



Evaluation Results for the Second Chance Online Program 2022-2023 School Year

Prepared by RMC Health

SECOND CHANCE



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Evaluation Summary

Second Chance is a free, web-based nicotine education program for middle and high school youth who have violated a tobacco policy at school or a law in the community. It is an interactive and self-directed program intended to be used as an alternative to suspension. Second Chance is funded by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), State Tobacco Education & Prevention Partnership (STEPP). This report summarizes results from the evaluation of the Colorado implementation of Second Chance for the 2022-2023 school year. The evaluation was designed to address the following questions:

1. What results were obtained from the Second Chance implementation and adolescents' participation in Second Chance?
2. To what extent did adolescent participants in Second Chance increase their knowledge related to tobacco and other nicotine products (e.g., tobacco policy, benefits of not using tobacco, harms of tobacco use)?
3. To what extent did adolescent participants who completed Second Chance change their attitudes related to tobacco and other nicotine products (e.g., motivation to use/resist, social norms, and motivation to quit)?

Adolescent Participant Demographics

There were 2,215 adolescent participants who completed the program and answered all of the pre-survey and post-survey questions, representing a 69% completion rate. Forty-seven (47%) percent of adolescent participants identified as male, 43% identified as female, 5% preferred not to answer, 2% identified as gender non-binary, 1% identified as transgender, and 1% as a different identity. Thirty-three percent (33%) of participants were in middle school grades 6-8 and 67% were in high school grades 9-12. Thirty-nine (39%) percent of the adolescent participants identified as white, while 21% identified as Hispanic or Latino, 5% Black or African American, 1% Asian, and <1% American Indian or Alaska Native. The remaining adolescent participants identified themselves as multiple race/ethnicity (24%), preferred not to answer (8%), or said they were a different identity from those listed (<1%). The majority (85%) of adolescent participants were using an electronic vape product, which includes JUULs, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, when they violated tobacco policy.

Tobacco Laws

Adolescent participants had prior knowledge about the content of tobacco laws and most adolescent participants answered questions about the content of the laws correctly on the pre- and post-survey. This finding suggests that adolescents are receiving and retaining information about Colorado tobacco laws from sources prior to completing the Second Chance Program. There is an opportunity, then, to

reinforce the prevention messages adolescents receive from other channels through the Second Chance program.

Tobacco Industry

Adolescent participants strongly agreed tobacco and vaping industries engage in advertising tactics targeted at youth. There was, on average, a 27% increase in the percentage of adolescent participants who strongly agreed from the pre-survey to post-survey across the three marketing tactics deployed by the tobacco industry: advertising and marketing (pre-survey: 34%, post-survey: 60%), getting youth hooked (pre-survey: 33%, post-survey: 62%), and misleading young people (pre-survey: 35%, post-survey: 63%). The data suggest adolescent participants had greater certainty in their agreement about how the tobacco and vaping industry targets youth using negative tactics after completing the Second Chance program.

Teen Norms and Tobacco Use

Prior to completing the Second Chance Program, 78% of adolescent participants reported that most teenagers use tobacco products, and 79% reported that they believed most teenagers have used electronic vapor products. After completing the Second Chance Program, 43% of adolescent respondents reported that they believed most teenagers use tobacco products, and 48% believed that most teenagers use electronic vapor products. Most adolescent participants did not believe using tobacco or electronic vaping products makes a young person look cool or makes them have more friends before they participated in the program. In addition, there was an increase in the number of adolescent participants who did not believe that teenagers who use tobacco or electronic vapor products look cool or increases the number of friends that they have from pre- to post-survey. These findings suggest that the Second Chance program influenced adolescent participants' social perceptions of peer use and social norms related to tobacco use and vaping.

Harms of Using Tobacco

Most adolescent participants did not think it was safe to smoke cigarettes, even for just a year or two, on both the pre- and post-survey. There was a 12% increase in the number who did not think it was safe to smoke cigarettes from pre-survey (77%) to post-survey (89%). The majority of adolescent participants agreed on both the pre- and post-surveys that smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day is harmful. There was a slight increase in the number who responded "definitely yes" that it was harmful from pre-survey (65%) to post-survey (70%).

The questions related to tobacco used inside your mouth elicited mixed results. Most adolescent participants on both the pre-survey and post-survey responded "probably yes" or "definitely yes" that using tobacco inside your both causes cavities and gum disease. However, there was a 6% decrease in the percent of adolescent participants who responded "definitely yes" and "probably yes" tobacco used inside your mouth

causes cavities and gum disease from pre-survey (87%) to post-survey (81%). Similarly, most adolescent participants on both the pre-survey (92%) and post-survey (87%) responded “probably yes” or “definitely yes” that using chewing tobacco daily is harmful, although there was a slight decrease in this percentage on the post-survey. There was, however, an increase in the percentage who responded “definitely yes” to this question on the post-survey (70%) compared to the pre-survey (62%).

The majority of adolescent participants did not think it was safe to use electronic vapor products on both the pre- and post-survey. With a 21% increase in the number who responded “definitely not” from the pre-survey (49%) to post-survey (70%), adolescent participants increased their certainty about the harm of electronic vapor products after completing the Second Chance program.

Whether and When Adolescent Participants Might Use Tobacco

Adolescent participants were less likely to accept a cigarette or vaping product from a friend after completing the Second Chance program, with both survey items experiencing an increase in the percentage who responded “definitely not” from the pre-survey to post-survey. When asked a similar question about chewing tobacco, the majority of adolescent participants indicated on the pre-survey (92%) and post-survey (91%) they would not accept it, with a slight decrease on the post-survey. Of note, within this group of questions, the greatest change in how adolescent participants answered from pre- to post-survey was related to the question about using an electronic vapor product offered by a friend; the rate of participants who indicated they would “definitely not” accept it increased by nearly one-quarter from pre-survey (32%) to post-survey (54%).

There was an increase in the percentage of adolescent participants who reported they would not smoke or vape five years from now from pre- to post-survey. The greatest change in adolescent participants' intent to use was related to electronic vapor products. In the pre-survey, 39% of adolescent respondents stated they would “definitely not” use electronic vapor products, and in the post-survey, 55% stated they would “definitely not” use electronic vapor products. Overall, by the post-survey, the vast majority reported they would “definitely not” or “probably not” smoke a cigarette (91%, no change from pre-survey), chew (93%, pre-survey: 97%), or vape (83%, pre-survey: 75%) in five years. There was a slight decrease (4%) who reported they would not chew tobacco, snuff, dip or spitless tobacco in five years on the post-survey.

Whether Adolescent Participants Want to Stop Using Tobacco

The percent of adolescent participants who indicated they want to completely stop using tobacco or other nicotine products increased only marginally from 44% at pre-survey to 47% at post-survey. Those reporting that they do not use tobacco or other nicotine products did not change from pre- to post-survey. Regarding resisting tobacco product use, the percentage of participants who reported “definitely yes” to

whether they feel prepared to resist using tobacco products increased by 6% from pre-survey (58%) to post-survey (64%). On both the pre- and post-survey, half (50%) of adolescent participants said they knew where to find information about quitting. At the post-survey, fewer adolescent participants reported not knowing where to get information on quitting (pre-survey: 11%, post-survey: 5%) and being unsure of where to get information (pre-survey: 12%, post-survey: 8%).

Technical Quality and Other Feedback of the Second Chance Online Program

Second Chance participants reported a few technical issues with the program, with less than one-third reporting technical issues. Nearly three-quarters of adolescent participants reported the text was easy to read and the activities were easy to work through. Most adolescent participants reported it took “a great amount of effort” or “considerable effort” to complete the program. Three topics, including myths and facts about nicotine products, marketing and advertising tactics, and reasons for having tobacco policies and laws, were reported to be most useful in learning about tobacco and other nicotine products.

Overview of Second Chance Online Program

Second Chance is a free, web-based nicotine education program for middle and high school youth who have violated a tobacco policy at school or a law in the community. It is an interactive and self-directed program intended to be used as an alternative to suspension. The program is an educational resource designed to help adolescent participants think about the role tobacco/nicotine plays in their lives and increase their motivation to quit using tobacco. Second Chance is funded by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), State Tobacco Education & Prevention Partnership (STEPP).

This report summarizes results from the evaluation of the Colorado implementation of Second Chance for the 2022-2023 school year. The evaluation was designed to address the following questions:

1. What results were obtained from the Second Chance implementation and adolescents' participation in Second Chance?
2. To what extent did adolescent participants who completed Second Chance increase their knowledge related to tobacco and other nicotine products (e.g., tobacco policy, benefits of not using tobacco, harms of tobacco use)?
3. To what extent did adolescent participants who completed Second Chance change their attitudes related to tobacco and other nicotine products (e.g., motivation to use/resist, social norms, and motivation to quit)?

The report details the methods used for surveying Second Chance adolescent participants, examines the schools and participants enrolled in the program, and

outlines the demographics of administrators of the Second Chance program and demographics of the adolescent participants. Using a pre- and post-survey of the adolescent participants, the report then examines participant knowledge and perspectives about tobacco laws, opinions about tobacco industry tactics, teen norms and use of tobacco and other nicotine products, perceptions about the harms of using tobacco and other nicotine products, participant motivations around using tobacco and other nicotine products, participants' interest in stopping the use of tobacco and other nicotine products, and feedback concerning the quality of the Second Chance online program.

Second Chance Participant Pre-and-Post Survey Methods

To measure change in knowledge and attitudes, a pre- and post-survey is administered as part of the Second Chance program. Pre- and post-surveys are used to measure knowledge gained and changes in attitude from participating in the program. The pre-survey is a set of questions given to adolescent participants before the program begins to determine their knowledge level and attitudes related to the content. After the completion of the Second Chance program, adolescent participants are given a post-survey to answer the same set of questions. Comparing the post-survey responses to their pre-survey responses provides insights into whether the Second Chance program is associated with increasing adolescent participant knowledge and effecting change in attitudes.

The program administers the surveys electronically and requires adolescent participants to answer the same 31 pre-survey and post-survey questions to measure change in knowledge, perceptions, and motivation to quit. The content of the pre-survey and post-survey questions address seven broad areas: tobacco laws, tobacco industry, teen norms and use of tobacco and other nicotine products, the harms of using tobacco and other nicotine products, whether and when adolescent participants might use tobacco and other nicotine products, whether adolescent participants want to stop using tobacco and other nicotine products, and the technical quality of the Second Chance program.

The pre-survey contains additional questions regarding the adolescent participants' circumstances related to their referral to Second Chance and collects demographic information. Additional questions on the post-survey ask about adolescent participant reactions to the quality, usefulness, and satisfaction with the program. Summary statistics were used to analyze the data.

Second Chance Schools and Participants 2022-2023

Second Chance administrators from Colorado enrolled 3,201 middle and high school adolescent participants in Second Chance in the 2022-2023 academic year. Of these, 2,215 completed the program and answered all the pre- and post-survey questions (69% completion rate). Sixteen participants completed the program twice. The analysis in this report reflects those adolescents who completed the program and the pre- and post-surveys (N=2,215).

Second Chance Administrator Demographics

Colorado Second Chance administrators (N=209) held a variety of positions including Dean (21%), Assistant Principal (26%), Nurse (17%), Principal (11%), Coordinator or Specialist (7%), Counselor or Mental Health Staff (6%), School Health Professional (3%), and Other¹ (9%).

Adolescent Participant Demographics

Forty-seven (47%) percent of adolescent participants (N=1,038) identified as male, 43% identified as female, 5% preferred not to answer, 2% identified as gender non-binary, 1% identified as transgender, and 1% as a different identity. Thirty-three percent (33%) of participants were in middle school grades 6-8 and 67% were in high school grades 9-12 (Table 1).

Among the adolescent participants (N=2,215), 92% reported that this was the first time using the Second Chance Program. Six percent (6%) reported retaking the program due to another violation, not completing the program, or for another reason. Two percent (2%) were unsure if they were completing the program for the first time.

Thirty-nine (39%) percent of the adolescent participants identified as white, while 21% identified as Hispanic or Latino, 5% Black or African American, 1% Asian, and 1% American Indian or Alaska Native. The remaining adolescent participants identified themselves as multiple race/ethnicity (24%), preferred not to answer (8%), or said they were a different identity from those listed (1%).²

¹ Assistant to the Principal (less than 1%), Educational Assistant (less than 1%), Family and Community Liaison (1%), In-School Suspension Supervisor (less than 1%), Student Advisor (less than 1%), Teacher (less than 1%), Resource Officer (less than 1%), Student Services Assistant (less than 1%), Superintendent (less than 1%).

² 0.3% of adolescent participants identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Table 1. Second Chance Adolescent Participants by Grade Level, N=2,215

| Grade Level of Participants | Number Per Grade | Percent of Participants |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 6 th | 216 | 10% |
| 7 th | 201 | 9% |
| 8 th | 313 | 14% |
| 9 th | 543 | 24% |
| 10 th | 476 | 22% |
| 11 th | 287 | 13% |
| 12 th | 179 | 8% |

Participants were primarily referred to the program by school administration, including principals/assistant principals (47%) and deans (33%) (Table 2). Most adolescent participants were referred to the Second Chance program because they violated tobacco policy while on school grounds (99%). Six adolescent participants (0.3%) were referred for education, 5 participants (0.2%) were referred for another reason, and ten participants (0.5%) were referred for violating a tobacco policy in a community setting. The majority (85%) of adolescent participants were using an electronic vape product, which includes JUULs, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, when they violated tobacco policy.

Table 2. Second Chance Referrals (N=2,215)

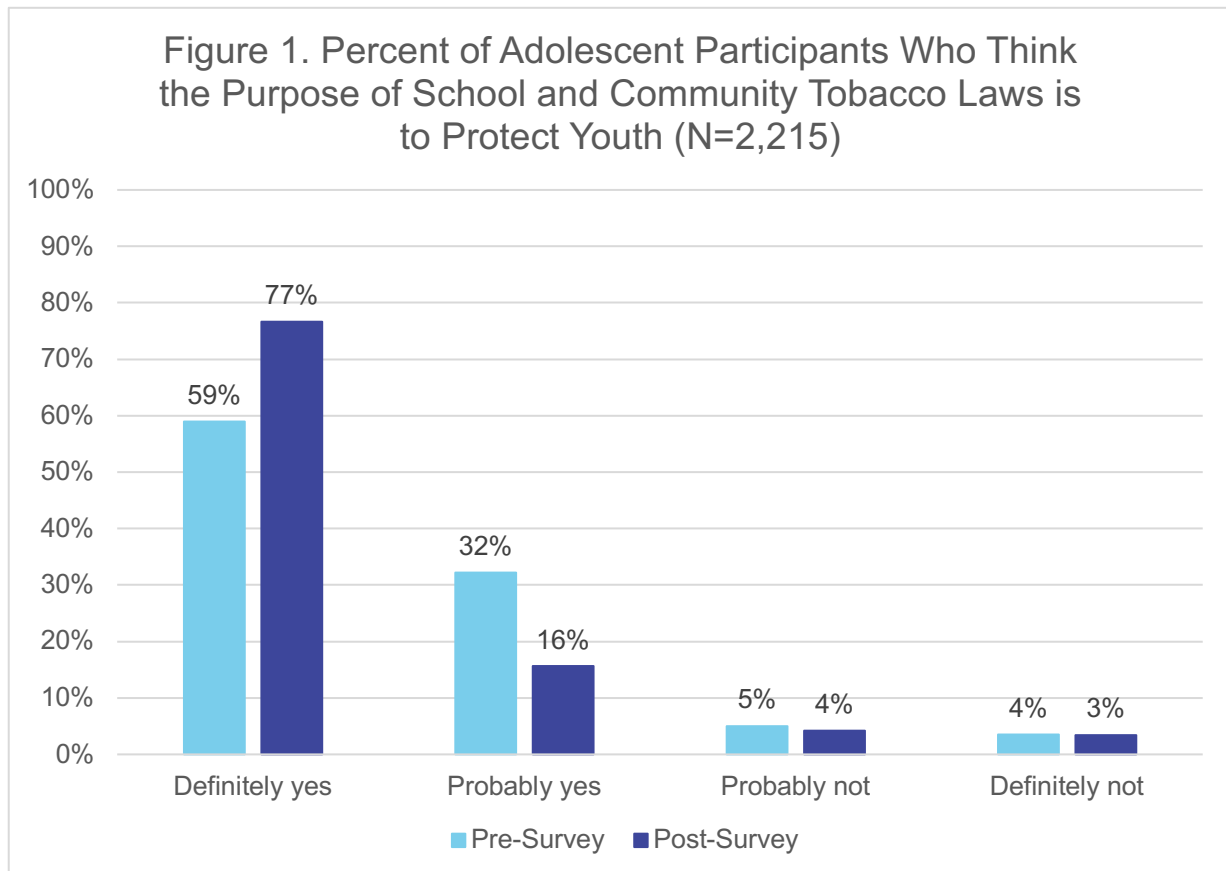
| Person who Referred Adolescent | Number of Referrals | Percent of Referrals |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Principal/Assistant Principal | 1,038 | 47% |
| Dean | 726 | 33% |
| Other School Staff Person | 160 | 7% |
| School Counselor | 114 | 5% |
| Teacher | 60 | 3% |
| School Resource Officer | 47 | 2% |
| Courts | 41 | 2% |
| Police Officer | 16 | <1% |
| Community Member | 9 | <1% |

Participant Knowledge & Perspectives about Tobacco Laws

The pre- and post-survey asked five questions or statements about adolescent participants' knowledge and perspective about tobacco laws. These included:

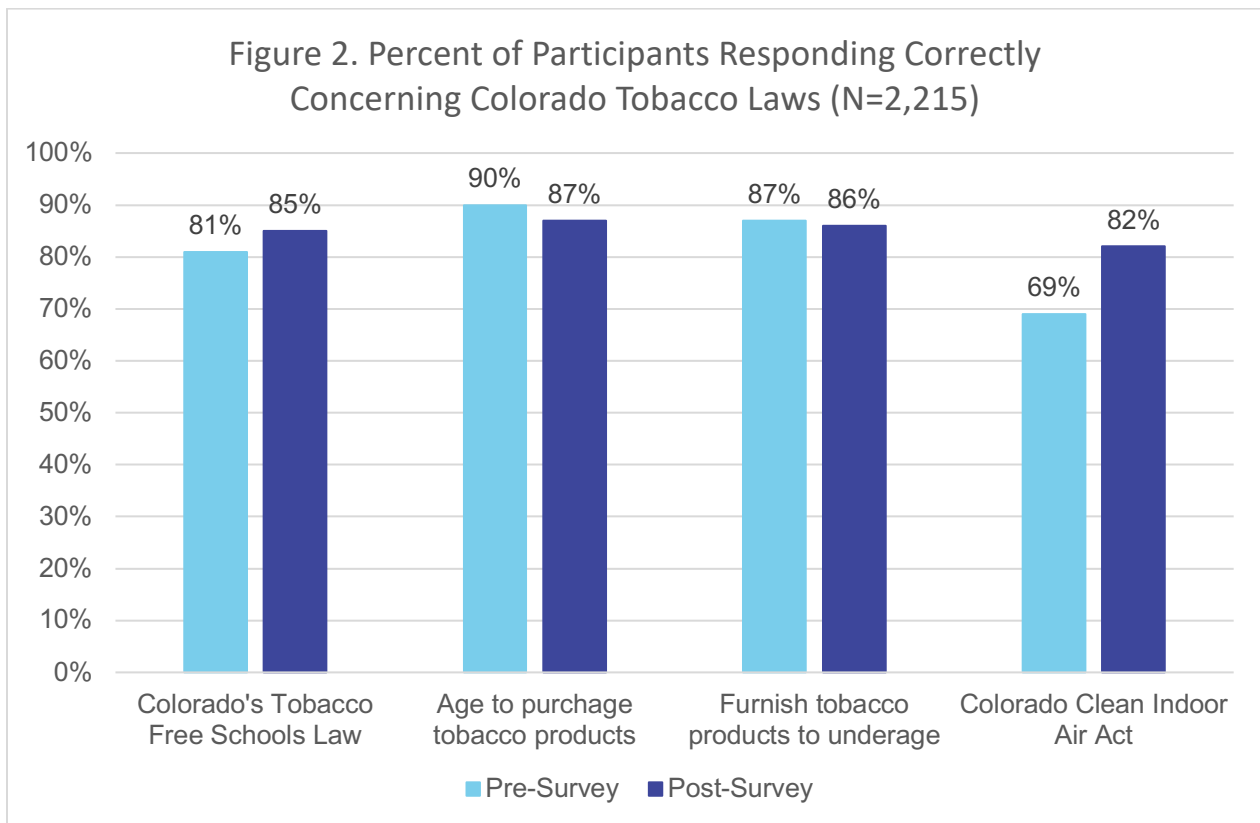
- *Do you think the purpose of school and community tobacco laws are to protect youth?*
- *Colorado's Tobacco-Free Schools Law prohibits the use of tobacco by adolescent participants, teachers, staff, and visitors on school property.*
- *It is against the law for any persons under 21 years of age to purchase tobacco products.*
- *An individual (like a friend, parent, or store clerk) who furnishes tobacco products to a person under the age of 21 is breaking the law.*
- *The Colorado Clean Indoor Air Act requires that indoor areas be smoke-free and prohibits smoking within 25 feet of entryways to buildings.*

Most adolescent participants agreed the purpose of tobacco laws is to protect youth prior to their participation: 91% answered “definitely yes” or “probably yes” on the pre-survey. On the post-survey, the percent of adolescent participants who answered “definitely yes” or “probably yes” to the same question increased slightly to 92%. There was an increase in the percentage of adolescent participants who answered “definitely yes” from 59% on the pre-survey to 77% on the post-survey (Figure 1).



Adolescent participants generally had an accurate understanding of Colorado tobacco laws prior to completing the Second Chance program, with the majority answering all four statements correctly on both the pre-and-post surveys. Below are the statements and the responses on the pre-and-post surveys (Figure 2).

- *Colorado's Tobacco-Free Schools Law prohibits the use of tobacco by students, teachers, staff, and visitors on school property:* The percent of adolescent participants answering "true" increased from 81% on the pre-survey to 85% on the post-survey.
- *It is against the law for any persons under 21 years of age to purchase tobacco products:* There was a slight decrease in the percent of adolescent participants answering "true" from 90% on the pre-survey to 87% on the post-survey.
- *An individual (like a friend, parent, or store clerk) who furnishes tobacco products to a person under the age of 21 is breaking the law:* The percentage responding "true" slightly decreased from 87% on the pre-survey to 86% on the post-survey.
- *Colorado Clean Indoor Air Act requires that indoor areas be smoke-free and prohibits smoking within 15 feet of entryways to buildings.:* The percent of adolescent participants who answered correctly increased from 69% on the pre-survey to 82% on the post-survey.

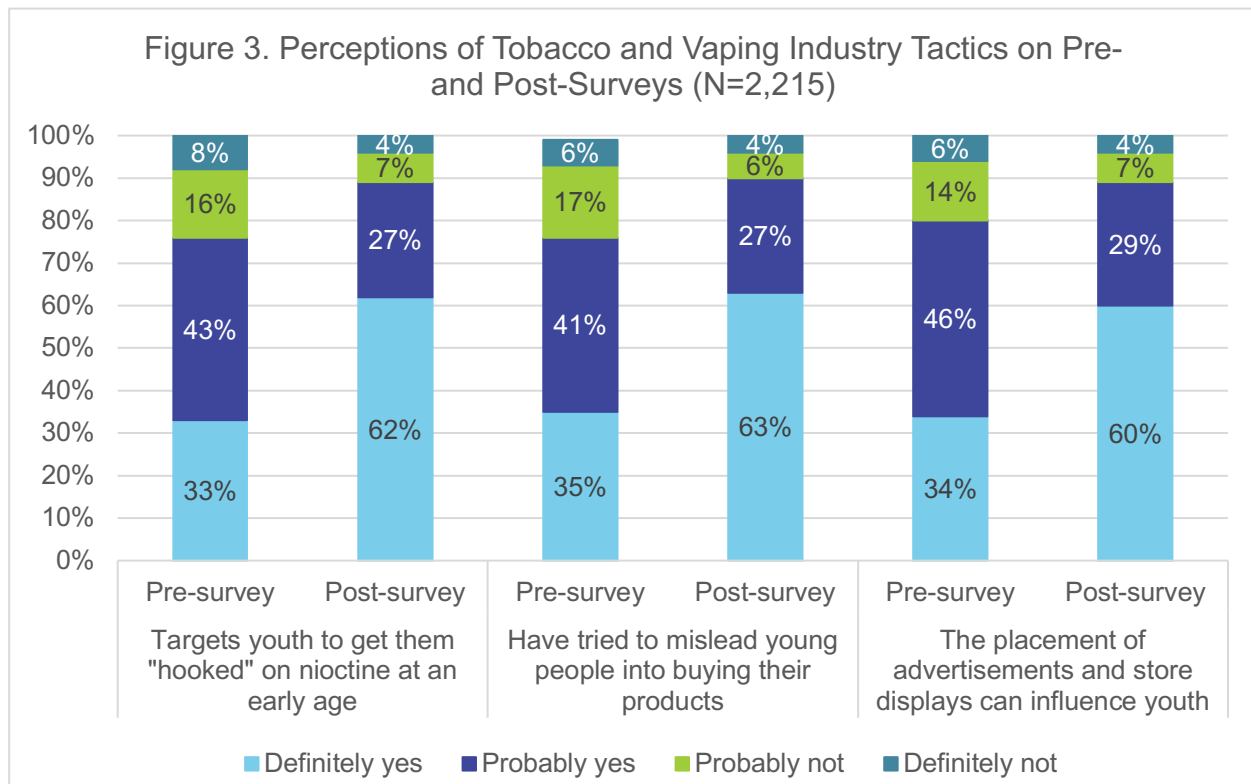


Participant Opinions about Tobacco Industry Tactics

The pre- and post-survey asked three questions addressing adolescent participant opinions of the tobacco industry. These included:

- *Do you think the tobacco and vaping industry targets youth to get them “hooked” on nicotine at an early age and have these youth as customers for life?*
- *Do you think tobacco and vaping companies, more than other companies, have tried to mislead young people to buy their products?*
- *Do you think the placement of tobacco and vaping advertisements and store tobacco and vaping displays can influence youth to use tobacco or other nicotine products?*

The percent of adolescent participants who agreed tobacco and vaping companies engage in advertising tactics targeted at youth increased greatly from pre-survey to post-survey (Figure 3). Seventy-six percent (76%) of adolescent participants responded “definitely yes” or “probably yes” on the pre-survey, compared to 89% on the post-survey that the tobacco and vaping industry targets youth to get them “hooked” on nicotine at an early age. The percent of adolescent participants who answered “definitely yes” or “probably yes” that tobacco and vaping companies mislead youth increased from 77% on the pre-survey to 90% on the post-survey, and that the tobacco and vaping companies place displays and advertisement to influence youth increased from 80% on the pre-survey to 89% on the post-survey.

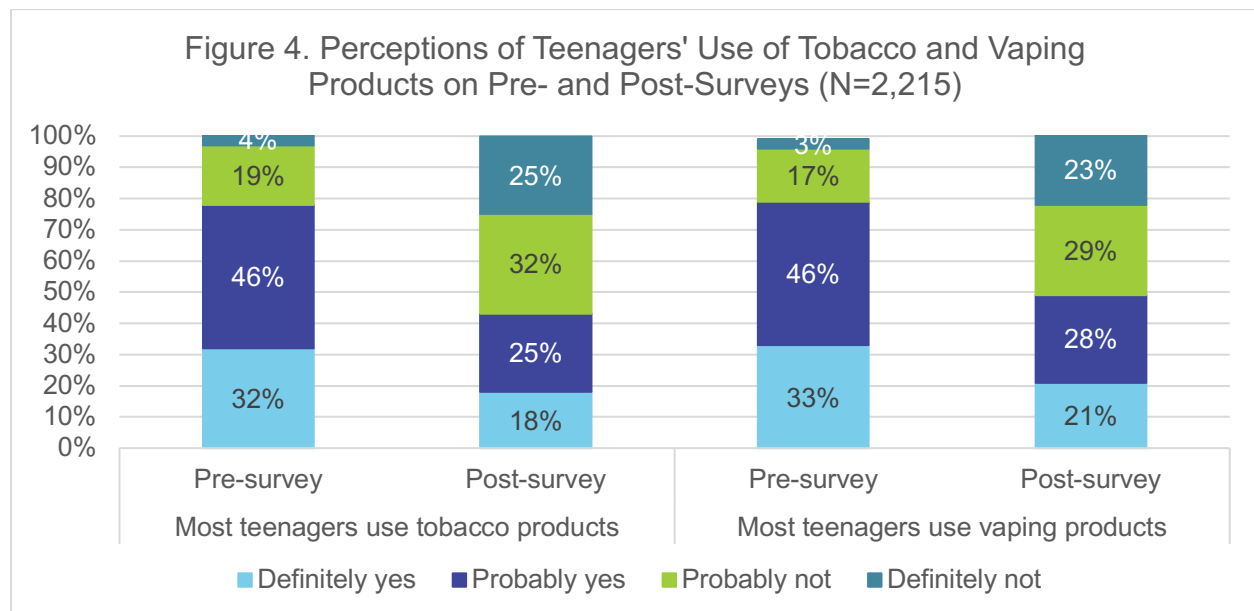


Teen Norms and Use of Tobacco/Other Nicotine Products

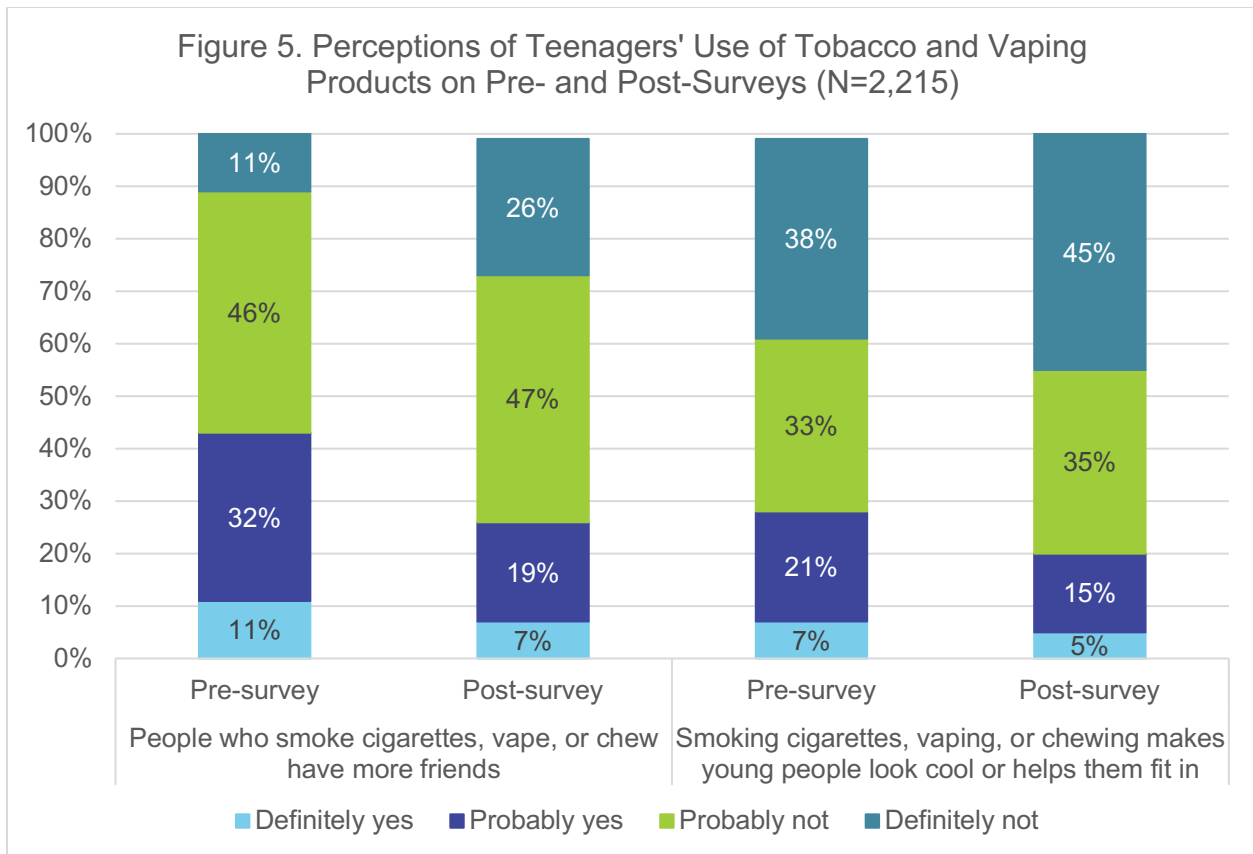
Four questions address adolescent participant perceptions about the norms of using tobacco and electronic vapor products on the pre- and post-survey. These questions included:

- *Do you think most teenagers use tobacco products?*
- *Do you think most teenagers use vaping products - this includes JUULs, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens?*
- *Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes, vape, or chew have more friends?*
- *Do you think smoking cigarettes, vaping, or chewing makes young people look cool or helps them fit in?*

Figure 4 illustrates how adolescent participants shifted their attitudes after completing the Second Chance program about whether they think most teens use tobacco and vaping products. Prior to completing Second Chance, 78% of adolescent participants responded “probably yes” or “definitely yes” that most teens use tobacco. After completing the program, 43% reported the same. When asked the same question about vaping products, 79% of adolescent participants responded “probably yes” or “definitely yes” on the pre-survey. After completing the program, 48% of reported the same. This shift in attitudes among adolescent participants shows that fewer respondents believed that most teenagers use tobacco and vaping products after completing the Second Chance Program.



In response to whether young people who smoke cigarettes, vape, or chew have more friends, 43% of adolescent participants responded “probably yes” and definitely yes” on the pre-survey, while 26% did the same on the post-survey (Figure 5). In response to whether smoking cigarettes, vaping, or chewing makes young people look cool, 28% of the adolescent participants responded “probably yes” or “definitely yes” on the pre-survey and 20% on the post-survey. This shift in attitude demonstrates that adolescent respondents were less likely to think that use of tobacco or electronic vapor products made youth look cool after completing the Second Chance Program.



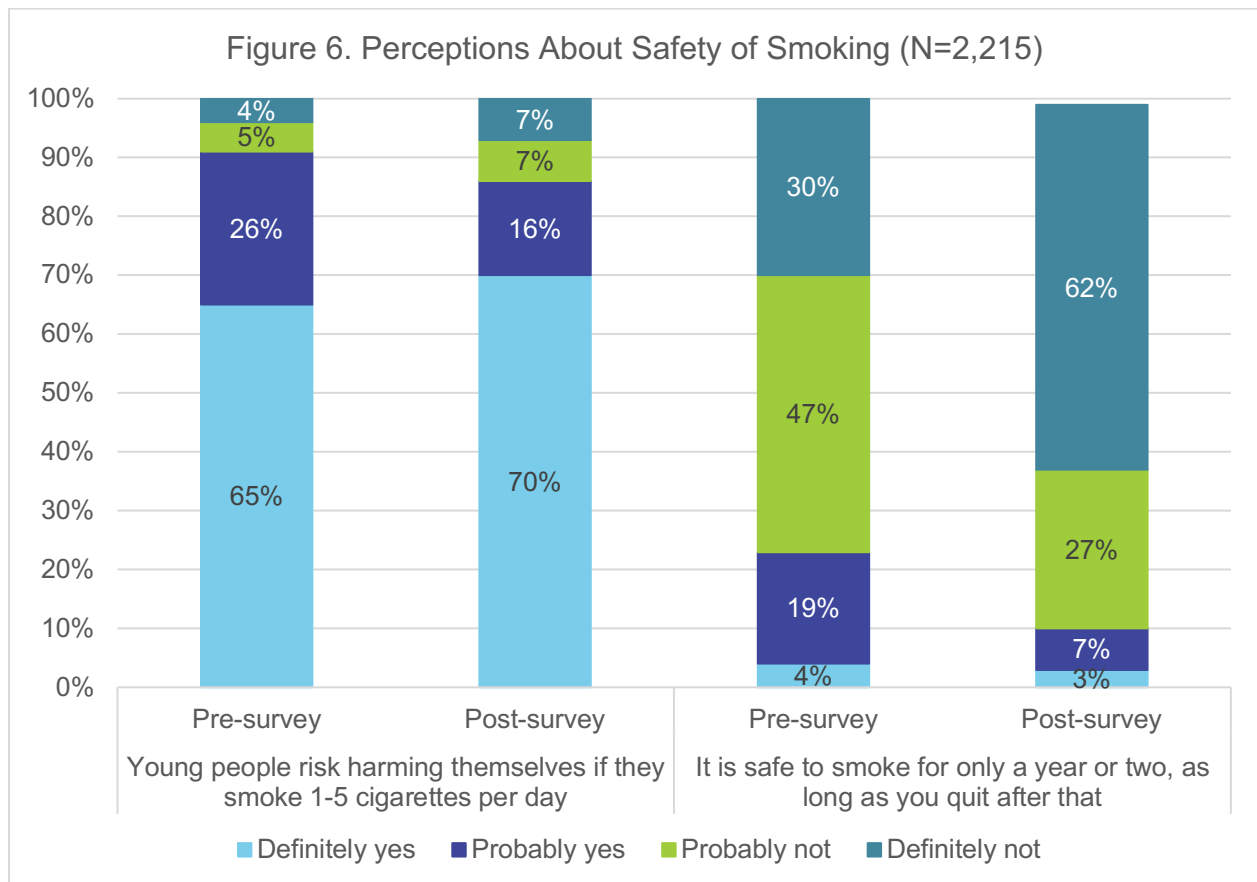
Harms of Using Tobacco and Other Nicotine Products

Six questions on the pre- and post-survey of Second Chance participants ask about their perceptions of the harms of using tobacco. These included:

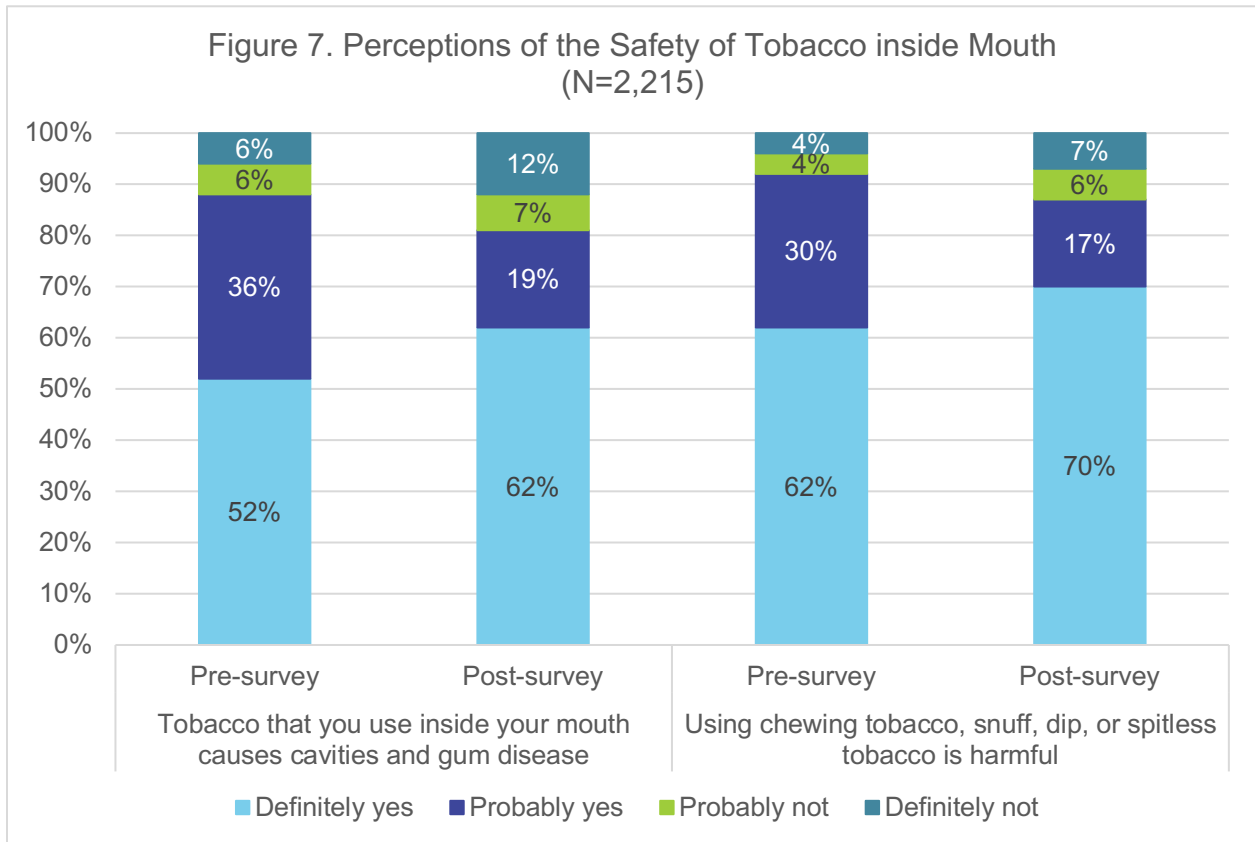
- *Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?*
- *Do you think that young people risk harming themselves if they smoke from 1 to 5 cigarettes per day?*

- Do you think tobacco that you use inside your mouth (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco) causes cavities and gum disease?
- Do you think using chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco daily is harmful?
- Do you think electronic vapor products - this includes JUULs, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens - contain nicotine?
- Do you think it is safe to use electronic vapor products - this includes JUULs, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens?

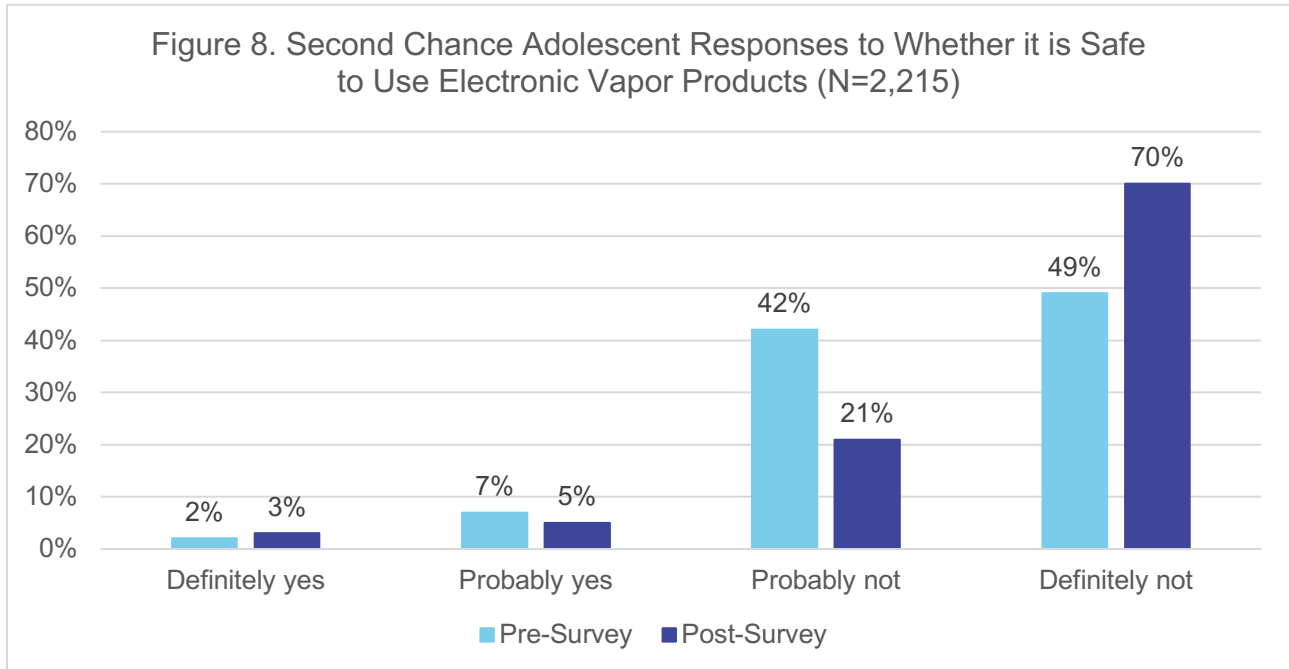
Most respondents appear to understand the risks and health effects of smoking before they start the program, and indicators for these questions changed little from pre- to post-survey. The majority of adolescent participants indicated “definitely yes” or “probably yes” as to whether young people risk harming themselves if they smoke between 1 to 5 cigarettes per day (91% on the pre-survey and 86% on the post-survey) (Figure 6). Those who responded “definitely yes” increased from 65% to 70% from pre- to post-survey. Few respondents on both the pre-survey (23%) and post-survey (10%) indicated it is safe to smoke for only a year or two and then quit.



In addition, participants seem to understand the risks and health effects of tobacco use inside the mouth before starting the program (Figure 7). Responding to the question about whether using tobacco inside the mouth causes cavities and gum disease, 88% of adolescent participants responded “probably yes” or “definitely yes” on the pre-survey and 82% on the post-survey. Most adolescent participants think using chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco daily is harmful: 92% responded “probably yes” or “definitely yes” on the pre-survey and 87% on the post-survey. There was an increase in the percent of adolescent participants who responded “definitely yes” from 62% on the pre-survey to 70% on the post-survey.



Adolescent participants possessed prior knowledge that electronic vapor products contain nicotine; 88% of adolescent participants responded “yes” on the pre-survey and 91% on the post-survey. As with the other questions regarding safety of tobacco and nicotine products, adolescent participants overall responded that using electronic vapor products was not safe at both pre- and post-survey (Figure 8). By the post-survey, 70% responded that it was “definitely not” safe to use electronic vapor products, while another 21% responded that it was “probably not” safe.



Participants' Motivations Around Using Tobacco and Other Nicotine Products

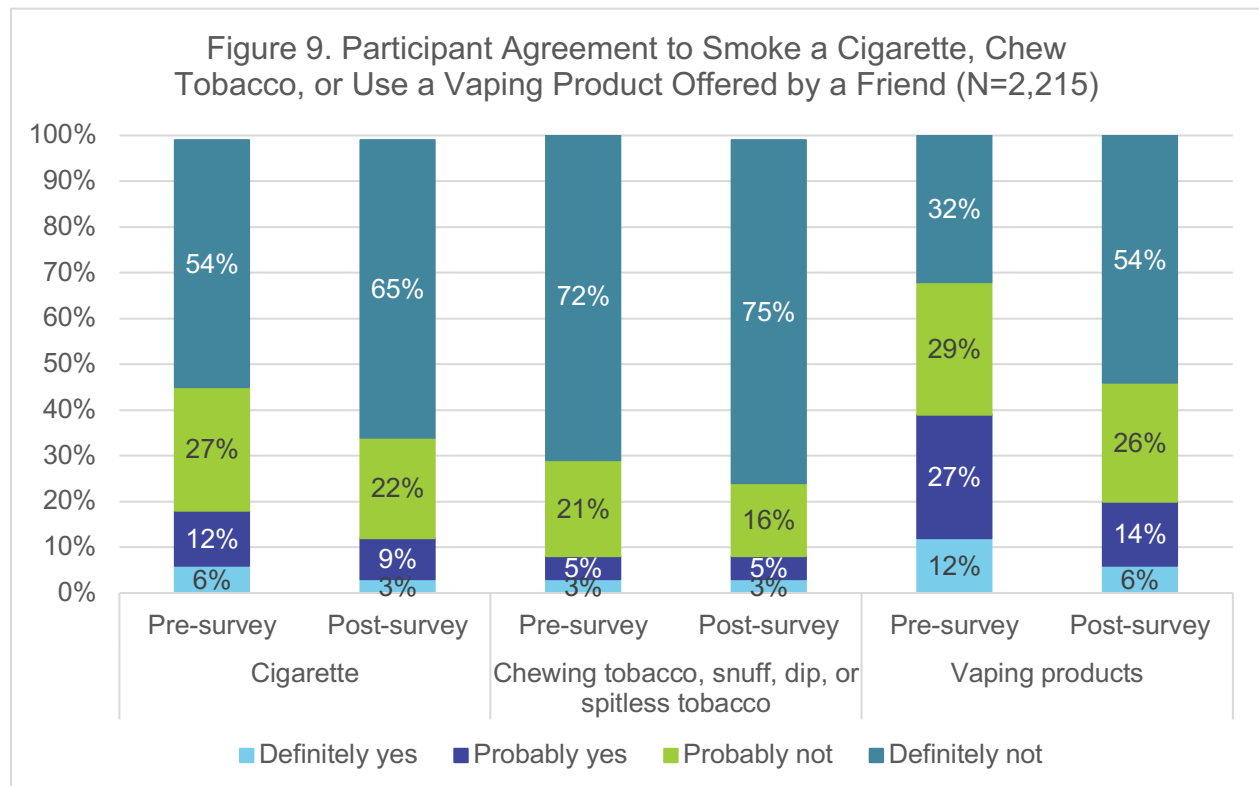
Nine questions on the pre- and post-survey addressed adolescent participants' motivations around using tobacco. These questions include:

- *If one of your best friends were to offer you a cigarette, would you smoke it?*
- *If one of your best friends were to offer you chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco, would you use it?*
- *If one of your best friends were to offer you a vaping product - this includes JUULs, e- cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens - would you use it?*
- *Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at any time during the next year?*
- *Do you think you will use chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco at any time during the next year?*
- *Do you think you will use an electronic vapor product - this includes JUULs, e- cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens - at any time during the next year?*
- *Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now?*
- *Do you think you will be using an electronic vapor device - this includes JUULs, e- cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens - 5 years from now?*

- *Do you think you will be using chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco 5 years from now?*

Three questions addressed the influence of friends on adolescent use of tobacco and other nicotine products (Figure 9). There was only a slight difference from pre- to post-survey in how adolescent participants responded to the question about whether they would smoke a cigarette or use chewing tobacco snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco offered to them by a friend. The majority of adolescent participants responded “definitely not” or “probably not” on both the pre-survey (81%) and the post-survey (87%) for cigarettes. For chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco, 93% responded “definitely not” or “probably not” on the pre-survey and 91% on the post-survey.

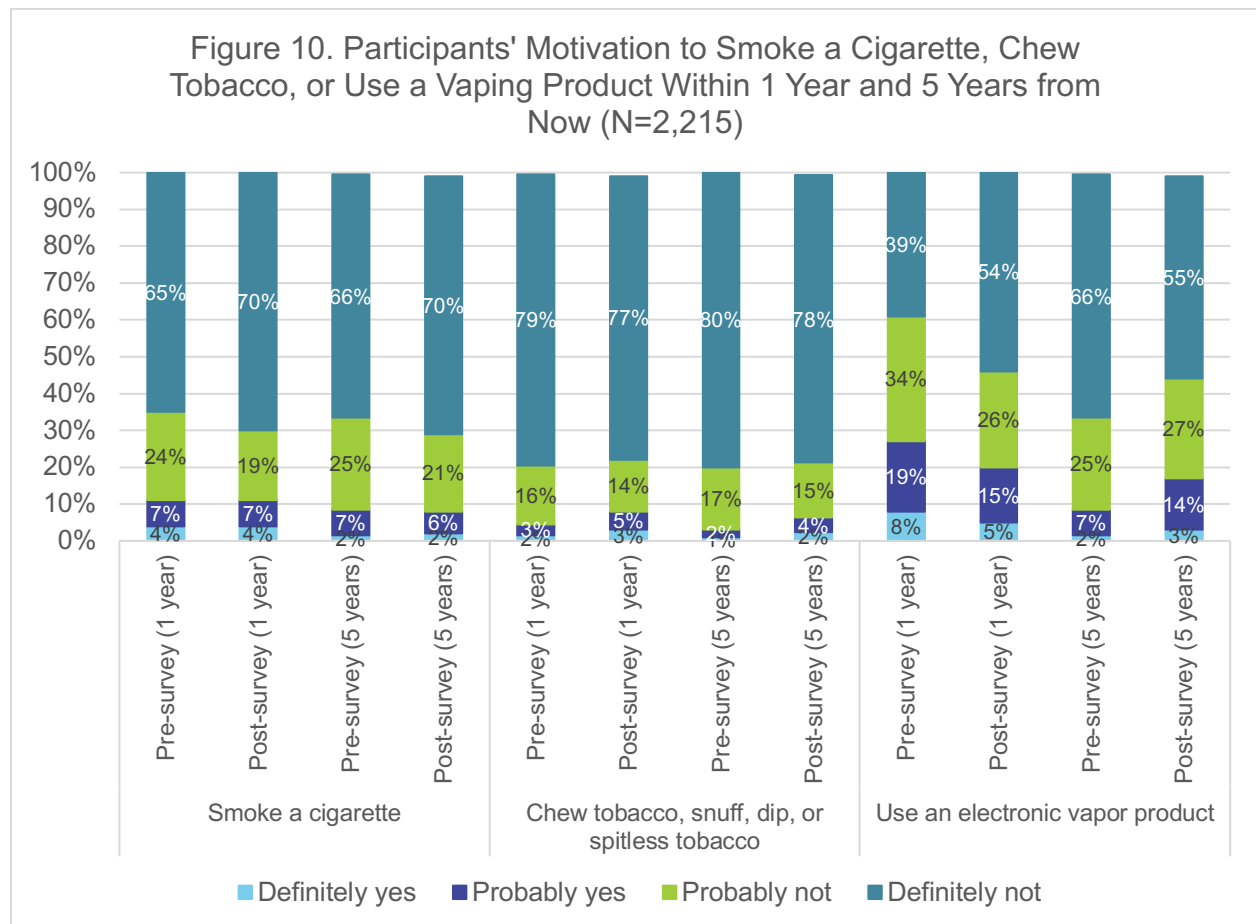
Adolescent participants responses showed they were more likely to try vaping products. Sixty-one percent (61%) indicated they would “definitely not” or “probably not” use an electronic vapor product offered to them by a friend on the pre-survey, while 80% indicated the same on the post-survey.



The next six questions in this section ask if adolescent participants intend to smoke a cigarette, use tobacco inside their mouth, or use a vapor product in the next year or in five years.

About two-thirds of adolescent participants responded they will “definitely not” smoke a cigarette within the next year (65%) or five years from now (66%) on the pre-survey. Seventy percent (70%) of participants responded they will “definitely not” smoke a cigarette within the next year or smoke a cigarette in five years from now on the post-survey. In reference to using chewing tobacco snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco five years from now, 79% of adolescent participants indicated “definitely not” on the pre-survey and 77% on the post-survey.

The largest change was around the use of vapor products five years from now. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of adolescent participants indicated they would “definitely not” use a vapor product five years from now on the pre-survey, while 54% indicated “definitely not” on the post-survey.

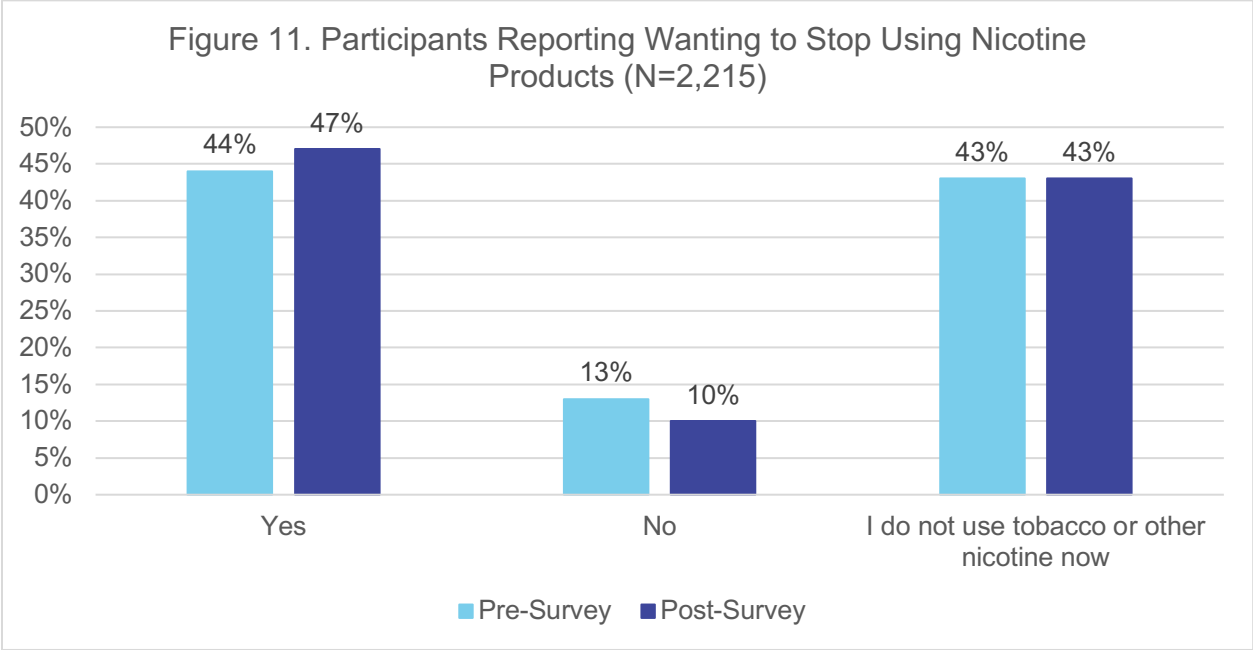


Participants' Interest in Stopping Use of Nicotine Products

There were four questions on the pre- and post-survey concerning whether adolescent participants want to stop using tobacco. These questions include:

- *Do you want to completely stop using tobacco or other nicotine products (e.g., cigarettes, electronic vapor device, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco)?*
- *During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit using tobacco or other nicotine products (e.g., cigarettes, electronic vapor device, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco)?*
- *If you wanted to quit using tobacco products or other nicotine products (e.g., cigarettes, electronic vapor device, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco), would you know where to find information to help you quit?*
- *Do you feel prepared to resist using tobacco or other nicotine products (e.g., cigarettes, electronic vapor device, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco)?*

The percent of adolescent participants who indicated “yes” they want to completely stop using tobacco or other nicotine products changed only slightly from the pre- (44%) to post-survey (47%) (Figure 11). Those reporting not currently using tobacco or other nicotine products remained 43% from pre- to post-survey.

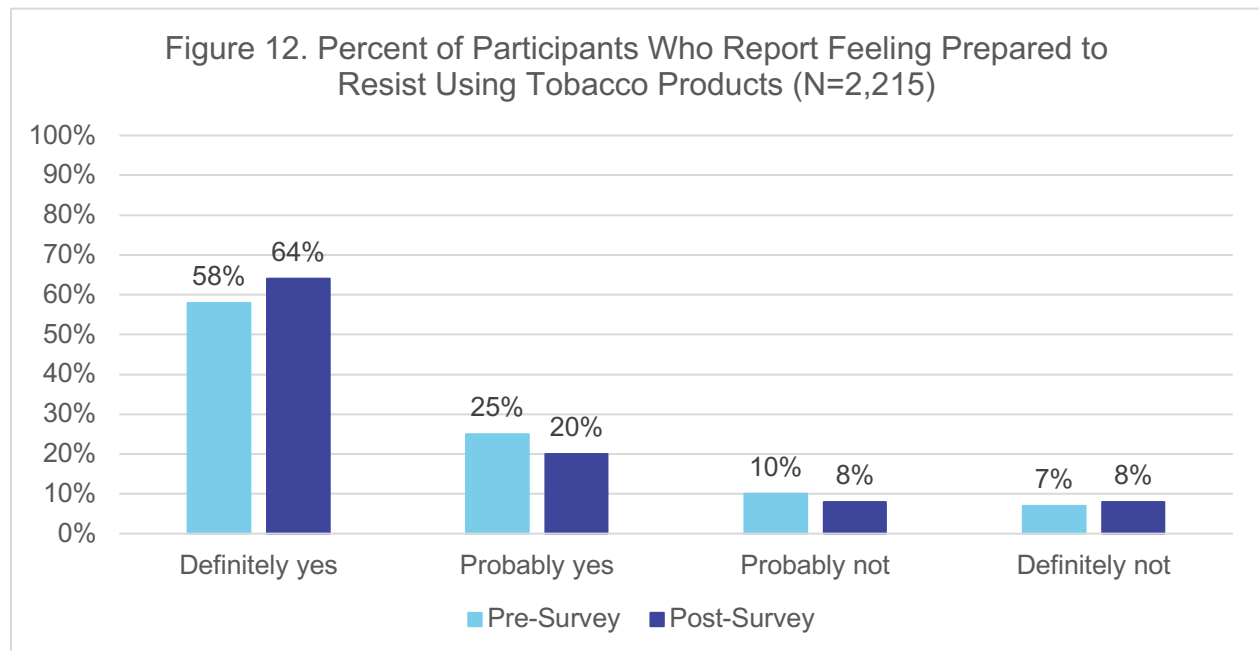


Additional questions about quitting showed that 45% of adolescent participants indicated “yes” on the pre-survey that they had tried to quit using tobacco or other

nicotine products during the past 12 months, compared to 41% on the post-survey. On the pre-survey, 38% of adolescent participants indicated in response to this item that they did not use tobacco or other nicotine products in the past 12 months, compared to 41% on the post-survey.

Half (50%) of adolescent participants said they know where to find information about quitting on both the pre- and post-survey. In response to this item, 27% reported not currently using tobacco or other nicotine products at pre-survey and 37% at post-survey. At the pre-survey, 11% did not know where to get information and 12% were not sure. At post-survey, only 5% did not know where to get information and 8% were not sure.

Figure 12 shows how adolescent participants responded when asked whether they feel prepared to resist using tobacco or other nicotine products, including cigarettes, electronic vapor device, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or spitless tobacco. Those indicating “definitely yes” increased from pre-survey (58%) to post-survey (64%).



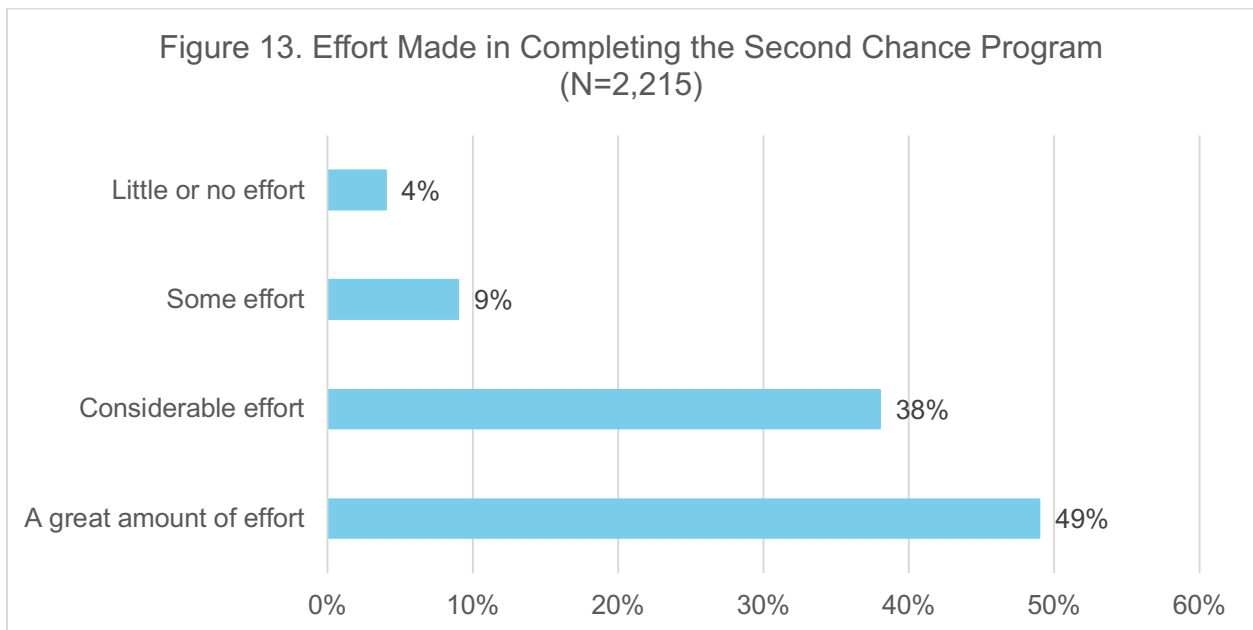
Participant Feedback on the Quality of the Second Chance Online Program

There were five questions on the post-survey that asked for adolescent participant feedback on the Second Chance program, specifically around the technical quality of the online program. These questions included:

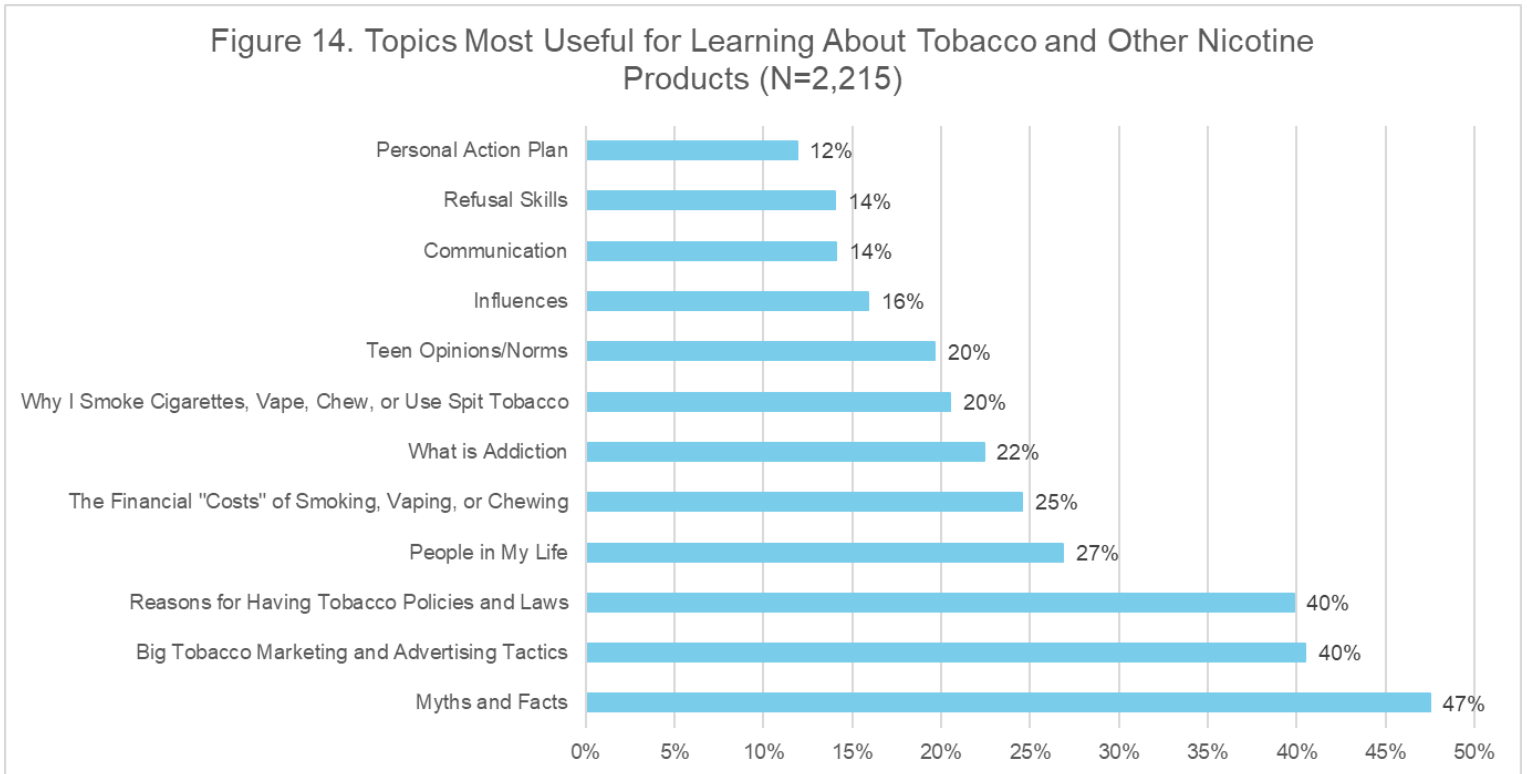
- *Did you have any technical problems while using this Second Chance online program?*
- *Was the text easy to read?*
- *Did the video play without interruption?*
- *Did the graphics, colors, and interactivity make Second Chance interesting to complete?*
- *Were the activities easy to work through?*
- *How much effort did you give to completing each section of the Second Chance program, including the written responses in your notebook?*

Sixty-nine (69%) percent of the adolescent participants indicated no technical issues, while 21% reported technical issues "sometimes," and 10% said they encountered technical issues while using the Second Chance program. Seventy-nine percent (79%) reported that the video played without interruption, and almost three-quarters (72%) reported that the text was easy to read, and 72% reported that the activities were easy to work through.

Most (79%) of the adolescent participants indicated the graphics, colors, and interactivity of the Second Chance program made it interesting to complete. Lastly, when asked how much effort they gave to completing each section of the Second Chance Program, including the notebook, 49% said a great amount of effort, 38% said a considerable effort, and 13% said some to no effort (Figure 13).



Finally, when asked which topic was the most useful for learning about tobacco and other nicotine products (Figure 14)³, the three most selected topics were “Myths and Facts About Tobacco and Other nicotine Products”, “Reasons for Having Tobacco Policies and Laws”, and “Big Tobacco Marketing and Advertising Tactics.”



Conclusions

As in the 2021-22 year, the Second Chance program results confirm adolescent participants increased their knowledge and were more certain with their answers after completing the Second Chance program. Adolescent participants were informed about tobacco laws prior to the program, but their perception of industry tactics, the harms of using tobacco, and the harms of vaping were positively impacted after participating in the Second Chance Program. Adolescent participants' change in perception about the harm of electronic vapor products was notably larger compared to their perceptions about the harms of tobacco and tobacco used inside the mouth.

Data showed more adolescent participants said they would resist using tobacco or other nicotine products and would not accept a vapor product and/or a cigarette

³ Total will be greater than 100%. Respondents could choose up to 3 topics.

offered to them by a friend after participating in Second Chance. More adolescent participants indicated they intended not to vape in the next five years after their participation in the Second Chance program. Most adolescent participants also indicated they intended not to smoke cigarettes or chew tobacco in the next five years after participation in Second Chance. In addition, half of the adolescent participants reported knowing where to find information and resources about quitting tobacco.

Implications

Overall, participation in the Second Chance program was associated with positive impacts on adolescent participants' knowledge about the risk of harm from vapor product use and tobacco industry marketing tactics. Additionally, it is promising to see that participants' intention to resist tobacco products was greater after participating in Second Chance, particularly with vapor products. The additional program content related to vaping has been a positive inclusion, especially since vaping prevention is a priority for schools. Due to the newness of electronic vapor products and conflicting information about their health effects, this change suggests that Second Chance can serve an important purpose of clarifying the health risks of using tobacco products.