



*Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Survey
of Administration, Faculty, and Staff:
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 data base. 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 the 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 the North Dakota State College of Science (NDSCS). There were two separate reports that were produced in this particular research project. This is the second of the two reports and it documents the findings from a survey of faculty, staff, and administration on the NDSCS campus. Its companion document reports the findings from a generalizable survey of students on the NDSCS campus.

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank Colleen Larson, RN, Tobacco Prevention Coordinator, Richland County Health for her effort in coordinating this project. Her willingness to greatly expand this primary research project and her patience in allowing us to take more time in conducting the research in order to coordinate efforts at the regional level exemplifies the true spirit of collaboration. Her graciousness and forbearance has been greatly appreciated. In addition we want to express our gratitude to the Richland County Tobacco Prevention Program and the Community Health Grant from which the funding for this particular research was obtained.

We also want to acknowledge the committee members who participated in the regional effort. They include:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This study was designed to gather information from faculty, staff, and administration on the North Dakota State College of Science (NDSCS) campus regarding their attitudes and perceptions of tobacco use. The study also gathered data regarding 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

- The vast majority of respondents agree with the 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.
- Most respondents estimate that between 25 and 49 percent of students on campus smoke. Results from the *Student Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Survey: 2002* indicate that 38 percent of students smoke.
- Although the vast majority agree that society has a responsibility to protect children and nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke, respondents were slightly more responsive to protecting children.
- Most respondents are concerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on campus and think the best approach to reducing exposure is to not permit smoking within certain distances from campus buildings.
- The vast majority of respondents are concerned about the risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products. Most respondents said children who are caught smoking or using tobacco products should be sent through the juvenile court system.

Policy

- Most respondents said a smoke-free policy on the NDSCS campus would have *positive* effects on student quality of life and student learning. Although the majority said a smoke-free policy would have *negative* effects on student enrollments, results from the *Student Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Survey: 2002* indicate that for most students, a smoke-free policy would *not* influence their decision to attend NDSCS.
- The vast majority of respondents said the implementation of a smoke-free policy at NDSCS would not influence their decision to work there. Most respondents support a smoke-free ordinance at NDSCS, but think enforcement would be difficult.
- At least 90 percent of respondents said they would visit smoke-free locations *more* often or with the same frequency as before for all locations listed (places of indoor public amusement/recreation, restaurants that do serve liquor, restaurants that do not serve liquor, bars/cocktail lounges, and places of outdoor public amusement).

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

- The vast majority of respondents are in some way regularly exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Most respondents are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at entrances into campus buildings and are concerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on campus.

- Regarding off-campus locations, the majority of respondents are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at bars or cocktail lounges and restaurants.
- An overwhelming majority of respondents said both their car and home are smoke-free.

Cessation Programs

- The majority of respondents are supportive of cessation programs or activities for the campus and the community. Tobacco users were more interested in medications than other types of cessation or stopping smoking programs. Tobacco non-users also indicated some interest in medications, possibly for family members or friends who are tobacco users.

Usage of Tobacco Products

- Approximately 14 percent of respondents said they use tobacco products.
- Approximately 38 percent of tobacco users said they smoke/use tobacco occasionally, while nearly one-fourth said they use chewing tobacco.
- One-third of tobacco users are regular cigarette smokers who smoke an average of 13 cigarettes per day. Nearly 43 percent of tobacco users said they have tried to quit, but still smoke or use tobacco.
- The average age tobacco users first began using was 16, due mostly to peer pressure.
- A large majority of tobacco users dislike the smell of smoke in their hair, clothes, car, and home and try to minimize odors. Most tobacco users are also concerned about the effects of smoking or tobacco use on family and friends, as well as the longer-term impacts associated with tobacco use.
- A large majority of respondents was, at most, only moderately concerned about the impacts of tobacco use on weight gain (gaining weight if they stop smoking), appearance, shorter-term impacts (endurance, coughing), or the negative impacts smoking has on their relationships with others.

Demographics

- The vast majority of respondents work full-time, and most are in classified staff positions. Nearly one-fourth are parents with children younger than 18.
- Nearly equal proportions of males and females responded to the survey.
- Approximately one-third of respondents was between the ages of 45 and 54.

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INTRODUCTION

Study Objectives

The objectives of this study were threefold. First, this study focused on information gathered from faculty, staff, and administration at 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 behavior as a result of a nonsmoking campaign. Finally, information was gathered to gain insight into faculty, staff, and administration's views of tobacco use and secondhand smoke and their consequences.

Methodology

This study was designed to be a complete census of faculty, staff, and administration at NDSCS. Surveys were sent via campus mailboxes to all full-time faculty, classified staff, and administrators (N=380) who were on campus during the Fall 2002 term. The questionnaires were initially sent to the department directors who then distributed to their faculty and staff. Surveys were distributed during the second week in November 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. Faculty, staff, and administration at NDSCS were informed of their rights regarding human subjects through a letter attached to the survey. Completed surveys were routed to the campus nurse through the campus mail system. A total of 153 useable surveys were returned (53 faculty, 74 staff, 17 administrators, and 9 unidentified) for an overall response rate of 40.3 percent. The questionnaire was designed for electronic scanning to reduce coding and input error.

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.
- The vast majority of respondents strongly agree with the statements: tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses and nicotine is an addictive substance (91.5 percent and 90.1 percent, respectively).
- More than two-thirds strongly agree that tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance (68.2 percent).
- Approximately three-fourths disagree that smoking a cigarette or two will not matter since there are so many things that can cause cancer (74.2 percent).

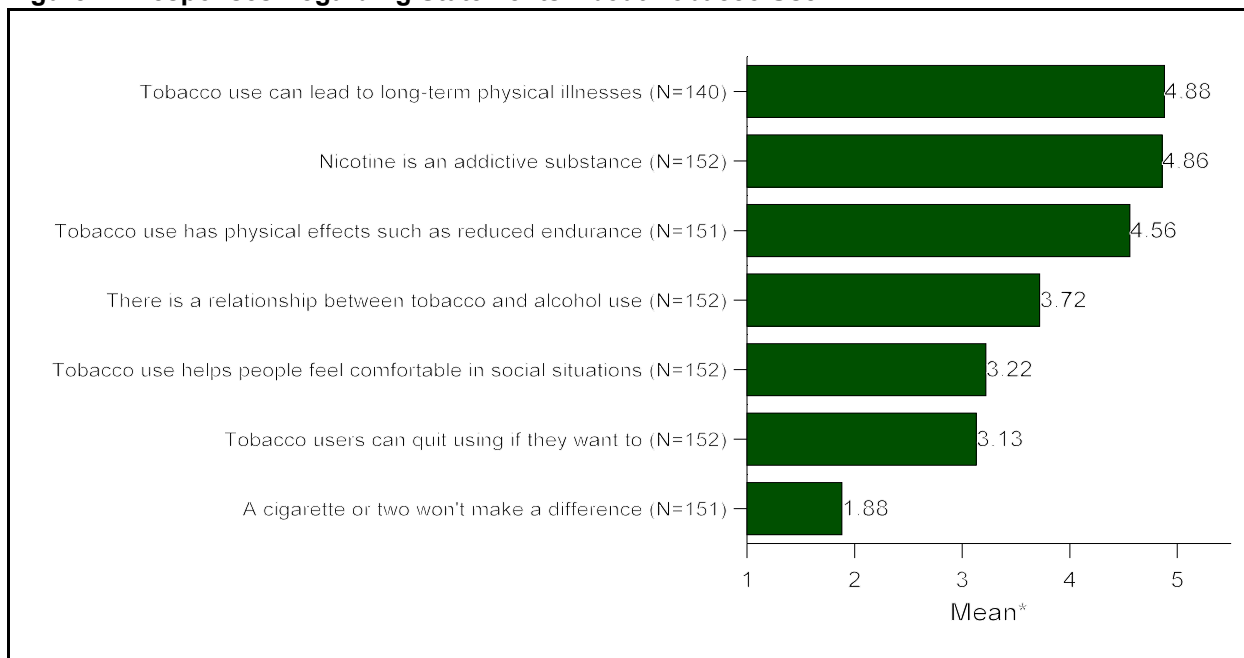
Table 1. Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco Use

Statement	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
Tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses (heart disease, cancer, emphysema). (N=153)	4.88	0.0	0.7	2.0	5.9	91.5	100.1
Nicotine is an addictive substance. (N=152)	4.86	0.0	0.7	2.6	6.6	90.1	100.0
Tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance. (N=151)	4.56	0.0	1.3	9.3	21.2	68.2	100.0
There is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use. (N=152)	3.72	5.9	5.9	27.6	30.9	29.6	99.9
Tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations. (N=152)	3.22	6.6	14.5	39.5	29.6	9.9	100.1
Tobacco users can quit using if they want to. (N=152)	3.13	16.4	21.1	17.1	24.3	21.1	100.0
There are so many things that can cause cancer, smoking a cigarette or two won't matter. (N=151)	1.88	51.7	22.5	15.2	7.3	3.3	100.0

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

- Figure 1 illustrates respondents' agreement with various statements regarding tobacco use. Respondents strongly agree with statements addressing the 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. See Table 1 for complete statements.

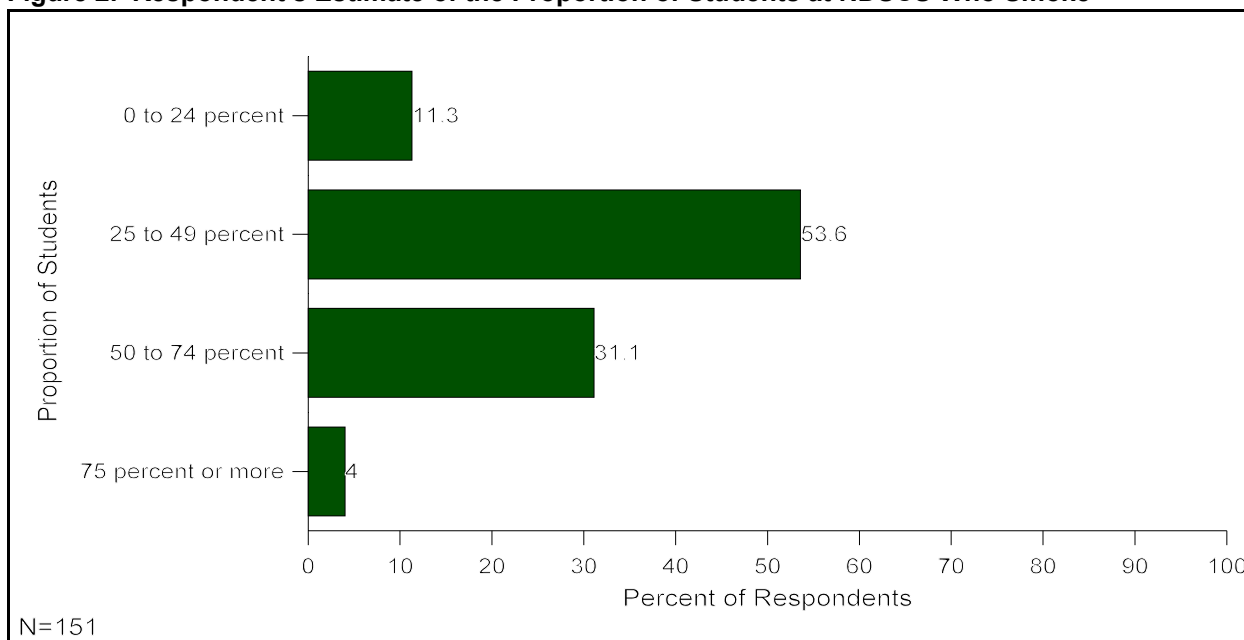
Figure 1. Responses Regarding Statements About Tobacco Use



*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 between 25 and 49 percent of students on campus smoke. Approximately 35 percent thought at least half of the students smoke (Figure 2, Appendix Table 1). When NDSCS students were asked whether or not they smoke, 38.1 percent indicated they do smoke or use tobacco products (*Student Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Survey: 2002, 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.
- The vast majority agree that society has a responsibility to protect children and nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke (95.3 percent and 88.7 percent, respectively).
- Nearly 83 percent agree that litter caused by smoking detracts from the aesthetic appearance on campus.
- Approximately 72 percent agree the best approach to reducing exposure to secondhand smoke is to not permit smoking within certain distances from campus buildings. Nearly 61 percent said developing education and cessation programs for people who smoke, and 51.0 percent said permitting smoking at certain entrances are the most effective ways to deal with secondhand smoke.
- Approximately 60 percent agree they are concerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on campus.

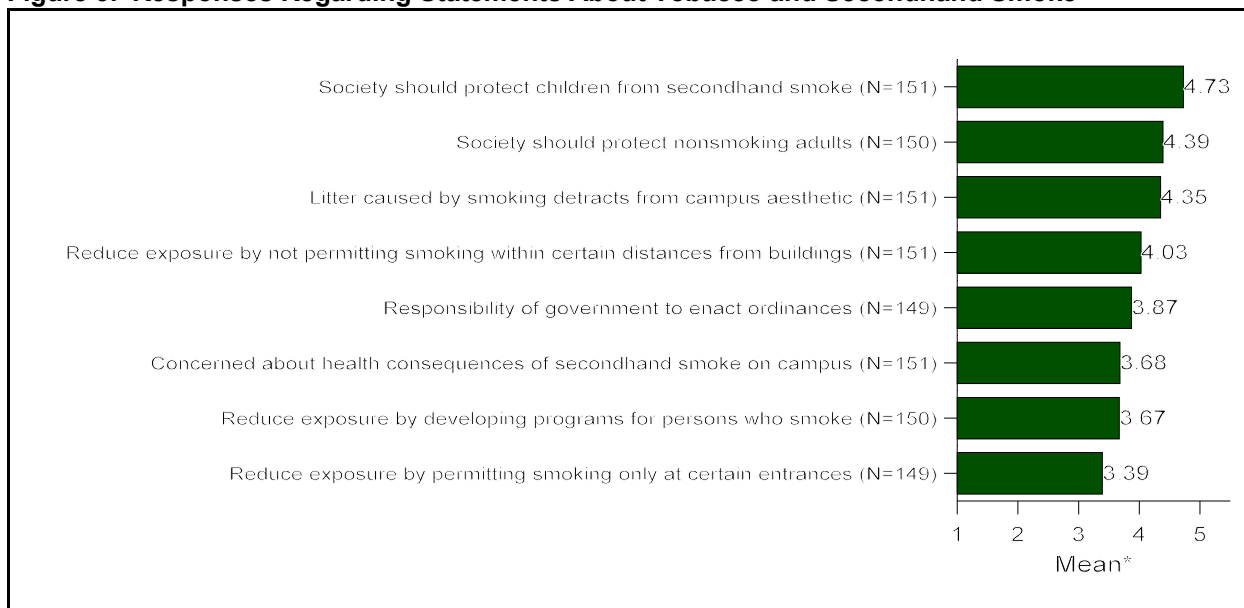
Table 2. Respondent's Opinions Regarding Statements About Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke

Statement*	Mean	Percent of Respondents by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total
As a society, we have a responsibility to protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=151)	4.73	2.0	0.7	2.0	13.2	82.1	100.0
As a society, we have a responsibility to protect nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke. (N=150)	4.39	4.0	1.3	6.0	28.7	60.0	100.0
Litter caused by smoking (cigarette butts, empty packages, etc.) detracts from the aesthetic appearance of this campus. (N=151)	4.35	2.0	4.6	10.6	21.9	60.9	100.0
Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by not permitting smoking within certain distances from campus buildings. (N=151)	4.03	8.6	2.6	16.6	21.2	51.0	100.0
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=149)	3.87	5.4	9.4	16.8	30.2	38.3	100.0
In general, I'm concerned about the health consequences of secondhand smoke on this campus. (N=151)	3.68	7.9	10.6	21.2	26.5	33.8	100.0
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=150)	3.67	2.0	10.7	26.7	39.3	21.3	100.0
Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke can best be achieved by permitting smoking only at certain entrances rather than all entrances to campus buildings. (N=149)	3.39	13.4	12.1	23.5	24.2	26.8	100.0

*See Appendix Table 2 for respondents' comments about other tobacco and secondhand smoke issues.

- Figure 3 illustrates opinions of respondents regarding various statements about tobacco use and secondhand smoke.
- There is a high level of agreement among respondents that society has a responsibility to protect children and nonsmoking adults from exposure to secondhand smoke. Regarding reduced exposure to secondhand smoke, respondents are more in agreement with not permitting smoking within certain distances from buildings than developing programs or permitting smoking only at certain building entrances. See Table 2 for complete statements.

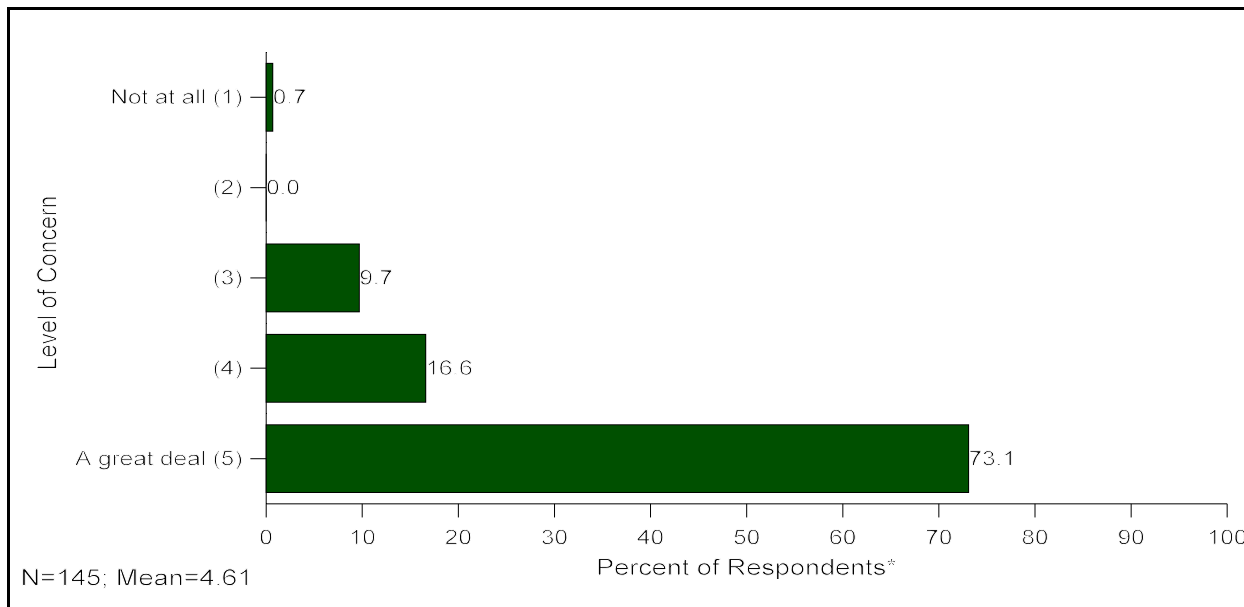
Figure 3. Responses Regarding Statements About Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke



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

- The vast majority of respondents are concerned about the risks to children younger than 18 who smoke or use tobacco products (Figure 4, Appendix Table 3).

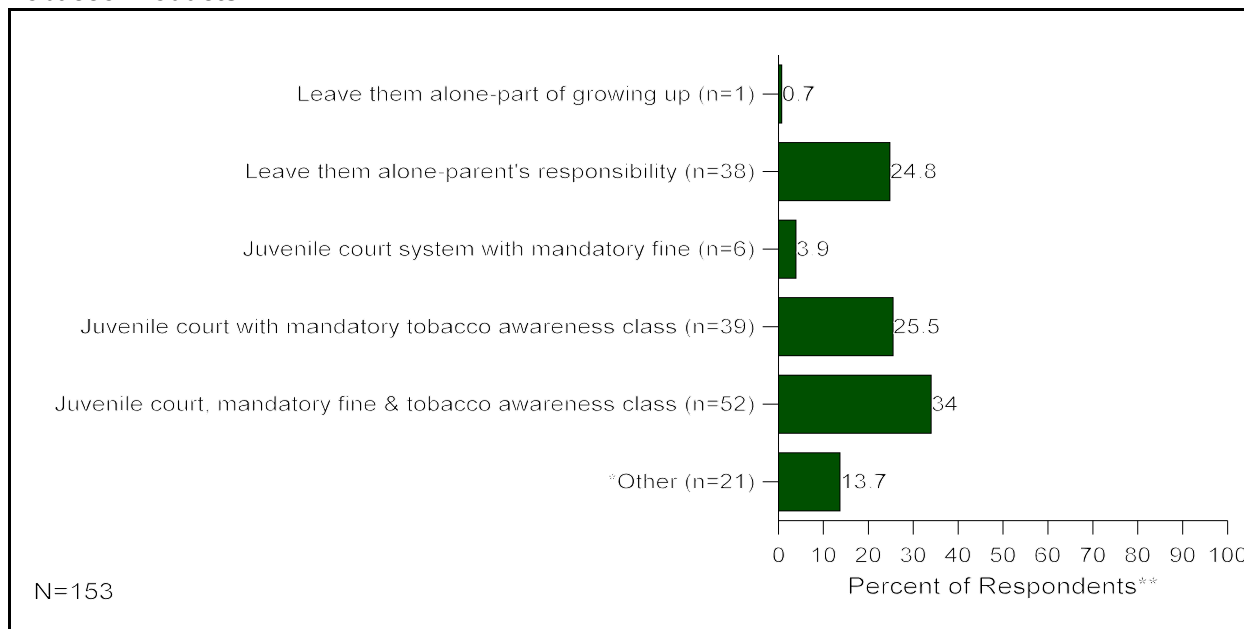
Figure 4. Respondent's Level of Concern Regarding Overall Risks to Children Younger Than 18 Who Smoke or Use Tobacco Products



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

- One-third of respondents said if children younger than 18 are caught smoking or using tobacco products they should be sent through the juvenile court system with a mandatory fine and tobacco awareness class (34.0 percent). Approximately one-fourth each said they should be sent through the juvenile court system with a mandatory tobacco awareness class or left alone to let their parents deal with the situation (25.5 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively) (Figure 5, Appendix Table 4).

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



*See Appendix Table 4 for a complete listing of other responses. Three additional respondents wrote comments yet did not indicate "other."

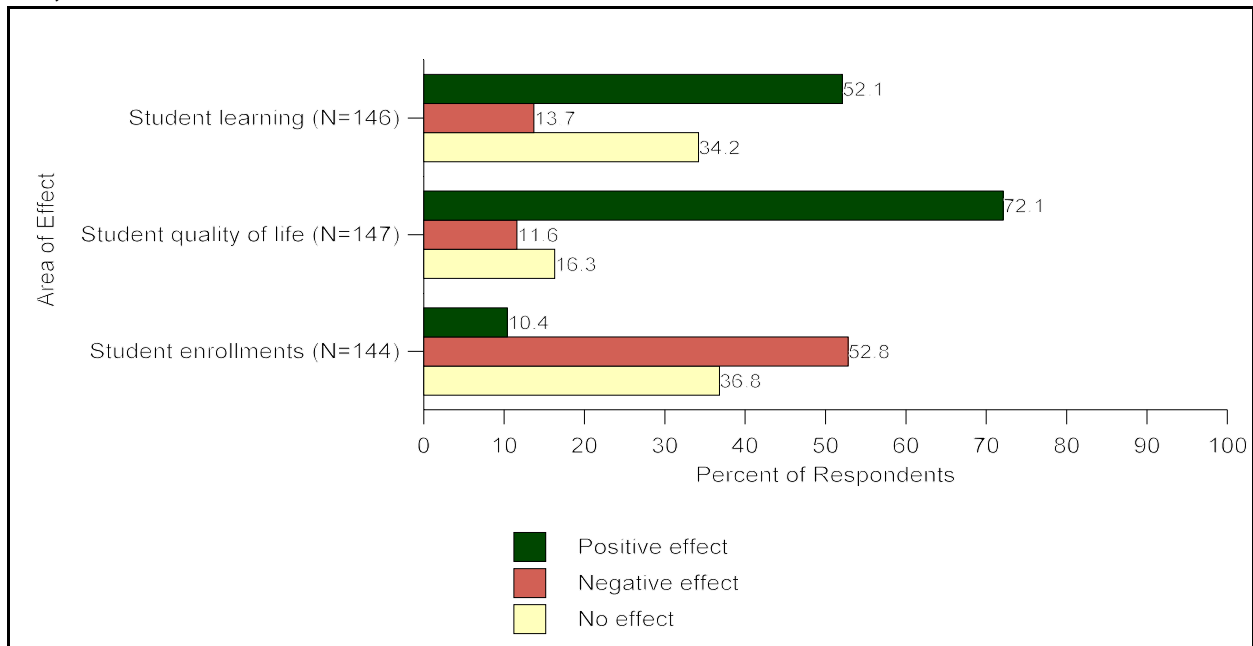
**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=153.

POLICY

This section represents a compilation of responses to questions asked of administration, faculty, and staff regarding their perceptions of various smoke-free policy outcomes.

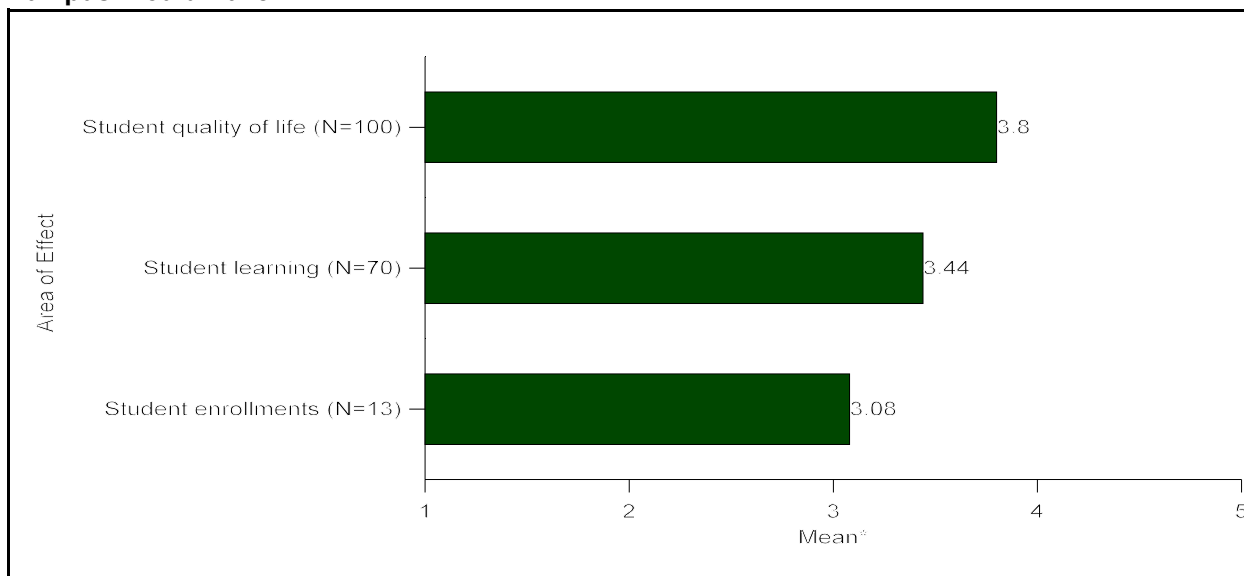
- A majority of respondents said a smoke-free policy on the NDSCS campus would have positive effects on student quality of life and student learning (72.1 percent and 52.1 percent, respectively) (Figure 6, Appendix Table 5).
- Nearly 53 percent of respondents said a smoke-free policy would have negative effects on student enrollments, however 36.8 percent said the policy would have no effect on enrollments (Figure 6, Appendix Table 5). Most students said a smoke-free policy on campus would not influence their decision to attend NDSCS (*Student Tobacco and Secondhand Smoke Survey: 2002, Figure 9, Appendix Table 9*).

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 would have *positive* effects were asked how much of a positive effect the policies would have at NDSCS. Student quality of life would have a higher level of positive effect whereas student learning and student enrollments would have a moderate positive effect. However, caution should be used when interpreting the data for student enrollments due to the small number of respondents (N=13) (Figure 7, Appendix Table 6).

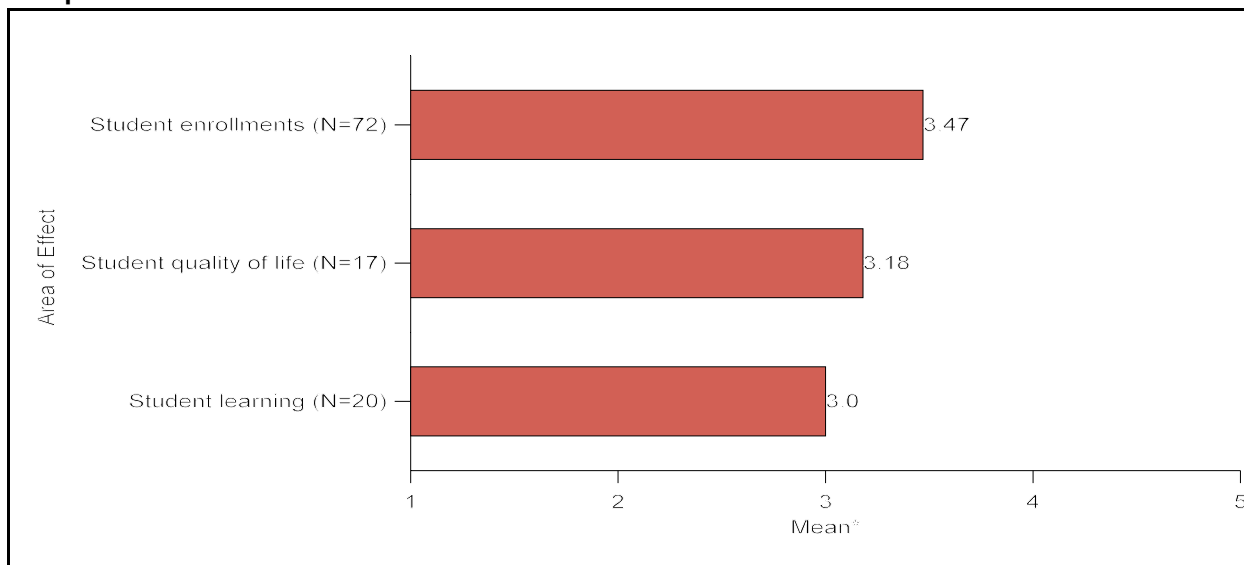
Figure 7. Of Respondents Who Said a Smoke-Free Policy Would Have *Positive* Effects, Mean Response Regarding How Much of a *Positive* Effect Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Have



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

- Respondents who said a smoke-free policy would have *negative* effects were asked how much of a negative effect the policies would have at NDSCS. Respondents indicated there would be a moderate effect on student enrollments, student quality of life, and student learning if a smoke-free policy was implemented. However, caution should be used when interpreting the data for student quality of life and student learning due to the small number of respondents (N=17 and N=20, respectively) (Figure 8, Appendix Table 7).

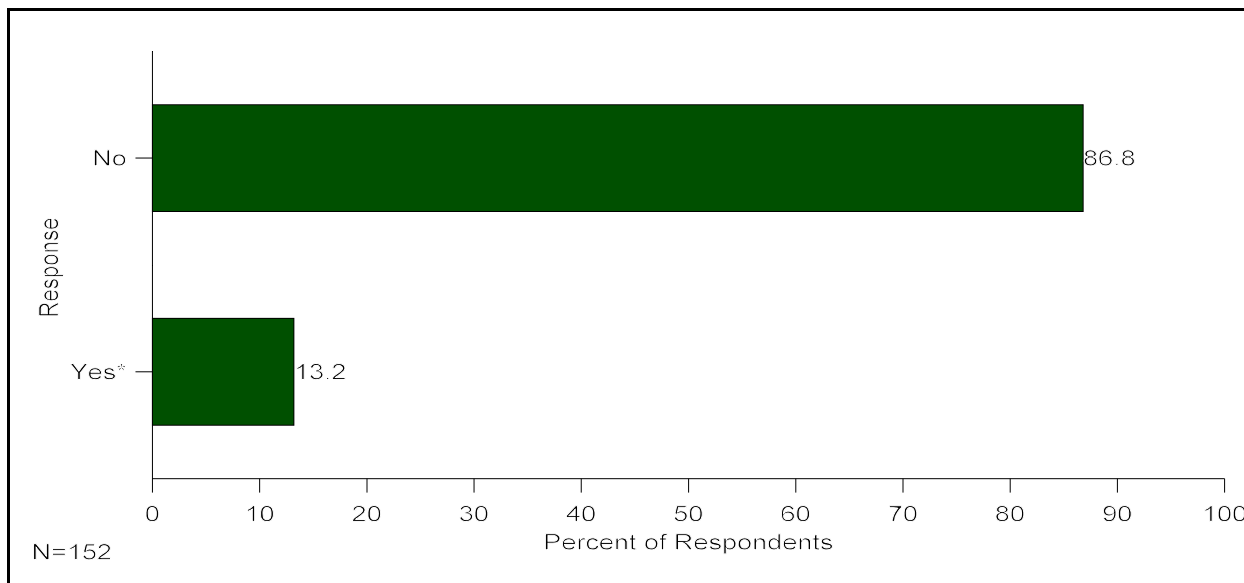
Figure 8. Of Respondents Who Said a Smoke-Free Policy Would Have *Negative* Effects, Mean Response Regarding How Much of a *Negative* Effect Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Have



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

- The vast majority of respondents said the implementation of a smoke-free policy at NDSCS would not influence their decision to work there (86.8) (Figure 9, Appendix Table 8). There were mixed responses from respondents who indicated a smoke-free policy *would* influence their decision, however the responses were mostly positive. See Appendix Table 9 for a listing of those responses.

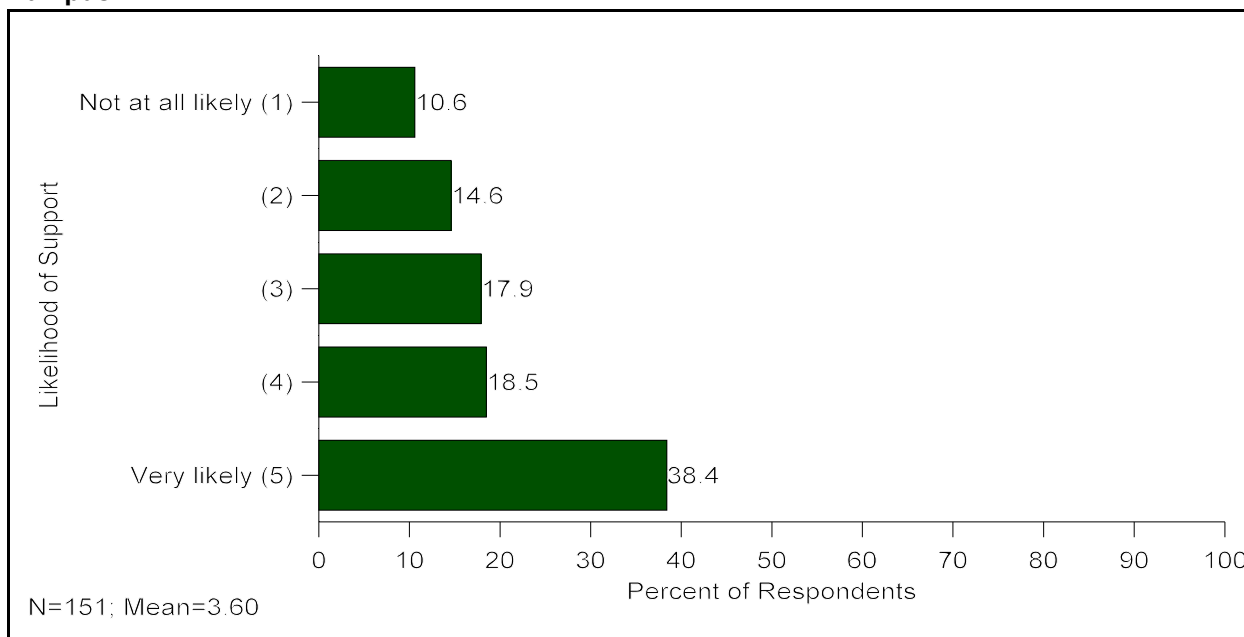
Figure 9. Whether Policies Making NDSCS a Smoke-Free Campus Would Influence Respondent’s Decision to Work at NDSCS



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

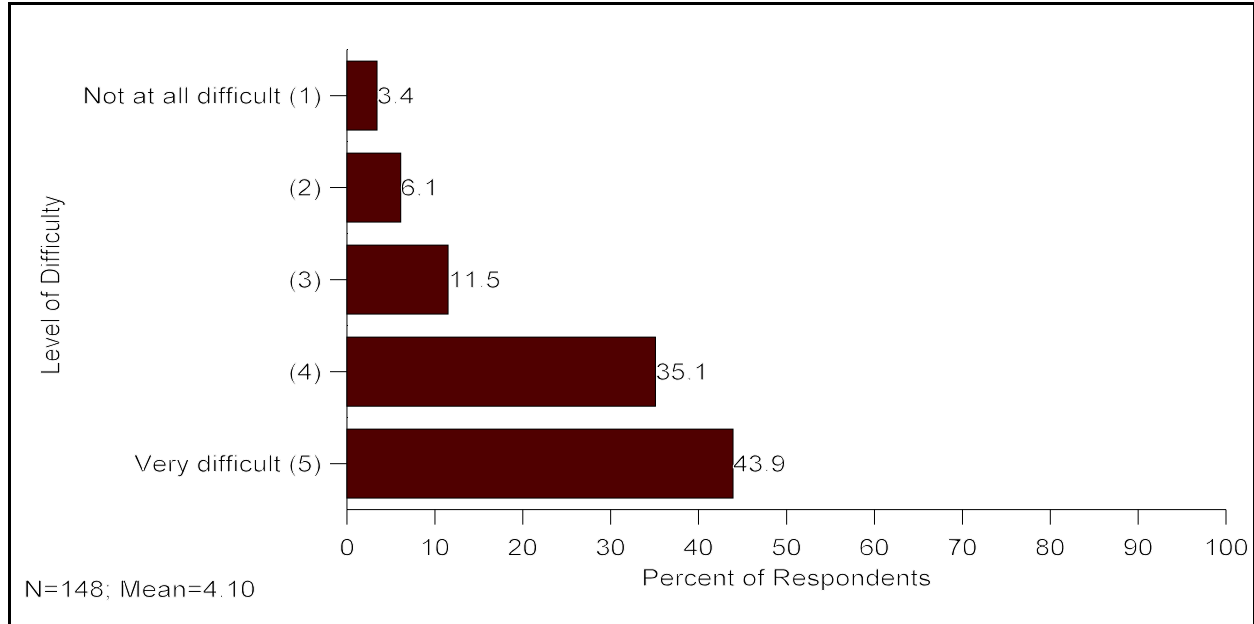
- A majority of respondents (56.9 percent) said they are likely to support a smoke-free ordinance at NDSCS. The overall mean response was generally favorable at 3.60 on a scale from one to five, with one being “not at all likely” and five being “very likely” to support an ordinance (Figure 10, Appendix Table 10).

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



- More than three-fourths of respondents (79.0 percent) said enforcing a smoke-free policy on campus would be difficult or very difficult. The overall mean response, 4.10 on a five point scale, with one being “not at all difficult” and five being “very difficult,” implies a fairly high degree of difficulty in enforcing a smoke-free policy (Figure 11, Appendix Table 11).

Figure 11. Level of Difficulty in Enforcing a Smoke-Free Policy on Campus



- Table 3 illustrates how smoke-free environments would affect visits to off-campus locations by respondents.
- The majority of respondents said if places of outdoor public amusement/recreation, bars/cocktail lounges, and restaurants that *do not* serve liquor are smoke-free it would not make a difference in how often they visited (69.5 percent, 55.3 percent, and 52.0 percent, respectively). Nearly half (49.0 percent) said if restaurants that *do* serve liquor are smoke-free it would not make a difference.
- More than 90 percent of respondents said they would visit more often or would not change the frequency of their visits to each location if it was smoke-free.

Table 3. 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*
Restaurants that <i>do not</i> serve liquor (N=152)	4.6	43.4	52.0	100.0
Restaurants that <i>do</i> serve liquor (N=151)	7.3	43.7	49.0	100.0
Bars/cocktail lounges (N=150)	8.7	36.0	55.3	100.0
Places of indoor public amusement/recreation (bowling alleys, entertainment and sports arenas/facilities) (N=152)	2.0	53.3	44.7	100.0
Places of outdoor public amusement/recreation (parks, fairgrounds, sports fields/stadiums) (N=151)	2.6	27.8	69.5	99.9

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

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 said they are in some way regularly exposed to secondhand smoke (92.8 percent) (Table 4).
- Regarding exposure to secondhand smoke on campus, three-fourths (75.2 percent) said they are regularly exposed at entrances into campus buildings and 37.3 percent are exposed on sidewalks and in parking lots.
- Nearly 69 percent said they are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke at bars and cocktail lounges and 59.5 percent are exposed at restaurants. Nearly 37 percent are exposed at entrances into buildings such as businesses and apartment buildings.

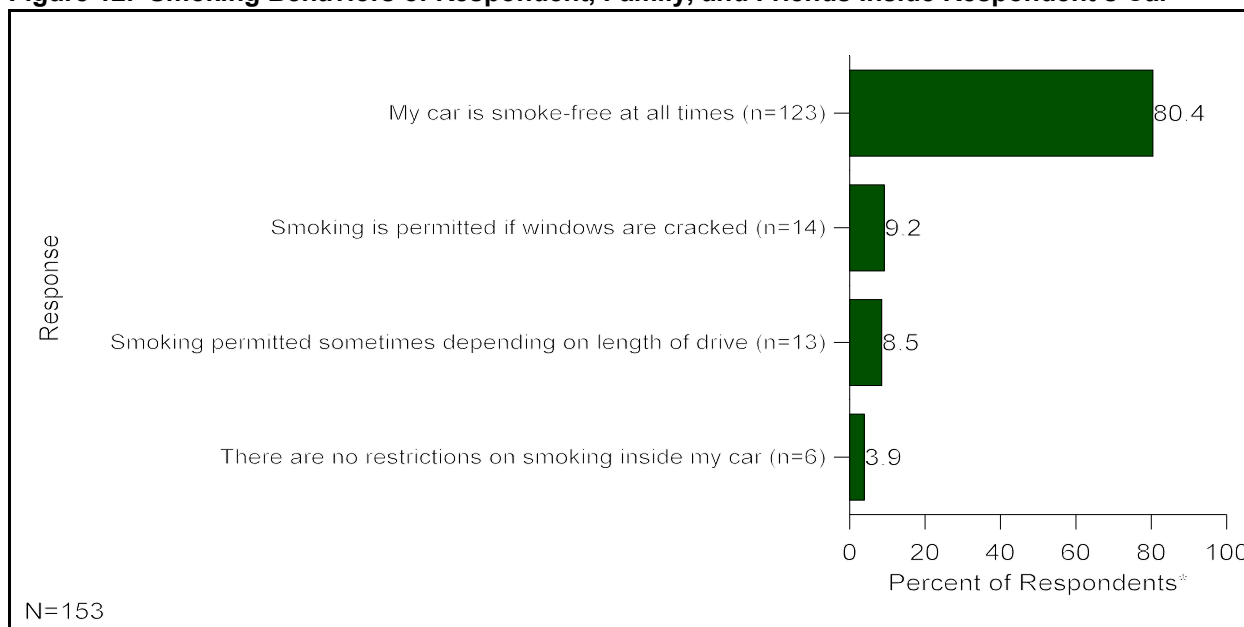
Table 4. Where Respondents Are Regularly Exposed to Secondhand Smoke

Location	Respondents (N=153)	
	Number	Percent*
On campus - entrances into campus buildings	115	75.2
Bars/cocktail lounges	105	68.6
Restaurants	91	59.5
On campus - on my way to classes (such as sidewalks, parking lots)	57	37.3
Off campus - entrances into buildings (such as businesses, apartment buildings)	56	36.6
Off campus - public spaces (such as sidewalks, parking lots, bike paths)	36	23.5
Places of public amusement (fairgrounds, outdoor concerts, etc.)	35	22.9
The homes of friends or family members	35	22.9
The grounds surrounding my workplace	32	20.9
I am never or almost never exposed to secondhand smoke	11	7.2
My workplace	9	5.9
Other:	7	4.6
<i>Vehicles with family or friends</i>	3	
<i>Bowling alley</i>	2	
<i>Store fronts</i>	1	
<i>Walking by the Wahpeton Retirement Center-14th Ave and 7th St.</i>	1	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=153.

- The vast majority of respondents said their car is smoke-free at all times (80.4 percent) (Figure 12, Appendix Table 12).

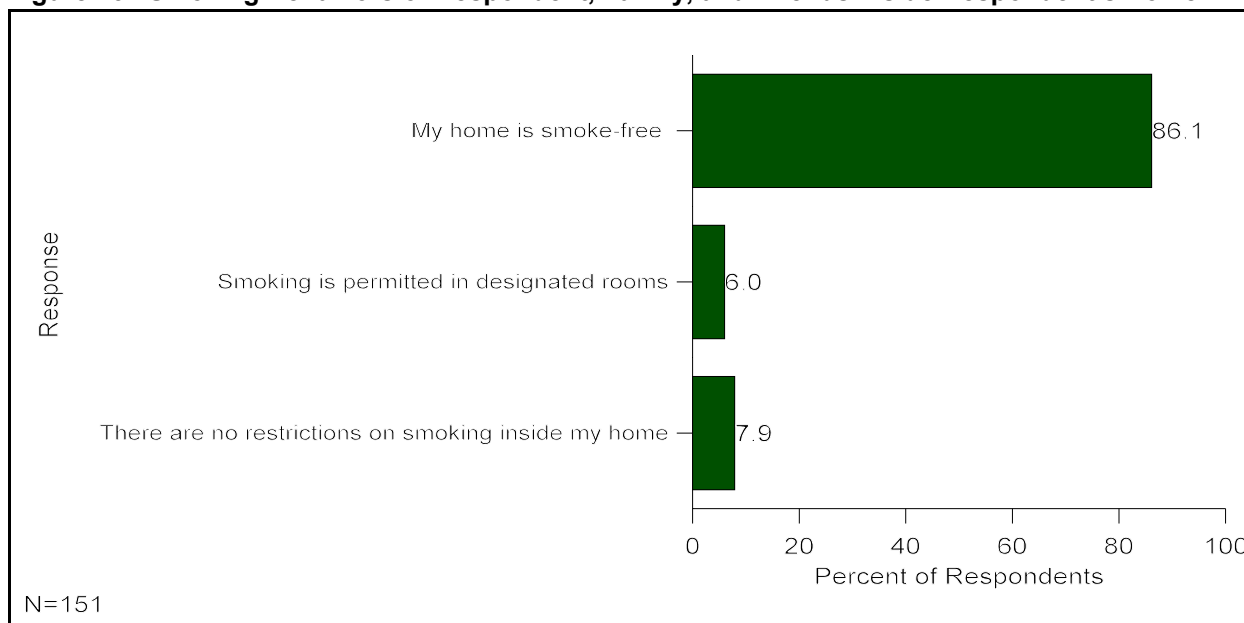
Figure 12. Smoking Behaviors of Respondent, Family, and Friends Inside Respondent's Car



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=153.

- An overwhelming majority said their home is smoke-free (86.1 percent) (Figure 13, Appendix Table 13).

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

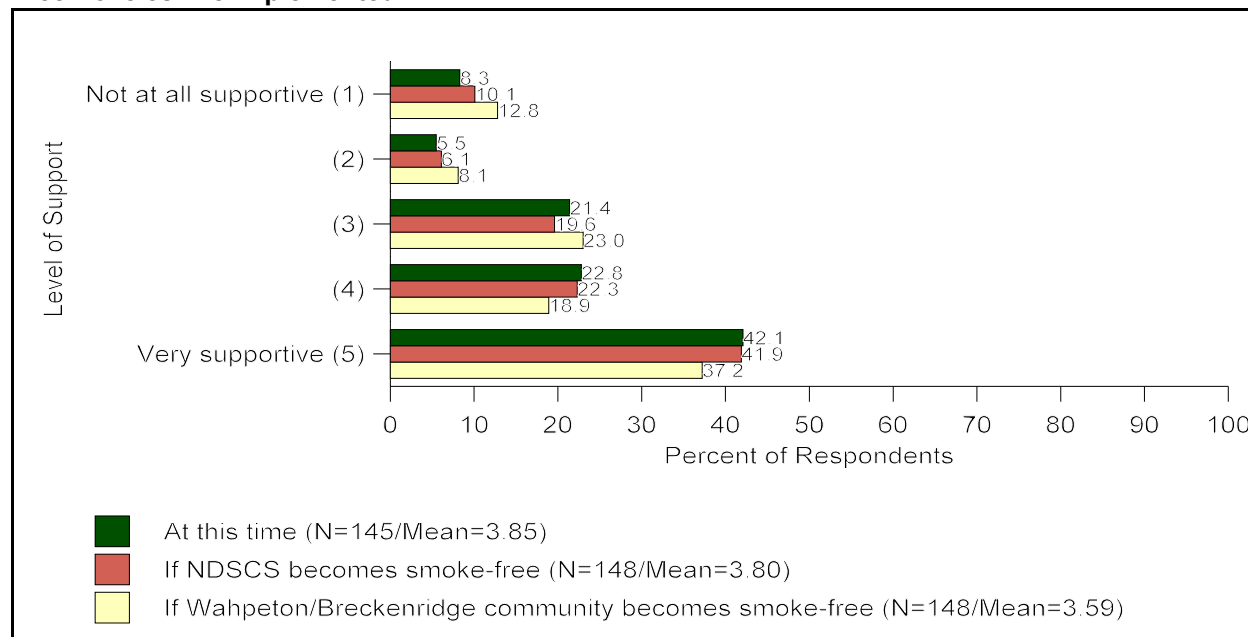


CESSATION PROGRAMS

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 were interested in.

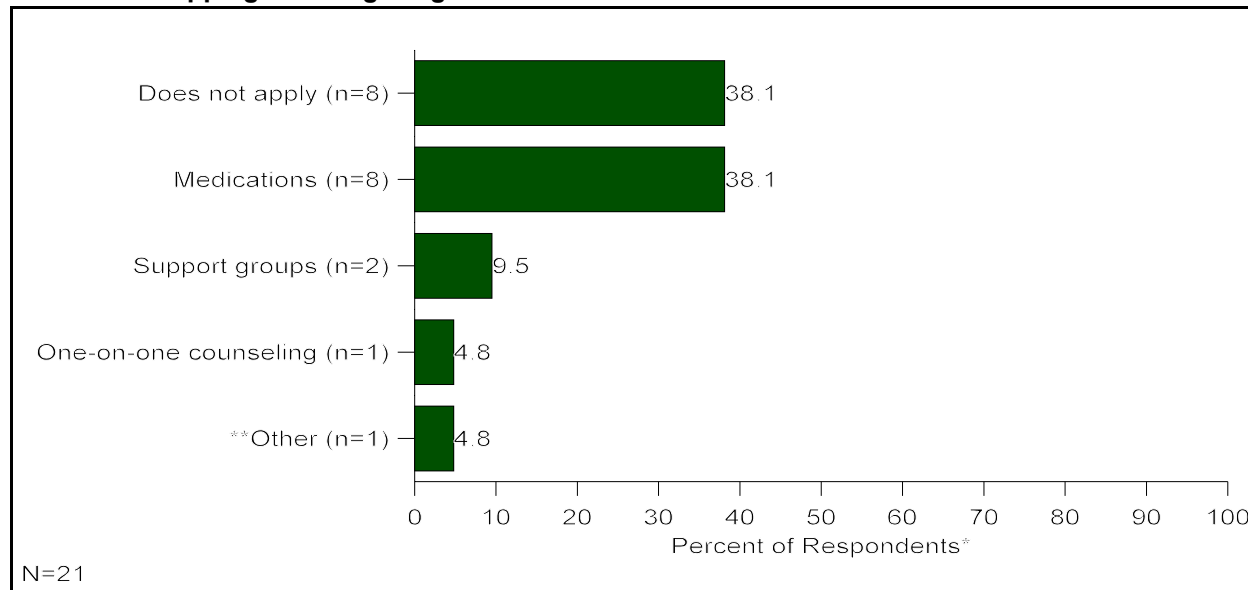
- Figure 14 illustrates the level of support of programs or activities aimed at cessation, currently and if smoke-free policies are implemented.
- The majority of respondents are supportive of cessation programs and activities at this time, if NDSCS becomes smoke-free, and if Wahpeton/Breckenridge community becomes smoke-free (64.9 percent, 64.2 percent, and 56.1 percent, respectively) (Figure 14, Appendix Table 14).

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



- Slightly more than 38 percent of respondents who use tobacco products indicated cessation programs did not apply to them. Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of responses (N=21) (Figure 15, Appendix Table 15).

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

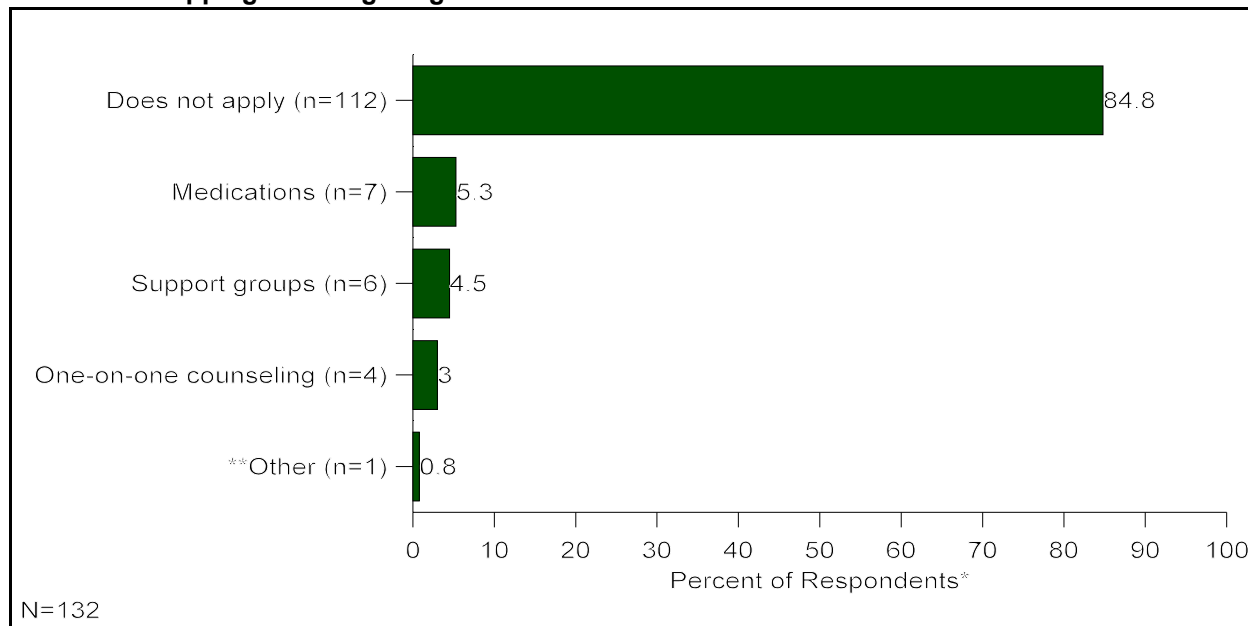


*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=21.

**For a complete listing of other responses see Appendix Table 15.

- Approximately 5 percent of respondents who are not tobacco users said their interest in cessation or stopping smoking programs is with medications (Figure 16, Appendix Table 16).

Figure 16. 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=132.

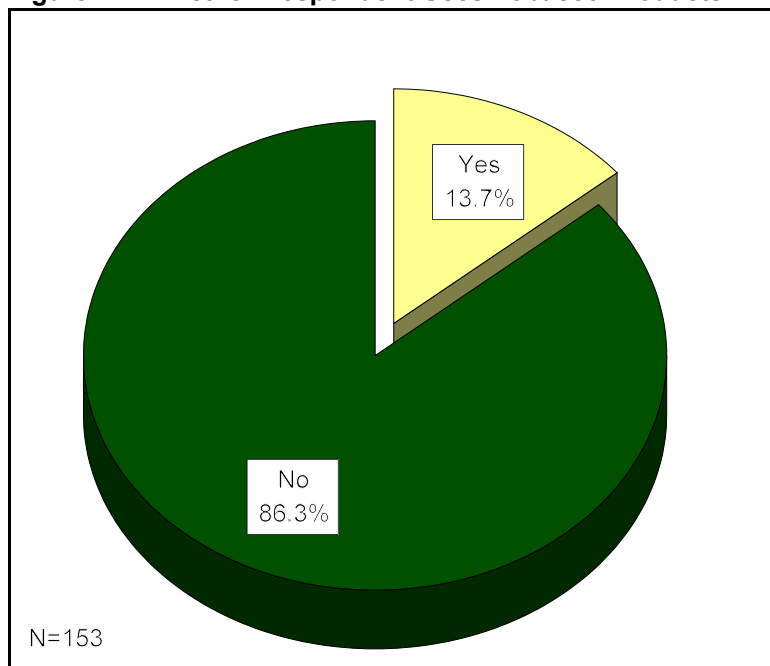
**For a complete listing of other responses see Appendix Table 16.

USAGE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

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

- Less than 14 percent of respondents indicated they use tobacco products (Figure 17, Appendix Table 17).

Figure 17. Whether Respondent Uses Tobacco Products



- Of all respondents, 36.6 percent said they used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit. Approximately 43 percent said they have never smoked or used tobacco products (Table 5).

Table 5. Of All Respondents, Those Who Are Not Users of Tobacco Products

Statement	Respondents (N=153)	
	Number	Percent*
I used to smoke or use other tobacco products, but quit.	56	36.6
I have never smoked or used other tobacco products.	65	42.5

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=153.

- One-third of tobacco users said they are regular cigarette smokers. Slightly more than 38 percent smoke or use tobacco occasionally. Nearly one-fourth (23.8 percent) use chewing tobacco. Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of responses (N=21) (Table 6).

Table 6. Usage of Tobacco Products

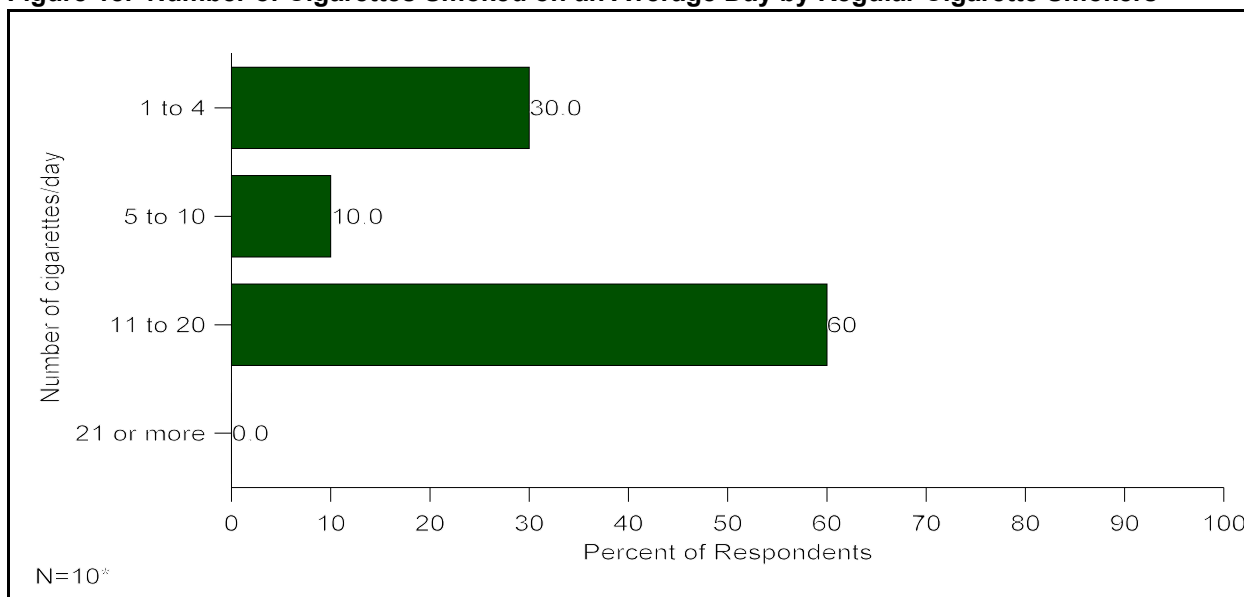
Statement	Respondents who use tobacco products (N=21)	
	Number	Percent**
*I am a regular cigarette smoker.	7	33.3
I smoke tobacco products other than cigarettes (cigarillos, cigars, pipes).	1	4.8
I use chewing tobacco.	5	23.8
I smoke/use tobacco only when I drink alcohol.	2	9.5
I smoke/use tobacco only when I am around others who smoke/use tobacco.	3	14.3
I smoke/use tobacco occasionally (not every day).	8	38.1

*See Figure 18 for the number of cigarettes smoked on an average day.

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=21.

- Respondents who indicated they are regular cigarette smokers were asked how many cigarettes they smoke on an average day. Regular cigarette smokers smoked, on average, 13 cigarettes per day (Mean=12.6).
- The majority of respondents smoke between 11 and 20 cigarettes per day. Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of responses (N=10) (Figure 18, Appendix Table 18).

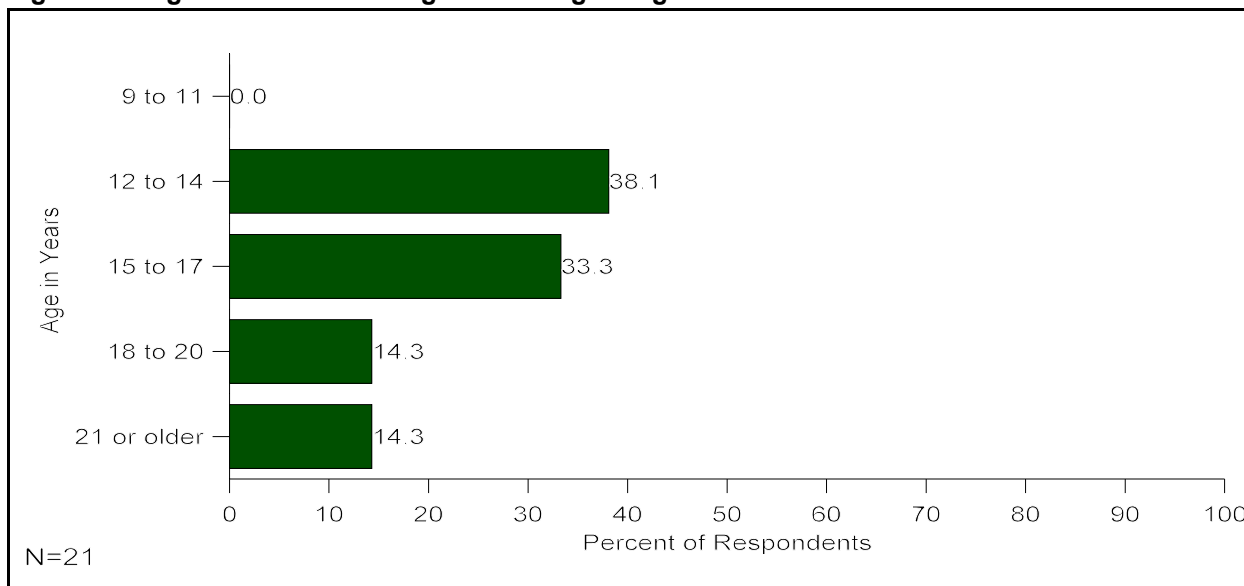
Figure 18. Number of Cigarettes Smoked on an Average Day by Regular Cigarette Smokers



*Three respondents indicated they smoked cigarettes daily yet did not indicate they were regular cigarette smokers.

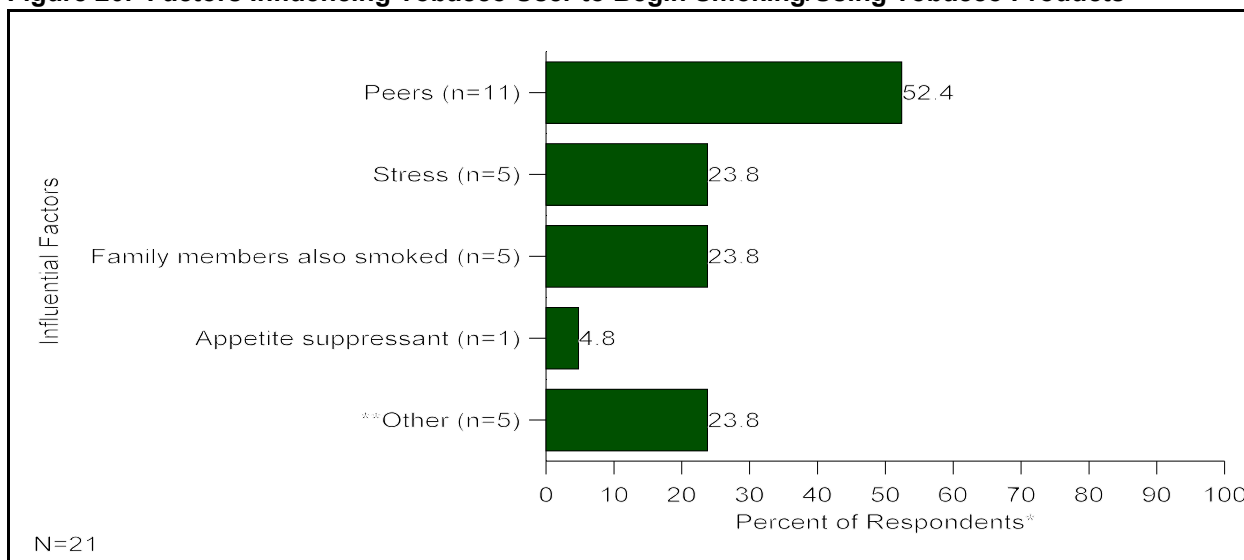
- The average age respondents began using tobacco was 16 (Mean = 15.5).
- Slightly more than 38 percent of respondents who are tobacco users indicated they first began using tobacco products when they were between the ages of 12 and 14. Approximately 33 percent started between 15 and 17 years of age. Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of responses (N=21) (Figure 19, Appendix Table 19).

Figure 19. Age Tobacco User Began Smoking/Using Tobacco Products



- The majority of tobacco users said they started using tobacco products because of peer pressure (52.4 percent). Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of responses (N=21) (Figure 20, Appendix Table 20).

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



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=21.

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

- Nearly 43 percent of tobacco users said they have tried to quit, but still smoke or use tobacco. Equal proportions of tobacco users (38.1 percent each) said they like smoking or using tobacco and *have no plans to quit*, and they like smoking or using tobacco, but *want to quit*. Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of responses (N=21) (Table 7).

Table 7. Statements That Apply to Respondent's Use of Tobacco Products

Statement	Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products (N=21)	
	Number	Percent*
I have tried to quit smoking/using tobacco in the past, but I still smoke/use tobacco.	9	42.9
I like smoking/using tobacco and currently have no plans to quit.	8	38.1
I like smoking/using tobacco, but want to quit.	8	38.1
I am trying to quit smoking/using tobacco, but am still smoking/using tobacco.	6	28.6
I will quit smoking/using tobacco when I become a parent.	2	9.5
I would like to quit smoking/using tobacco, but have not tried.	1	4.8

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=21.

- Approximately 78 percent of respondents dislike the smell of smoke in their hair, clothes, and home, and 80.0 percent try to minimize these odors (Table 8).
- Most respondents were concerned about the effects of secondhand smoke from their smoking on family members and friends (60.0 percent).
- A large majority of respondents was, at most, moderately concerned about the impacts of tobacco use on weight gain (gaining weight if they stop smoking) (87.0 percent), appearance (81.9 percent), shorter-term impacts (endurance, coughing) (81.8 percent), or the negative impacts smoking has on their relationships with others (73.7 percent).
- Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of responses (Table 8).

Table 8. Opinions of Tobacco Users Regarding Concerns About Tobacco Use

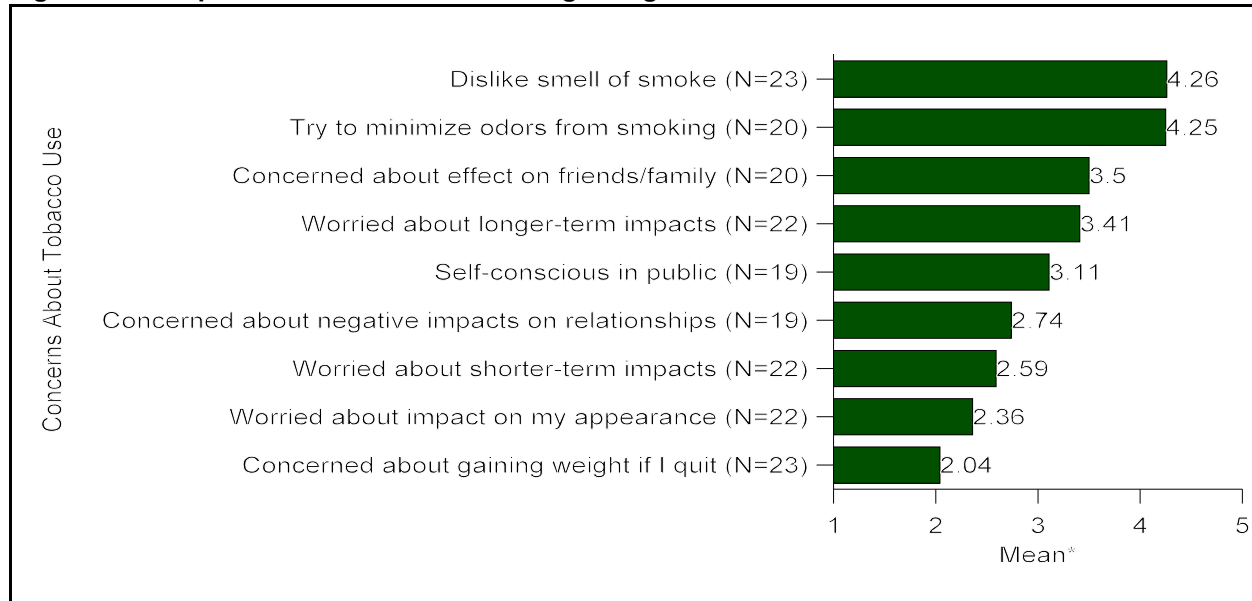
Statement**	Mean	Percent of Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products by Opinion (1=Strongly disagree, 5=Strongly agree)					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total*
I dislike the smell of smoke in my hair, clothes, car, and/or home. (N=23)	4.26	4.3	8.7	8.7	13.0	65.2	99.9
I try to minimize the odors from smoking in my hair, clothes, car, and/or home. (N=20)	4.25	5.0	5.0	10.0	20.0	60.0	100.0
I am concerned about the effect of secondhand smoke from my smoking on my friends or family. (N=20)	3.5	15.0	10.0	15.0	30.0	30.0	100.0
I am worried about the longer-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco (heart, lungs, mouth). (N=22)	3.41	9.1	18.2	22.7	22.7	27.3	100.0
I am self-conscious about secondhand smoke from my smoking when I am out in public. (N=19)	3.11	15.8	26.3	10.5	26.3	21.1	100.0
I am concerned that my smoking negatively impacts my relationships with others. (N=19)	2.74	15.8	36.8	21.1	10.5	15.8	100.0
I am worried about the shorter-term impacts of my smoking/using tobacco (endurance, coughing). (N=22)	2.59	18.2	22.7	40.9	18.2	0.0	100.0
I am worried about the impact of my smoking/using tobacco on my appearance. (N=22)	2.36	27.3	27.3	27.3	18.2	0.0	100.1
I am concerned about gaining weight if I quit smoking/using tobacco. (N=23)	2.04	43.5	26.1	17.4	8.7	4.3	100.0

*Percentages may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

**See Appendix Table 21 for a list of other concerns tobacco users have about tobacco use.

- Figure 21 illustrates the mean level of agreement regarding concerns about tobacco use among tobacco users. Tobacco users expressed high levels of concern with statements relating to tobacco odors (dislike the smell of smoke, and try to minimize odors). There was less concern toward statements regarding weight gain and appearance. Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of responses (Table 8).

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



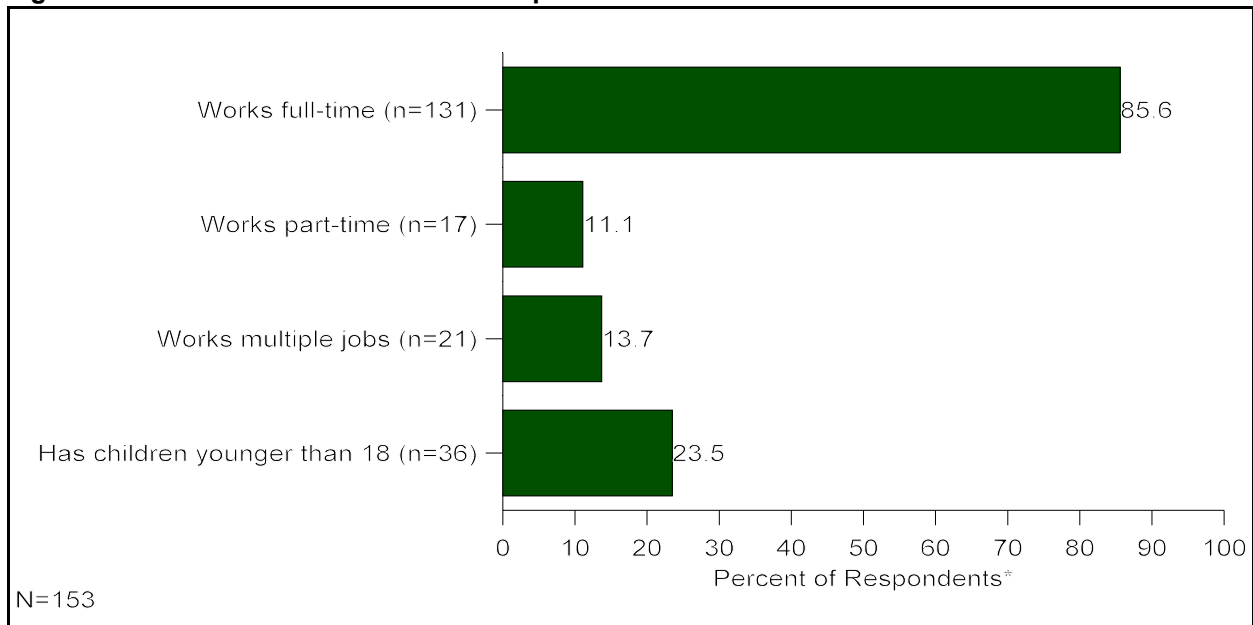
*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "Strongly disagree" and five being "Strongly agree."

DEMOGRAPHICS

This section illustrates demographic characteristics of the respondents.

- A large majority of respondents work full-time (85.6 percent) (Figure 22, Appendix Table 22).
- One-fourth are parents with children younger than 18 (23.5 percent).

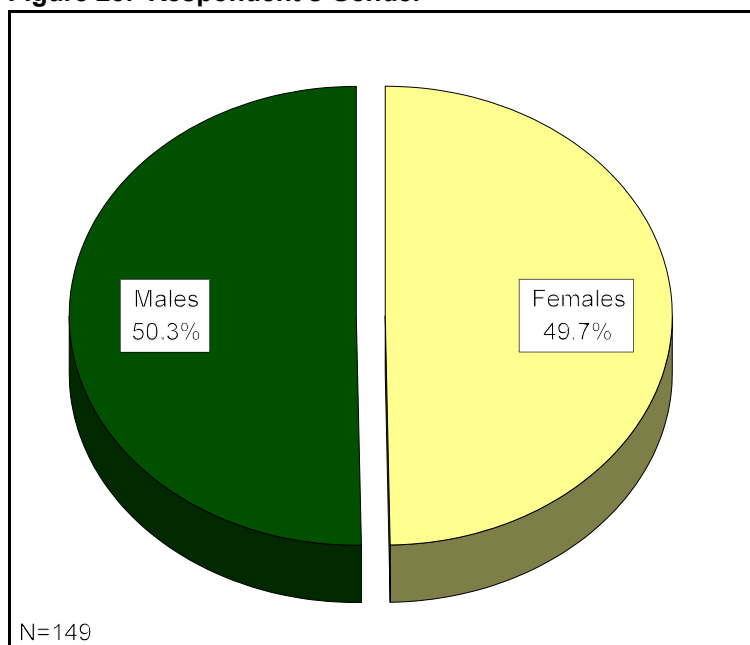
Figure 22. General Characteristics of Respondents



*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=153.

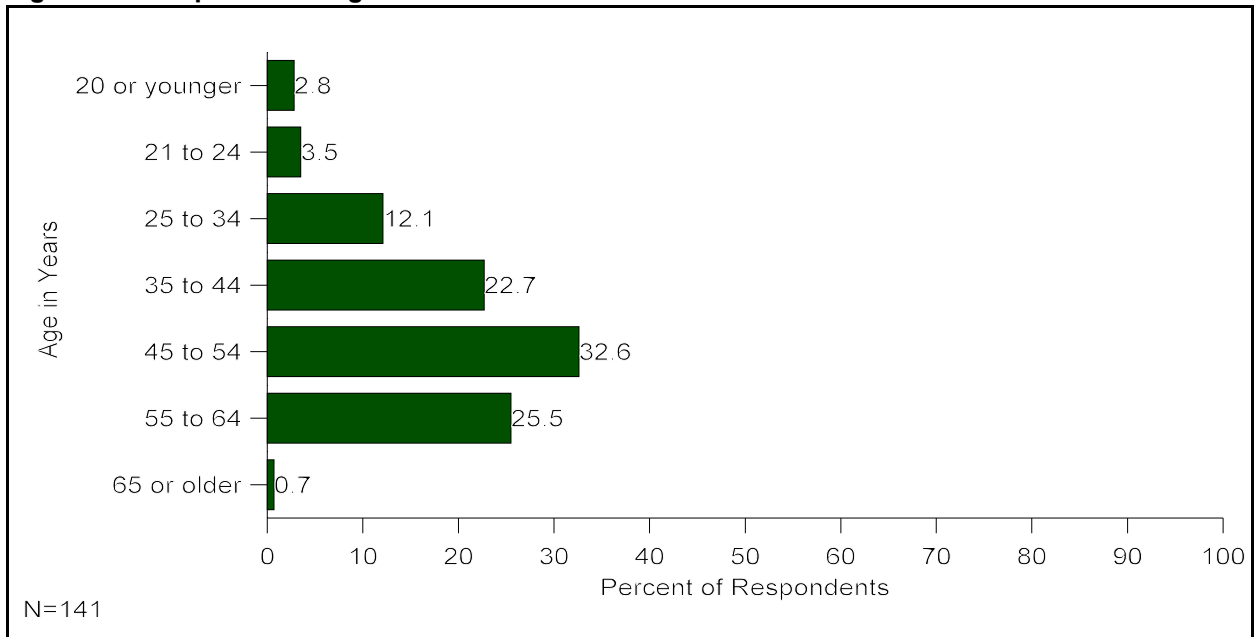
- The gender distribution was nearly equal between males and females (Figure 23, Appendix Table 23).

Figure 23. Respondent's Gender



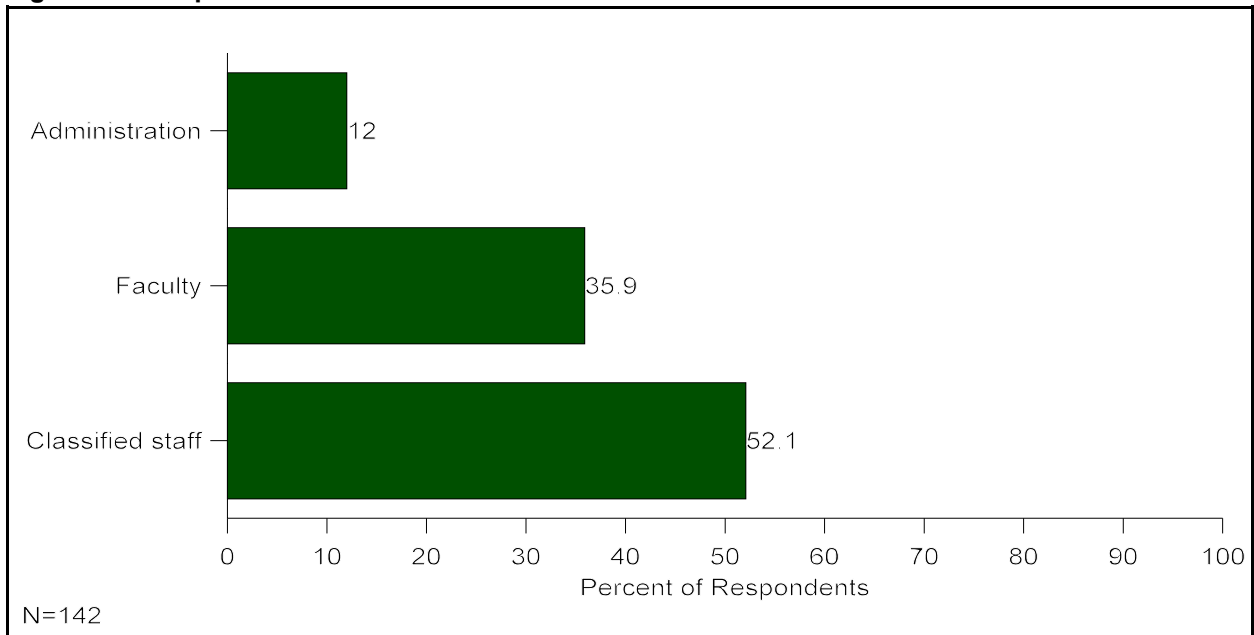
- The largest proportion of respondents was between the ages of 45 and 54 (32.6 percent) (Figure 24, Appendix Table 24).

Figure 24. Respondent's Age



- Approximately half of respondents were in classified staff positions (52.1 percent) (Figure 25, Appendix Table 25).

Figure 25. Respondent's Position at NDSCS



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	17	11.3
25 to 49 percent	81	53.6
50 to 74 percent	47	31.1
75 percent or more	6	4.0
Total	151	100.0

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

Statements	Number of Responses
Alcohol does twice the damage as cigarettes	1
Ban smoking from campus	1
Teachers smoke and chew - that's a good example	1
Empty beer cans and packages, along with fast food also detracts	1
I don't like smoking or smoke, but remember, it's a free country. People have rights - government doesn't need to have their nose in to tell people what to do or not to do	1
If smoking is not illegal, smoking policies suggest that it is	1
It really looks bad seeing students standing outside doorways smoking	1
It should be a smoke-free campus	1
Smell on clothes and breath distracts from the aesthetic appearance and cleanliness of persons	1

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	1	0.7
(2)	0	0.0
(3)	14	9.7
(4)	24	16.6
(5) A great deal	106	73.1
Total	145	100.1

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

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

Response	Respondents (N=153)	
	Number	Percent*
Leave them alone, it's part of growing up	1	0.7
Leave them alone, it's their parent's responsibility	38	24.8
Send them through the juvenile court system with a mandatory fine	6	3.9
Send them through the juvenile court system with a mandatory tobacco awareness class	39	25.5
Send them through the juvenile court system with a mandatory fine and tobacco awareness class	52	34.0
Other:	21	13.7
<i>Mandatory family awareness/parents to class, too</i>	4	
<i>Fine for second and subsequent offenses</i>	2	
<i>Bring them to jail and have their parents pick them up. It is the parent's responsibility-if they don't want the inconvenience of picking up their children then they can put a stop to the smoking.</i>	1	
<i>Community services, like 25 hours worth or a fine and the parents deal with it</i>	1	
<i>Depends on where</i>	1	
<i>Educate parents before they have children</i>	1	
<i>Educate them [children] in school</i>	1	
<i>Have them take classes. Most kids cannot afford fine. Parents should not have to pay it.</i>	1	
<i>I am not sure that I can [support] any of the alternatives. Maybe the first step-report it to their parents.</i>	1	
<i>I don't know about the juvenile court system. I wouldn't want it on a court record, but a mandatory class would be good.</i>	1	
<i>Make parents aware their children are smoking</i>	1	
<i>Make them take a class to educate them on the dangers of smoking to themselves and others</i>	1	
<i>No system, but make them go to classes and cancer wards</i>	1	
<i>Provide educational opportunities from both sides of the perspective and allow them to make that decision. The more we forbid it the more it becomes the forbidden fruit and you see what happened with that.</i>	1	
<i>Send through juvenile court system with mandatory fine and community service (maybe going around public areas picking up cigarette butts and other tobacco refuse). Also, probation.</i>	1	
<i>Talk to them about why they should not smoke and tell them why you do or why you don't and how you feel</i>	1	
<i>Tobacco awareness class-the court systems are full already</i>	1	
<i>TV public concern commercials during 18 or younger programming</i>	1	
<i>View documentary on the effects of smoking</i>	1	
<i>Your choices are the two extremes. Nothing, or punish them. Try talking to them. It may not stop them right away, but as they grow up, they quit.</i>	1	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=153.

NOTE: Three additional respondents wrote comments yet did not indicate "other."

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	76	52.1	106	72.1	15	10.4
Negative effect	20	13.7	17	11.6	76	52.8
No effect	50	34.2	24	16.3	53	36.8
Total	146	100.0	147	100.0	144	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=3.44)		Student quality of life (Mean=3.80)		Student enrollments (Mean=3.08)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*
(1) Not much	3	4.3	2	2.0	2	15.4
(2)	7	10.0	9	9.0	1	7.7
(3)	24	34.3	23	23.0	6	46.2
(4)	28	40.0	39	39.0	2	15.4
(5) A great deal	8	11.4	27	27.0	2	15.4
Total	70	100.0	100	100.0	13	100.1

*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=3.00)		Student quality of life (Mean=3.18)		Student enrollments (Mean=3.47)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*
(1) Not much	3	15.0	2	11.8	4	5.6
(2)	1	5.0	1	5.9	9	12.5
(3)	10	50.0	9	52.9	21	29.2
(4)	5	25.0	2	11.8	25	34.7
(5) A great deal	1	5.0	3	17.6	13	18.1
Total	20	100.0	17	100.0	72	100.1

*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 Work at NDSCS

Response	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
No	132	86.8
Yes	20	13.2
Total	152	100.0

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

Positive Responses	Number of Responses
Better quality of life.	1
I am much more likely to continue to work here.	1
I appreciate a smoke-free atmosphere.	1
It would be a more pleasant place to work. I would really like to see some sort of smoke-free policy implemented.	1
It would be great not to have to walk through smoke at entrances. Hopefully, some students would quit smoking, so not as many would smell of smoke.	1
It would make my work day easier and more pleasant, not to mention the health benefits.	1
Like it better!!	1
Plainly, I don't like secondhand smoke in my building area. It's really bad.	1
Supposedly we already have a smoke-free campus and were recognized for it in 1996.	1
There would be a lot less mess on the ground.	1
Negative Responses	
Being a smoker, it would be a very hard decision to make, whether to stay or leave.	1
I'd resign my employment.	1
I decided to retire this summer entirely for this reason instead of staying for two more years.	1
I would quit	1
It would make me think when I'm stressed and just need to smoke, that I have to cross a street and be off campus to smoke, and could have far to walk!	1
Many people would lose their jobs because of a drop in enrollment	1
With reduced enrollments I would no longer be needed	1

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	16	10.6
(2)	22	14.6
(3)	27	17.9
(4)	28	18.5
(5) Very likely	58	38.4
Total	151	100.0

Appendix Table 11. Level of Difficulty in Enforcing a Smoke-Free Policy on Campus

Level of Difficulty	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
(1) Not at all difficult	5	3.4
(2)	9	6.1
(3)	17	11.5
(4)	52	35.1
(5) Very difficult	65	43.9
Total	148	100.0

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

Smoking Behaviors	Respondents (N=153)	
	Number	Percent*
Car is smoke-free at all times	123	80.4
Smoking permitted inside the car if windows are cracked open	14	9.2
Smoking is sometimes permitted in car depending on how long the drive is	13	8.5
There are no restrictions on smoking inside the car	6	3.9

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=153.

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

Smoking Behaviors	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Home is smoke-free at all times	130	86.1
Smoking permitted in designated rooms	9	6.0
There are no restrictions on smoking inside the home	12	7.9
Total	151	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=3.85)		If NDSCS is smoke-free (Mean=3.80)		If Wahpeton/ Breckenridge is smoke-free (Mean=3.59)	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1) Not at all supportive	12	8.3	15	10.1	19	12.8
(2)	8	5.5	9	6.1	12	8.1
(3)	31	21.4	29	19.6	34	23.0
(4)	33	22.8	33	22.3	28	18.9
(5) Very supportive	61	42.1	62	41.9	55	37.2
Total	145	100.1	148	100.0	148	100.0

*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=21)	
	Number	Percent*
One-on-one counseling	1	4.8
Support groups	2	9.5
Medications	8	38.1
Does not apply to me	8	38.1
Other:	1	4.8
<i>Will power</i>	1	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=21.

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=132)	
	Number	Percent*
One-on-one counseling	4	3.0
Support groups	6	4.5
Medications	7	5.3
Does not apply to me	112	84.8
Other:	1	0.8
<i>Get a life and pick on the drinkers who kill more people than cigarettes</i>	1	
<i>I council with students</i>	1	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=132.

NOTE: One additional respondent commented without indicating "other."

Appendix Table 17. Whether Respondent Uses Tobacco Products

Response	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Yes	132	86.3
No	21	13.7
Total	153	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 per day	3	30.0
5 to 10 cigarettes per day	1	10.0
11 to 20 cigarettes per day	6	60.0
21 or more cigarettes per day	0	0.0
Total	10	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 old	0	0.0
12 to 14 years old	8	38.1
15 to 17 years old	7	33.3
18 to 20 years old	3	14.3
21 years old or older	3	14.3
Total	21	100.0

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

Influential Factors	Respondents Who Use Tobacco Products (N=21)	
	Number	Percent*
Peers	11	52.4
Stress	5	23.8
Family members also smoked	5	23.8
Appetite suppressant	1	4.8
Other:	5	23.8
<i>Tried it from a friend, liked it and continued to use.</i>	1	
<i>Missing responses</i>	4	

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=21.

Appendix Table 21. Other Concerns Tobacco Users Have About Tobacco Use

Statements	Number of Responses
Dislike smoking surveys	1
It bothers me when my children see me smoke	1
Others think you are a bad person because you smoke	1

Appendix Table 22. General Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Respondents (N=153)	
	Number	Percent*
I work full-time (32 or more hours/week)	131	85.6
I work part-time	17	11.1
I work multiple jobs	21	13.7
I'm a parent with children younger than 18	36	23.5

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to multiple responses; N=153.

Appendix Table 23. Respondent's Gender

Gender	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Male	75	50.3
Female	74	49.7
Total	149	100.0

Appendix Table 24. Respondent's Age

Age Categories	Respondents	
	Number	Percent*
20 years of age or younger	4	2.8
21 to 24	5	3.5
25 to 34	17	12.1
35 to 44	32	22.7
45 to 54	46	32.6
55 to 64	36	25.5
65 years of age or older	1	0.7
Total	141	99.9

*Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Appendix Table 25. Respondent's Position at NDSCS

Position	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Administration	17	12.0
Faculty	51	35.9
Classified staff	74	52.1
Total	142	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	2	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 | Strongly agree | |
|---------------------|----------------|---|
| (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | | a. Nicotine is an addictive substance. |
| (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | | b. There is a relationship between tobacco use and alcohol use. |
| (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | | c. Tobacco use helps people feel more comfortable in social situations. |
| (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | | d. Tobacco use has physical effects, such as reduced endurance. |
| (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | | e. Tobacco use can lead to long-term physical illnesses (heart disease, cancer, emphysema). |
| (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | | f. Tobacco users can quit using if they want to. |
| (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) | | g. 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?

- (1) 0 to 24 percent (2) 25 to 49 percent (3) 50 to 74 percent (4) 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 Q8**)
- I have never smoked or used other tobacco products (**Skip to Q8**)

IF YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE/USE TOBACCO, PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 4 - 7.

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 _____

Faculty:fsf

Q6. 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

Q7. 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: _____)

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. 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: _____)

Q9. If NDSCS 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"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5
b. Student quality of life	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5
c. Student enrollments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5

Q10. If NDSCS implemented a policy making it a smoke-free campus, would that influence your decision to work at NDSCS?

- 1 No
 2 Yes → How would that influence your decision? _____

Q11. 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 NDSCS a smoke-free campus?

- 1 (Not at all likely) 2 3 4 5 (Very likely)

Q12. 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)

Q13. Where are you REGULARLY exposed to secondhand smoke? (fill in the ovals of all that apply)

- ON CAMPUS - on my way to classes/work (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

Q14. 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

Q15. 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

Q16. 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)

Q17. 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: _____)

Q18. 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

Q19. Using a one to five scale, with one being "not at all" difficult and five being "very" difficult, how difficult would it be to enforce a smoke-free policy on campus if one was implemented?

1 (Not at all) 2 3 4 5 (Very)

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

Q21. What is your gender? **Q22. What is your age?** **Q23. What is your main position at NDSCS?**

- a. Male
- b. Female

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- a. Administration
- b. Faculty
- c. Classified (all other staff on campus)

Q24. 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