

## Understanding the Impact of Secondhand Smoke: Public Perspectives

This study uniquely combines public perceptions, real-world observations, and statistical analysis to address the persistent health risks of secondhand smoke, proposing actionable strategies like public awareness campaigns and stringent regulations.

1 :	Respondent_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Location	Exposure_Freq.	Common_Locality	Duration_of_Exposure	Health_Risk_Awareness	Attitudes_Toward_Bans	Opinion_on_Campaigns	Smoking_Status	Coping_Mechanisms	var	var	var
1	1	20	Male	Student	Urban	Daily	Street	10	4	Neutral	Very Effective	Smoker	Avoidance			
2	2	28	Female	Professional	Urban	Weekly	Teashop	11	3	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
3	3	30	Male	Other	Rural	Rarely	Park	12	2	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
4	4	20	Female	Student	Rural	Rarely	Park	13	2	Neutral	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	Avoidance			
5	5	28	Male	Professional	Urban	Rarely	Street	14	2	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
6	6	30	Female	Other	Urban	Daily	Teashop	15	2	Supportive	Very Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
7	7	23	Male	Student	Rural	Weekly	Park	16	4	Neutral	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	Avoidance			
8	8	30	Female	Professional	Rural	Rarely	Park	17	3	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Smoker	No Action			
9	9	30	Male	Other	Urban	Rarely	Street	18	2	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
10	10	21	Female	Student	Urban	Rarely	Teashop	19	2	Neutral	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	Avoidance			
11	11	27	Male	Professional	Rural	Daily	Park	20	2	Supportive	Very Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
12	12	30	Female	Other	Rural	Weekly	Park	21	2	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
13	13	19	Male	Student	Urban	Rarely	Street	22	4	Neutral	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	Avoidance			
14	14	35	Female	Professional	Urban	Rarely	Teashop	23	3	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
15	15	31	Male	Other	Rural	Rarely	Park	24	2	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Smoker	No Action			
16	16	18	Female	Student	Rural	Daily	Park	25	2	Neutral	Very Effective	Non-smoker	Avoidance			
17	17	32	Male	Professional	Urban	Weekly	Street	26	2	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
18	18	33	Female	Other	Urban	Rarely	Teashop	27	2	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
19	19	21	Male	Student	Rural	Rarely	Park	28	4	Neutral	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	Avoidance			
20	20	31	Female	Professional	Rural	Rarely	Park	29	3	Supportive	Moderately Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			
21	21	34	Male	Other	Urban	Daily	Street	30	2	Supportive	Very Effective	Non-smoker	No Action			

Overview Data View Variable View

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Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure	Role
1 Respondent_ID	Numeric	3	0		None	None	12	Right	Scale	Input
2 Age	Numeric	3	0		None	None	3	Right	Scale	Input
3 Gender	String	6	0		None	None	6	Left	Nominal	Input
4 Occupation	String	12	0		None	None	12	Left	Nominal	Input
5 Location	String	5	0		None	None	5	Left	Nominal	Input
6 Exposure_Freq.	String	6	0		None	None	6	Left	Nominal	Input
7 Common_Location	String	7	0		None	None	7	Left	Nominal	Input
8 Duration_of_Exposure	Numeric	2	0		None	None	12	Right	Scale	Input
9 Health_Risk_Awareness	Numeric	1	0		None	None	12	Right	Scale	Input
10 Attitudes_Toward_Bans	String	10	0		None	None	10	Left	Nominal	Input
11 Opinion_on_Campaigns	String	20	0		None	None	20	Left	Nominal	Input
12 Smoking_Status	String	10	0		None	None	10	Left	Nominal	Input
13 Coping_Mechanisms	String	9	0		None	None	9	Left	Nominal	Input
14										
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24										

Overview Data View Variable View

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The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Statistics interface. On the left, the 'Variable View' pane displays a list of variables with their names, types (e.g., Numeric, String), and widths. The 'Descriptive Statistics' option in the main menu is highlighted. A submenu under 'Descriptive Statistics' is open, listing various statistical procedures: Frequencies..., Descriptives..., Population Descriptives, Percentiles..., Normality Analysis..., TURF Analysis, Explore..., Crosstabs..., Ratio..., Two-Variable or Group Q-Q Plot, P-P Plots..., Q-Q Plots..., and Bland-Altman Analysis... .

## → Descriptives

	N Statistic	Range Statistic	Minimum Statistic	Maximum Statistic	Mean Statistic	Std. Deviation Statistic	Variance Statistic	Skewness Statistic	Std. Error
Age	25	17	18	35	27.12	5.518	30.443	-.311	.464
Health_Risk_Awareness	25	2	2	4	2.56	.821	.673	1.021	.464
Duration_of_Exposure	25	24	10	34	22.00	7.360	54.167	.000	.464
Valid N (listwise)	25								

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the 'Variable View' pane and the 'Descriptive Statistics' submenu open in the 'Analyze' menu. The same list of procedures is visible.

### ► Frequencies

		Statistics		
	Age	Health_Risk_Awareness	Duration_of_Exposure	
N	Valid	25	25	25
	Missing	75	75	75
Mean		27.12	2.56	22.00
Median		30.00	2.00	22.00
Mode		30	2	10 <sup>a</sup>
Std. Deviation		5.518	.821	7.360
Variance		30.443	.673	54.167
Range		17	2	24

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

### ► Correlations

		Correlations	
	Age	Health_Risk_Awareness	
Age	Pearson Correlation	1	-.420*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.036
	N	25	25
Health_Risk_Awareness	Pearson Correlation	-.420*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036	
	N	25	25

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The screenshot shows the IBM SPSS Statistics interface. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, Window, and Help. The toolbar has icons for opening files, saving, printing, and other functions. In the center, there's a list of variables from 1 to 24, each with a name, type (e.g., Numeric, String), and width. The 'Variable View' tab is selected. On the right, a context menu is open over the 'Crosstabs...' option in the 'Analyze' menu, listing various statistical analysis options. The status bar at the bottom right indicates '24 days left on Full Version Trial' and a link to 'Upgrade Here'.

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	100.285 <sup>a</sup>	4	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	112.538	4	<.001
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 4 cells (44.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.08.