

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 the CYAN 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 is collected as policy on file.



CATobaccoFreeColleges.org

DATE OF POLICY REVIEW

COUGH students and CYAN staff did an extensive policy review of all 146 public college and university policies in April and May 2017. Policies officially adopted by May 15, 2017, were reviewed for this Report. If a college/university adopted a policy but the policy has not been implemented, the officially 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 administration, the current policy implemented on campus is the policy that was scored for this Report.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES: DISTRICT POLICIES VERSUS CAMPUS POLICIES

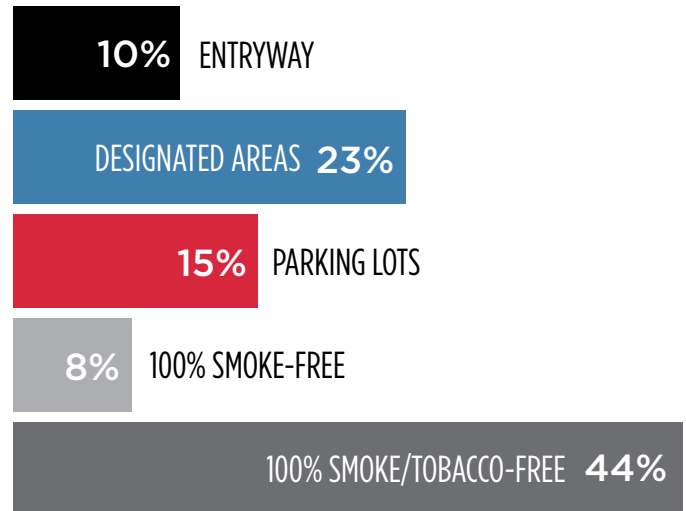
CYAN recognizes that community college districts have the authority to regulate tobacco use on the campuses within their district. Some districts create district-wide smoke/tobacco-free policies for all their colleges while others have a standard policy for the district but allow individual campuses 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 policy from all 113 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. We 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.

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 a school'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 e-cigarettes, did not receive additional bonus points as the points were built into 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-free, including e-cigarettes	100	A+
100% smoke/tobacco-free	95	A
100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes	90	A
100% smoke-free	85	B
Parking lots only, including e-cigarettes	75	C
Parking lots only	70	C
Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes	65	D
Designated Smoking Areas	60	D
Perimeter or Entryways (20-ft or more), including e-cigarettes	35	F
Perimeter or Entryways (20-ft or more)	30	F
No written policy or policy not in compliance with current state law (20-ft from buildings)	0	F

Rationale for low scores for Parking Lots Only and Designated Smoking Area policies

CYAN applauds administrators who have adopted outdoor air policies to reduce secondhand smoke on campus. Designated smoking areas may seem like a good idea to allow tobacco users a place to smoke; 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 to individuals standing in or around these areas. Additionally, secondhand smoke is proven to travel outside of designated areas; distance depends on wind strength and areas have also been found to encourage tobacco use by creating a social environment for daily and non-daily 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.