



CALIFORNIA COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICY REPORT CARD

June 2022

Public School
Report Card



California
Youth
Advocacy
Network



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2022 Public College and University Report Card

California Public College and University
Smoke and Tobacco-Free Policy Ratings

INTRODUCTION

In 2019, youth and young adult tobacco use rates reached their highest levels in recent history. The dramatic increase in prevalence rates resulted from aggressive marketing by tobacco companies, the introduction of small and discrete vaping devices, and an increase of nicotine in these emerging products. As the world begins to emerge from the global pandemic, we anxiously await to see how COVID impacted youth and young adult substance use.



Data from the 2021 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) shows a significant decrease in tobacco use and vaping among teens since 2019.¹ While this news is hopeful, recent studies caution that the decrease in 2021 may be temporary. Brener and colleagues found that substance use among young people was higher for individuals attending school in-person or hybrid compared to those learning virtually.² This is not surprising as past research has shown that early substance use in youth and young adult communities is associated with social influences and increased access to products. In early 2021 when NYTS data were collected, many California students were still learning from home, thus, supporting the findings that tobacco use rates remained lower than prior to the pandemic. But, as students returned to campuses in late 2021 or early 2022, they may be experiencing increased access to tobacco products as well as social influences that promote use.

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A proven strategy for preventing young people from becoming addicted to tobacco and nicotine and supporting those who are quitting is the adoption of smoke and tobacco-free policies. Smoke and tobacco-free environments positively shift social norms around commercial tobacco use. For these reasons, the young adult years are also a critical time to ensure tobacco-free environments. As the demographic of commercial tobacco use in young adults shifts toward e-cigarettes and higher rates of incoming students are already using tobacco products, California colleges have an opportunity to influence the health behaviors of these young adults through campus policy. Despite this, college and university campuses often act as a stronghold of commercial tobacco-use, a place where smoking and vaping are still the norm, in an increasingly smoke and tobacco-free world.

In order to counter the negative effects of tobacco on the college population, the American College Health Association (ACHA) has recommended all colleges and universities adopt a 100% smoke/tobacco-free campus policy.³ Furthermore, organizations such as the American Cancer Society, The Truth Initiative, and CVS Health have contributed millions of dollars in grant funding to colleges and universities across the nation in an effort to produce the first commercial tobacco-free generation.



California
Youth
Advocacy
Network

Since 1998, the California Youth Advocacy Network (CYAN), a project funded by the California Tobacco Control Program, has been supporting California colleges and universities in creating healthy campus environments by adopting and implementing smoke/tobacco-free policies. CYAN's College Program is the longest-running program focused on commercial tobacco-free college campuses in the nation. In 2002, a group of students formed COUGH (Campuses Organized and United for Good Health), a statewide movement committed to promoting, establishing, and sustaining safer and healthier colleges through smoke/tobacco-free policy education, and treatment. Together, CYAN and COUGH have been working to advance the success of 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies on all institutions of higher learning in California.

Each spring, CYAN reviews and assesses current tobacco use policies in all 148 public colleges and universities in the state. These findings are shared in the annual California College and University Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Report Card. The first statewide Report was released in June 2016. This year, we are excited to release the first annual Report Card on smoke/tobacco-free policies at private colleges and universities that are members of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities.



The purpose of the Reports is to reveal tobacco use policy trends on campuses in California. Additionally, the aim of the Report Cards is to educate and encourage college decision makers to adopt comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies that promote health and wellness for all members of their campus community.

Smoke and Tobacco-Free Policy Rationale

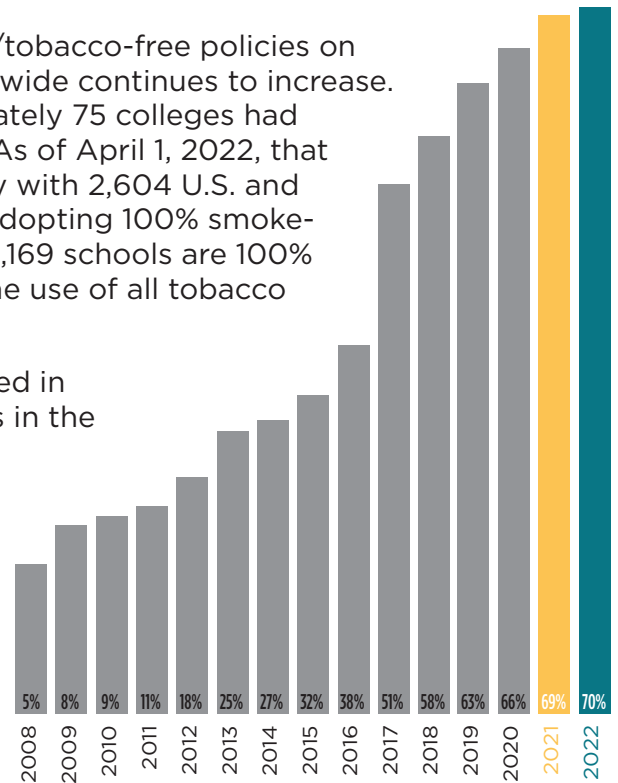
POLICY RATIONALE

The adoption of smoke/tobacco-free policies on college campuses nationwide continues to increase.

In Spring 2008, approximately 75 colleges had 100% smoke-free policies. As of April 1, 2022, that number has risen dramatically with 2,604 U.S. and tribal colleges and universities adopting 100% smoke-free policies. Of these campuses, 2,169 schools are 100% smoke and tobacco-free and prohibit the use of all tobacco products on college/university property.⁴

National trends are consistent with what has been observed in California. In Spring 2008, only eight (5%) public colleges in the state were 100% smoke or tobacco-free. **By Spring 2022, 104 (70%) of public colleges and universities in California are now 100% smoke or tobacco-free.**

As more institutions of higher education adopt and implement strong smoke and tobacco-free policies, we gain a greater understanding of the impact of these policies. This knowledge along with findings from research conducted on the impact of other smoke and tobacco-free policies provide a strong rationale for why colleges and universities across the nation continue to adopt 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies.



CA PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:
100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

DECREASE EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE AND AEROSOL

- The Surgeon General of the United States concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke and establishing smoke-free environments is the only way to prevent exposure.⁵

CHANGE TOBACCO USE BEHAVIOR

- Smoke-free campus policies are proven to decrease current smoking prevalence in students, decrease the number of cigarettes used by those who continue to smoke, positively influence students' perceptions of peer smoking, change social norms around tobacco use, and increase favorable attitudes towards regulation of tobacco. These findings are consistent with a study that found that college students who lived in smoke-free residences were more likely to be nonsmokers.⁶

DECREASE TOBACCO PRODUCT WASTE ON CAMPUS

- 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies are associated with reduced tobacco waste near building entrances compared with campuses with weaker policies. These reductions may reflect fewer cigarettes smoked near buildings and reduced exposure to secondhand smoke.⁷
- By eliminating tobacco product waste (i.e., cigarette butts, pods, disposable vapes), colleges are also decreasing fire risk on campus, decreasing the cost and time associated with cleaning up tobacco product waste, and increasing campus beautification.

PROMOTE STUDENT SUCCESS

- Reducing the number of students that start using tobacco as well as the number of students who currently use tobacco through smoke and tobacco-free policies help students progress to graduation by having a positive impact on their health.
- Historically, most individuals who use tobacco started before the age of 18. Over the last ten years, this pattern of new addiction has been changing. One-fifth of smokers reported starting after the age of 18. Among individuals who started using tobacco before 18, regular or daily smoking was not established until the ages of 20 or 21.⁸
- As students graduate, they are transitioning into tobacco-free environments. In California, the majority of hospitals and K-12 campuses are 100% smoke-free or tobacco-free. Nationwide, worksites, college campuses, health care centers, and outdoor recreational facilities are adopting comprehensive tobacco use policies.

DECREASE EXPOSURE TO NEW AND EMERGING TOBACCO AND NICOTINE PRODUCTS

- In California, young adults are five times more likely to use e-cigarettes than those 30 and older, increasing from three times more likely than the previous year.⁹
- The use of products that mimic tobacco use, specifically e-cigarettes, may renormalize smoking and challenge the implementation and enforcement of tobacco-free policies that are proven to decrease tobacco use.
- Heated tobacco products, nicotine pouches, and “disposable” vapes are increasing in popularity due to their high nicotine content and subtle stealth designs that make them harder to identify.¹⁰



New Challenges for Colleges and Universities

As we make progress toward smoke and tobacco-free campus environments, California colleges and universities face new challenges and threats to these successes.

DELIVERY COMPANIES

In recent years, new delivery companies have emerged that sell an assortment of products to students living on and near campuses. The vision behind these companies to quickly deliver products to students using green energy is noble; however, some of the products delivered are a threat to student and campus health, specifically tobacco products. Even though the campuses where these delivery companies are servicing are smoke and tobacco-free, the companies offer an assortment of tobacco products. Existing policies do not prevent the sale of tobacco products on campus, just the use of these products. The challenge is that increased access and availability to tobacco are directly tied to an increase in student use.

MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION/INCREASED RATES

In 2020, marijuana use was at a historic high among college-aged young adults. Between 2017 and 2019, vaping marijuana and vaping nicotine doubled from 5% to 14%.¹¹ Marijuana remains a schedule one drug at the federal level, making all marijuana substances illegal on any federally-funded campus, including public colleges and universities in California; however, electronic devices have compatibility with marijuana-based solutions, introducing new policy compliance issues. Furthermore, as marijuana use is normalized in college communities, campus-based health centers are tasked with addressing increased substance use and supporting students in reducing harm of these products and quitting altogether.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE

Researchers at UC San Francisco found that almost half of young adults had mental health symptoms during the pandemic and only a third of these individuals were able to access appropriate care.¹² One in five college students say their mental health has significantly worsened due to COVID-19.¹³ Students experiencing mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and stress have significantly higher rates of tobacco and marijuana use. It's a common misperception that substance use relieves these mental health conditions; however, research shows tobacco use exacerbates symptoms. A recent Truth Initiative survey found that a large majority of young people who have used e-cigarettes started vaping to lessen feelings of stress, anxiety, or depression, and many continue vaping to cope with these feelings.¹⁴

EVOLVING DEVICES AND PRODUCTS

New and emerging tobacco and nicotine products are regularly introduced to the market. Youth use of disposable vaping devices significantly increased in 2021. Among students who reported vaping, 53.4% report using a disposable device.¹⁵ As disposable vaping devices grow in popularity, they also grow in size and amount of nicotine. Devices with more nicotine and puff volume are likely to result in increased use and addiction among students. Beyond vaping, tobacco companies also sell new “tobacco leaf-free” smokeless products. These smokeless and spitless products contain a synthetic nicotine powder and allow individuals to discreetly use nicotine in indoor and outdoor spaces.



Scoring Methodology

CYAN maintains a database of tobacco use policies from all public colleges and universities in California. Policies have been collected and analyzed since 2001. The database is updated a minimum of two times per academic year. CYAN staff and COUGH student leaders utilize the database to track progress on the adoption and implementation of smoke/tobacco-free policies.

DATA COLLECTION

The policies found in CYAN's database are collected from college/university websites, school catalogs, campus administrations, and District governing boards (California Community College system). Print copies of these policies are kept on file and the date of collection and review is noted on the policy. If CYAN is unable to locate an official written policy, the policy noted in the college/university catalog and/or manuals are collected as policy on file.

DATE OF POLICY REVIEW

CYAN staff did an extensive policy review of all 148 public college and university policies in April and May 2022. Policies officially adopted by May 15, 2022, were reviewed for this Report. If a college/university adopted a policy but the policy has not been implemented, the official adopted policy is what was reviewed and scored. If a college is considering a new policy, but it has not been finalized and signed by the administration, the current policy implemented on campus is the policy that was scored for this report.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES: DISTRICT POLICIES VERSUS CAMPUS POLICIES

Community college districts have the authority to regulate tobacco use on the campuses within their district. Some districts create district-wide smoke/tobacco-free policies for all of the colleges within the district while others have a standard policy for the district but allow individual colleges to adopt stronger policies. Regardless of who has the authority to adopt a smoke/tobacco-free policy (i.e., district versus campus), CYAN reviewed the tobacco use policies from all 115 community college campuses. In many cases, these policies were the same as the district policy. In some cases, a college's policy was either stronger or weaker than the district policy. If a campus policy was found to be weaker than the district policy, the campus policy is the policy that was scored.

The Report authors recognize district policies are the minimum policy a college must have; however, if a college's policy is weaker than a district's policy, it is noted in this report in order to encourage administration to strengthen their smoke/tobacco-free policy to the district policy or stronger.



CATobaccoFreeColleges.org

POLICY ANALYSIS AND GRADING

All public college/university tobacco use policies were reviewed and scored using the same scoring instrument. Only written policies were analyzed for this report. CYAN did not take into consideration how well a policy was implemented or enforced.

A TOTAL OF SEVEN POLICY TYPES WERE IDENTIFIED AND USED TO SCORE POLICIES INCLUDING:

- 1. 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including electronic smoking devices** – Smoking, the use of commercial tobacco products, and the use of electronic smoking devices are prohibited on all indoor and outdoor property. Products covered under this policy include, but are not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipes, water pipes (hookah), e-cigarettes, chewing tobacco, spit tobacco, snus, snuff, and dissolvable tobacco products.
- 2. 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free** – Smoking and the use of commercial tobacco products are prohibited on all indoor and outdoor property. Products covered under this policy include, but are not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipes, water pipes (hookah), chewing tobacco, spit tobacco, snus, snuff, and dissolvable tobacco products.
- 3. 100% Smoke-Free** – Smoking of commercial tobacco products is prohibited on all indoor and outdoor property. Products covered under this policy include, but are not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and water pipes (hookah).
- 4. Parking Lots Only** – Smoking and/or the use of commercial tobacco products is prohibited on campus with the exception of parking lots or designated areas in parking lots.
- 5. Designated Smoking Areas** – Smoking and/or the use of commercial tobacco products is prohibited on campus with the exception of designated smoking areas on campus.
- 6. Perimeter or Entryways** – Smoking and/or the use of commercial tobacco products is prohibited within a certain distance from buildings, entranceways, exits, windows, and/or air intake units. Policy must prohibit smoking 20-ft or more from buildings (current state law prohibits smoking within 20-ft of state-owned buildings)
- 7. Policy not in compliance with current state law** (no smoking within 20-ft of buildings)

If an institution's smoke/tobacco-free policy included language on electronic smoking devices or e-cigarettes, the campus was awarded 5 bonus points. Colleges with 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies, including electronic smoking devices, did not receive additional bonus points as the points were build in to the final score.

Once scores were finalized, colleges were assigned a grade based on the policy score they received.

OVERALL SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICY GRADES

| POLICY TYPE | SCORE | GRADE |
|--|------------|-------|
| 100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free | 100 POINTS | A+ |
| 100% smoke/tobacco-free | 95 POINTS | A |
| 100% smoke-free, including electronic smoking devices | 90 POINTS | A |
| 100% smoke-free | 85 POINTS | B |
| Parking lots only, including electronic smoking devices | 75 POINTS | C |
| Parking lots only | 70 POINTS | C |
| Designated smoking areas, including electronic smoking devices | 65 POINTS | D |
| Designated smoking areas | 60 POINTS | D |
| Perimeter or Entryways, including electronic smoking devices | 35 POINTS | F |
| Perimeter or Entryways | 30 POINTS | F |
| No written policy or policy not in compliance with current state law | 0 POINTS | F |

RATIONALE FOR LOW SCORES FOR DESIGNATED SMOKING AREA POLICIES

CYAN applauds administrators who have adopted outdoor air policies to reduce secondhand smoke on campus. Designated smoking area policies, including policies that limit smoking to parking lots only, may seem like a good idea to allow commercial tobacco users a place to smoke or vape; however, they have many more disadvantages than benefits. A study from Stanford University found that in outdoor designated areas with multiple smokers, levels of toxic air contaminants from secondhand smoke may be the same or higher than indoors, therefore, creating a hazardous environment for individuals standing in or around these areas.¹⁶ Additionally, secondhand smoke is proven to travel outside of designated areas.

Areas designated for commercial tobacco use have also been found to encourage tobacco use by creating a social environment for daily and non-daily commercial tobacco users. By increasing the number of individuals smoking in one area, students are more likely to believe that more people smoke than actually do. This misperception affects the norm of smoking on campus and may also contribute to increased tobacco use. Finally, designated areas are often heavily littered and smell of toxic tobacco waste. Unless regularly cleaned and maintained, these areas are unhealthy, smelly, and an eyesore.

Report Findings

As of May 2022, 104 of California's 148 public colleges and universities are 100% smoke-free. Of these, 95 campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including electronic smoking devices.

In the past academic year, three campuses adopted a 100% smoke or tobacco-free policy, including electronic smoking devices. All three of these new policies were adopted by a California Community College. Within the last few years, the majority of institutions strengthened their policies to address the use of all tobacco products (including e-cigarettes) versus smoke-free or designated areas policies. Additionally, campuses are strengthening language to include the burning or vaporization of any product, such as marijuana or other plant-based products, on campus property.

SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICIES BY TYPE

As previously noted in the report, college and university smoke and/or tobacco-free policies are categorized by type. There are a total of seven different policy classifications. Each classification takes into consideration the strength of the policy and commercial tobacco products included. Policies that include language on electronic smoking devices, or e-cigarettes, receive additional points.

A majority (64%) of public institutions of higher education are 100% smoke and tobacco-free. Approximately 15% of colleges have a designated area policy and 10% have a parking lot only policy. A significant amount of progress has been made in the adoption of 100% smoke or tobacco-free policies with only 5% of public campuses having entryway/perimeter policies or no written policy.

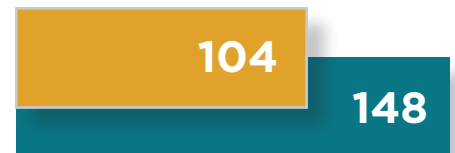
SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICIES BY SYSTEM

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

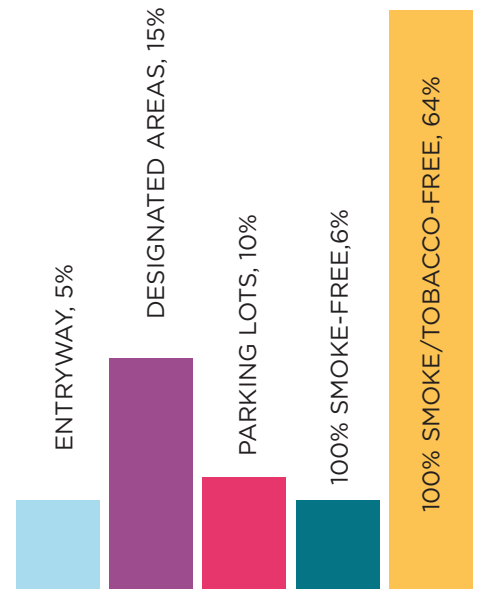
The University of California (UC) system, including 10 educational campuses and five medical hospitals, is 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including electronic smoking devices. The entire system went smoke and tobacco-free in January 2014 after a system-wide policy was adopted by the University of California Office of the President in January 2012 (UCLA, UCSF, and UCSD implemented policies prior to this date).

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

In April 2017, the California State University system adopted a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy, including electronic smoking devices. The executive order signed by Chancellor White, required all 23 CSU campuses to implement a comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policy by September 1, 2017. The system-wide policy has resulted in all public four-year



104 OF CALIFORNIA'S 148 PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE 100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE



100%
SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE
INCLUDING E-CIGARETTES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  SINCE 2014

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY  SINCE 2017

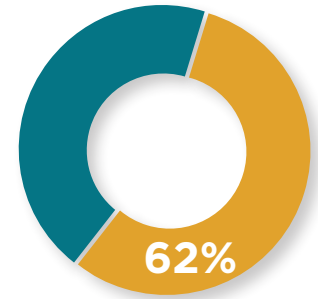
universities in California being 100% smoke/tobacco-free institutions.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Currently, 62% (71/115) are 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Of these, 62 campuses are 100% smoke/tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes and 9 campuses are 100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes.

In May 2018, the Board of Governors for the California Community College system adopted a resolution to provide guidance and support for all California Community Colleges to adopt and implement 100% smoke and tobacco-free policies. In April 2020, the Student Senate for California Community Colleges (SSCCC) adopted a Smoke and Tobacco-Free California Community Colleges Resolution. The Resolution makes it a legislative priority for all California Community Colleges to implement a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy, while also encouraging the implementation of tobacco treatment programs on campus.

In most cases, community college district governing bodies have adopted policies that apply to all property owned or operated by the district. However, in some cases, district leadership designates policy-making authority to local campus administrators.



100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS VS. TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

There are differences in the type of tobacco use policies adopted and implemented by four-year public universities compared to community colleges. California is home to 33 public four-year institutions (10 UC, 23 CSU) and 115 two-year colleges. When comparing data collected from UC/CSU campuses and community colleges, some interesting findings were made.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUSES

62%

UC AND CSU CAMPUSES

100%

100% SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE

96%

100%

INCLUDE E-CIGARETTES IN POLICIES

COMMUNITY COLLEGE REGIONAL DATA

Since the previous report in May 2021, one district in the Bay Area (Region 3), **San Mateo Community College District**, adopted a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy including **Cañada College, College of San Mateo, and Skyline College**. With this change, Region 3 is close to joining Region 10 (San Diego) in having all public colleges and universities being 100% smoke and tobacco-free environments.



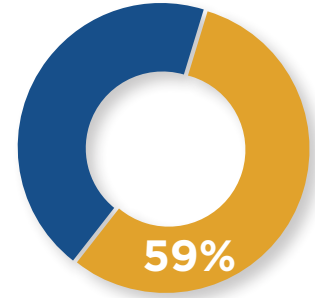
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS VS. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

During this academic year, CYAN collected and analyzed policies from 110 private colleges and universities in California. All institutions included in the review are active members of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities. This was the first comprehensive review of private institutions and all findings are reported in a separate California Private College and University Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Report Card.

Combined, CYAN reviewed 258 public and private institutions.

In total, 59% of California colleges and universities are 100% smoke or tobacco-free.

Public campuses are more likely to have a comprehensive smoke and tobacco-free policy than private institutions. In May 2022, 70% of public campuses were smoke or tobacco-free compared to 43% of public institutions. When reviewing public campuses, CYAN often reviews by system type (4-yr vs. 2-yr). Looking at the data in this light and comparing with all private colleges/universities, 100% of public 4-yr institutions, 62% of public 2-yr institutions, and 43% of private schools are 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Finally, 65% of private colleges/universities have policies that include e-cigarettes compared to 97% of public college/universities universities being smoke and tobacco-free environment.



ALL CALIFORNIA COLLEGES
100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE



CAMPUS POLICIES 100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

Conclusion

Current California law prohibits smoking within 20-ft of a main exit, entrance, or operable window of a public building, including colleges and universities. The law allows California Community College campuses, campuses of the California State University, and campuses of the University of California to adopt and enforce additional smoking and tobacco control policies that are more restrictive than the law.



The UC and CSU systems have committed all University-owned and leased property as 100% smoke/tobacco-free. In May 2018, the Board of Governors for the California Community College system adopted a resolution urging all campuses to adopt 100% smoke and tobacco-free policies and in April 2020, the Student Senate of California Community Colleges adopted a similar resolution. During the 2021-2022 academic year, one community college district adopted a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy for their three campuses. CYAN and COUGH are optimistic these resolutions will lead to a smoke/tobacco-free community college system by 2023.

A strong body of evidence shows that smoke and tobacco-free policies prevent people from starting tobacco use as well as encourage individuals who do use tobacco to quit. As college and universities adjust to resuming on-campus learning, administrators should strongly consider implementing comprehensive smoke and tobacco-free policies; increase access to free tobacco treatment services on campus; promote existing and new smoke/tobacco-free policies to students, staff, and faculty as they return; and continue to support the overall physical and mental health of their students.

California colleges and universities have made good progress on restricting commercial tobacco use, exposure, and waste on campus. It is the hope of CYAN and COUGH that California colleges and universities will continue to work on comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies that promote good health and protect campus communities from the negative effects of commercial tobacco. We appreciate the opportunity to partner with all California colleges and universities as they move forward with adopting and implementing these policies or continue working on increasing policy compliance to prevent and treat tobacco and nicotine addiction.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



| College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|----------------------|-----------|---|
| BERKELEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| DAVIS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| IRVINE | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| LOS ANGELES | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| MERCED | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| RIVERSIDE | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SAN DIEGO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SAN FRANCISCO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SANTA BARBARA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SANTA CRUZ | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |

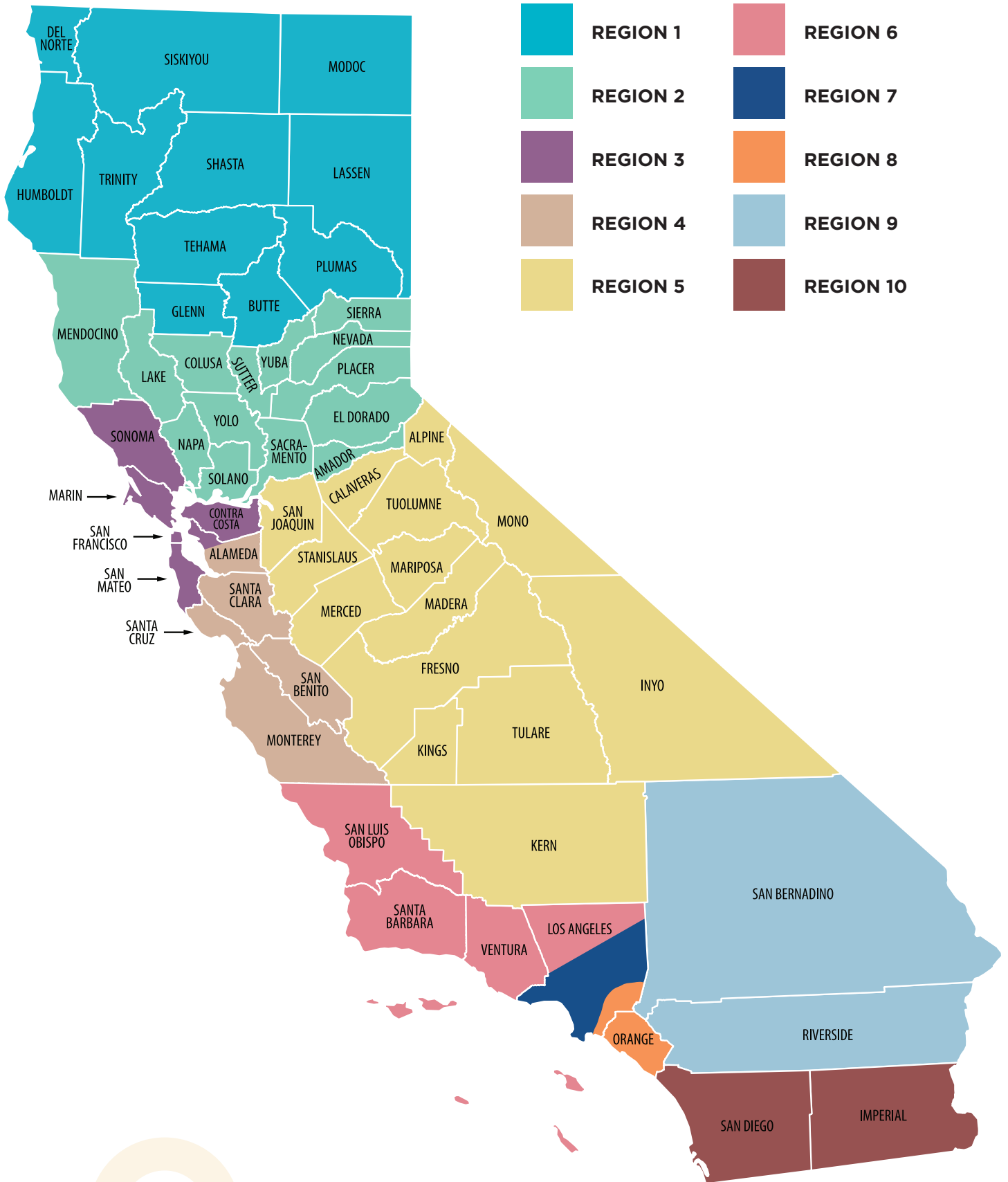


CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY



| College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|
| BAKERSFIELD | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| CHANNEL ISLANDS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| CHICO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| DOMINGUEZ HILLS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| EAST BAY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| FRESNO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| FULLERTON | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| HUMBOLDT | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| LONG BEACH | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| LOS ANGELES | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| MARITIME ACADEMY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| MONTEREY BAY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| NORTHRIDGE | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| POMONA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SACRAMENTO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SAN BERNARDINO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SAN DIEGO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SAN FRANCISCO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SAN JOSE | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SAN LUIS OBISPO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SAN MARCOS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| SONOMA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| STANISLAUS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |

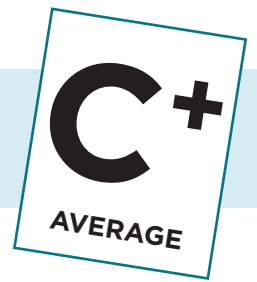
Community Colleges by Region





REGION 1

Includes the following Counties: Butte, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity



| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Butte-Glenn | BUTTE | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Feather River | FEATHER RIVER | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Lassen | LASSEN | F | Perimeter (20-ft or more), including e-cigarettes |
| Redwoods | COLLEGE OF THE REDWOODS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Shasta-Tehama-Trinity | SHASTA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Siskiyou Joint | COLLEGE OF THE SISKIYOU | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |



REGION 2

Includes the following Counties: Amador, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Solano, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba



| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| Los Rios | AMERICAN RIVER | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Rios | COSUMNES RIVER | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Rios | FOLSOM LAKE | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Rios | SACRAMENTO CITY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Lake Tahoe | LAKE TAHOE | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Mendocino-Lake | MENDOCINO | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Napa Valley | NAPA VALLEY | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Sierra Joint | SIERRA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Solano | SOLANO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Yuba | WOODLAND | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Yuba | YUBA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |



REGION 3

Includes the following Counties:
Alameda (Part) , Contra Costa, Marin,
San Francisco, San Mateo, Sonoma



| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Contra Costa | CONTRA COSTA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes | |
| Contra Costa | DIABLO VALLEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes | |
| Contra Costa | LOS MEDANOS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes | |
| Marin | COLLEGE OF MARIN | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes | |
| Peralta | BERKELEY CITY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes | |
| Peralta | COLLEGE OF ALAMEDA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes | |
| Peralta | LANEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes | |
| Peralta | MERRITT | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes | |
| San Francisco | CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including e-cigarettes | |
| ☀ | San Mateo | CANADA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| ☀ | San Mateo | COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| ☀ | San Mateo | SKYLINE | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Sonoma | SANTA ROSA JUNIOR | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes | |

☀ Denotes campus has adopted policy this academic year



REGION 4

Includes the following Counties:
Alameda (Part) , Monterey, San Benito,
Santa Clara, Santa Cruz

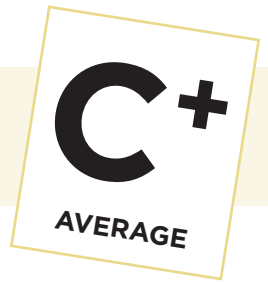
B⁻
AVERAGE

| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| Cabrillo | CABRILLO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Chabot-Las Positas | CHABOT | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Chabot-Las Positas | LAS POSITAS | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Foothill-De Anza | DE ANZA | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Foothill-De Anza | FOOTHILL | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Gavilan | GAVILAN | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Hartnell Joint | HARTNELL | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Monterey Peninsula | MONTEREY PENINSULA | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Ohlone | OHLONE | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| San Jose-Evergreen | EVERGREEN VALLEY | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| San Jose-Evergreen | SAN JOSE CITY | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| West Valley-Mission | MISSION | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| West Valley-Mission | WEST VALLEY | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |



REGION 5

Includes the following Counties: Alpine, Calaveras, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne



| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Kern | BAKERSFIELD | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Kern | PORTERVILLE | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Merced | MERCED | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| State Center | CLOVIS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| State Center | FRESNO CITY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| State Center | REEDLEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| San Joaquin Delta | SAN JOAQUIN DELTA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Sequoias | COLLEGE OF THE SEQUIOAS | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| West Hills | WEST HILLS COLLEGE - COALINGA | F | Perimeter (20-ft or more), including e-cigarettes |
| West Hills | WEST HILLS COLLEGE - LEMOORE | F | Perimeter (20-ft or more), including e-cigarettes |
| Yosemite | COLUMBIA | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Yosemite | MODESTO | F | Perimeter (20-ft or more) |



REGION 6

Includes the following Counties:
Los Angeles (Part), San Luis Obispo,
Santa Barbara, Ventura

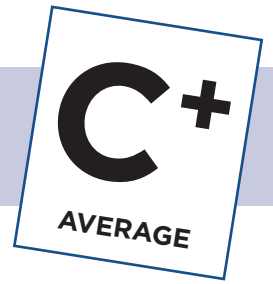
B⁺
AVERAGE

| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Allan Hancock | ALLAN HANCOCK | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Antelope Valley | ANTELOPE VALLEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| San Luis Obispo County | CUESTA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Santa Barbara | SANTA BARBARA CITY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Santa Clarita | COLLEGE OF THE CANYONS | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Ventura County | MOORPARK | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Ventura County | OXNARD | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Ventura County | VENTURA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| West Kern | TAFT | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |



REGION 7

Includes the following Counties:
Los Angeles (Part)



| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|
| El Camino | COMPTON | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| El Camino | EL CAMINO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Glendale | GLENDALE | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | EAST LOS ANGELES | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | LOS ANGELES CITY | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | LOS ANGELES HARBOR | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | LOS ANGELES MISSION | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | LOS ANGELES PIERCE | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | LOS ANGELES SOUTHWEST | F | Perimeter (20-ft or more), including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | LOS ANGELES TRADE-TECH | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | LOS ANGELES VALLEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Los Angeles | WEST LOS ANGELES | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Pasadena Area | PASADENA CITY | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Santa Monica | SANTA MONICA | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |



REGION 8

Includes the following Counties:
Los Angeles (Part), Orange



| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|---|
| Cerritos | CERRITOS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Citrus | CITRUS | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Coast | COASTLINE | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Coast | GOLDEN WEST | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Coast | ORANGE COAST | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Long Beach | LONG BEACH CITY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes |
| Mt. San Antonio | MT. SAN ANTONIO | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| North Orange County | CYPRESS | F | Perimeter (20-ft or more), including e-cigarettes |
| North Orange County | FULLERTON | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including E-cigarettes |
| Rancho Santiago | SANTA ANA | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Rancho Santiago | SANTIAGO CANYON | C | Parking Lots, including e-cigarettes |
| Rio Hondo | RIO HONDO | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| South Orange County | IRVINE VALLEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| South Orange County | SADDLEBACK | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |



REGION 9

Includes the following Counties:
Riverside, San Bernadino



| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Barstow | BARSTOW | F | Perimeter (20-ft or more) |
| Chaffey | CHAFFEY | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Copper Mountain | COPPER MOUNTAIN | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Desert | COLLEGE OF THE DESERT | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Kern | CERRO COSO | D | Designated Smoking Areas |
| Mt. San Jacinto | MT. SAN JACINTO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Palo Verde | PALO VERDE | F | Perimeter (20-ft or more) |
| Riverside | MORENO VALLEY | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Riverside | NORCO | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Riverside | RIVERSIDE CITY | A | 100% Smoke-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| San Bernardino | CRAFTON HILLS | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| San Bernardino | SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY | D | Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes |
| Victor Valley | VICTOR VALLEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |



REGION 10

Includes the following Counties:
Imperial, San Diego



| District | College Name | Grade | Policy Type |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| Grossmont-Cuyamaca | CUYAMACA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Grossmont-Cuyamaca | GROSSMONT | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Imperial Valley | IMPERIAL VALLEY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| MiraCosta | MIRACOSTA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Palomar | PALOMAR | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| San Diego | SAN DIEGO CITY | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| San Diego | SAN DIEGO MESA | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| San Diego | SAN DIEGO MIRAMAR | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |
| Southwestern | SOUTHWESTERN | A+ | 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including e-cigarettes |

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**California
Youth
Advocacy
Network**

California Youth Advocacy Network (CYAN) provides training and technical assistance to individuals, organizations, and coalitions advocating for smoke/tobacco-free communities. CYAN works with youth, young adults, public health partners, and all those working with these populations on to end the burden of commercial tobacco in California.



www.cyanonline.org

www.CATobaccoFreeColleges.org