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, 89 of which were from participants who identified as Asian or Pacific Islander. This report includes only data from Asian and Pacific Islander (API) respondents.

Survey Respondents: While surveys were designed to collect opinions of students, faculty, and staff, 99% of API surveys were from students (see Figure 1). (97% of surveys overall were from students. This likely reflected the fact that surveys were gathered by YAL who themselves were students.) Most API respondents were between the ages of 18 and 24 (81%), followed by the under 18 age group (9%) and the 25 to 34 age group (7%). Figure 2 below shows the age distribution of respondents.

Most survey respondents (82%) 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 (5.6%), followed by cigarettes (3.4%). Figure 3 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 of any type of tobacco product was limited to 18 to 34-year olds and slightly higher among 18-24-year olds than among 25-34-year olds. Use of cigarettes and e-cig/vaping devices was seen only among 18-24-year olds. Marijuana use was slightly higher among 25-34-year olds than 18-24-year olds. Figure 4 below shows frequency of each type of tobacco use per age group.

**Figure 4: Tobacco use (past 30 days) by age group**

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 89% who felt vaping was either a little or very harmful); the perception of the impact of secondhand exposure varied more: 99% felt secondhand smoke was harmful (either a little or very) while only 68% were concerned about secondhand vape. 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 compared to those who felt vape/secondhand vape were VERY harmful. Figure 5 below details the percent of respondents who rated smoking/vaping as either a little harmful or very harmful.

**Figure 5: Perception of tobacco harm**
**Experience of Tobacco/Vaping on Campus:** The majority of respondents (75%) reported being exposed to secondhand smoke and secondhand vape on campus and 12% specifically identified having an allergy or sensitivity such as asthma that was triggered by exposure to secondhand smoke or vape, see Figure 6 below.

![Figure 6: Exposure to smoke/vape on campus](image)

**Campus Policies:** Only approximately a quarter of respondents could correctly identify the current campus tobacco policy (designated areas, only in parking lots). There was widespread confusion about both smoking and vaping policies as respondents identified incorrect policy options, as seen in Figure 7.

![Figure 7: Awareness of Current Campus Policy](image)

In general, respondents were supportive of potential ways to strengthen current campus tobacco policies. Approximately a third of respondents (29%) felt the current campus policy was sufficient, 62% felt more enforcement of the current policy was needed, and 70% 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 8 below shows responses to potential policies.

![Figure 8: Support for Strengthening Campus Policies](image)