

Selected Ethical Issues in the Teaching of Health: Perceptions of Health Education Faculty
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This study examined faculty members' positions on a series of ethical scenarios dealing with teaching. Survey data from a three-wave mailing from 224 health education faculty found that 61% of the faculty reported their departments had units in health classes on ethical issues. Three out of four faculty perceived that professional organizations' codes of ethics would not be effective in deterring unethical teaching practices. Only about half of the faculty (56%) reported that teaching evaluations are taken into account when they are evaluated for pay raises. Faculty members' ethical stances regarding teaching were explored by chi-square analyses for sex, job responsibility (e.g., teaching vs. research), and whether teaching evaluations were used for yearly raises. No significant differences were found.

Comparison of Patterns of Tobacco Use Between High School and College Athletes and Nonathletes

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Despite tobacco intervention efforts of schools, usage among students remains surprisingly high. One adolescent group that should be protected from using tobacco is athletes. This study compared the patterns of tobacco use of athletes and nonathletes. A 15-item survey designed to identify patterns of tobacco use and participation in organized scholastic and collegiate sports was completed by 1,290 college students enrolled at a public university in the Southeast. Participants were grouped as current college athletes, college students who had been athletes in high school but not college, and college students who had not been athletes. The data were analyzed using chi-square and descriptive statistics. Results indicate significance between groups in use of smokeless tobacco, with both athlete groups indicating higher rates of use (34.7% for college athletes and 23.2% for high school athletes) than nonathletes (13.8%). No significant differences were found between groups for cigarette smoking. Initiation of both cigarette smoking and use of smokeless tobacco was highest during high school, followed by middle school. With all three groups, there was little change in tobacco use from high school to college. The information from this study could be useful in the development and promotion of intervention policies, particularly for athletes, at the high school and college levels.

Support Among Arkansas Legislators for Comprehensive School Health Programming
Mary A. Ramey and Michael Young

This study sought to determine support for comprehensive school health programming among members of the Arkansas Legislature. A 42-item questionnaire was used to elicit demographic information, as well as information relative to the subjects' attitudes, beliefs, and values concerning health and legislation relevant to school-age children. Each member of the legislature (n=135) was mailed a letter that explained the study, requested to participate, and advised that the questionnaire would be forthcoming. Multivariate analysis of variance indicated that there were significant differences in the level of support for comprehensive school health education by party affiliation, with Democrats reporting greater support. There was no difference in support by level of church attendance or religiosity. For the two additional items concerning teacher qualifications, results indicated that support for these items was not independent of party, with Democrats more

likely to disagree. These results should be of value in working with legislators to initiate or strengthen legislation to promote the health of school children.

Assessing the Fit Between Health Needs and Services: A Case Study of Gaps and Mismatches and How to Fix Them Thomas Tai-Seale

Health agencies struggle in designing useful health needs assessments and in knowing what to do once the report is complete. One aspect of health needs assessment is identifying gaps where public accountability does not exist and mismatches between what is needed and offered. This article explores the assessment of gaps and mismatches and how to fix them through a case study related to chronic disease prevention and control. In addition, it identifies the keys to success for this type of health needs assessment.

Relationships Between Physical Activity and Other Health-Related Behaviors in a Representative Sample of U.S. College Students Mary K. Dinger and Sara K. Vesely

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between physical activity and other health-related behaviors among a representative sample of U.S. college students. Data from the National College Health Risk Behavior Survey were analyzed to explore the associations between high and low levels of physical activity and cigarette smoking, binge drinking, cocaine use, marijuana use, other illegal drug use, physical fighting, seatbelt use, fruit and vegetable consumption, number of sexual partners, suicide ideation, and body mass index. We calculated descriptive statistics, crude odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI), and used logistic regression models to determine adjusted odds ratios (AOR) with 95% CIs. Cigarette smoking (AOR = 1.54; CI = 1.13, 2.10), inconsistent seatbelt use (AOR = 1.71; CI = 1.14, 2.55), and inadequate consumption of fruits and vegetables (AOR = 4.24; CI = 2.94, 6.13) were significantly associated with low levels of physical activity among college students after controlling for age, sex, and race. Although additional studies are needed, the strong association between physical activity and fruit and vegetable consumption indicates that health promotion professionals should consider designing interventions that target both of these behaviors when programming for college students.