

SMOKING SURVEY REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The Academic Senate of Wayne State University conducted a campus-wide survey in April 2009 that resulted in 5,583 respondents. The survey dealt with the importance of smoking issues, extent of smoking problems and views on smoking regulations. The smoking issue is extremely important to 49% of non-smokers and 30% of smokers. Four potential problem areas were presented to determine the perception of the extent of the problem. The problem areas were: *people smoking at building entrances, second-hand smoke, littering of smoking materials and smokers blocking building entrances*. Between 43% and 64% of non-smokers and 7% and 15% of smokers viewed the potential problem areas as problems. The survey asked respondents to indicate whether or not they were in favor of any regulation of smoking outdoors on the WSU campus. Seventeen percent of non-smokers and 73% of smokers answered *no*. Respondents not in favor were presented with reasons for their answer. About one-half of smokers and 31% of non-smokers indicated agreement with the statement that *there is no evidence that outdoor second-hand smoke is hazardous to health*. Most respondents agree that it is *unreasonable to ask smokers to leave campus entirely in order to smoke* and that it is an *infringement of individual rights to ban smoking outdoors on campus*. Forty-six percent of student smokers, or 307 students, indicated *If more restrictive smoking regulations are adopted here, I would transfer to another college or seek employment elsewhere*. Fifty-eight percent of all the respondents indicated *I want the current (WSU smoking) policy enforced*.

This report presents disaggregated data for three groups: students, faculty and academic staff, and employees. The demographics of the groups are presented and these data discussed in some detail in an effort to understand the views of three groups on smoking issues. No recommendations on smoking issues are made in the report because the Academic Senate Policy Committee did not charge the committees involved in the survey with making recommendations.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Faculty Affairs Committee (FAC), acting under a charge from the Policy Committee of the Academic Senate in the 2006-2007 academic year, considered a proposal from a faculty member that WSU become an entirely smoke-free campus. The FAC concluded that the WSU smoking policy was potentially sufficient but ineffective because it was not enforced. The FAC saw no compelling reason to adopt a more restrictive smoking policy and, furthermore, saw several problems with a smoke-free campus policy because of a number of issues, for example, defining the limits of WSU property, the lack of data on harmfulness of second-hand smoke outdoors, and a burdensome policy toward colleagues and students who smoke. The 2008-2009 FAC reaffirmed this position.

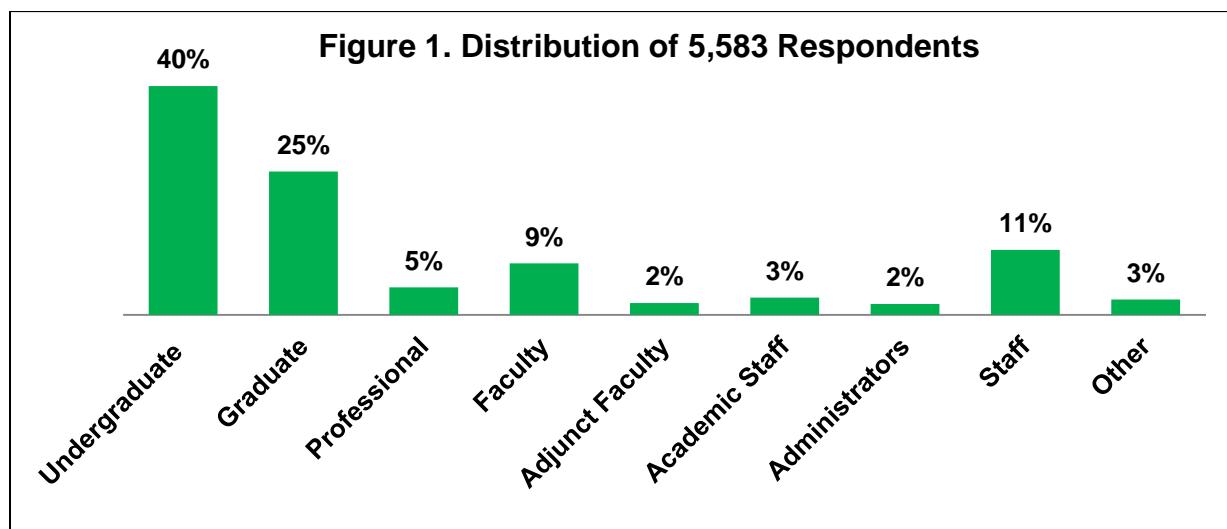
The Student Council Ad-Hoc Committee on Campus Smoking administered a survey on smoking issues to students in December 2007. A total of 4,076 students responded; 942 (23%) of the respondents were smokers and 3,134 (77%) were non-smokers. About half of the respondents felt that no smoking signs posted at the entrances to campus buildings and moving ashtrays further away from building entrances would be either very effective or somewhat effective. However, 74% indicated that marking off a smoking area away from building entrances would be very effective or somewhat effective. The survey showed that 72% of non-smokers and 11% of smokers strongly agreed that people smoking at campus building entrances is a problem. The results were presented to the Board of Governors in January 2008. The School of Medicine campus became smoke-free in July 2008.

The Policy Committee of the Academic Senate received a suggestion in January 2009 from a faculty member that the entire campus be smoke-free. The current WSU policy prohibits smoking in buildings, except for individual units in university housing facilities, in WSU vehicles, and within 25 feet of any building entrance or exit. Additionally the sale or distribution of tobacco products in WSU buildings and properties is prohibited. The Policy Committee discussed the current smoking policy with the administration and suggested that it be enforced since there was no evidence of enforcement and yet smoking was seen as a problem. The administration did not act on the suggestion. Therefore, the Policy Committee charged the Faculty Affairs, Student Affairs and Elections Committees to investigate the possibility of establishing a smoke-free campus and suggested that a survey be undertaken to determine the opinion of the campus community on a smoke-free policy. The committees worked together and

developed a survey that was placed on the studentvoice.com website. The smoking survey was announced to the entire WSU community via multiple e-mail messages and Life@Wayne. The survey began on April 6, 2009 and ended on April 27, 2009. A draft of this report was circulated to the committees for comments and then submitted to the Policy Committee on February 8, 2010.

CHARACTERIZATION OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

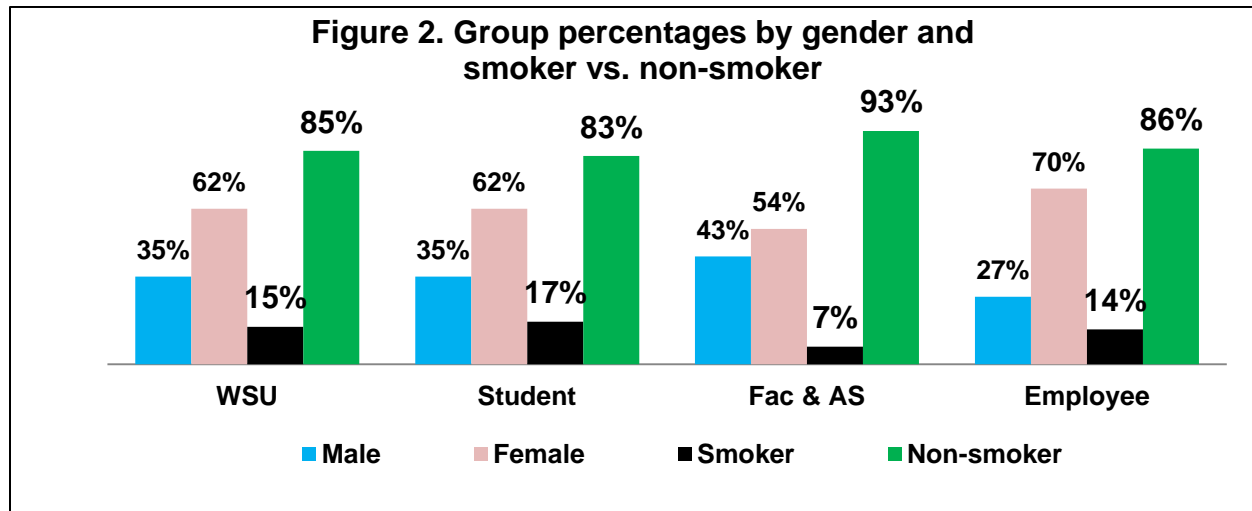
A total of 5,910 individuals responded to the survey but only 5,583 completed the survey and reported their classifications, e.g., student, faculty, academic staff, staff or other. Responses to items decreased with progression through the survey, and for this reason, only data for respondents that completed the survey are in used in this report. The distribution of respondents is shown in Figure 1. Students were 70% of the respondents and numbered 3,894; 40% were undergraduate students, 25% graduate students and 5% professional students. There were 788 respondents that were faculty, adjunct faculty or academic staff and made up 14% of the total respondents. Thirteen percent were administrators or staff and numbered 750. One hundred fifty-one, about 3%, identified themselves as *other* and specified their status as either both staff and students, students and faculty, maintenance personnel, alumni, post-bachelor students,



post-graduate students, recent graduates, research assistants or research associates. Data were first analyzed for all respondents of the WSU community. The data were then disaggregated into three groups: students, faculty and academic staff, and employees. The student group includes undergraduate, graduate and professional students; the faculty and academic staff group includes faculty, adjunct faculty and academic staff; and the employee group includes administrators, staff

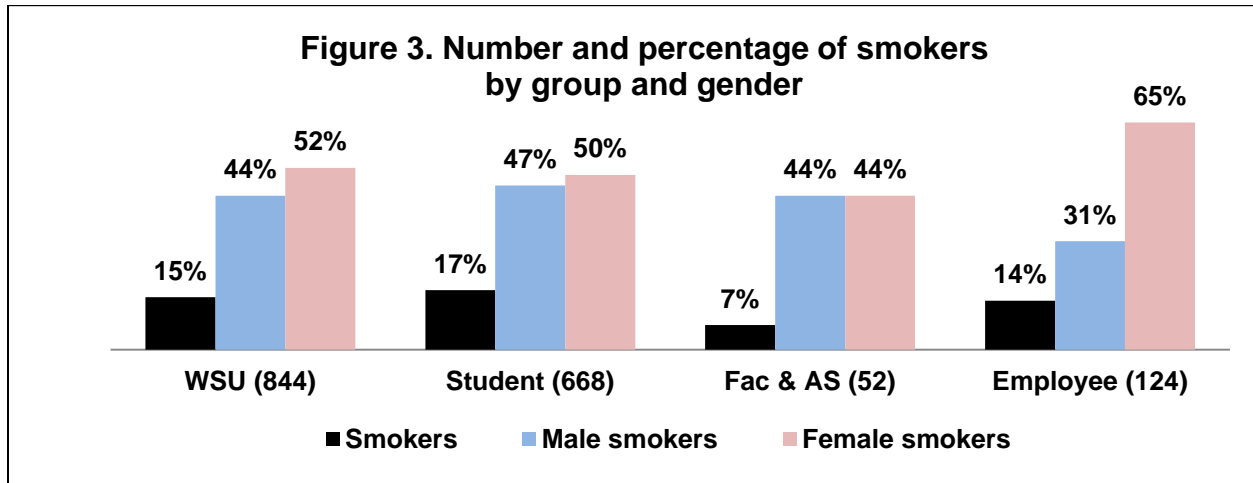
and other. The four groups are identified in this report by the WSU, Student, Fac & AS and Employee labels. Numbers will not always add to one-hundred percent both because of rounding-off errors and non-responses to some questions.

The gender and smoker versus non-smoker percentages of respondents for the four groups are shown in Figure 2. The WSU and Student groups are 35% male and 62% female;



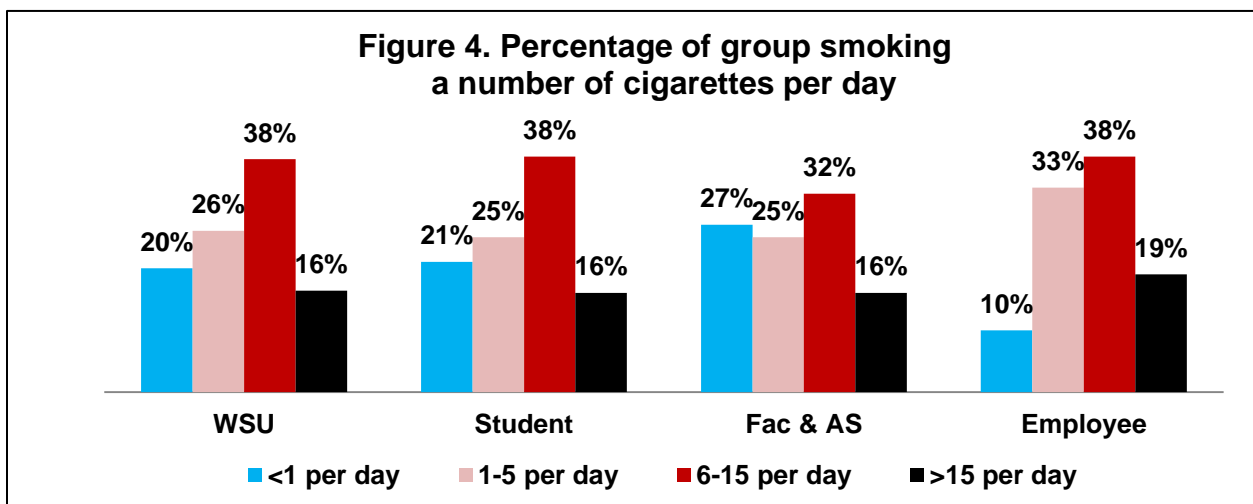
correcting for non-responders, the percentages are 36% and 64%. The ratios are about the same for the two groups because, as shown in Figure 1, students make up 70% of the respondents. However, the current WSU student profile is 42% male and 58% female. Hence, 6% more student females responded to the survey than males. The Fac & AS group is made up of 43% males and 54% females and the Employee group is made up of 27% males and 70% females; these statistics differ significantly from the Student group. The Fac & AS group has 7% more males and the Employee group has 6% more females than the Student group. The percentage of smokers in the Student and Employee groups is 17% and 14%, respectively, while the Fac & AS group has about half the percentage of smokers, namely 7%.

The number and percentage of smokers in the four groups are shown in Figure 3 along with the gender of smokers. The Student group has more smokers as well as a larger percentage of smokers than the other two groups; 17% of responding students are smokers. The Student group percentage is 3% larger than the 14% smokers in the Employee group and 10% larger than the Fac & AS group that has 7% smokers. It is worth noting that 942 of the 4,076 students, or 23% of respondents, indicated they were smokers in the 2007 Student Council survey, as compared to 844 of the 3,894, or 17%, in this survey. Hence, the number of students who indicated they were smokers, decreased by 5% in this survey as compared to the 2007 survey.



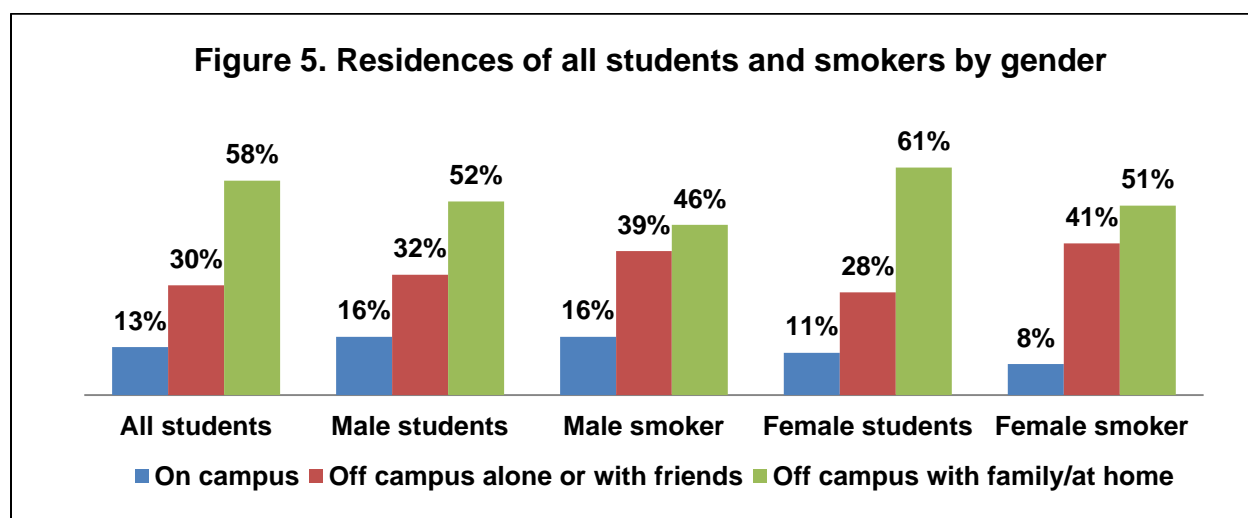
The role of gender in smoking is insignificant for the Student and Fac & AS groups and large for the Employee group. The Student group has 47% male and 50% female smokers and the Fac & AS group has 44% male and 44% female smokers. However, the Employee group has a significantly larger percentage of female smokers with 65% female and 31% male.

The distribution in the number of cigarettes smoked per day by those who indicated they are smokers is shown in Figure 4. In order to simplify the figure, choices on the survey form were combined, namely, 6-10 and 10-15 cigarettes per day were merged into 6-15 cigarettes per day; 16-20 and more than 20 cigarettes per day were merged into greater than 15, denoted by > 15 cigarettes per day. Three percent, or twenty-five smoker respondents, indicated that they smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day. The distributions for the Student and Fac & AS groups are same to within 6%. However, the distribution is significantly different for the Employee group. The less than one, denoted by <1, per day subgroup of employees is smaller by 11% and



17% when compared to the Student and Fac & AS groups, respectively. The percentages for the 1-5 and greater than 15 cigarettes per day smokers in the Employee group are 8% and 3% larger than the other two groups, respectively. The Employee group may be characterized as “heavier” smokers.

Figure 5 shows the total percentage of students living off campus is 88% with 30% living alone or with friends and 58% living with family or at home; about 13% live on campus. The percentage of males living at home is 52% while significantly more females, 61%, live at home. The survey shows a smaller percentage of smokers live with family or at home, namely 6% fewer males and 10% fewer females. Significantly more students living alone or with friends off



campus are smokers; 39% of males and 41% of females are smokers as compared to the 32% of males and 28% of females who live off campus alone or with friends.

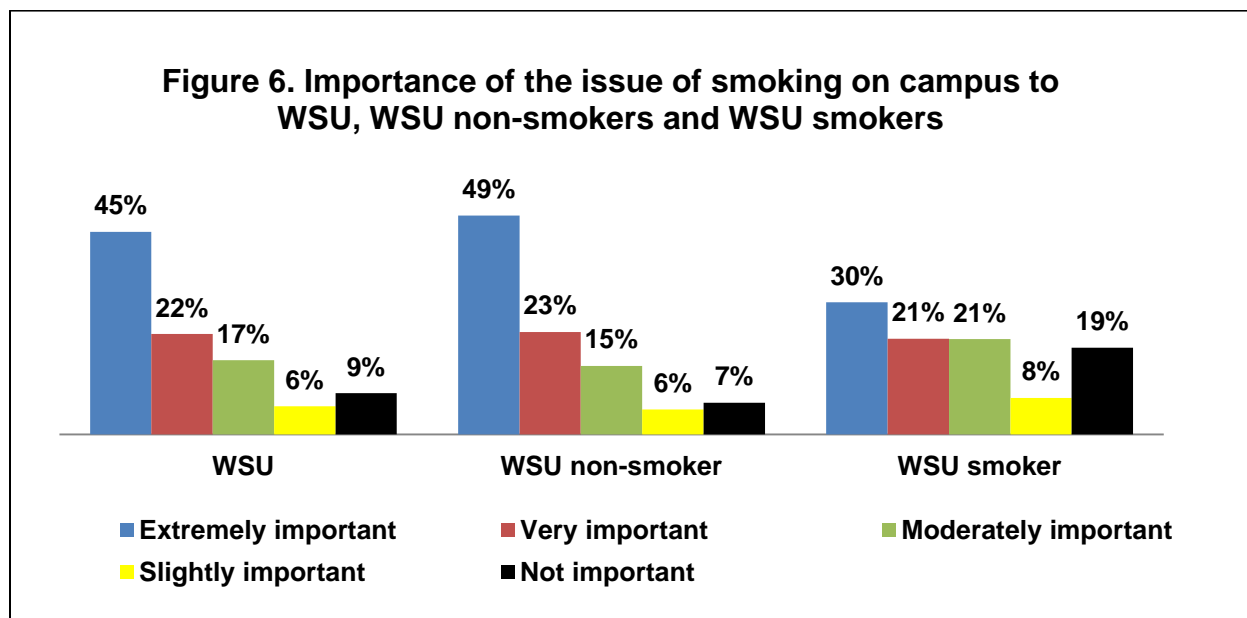
The primary campus was the main and medical campus for 84% and 12% of the respondents, respectively. Two percent selected the Oakland Center or Macomb Center as their main campus. The remaining 2% indicated *other* and specified Eugene Applebaum College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences on the DMC campus; joint assignments at a number of locations; various hospitals in the area; or other community colleges.

SURVEY RESULTS

The survey results will be grouped into three areas: items that address the importance of the issue of smoking; the perceived extent of the problem of smoking on campus; and the views of the campus community on smoking regulations as well as the reasons for or against regulation of smoking.

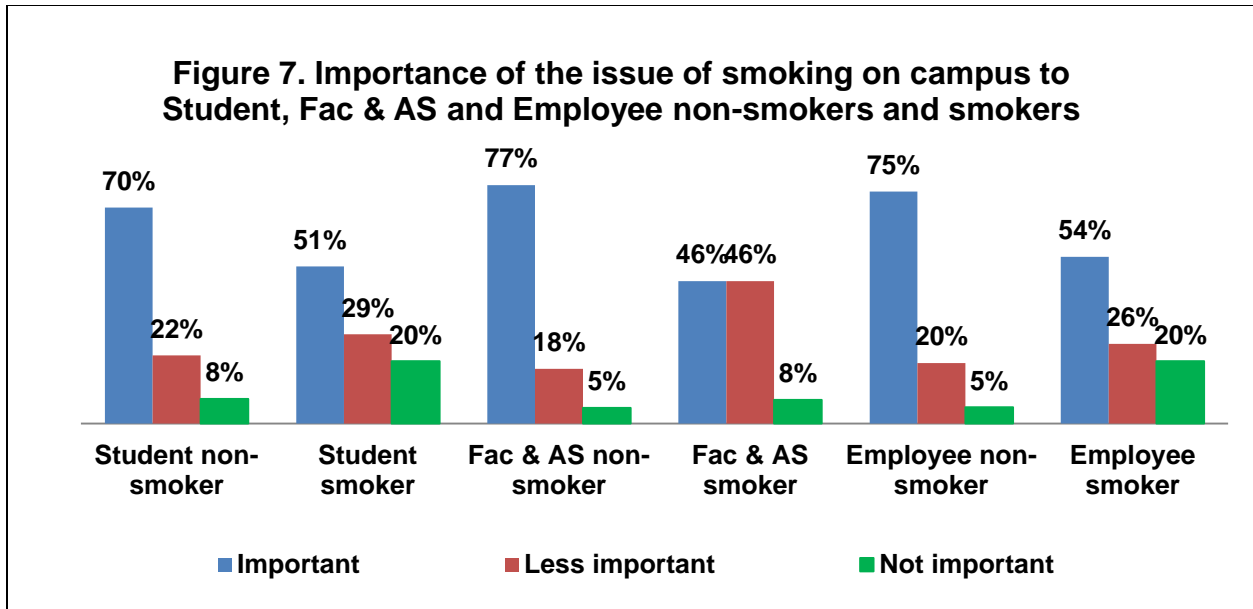
Importance of the smoking on campus issue

The importance of the issue of smoking on campus for the WSU group is shown in Figure 6. Approximately 45% of the WSU group indicated the issue of smoking is extremely



important. However, smokers and non-smokers view the issue differently. Forty-nine percent of non-smokers and 30% of smokers in the WSU group indicated the issue is extremely important; smokers downgraded the issue by 19% compared to non-smokers. Not surprisingly, 19% of smokers indicated the issue was not important compared to 7% of non-smokers.

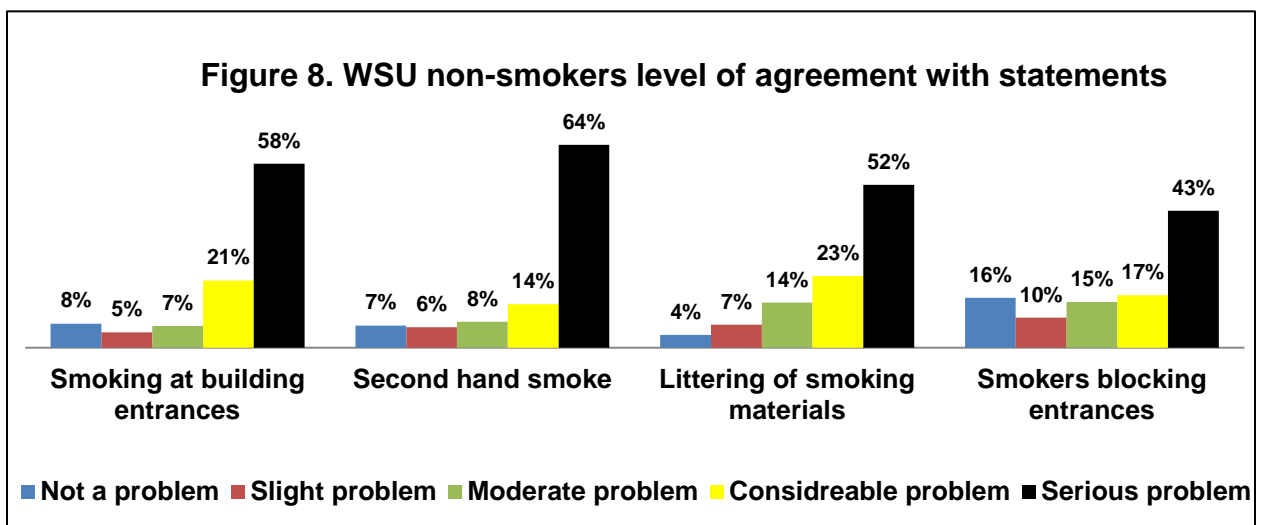
Figure 7 shows the importance of the issue of smoking on campus for the Student, Fac & AS and Employee groups. In order to simplify the graph, the *extremely important* and *very important* responses were combined into an **important response**; the *moderately important* and *slightly important* responses were merged into a **less important** response. The non-smokers in the Student, Fac & AS and Employee groups agree the issue is important at the 74% level to within 4%. On the other hand, smokers in the three groups agree at the 50% level to within 4% on the importance of the issue of smoking on campus. Non-smokers in the three groups responded about the same in considering whether the issue is less important or not important. Twenty-nine percent and 26% of student and employee smokers, respectively, responded the issue is less important, while 46% of the Fac & AS smokers indicated the issue is less important. Twenty percent of Student and Employee smokers indicated the smoking issue is not important, while only 8% of the Fac & AS group shared that view. Clearly, the levels of importance of the



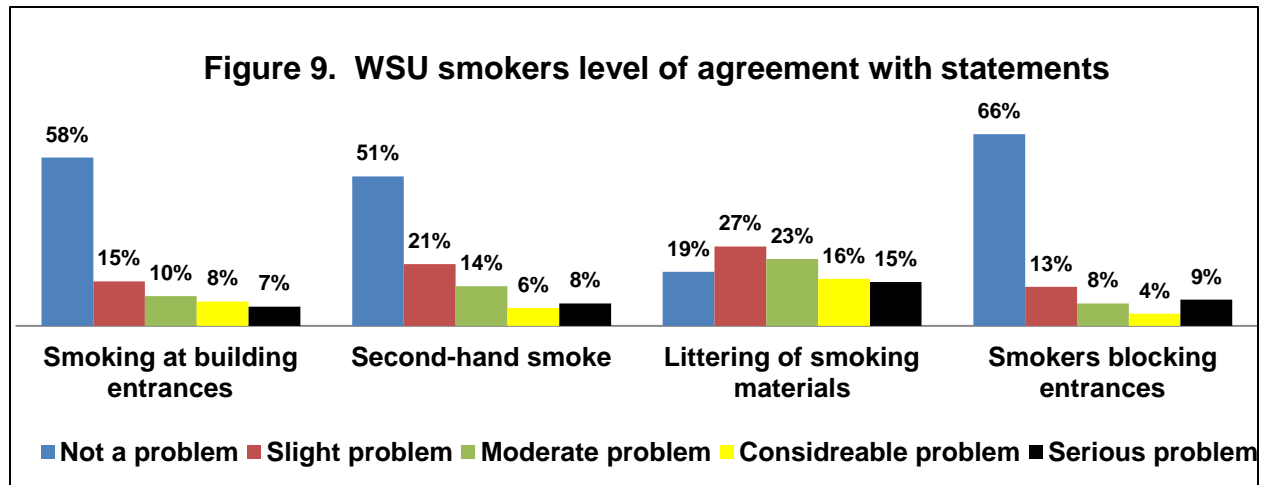
smoking issue with Fac & AS smokers differs from smokers in the other two groups. Fac & AS smokers associate more importance to the smoking issue than smokers in the other groups.

Extent of problem of smoking on campus

The survey provided four major potential problems related to smoking outdoors and asked responders to rate each problem. They were also provided the opportunity to suggest additional problems perceived to be related to outdoor smoking on campus. The responses of WSU non-smokers and smokers are shown in Figures 8 and 9 for the four potential problem areas, namely, *people smoking at building entrances*, *second-hand smoke*, *littering of smoking materials* and *smokers blocking building entrances*. A cursory view of the figures shows that the responses of smokers are almost the inverse of non-smokers. Non-smokers view all the potential



problems as serious problems at the 52% to 64% level with the exception of smokers blocking entrances which is a serious problem at the 43% level. Smokers view the potential problems as not a problem at the 51% to 66% level except littering of smoking material which is not a problem at the 19% level. Sixty-four percent of non-smokers view second-hand smoke as a serious problem while only 8% of smokers viewed it as a serious problem.



Regulation of smoking outdoors on WSU campus

The survey asked respondents to indicate whether or not they were in favor of any regulation of smoking outdoors on the WSU campus. The potential answers were: *yes*, *no*, *unsure* and *no opinion*. Respondents in the WSU group numbering 3,285, or 59%, were in favor of regulation and 1444, or 26% were not. Six-hundred seventy-three, or 12%, were unsure and 181, or 3%, indicated they had no opinion. Seventeen percent and 73% of respondents self-identified as non-smokers and smokers, respectively, answered *no* to this question.

Those not in favor of any outdoor-smoking regulation on the WSU campus were asked to rate their level of agreement with six statements. The statements are abbreviated in Table 1 and stated verbatim as follows: *There is no evidence that outdoor second-hand smoke is hazardous to health; It is unreasonable to ask smokers to leave campus entirely in order to smoke; It is an infringement of individual rights to ban smoking outdoors on campus; I feel sorry for my peer/colleagues who smoke; Having smokers leave campus to smoke will lead to lost productivity; and If more restrictive smoking regulations are adopted here, I would transfer to another college or seek employment elsewhere.* The possible responses were: *Strongly agree*, *Moderately agree*, *Neither agree or disagree*, *Moderately disagree*, *Strongly disagree* and *unable to judge*. The percentages of *Strongly agree* and *Moderately agree* responses were added

and listed in Table 1 along with the six abbreviated statements. The three groups are disaggregated by smoker and non-smoker.

Group	Student		Fac & AS		Employee	
Total number in group	3894		788		901	
Total respondents not in favor	1,057		155		232	
% respondents not in favor	30%		20%		26%	
	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker
Respondents not in favor	571	481	118	37	135	97
Reasons for not in favor	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
No evidence of smoke hazard	30	48	32	49	31	49
Leaving campus unreasonable	72	95	90	100	79	96
Infringement of rights to ban	68	95	77	92	72	92
Sorry for colleagues who smoke	43	27	42	35	41	44
Leave campus loss productivity	64	90	75	86	65	91
Transfer or seek job elsewhere	19	55	8	32	9	27

About one-half of smokers in the three groups indicated agreement with the statement that *there is no evidence that outdoor second-hand smoke is hazardous to health* while about 31% of non-smokers agree there is no evidence. Smokers in the three groups agree it is *unreasonable to ask smokers to leave campus entirely in order to smoke*; 72%, 90% and 79% of Student, Fac & AS and Employee group non-smokers, respectively, also agree it is unreasonable. The Fac & AS group of non-smokers feel more strongly on this issue than the other two non-smoker groups. However, there is strong agreement that it is unreasonable to ask smokers to leave campus. Smokers in the three groups agree at the 92% to the 95% level that it is an *infringement of individual rights to ban smoking outdoors on campus*; 68%, 77% and 72% of Student, Fac & AS and Employee group non-smokers, respectively, agree with the statement as well. There is strong opposition to a ban on smoking outdoors by both smokers and non-smokers in all three groups despite the fact that only about half of the smokers indicated there is no evidence that second hand outdoor smoke is hazardous. Twenty-seven percent of the smokers in the Student group agreed *I feel sorry for peers/colleagues who smoke* while the Fac & AS and Employee groups agree at the 35% and 44% levels, respectively; all three groups of non-smokers agree at about the 42% level with the statement. There isn't strong agreement of *I feel sorry ...* for smokers by the three groups. The three groups of smokers not in favor of a ban on smoking agree at the 88% level to within 3% with the statement that *having smokers leave campus to*

smoke will lead to lost productivity; Student and Employee group non-smokers agree on the lost productivity issue at about 65% level while the Fac & AS group agrees at the 75% level. Hence, both smokers and non-smokers in the three groups agree on the importance of the lost productivity issue.

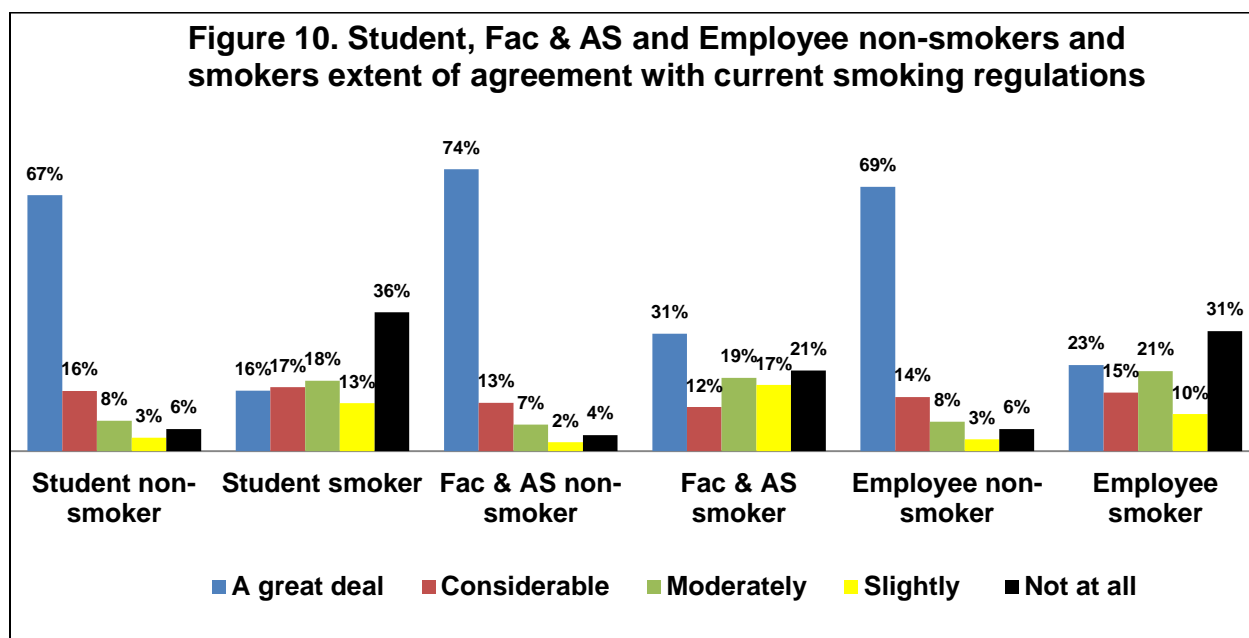
The responses of the Student group to the statement *If more restrictive smoking regulations are adopted here, I would transfer to another college or seek employment elsewhere* differs from that of the Fac & AS and Employee groups. Fifty-five percent of the smokers in the Student group, or 265 students, agreed that they will transfer to another college if more restrictive smoking regulations are adopted; 32% or 12 in the Fac & AS group, and 27% or 26 in the Employee group agree that they will seek employment elsewhere as well. It is difficult to understand the response of non-smokers in the three groups to this statement, namely 19%, 8% and 9% of the Student, Fac & AS and Employee groups, respectively, indicate they will transfer if more restrictive smoking regulations are adopted.

Respondents not in favor of regulation of outdoor smoking were given the opportunity to write in additional reasons for being against regulation of outdoor smoking. The major reasons provided by smokers were that smoking outdoors is not a health issue and regulations would be an infringement on their rights and personal freedoms. Non-smokers who were not in favor of regulation also cited those two reasons as well as that WSU might lose staff and students, those who smoke would produce less work, and students might miss more of class because of having to go off-campus to smoke. Many respondents also seemed to misread the item as they provided reasons in favor of regulation that included not wanting to breathe and smell smoke; a dislike for smoking litter on campus; health hazards from second hand smoke; and wanted enforcement of current restrictions.

Respondents in the three groups who indicated that they were in favor of regulation of outdoor smoking were asked to respond to four reasons for preferring regulation of outdoor smoking. Reasons selected by respondents along with the percentages were: *Object to having to smell smoke and see smoking-related trash on campus*, 32%; *Exposure to smoke outdoors is hazardous to health*, 30%; *Reducing or eliminating smoking will encourage smokers to quit smoking* was 18%; and *WSU and its employees should make it clear to all that they object to smoking*, 14%. The opportunity to specify *other reasons* was provided on the survey. The main reasons specified were smokers block entrances; environmental issues such as chemicals from

filters and tobacco leeching into the soil; unsightly litter; and having to breathe second hand smoke when walking behind or passing by smokers on the way to class.

Respondents were requested to indicate *To what extent are you in favor of current regulations regarding smoking on campus*. Figure 10 shows the choices and the responses of non-smokers and smokers for the Student, Fac & AS and Employee groups. Non-smokers and smokers in the three groups responded quite differently. Non-smokers responded a great deal at the 67% to 74% level in the three groups. Smokers in the Student and Employee groups responded a great deal at the 16% and 23% levels. The smokers in the Fac & AS group responded a great deal at the 31%, showing they have a significant higher agreement of the regulations than the other two groups of smokers. The smokers in the three groups responded not at all at the 21% to 36% level with the Fac & AS group giving the lowest percentage response, namely 21%. Figure 10 shows that non-smokers are overwhelmingly in favor of the current smoking regulations while smokers are not.



Respondents in favor of regulations were requested to *check all that apply* from a list of five possible regulations that they favored. The regulations and responses are shown in Table 2. The low number of responding smokers in the Fac & AS and Employee groups results in questionable percentages for the two groups, and for this reason, are not discussed. The non-smokers in the three groups favor enforcing current smoking regulations, identification of specific smoking areas with enforcement and a complete ban on smoking with enforcement at

the 46% to 67% level. They don't favor identification of specific smoking areas without enforcement or a complete smoking ban on campus without enforcement at the 4% to 8% level. Smokers in the Student group favor enforcing current smoking regulations at the 51% level, identification of specific smoking areas with enforcement at the 41% level, and a complete smoking ban on campus with enforcement at the 24% level; they favor a complete smoking ban on campus without enforcement at the 9% level. The responses in Table 2 show that enforcement of regulations over non-enforcement is clearly preferred.

Group	Student		Fac & AS		Employee	
	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker
Respondents	2129	102	503	8	526	15
Regulations	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Enforcing current smoking regulations	67	51	60	75	53	47
Identification of specific smoking areas with enforcement	59	41	46	75	47	53
Identification of specific smoking areas without enforcement	8	36	6	25	4	20
Complete smoking ban on campus with enforcement	66	24	57	25	56	27
Complete smoking ban on campus without enforcement	8	9	7	0	5	7

All the respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement with five separate statements by indicating *Strongly agree*, *Moderately agree*, *Neither agree or disagree*, *Strongly disagree* or *Unable to judge*. The statements were: *No smoking/smoking signs are effective*; *I support a complete ban on smoking*; *I support smoking areas*; *A ban on smoking will influence my decision to work or attend classes at WSU*; and *I want the current policy enforced*. The responses to the statements are shown in Tables 3 through 7 for non-smokers and smokers in the three groups.

Table 3 shows that smokers in the three groups strongly agree no-smoking signage is effective at the 21% to 29% level while non-smokers strongly agree at the 11% to 13% level. Hence, although not a large percentage, about twice as many smokers strongly agree that no-smoking signs are effective. Both non-smokers and smokers moderately agree that signage is effective at the 31% to 42% level; 10% to 16% neither agree nor disagree that the signs are

effective. Forty-two to 60% of all the respondents strongly agree or moderately agree that no-smoking signs are effective, and 23% to 37% moderately disagree or strongly disagree on the issue. About twice as many of the respondents either strongly agree or moderately agree that no-smoking signs are effective as compared to those that moderately disagree or strongly disagree that the signs are effective.

Table 3. No smoking/smoking signs are effective.

Group	Student		Fac & AS		Employee	
	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker	non-smok	smoker
Respondents	3218	668	735	52	777	124
Level of agreement	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Strongly agree	12	23	11	21	13	29
Moderately agree	32	34	40	42	35	31
Neither agree nor disagree	14	14	16	10	14	14
Moderately disagree	22	15	17	17	18	11
Strongly disagree	15	13	13	8	15	12
Unable to judge	5	2	3	2	4	2

The level of agreement for a complete ban on smoking is shown in Table 4. The agreement on this issue is clearly defined by whether a respondent is a non-smoker or smoker. Smokers in three groups strongly disagree at the 77% to 84% on ban on smoking while non-

Table 4. I support a complete ban on smoking.

Group	Student		Fac & AS		Employee	
	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoke	smoker
Respondents	3218	668	735	52	777	124
Level of agreement	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Strongly agree	50	4	48	6	48	4
Moderately agree	15	2	14	2	15	2
Neither agree nor disagree	11	4	13	8	11	5
Moderately disagree	8	6	9	8	9	4
Strongly disagree	15	83	15	77	16	84
Unable to judge	1	1	1	0	1	1

smokers strongly disagree at the 15% to 16% level. Similarly, non-smokers and smokers strongly agree on the ban at the 48% to 50% and 4% to 6% level, respectively. Only a percent or less in the three groups is unable to judge on a ban on smoking.

Table 5 shows smokers in the three groups responded that they strongly agree to support smoking areas at the 48% to 66% level, while non-smokers strongly agree at the 21% level.

Non-smokers and smokers strongly disagree on smoking areas at the 20% to 26% and 2% to 7%

Group	Student		Fac & AS		Employee	
	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoke	smoker
Respondents	3218	668	735	52	777	124
Level of agreement	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Strongly agree	21	48	21	58	21	66
Moderately agree	29	28	27	29	27	21
Neither agree nor disagree	17	10	13	6	14	6
Moderately disagree	11	6	11	4	9	3
Strongly disagree	20	7	26	4	26	2
Unable to judge	2	2	2	0	3	2

levels, respectively. Again, the degree of agreement and disagreement on smoking areas is determined by whether the respondent is a non-smoker or smoker, and smokers support smoking areas to a higher degree than non-smokers.

The levels of agreement on the statement that *A ban on smoking will influence my decision to work or attend classes at WSU* are shown in Table 6. Forty-six percent or 307 of the smokers in the Student group strongly agree or moderately agree with the statement; smokers in

Group	Student		Fac & AS		Employee	
	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoke	smoker
Respondents	3218	668	735	52	777	124
Level of agreement	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Strongly agree	14	29	7	13	8	15
Moderately agree	11	17	6	15	8	10
Neither agree nor disagree	29	19	29	17	29	24
Moderately disagree	8	7	7	4	7	6
Strongly disagree	33	23	43	37	40	31
Unable to judge	5	4	7	13	9	13

the Fac & AS and Employee groups strongly agree or moderately agree with the statement at the 25% to 28% level. Twenty-five percent of the student group of non-smokers strongly agree or moderately agree with the statement while the Fac & AS and Employee groups strongly agree or moderately agree with the statement at the 13% to 16% level. The three groups of non-smokers

moderately disagree or strongly disagree with the statement at the 41% to 50% level while smokers moderately disagree or strongly disagree at the 30% to 41% level. Non-smokers and smokers neither agree nor disagree with the statement at the 29% level and the 17% to 24% level, respectively. Clearly, the trend is for smokers to feel more strongly about the ban influencing their decision to work or attend classes at WSU. A statement *If more restrictive smoking regulations are adopted here, I would transfer to another college or seek employment elsewhere* appeared in another question in this survey. Only respondents not favoring regulation of smoking were able to respond to the statement; the results are summarized in Table 1 and show 55%, or 265 student smokers not favoring regulation of smoking, strongly agree or moderately agree that they will transfer to another institution. In the abstract, these responses may raise questions about the impact on enrollment of changing the current smoking regulations.

Table 7 shows the level of agreement to the statement *I want the current policy enforced*. Non-smokers in the three groups strongly agree or moderately agree with the statement at the 73% to 80% level. Smokers in the Student and Employee groups strongly agree or moderately agree at the 29% to 35% level. The smokers in the Fac & AS group strongly agree or moderately agree at the 52% level with the statement. Thus, a larger percentage of smokers in the Fac & AS group want the current policy enforced than in the other two groups Twice as many Student and

Group	Student		Fac & AS		Employee	
	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker
Respondents	3218	668	735	52	777	124
Level of agreement	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Strongly agree	50	15	64	27	59	16
Moderately agree	23	14	16	25	20	19
Neither agree nor disagree	14	27	10	31	9	27
Moderately disagree	3	9	2	10	2	6
Strongly disagree	4	25	3	6	5	21
Unable to judge	6	11	4	2	4	10

Employee non-smokers want the current policy enforced as smokers in the two groups. Except for the smokers in the Student group, the majority of smokers and non-smokers in the three groups favor enforcement of the current smoking policy. Overall, 58% of all WSU respondents want the current policy enforced.

SUMMARY

The Academic Senate of Wayne State University conducted a survey in April 2009 to determine the importance of smoking issues, extent of smoking problems and views on smoking regulations. Five-thousand nine-hundred and ten responded to the survey and 5,583 completed the survey and reported their WSU classifications, such as students, faculty, academic staff, non-academic staff, administrators etc. The respondents were assigned to one of three groups and their survey data disaggregated. The number of respondents and percentage of total respondents in each of the groups were: Student 3,894 (70%); Faculty and Academic Staff 788 (14%); Employee 901 (16%). The number of smokers and the percentage of smokers in each of the groups were WSU 844 (15%); Student 668 (17%); Faculty and Academic Staff 52 (7%); and Employee 124 (14%). There were 6% more female than male respondents in the student population. The survey shows that students living off campus alone or with friends smoke more than students living on campus or at home. The smoking issue is extremely important to 49% of non-smokers and 30% of smokers. Non-smokers regard specific issues as serious problems while smokers do not. No regulation of outdoor smoking is favored by 17% of non-smokers and 73% of smokers. Non-smokers strongly agree, and smokers do not agree, with specific reasons for not favoring the regulation of smoking on campus. About 70% of non-smokers and 20% of smokers agree a great deal with current smoking regulations. Smoking signage is viewed as not effective by both smokers and non-smokers. About 50% of non-smokers and 5% of smokers strongly support a complete ban on smoking. By more than a 2:1 margin, smokers support smoking areas as compared to non-smokers. Forty-six percent or 307 students indicate they will transfer if smoking is banned on the campus. By more than a 3:1 margin non-smokers want current smoking policies enforced compared to non-smokers.