

Results of the IUPUI Tobacco Policy Survey
2006-2007

Prepared by:
Kristin Ryker, B.S., MPH Candidate
Gregory Steele, DrPH, MPH
IU School of Medicine
Department of Public Health

Background

On August 14, 2006, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) implemented a tobacco-free policy prohibiting tobacco use on all university property. The IUPUI Tobacco Policy Committee values ongoing evaluation of the tobacco-free policy; thus, a questionnaire was developed to assess changes in behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes in regards to tobacco use and the campus policy over time. The present report details the findings of the six-month policy evaluation.

Method

Data was collected using a 26-question survey (Appendix 1) developed by the IU School of Medicine's Department of Public Health. The questionnaire requested information on smoking status, chewing tobacco use status, beliefs about the prevalence of smoking on campus, beliefs about secondhand smoke, and attitudes toward the campus tobacco policy.

The questionnaire was developed using questions presented in a similar survey (Appendix 2) conducted at IUPUI during November and December of 2003 by the Department of Public Health. The 2003 survey was developed to assess smoking prevalence, beliefs about secondhand smoke, and attitudes toward implementing a campus smoking policy. Questions were modified and added to reflect the evolution of the campus tobacco policy in the last 4 years.

Two periods of data collection were utilized: October 2006 for the collection of baseline data, and February 2007 for the collection of six-month data. Survey sampling and electronic, web-based administration were conducted by the IUPUI Office of Information Management and Institutional Research. Stratified random samples of students, faculty, and staff were selected from the university's database of active students and employees with valid university e-mail accounts. A different sample was selected for each data collection period to reflect changes in enrollment and employment. Respondents were invited to participate via personalized e-mails. Each participant was provided with a unique hyperlink to the survey form to allow for extraction of demographic data from university systems at a later time. A paper version of the questionnaire (including demographic variables) was made available to a convenience sample of employees in the Campus Facilities Services Department who do not have regular access to e-mail.

A total of 3,075 individuals were invited to participate in the survey (2775 electronically and 300 via paper forms) during each data collection period. A total of 1363 individuals (1158 electronically and 205 via paper copies) participated in the October 2006 data collection period; and 1476 individuals (1374 electronically and 102 via paper copies) participated in the February 2007 data collection. The overall response rate for October 2006 was 44.3%, and the overall response rate for February 2007 was 48.0%. Detailed response rates are detailed in Table 1.

Survey respondents were stratified by their smoking status using definitions set forth by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Two questions were used to identify smoking status: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes (5 packs) in your entire life?" and "Do you smoke cigarettes now?" Respondents indicated that they have not smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life were classified as "never smokers." Respondents who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life but no longer smoke were classified as "former smokers." Respondents who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and now smoke "every day" or "some days" were classified as "current

smokers.” A similar algorithm of two questions was used to identify smokeless tobacco use status—“Have you ever used or tried any smokes tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?” and “Do you use chewing tobacco or snuff now?” Respondents indicating that they had never used smokeless tobacco were classified as “never users,” those who indicated that they had used smokeless tobacco in the past but do not currently use were classified as “former users,” and those who indicated that they had tried smokeless tobacco and currently use it “every day” or “some days” were classified as “current users.”

Highlights of the main findings are listed below, and a detailed synopsis of responses to corollary questions, by question and smoking status, is presented in Appendix 3. Responses are stratified by smoking status only and not smokeless tobacco use status due to the low prevalence of smokeless tobacco use. Data collected from the 2003 Campus Smoking Survey, when available, was utilized for long-term comparison purposes and for the tracking of changes over time. Additional analyses are planned by specific group and demographic variables and will be made available to university administrators and relevant funding agencies.

Table 1:
IUPUI Tobacco Policy Evaluation Response Rates

	Sample Size	October 2006		February 2007	
		Respondents	Response Rate	Respondents	Response Rate
Undergraduate Degree Seeking Students	500	126	25.2%	166	33.2%
Graduate Degree Seeking Students	250	94	37.6%	113	45.2%
Professional Students	250	84	33.6%	93	37.2%
Non-Degree Seeking Students	175	55	31.4%	51	29.1%
Total Students	1175	359	30.6%	423	36.0%
Faculty - Medicine	400	164	41.0%	181	45.3%
Faculty - Non-Medicine	400	204	51.0%	237	59.3%
Staff - Clerical/Technical/Research	400	204	51.0%	257	64.3%
Staff - Professional/Nursing	400	227	56.8%	276	69.0%
Campus Facilities Services	300	205	68.3%	102	34.0%
Total Employees	1900	1004	52.8%	1053	55.4%
Overall	3075	1363	44.3%	1476	48.0%

Highlights of the Findings

Smoking Prevalence

Table 2: Current Smoking Prevalence			
	2003	2006	2007
	Current Smokers	Current Smokers	Current Smokers
Students in Housing	21.1%		
Undergraduate Degree-Seeking Students	21.3%	23.0%	23.5%
Graduate Degree-Seeking Students	12.6%	19.1%	14.2%
Professional Students	20.9%	3.6%	2.2%
Non-Degree Seeking Students	20.6%	12.7%	9.8%
Total Students	19.6%	15.9%	14.7%
Faculty - Medicine	2.4%	2.4%	3.3%
Faculty - Non-Medicine	3.5%	4.9%	5.9%
Staff - Clerical/Technical/Research	19.2%	24.0%	16.0%
Staff - Professional/Nursing	12.8%	7.5%	8.7%
Campus Facilities Services	46.7%	36.6%	38.5%
Total Employees	14.7%	15.4%	11.7%
Overall	16.1%	15.6%	12.5%*

In October 2006, the overall smoking prevalence for the campus was 15.6% and in February 2007, the overall smoking prevalence for the campus was 12.5%. This represents a statistically significant difference [RR=0.80; 95% CI (0.66, 0.96); p<0.05]. The change in prevalence between 2003 and 2006 was not significantly different.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Prevalence

Table 3: Current Chewing Tobacco Use Prevalence			
	2003	2006	2007
	Current Smokeless Tobacco Users	Current Smokeless Tobacco Users	Current Smokeless Tobacco Users
Undergraduate Degree-Seeking Students		4.8%	2.4%
Graduate Degree-Seeking Students		1.1%	0.9%
Professional Students		2.4%	1.1%
Non-Degree Seeking Students		0.0%	0.0%
Total Students		2.5%	1.4%
Faculty - Medicine		1.2%	0.6%
Faculty - Non-Medicine		0.0%	0.0%
Staff - Clerical/Technical/Research		0.5%	0.0%
Staff - Professional/Nursing		0.4%	0.4%
Campus Facilities Services		5.4%	4.8%
Total Employees		1.5%	0.5%
Overall		1.8%	0.8%*

In October 2006, the overall smokeless tobacco use prevalence for the campus was 1.8% and in February 2007, the overall smokeless tobacco use prevalence for the campus was 0.8%. This represents a statistically significant difference [RR=0.48; 95% CI (0.24, 0.95); p<0.05].

Cessation Behaviors - Smoking

In October 2006, 47.6% of current smokers indicated that they had attempted to quit smoking within the last six months, a time period which included that announcement of the new campus policy. In February 2007, 48.9% of current smokers indicated that they had attempted to quit smoking within the last six months, a time period which included the implementation of the tobacco-free policy. The difference in quit attempts for smokers was non-significant. The reasons smokers provided for quit attempts within the past six months are indicated in Table 4:

Table 4: Reasons for Quit Attempts Among Smokers in the Previous 6 Months		
	2006 Total	2007 Total
Concern about your health	67.3%	67.8%
Concern about the health of those around you	25.7%	23.3%
A healthcare provider told you that you should quit	18.8%	17.8%
Cost	46.5%	43.3%
The new campus policy wouldn't allow you to use tobacco while at work or school	14.9%	16.7%
A loved one persuaded you	23.8%	27.8%
Other	21.8%	22.2%

Smokers were significantly more likely to indicate that the policy was one reason for a quit attempt within the last six months in February 2007 than in October 2006 [RR=4.55; CI (2.63, 7.85); $p < 0.001$).

In October 2006, 4.9% of former smokers indicated that they had quit smoking within the last six months, a time period that included the announcement of the policy. In February 2007, 9.6% of former smokers indicated that they had quit smoking within the last six months, a time period that included the implementation of the policy. The increase in frequency of former smokers quitting within the previous six months was non-significant. The reasons former smokers listed for quitting smoking are indicated in Table 5:

Table 5: Reasons Former Smokers Quit Smoking in Last 6 Months		
	2006 Total	2007 Total
Concern about your health	64.3%	78.1%
Concern about the health of those around you	14.3%	40.6%
A healthcare provider told you that you should quit	7.1%	15.6%
Cost	14.3%	40.6%
The new campus policy wouldn't allow you to use tobacco while at work or school	14.3%	9.4%
A loved one persuaded you	35.7%	25.0%
Other	28.6%	43.8%

Cessation Behaviors – Smokeless Tobacco

In October 2006, 37.5% of smokeless tobacco users indicated that they had attempted to quit using within the last six months, a time period including the announcement of the tobacco-free policy. In February 2007, 25% of smokeless tobacco users indicated that they had attempted to quit using tobacco within the previous six months, which included the implementation of the policy. The difference between the proportions of quit attempts in the previous six months is non-significant. The reasons for quit attempts among smokeless tobacco users are listed in Table 6:

Table 6: Reasons for Quit Attempts Among Current Smokeless Tobacco Users in the Previous 6 Months		
	2006 Total	2007 Total
Concern about your health	75.0%	66.7%
A healthcare provider told you that you should quit	0.0%	0.0%
Cost	25.0%	66.7%
The new campus policy wouldn't allow you to use tobacco while at work or school	25.0%	0.0%
A loved one persuaded you	37.5%	33.3%
The messiness of chewing tobacco and snuff	12.5%	66.7%

In October 2006, 2.9% of smokeless tobacco users indicated that they had quit within the last six months, a time period including the announcement of the tobacco-free policy. In February 2007, 5.4% of smokeless tobacco users indicated that they had quit using within the last six months, a time period including the implementation of the policy. The increase in the proportion of quitting among smokeless tobacco users in the previous six months is non-significant. The reasons given by former smokeless tobacco users for quitting in the previous six months are indicated in Table 7:

Table 7: Reasons Former Smokeless Tobacco Users Quit Using in Past 6 Months		
	2006 Total	2007 Total
Concern about your health	40.0%	30.0%
A healthcare provider told you that you should quit	0.0%	10.0%
Cost	20.0%	40.0%
The new campus policy wouldn't allow you to use tobacco while at work or school	40.0%	10.0%
A loved one persuaded you	20.0%	20.0%
The messiness of chewing tobacco and snuff	20.0%	30.0%
Other	40.0%	40.0%

Policy Communication

In October 2006, 94% of respondents indicated that they were aware of the new campus tobacco policy implemented on August 14th. Former smokers (97.5%) were more aware of the policy than current smokers (94.8%) and never smokers (93.0%). Similar range can be seen in knowledge of the policy in February 2007. Overall, 92.8% of respondents indicated that they were aware of the policy, ranging from a high in former smokers of 95.7% to a low in never smokers at 91.9%. Ninety-three percent of smokers indicated in February 2007 that they were aware of the policy. While a smaller proportion of respondents reported knowledge of the policy in February 2007 than in October 2006, the difference is non-significant.

Table 8 highlights the means in which respondents indicated they were made aware of the policy.

Table 8: Means by Which Respondents Learned of the IUPUI Tobacco Free Policy		
	2006	2007
JagNews	21.20%	27.20%
Sagamore	7.40%	7.90%
Local media	18.40%	13.20%
Word of Mouth	42.00%	37.80%
Orientation	12.60%	8.20%
IUPUI Web Site	17.50%	31.20%
From this Survey	6.40%	8.10%
Other	25.50%	26.40%

The most common “other” means by which respondents learned of the policy includes: bulletin board postings and staff meetings/information from supervisors.

As part of policy communication, respondents were asked whether or not they were aware of how to file a complaint if they witness violations of the policy. In October 2006, 74.5% indicated that they *did not* know how to file a complaint. In February 2007, 73.7% indicated that they *did not* know how to file a complaint.

Policy Support

In October 2006, 73.7% of respondents indicated that they support the campus tobacco-free policy. In February 2007, 77.2% of respondents indicated that they support the campus policy. The increase in the proportion of respondents supporting the policy in 2007 is non-significant. A detailed breakdown of support of the policy by smoking status and tobacco use status is listed below:

Table 9: Support for the IUPUI Tobacco Free Policy by Tobacco Use Status		
	2006	2007
Total	73.7%	77.2%
Never Smokers	87.3%	88.9%
Former Smokers	73.5%	74.3%
Current Smokers	22.2%	25.6%
Never Smokeless Tobacco Users	77.2%	79.7%
Former Smokeless Tobacco Users	60.1%	65.5%
Current Smokeless Tobacco Users	33.3%	41.7%

The reasons why respondents indicated support for the policy are listed in Table 10 below:

Table 10: Reasons for Support of the IUPUI Tobacco Free Policy		
	2006	2007
It reduces exposure to secondhand smoke	81.1%	82.6%
It helps tobacco users quit using tobacco	40.2%	37.2%
It helps promote a healthy environment	84.7%	84.5%
Other	10.3%	13.2%

“Other” reasons provided for support of the policy continue to be summarized and will be made available to university administrators and relevant funding agencies.

While the majority of respondents in both October 2006 and February 2007 indicated support of the policy, 23.9% of respondents in October and 21.6% of respondents in February disapproved of the policy. The following reasons were provided for disapproval of the policy:

Table 11: Reasons for Disapproval of the IUPUI Tobacco Free Policy		
	2006	2007
I do not believe secondhand smoke is a health risk	12.3%	10.3%
I do not believe tobacco use poses a health risk	1.5%	1.3%
The policy violates individual rights	77.0%	74.0%
I cannot refrain from using tobacco for long periods of time	7.7%	8.5%
Other	42.3%	40.4%

“Other” reasons provided for disapproval of the policy continue to be summarized and will be made available to university administrators and relevant funding agencies.

Support or disapproval of the policy does not have a large impact on whether or not a respondent chose to remain at IUPUI as a student or as an employee or chose to seek employment or education at IUPUI. In October 2006, 72.1% of respondents indicated that the policy had no impact on their decision to come to or remain at IUPUI as a student or as an employee. In February 2007, 73.5% of respondents indicated that the policy had no impact on their decision to come to or remain at IUPUI as a student or as an employee. In October 2006, 17.7% of respondents indicated that the policy made

them more like to come to or remain at IUPUI, while only 3.8% said that the policy made them less likely to come to or remain at IUPUI. In February 2007, 15.2% of respondents indicated that the policy made them more likely to come to or remain at IUPUI, while only 2.8% said that the policy made them less likely to come to or remain at IUPUI as a student or as an employee.

Discussion

A decrease in overall current smoking prevalence between October 2006 and February 2007 was found to be significant. Reductions in smoking prevalence were demonstrated in graduate students, professional, students, non-degree students, and clerical/technical/research staff. Since 9.6% of former smokers indicated that they had quit smoking within the six months following the implementation of the policy, it is possible that a true effect of the policy is being seen. It is also possible, however, since most of the reduction in smoking prevalence was seen among students, that this reduction reflects a difference in the sample of students selected. While stratified samples were pulled randomly, effects could be due to chance or due to the more transient nature of students than of staff and faculty.

A statistically significant decrease was also seen in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use between October 2006 and February 2007. Similar to smokers, 5.4% of former smokeless tobacco users indicated that they had quit using smokeless tobacco in the six months since policy implementation. The stated quit rate for the prior six months indicates that a true effect of the policy may be present.

As the smoking rate has dropped and the visibility of smoking on campus due to the new policy has decreased, the perceived smoking rate on campus has also dropped. Whereas 13.4% of respondents in 2003 believed that as many as 50% of students, faculty, and staff smoked on campus, in 2006 only 9.9% and in 2007 only 8.5% believed the prevalence of smoking to be so high. The decreasing perception of the prevalence of smoking on campus could have implications for initiation of smoking and cessation of smoking. During this time frame and the evolution of smoking policies on campus, the beliefs about the dangers of secondhand smoke are changing, with 55.5% of respondents indicating that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard in 2006 and 56.8% of respondents indicating that it is a serious health hazard in 2007. Additionally, reports of being "frequently" bothered by secondhand smoke while on campus are decreasing, with 25.7% of respondents indicating in 2003 that they were bothered frequently by secondhand smoke dropping to 20% in 2006 and down to 18.8% in 2007.

Knowledge about the campus tobacco policy dropped somewhat between October 2006 and February 2007. In October, 94% of respondents indicated they were aware of the new campus policy; but in February, only 92.8% of respondents indicated they were aware of the new campus policy. This finding could indicate that incoming students during the spring semester did not receive as much notification of the policy as did the entire student, faculty, and staff population in the fall.

Overall support for the campus policy increased between October 2006 and February 2007 among all groups regardless of smoking or smokeless tobacco use status. Seventy-seven percent of respondents indicated support for the policy in February 2007. The most common reasons for support of the campus policy are for the promotion of a healthy environment and for the reduction of exposure to secondhand smoke. The most common reason reported for disapproving of the policy was the belief

that the policy violates individual rights. Open comments from “other” reasons of support or disapproval of the policy will continue to be summarized.

Limitations

In an open, ever-changing environment, it is difficult to attribute changes of behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes to the campus policy specifically. The questionnaire attempts to address this issue by utilizing time frames in the questions and asking specifically about policy impact.

Different stratified random samples were selected for each data collection period. The randomness of each stratum leads to the representativeness of the survey results as a whole; however, the sometimes transient nature of students, in particular, could contribute to changes seen in the student groups. Changes seen over time could, in part, be a result of chance or a result of the changing underlying population.

All summary calculations were unweighted, which limits the ability to infer from the sample population to the overall underlying campus population. The random selection of students, faculty, and staff from each stratum leads to a random, representative sample of the overall underlying population and attempts to overcome this limitation.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the university continue to monitor the impact of the IUPUI Tobacco Policy through regular utilization of this survey. Continued data collection will strengthen the ability to judge the impact of the policy on behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes within the campus population.

Appendix 1
IUPUI Tobacco Policy Survey – 2006/2007

Demographics

I. My role on campus is:

- Student in housing
- Undergraduate degree seeking student
- Graduate degree seeking student
- Undergraduate or Graduate non-degree seeking student
- Professional degree seeking student
- Faculty - Medicine
- Faculty - Non-Medicine
- Staff – Professional/Nursing
- Staff – Clerical/Technical/Research
- Groundskeeper/Maintenance/Housekeeping

II. My gender is:

- Male
- Female

III. My age is:

- Age 19 or under
- Age 20-29
- Age 30-39
- Age 40-49
- Age 50-59
- Age 60-69
- Age 70+

IV. I consider myself to be:

- White
- African American
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- American Indian
- Hispanic/Latino
- Other

Attitudes and Beliefs

1. I believe the percentage of students, staff, and faculty who smoke tobacco on campus is:

- 0 -10% 11- 20% 21-30% 31-40% 41-50%

2. I believe the percentage of students, staff, and faculty who use chewing tobacco or snuff on campus is:

- 0 -10% 11- 20% 21-30% 31-40% 41-50%

3. In general, do you feel that exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard, moderate health hazard, a minor health hazard, or not a health hazard at all?

- Serious health hazard.....1
- Moderate health hazard..... 2
- Minor health hazard.....3
- Not a health hazard at all.....4
- DON'T KNOW/REFUSED.....5

4. Indicate the extent to which you are bothered by someone else smoking *on campus*.

- Frequently
- Occasionally
- Seldom
- Never

Tobacco Use Behaviors

5. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes (5 packs) in your entire life?

- Yes
- No **(If no, skip to Question 12)**

6. Do you smoke cigarettes now?

- Every day
- Some days
- Not at all **(If not at all, skip to Question 10)**

7. If you currently smoke cigarettes, have you ever made a serious attempt to quit?

- Yes
- No **(If no skip to Question 12)**

8. If you currently smoke cigarettes, have you stopped using tobacco for one day or longer during the past 6 months because you were trying to quit?

- Yes
- No **(If no skip to Question 12)**

9. If you have attempted to quit smoking cigarettes in the past 6 months, what were your reasons for doing so? **(Check all that apply and then skip to Question 12)**

- Concern about your health
- Concern about the health of those around you (i.e. secondhand smoke exposure)
- A healthcare provider told you that you should quit
- Cost
- The new campus policy wouldn't allow me to use tobacco while at work or school
- A loved one persuaded you to quit
- Other

10. If you no longer smoke cigarettes, did you quit within the last 6 months?

- Yes
- No **(If no, skip to Question 12)**

11. If you quit within the last 6 months, what were your reasons for doing so? Check all that apply:

- Concern about your health
- Concern about the health of those around you (i.e. secondhand smoke exposure)
- A healthcare provider told you that you should quit
- Cost
- The new campus policy wouldn't allow me to use tobacco while at work or school
- A loved one persuaded you to quit
- Other

12. Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?
 Yes No **(If no, skip to Question 19)**
13. Do you use chewing tobacco or snuff now?
 Every day Some days Not at all **(If not at all, skip to Question 17)**
14. If you currently use chewing tobacco or snuff, have you ever made a serious attempt to quit?
 Yes No **(If no skip to Question 19)**
15. If you currently use chewing tobacco or snuff, have you stopped using tobacco for one day or longer during the past 6 months because you were trying to quit?
 Yes No **(If no, skip to Question 19)**
16. If you have attempted to stop using chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 6 months, what were your reasons for doing so? **(Check all that apply and then skip to Question 19)**
- Concern about your health
 - A healthcare provider told you that you should quit
 - Cost
 - The new campus policy wouldn't allow me to use tobacco while at work or school
 - A loved one persuaded you to quit
 - The messiness of chewing tobacco and snuff
17. If you no longer use chewing tobacco or snuff, did you quit within the last 6 months?
 Yes No **(If no, skip to Question 19)**
18. If you quit within the last 6 months, what were your reasons for doing so? Check all that apply:
- Concern about your health
 - A healthcare provider told you that you should quit
 - Cost
 - The new campus policy wouldn't allow me to use tobacco while at work or school
 - A loved one persuaded you to quit
 - The messiness of chewing tobacco and snuff
 - Other

IUPUI Tobacco Policy

19. Are you aware of the new IUPUI Tobacco Free Campus Policy implemented on August 14, 2006?
 Yes No Not sure

Please review the following policy:

IUPUI Tobacco Policy
Effective August 14, 2006

Tobacco use or sale, including, but not limited to smoking, is prohibited on university-owned, -operated, -or leased property.

Exceptions may be granted for specific auxiliary enterprises, as approved by the chancellor.

Tobacco use, including, but not limited to smoking, is not permitted in university-owned, -leased, or -operated vehicles.

Enforcement of this policy will depend upon the cooperation of all faculty, staff, and students not only to comply with this policy, but also to encourage others to comply with the policy, in order to promote a healthy environment in which to work, study, and live.

Violations of this policy should be referred to the appropriate administrative office for review and appropriate administrative action: for faculty, the Office of Academic Policies, Procedures and Documentation; for staff, Human Resources Administration; or for students, the Office of The Dean of Students.

20. Do you:

- Support this policy Disapprove of this policy

(If support, move to Question 21; if disapprove, skip to Question 22)

21. Why do you support this policy? **(Check all that apply and then Skip to Question 23)**

- It reduces exposure to secondhand smoke.
 It helps tobacco users quit using tobacco.
 It helps promote a healthy environment.
 Other. Specify: _____

22. Why do you disapprove of this policy? (check all that apply)

- I do not believe secondhand poses is a health risk.
 I do not believe tobacco use poses a health risk.
 The policy violates individual rights.
 I cannot refrain from using tobacco for long periods of time.
 Other. Specify: _____

23. How did you first learn about the new campus tobacco policy? (check all that apply)

- JagNews
 Sagamore
 Local media source (such as the *Indianapolis Star*)
 Word of Mouth
 During new student or employee orientation
 On the IUPUI web site
 From this survey
 Other. Please specify: _____

24. How did the policy impact your decision about working at or taking classes at IUPUI?
- The impact was positive. I chose to seek a job or remain at my current job because of the policy.
 - The impact was positive. I chose to attend IUPUI or continue to take classes at IUPUI because of the policy.
 - The impact was negative. It made me less likely to seek a job or remain at my current job on campus.
 - The impact was negative. It made me less likely to attend IUPUI or continue to take classes at IUPUI.
 - The policy had no impact on my decision.

25. Do you know how to file a complaint if you witness a violation of the policy?

- Yes
- No

26. Harvard University, Columbia University, and many other institutions have implemented policies that prohibit the acceptance of funding from the tobacco industry. Should IUPUI adopt a similar policy that would prohibit the acceptance of funding from the tobacco industry for any tobacco related activities?

- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

Appendix 2
Campus Smoking Survey - 2003

- 1) I believe the percentage of students, staff, and faculty who smoke on campus is:
 0 -10% 11- 20% 21-30% 31-40% 41-50%

- 2) Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
 Yes No

- 3) Do you smoke cigarettes now?
 Every day Some days Not at all

- 4) Exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious problem. Do you:
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

- 5) Indicate the extent to which you are bothered by someone else smoking on campus.
 Frequently Occasionally Seldom Never

- 6) If the University were to implement a smoking policy regarding smoking in university resident halls, apartments, and student housing, which statement would best fit your beliefs.
 No smoking in any resident halls, apartments, or student housing
 Smoking permitted in designated areas
 No restrictions on smoking

- 7) If the University were to implement a smoking policy, smoking should not be permitted on main pedestrian walkways.
 Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

- 8) If the University were to implement a smoking policy, smoking should not be permitted within how many feet of any building's doorway?
 100 feet 75 Feet 50 feet 25 Feet No Restriction

- 9) If the University were to implement a smoking policy that restricted smoking on campus, which statement would best fit your beliefs?
 No smoking anywhere on campus
 No Smoking in any buildings but smoking permitted outside in designated areas
 No Smoking in any buildings but smoking permitted anywhere outside
 No restrictions on smoking

- 10) If the University were to implement a smoking policy, smoking cessation programs should be made available for students, staff, and faculty wishing to stop smoking.
 Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

11) If smoking cessation services were provided, the University should provide these services at low or no cost.

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

12) If the University were to implement a smoking policy, smoking prevention programs should be made available to students, staff, and faculty.

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

13) If the University were to implement a smoking policy, the marketing and distribution of tobacco products should be prohibited on campus.

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

14) If the University were to implement a smoking policy, smoking should be prohibited at all University sponsored events.

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Appendix 3

Detailed Synopsis of Responses to Corollary Questions						
<i>Question</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Response</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Current Smokers</i>	<i>Former Smokers</i>	<i>Never Smokers</i>
I believe the percentage of students, staff, and faculty who smoke tobacco on campus is:	2003	0-10%	4.4%	1.4%	3.4%	5.2%
		11-20%	22.6%	17.7%	27.4%	22.3%
		21-30%	36.5%	30.1%	44.1%	35.7%
		31-40%	23.2%	29.2%	19.8%	22.8%
		41-50%	13.4%	21.5%	5.3%	14.0%
	2006	0-10%	8.8%	4.4%	10.4%	9.6%
		11-20%	28.7%	18.5%	34.4%	30.1%
		21-30%	31.4%	32.7%	31.9%	31.7%
		31-40%	19.0%	24.9%	16.1%	19.0%
		41-50%	9.9%	19.5%	7.2%	7.9%
	2007	0-10%	11.2%	7.1%	11.5%	12.0%
		11-20%	27.6%	18.5%	31.4%	28.3%
		21-30%	32.2%	32.1%	33.2%	32.2%
		31-40%	18.8%	25.5%	16.5%	18.3%
		41-50%	8.5%	14.1%	5.6%	7.9%
I believe the percentage of students, staff, and faculty who use chewing tobacco or snuff on campus is:	2006	0-10%	61.3%	50.0%	63.9%	62.7%
		11-20%	22.1%	33.8%	23.5%	21.5%
		21-30%	795.0%	16.7%	6.0%	8.0%
		31-40%	2.6%	0.0%	4.2%	2.5%
		41-50%	1.9%	0.0%	2.4%	1.7%
	2007	0-10%	61.1%	54.3%	65.2%	61.5%
		11-20%	24.2%	23.9%	21.4%	25.3%
		21-30%	8.1%	11.4%	7.5%	7.4%
		31-40%	2.0%	3.3%	60.0%	2.2%
		41-50%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%

<i>Question</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Response</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Current Smokers</i>	<i>Former Smokers</i>	<i>Never Smokers</i>
In general, do you feel that secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard, moderate health hazard, a minor health hazard, or not a health hazard at all?	2006	Serious	55.5%	13.7%	53.4%	67.1%
		Moderate	25.6%	31.1%	25.8%	24.2%
		Minor	13.1%	38.2%	17.3%	5.2%
		Not a health hazard at all	2.2%	6.6%	2.1%	1.0%
	2007	Don't know/refused	3.7%	10.4%	1.4%	2.3%
		Serious	56.8%	11.4%	49.9%	67.2%
		Moderate	25.3%	34.2%	28.0%	11.9%
		Minor	12.8%	37.5%	17.4%	6.6%
		Not a health hazard at all	2.7%	9.2%	2.8%	1.3%
		Don't know/refused	0.9%	3.3%	1.9%	0.2%

Indicate the extent to which you are bothered by someone else smoking on campus:	2003	Frequently	25.7%	1.4%	22.8%	33.0%
		Occasionally	35.3%	11.7%	35.6%	41.3%
		Seldom	21.6%	26.3%	27.0%	18.6%
		Never	17.3%	60.6%	14.6%	7.1%
	2006	Frequently	20.0%	1.0%	15.3%	26.8%
		Occasionally	34.2%	11.2%	35.9%	39.5%
		Seldom	24.1%	21.8%	29.5%	23.0%
		Never	20.2%	66.0%	19.2%	9.6%
	2007	Frequently	18.8%	0.5%	13.7%	23.8%
		Occasionally	34.6%	10.9%	33.9%	39.7%
		Seldom	27.1%	20.1%	34.5%	26.3%
		Never	18.7%	66.3%	18.0%	9.5%

<i>Question</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Response</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Current Smokers</i>	<i>Former Smokers</i>	<i>Never Smokers</i>
Harvard University, Columbia University, and many other institutions have implemented policies that prohibit the acceptance of funding from the tobacco industry. Should IUPUI adopt a similar policy that would prohibit the acceptance of funding from the tobacco industry for any tobacco related activities?	2006	Yes	48.60%	26.40%	51.40%	56.20%
		No	18.70%	37.40%	20.00%	16.10%
		Not Sure	26.30%	20.20%	28.60%	24.90%
	2007	Yes	47.40%	24.70%	47.80%	54.10%
		No	21.90%	39.20%	26.40%	18.40%
		Not Sure	27.20%	36.10%	25.80%	27.40%