

Report Findings

STRONG COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES

As of May 2017, 75 of California 146 public colleges and universities are 100% smoke-free. Of these, 63 campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free including e-cigarettes. This is an increase from 54 colleges in the previous report period that reported a 100% smoke or tobacco-free policy. During the 2016-2017, 23 campuses adopted a stronger tobacco use policy. Twenty-one of these campuses adopted 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies, including e-cigarettes and the other two amended their policies to include e-cigarettes. Within the last few years, the majority of institutions strengthen their policies to address the use of all tobacco products (including e-cigarettes) versus smoke-free or secondhand smoke policies.



75 OF CALIFORNIA'S 146 PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE 100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

E-CIGARETTES

In May 2016, Governor Brown signed SB 5 X2 (Leno), a bill that added e-cigarettes to existing tobacco products definition in California law. The law went into effect on June 9, 2016 and prohibits the use of electronic smoking devices in any location where smoking is prohibited under state law. This includes all indoor buildings on public colleges and universities and within 20-ft. of these facilities. If a college/university campuses has a policy stronger than state law and the policy does not include e-cigarettes, students, faculty, staff, and visitor may be allowed to use e-cigarettes in locations where other tobacco products are prohibited under the tobacco use policy. As of May 2017, 112 campuses have amended their existing policies or adopted new, stronger policies to include e-cigarettes, an increase from 101 colleges one year ago.

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 e-cigarettes. The entire system went smoke/tobacco-free in January 2014 after a systemwide 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).

100%
SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE
INCLUDING E-CIGARETTES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  2014

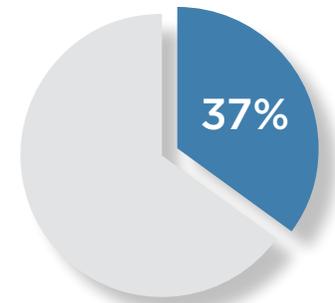
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY  2017

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

In April 2017, the California State University system adopted a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy, including e-cigarettes. The executive order signed by Chancellor White, requires all 23 CSU campuses to implement a comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policy by September 1, 2017. The systemwide policy has resulted in all public four-year universities in California being 100% smoke/tobacco-free institutions.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The community college system is made up of 113 campuses along with numerous other affiliated centers and satellite properties. Thirty-seven percent (42/113) are 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Of these, 30 campuses are 100% smoke/tobacco-free include e-cigarettes, 1 campus is 100% smoke/tobacco-free not including e-cigarettes, 10 are 100% smoke-free including e-cigarettes, 1 is 100% smoke-free not including e-cigarettes.



100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

In 2013, the Health Services Association of California Community Colleges wrote a White Paper on Tobacco Prevention and Control in the California Community Colleges to encourage the creation of 100% smoke/tobacco-free environments at all 113 community college campuses.

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS VS. TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

California is home to 33 public four-year institutions (10 UC, 23 CSU) and 113 two-year colleges. When comparing data collected from UC/CSU campuses and community colleges, some interesting findings were made.



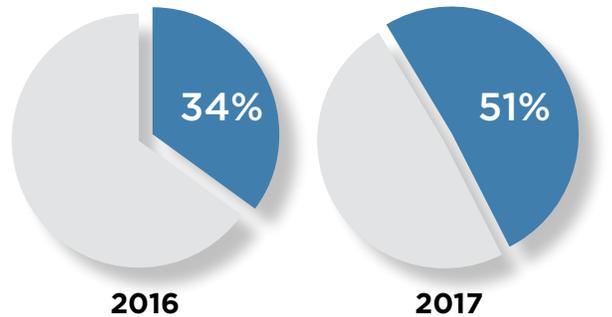
In February 2014, the California Tobacco Control Program published a report entitled, “Advancing Health Equity in Tobacco Control.” The report identifies 11 priority strategies for reducing tobacco-related health disparities. Included on this list is the establishment of smoke/tobacco-free two-year colleges (community colleges and trade/technical schools). California community colleges serve 2.1 million students and, collectively, is the largest system of high education in the U.S. Sixty-seven percent of community college students are people of diverse ethnic background.¹⁸ In California, large differences in smoking prevalence exist among adults, young adults, and youth by race/ethnicity and among population groups by socioeconomic status, education, occupation, mental health status, sexual orientation, and geography.

Summary of Findings

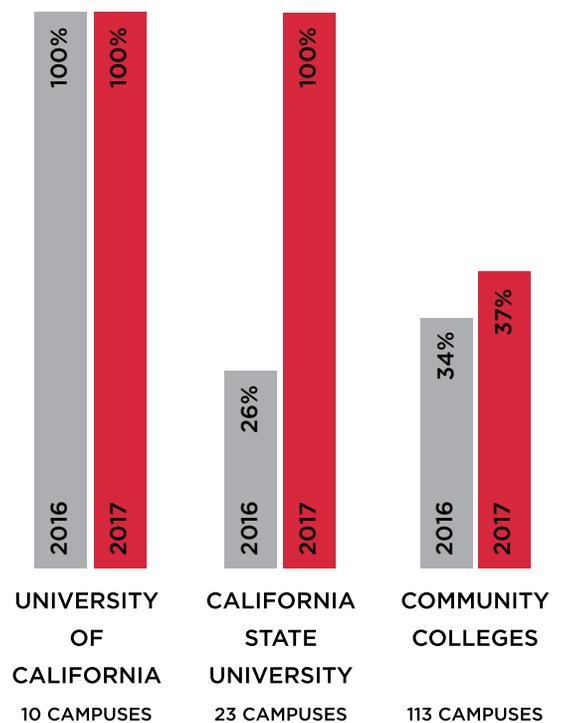
In total, 75 (51%) of public colleges and universities have a 100% smoke or tobacco-free policy, compared to 54 (34%) one year ago. Of these schools, all but two also prohibit the use of electronic smoking devices on campus.

As of May 15, 2017, 90% of public colleges and universities have implemented a tobacco use policy significantly stronger than state law. The large number of campuses with policies stronger than state law is promising. Institutions are recognizing the danger of tobacco use on campus and are adopting policies to decrease secondhand smoke exposure and prevent tobacco use initiation by students. Unfortunately, though, designated smoking area or parking lot policies do not fully protect students, faculty, staff, and visitors from the dangers of tobacco on campus. The most effective policy at reducing tobacco use, clearing the air, and preventing initiation is a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy.

There are stark differences in the type of tobacco use policies that have been adopted and implemented by system. At the University of California, all university educational and medical campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes. Similarly, as of September 1, 2017, the California State University system is 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes. Of the 113 community colleges in California, 42 are 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Forty of these schools include e-cigarettes in their policies. When comparing two-year institutions to four-year institutions, community colleges are significantly less likely to be 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Because the populations they serve are already more likely to use and be harmed by tobacco, it is especially important that two-year institutions enact a 100% smoke/tobacco-free policy.



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

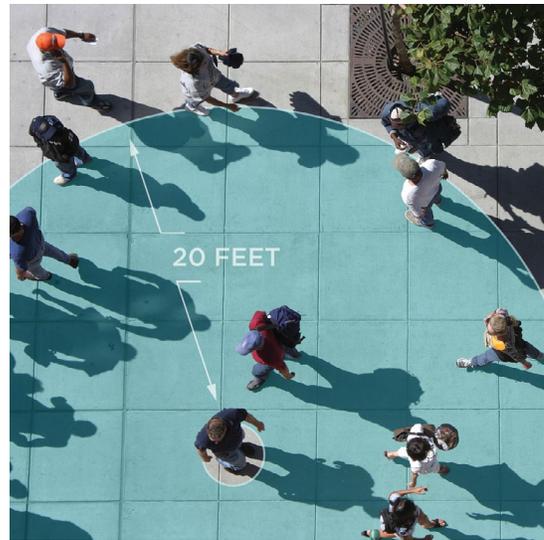


CAMPUS POLICIES 100% SMOKE AND TOBACCO-FREE

Conclusion

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

During the 2016 legislative session, Assembly member Kevin McCarty (D-Sacramento) introduced ***Assembly Bill (AB) 1594, a bill that would have made all California public colleges and universities 100% smoke/tobacco-free, including electronic smoking devices.***



The bill had no public opposition and was approved by the Senate Floor 26-12 (1 member abstaining/not voting) and the Assembly Floor 52-27 (1 member abstaining/not voting). On September 26, 2016, Governor Brown vetoed the bill stating, “the governing boards of our public colleges and universities already have the authority and are fully capable of setting smoking policies on their campuses.”

Even though AB 1594 was vetoed, the bill had an impact on smoke/tobacco-free policies on California colleges and universities as many institutions began discussing how and when to strengthen their policies. In April 2017, the CSU Chancellor’s Office signed an executive order making all University-owned and leased property 100% smoke/tobacco-free. The policy language applies to all tobacco products, electronic smoking devices (e.g., e-cigarettes), and other plant-based products that can be smoked. The language included in the CSU systemwide policy is consistent with the tobacco definitions in current state law. In addition to the change at CSU, a number of community colleges have started to form task forces to discuss the adoption and implementation of a new tobacco use policy.

A strong body of evidence exists that supports the adoption and implementation of 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies. California colleges and universities have made good progress on restricting tobacco use and exposure on campus. By September 2017, all public four-year universities in California will be smoke and tobacco-free. This is not the case, though, for California Community Colleges. It is the hope of CYAN and COUGH that community colleges will continue to work on comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies that promote good health and protect campus communities from the negative effects of tobacco. We hope to have 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.