Public Opinion Polls (POP) Conducted: In June of 2019 a team of trained Young Adult Leaders (YAL) from DeAnza College conducted surveys of students, faculty and staff on campus, asking their opinions about smoking and vaping on campus as well as potential new campus tobacco policies. Overall, 185 surveys were collected.

Survey Respondents: While surveys were designed to collect opinions of students, faculty, and staff, 96% of completed surveys were from students (see Figure 1). This likely reflects the fact that surveys were gathered by YAL who themselves are students. Most survey respondents were between the ages of 18 and 24 (76% of all respondents), followed by the 25 to 34 age group (11%). Figure 2 below shows the age distribution of respondents. Respondents were from a wide range of race/ethnicities which were largely representative of the racial diversity of the campus (seen in Figure 3).
Most survey respondents (85.4%) had not used tobacco (in any form) in the past 30 days. For those who
had used tobacco, the most commonly used product was e-cigarette/vaping devices (8.6%), followed by
cigarettes (4.9%) and other tobacco products (2.7%). Figure 4 below shows frequency of use of any type
of tobacco product as well as frequency of use of marijuana. When we broke down tobacco use by age
group, interesting differences appeared. Use tobacco and marijuana was significantly higher in 18 to 24-
year olds than other age groups, cigarette use was highest among 35 to 54-years olds and e-cig/use of
vaping devices was highest among 18 to 34-year olds. Figure 5 below shows frequency of each type of
tobacco use per age group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No tobacco use</th>
<th>Some type of tobacco use</th>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
<th>E-cig/vape devices (Juul, Suorin, etc.)</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Other tobacco products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85.4%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perception of Tobacco/Vaping: While the overall perception of the harms of smoking and vaping were
similar (99% of respondents felt smoking was either a little or very harmful versus 88% who felt vaping
was either a little or very harmful); the perception of the harms of secondhand exposure varied
significantly: 98% felt secondhand smoke was harmful while only 72% felt secondhand vape was harmful.
Respondents also felt smoking was MORE harmful than vaping as evidenced by the fact that more than
twice as many respondents felt smoking/secondhand smoke was VERY harmful (84%/66% respectively)
compared to those who felt vape/secondhand vape were VERY harmful (only 36%/24% respectively).
Figure 6 below details the percent of respondents who rated smoking/vaping as either a little harmful or
very harmful.
Experience of Tobacco/Vaping on Campus:  The majority of respondents (69% and 70%) reported being exposed to secondhand smoke and secondhand vape on campus and 15% of respondents specifically identified having an allergy or sensitivity such as asthma that was triggered by exposure to secondhand smoke or vape (Figure 7).

Campus Policies:  Only approximately a quarter of respondents could correctly identify the current campus tobacco policy (designated areas, only in parking lots), and fewer correctly identified that the policy also applied to vaping (26.2% correctly identified the smoking policy, 23.2% correctly identified the vaping policy). While numbers of respondents completely unsure of the policy were similar when asked about smoking versus vaping, more than five times as many respondents picked the farthest from correct option for vaping as for smoking (10.1% of respondents thought it was alright to vape indoors on campus compared to 1.8% who thought it was alright to smoke indoors on campus). Figure 8 below details responses for both smoking and vaping on campus.
In general, respondents were supportive of potential ways to strengthen current campus tobacco policies. Approximately a third of respondents (37%) felt the current campus policy was sufficient, 54% felt more enforcement of the current policy was needed, and 66% felt the current policy should be revised to be more stringent (either a completely non-smoking/vaping campus or reducing the number of designated smoking/vaping areas to only one). Figure 9 below shows responses to potential policies.

![Figure 9: Support for Strengthening Campus Policies](image)