



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

June 2022

Private School
Report Card



California
Youth
Advocacy
Network

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2022 Private College and University Report Card

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



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INTRODUCTION

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.

While CYAN and COUGH have been working with both public and private institutes over the past 24 years, much of our work has been done in partnership with public colleges and universities. This is a result of how public campuses are structured in three systems, the governance of these schools and systems, and the support of systemwide leadership to adopt comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies.

Each spring, CYAN reviews and assesses current tobacco use policies in all 148 public colleges and universities in the state. These finds 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 our inaugural Report Card on smoke/tobacco-free policies at private colleges and universities that are members of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU).

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.

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 and university decision makers to adopt comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies that promote health and wellness for all members of their campus community.

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.¹ 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.



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.**²

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.

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.³

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.⁴

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.⁵
- 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 tobacco students use 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 21.⁶
- 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.⁷
- 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.⁸



New Challenges for Colleges & Universities

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

CHANGES IN TOBACCO USE RATES

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 2019.⁹ 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.¹⁰ 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.

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 California public colleges and universities as well as private institutions who are members of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU). Policies at public institutions have been collected and analyzed since 2001. This Spring (2022) was the first comprehensive collection and review of AICCU member institutions. The policy database is updated a minimum of two times per academic year. CYAN staff 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. If no policy is available on a college/university website or in campus catalogs/manuals, CYAN calls institutions and requests copies of written policies. Policies provided by the institution by phone or email is the policy reviewed and scored for this Report.



CATobaccoFreeColleges.org

DATE OF POLICY REVIEW

CYAN staff did an extensive policy review of all 110 AICCU member 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 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.

COLLEGES WITH INDIVIDUAL OR SHARED BUILDINGS

A number of private institutions lease space in buildings or have campuses with one large building. Regardless of campus space, policies were reviewed based on policy language. If an institution has a shared, leased, or single space, their campus may be smoke or tobacco-free if they prohibit smoke/tobacco use within a certain distance of buildings. However, if the policy does not acknowledge that it is intentionally smoke or tobacco-free, the policy is scored as an entryway or perimeter policy.

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

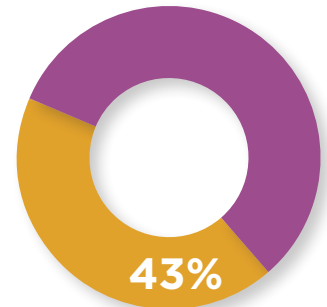
CYAN applauds administrators who have adopted outdoor air policies to reduce secondhand smoke on campus. Designated smoking area policies, including policies that limit smoking to parking lots only, may seem like a good idea to allow commercial tobacco users a place to smoke or vape; however, they have 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 to 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 commercial tobacco use on campus and may also contribute to increased 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

STRONG COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES

As of May 2022, 47 of 110 colleges and universities are 100% smoke-free. Of these, 33 campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including electronic smoking devices.



PRIVATE CAMPUSES THAT ARE SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE



47 OF CALIFORNIA'S 110 PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE 100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICIES BY TYPE

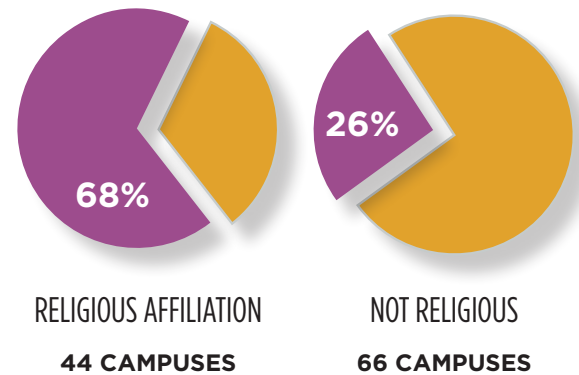
College and university smoke and/or tobacco-free policies are categorized by type. There are a total of seven different policy classifications. Each classification takes into consideration the strength of the policy and commercial tobacco products included. Policies that include language on electronic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

Approximately 30% of private institutions are 100% smoke and tobacco-free and 13% are 100% smoke-free. Private campuses have an assortment of policy types including 3% that limit tobacco use to parking lots, 24% that limit use to designed areas on campus, and 22% that prohibit smoking within a specific distance from buildings. At the time of policy collection and review, no written policy was available at 8% of institutions.

SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICIES BASED ON RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

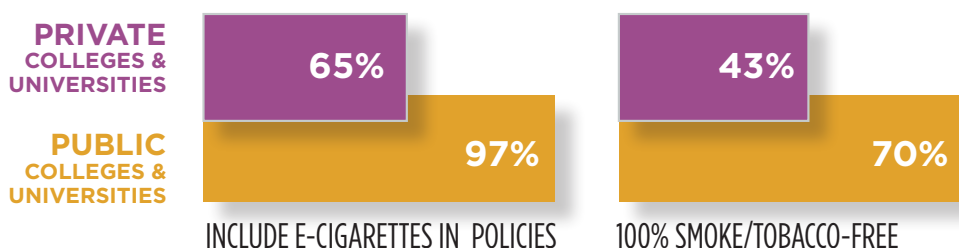
During the analysis of policies, CYAN observed differences between institutions with a religious affiliation and those not affiliated with a religious organization. Many religious colleges have student codes of conduct that prohibit students from using tobacco and other substances. All these policies were reviewed to ensure tobacco use policies apply to all members of campus communities, including faculty, staff, and visitors. After a thorough review of these policies, it was found that 68% of colleges affiliated with a religious organization are 100% smoke or tobacco-free compared to 26% of colleges that are not religious.

CAMPUS POLICIES 100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE



INCLUSION OF ELECTRONIC SMOKING DEVICES IN POLICIES

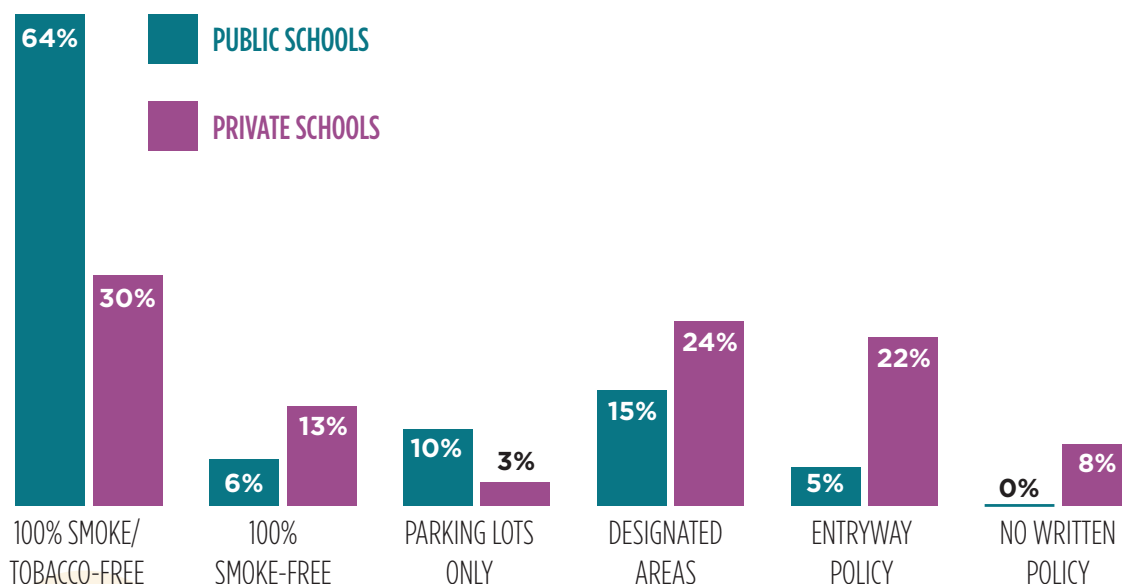
Under California state law, e-cigarettes are considered a tobacco product. However, electronic smoking devices are not only used to vape nicotine solutions and can be used to vape THC solutions, herbal solutions, etc. As a result, many individuals may not consider the use of an electronic vaping device as violating a smoke or tobacco-free policy. Best practice is to include definitions within the policy that notes the use of electronic smoking devices or e-cigarettes is prohibited where smoking is not permitted. 65% of private colleges/university policies include electronic smoking devices in their policies.



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS VS. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

California is home to 148 public colleges and universities that are part of three systems – University of California (10 educational campuses), California State University (23 campuses), and California Community Colleges (115 colleges). This Report includes an analysis of 110 private institutions that are members of AICCU; however, it's important to note California has many more private schools, including vocational colleges that provide instruction and training.

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.



Conclusion

CYAN has been documenting smoke and tobacco-free policies at public colleges and universities since 2002. In 2022, a database was developed to collect and analyze policies at private colleges and universities that are active members of AICCU. In total, 110 institutional policies were reviewed and included in this Report. Approximately 43% of private schools in California are 100% smoke and tobacco-free.

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 all California colleges and universities, regardless of type, 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 campus leaders and students 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.



Private Colleges by Region





BAY AREA

Includes the following Counties:
Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco,
San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano

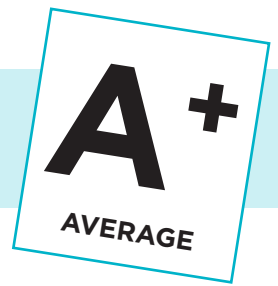


County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Alameda	HOLY NAMES UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Alameda	SAMUEL MERRITT UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Alameda	SAN FRANCISCO BAY UNIVERSITY	F	No written policy
Alameda	THE WRIGHT INSTITUTE	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
Alameda	ZAYTUNA COLLEGE	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Contra Costa	KAISER PERMANENTE SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES	B	100% smoke-free
Contra Costa	SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA	F	Perimeter or Entryways, including e-cigarettes
Marin	DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
San Francisco	ACADEMY OF ART UNIVERSITY	F	No written policy
San Francisco	CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF THE ARTS - SAN FRANCISCO	D	Designated smoking areas
San Francisco	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF INTEGRAL STUDIES	F	Perimeter or Entryways
San Francisco	GOLDEN GATE UNIVERSITY	F	Perimeter or Entryways
San Francisco	MINERVA UNIVERSITY	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
San Francisco	SAN FRANCISCO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC	B	100% smoke-free
San Francisco	UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
San Mateo	MENLO COLLEGE	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
San Mateo	NOTRE DAME DE NAMUR UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas
Santa Clara	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF THE ARTS	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Santa Clara	PALO ALTO UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Santa Clara	SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Santa Clara	SOFIA UNIVERSITY	F	No written policy
Santa Clara	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	F	Perimeter or Entryways, including e-cigarettes
Santa Clara	UNIVERSITY OF SILICON VALLEY	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Solano	TOURO UNIVERSITY CALIFORNIA	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes



CENTRAL VALLEY

Includes the following Counties:
Merced, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno,
Kings, Tulare, Kern



County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Fresno	CALIFORNIA HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Fresno	FRESNO PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free



GOLD COUNTRY

Includes the following Counties: Alpine,
Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Mono, Nevada,
Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin,
Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne, Yolo

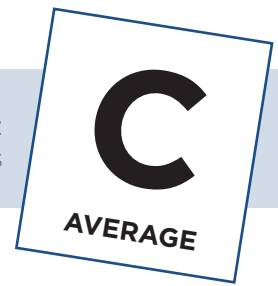


County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Placer	WILLIAM JESSUP UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Sacramento	CALIFORNIA NORTHSTATE UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Sacramento	LINCOLN LAW SCHOOL OF SACRAMENTO	F	No written policy
San Joaquin	HUMPHREYS UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas
San Joaquin	UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free



LOS ANGELES

Includes the following Counties:
Los Angeles

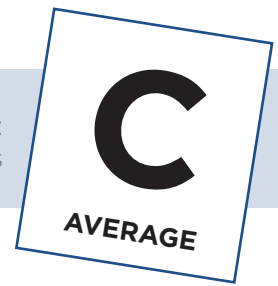


County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Los Angeles	AMERICAN JEWISH UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	ANTIOCH UNIVERSITY OF LOS ANGELES	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Los Angeles	ART CENTER COLLEGE OF DESIGN	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	AZUSA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	BIOLA UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Los Angeles	CHARLES R. DREW UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	CLAREMONT GRADUATE UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas
Los Angeles	CLAREMONT MCKENNA COLLEGE	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	COLUMBIA COLLEGE HOLLYWOOD	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	FIDM/FASHION INSTITUTE OF DESIGN & MERCHANDISING	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	KECK GRADUATE INSTITUTE	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	LIFE PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	LOS ANGELES PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas
Los Angeles	MARYMOUNT CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	NEW YORK FILM ACADEMY	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE	F	Perimeter or Entryways, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	OTIS COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes



LOS ANGELES

Includes the following Counties:
Los Angeles

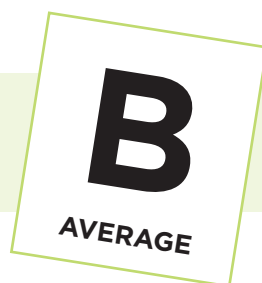


Los Angeles	PACIFIC OAKS COLLEGE	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Los Angeles	PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	PITZER COLLEGE	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Los Angeles	POMONA COLLEGE	F	Perimeter or Entryways, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	PROVIDENCE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	SCRIPPS COLLEGE	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Los Angeles	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE	F	No written policy
Los Angeles	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	D	Designated smoking areas
Los Angeles	THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	B	100% smoke-free
Los Angeles	THE MASTER'S UNIVERSITY AND SEMINARY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	UNIVERSITY OF ANTELOPE VALLEY	D	Designated smoking areas
Los Angeles	UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE	C	Parking lots only
Los Angeles	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST	D	Designated smoking areas
Los Angeles	UNIVERSITY OF WEST LOS ANGELES	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Los Angeles	WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	WHITTIER COLLEGE	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Los Angeles	WOODBURY UNIVERSITY	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes



NORTH COAST

Includes the following Counties: Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendicino, Napa, Sonoma



County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Napa	PACIFIC UNION COLLEGE	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Sonoma	MERIDIAN UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes



NORTH VALLEY

Includes the following Counties: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Tahama, Yuba

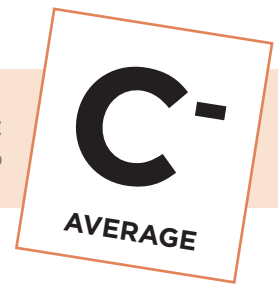


County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Butte	CAL NORTHERN SCHOOL OF LAW	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Shasta	SIMPSON UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free



SOUTH COAST

Includes the following Counties:
Orange, San Diego

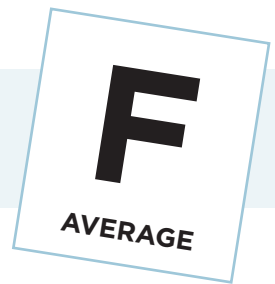


County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Orange	CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
Orange	CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY IRVINE	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Orange	HOPE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Orange	LAGUNA COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN	C	Parking lots only, including e-cigarettes
Orange	SOKA UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA	D	Designated smoking areas
Orange	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	F	No written policy
Orange	TOURO UNIVERSITY WORLDWIDE	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Orange	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS GLOBAL	F	Perimeter or Entryways
Orange	VANGUARD UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Orange	VIRSCEND UNIVERSITY	F	No written policy
Orange	WEST COAST UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Orange	WESTCLIFF UNIVERSITY	F	Perimeter or Entryways
San Diego	ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
San Diego	CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SCIENCE	A	100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes
San Diego	DESIGN INSTITUTE OF SAN DIEGO	F	No written policy
San Diego	JOHN PAUL THE GREAT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY	C	Parking lots only, including e-cigarettes
San Diego	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
San Diego	NEWSCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN	F	Perimeter or Entryways
San Diego	PACIFIC COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND SCIENCE	F	No written policy
San Diego	POINT LOMA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
San Diego	SAN DIEGO CHRISTIAN COLLEGE	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
San Diego	UNITED STATES UNIVERSITY	F	Perimeter or Entryways
San Diego	UNIVERSITY OF SAINT KATHERINE	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
San Diego	UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
San Diego	UNIVERSITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE FOR HEALTH SCIENCES	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free



TRI-COUNTY

Includes the following Counties:
San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura



County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Santa Barbara	FIELDING GRADUATE UNIVERSITY	F	No written policy
Santa Barbara	PACIFICA GRADUATE INSTITUTE	D	Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes
Santa Barbara	THE SANTA BARBARA AND VENTURA COLLEGES OF LAW	F	Perimeter or Entryways, including e-cigarettes
Santa Barbara	WESTMONT COLLEGE	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Ventura	CALIFORNIA LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY	F	Perimeter or Entryways, including e-cigarettes
Ventura	THOMAS AQUINAS COLLEGE	F	Perimeter or Entryways, including e-cigarettes



TRI-COUNTY SOUTH

Includes the following Counties: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Yuba



County	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Riverside	CALIFORNIA BAPTIST UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
Riverside	LA SIERRA UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
San Bernardino	LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY	A+	100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free
San Bernardino	UNIVERSITY OF THE REDLANDS	F	Perimeter or Entryways, 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