3.10	21.8	9.2	26.4	21.8	20.7	99.9
I am self-conscious about secondhand smoke from my smoking when I am in public. (N=87)	2.99	20.7	16.1	27.6	14.9	20.7	100.0
I am worried about the impact of my smoking/using tobacco on my appearance. (N=87)	2.98	19.5	13.8	32.2	18.4	16.1	100.0
I am worried about the shorter-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco (endurance, coughing). (N=87)	2.93	18.4	14.9	32.2	24.1	10.3	99.9
I am concerned that my smoking negatively impacts my relationships with others. (N=86)	2.49	27.9	24.4	27.9	10.5	9.3	100.0
I am concerned about gaining weight if I quit smoking/using tobacco. (N=87)	2.08	56.3	9.2	17.2	4.6	12.6	99.9

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

**See Appendix Table 22 for a list of "other" responses.

- Figure 21 illustrates the mean levels of agreement regarding concerns about tobacco use among tobacco users. Tobacco users expressed more concern with tobacco odors (try to minimize the odors and dislike the smell of smoke) than with the negative impacts on relationships and gaining weight if they quit smoking (Table 8).

Figure 21. Responses of Tobacco Users Regarding Concerns About Tobacco Use



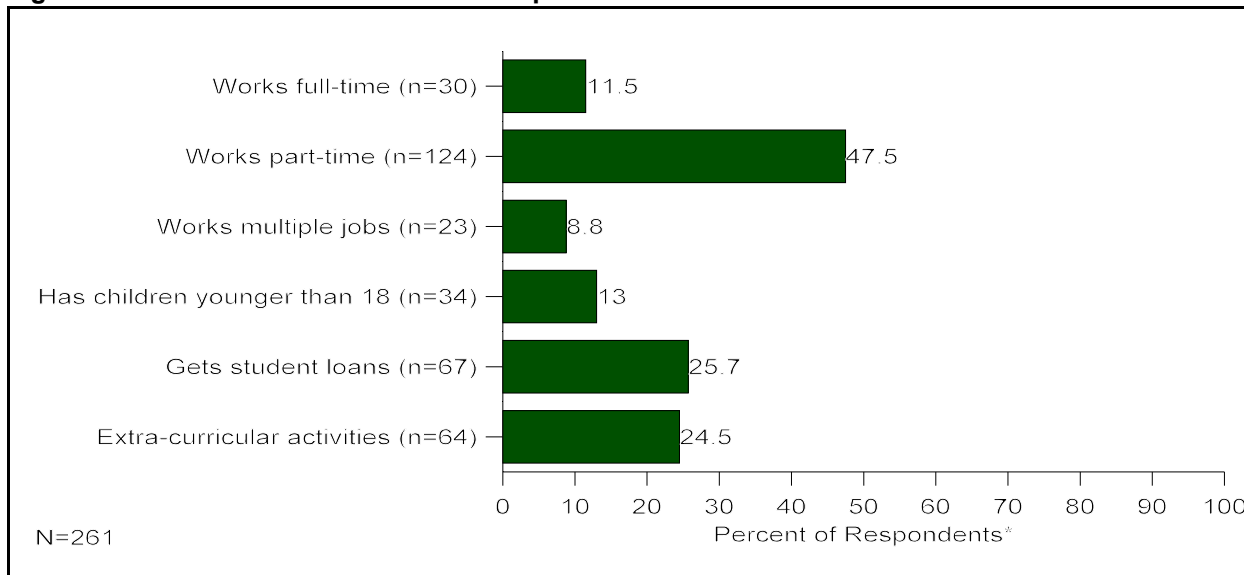
*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Strongly disagree" and five being "Strongly agree."

DEMOGRAPHICS

This section illustrates demographic characteristics of the respondents.

- Nearly half of respondents work part-time (47.5 percent) (Figure 22, Appendix Table 23).
- Approximately one-fourth receive student loan aid (25.7 percent).
- One-fourth are involved in extra-curricular activities (24.5 percent).

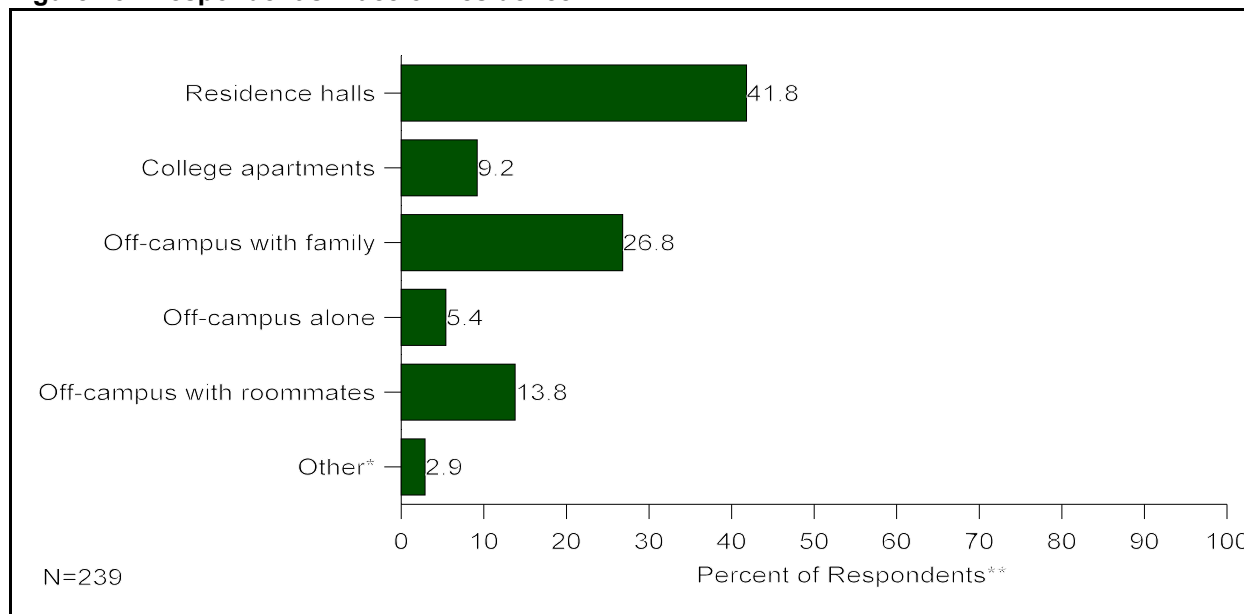
Figure 22. General Characteristics of Respondents



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=261.

- Approximately 42 percent of respondents said they live in residence halls. Forty-six percent said they live off-campus (Figure 23, Appendix Table 24).

Figure 23. Respondent's Place of Residence

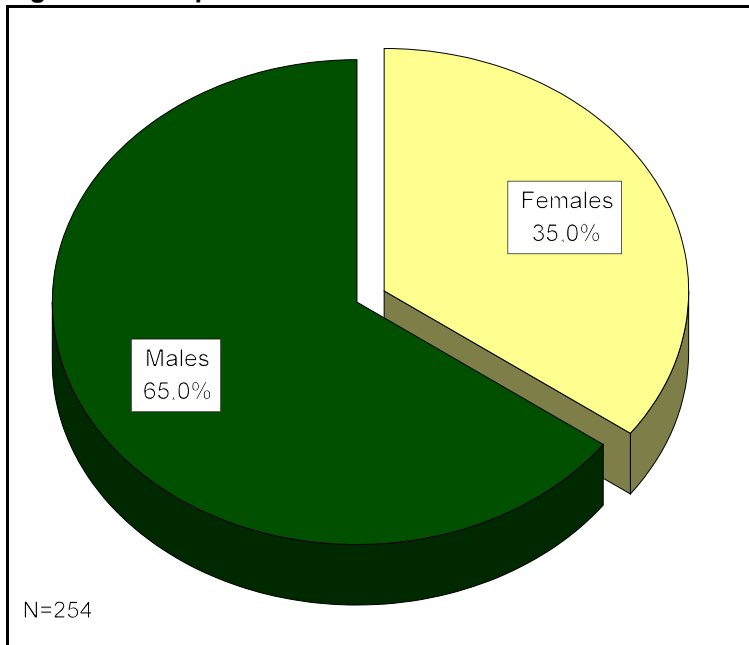


*See Appendix Table 24 for a complete listing of "other" responses.

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

- Sixty-five percent of respondents are male (Figure 24, Appendix Table 25).

Figure 24. Respondent's Gender



- One-fourth of females are tobacco users compared to 45.5 percent of males (Table 13).

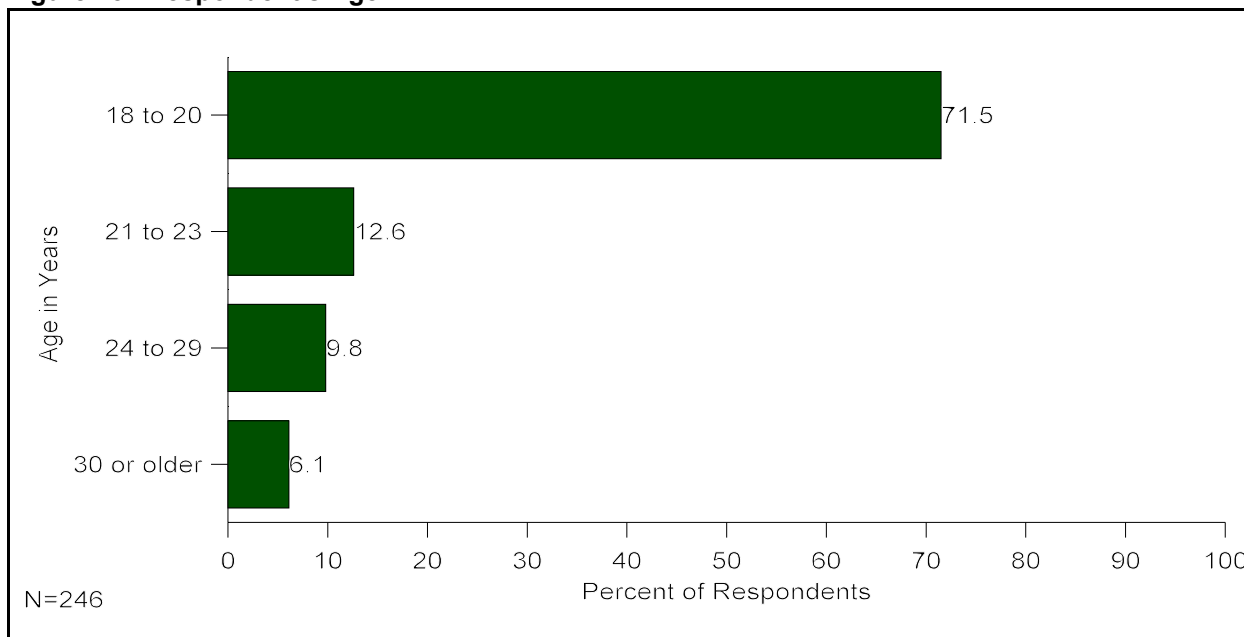
Table 13. Gender by Tobacco Usage

Respondents	Percent of Respondents by Gender	
	Male (N=165)	Female (N=88)
S -All Respondents	100.0	100.0
Users of tobacco	45.5	25.0
Non-users of tobacco	54.5	75.0

S-Significance based on whether or not respondent was a user of tobacco products has been found using the Chi Square test statistic at the $p < .05$ level.

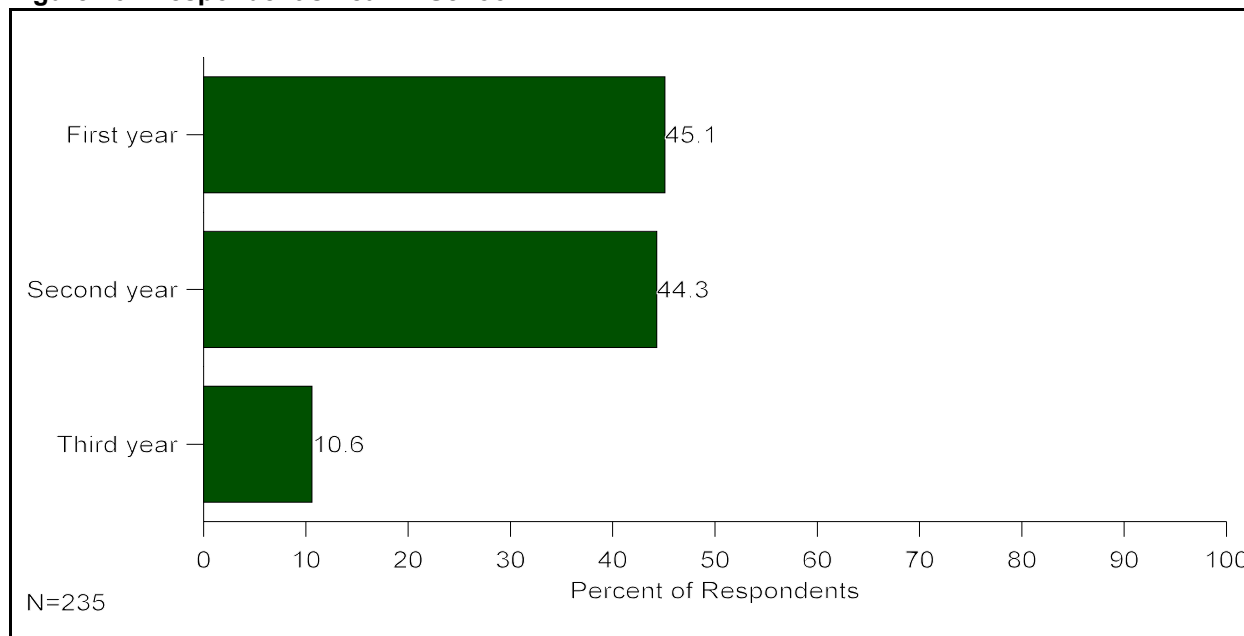
- The majority of respondents are between the ages of 18 and 20 (71.5 percent) (Figure 25, Appendix Table 26).

Figure 25. Respondent's Age



- Proportions were nearly equal between first and second year students (45.1 percent and 44.3 percent, respectively) (Figure 26, Appendix Table 27).

Figure 26. Respondent's Year in School



APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1. Respondent's Estimate of the Proportion of Students at NDSCS Who Smoke

Proportion of Students	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
0 to 24 percent	12	4.7
25 to 49 percent	104	40.3
50 to 74 percent	110	42.6
75 percent or more	32	12.4
Total	258	100.0

Appendix Table 2. Respondent's Comments About Other Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Issues

Statement	Number of Responses
Certain careless, scruffy individuals detract from campus appearance	1
No alcohol, then no tobacco	1
No smoking in dorm buildings	1
[Tobacco] should be outlawed fully	1
Undecided	1
No response	30

Appendix Table 3. Respondent's Level of Concern Regarding Overall Risks to Children Younger Than 18 Who Smoke or Use Tobacco Products

Level of Concern	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
(1) Not at all	19	7.7
(2)	22	8.9
(3)	66	26.7
(4)	54	21.9
(5) A great deal	86	34.8
Total	247	100.0

Appendix Table 4. Consequences for Children Younger Than 18 Who Are Caught Smoking or Using Tobacco Products

Response	Respondents (N=264)	
	Number	Percent*
Leave them alone, it's part of growing up	29	11.1
Leave them alone, it's their parent's responsibility	97	37.2
Send them through the Juvenile court system with a mandatory fine	27	10.3
Send them through the Juvenile court system with mandatory tobacco awareness class	31	11.9
Send them through the Juvenile court system with mandatory fine and tobacco awareness class	63	24.1
Other:	15	5.7
<i>Jail them and their parents/put them in jail</i>	2	
<i>Let them see a cancer patient/community service at a lung cancer unit</i>	2	
<i>A restriction, can't buy until 21</i>	1	
<i>Ask who bought cigarettes and put the book down</i>	1	
<i>Tobacco awareness class-no fine or record</i>	1	
<i>Fine and no driver's license until 18</i>	1	
<i>Depends on who the child is</i>	1	
<i>It's their choice in open spaces</i>	1	
<i>Tell their parents</i>	1	
<i>Send them to prison-lock them away for life</i>	1	
<i>Unsure</i>	1	
<i>No response</i>	2	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple response; N=264.

Appendix Table 5. Effects of Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus on Student Learning, Quality of Life, and Enrollments

Type of Effect	Area of Effect					
	Student learning		Student quality of life		Student enrollments	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Positive effect	46	17.7	114	44.0	27	10.5
Negative effect	45	17.3	52	20.1	130	50.4
No effect	169	65.0	93	35.9	101	39.1
Total	260	100.0	259	100.0	258	100.0

Appendix Table 6. Of Respondents Who Said a Smoke-Free Policy Would Have *Positive* Effects, Mean Response Regarding How Much of a *Positive* Effect Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Have

Degree of Positive Effect	Area of Effect					
	Student learning (Mean=3.36)		Student quality of life (Mean=3.52)		Student enrollments (Mean=3.52)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent
(1) Not much	0	0.0	6	5.4	0	0.0
(2)	11	24.4	17	15.2	4	16.0
(3)	12	26.7	28	25.0	10	40.0
(4)	17	37.8	35	31.3	5	20.0
(5) A great deal	5	11.1	26	23.2	6	24.0
Total	45	100.0	112	100.1	25	100.0

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 7. Of Respondents Who Said a Smoke-Free Policy Would Have *Negative* Effects, Mean Response Regarding How Much of a *Negative* Effect Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Have

Degree of Negative Effect	Area of Effect					
	Student learning (Mean=2.76)		Student quality of life (Mean=3.29)		Student enrollments (Mean=3.59)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*
(1) Not much	11	24.4	6	11.8	13	10.2
(2)	8	17.8	5	9.8	10	7.9
(3)	13	28.9	18	35.3	30	23.6
(4)	7	15.6	12	23.5	37	29.1
(5) A great deal	6	13.3	10	19.6	37	29.1
Total	45	100.0	51	100.0	127	99.9

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 8. Whether Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Influence Respondent's Decision to Attend NDSCS

Response	Respondents	
	Number	Percent*
No	195	81.3
Yes	45	18.8
Total	240	100.1

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 9. How a Policy Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Influence Respondent's Decision to Attend NDSCS

Positive Responses	Number of Responses
Would enjoy the campus more/wouldn't have to walk through people smoking/wouldn't have to hold my breath or smell like smoke	4
I have asthma-smoking makes my lungs tighten up	1
Would attend with open arms and clean lungs	1
Less exposure to second-hand smoke	1
I would stay here	1
Negative Responses	
Would not attend	15
May choose different school/might not go to school here or live off campus	4
I smoke/being a smoker would influence decision	3
Smoker's right to smoke/their own decision to smoke	3
More restrictions here than at home-absurd	2
Need smokes to relax	1
Shouldn't have to quit because others don't want to smoke	1
Missing responses	16

Appendix Table 10. Likelihood Respondent Would Support an Ordinance Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus

Likelihood of Support	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
(1) Not at all likely	86	33.9
(2)	41	16.1
(3)	52	20.5
(4)	28	11.0
(5) Very likely	47	18.5
Total	254	100.0

Appendix Table 11. Other Places Where Respondents Are Regularly Exposed to Secondhand Smoke

Location	Number of Responses
Dorm rooms/inside buildings	2
Friends' cars/vehicles	2
Don't care/don't pay attention to it	2
I smoke, chew and drink/I am a smoker	2
Apartment complex	1
Doesn't bother me	1
Parties at home	1
No response	9

Appendix Table 12. Smoking Behaviors of Respondent, Family, and Friends Inside Respondent's Car

Smoking Behaviors	Respondents (N=261)	
	Number	Percent*
My car is smoke-free at all times	126	48.3
Smoking is permitted inside my car if the windows are cracked open	80	30.7
Smoking is sometimes permitted in my car, depending on how long the drive is	33	12.6
There are no restrictions on smoking inside my car	23	8.8

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=261.

Appendix Table 13. Smoking Behaviors of Respondent, Family, and Friends Inside Respondent's Home

Smoking Behaviors	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
My home is smoke-free	194	77.9
Smoking is permitted in designated rooms within my home	16	6.4
There are no restrictions on smoking inside my home	39	15.7
Total	249	100.0

Appendix Table 14. Respondent's Level of Support of Programs/Activities for Cessation Now and if Smoke-Free Policies Are Implemented

Level of Support	Respondents Support of Cessation Programs/Activities					
	At this time (Mean=2.90)		If NDSCS is smoke-free (Mean=2.88)		If Wahpeton/ Breckenridge is smoke-free (Mean=2.70)	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*
(1) Not at all supportive	62	25.0	65	26.6	75	30.9
(2)	28	11.3	29	11.9	32	13.2
(3)	79	31.9	69	28.3	70	28.8
(4)	30	12.1	32	13.1	22	9.1
(5) Very supportive	49	19.8	49	20.1	44	18.1
Total	248	100.1	244	100.0	243	100.1

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 15. Of Persons Who Do Smoke/Use Tobacco Products, Respondent's Interest in Cessation/Stopping Smoking Programs

Interest in Cessation Programs	Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products (N=99)	
	Number	Percent*
One-on-one counseling	9	9.1
Support groups	11	11.1
Medications	24	24.2
Does not apply to me	56	56.6
Other:	6	6.1
<i>Hypnotist</i>	1	
<i>If I want to quit, I'll quit!</i>	1	
<i>None-they are a waste of tax money</i>	1	
<i>Missing responses</i>	3	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=99.

Appendix Table 16. Of Persons Who Do Not Smoke/Use Tobacco Products, Respondent's Interest in Cessation/Stopping Smoking Programs

Interest in Cessation Programs	Respondents Who Do Not Use Tobacco Products (N=161)	
	Number	Percent*
One-on-one counseling	6	3.7
Support groups	15	9.3
Medications	14	8.7
Does not apply to me	125	77.6
Other:	1	0.6
<i>None</i>	1	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=161.

Appendix Table 17. Whether Respondent Uses Tobacco Products

Response	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Yes	99	38.1
No	161	61.9
Total	260	100.0

Appendix Table 18. Number of Cigarettes Smoked on an Average Day by Regular Cigarette Smokers

Number of Cigarettes Per Day	Respondents Who Regularly Smoke Cigarettes	
	Number	Percent
1 to 4 cigarettes/day	12	22.2
5 to 10 cigarettes/day	17	31.5
11 to 20 cigarettes/day	20	37.0
21 or more cigarettes/day	5	9.3
Total	54	100.0

Appendix Table 19. Age Tobacco User Began Smoking/Using Tobacco Products

Age Began Smoking/Using	Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products	
	Number	Percent
9 to 11 years	7	8.4
12 to 14 years	18	21.7
15 to 17 years	42	50.6
18 to 20 years	14	16.9
21 years or older	2	2.4
Total	83	100.0

Appendix Table 20. Factors Influencing Tobacco User to Begin Smoking/Using Tobacco Products

Influential Factors	Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products (N=99)	
	Number	Percent*
Peers	49	49.5
Stress	27	27.3
Family members also smoked	17	17.2
Appetite suppressant	8	8.1
Other:	25	25.3
<i>Friends/family</i>	3	
<i>Own choice/wanted to try it/the right to use</i>	4	
<i>Curiosity/thought it would be fun</i>	4	
<i>Work/job in the military</i>	2	
<i>After eating</i>	1	
<i>Different environment</i>	1	
<i>Nobody</i>	1	
<i>Missing responses</i>	9	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=99.

Appendix Table 21. Number of Tobacco User's Four Closest Friends Who Smoke/Use Tobacco Products

Number of Friends	Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products	
	Number	Percent*
One	7	8.8
Two	22	27.5
Three	14	17.5
All of them	30	37.5
None of them	7	8.8
Total	80	100.1

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 22. Other Concerns Tobacco Users Have About Tobacco Use

Statements	Number of Responses
Concerned about others using tobacco	1
Easy to meet people who smoke if you fit in	1
Don't know	1
No response	8

Appendix Table 23. General Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Respondents (N=261)	
	Number	Percent*
I work full-time (32 or more hours/week)	30	11.5
I work part-time	124	47.5
I work multiple jobs	23	8.8
I'm a parent with children younger than 18	34	13.0
I supplement my income with student loans	67	25.7
I'm involved in extra-curricular activities (volunteer, athletics, student government, etc.)	64	24.5

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=261.

Appendix Table 24. Respondent's Place of Residence

Places of Residence	Respondents (N=239)	
	Number	Percent*
Residence halls	100	41.8
College apartments	22	9.2
Off-campus with family	64	26.8
Off-campus alone	13	5.4
Off-campus with roommates	33	13.8
Other:	7	2.9
<i>In Fargo</i>	1	
<i>Off-campus with boyfriend</i>	1	
<i>Off-campus out of town</i>	1	
<i>Off campus with wife and family</i>	1	
<i>Own my home with my son</i>	1	
<i>Parents</i>	1	
<i>Missing response</i>	1	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 25. Respondent's Gender

Gender	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Male	165	65.0
Female	89	35.0
Total	254	100.0

Appendix Table 26. Respondent's Age

Age Categories	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
18 to 20 years	176	71.5
21 to 23 years	31	12.6
24 to 29 years	24	9.8
30 years or older	15	6.1
Total	246	100.0

Appendix Table 27. Respondent's Year in School

Year in School	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
First year	106	45.1
Second year	104	44.3
Third year	25	10.6
Total	235	100.0

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Survey

This survey, conducted by the North Dakota State Data Center, is sponsored by the Richland County Health Department and should take approximately 10 minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary. The survey is confidential. Please do not leave any identifying marks. If you have questions about the survey, you may call Colleen Larson at 701-642-7735. If you have questions about the rights of human research subjects, please call the NDSU Institutional Review Board at 701- 231-8908. Thank you for your participation in this important study.

- Select only **one** answer unless the instructions specify otherwise.
- Fill out the survey using either a **#2 pencil** or a pen (**black or blue ink**). **Fill in ovals completely.**
- When filling out the following grids, please write the number in the appropriate boxes, stacked from top to bottom, then fill in the appropriate ovals. An example for the number 24:

2	0	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
4	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q1. Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree," please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

- | Strongly disagree | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Strongly agree | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | a. Nicotine is an addictive substance. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | b. There is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | c. Tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | d. Tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | e. Tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses (heart disease, cancer, emphysema). |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | f. Tobacco users can quit using if they want to. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | g. Most college students don't like being around people who smoke. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | h. Most college students are tired of people telling them about smoking. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | i. There are so many things that can cause cancer, smoking a cigarette or two won't matter |

Q2. What is your best estimate of the proportion of students at NDSCS who smoke cigarettes?

- 0 to 24 percent 25 to 49 percent 50 to 74 percent 75 percent or more

Q3. Which of the following statements describe you? (Fill in ovals of all that apply)

- I am a regular cigarette smoker → On an *average* day, I smoke ___ cigarettes →

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- I smoke tobacco products other than cigarettes (cigarillos, cigars, pipes)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- I use chewing tobacco
- I smoke/use tobacco only when I drink alcohol
- I smoke/use tobacco only when I am around others who smoke/use tobacco
- I smoke/use tobacco occasionally (not every day)
- I used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit (**Skip to Q9**)
- I have never smoked or used other tobacco products (**Skip to Q9**)

IF YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE/USE TOBACCO, PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 4 - 8.

Q4. At what age did you begin smoking/using tobacco products?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q5. What factors influenced you to begin smoking/using tobacco products? (Fill in ovals of all that apply)

- Peers
- Stress
- Family members also smoked
- Appetite suppressant
- Other _____

Student fsf

Q6. How many of your four closest friends smoke/use tobacco?

- One
- Two
- Three
- All of them
- None of them

Q7. Which of the following statements apply to you? (Fill in all that apply)

- I LIKE SMOKING/USING TOBACCO and currently have NO PLANS to quit
- I LIKE SMOKING/USING TOBACCO, but WANT TO QUIT
- I WOULD LIKE to quit smoking/using tobacco, but have NOT TRIED
- I AM TRYING to quit smoking/using tobacco, but am STILL SMOKING/USING TOBACCO
- I have tried to quit smoking/using tobacco in the past, but I still smoke/use tobacco
- I will quit smoking/using tobacco when I become a parent

Q8. Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree," please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
agree

- 1 2 3 4 5 a. I am concerned about gaining weight if I quit smoking/using tobacco
- 1 2 3 4 5 b. I am worried about the shorter-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco (endurance, coughing)
- 1 2 3 4 5 c. I am worried about the longer-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco (heart, lungs, mouth)
- 1 2 3 4 5 d. I am worried about the impact of my smoking/using tobacco on my appearance
- 1 2 3 4 5 e. I am concerned about the effect of secondhand smoke from my smoking on my friends or family
- 1 2 3 4 5 f. I am self-conscious about secondhand smoke from my smoking when I am out in public
- 1 2 3 4 5 g. I dislike the smell of smoke in my hair, clothes, car, and/or home
- 1 2 3 4 5 h. I try to minimize the odors from smoking in my hair, clothes, car, and/or home
- 1 2 3 4 5 i. I am concerned that my smoking negatively impacts my relationships with others
- 1 2 3 4 5 j. Other (please specify: _____)

Q9. Using a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree," please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
agree

- 1 2 3 4 5 a. It is the responsibility of government to enact ordinances (policies, regulations) that protect workers and members of the community from exposure to secondhand smoke.
- 1 2 3 4 5 b. As a society, we have a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke.
- 1 2 3 4 5 c. As a society, we have a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke.
- 1 2 3 4 5 d. Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by developing programs for persons who smoke (such as education and quitting smoking/cessation programs).
- 1 2 3 4 5 e. Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by permitting smoking only at certain entrances rather than all entrances to campus buildings.
- 1 2 3 4 5 f. Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by not permitting smoking within certain distances from campus buildings.
- 1 2 3 4 5 g. In general, I'm concerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on this campus.
- 1 2 3 4 5 h. Litter caused by smoking (cigarette butts, empty packages, etc.) detracts from the aesthetic appearance of this campus.
- 1 2 3 4 5 i. Other (please specify: _____)

Q10. If NDCS implemented policies making it a smoke-free campus, please tell us WHAT EFFECT, if any, you think those policies would have on *student learning*, *student quality of life*, and *student enrollments*. If you think smoke-free policies would have a positive or negative effect, please tell us HOW MUCH OF AN EFFECT (using a one to five scale, with one being "not much" and five being "a great deal").

AREA OF EFFECT	WHAT TYPE OF EFFECT?			HOW MUCH OF AN EFFECT?					
	Positive effect	Negative effect	No effect	Not much				A great deal	
a. Student learning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Student quality of life	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Student enrollments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q11. If NDCS implemented a policy making it a smoke-free campus, would that influence your decision to attend NDSU?

No
 Yes → How would that influence your decision? _____

Q12. Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all likely" and five being "very likely," how likely would you be to support an ordinance making NDCS a smoke-free campus?

(Not at all likely) (Very likely)

Q13. If the following locations, OFF CAMPUS, were smoke-free, would you visit or use them *less often*, *more often*, or would it *not make a difference*? Answer for each location.

Less often	More often	No difference	Location
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	a. Restaurants that do not serve liquor
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. Restaurants that do serve liquor
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. Bars/cocktail lounges
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	d. Places of indoor public amusement/recreation (bowling alleys, entertainment and sports arenas/facilities)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	e. Places of outdoor public amusement/recreation (parks, fairgrounds, sports fields/stadiums)

- Q14. Where are you REGULARLY exposed to secondhand smoke? (fill in the ovals of all that apply)**
- ON CAMPUS - on my way to classes (such as sidewalks, parking lots)
 - ON CAMPUS - entrances into campus buildings
 - OFF CAMPUS - public spaces (such as sidewalks, parking lots, bike paths)
 - OFF CAMPUS - entrances into buildings (such as businesses, apartment buildings)
 - My workplace
 - The grounds surrounding my workplace
 - Restaurants
 - Bars/cocktail lounges
 - Places of public amusement (fairgrounds, outdoor concerts, etc.)
 - The homes of friends or family members
 - Other (please specify: _____)
 - I am never or almost never exposed to secondhand smoke

Q15. Which of the following statements best describes the smoking behaviors of you, your family, and your friends inside your car? (Fill in ovals of all that apply)

- My car is smoke-free at all times
- Smoking is permitted inside my car if the windows are cracked open
- Smoking is sometimes permitted in my car, depending on how long the drive is
- There are no restrictions on smoking inside my car

Q16. Which of the following statements best describes the smoking behaviors of you, your family, and your friends inside your home?

- 1 My home is smoke-free (any person who smokes has to go outside)
- 2 Smoking is permitted in designated rooms within my home
- 3 There are no restrictions on smoking inside my home

Q17. Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" and five being "a great deal," how concerned are you about the overall risks to children, younger than 18, who smoke or use tobacco products?

- 1 (Not at all) 2 3 4 5 (A great deal)

Q18. What should be done to children, younger than 18, who are caught smoking or using tobacco products?

- Leave them alone, it's part of growing up
- Leave them alone, it's their parent's responsibility
- Send them through the Juvenile court system with a mandatory fine
- Send them through the Juvenile court system with mandatory tobacco awareness class
- Send them through the Juvenile court system with mandatory fine and tobacco awareness class
- Other (Please specify: _____)

Q19. Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" supportive and five being "very" supportive, how supportive would you be of programs or activities that assist persons who smoke with cessation/stopping smoking at this time, if a policy making NDSCS a smoke-free campus is implemented, and if a policy making the Wahpeton/Breckenridge community smoke-free is implemented.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|
| Not at
all | Very
supportive | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | | a. At this time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | | b. If a policy making NDSCS a smoke-free campus is implemented |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | | c. If a policy making the Wahpeton/Breckenridge community smoke-free is implemented |

Q20. Which of the following general characteristics apply to you? (Fill ovals of all that apply)

- a. I work full-time (32 or more hours/week)
- b. I work part-time
- c. I work multiple jobs
- d. I'm a parent with children younger than 18
- e. I supplement my income with student loans
- f. I'm involved in extra-curricular activities (volunteer, athletics, student government, etc.)

Q21. Which of the following best describes your current place of residence?

- a. Residence halls
- b. College apartments
- c. Off-campus with family
- d. Off-campus alone
- e. Off-campus with roommates
- f. Other (please specify: _____)

Q22. What is your gender?

- a. Male
- b. Female

Q23. What is your age?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q24. What year in school are you?

- a. First year
- b. Second year
- c. Third year

Q25. I am interested in the following types of cessation/stopping smoking programs. (Fill ovals of all that apply)

- a. One-on-one counseling
- b. Support groups
- c. Medications (nicotine patches, gum, nasal spray, Zyban, Nicotrol inhaler)
- d. Other (please specify: _____)
- e. Does not apply to me