

20
23

ROAD TO 100% SMOKE- & TOBACCO- FREE CAMPUSES

MAPPING POLICY DEVELOPMENT ACROSS 12 CAMPUSES



TABLE OF CONTENTS

*Click on section to advance forward

- I. OVERVIEW
 - A. BACKGROUND
 - B. TIMELINE
- II. ROAD MAPS OF CASE STUDIES
- III. KEY FINDINGS
 - A. CASE STUDY KEY THEMES
 - B. SUMMARY
- IV. APPENDICES
 - A. METHODS
 - B. REFERENCES
- V. RESOURCES



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

STUDY BACKGROUND

Tobacco use on community college (CC) campuses remains a serious health concern—posing risks not only to students, but also to faculty, staff, and surrounding communities. With daily smoking rates higher than those at four-year institutions, and tobacco products among the most commonly used substances among CC students, the need for campus-wide strategies to protect health and promote well-being is urgent.

One of the most effective solutions? Smoke- and tobacco-free policies (SFPs), which have been shown to support healthier learning environments by reducing tobacco use, curbing secondhand smoke exposure, and encouraging long-term cessation.

SFPs also play a key role in shaping anti-tobacco norms—particularly critical on college campuses where young adults are forming habits that may last a lifetime.

Yet despite these proven benefits, only 62% of California community colleges had adopted SFPs as of 2023. This lags behind the state's public four-year institutions, all of which have been fully smoke- and tobacco-free since 2017.

Our study examined the factors that influence SFP adoption across California's CCs and identified actionable strategies to support campuses still working toward policy implementation—helping to create healthier, smoke-free environments statewide.

DATA

The research team used a mixed methods study design and analyzed community college and tobacco policy data (2003-2019) and case studies of 12 community colleges (2022).

KEY FINDINGS

From 2003-2019: colleges located in cities with stronger tobacco control policies, had higher student health resources, and received technical assistance from CYAN were more likely to have a smoke-free policy.

FROM THE CASE STUDIES

- Key strategies for policy adoption including having external funding, framing the policy issues that are relevant to college and student interests, and having supportive leadership.
- Colleges that successfully adopted a 100% SFP had a strategic window of opportunity, a strong doer, and campus-community partnerships. Still, the time to pass the policy can be long, which made it challenging to maximize the available resources and partnerships.
- However, colleges that are not smoke-tobacco-free also had similar resources and partnerships, but several barriers existed, along with the lack of opportunity, unsupportive leadership, competing priorities, staff turnover, and a complicated policy adoption process.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

- Develop an action plan of policy strategies to support CCs without 100% smoke/tobacco-free policy
- Continue collecting and tracking data relevant to tobacco control (i.e., student tobacco use via HMS or ACHA-NCHA; screening, intervention and cessation services; and policy adoption and compliance)
- Strengthen campus-community partnerships for tobacco control efforts (i.e., education, intervention and cessation)

2024-25 PROGRESS UPDATE

This report has been updated to reflect changes at Pierce College's path to 100% tobacco-free campus in 2024-25, and includes the latest findings from CYAN's June 2025 report.



OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

Tobacco is one of the leading substances used by community college (CC) students, and daily smoking is more prevalent among CC than 4-year college students.¹² Recommended as a best practice by the American College Health Association (ACHA),³ a smoke and tobacco-free policy is an effective strategy to address tobacco use among colleges students. These policies are associated with reduced favorable tobacco norms, decreased tobacco exposure and lower tobacco use and increase quit attempts. These policies also promote health across the college community not only for students but also for faculty and staff.

By April 2023, nationally, 2,187 colleges have adopted a 100% tobacco-free policy to prohibit the use of all tobacco products on college/university campuses.⁵ In California, all of the four-year public colleges in California (including University of California and California State system) have been 100% tobacco-free since 2017. However, by 2023, only 62% (71/115) of CC campuses are smoke- or tobacco-free in 2022.

To support the remaining CCs to adopt a 100%

smoke- and tobacco-free policy, we examined factors that facilitated or served as barriers for policy adoption. Our earlier study findings showed that CCs located in cities with strong tobacco control policies and campuses with more health resources were more likely to have a smoke- and tobacco-free policy in place. This report presents findings from case studies of 12 CCs. Data are from interviews with 36 stakeholders representing six colleges with and six college without a smoke- and tobacco-free policy.

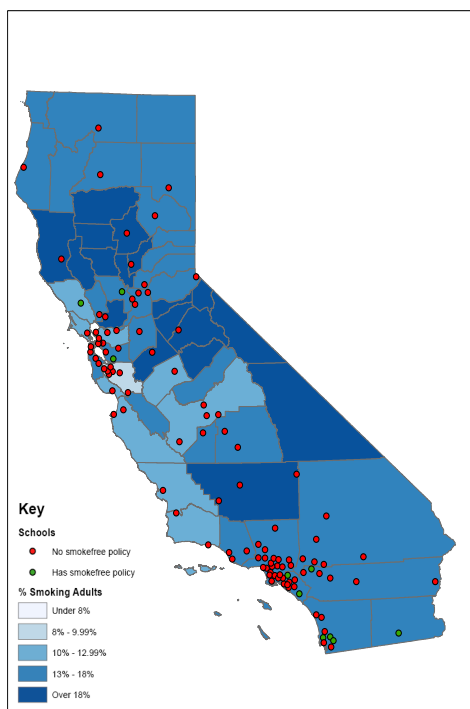
”

Students attend a smoke-free elementary school, a smoke-free middle school and a smoke-free high school. Then they attend a community college that isn't smoke-free. Why are some of the most vulnerable young people in our city the most exposed?

— Bob Gordon, External Partner



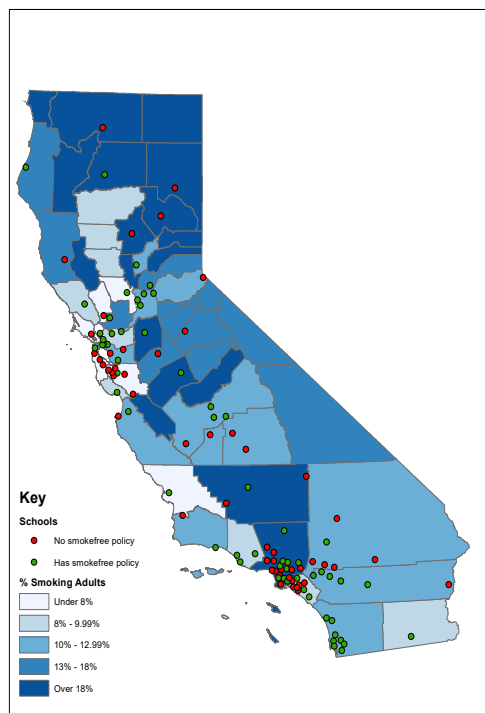
In 2016, California (CA) State Assembly Bill 1594 would have instantly achieved the goal to ban tobacco use in all community colleges (CCs), but the governor vetoed this bill in 2016. Despite the American College Health Association and Health Services Association California Community Colleges recommendations, and the CA CC system's Board of Governors' resolution urging all CA CCs to adopt and implement 100% smoke and tobacco-free policies, there remains a gap for CC campuses to have 100% tobacco-free campuses because there is no universal mandate.



8.8% (10/114)

California community colleges are 100% smoke or tobacco-free in 2008

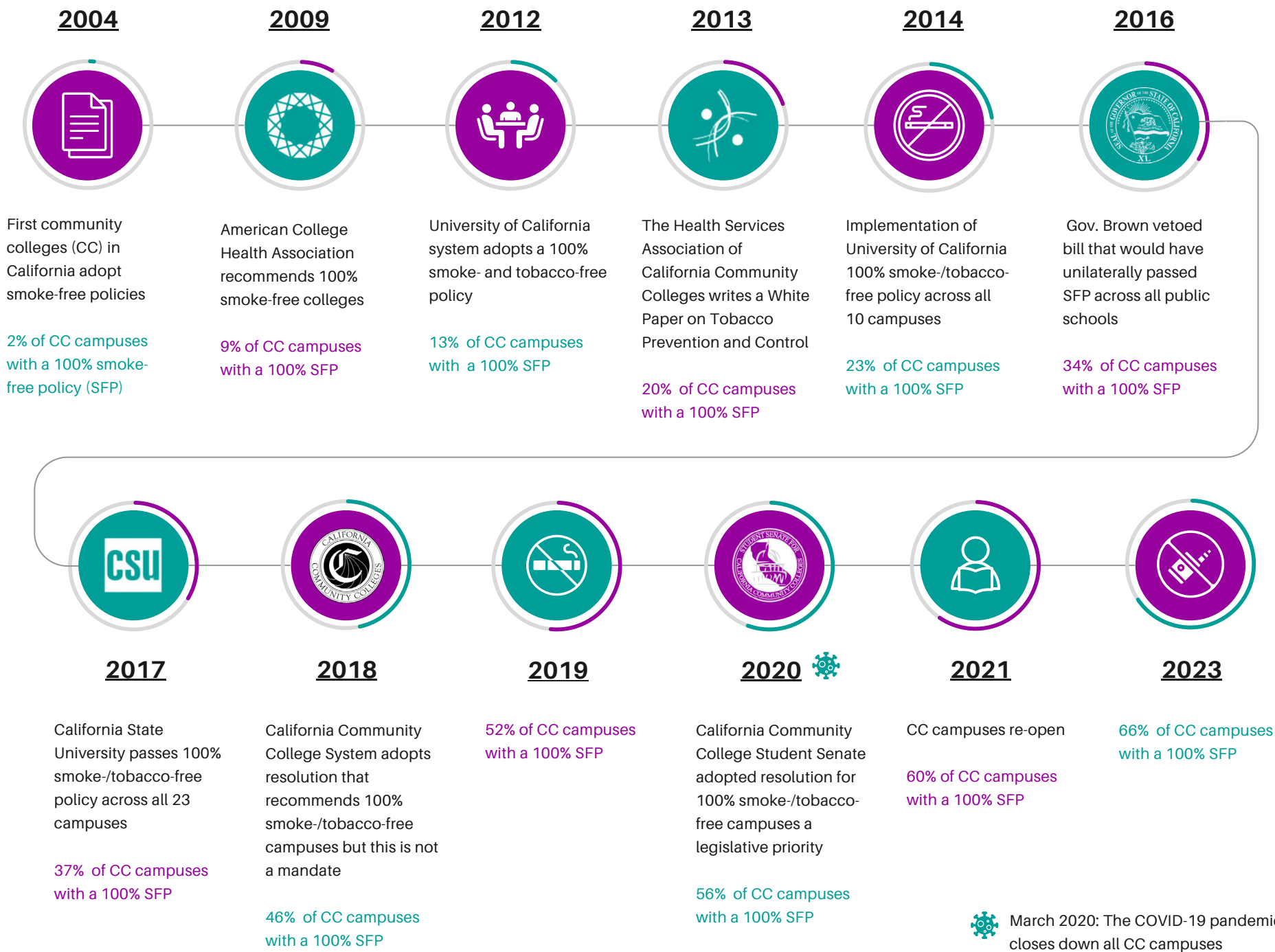
Source: California Youth Advocacy Network's (CYAN) College Tobacco Policy Database
<https://catobaccofreecolleges.org/>



62% (71/115)

California community colleges are 100% smoke or tobacco-free in 2022

Source: California Youth Advocacy Network's (CYAN) College Tobacco Policy Database
<https://catobaccofreecolleges.org/>



ROAD MAPS OF CASE STUDIES

*Click on campus name to advance to learn more





ALLAN HANCOCK COLLEGE

Located on the Central Coast of California, Allan Hancock College is a single campus college district with four locations throughout northern Santa Barbara County: Santa Maria, Lompoc, Santa Ynez Valley, and Vandenberg Space Force Base. The average annual enrollment is 13,800 students. Nearly 2 in 3 (63.4%) students are Hispanic/Latinx, 21.3% are White, 3.7% are Asian and Pacific Islander, 1.5% are Black, and the remaining 2.6% are Multiracial. The college has a stellar academic reputation and is ranked as one of the five best community colleges in the state.

The community around Allan Hancock College reported a slightly higher adult cigarette use compared to the state average (12.4% vs. 11.2%), and lower e-cigarette prevalence (2.1% vs. 12.5%). Local city tobacco control policies, however, were poor with an overall score of D. CYAN's 2022 College and University Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Report Card assigned Allan Hancock College a D grade with designated-smoking areas that including e-cigarettes.

Designated smoking areas were established at Allan Hancock College locations in the early 2000s. In 2009, a Smoke-free Task Force was created that composed of faculty, staff, union, students, and the student health center, and the Task Force pushed advocacy efforts that made its round through Shared Governance groups. However, the Board did not pass the policy with the fear that such a policy would lower student enrollment. Following the Chancellor's 2018 recommendation for tobacco-free campuses, there was a revival of tobacco-free policy efforts, but given the Chancellor's recommendation was not mandatory, the President did not support policy efforts. There are no current efforts to continue advocacy efforts at this point.

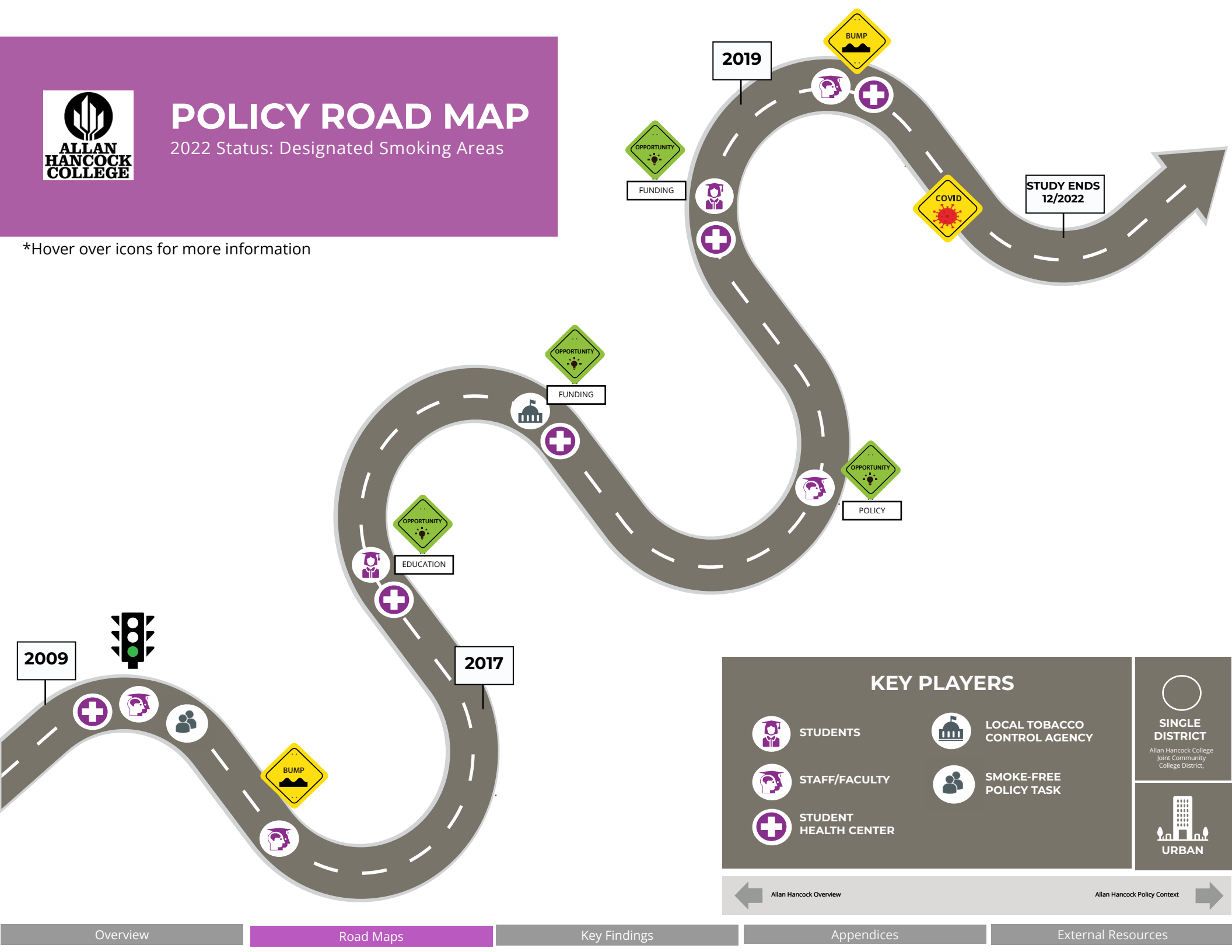




POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: Designated Smoking Areas

*Hover over icons for more information



KEY PLAYERS

STUDENTS

STAFF/FACULTY

STUDENT HEALTH CENTER

LOCAL TOBACCO CONTROL AGENCY

SMOKE-FREE POLICY TASK

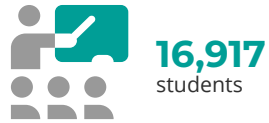
SINGLE DISTRICT
Allan Hancock College
Joint Community
College District,

URBAN

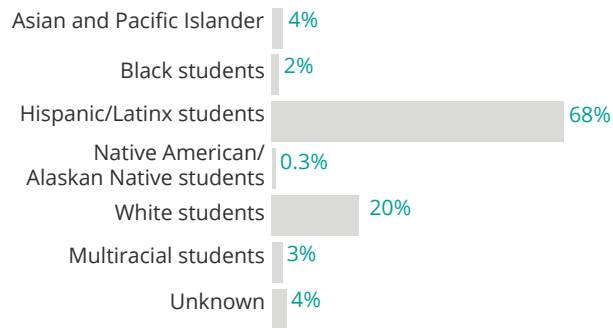
School and Policy Context

Allan Hancock College

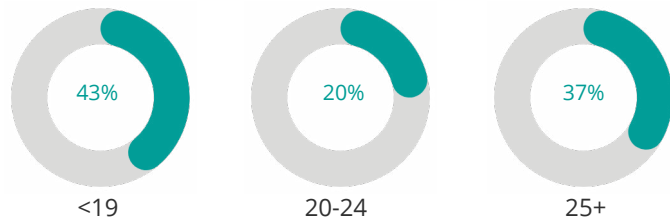
Student Population



Racial & Ethnic Distribution

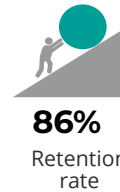
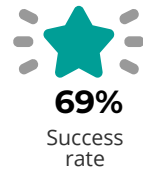


Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



Campus Health Resources



Student Health Center

\$20

Student Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: Santa Barbara County Tobacco Prevention Program



CYAN policy development assistance

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

D CYAN College Tobacco-Free Policy Score

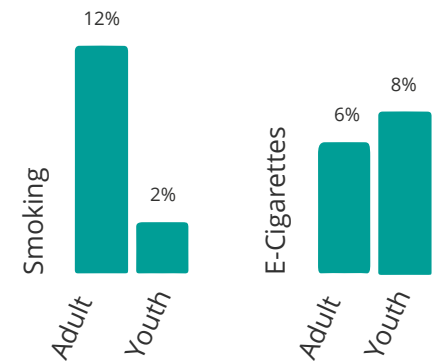
D City Tobacco Control Policy Score

2022 Status: Designated Smoking Areas

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Concerns of Falling Student Enrollment Due to Tobacco-Free Policy



Need Additional Funding for NRT (Nicotine Replacement Therapy)



Two Failed Policy Attempts: Classified Staff Voted Against Policy and College President Disinterested in Passing Policy

Key Strategies



Worked with County Tobacco Prevention Program



Hired Student Workers



Created a Smoke-free Task Force



Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- In 2009, a Smoke-free Task Force was created that composed of faculty, staff, union, students, and the student health center
 - All constituency groups supported smoke-free policy except for Classified Staff Union.
- The Task Force pushed advocacy efforts that made its round through Shared Governance groups.
 - However, the Board of Trustees did not pass the policy with the fear that having a smoke-free policy would lower student enrollment even though large local hospital went tobacco-free at the same time.
- Student Health Center hired student workers to provide education and increase awareness of cessation resources
- Partnership with Santa Barbara County Tobacco Prevention Program was key in securing funding and programmatic support for cessation efforts and training Student Health Center staff, but the County was not involved in campus policy adoption efforts.
- Opportunity to strengthen policy with designated smoking areas and the inclusion of e-cigarette language when City of Santa Maria added similar policy restrictions
- Following the Chancellor's 2018 recommendation for tobacco-free campuses, there was a revival of tobacco-free policy efforts, but given the Chancellor's recommendation was not mandatory, the President did not support policy efforts.

"I think [what] will work for this campus is a governor signed order. Unfortunately, Governor Brown didn't sign it into law when he was signing all that tobacco stuff. I think his pen just ran out of ink, and I am really mad that somebody didn't just throw him a fresh pen or check the pen."

Alex de Jounge, Student Health Services Coordinator



BUTTE COLLEGE

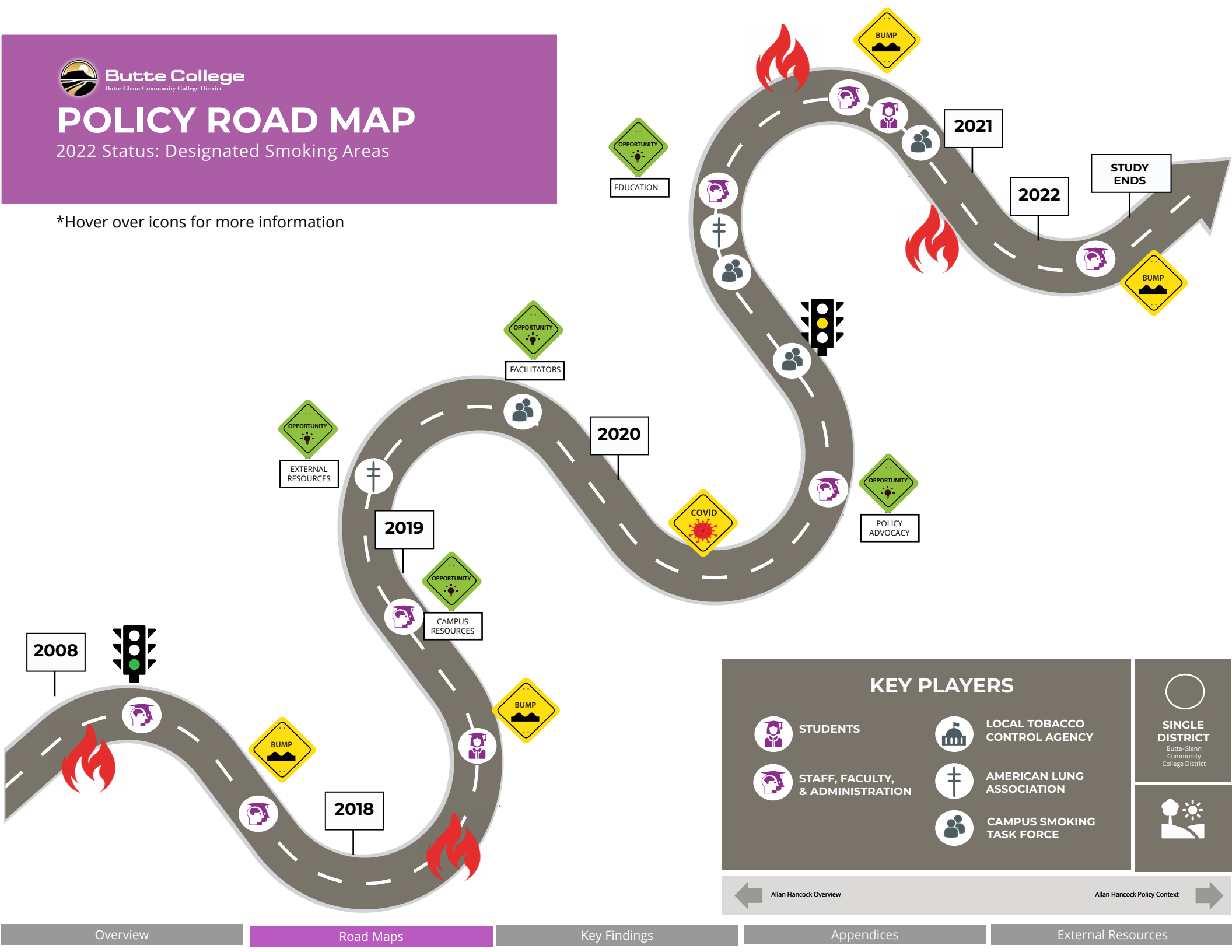
Located in Butte County in Northern California, Butte College is a single-college district with 1 main campus in Oroville and 2 satellite campuses in Chico. The campus is located in a rural community with 928 acres of wildlife refuge and in a high-wind, grassy terrain. The college has been a national community college leader in sustainability, and is designated as a Hispanic-serving institution. With over 10,942 students, Fifty-one percent of students are White, followed by 29% Hispanic/Latinx, and 6% are Asian American or Pacific Islander.

The community around Butte College reported higher adult smoking prevalence compared to the state (26.3% vs. 11.2%), and higher e-cigarette prevalence (11.4% vs. 5.9%). In contrast, cigarette use among high school students was lower than e-cigarette use (5.5% vs. 6.9%). Local city tobacco control policies are weak with an overall score of C.

In 2008, Butte college implemented a policy for designated smoking areas, and in 2018, it reduced the designated smoking areas from 5-6 to 2 designated areas. Wildfire risks are an important consideration for tobacco-free policies given the number of wildfires that have affected Butte College. More recently, the campus tobacco taskforce was put on hold due to COVID-19. By 2021, Butte College remains a campus with designated smoking areas including e-cigarettes (CYAN policy score=D).



*Hover over icons for more information



School and Policy Context

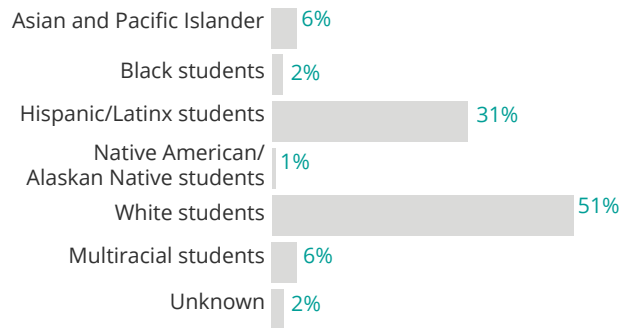
Butte College

Student Population

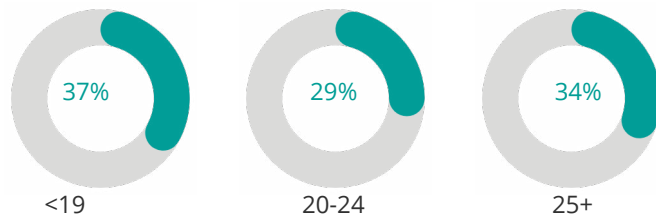


11,530
Full-time students

Racial & Ethnic Distribution



Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



73%
Success rate



89%
Retention rate

Campus Health Resources



Student Health Center

\$19

Student Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: American Lung Association



CYAN policy development assistance

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

D

CYAN college tobacco-free policy score

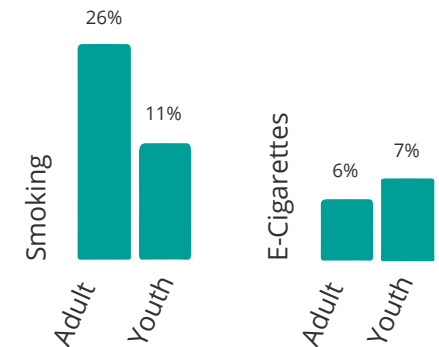
C

City Tobacco Control Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Wildfire risks due to wind and dry landscape. History of severe wildfires



COVID paused efforts



Limited student involvement and lack of campus policy champion

Key Strategies



Creation of a campus smoking task force made up of a diverse set of campus and community stakeholders



Strong community partner with tobacco control expertise



Hiring of new Student Health Clinic Director who's a fire-fighter and addiction health specialist



Butte Policy Map

Butte Key Takeaways

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Tobacco use varied on-campus. Students in the Welding department were identified as having the highest tobacco use while students in the Police and Fire Academies had high smokeless tobacco use. Nursing students also identified as high smoking prevalence.
- Wildfire risks are one of the main reasons for not having a 100% tobacco-free policy given the amount of fear around risk of starting a fire due to smoking policies.
- Butte College has a history of severe wildfires with high-wind and dry grasslands with fires almost burning down the college twice. In recent fires, the community has used Butte College as a site for disaster relief and support services.
- Butte college hired a new Student Health Clinic director who has experience as a volunteer firefighter and has expertise in addiction health services in May 2019.
- A Smoking Task Force was created in 2019. It was initiated by a Respiratory Therapist instructor and concerns of secondhand smoke around Allied Health building, parking lots, and bus stops.
- The Task Force is composed of Respiratory Therapist instructor, Allied Health Department, Student Health Clinic, Chief of Police, Mental Health instructor, Facilities Department Director, Welding instructors, and a member of the Nicotine Action Alliance of Butte County, part of the Butte County Tobacco Program.
- Task Force also discussed moving existing designated smoking areas and concerns of enforcement with Butte's large campus
- In 2019, American Lung Association (ALA) received a California Tobacco Control Program grant and identified Butte College as one of 2 community colleges to advance tobacco control efforts.
- However, ALA staff struggled to connect with campus due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Limited student engagement was also a barrier for the campus. In 2018, the student government attempted to pass a tobacco-free policy but due to wildfire fears, no policy was passed.
- In addition to wildfires, there are also competing interests with COVID pandemic, high drug overdose incidence in the community that trumps tobacco control priorities, and turnover in campus leadership.
- Efforts were also hindered by not having someone as a campus policy champion given competing priorities.

"[Tobacco-free policy may] force people to sneak behind buildings and drop a not completely extinguished-cigarette into the grass and start a fire ... because the smoking areas were too far away. Our campus is gigantic for its size and very spread out."

Jordan D. Frazer Director, Student Health Clinic



CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO

Located in San Francisco in San Francisco County, City College of San Francisco is a single district campus with over 24,344 students. The campus is situated within an urban community and serves a diverse study body across its eight city-wide campuses. Thirty-six percent of students are Asian American or Pacific Islander, followed by 27% are Hispanic/Latinx, 20% are white, and 7% are Black.

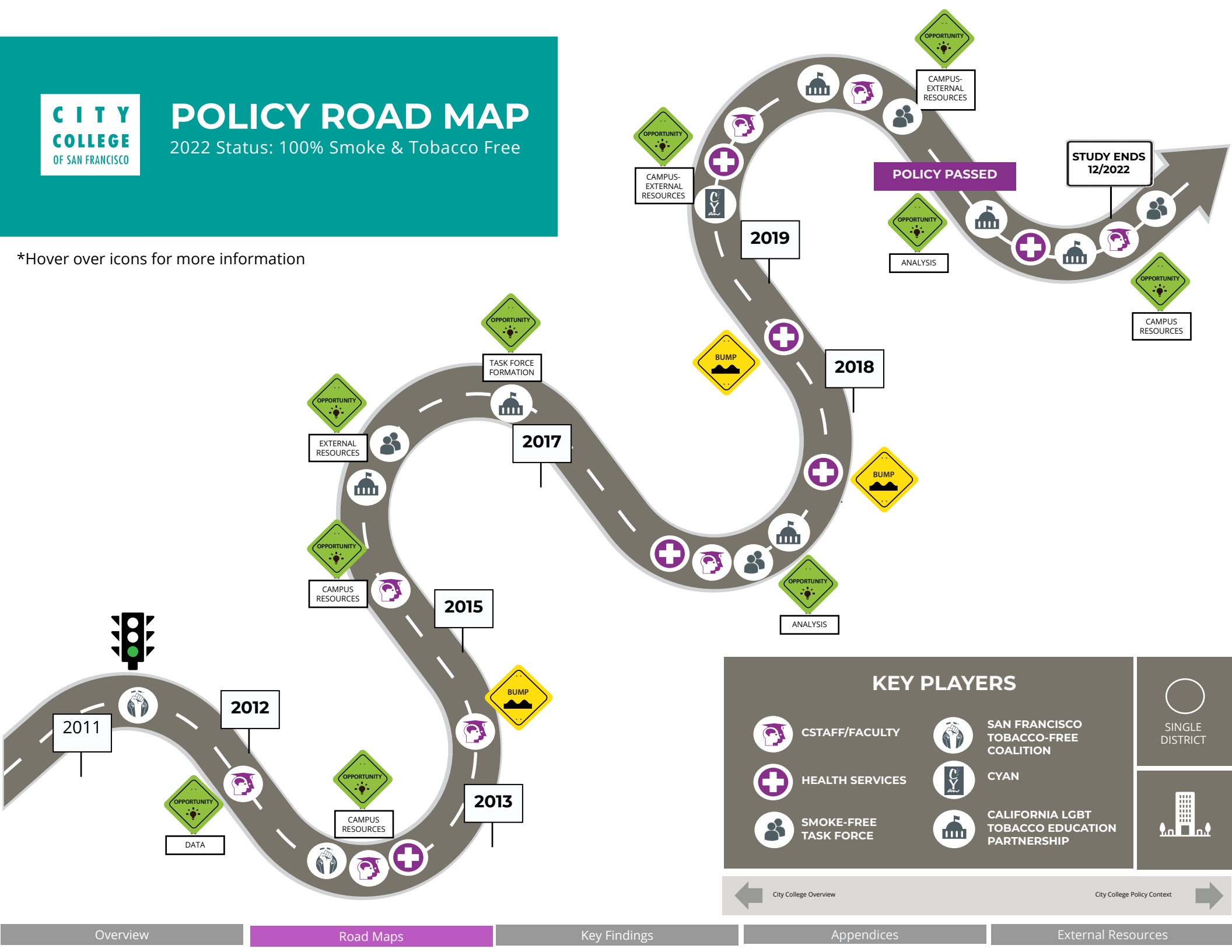
The community around City College of San Francisco reported higher adult smoking prevalence compared to the state (12.2% vs. 11.2%), and slightly lower e-cigarette prevalence (5.2% vs. 5.9%). In contrast, cigarette use among high school students was lower than e-cigarette use (3.3% vs. 7.4%). Local city tobacco control policies were relatively strong with an overall score of B.

In 2011, the efforts toward a tobacco-free campus get started by a discussion between the Board of Trustees and the Facilities Department. The efforts move forward in 2012 when the first task force for the tobacco-policy gets created and in 2015, the campus creates 10 designated smoking areas. Great partnerships with external partners lead to more successful opportunities. In 2018, City College of San Francisco passed a 100% smoke-free policy including e-cigarettes. By 2021, their CYAN policy score is an A.

POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: 100% Smoke & Tobacco Free

*Hover over icons for more information



KEY PLAYERS



CSTAFF/FACULTY



SAN FRANCISCO
TOBACCO-FREE
COALITION



HEALTH SERVICES



CYAN



SMOKE-FREE
TASK FORCE



CALIFORNIA LGBT
TOBACCO EDUCATION
PARTNERSHIP



SINGLE
DISTRICT



City College Overview

City College Policy Context

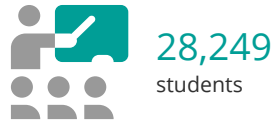
School and Policy Context

City College of San Francisco

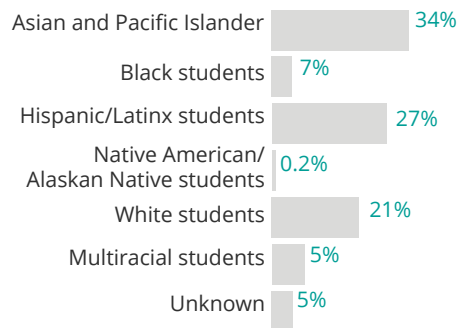


100%
Smoke-
Free

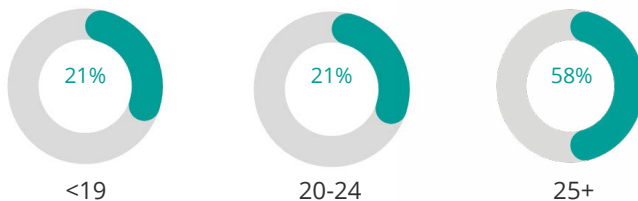
Student Population



Racial & Ethnic Distribution



Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



85%

Success
rate



99%

Retention
rate

Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$20

Student
Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: California
LGBT Tobacco Education Partnership



Truth Initiative grant, 2015

CYAN policy development assistance

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

A

CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

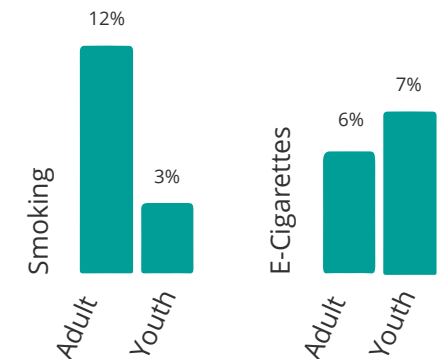
B

City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Limited student
involvement



Changing
student
health center
directors



No implementation/
enforcement plan
due to end of funding
& COVID

Key Strategies



Strong community
partner with tobacco
control policy
experience



Policy efforts led by
Smoke-free
Task Force and
members with
strong commitments



Campus applied
and received
Truth grant



San Francisco,
San Francisco County

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources

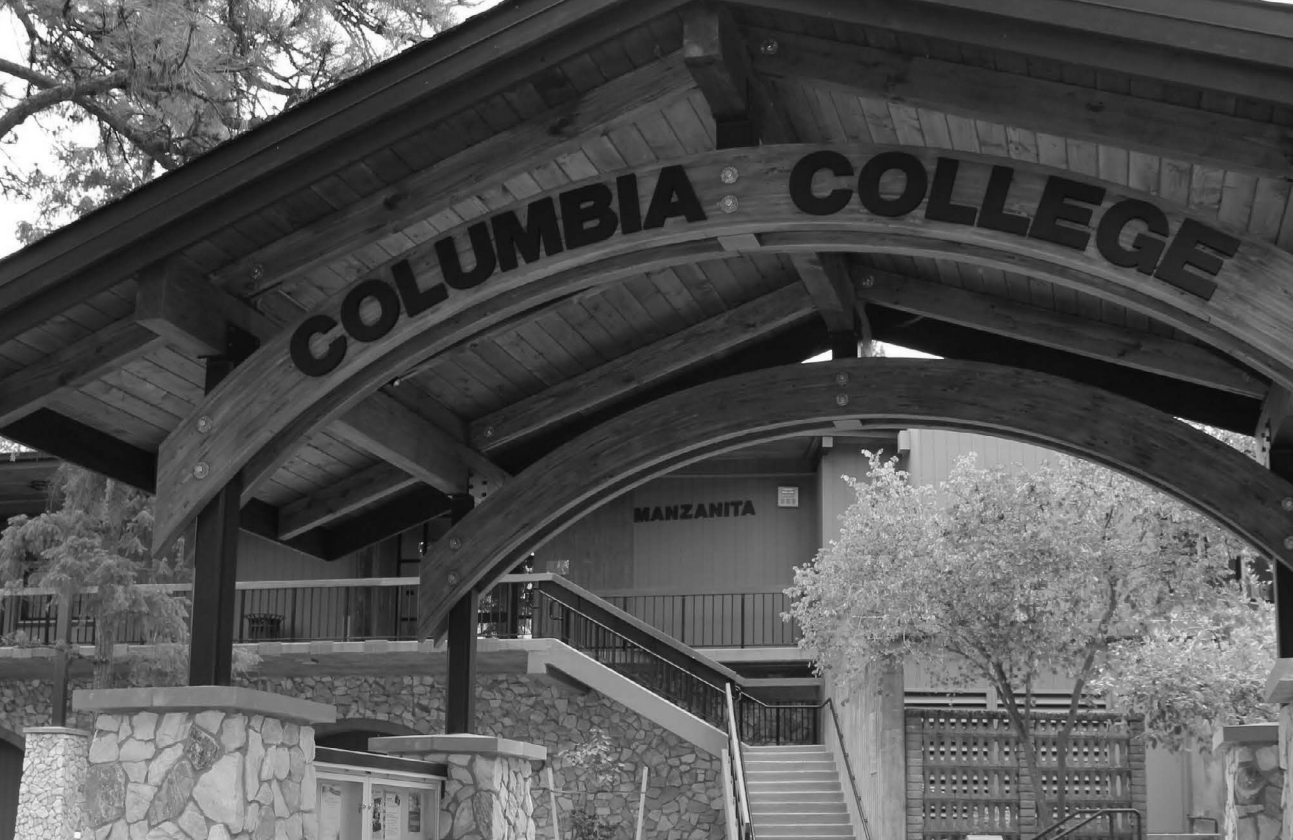


KEY TAKEAWAYS

- City College of San Francisco was successful in its road toward a 100% smoke-free campus due to several factors:
 - Strong partnerships with community organizations such as California LGBT Tobacco Education Partnership, San Francisco Tobacco-free Coalition, and CYAN and campus entities such as City College's Student Health Services.
 - Even with strong doers who helped to initiate partnerships and organize efforts, the establishment of a smoke-free task force in 2012 (and later changed to "Breathe Healthy CCSF Task Force" in 2015) helped to move things forward in a fairly short period even when one of the doers left.
 - One of the initial strategies from the doer was to identify individuals at the college who had decision-making power and get to know them to gain their support
- California LGBT Tobacco Education Partnership received a 5-year grant from California Tobacco Control Program (2015-2020) with a goal of getting City College to be 100% smoke-free by 2020. In addition, City College Student Health Center director applied and received a Truth Initiative Legacy Grant of \$5000 to support policy efforts.
- The surveys, campus outreach, and policy messaging focused on the right of individuals who do not smoke and the right of individuals not to be exposed to second-hand smoking.
- Despite the successful policy adoption, there were still challenges:
 - Limited student involvement given the fast turnover of students entering and leaving
 - Leadership changes including the Student Health Services director retiring in 2018
- Despite changes in leadership, the policy efforts were continued by the smoke-free task force who had members with strong commitments
- After the passage of the policy, there was no implementation/ enforcement plans due to end of funding and the challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a shift of priorities.
- City College of San Francisco has continued to evaluate the policy impact on its campus via surveys, interviews, and cigarette butt count

"...I think [it is essential] to use as much data as possible and have a task force that can speak as a whole instead of one person. One thing that was constant on my part as the health service director was to say, I need you guys in a task force to put this forth and not be the face of it because it's not me, it's us as a culture."

Becky Perelli, Student Health Center



COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Located in Sonora in Tuolumne County, Columbia College is part of a multiple campus district with over 3,045 students. The campus is situated within a rural community and rests on 280 acres of forestland in the historic Mother Lode. Sixty-nine percent of students are White, followed by 21.1% are Hispanic/Latinx, 3.1% are Black, 3.6% are Asian American or Pacific Islander, and 1.3% are Native American/Alaskan Native.

The community around Columbia College reported a higher adult smoking prevalence (18%) compared to the state (11.2%), and similar e-cigarette prevalence (5.1%) compared to the state (5.9%). In contrast, cigarette use among high school students was higher at 4.9% compared to the overall average (2.3%) and much higher for e-cigarette use (17.0% vs. 9.6%, respectively). Local city tobacco control policies were very weak with an overall score of F.

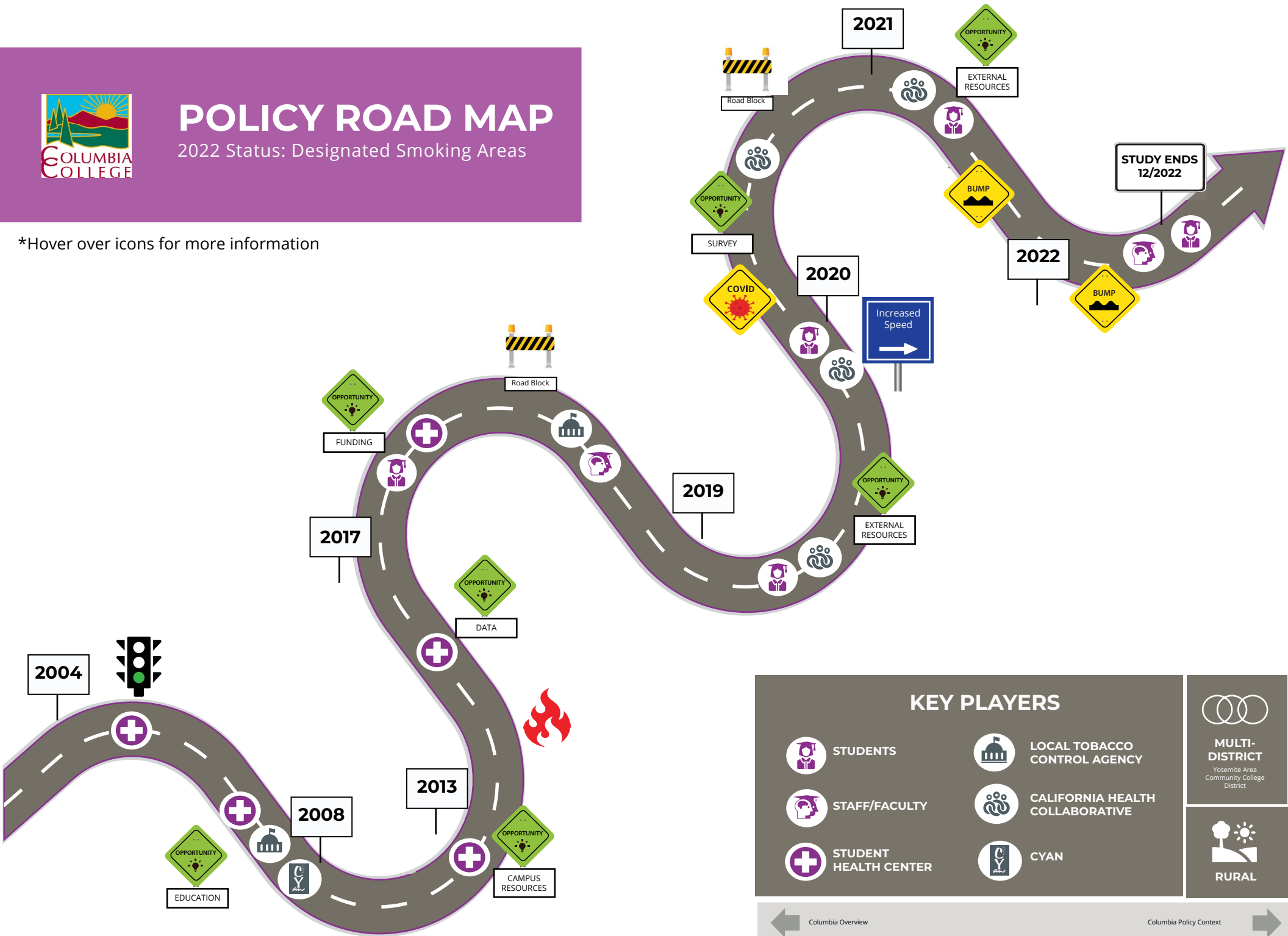
In 2004, Columbia College passed a designated smoking area policy, and while campus efforts continued, in 2018, the policy was blocked by the president even though it had passed through each of the governing bodies. In 2020, the Associated Students of Columbia College adopted a tobacco-free resolution; however, the efforts were cut short by the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2022, Columbia College remains a campus with designated smoking areas with a CYAN policy score of D.



POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: Designated Smoking Areas

*Hover over icons for more information



KEY PLAYERS

STUDENTS	LOCAL TOBACCO CONTROL AGENCY
STAFF/FACULTY	CALIFORNIA HEALTH COLLABORATIVE
STUDENT HEALTH CENTER	CYAN

MULTI-DISTRICT
Yosemite Area Community College District

RURAL

School and Policy Context

Columbia College



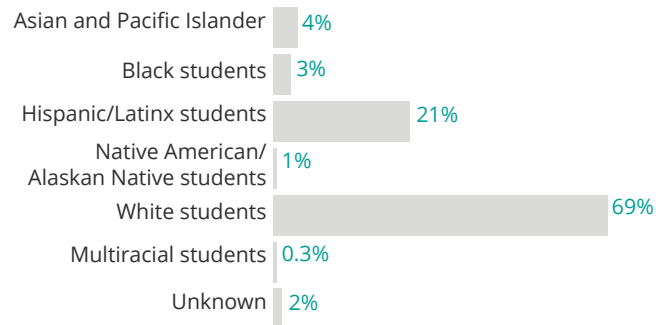
Designated
Smoking
Areas

Student Population

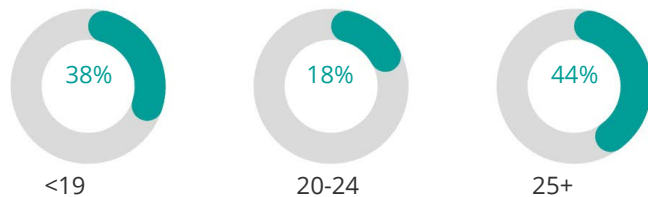


3,046
students

Racial & Ethnic Distribution



Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



71%

Success
rate



84%

Retention
rate

Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$20

Student
Health fee

External Resources



CA Healthcare Collaborative



Truth Initiative Grant, 2017



CYAN policy development assistance

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

D

CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

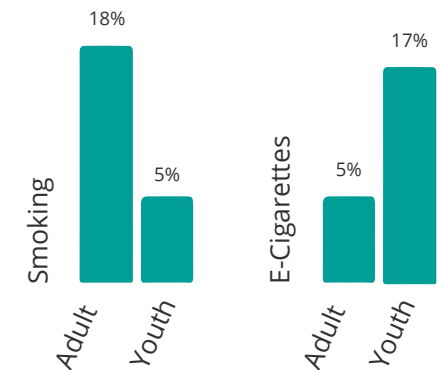
F

City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Wildfire risks due
to forests and
dry vegetation
around campus



Campus size and that it's
surrounded by forests
make it difficult for staff to
go off-campus to smoke
during 15-minute break



No support
from College
President

Key Strategies



Strong Student Health
Center Lead with exper-
tise in tobacco control
as a doer and policy
champion



Campus applied
and received
Truth grant



Strong community
partner with tobacco
control policy
experience and fund-
ing for student
involvement



Sonora,
Tuolumne County

Columbia Policy Map

Columbia Key Takeaways

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Columbia College has had many successful facilitators toward a tobacco-free campus
 - Student Health Services Coordinator was a strong doer and policy champion with expertise in tobacco control. She partnered with the local tobacco control agency and CYAN since the late 2000s to provide tobacco education, outreach and cessations services.
 - The campus applied and received a Truth Initiative grant which paid for student interns.
 - The student body has been in support especially when the Associated Students of Columbia College adopted a tobacco-free resolution prior to COVID-19
- While a 100% tobacco-free policy was approved based on shared governance process (Academic Senate, Student Senate, Classified Senate, and Student Success Council) in 2019, the college president at Columbia College was not supportive of the policy and key stakeholders including the Academic Senate stymied the process
 - Leadership's perception of the policy included risk for wildfires, placing limits on individual's right to smoke, and further stigmatizing individuals who smoke.
 - The lack of leadership support and conservative values (e.g., individual rights) affected the momentum to adopt a 100% tobacco-free policy
 - Turnover of administrative staff (including 4 college presidents since 2018) was also viewed as both barrier and facilitator
- The physical environment of Columbia College is another key barrier.
 - The college is surrounded by a forest with a long winding road connecting the entrance to central campus. This makes it difficult for staff to walk off-campus to smoke, and driving off-campus would exceed their 15-minute allotted break time.
 - Wildfire risk is high due to forests and dry vegetation around campus. In 2013, the Rim Fire devastated the college community.
- With funding from the California Tobacco Control Program, the California Health Collaborative-Gold Country region began working with Columbia College and its sister campus, Modesto Junior College on a 100% tobacco-free policy (2019-2024).
 - Despite this collaboration, COVID-19 negatively affected campus policy efforts
 - With student and administrative input, they developed a survey to gather campus tobacco knowledge and policy attitudes but it was paused due to COVID and then stopped when Stanford University's survey on college tobacco use was administered instead
- The most recent efforts in 2022 included reducing the number of designated smoking areas and placement in areas that have fewer foot-traffic and less desirable, and policy efforts to pass a district-wide policy that would apply to both Columbia and Modesto Junior Colleges

"It has to take a student body and a champion in an administration. We [currently] just have to have an administrative champion, and I don't really see how it's going to move forward without [both]."

Laureen Campana, Student Health Services Coordinator





FEATHER RIVER COLLEGE

Located in Plumas County, Feather River College is a single district college enrolling approximately 2,376 students. The campus is situated within the rural town of Quincy in Northeast California. Thirty-seven percent of students are White, 34.1% are Hispanic/Latinx, 10.2% are Black, 3.6% are Asian American or Pacific Islander, and 2.4% are Native American/Alaskan Native.

The community around Feather River College reported higher adult cigarette use compared to the state (19.3% vs. 11.2%, respectively), and much lower e-cigarette use (1.6% vs. 5.9%). For youth, current smoking among high school students was 6.0% compared to the overall state average of 2.3%, and e-cigarette use among high school students was much higher at 18.6% compared to the overall state average 9.6%. The city of Quincy ranked poorly with a score of F for overall local city tobacco control policies.

In 2015, Feather River College began their annual Great American Smokeout event in collaboration with Plumas County Public Health Agency. Two years later, the college established their intent to be 100% smoke-/tobacco-free by 2021. However, the campus is located in a rural, heavily forested area that has a long history of wildfire risks. Key barriers including the Paradise Fire in 2018 and the COVID pandemic made passing a tobacco-free policy even more challenging. With support from a community partner, California Health Collaborative and the college Tobacco-Free Task Force, Feather River College officially passed a policy in May 2021. CYAN's 2021 report card gave the college a score of A+ with 100% smoke-/tobacco-free policy including e-cigarettes.

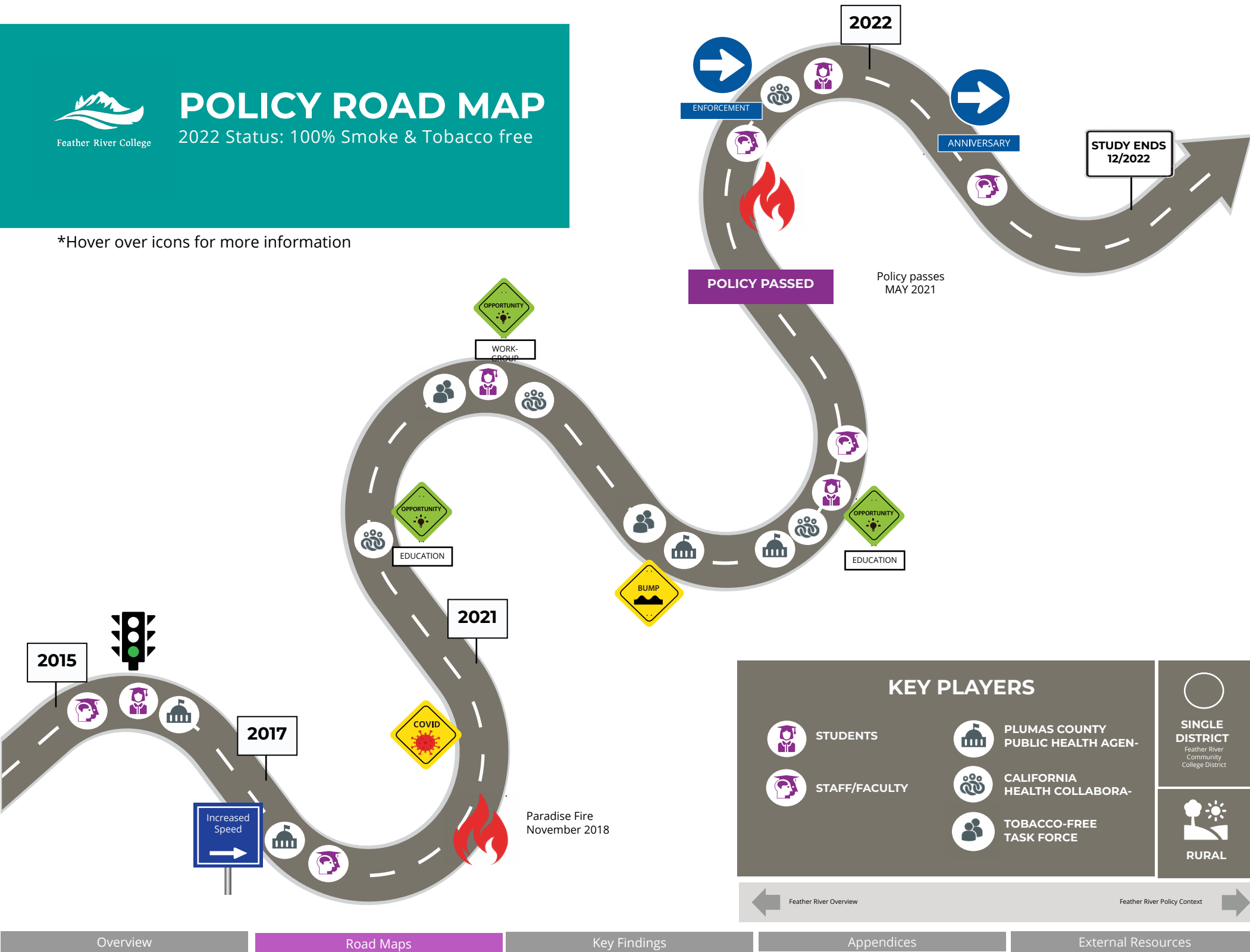


Feather River College

POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: 100% Smoke & Tobacco free

*Hover over icons for more information



Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources

School and Policy Context

Feather River College

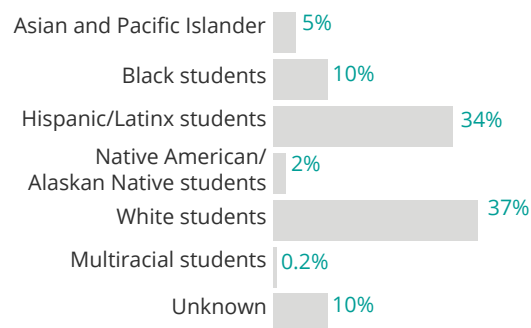


100% Smoke
& Tobacco free

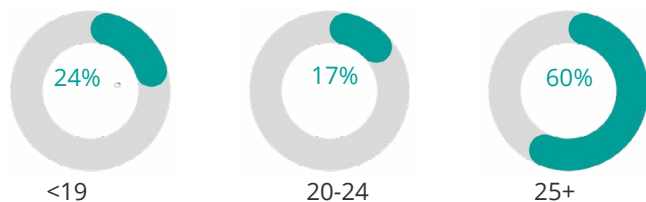
Student Population



Racial & Ethnic Distribution



Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



84%

Success
rate



95%

Retention
rate

Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$18

Student
Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: CA Healthcare Col-
laborative



Truth Initiative grant, 2016

Wildfire mitigation funds including
Sierra Nevada Conservancy and commu-

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

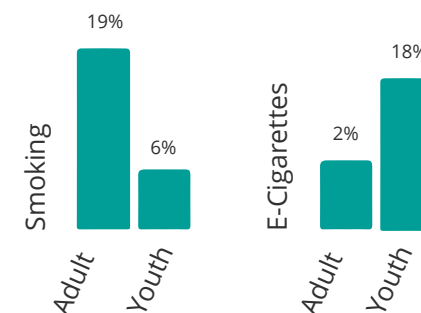
A+ CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

F City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Wildfire risks due
to forests and dry
vegetation around
campus



COVID slowed
campus engage-
ment

Key Strategies



In 2017, established
a goal to be smoke/
tobacco-free by
2021



Strong community partner
with tobacco control policy
experience and funding for
student involvement



Formed a Tobacco-free
Task Force with strong
student and student
services leadership
support



Quincy,
Plumas County

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- In 2017, Feather River College established a goal to be smoke-/tobacco-free by January 2021. This intent occurred after California State University system adopted 100% smoke-/tobacco-free policy in April 2017 and that went into effect in September 2017.
- High wildfire risks due to forests around campus so the main concern is that people would go into the forest and smoke
 - Feather River College designated as a fire-wise campus by ____.
 - Since 1970s, a history of campus and community partnerships to address fire prevention and mitigation including a 2021 grant to reduce fire hazards around the college
- Paradise Fire in 2018 increased wildfire awareness but efforts had to be overcome to address concerns that a tobacco-free policy would increase fire risk.
- In 2020, COVID-19 slowed campus engagement and the process of moving the policy forward.
- In 2021, California Health Collaborative, funded by the California Tobacco Control Program, proposed to work with Feather River on tobacco control policy.
 - Hired student to support efforts
 - Formed a Tobacco-Free Task Force comprised of staff, students, and faculty from nursing, environmental program, mental health, and student services.
 - Gained support from Associated Students and Athletics to host education events
 - Strong champion from student services
- Policy passed in May 2021; Although Dixie Fire occurred two months later, in July 2021, Feather River College created posts and signage as a new enforcement step.
- **Key takeaway:**
 - Strong college commitment to tobacco-free policy and wildfire mitigations efforts
 - Wildfire risks a major concern
 - Strong relationship between campus and community partners for policy efforts including resources from California Health Collaborative and support from Associated Students and Student Services leadership

“The people who were against the policy helped shape our strategy by providing honest feedback and driving focus towards helping students and staff transition to the new policy without leaving anyone out to dry post-policy implementation.”

Alexander Taylor, California Health Collaborative



MERCED COLLEGE

Located in the Central Valley of California, Merced College is a single campus district with two locations: one in Merced and one in Los Banos, about forty miles away, with over 13,000 students. The campus is situated in an urban area that encompasses nearly 2,200 square miles. Over half (60.8%) of students are Hispanic, 19.0% are non-Hispanic White, 9.5% are Asian American or Pacific Islander, 3.2% are Black, and 0.5% are Native American or Alaskan Native.

The community around Merced College reported much lower adult cigarette use compared to the state average (7.9% vs. 11.2%, respectively) and similar e-cigarette prevalence (5.4% vs. 5.9%). Cigarette use among high school students was lower than the state average (1.9% vs. 2.3%, respectively), and lower for e-cigarette use (6.5% vs. 9.6%). Local city tobacco control policies, however, were poor with an overall score of F.

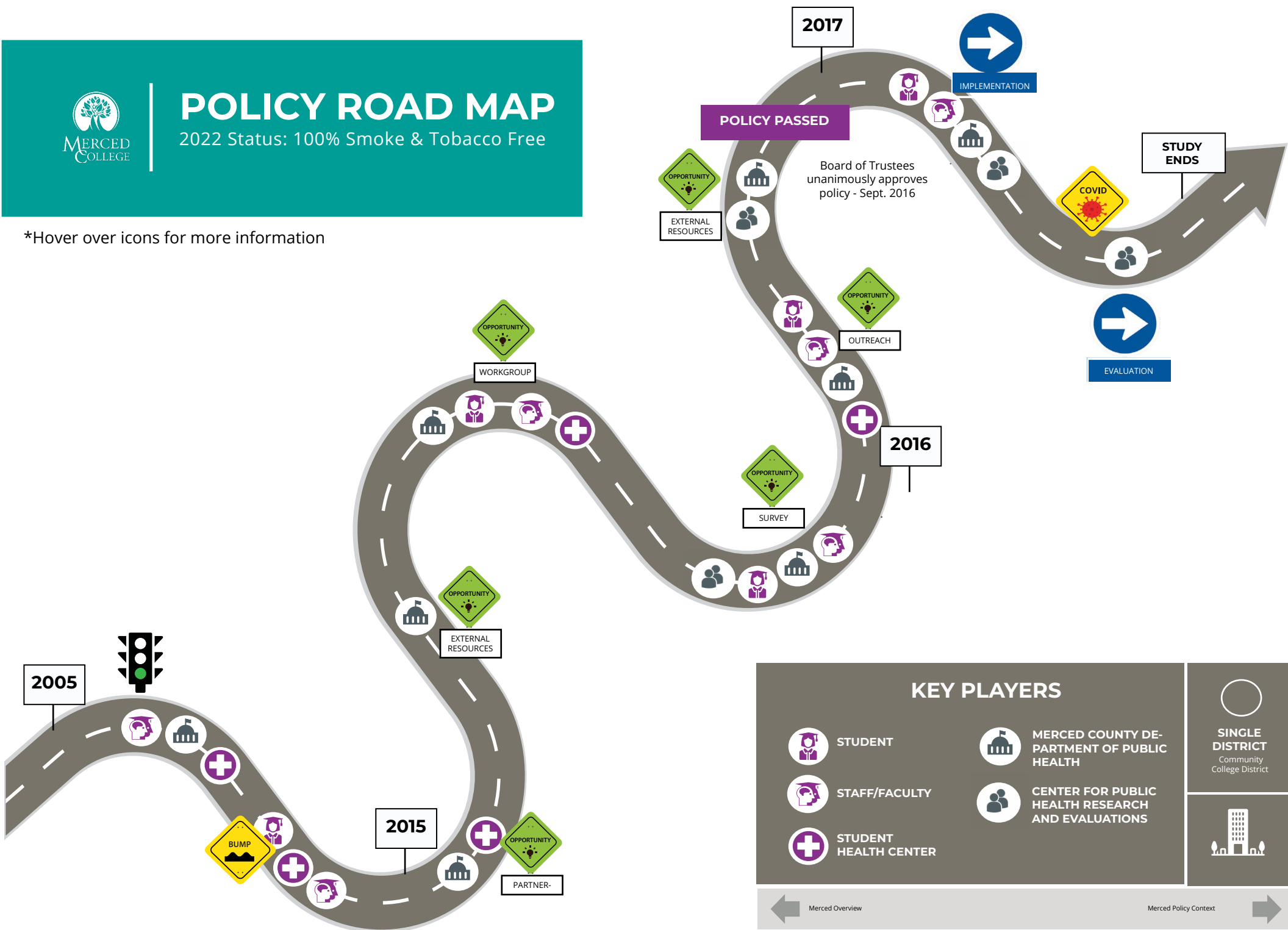
Smoking was highly prevalent in the 2000s, but has declined over the years. There was an early start to Merced College's tobacco control efforts that began in 2005, however, efforts were paused or stopped due to lack of leadership support and opposition from staff/faculty and union. With significant support from the Merced County Public Health Department and their three-year CDC grant, Merced College passed a tobacco-free policy in 2016, which earned them an A+ grade in the California Youth Advocacy Network's annual College and University Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Report Card.



POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: 100% Smoke & Tobacco Free

*Hover over icons for more information



KEY PLAYERS



STUDENT



STAFF/FACULTY



STUDENT HEALTH CENTER



MERCED COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



CENTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH AND EVALUATIONS



SINGLE DISTRICT
Community College District



Overview

Road Maps

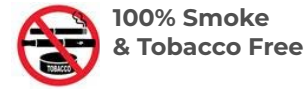
Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources

School and Policy Context

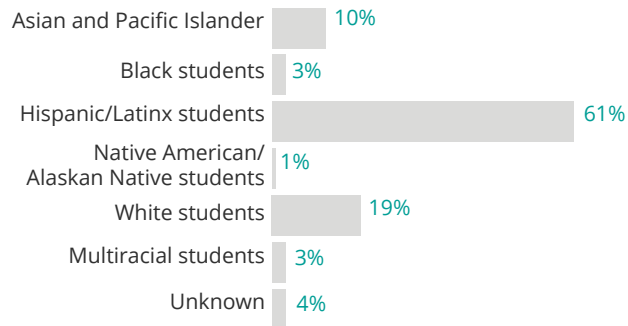
Merced College



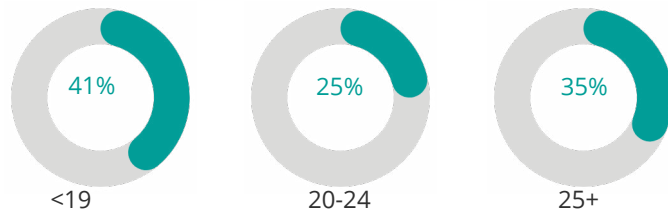
Student Population



Racial & Ethnic Distribution

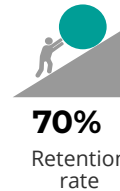
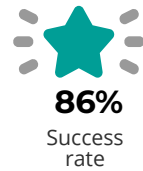


Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for state average & data source



Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$17

Student
Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: Merced County
Public Health Department



CDC grant with focus on tobacco control through Merced
County Public Health Department

Policy language assistance from the Center for Public
Health Research and Evaluations (evaluator for Merced
County Public Health Department)

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

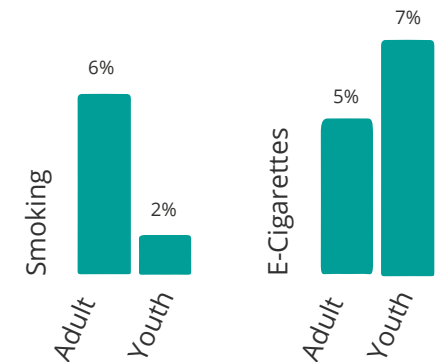
A+ CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

F City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Union was not sup-
portive of advocacy
efforts



Previous policy attempts
failed during the 2000s
due to lack of leadership
support



Implementation
efforts

Key Strategies



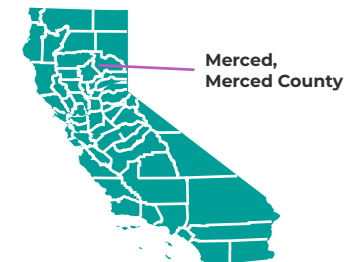
Partnership with
county health depart-
ment



CDC grant to support
efforts (with tobacco
as key area)



Leadership support espe-
cially with Vice President
of Student Services leading
smoke-free workgroup and
policy efforts



Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- A strong partnership—both programmatically and financially—with Merced County Public Health department who has credibility, expertise, and staffing support to advance smoke-free efforts. County received a three-year CDC grant with one of the goals to work on tobacco control policy.
- Key liaison from the Public Health Department became the key policy doer as they became involved with direct tobacco education and cessation efforts on-campus, worked with a variety of entities on campus to build policy support from students to staff/faculty/unions, and provided resources to support tobacco control efforts.
- A high-level Student Services administrator who appreciated public health and was familiar with tobacco control culture and language
- An interdisciplinary smoke-free workgroup that was student-led including the student body president, as well as staff, faculty, and law enforcement
- Student Health Center staff who was committed to smoke-free policy efforts despite the multiple failed policy attempts and who contributed their 'lived experience' as a current tobacco user
- Garnered support of less visible stakeholders like janitors and custodians from campus facilities department who were tired of cleaning tobacco waste.
- May 2016 Governor's veto of AB 1594 almost halted college adoptions efforts since state would not mandate smoke-free policies at public schools and colleges, but with President's support and strong smoke-free workforce, policy efforts continued and gained unanimous approval by Board of Trustees. Merced College adopted 100% tobacco-free policy in Sept 2016.

"[Smoke-free policy adoption] depends on the culture at the moment. It depends on your administration at the moment, and who's willing to buy into that. And there were a few attempts with no traction and then we finally ... the health department asked at the right time for a partnership with an administration that was open to it. And so I think for us it was really the timing just finally worked out"

Donya Avila
Registered Nurse, Merced College Student Health Center





PASADENA CITY COLLEGE

Located in Pasadena in Los Angeles County, Pasadena City College is a part of a single-campus district with over 27,000 students. The campus is situated within an urban community in Los Angeles. Forty-four percent of students are Hispanic/Latinx, 29.0% are Asian American or Pacific Islander, 16.6% of students are non-Hispanic White, 3.7% are non-Hispanic Black, less than 0.5% are Native American or Alaskan Native and 3.4% are multiracial.

The community around Pasadena reported higher adult smoking prevalence compared to the state (19.3% vs. 11.2%), and lower e-cigarette prevalence (3.6% vs. 5.9%). Cigarette use among high school students was lower than the state average (1.7% vs. 2.3%, respectively), and lower for e-cigarette use (6.1% vs. 9.6%). Local city tobacco control policies were strong with an overall score of A.

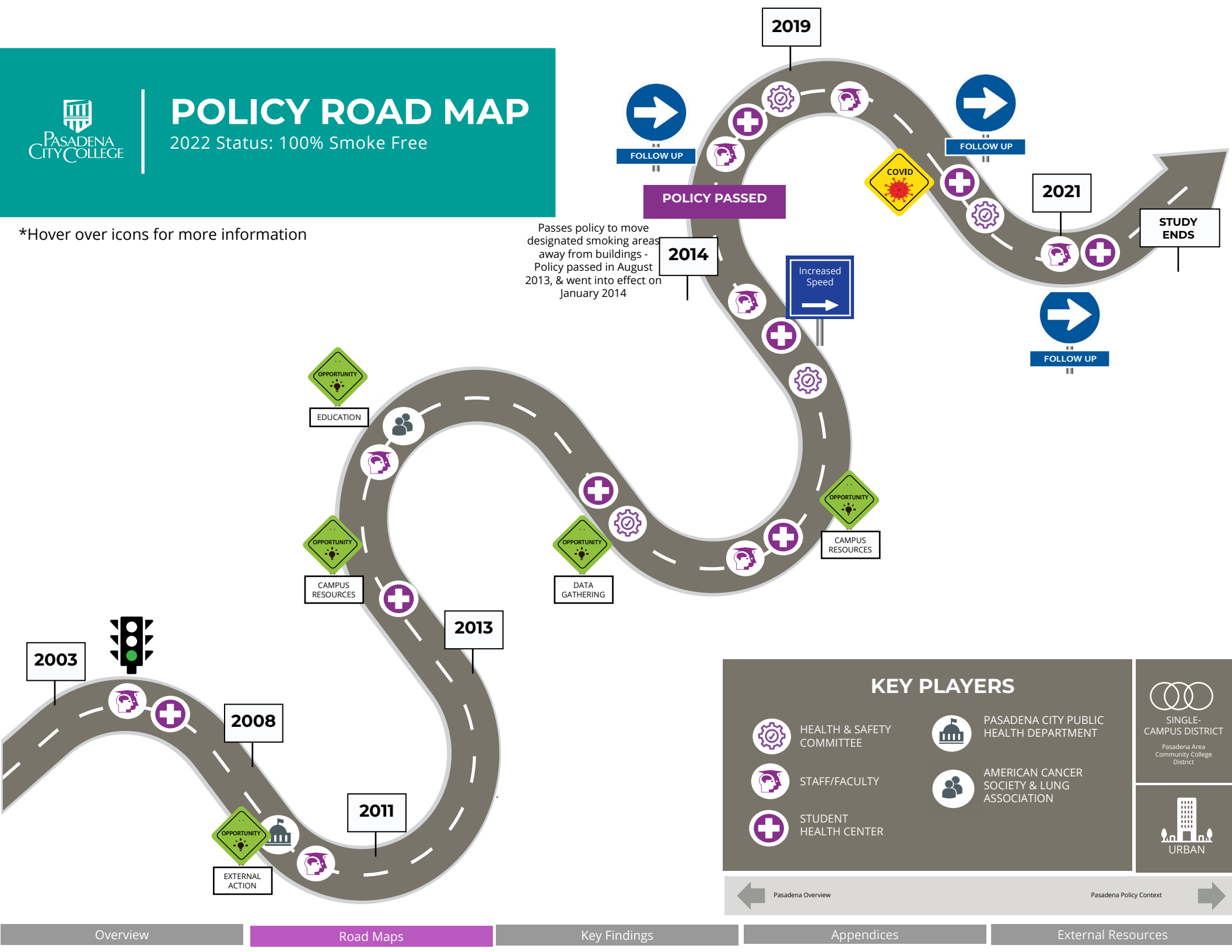
In early 2000s, Pasadena City College implemented a policy with designated smoking areas. In 2009, the smoke-free policy was revised so that designated smoking areas were located further away from buildings. Student Health Center director served as a key policy doer to lead smoke-free policy efforts by collecting data, education/outreach and mobilizing students, faculty and staff. Student Health Center director was also faculty co-chair of the Health and Safety committee, made up of Classified Senate, Academic Senate, Facilities department, Campus Policy, and students. This committee helped to push the policy forward. A smoke-free policy was passed in 2013, and now has a CYAN policy score of an A with 100% smoke-free including e-cigarettes.



POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: 100% Smoke Free

*Hover over icons for more information



Passes policy to move designated smoking areas away from buildings - Policy passed in August 2013, & went into effect on January 2014

School and Policy Context

Pasadena College



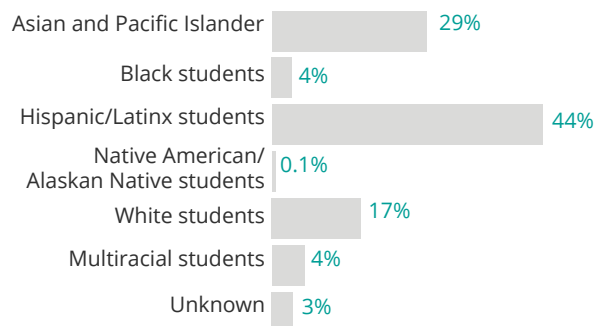
100%
Smoke-Free

Student Population

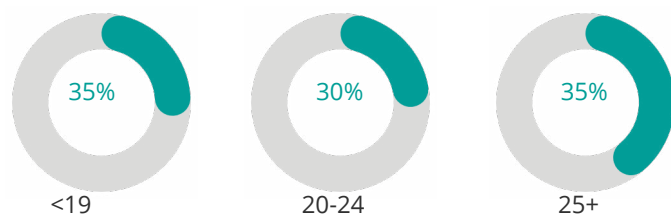


27,374
students

Racial & Ethnic Distribution



Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



70%

Success
rate



84%

Retention
rate

Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$21

Student
Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: American Cancer
Society & American Lung Association

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

A

CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

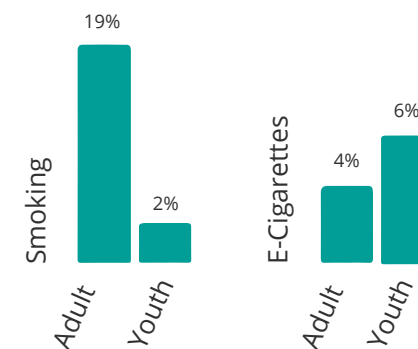
A

City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Opposition against
smoke-free policy from
classified staff and union



Board of Trustees members
expressed concern around
enforcement



Uncertainty around
use of fines for policy
violations

Key Strategies



Strong student support
from Associated Students,
including Student president
who was a smoker



Strong Student Health Center leadership
to push policy efforts forward using
data, education and campus mobiliza-
tion. Student Health Center director also
led policy efforts through the Health &
Safety Committee



Pasadena City smoke-free
policy efforts aligned with
College's policy efforts



Pasadena,
Los Angeles County

Pasadena Policy Map

Pasadena Key Takeaways

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Pasadena City College started efforts toward a smoke-free policy in 2003 by implementing designated smoking areas
- Student Health Center director served as a key policy doer to lead smoke-free policy efforts by collecting data, education/outreach and mobilizing students, faculty and staff.
 - They also developed a tobacco cessation program, partnered with the American Cancer Society and American Lung Association to hold Cigarette Butt Pick-up, conduct surveys from their students and staff, and write the policy.
- Student Health Center director was also faculty co-chair of the health and safety committee, a diverse shared governance committee made up of Classified Senate, Academic Senate, Facilities department, Campus Policy, and students. This committee helped to pushed the policy forward
- Key barriers to policy adoption include an unsupportive college president, opposition from classified staff and unions, and the Board of Trustee members expressed their concerns about the enforcement.
- Enforcement was also an issue for policy adoption: Uncertainty around the use of fines for policy violations, and campus police were short-staffed
- Pasadena City also passed a local city smoking ordinance that aligned with college's policy efforts.
- Pasadena City College passed a smoke-free policy in August 2013 and went into effect January 2014. They continued to work on tobacco education and policy enforcement including with student peer health educators; in 2019, they updated the policy language to include all tobacco products.; and in 2021, tighten the policy.

"People would have to really understand their campus climate and culture in order to figure out what the best [policy] approach would be. On some campuses, perhaps it's been [an] administrator to introduce the major campus policy change, [and] people would accept it. I really feel like for our campus, it helps that [it was] a faculty member, she had served as the member in the Academic Senate, she was very well known and respected and highly regarded as a resource to the campus regarding health."

Dr. Cynthia Olivo
Former Vice President of Student Services, Pasadena City College



PIERCE COLLEGE

Pierce College is located in the city of Calabasas in the western San Fernando Valley of Los Angeles County, and the campus spans across 426 acres including agricultural farming areas in a suburban community. Along with 8 other community colleges, Pierce College is part of the Los Angeles Community College District. With over 22,000 students, almost one-half (44.4%) of students are Hispanic/Latinx, 32.3% are non-Hispanic white, 9.9% are Asian American or Pacific Islander, 4.7% are non-Hispanic Black, less than 0.5% are Native American or Alaskan Native, and 3.7% are multiracial. Pierce College is primarily a commuter campus.

The community around Pierce College reported similar adult smoking prevalence as the state average (10.4% vs. 11.2%) and lower e-cigarette prevalence (3.3% vs. 5.9%). Cigarette use among high school students was similar to the state average (2.5% vs. 2.3%, respectively), and slightly lower for e-cigarette use (8.0% vs. 9.6%). Local city tobacco control policies were strong with an overall score of A.

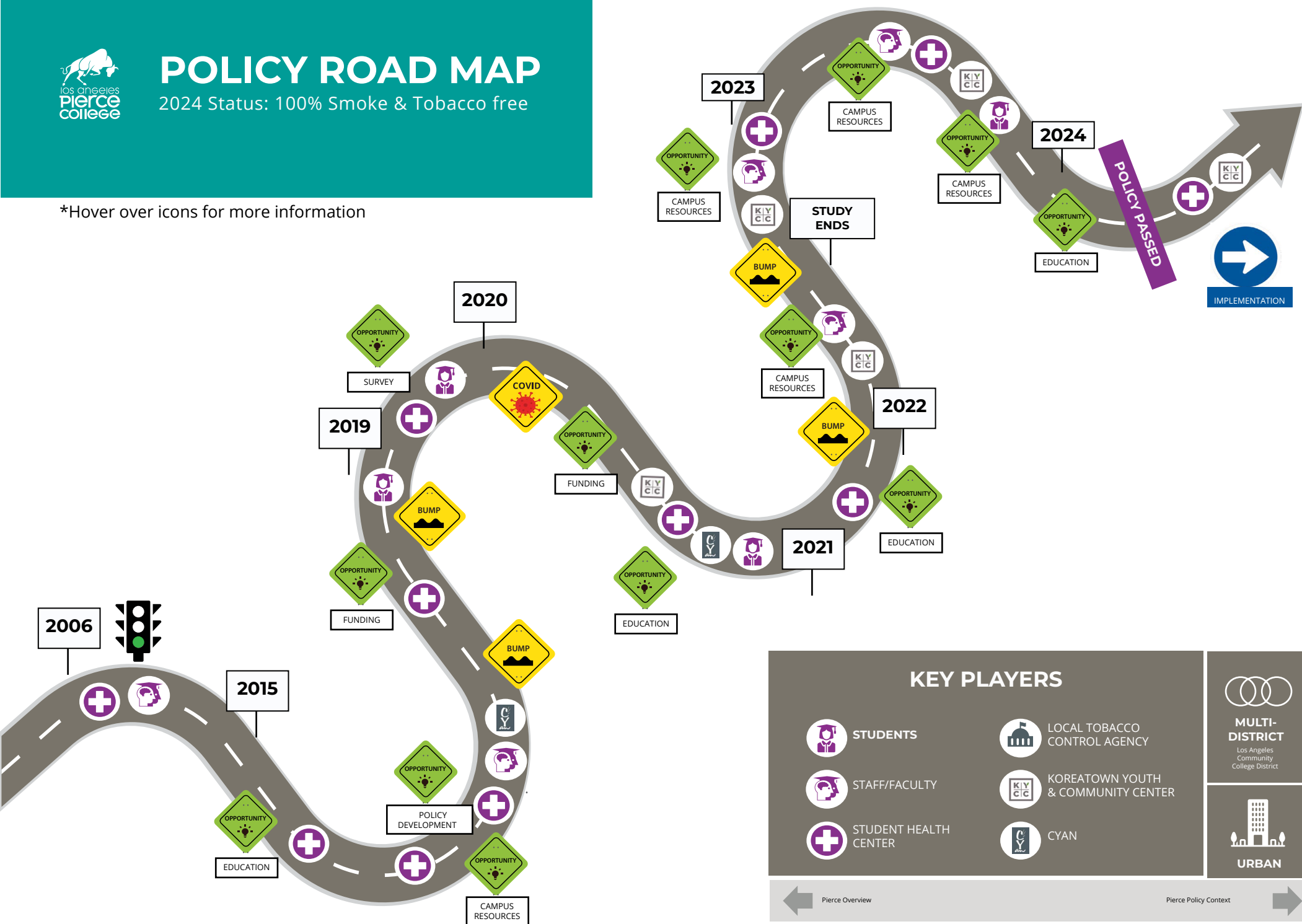
In the early 2000s, Pierce College had up to 15 designated smoking areas. Efforts to pass a tobacco-free policy occurred in the mid-2010s, but since Pierce College was part of the larger multi-campus district, all policies must be approved at the district-level. Since they could not pass a tobacco-free policy, Pierce, with the support of the President, passed a tobacco regulation that reduced the number of designated smoking areas from 15 to 2 areas. In 2020, with funding from California Tobacco Control Program, Koreatown Youth and Community Center (KYCC) selected Pierce College as one of three community colleges to improve tobacco control efforts through policy. In 2023-24 academic year, KYCC worked with key campus partners, and organized a task force led by students. With support from Associated Students Organization (ASO), Academic Senate (AS), and Pierce College Council (PCC), the president signed off to adopt a 100% tobacco-free policy in June 2024.



POLICY ROAD MAP

2024 Status: 100% Smoke & Tobacco free

*Hover over icons for more information



School and Policy Context

Pierce College



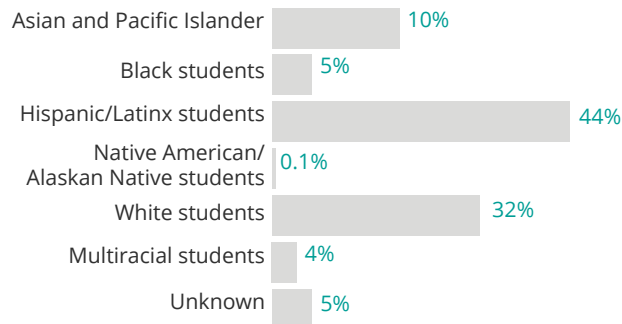
100% Smoke
& Tobacco

Student Population

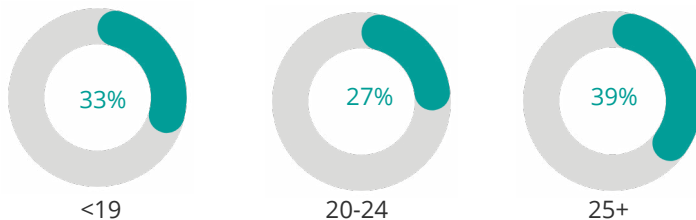


22,294
students

Racial & Ethnic Distribution



Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



70%

Success
rate



86%

Retention
rate

Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$11

Student
Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: Koreatown Youth & Community Center and CYAN policy development assistance



Funding from local foundation for cessation kits

External partners:
California State University-Northridge student interns
Koreatown Youth & Community Center (KYCC)

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

A+

CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

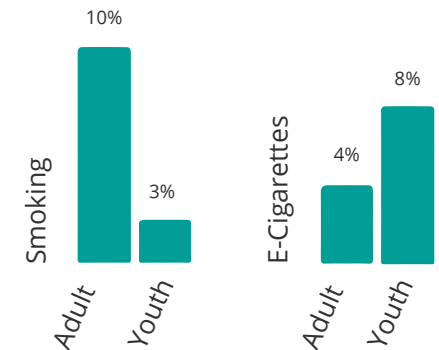
A

City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Lack of leadership support, union opposition, budget concerns, and tobacco-free policy was not a priority

CTCP-funded Community Partner start efforts during COVID making campus engagement difficult

Student health center director, and long-time advocate for tobacco-free policy, retires in 2021

Key Strategies



Strong Student Health Center leadership, including the Director (2006-2021) and a Nurse Practitioner (still on staff), pushed policy efforts forward

Since 2020, CTCP-funded Community Partner (KYCC) engaged campus, identified a faculty champion, and hired student interns

Community Organizing Taskforce was critical for policy adoption by gathering support from chartered student clubs which represented the majority of organized student voices.



Calabasas,
Los Angeles County

Pierce Policy Map

Pierce Key Takeaways

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Strong student health center leadership with commitment to smoke-free policy, trained staff in smoking cessation, and additional foundation funds for quit kits
- Worked with CSU-Northridge MPH student interns to develop tobacco control policy and cessation program curriculum
- Although Pierce College is part of the Los Angeles community college district with eight other colleges, individual colleges can pass their own tobacco-free policies without having to seek approval at the district-level.
- Due to the Union, unable to pass a 100% smoke-free regulation at Pierce. In addition, given the large campus, enforcement is difficult. Enforcement would have to involve LA County Sheriff who have the power to provide citations. Campus security officers can only give parking violations and cannot give any citations.
- Koreatown Youth and Community Center (KYCC) received California Tobacco Control Grant and selected Pierce College to work on smoke-free policies. They had resources to hire students, develop education and outreach materials, and gather key campus support, but COVID pandemic and college shut-down made it difficult for campus engagement and policy efforts.
- In 2023-24 academic year, KYCC identified a faculty champion, and garnered support from student health center staff, campus sustainability committee and student clubs. A campus task force was organized to collect petitions and public opinion surveys, and conduct presentations to the Student Senate, Academic Senate, College Council. With all this support, President signed a 100% tobacco-free policy in June 2024.

“We wanted to make sure the voice came directly from campus community members—not from us—because technically, we’re outsiders.”

Ian Panaroma, Interim Prevention Coordinator



SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY COLLEGE

San Bernardino Valley College is located in the city of San Bernardino of San Bernardino County. The college is primarily a commuter campus situated within an urban area. San Bernardino Valley College is part of a two-college district of the San Bernardino Community College District, which includes Crafton Hills College. With over 13,000 students, 67.0% are Hispanic/Latinx, 11.8% are non-Hispanic White, 10.6% are non-Hispanic Black, 6.0% are Asian or Pacific Islander, 3.7% are multi-racial, and 0.2% are Native American or Alaskan Native.

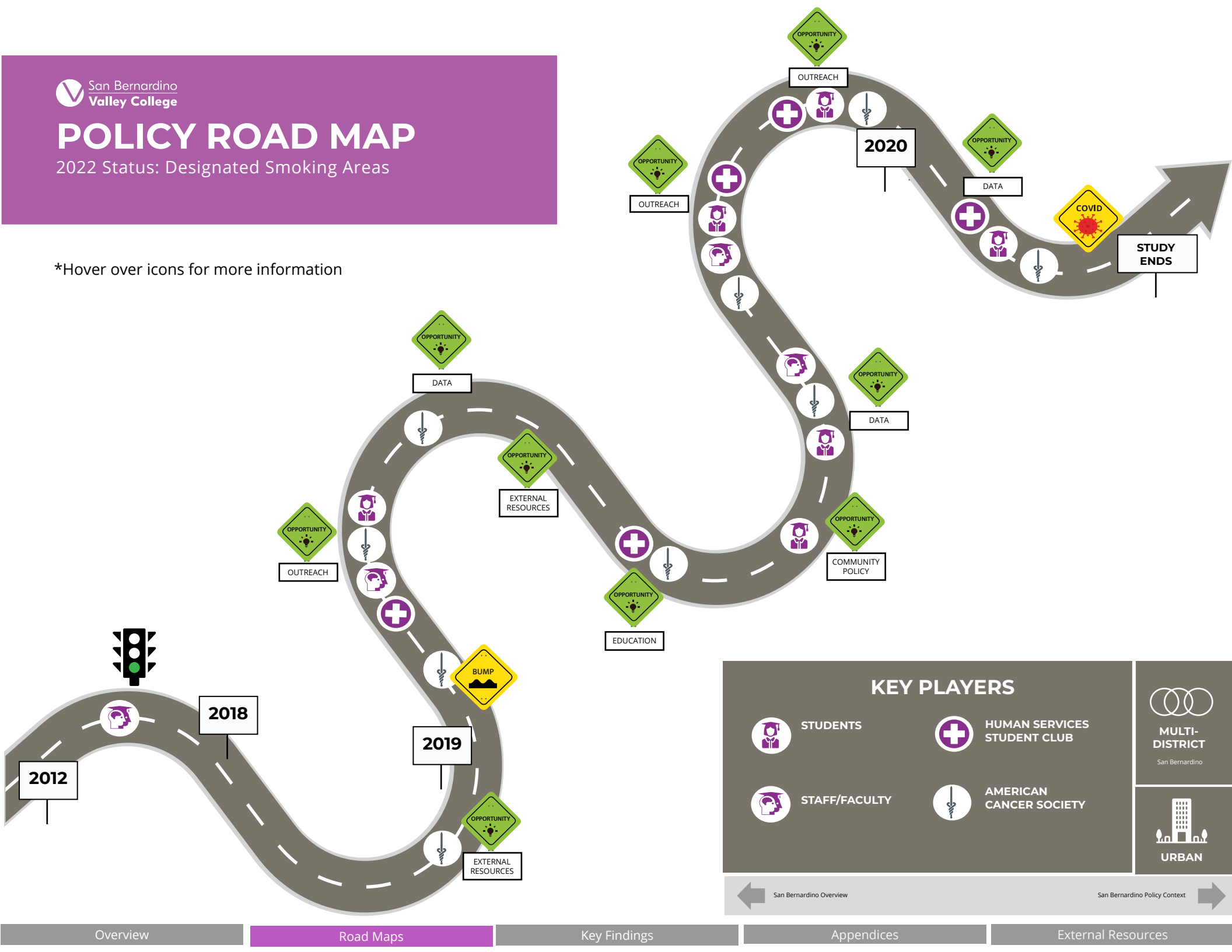
The community around San Bernardino reported higher adult smoking prevalence as the state average (12.7% vs. 11.2%), but slightly lower e-cigarette prevalence (5.6% vs. 5.9%). Cigarette use among high school students was higher than the state average (3.5% vs. 2.3%, respectively), and higher for e-cigarette use (10.0% vs. 9.6%). Local city tobacco control policies had an overall score of F, indicating little-to-no smoke-free restrictions in public spaces.

In 2012, San Bernardino Community College District passed a smoke-free policy that included designated smoking areas. Cigarette smoking was highly prevalent on-campus, and San Bernardino Valley College had six designated smoking areas. In more recent years, there has been an increase in vaping. Crafton Hills College received a Truth Grant to support smoke-free policy adoption efforts in 2017-18 academic year, but in order to adopt a policy, the district required both colleges to have the support to pass a district-wide 100% smoke-/tobacco-free policy. In 2019, American Cancer Society received a California Tobacco Control Program grant to work on tobacco control policies. San Bernardino Valley College was selected as one of the goals for a smoke-free campus. However, covid pandemic paused policy adoption efforts. In 2021, San Bernardino Valley College is still not 100% smoke-free. Their CYAN policy score is a D with designated smoking areas including e-cigarettes.

POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: Designated Smoking Areas

*Hover over icons for more information



School and Policy Context

San Bernardino Valley College

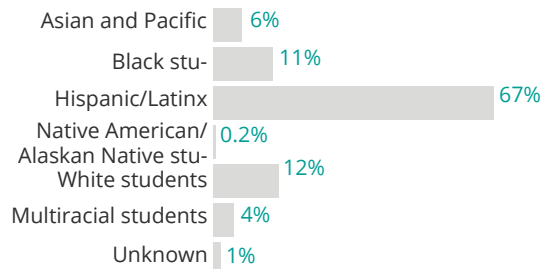


Designated
Smoking
Areas

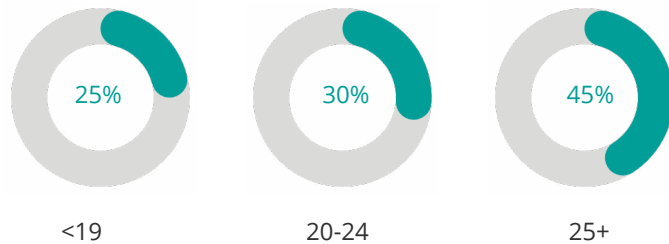
Student Population



Racial & Ethnic Distribution

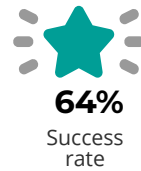


Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$19

Student
Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: American Cancer
Society



Truth Initiative grant



CYAN policy development assistance

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

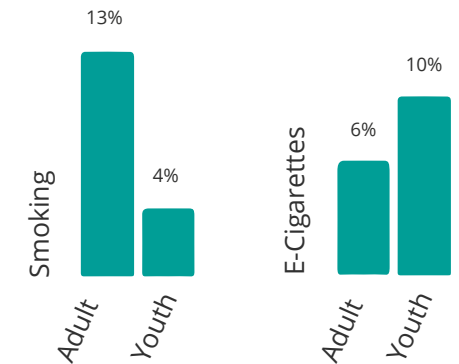
D CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

C City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Multi-college district
requires support at
both campuses to
adopt smoke-free
policy



Board of Trustees Not Fully
On Board



Lack a doer or support-
ive key player on cam-
pus, and COVID paused
all policy efforts

Key Strategies



Support and part-
nership with Student
group-Human Services



Strong community
partner with tobacco
control experience



Partnership with County for
Cessation Services



San Bernardino,
San Bernardino County

San Bernardino Valley Policy Map

San Bernardino Valley Key Takeaways

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Crafton Hills College received a Truth Grant to support smoke-free policy adoption efforts in 2017-18 academic year, but in order to adopt a policy, the district required both colleges to have the support to pass a district-wide 100% smoke-/tobacco-free policy. At the time, San Bernardino Valley College did not have any campus advocates for smoke-/tobacco-free policy.
- American Cancer Society received CTCP grant in 2018, and identified tobacco-free policy adoption at San Bernardino Valley Community College as one of its goals.
- Active interest and support from the Human Services Club, a student organization focused on careers in alcohol and substance use treatment and recovery. Students were former/current tobacco users, but still committed to working on smoke-free/tobacco-free policy on campus.
- Strong partnership with ACS and Human Services Club for on-campus and off-campus tobacco control efforts. ACS worked with students to build skills in tobacco policy and advocacy. Then students worked on- and off-campus given the high smoking prevalence and poor city tobacco control policies.
- COVID-19 pandemic stalled campus policy mobilization efforts
- Difficulties finding a strong champion from college leadership.

"I did see that the school, the definition and their policy says that they're smoke-free, but they're not. They have designated smoking areas and I see, you know, you could find the map, but it's like by the library, by the parking lot, and so it's kind of on the outskirts of school. But there's still like two or three that are like central to the campus."

Brittney Bol, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network



SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE

Located in the City of Orange within The County of Orange, Santiago Canyon College (SCC) is the newer of a two-campus college district with over 16,400 fulltime credit students. The Rancho Santiago Community College District celebrated their 100th year anniversary in 2015 Santa Ana College is the older more established of two campus's.

Santiago Canyon's campus was first accredited AACJC in the year 2000. The newer campus is situated in the foothills a quiet residential-suburban neighborhood in Southern California. 52 percent of the students are Hispanic/Latinx, 28.5% of students are White and 10.1% Asian are Pacific Islander.

The community around Santiago Canyon College reported lower adult smoking prevalence compared to the state (9.7% vs. 11.2%) and slightly lower e-cigarette use (1.5% vs. 5.3%). Local City of Orange tobacco control policies have an unfavorably poor score of "F".

Early in 2000's the college worked on supporting a smoke free policy and cessation programs with student ambassadors as part of a co-curricular health educator program. Student Health Services Coordinator taught a Bacchus and Gamma Curriculum and recruited students as ambassadors. In 2005, Santiago Canyon College acquired a small local grant for tobacco policy modification on campus and stronger control in parks and business adjacent to campus. All city and county parks were already smoke-free, the grant staff helped re-establish prevalent signage to inform users. Additionally staff and students worked with restaurants and coffee shops across the street from SCC agreed to provide non-smoking patios.

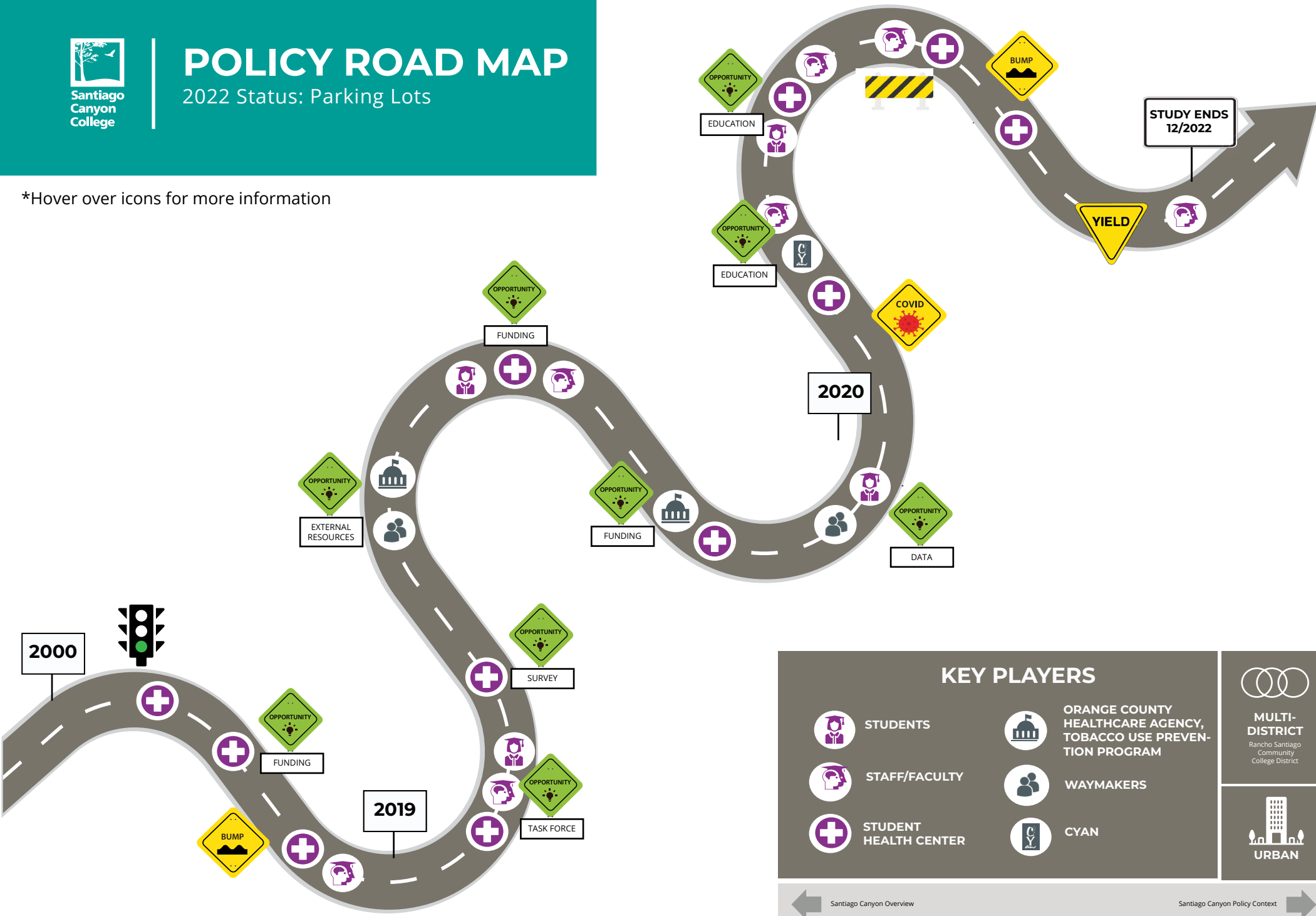


Santiago
Canyon
College

POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: Parking Lots

*Hover over icons for more information



Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources

School and Policy Context

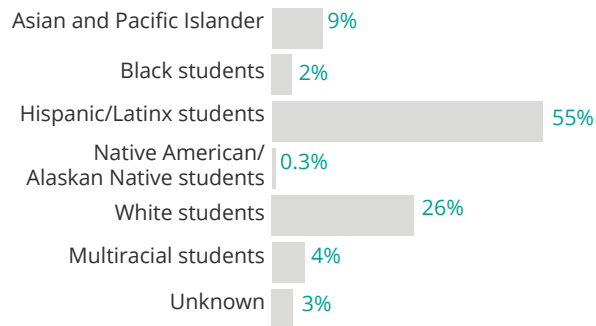
Santiago Canyon College



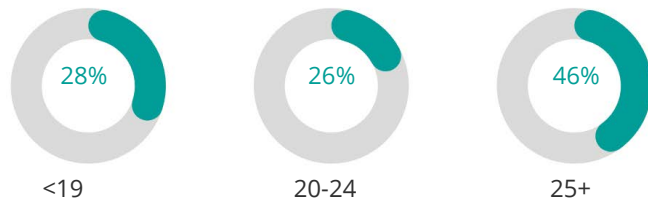
Student Population



Racial & Ethnic Distribution

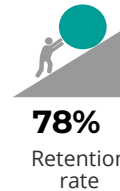
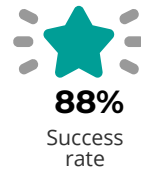


Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



Campus Health Resources



Student Health Center

\$19

Student Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: OCHA LLA County



Truth Initiative Grant, 2019

CYAN policy development assistance

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

C

CYAN college tobacco-free policy score

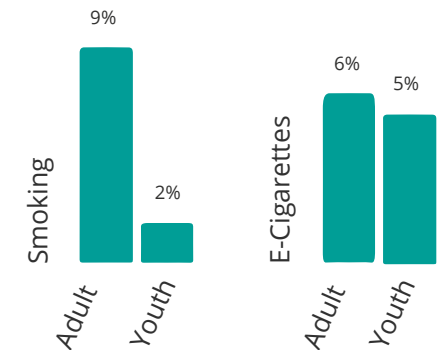
F

City Tobacco Control Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Very resistant college leadership



Student Health Center Director Retired in 2021



Designated Smoking Areas Became Unsafe Spaces from sister college

Key Strategies



Orange County Tobacco Use Prevention Program Partnership with county-wide Smoke-free Community Colleges Objective



Hired & Trained Student Ambassadors



Strong student health center leadership with multiple sources of grant funding including Truth Initiative and county funding



Santiago Canyon Policy Map

Santiago Canyon Key Takeaways

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Multi-college district: while the college was ready to pass, the district needed buy-in from sister college, Santa Ana college
- Received \$5K grant, \$50K grant, and Truth Initiative grant to create more tobacco-free spaces on campus, cessation programs, and hire two student ambassadors.
- Locations endorsed in the Initial plan of designated smoking areas become unsafe spaces
- Strong student health center leadership who served as a key policy doer. She was passionate about tobacco education and cessations, and even worked with the local, city tobacco-free coalition.
- Student involvement as paid interns and through a student group, World Tobacco-free Club who supported gathering data to support policy, education and outreach, and mobilizing campus.
- Orange County Tobacco Use Prevention Program partners with Waymakers with county-wide Smoke-free Community Colleges Objective
- The student health center director retired in 2021
- Key takeaway:
 - Having the grant/fund to hire students to work on this is crucial. Students' voice is powerful.
 - Have more than one champion in case that person retires or leaves before the job is done.

"I think Santiago Canyon College was trying to, like the tail wagging the dog. Like I said the political structure of the district is that Santa Ana College was always the one that led everything. They were bigger, they were older, they had more money, they have more students and if you wanted to get something done you had to get them to do it.

... it is really hard for me to believe that we had all this money and all these efforts and people and we couldn't get [the policy passed]"

Beth Hoffman
Former Student Health Center Director, Santiago Canyon College



SHASTA COLLEGE

Located in the Northern part of California, Shasta College is a single campus district with five campus locations that serves students from three primary counties of Shasta, Tehama, and Trinity, with its main campus in Redding, considered the second sunniest city in the U.S. With a student population of 10,322, 62.3% are White, 18.4% of students are Hispanic or LatinX, 7.4% are Multiracial, 4.5% are Asian Pacific Islander, 1.9% are Native American or Alaskan Native, and 1.8% are Black. The college celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2020.

The community around Shasta College reported higher adult smoking prevalence compared to the state (29.8% vs. 11.2%), and also a higher e-cigarette prevalence (9.3% vs. 5.9%). Cigarette use among high school students was higher than the state average (5.2% vs. 2.3%, respectively), and much higher for e-cigarette use (18.6% vs. 9.6%). Local city tobacco control policies were poor with an overall score of D.

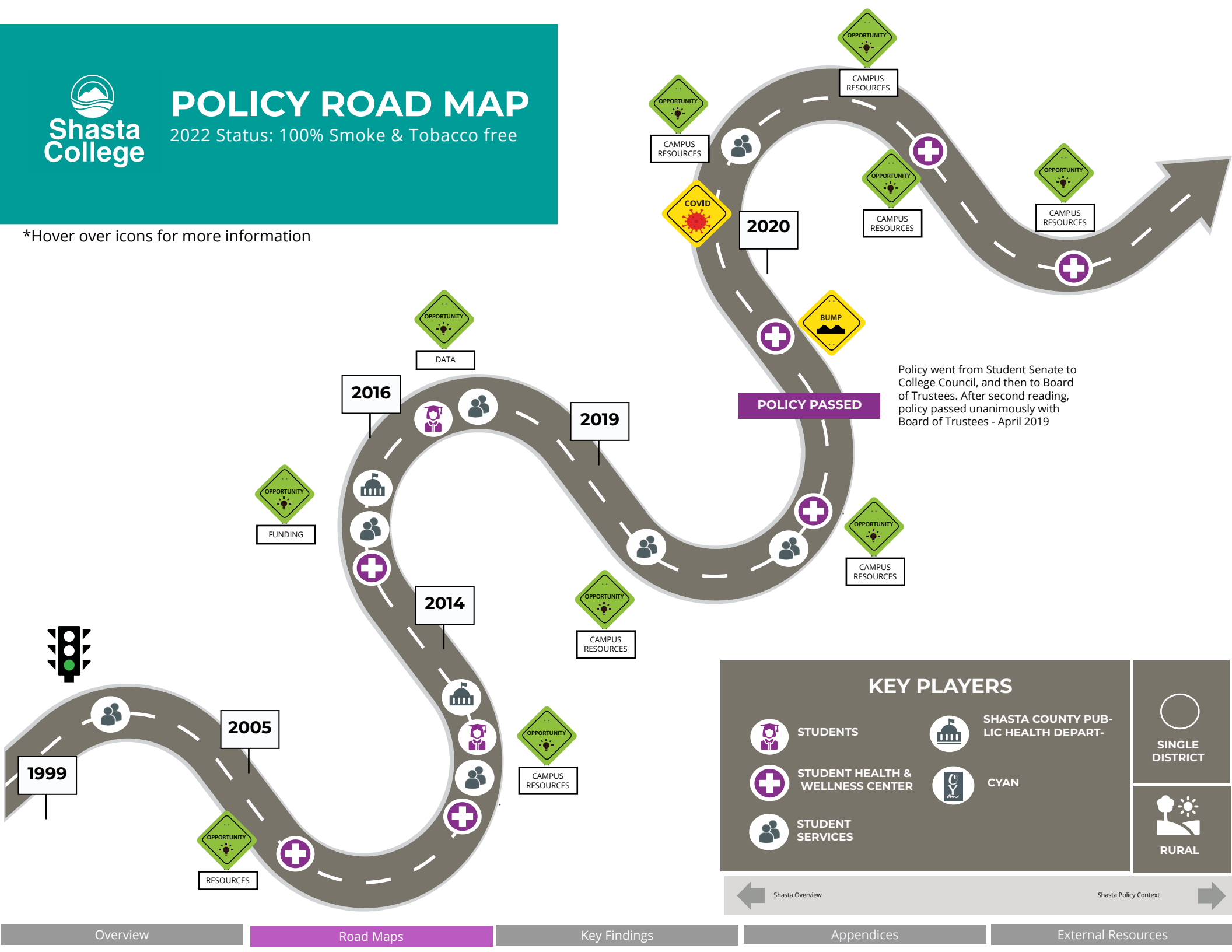
Shasta College was an early adopter in mobilizing efforts to establish a smoke-free campus with the board of trustees expressing interest in a wellness-based tobacco-free policy back in 1997 and the approval of designated smoking areas in 1999. However, efforts stalled over the years due to fears of alienating smokers as tobacco use was highly prevalent on campus and in the local community. After twenty years of continuous advocacy efforts by diverse groups, the college passed a 100% smoke- and tobacco-free policy in 2019. Shasta College has an A+ grade in the California Youth Advocacy Network's annual College and University Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Report Card as of 2019.



POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: 100% Smoke & Tobacco free

*Hover over icons for more information



KEY PLAYERS



STUDENTS



STUDENT HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER



STUDENT SERVICES



SHASTA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



CYAN



SINGLE DISTRICT



RURAL



Shasta Overview

Shasta Policy Context



Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources

School and Policy Context

Shasta College

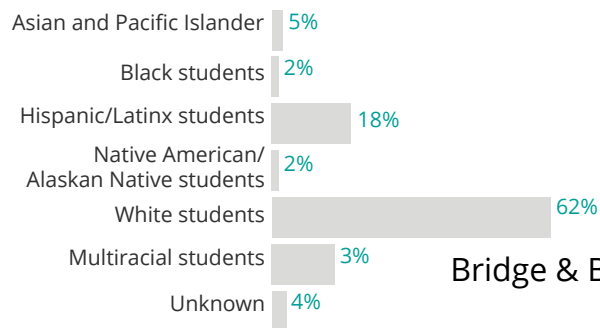


100% Smoke
& Tobacco

Student Population

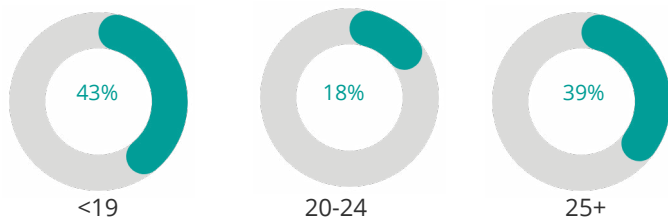


Racial & Ethnic Distribution



Bridge & Burn

Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



74%

Success
rate



89%

Retention
rate

Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$20

Student
Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: None



Truth Initiative, 2015 and 2017



CYAN policy development assistance

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

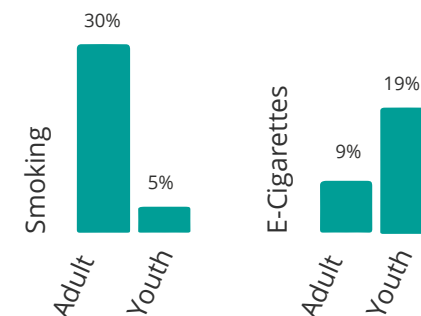
A+ CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

D City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



A long period from
initial efforts to policy
passage



Perception of alien-
ating smokers



Change in Student health
center leadership (right at
start of pandemic)

Key Strategies



Truth grant recipient
which provided lever-
age and resources



Student Services Division
took over smoke-free
policy efforts from Stu-
dent Health and Wellness
Center



Strong support from
Student Health &
Wellness Center from
very beginning



Redding,
Shasta County

Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Board of Trustees had a long-standing interest in a smoke-free campus since the late 1990s with an initial goal to be smoke-free by 2010. In 1999, Shasta College approved designated smoking areas as a start towards this goal.
 - Board of Trustees divested from all tobacco stock and removed cigarette vending machines from campus in the late 1990s
- High tobacco use on-campus and in the community, so there was a perception of alienating individuals who smoked or perception that fewer students would enroll if there was a 100% smoke-free policy.
- Student Health and Wellness Center Director played a strong role in tobacco control education and policy efforts, and worked with the local Tobacco Education Coalition of the Shasta County Public Health Department and CYAN. The Director also became certified in tobacco cessation.
- With the support of CYAN and Tobacco Education Coalition of the Shasta County Public Health Department, Shasta College applied and received an award from the Truth Initiative. While the amount of money was small, the grant served as leverage to continue the momentum needed to ultimately achieve a smoke-free policy.
- Student Services Division took over smoke-free policy efforts from the Student Health and Wellness Center after Truth Initiative was awarded. Decision to move to Student Services was viewed as positive and less biased than if Student Health Center were to have led the policy efforts.
- A committee of diverse stakeholders was created to lead advocacy efforts. Committee included Campus Safety, Early Childhood Department, Faculty, and Classified Staff.
- Student Health and Wellness Center Director retires in 2019, and new Director hired in March 2020
- Policy language was developed, and went from Student Senate to College Council, and finally to Board of Trustees. During the first reading, concerns were raised about alienating smokers. After addressing this concern in the second reading and framing Shasta College as a leader among community colleges to go smoke-free, policy passed unanimously by Board of Trustees in April 2019

“The Truth Initiative grant was the foundation ... it provided the funding and the structure to keep making the move. Accepting that grant and working with the grant parameters kept the movement going [and] the investment to make this [policy] happen.”

Debbie Goodman, Student Health Center



SKYLINE COLLEGE

Located in San Bruno in San Mateo County, Skyline College is part of a multiple campus district with over 14,000 students. The campus is situated within a suburban community just south of San Francisco with many students commuting from nearby cities. Thirty-eight percent of students are Asian American or Pacific Islander, 31% are Hispanic/Latinx, 18% are non-Hispanic white, 2.2% are non-Hispanic Black, less than 1% are Native American or Alaskan Native, and 6.5% are multi-racial.

The community around Skyline College reported lower adult smoking prevalence compared to the state (4.2% vs. 11.2%), and lower e-cigarette prevalence (4.3% vs. 5.9%). Cigarette use among high school students was similar to the state average (2.2% vs. 2.3%, respectively), and much higher for e-cigarette use (12.5% vs. 9.6%). Local city tobacco control policies were relatively strong with an overall score of B.

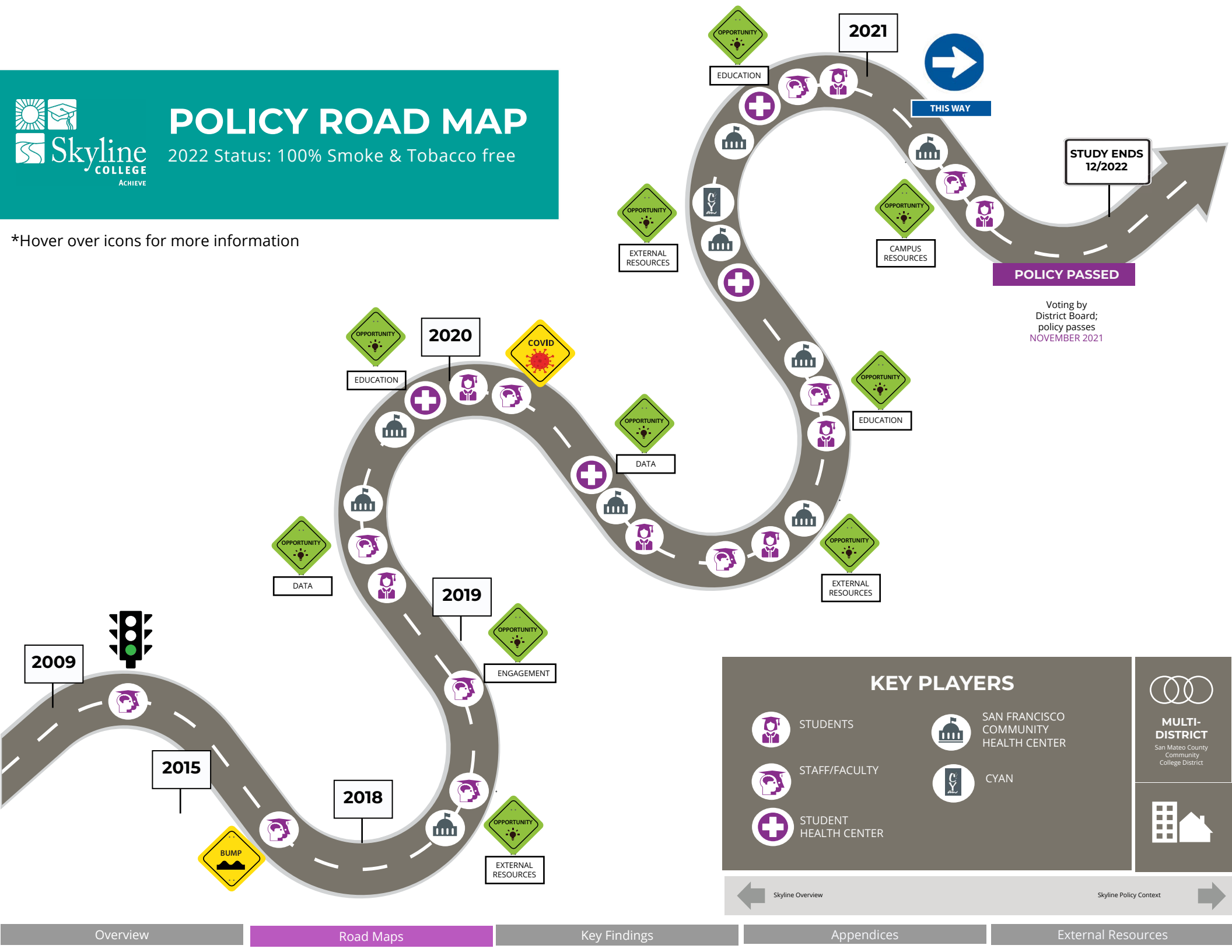
In the 2000s, there were no outdoor smoking policies at Skyline College, and then in the late 2000s, designated smoking areas were implemented. More recently, there is growing e-cigarette use and vaping among students, some of which occurs outside designated smoking areas. In 2018, with funding from California State Tobacco Control program, San Francisco Community Health Center (SFCHC) began working with Skyline College to adopt a tobacco-free policy. SFCHC worked closely with a faculty member and their student interns, in addition to Sexuality and Gender Alliance (SAGA) student group, and together they engaged Skyline College to build support for policy adoption. In November 2021, San Mateo County Community College District Board of Trustees voted to pass a 100% tobacco-free policy in all three colleges, switching their CYAN policy score from a D to A+.



POLICY ROAD MAP

2022 Status: 100% Smoke & Tobacco free

*Hover over icons for more information



KEY PLAYERS

STUDENTS	SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER
STAFF/FACULTY	CYAN
STUDENT HEALTH CENTER	

MULTI-DISTRICT
San Mateo County
Community College District



School and Policy Context

Skyline College

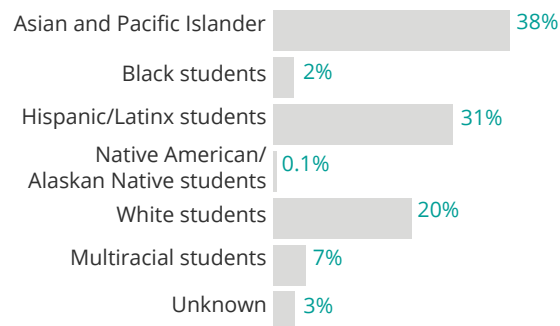


100% Smoke
& Tobacco
free

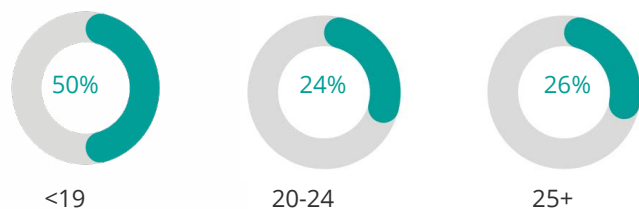
Student Population



Racial & Ethnic Distribution



Age Distribution



Student Progress

*Hover over icon for data source



83%

Success
rate



98%

Retention
rate

Campus Health Resources



Student
Health Center

\$20

Student
Health fee

External Resources



Community partner: San Francisco
Community Health Center



Truth Initiative, 2021



CYAN policy development assistance

Tobacco Landscape

*Hover over score for data source

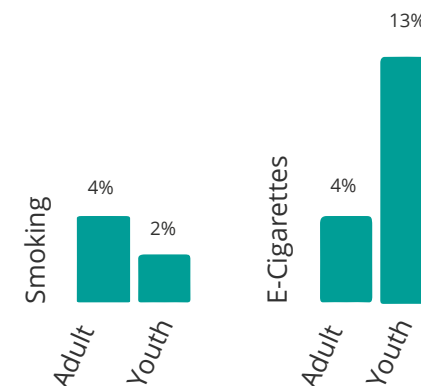
A+ CYAN college
tobacco-free policy score

B City Tobacco Control
Policy score

Current Tobacco Use

*Hover over bar for data source

[Click for State Averages](#)



Challenges



Minimal support
from Student
health center due
to limited staffing



Concerned with
policy language
that's non-punitive



Took 2+ years to
pass policy, including
buy-in from sister
campuses

Key Strategies



Collaborative
approach with
campus interests first



Key campus doer who
was well-connected
and also secured
Truth Initiative grant



Strong community
partner with com-
munity organizing
experience



Skyline Policy Map

Skyline Key Takeaways



Overview

Road Maps

Key Findings

Appendices

External Resources



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Strong collaborative approach between campus and external partners to organize key stakeholders and students, provide education, and garner support.
 - Policy doer was a faculty member who was well-connected on-campus and included students in all policy efforts.
 - Faculty member framed policy-adoption as a social justice issue and the “right to health”
 - External community partner with inclusive approach and reflective of campus priorities of social justice
- Educational campaign (“Only Fog”) to raise awareness about tobacco-free policy
- Strong support from District Chancellors and Skyline College President
- Small Student Health Center with tobacco prevention and cessation resources, and staff certified in smoking cessation.
- While college-specific efforts were successful at Skyline, their sister campuses must also approve a 100% tobacco-free policy in order to have a district-wide policy.
- During policy adoption planning, also prioritizing resources for smokers and tobacco users and ensuring that enforcement would be supportive (education) rather than punitive.

“We really were emphasizing [to think] about the community impact instead of just the individual choice, so when you are smoking you have a second hand, third-hand smoke that impacts others around you and which is really similar to COVID-19 right, so if you have COVID you are putting on the mask not only for yourself, but for the community around you.”

Mark Heringer, San Francisco Community Health Center

KEY FINDINGS



BARRIERS

Concern of Wildfire: Campuses located in areas that have a history of wildfires and those at an increased wildfire risk because of local environmental conditions, were less likely to support a tobacco-free policy. Concerns that students and staff would travel off-campus into high fire-risk areas such as grasslands and wooded areas to smoke and potentially start a fire.

Concerned campuses: Butte College, Columbia College, Feather River College, and Skyline College.

Community Norms: Social expectations, attitudes, and collective behaviors within the campus and in the local community that challenged or facilitated policy adoption. Norms included pro- and anti-tobacco (due to prevalence of smoking or vaping, or local city tobacco control policies), concerns about excluding or marginalizing people due to the policy, especially in smaller or rural colleges belief in the individual's right to smoke, and distrust of administration.

Examples: Columbia College, Butte College, Merced College, Pasadena City College.

Competing Priorities: A 100% tobacco-free policy was not a priority compared to student learning or mental health, and difficult choices were forced by limited resources (funds, staff-time). This was amplified by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Examples: Allan Hancock College, Columbia College, Pierce College, Santiago Canyon College, Shasta College, and City College of San Francisco.

”

On Wildfires

If we are not allowed to smoke on campus then some smokers can walk off campus, and there are a lot of forests and vegetation around Skyline so what if they throw a cigarette or something, that could cause a forest fire.

-- Skyline College

”

On Community Norms

You already have a higher percentage in a rural area of smokers than...non-rural areas. And then on top of that, when you're looking at the industry that some of the people attending the community colleges are in, those are industries where there's a higher level of tobacco use as well. So, there's that ...perception, and part of it is when smoking is permitted on campus, you see it more, you see it in concentrated areas, so your perception of the people who are smoking is higher because they're congregated.

-- Butte College

”

On Competing Priorities

Working at a community college, health is not a primary function of what goes on, it's teaching and learning.

-- Santiago Canyon College

”

On Competing Priorities

But there's always...more important issue[s] that everybody is concerned about...Tobacco or smoking just doesn't...rise to that level of importance that people would just spontaneously want to work on this and want to make their campus smoke and tobacco free unless they're being paid.

-- Columbia College

CASE STUDY KEY THEMES

KEY FINDINGS

		Allan Hancock College	Butte College	Columbia College	Pierce College	San Bernardino Valley College	Santiago Canyon College	Shasta College	City College of San Francisco	Feather River College	Merced College	Pasadena City College	Skyline College
		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BARRIERS	Wildfires												
	Community Norms												
	Competing Priorities												
FACILITATORS	Policy Doer												
	External Partner												
	Funding												
	Issue Framing												
	Opportunity												
BARRIERS, FACILITATORS OR BOTH	Turnover												
	Leadership												
	Policy Process												
	Multi-campus District												
	External Pressures												



Barrier



Facilitator



Both a barrier & facilitator



100% Tobacco-free policy: passed



100% Tobacco-free policy: not passed



FACILITATORS

Policy Doer: A person affiliated with the college or an external partner organization who was the key driver of the policy adoption process by utilizing their networks to organize campus leadership, staff, students, volunteers, and external partners and leveraging/obtaining resources to advance policy efforts. This person can also be a policy champion but does not have to be.

Examples: Allan Hancock College, Columbia College, Feather River College, Pierce College, Santiago Canyon College, Shasta College, City College of San Francisco, Merced College, Pasadena City College, Skyline College.

External Partner: An entity external to the college that has an interest in tobacco-free policy adoption and supports the process through sharing expertise and knowledge. Partners included community-based organizations, county health departments, and tobacco local lead agencies, and are often funded by the California State Tobacco Control Program.

Examples: Butte College, City College of San Francisco, Columbia College, Feather River College, Merced College, San Bernardino Valley College,

Funding: Financial resources to support tobacco-free policy development, adoption, and enforcement were available from local and state funding and national organizations such as Truth Initiative and American Cancer Society. Funds were used to pay for staff or hire student interns, conduct campus surveys, and to provide support for education events and materials. Additional resources (trainings, policy language support, quit kits) were also provided through California Youth Advocacy Network's College Tobacco program and county health departments tobacco agencies.

On the Doer

[College Faculty] she's amazing, she has so many different connections, she knows how the district works, having someone who's very knowledgeable, who's at least willing to put in the time and effort, and has a passion for Social Justice and also equality or equity, and all that.

-- Skyline College

On External Partners

I think also just the act of having a non-profit involved and engaged helps to kind of add some subjects matter experts into this discussion. I think if it wasn't for us, this policy would likely not be moving for a few years, and I really think the biggest thing that we did was just take a lot of the work and effort... off the shoulders of our champions.

On Funding

Accepting that grant...it kept the movement going...[to] help guide some of these colleges and provide that structure. It might be the thing that needed the investment to make this happen.

-- San Bernardino Valley College

Examples: Allan Hancock College, Butte College, Columbia College, Feather River College, Pierce College, San Bernardino Valley College, Santiago College, Shasta College, City College of San Francisco, Merced College, Skyline College.

FACILITATORS

Issue Framing: Colleges and external partners based messaging and approach to reflect the college mission/values, which provided more saliency to policy adoption efforts. Frameworks included equity and inclusion, protection of individual and collective health, being a leader/innovator, social justice, and doing the right thing.

Examples: City College of San Francisco, Pasadena City College, Pierce College, Skyline College.

Opportunity: Policy window or opportunity was created from the right confluence of circumstances and taking advantage of this confluence to push for the policy adoption. Circumstances that led to a policy opportunity included having a strong champion or doer, supportive leadership, and timing.

Examples: City College of San Francisco, Feather River College, Skyline College.



On Issue Framing

instead of talking about the health hazards of first-hand of smoking, we focused on the right of the rest of the college Community who do not smoke. Their right to breathe in the healthy air.

-- City College of San Francisco



On Opportunity

One of the big takeaways I've seen is opportunity meets preparation. It's like you may have an intractable group of either administrators...and...during those times when you just can't move forward hopefully you can still keep...some of that flame lit ready. Then, when you do have an opportunity, ... you can pounce on it.



On Issue Framing

It's giving them...back that choice...but understanding how it makes people feel and then they can decide what matters most. Is smoking more important to me than my people that I care about? Or is it people I care about more...? ...Maybe that's an approach that we empower. We give them education: this is what's happening, this [is what it's} doing to your body, it's your choice. But here's how it makes others feel.



-- Shasta College

On Issue Framing

Through this pandemic we've seen it's not just changing hearts and minds of individuals it's really if you change policy then you can change practice.

-- Pasadena City College



On Issue Framing

Community colleges historically serve folks who are lower income or primarily folks of color or maybe plan to transfer. ...CSUs and UCs are...more middle class, upper class...there's already a disparity there...We also are aware that within tobacco health disparities there's a lot of discrimination when it comes to race and income and where you live.

-- Skyline College

BARRIERS & FACILITATORS

Turnover: At community colleges, turnover existed with students, college staff and leadership. Students often leave after two years so it is a challenge to maintain ongoing student support. Staff turnover can support or inhibit tobacco-free policy efforts. The loss of a doer, staff, or president who supported the policy, may delay or prevent the policy from moving forward; alternatively, if a key stakeholder who opposed the policy leaves the college, their departure can facilitate policy adoption.

Turnover as Barrier: Allan Hancock College, Butte College, Pierce College, San Bernardino Valley College, Santiago Canyon College, Shasta College.

Turnover as Barrier & Facilitator: Columbia College, Merced College, City College of San Francisco.

Leadership: Individuals in decision-making positions who have the ability to block or support policy adoption. Leaders included college presidents, vice presidents, and board of trustee members.

Leadership as Barrier: Allan Hancock College, Butte College, Columbia College, Pierce College, San Bernardino Valley College, Santiago College.

Leadership as Facilitator: Merced College, Pasadena City College, Feather River College.

Policy Process: To develop and adopt a tobacco-free policy required an understanding of community college system, the steps involved in developing and voting on policy through a shared-governance system. Some campuses had clear pathways to adoption while others struggled to identify processes.

Process as Barrier: Pierce College.

Process as Facilitator: City College of San Francisco, Pasadena City College, Skyline College.



On Turnover

I think it [COVID] did bring us back to the drawing board especially with the turnover in staff.... But that's an area of consideration when you're looking at tobacco work and any grant is the effect that staff turnover can have on progress.



On Leadership

Merced college has some of the most caring classified professionals and faculty. They really are focused on our student success and so they were willing to...bite their tongue on their personal preferences in order to do what's right for our students... that was very important and very helpful in eliminating any of the barriers or obstacles and not giving any other leadership on campus pause about implementing the policy.



On Policy Process

Once student senate had approved a policy, it moved up the chain, and...college council had some extensive conversation about implementing the policy...[and] had the conversation in the senate for a couple of weeks, and then eventually they made that official vote, ...and at that point it moved up to college council... And so I know that they spent a couple of weeks, perhaps was a couple of months, going back and forth on the policy, we had to make a couple of changes to it, and then eventually they voted and passed it as well. And at that point it went to our board of trustees, and they approved it and then it

BARRIERS & FACILITATORS

Multi-campus District: Some community colleges operate within a multi-campus district such as Pierce College which is part of the nine-college Los Angeles Community College District or Santiago Canyon College which is part of the two-college Rancho Santiago Community College District. Being part of a multi-campus district can facilitate or inhibit tobacco-free policy adoption, depending on the individual college's position within the district, the policy status of the other colleges, and the district's decision making structure.

Multi-campus District as Barrier: Pierce College, San Bernardino Valley College, Santiago Canyon College.

Multi-campus District as Facilitator: Skyline College.

Multi-campus District as Barrier & Facilitator: Columbia College.

External Pressures: Pressures from outside the college that shifted policy adoption to either pass or not-pass. Tensions included city ordinances, local practices and norms, and large-scale events such as wildfires, economic conditions, and health emergencies in particular, COVID-19 pandemic. Pressures promoting policy adoption were also present such as 2014 UC/CSU tobacco-free policy adoption and 2018 Community College Chancellor's Resolution.

External Pressures as Barrier: Allan Hancock College, Columbia College, San Bernardino Valley College, Feather River College.

External Pressures as Facilitator: City College of San Francisco, Pasadena City College.

External Pressures as Barrier & Facilitator: Butte College, Pierce College.

”

On Being in a Multi-campus District

So you have two different policies in one district in that case... and that was, I think, one of the challenges with this project is that they all operate differently. So in some cases, it has to be at the district level and some cases it can be up to individual college level.

”

On Being in a Multi-campus District

[O]ur whole strategy...is to...go for a district policy...not try to convince...all the faculty, Senate and everybody at Columbia, but just...try to get the district to adopt a district policy. So that's what our strategy is right now.

”

On External Pressures

if I could get a student advocate or a board that's really passionate about this, then it would be time to strike again. But it hasn't quite occurred, it was Covid. Covid! Covid! Covid! That's the only thing people talk about these days.

--Allan Hancock College

”

On External Pressures

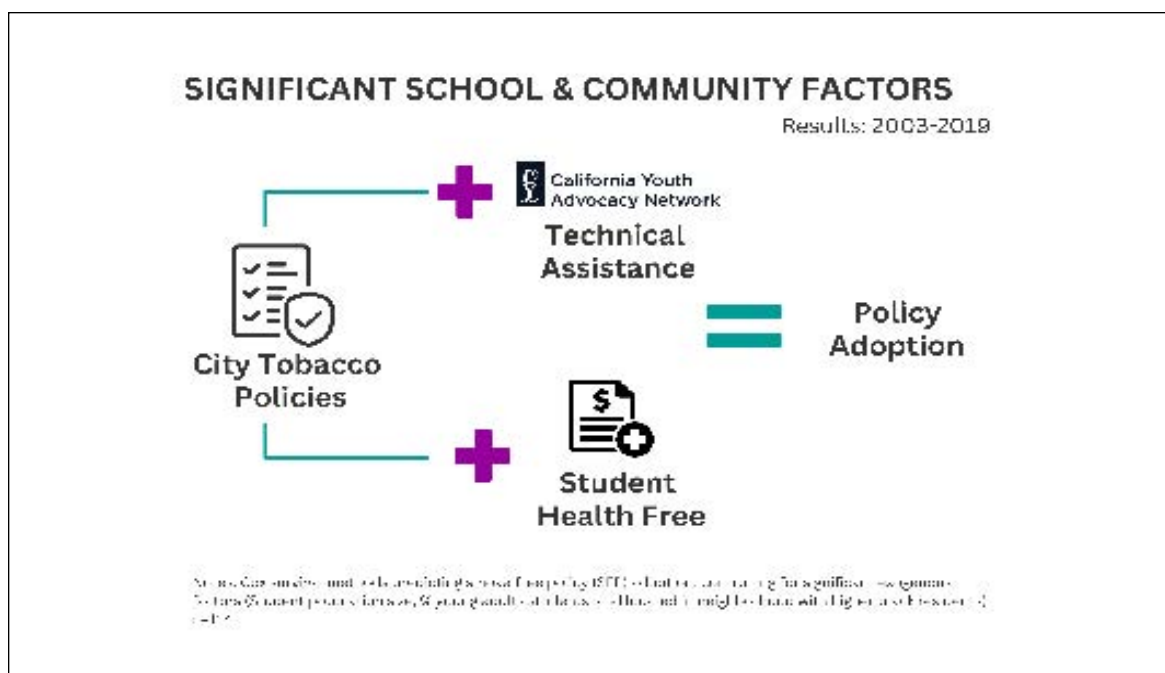
We kind of used COVID as...a leverage and to help lead the initiative so when students come back to campus, you know, they come back to a healthier environment and come back to a smoke free environment... because the cognitive respiratory issue.

- Skyline College

In an effort to get all California community colleges 100% smoke-/tobacco-free, the study goal was to investigate school and community characteristics associated with adopting a smoke-/tobacco-free policy at California community colleges. Using quantitative data, key informant interviews, and policy records, of colleges with and without a tobacco-free policy, we identified barriers and facilitators to policy adoption and provide recommendations for next steps.

Tobacco Control Landscape around Community Colleges

Looking across all 115 community colleges, study findings showed that community colleges located in cities with strong tobacco control policies and campuses with more health resources were more likely to have a smokeand tobacco-free policy in place. Results suggest that inequities in smoke- and tobacco-free policy adoption were not related to area-level disadvantage or local smoking norms, which included smoking prevalence and number of retail outlets. However, fewer rural campuses (18%) had adopted smoke-and tobacco-free policies compared to urban or suburban community colleges (60%)



Community College Governance and Policy Process

Unlike the four-year public college system that used a top-down approach for universal tobacco-free policy adoption, the California community college system operated through a shared governance process which varies by college and district type (multi-college versus single district). This decision-making structure can be a lengthy and complex process taking multiple years for a policy to pass. For campuses that belong to multi-college districts, policy adoption may require even greater coordination between colleges which further complicates the process. Compared to their four-year counterparts, the community college system experiences a higher turnover rate of students, staff/faculty and leadership making it difficult to have consistent, longstanding policy champions who can sustain advocacy efforts over time.

Strategies from Successful Policy Adoption

- 1 Funding/Resources:** Support from CYAN and external funding (Truth Initiative Grant, CTCP-funded partners) supported activities such as hiring staff and students, collecting data, and mobilizing campus through educational events and providing policy strategy.
- 2 Approach:** Policy efforts leveraged college's mission and values of equity in their strategy, providing a grounds for mobilization and building consensus.
- 3 Supportive Leadership:** Having buy-in from key decisionmakers such as college presidents, vice presidents and board of trustee members was key to the policy passing.
- 4 Strong Doer & Partnerships:** It was essential to have a policy doer (either campus or community partner) who leads the policy efforts, leverage campus and community partners, maximize existing resources, and balance competing priorities.
- 5 Opportunity:** With persistence in continuing policy efforts over the years, colleges were ready to adopt the policy when the timing was right and a window of opportunity opened.

Recommendations

- 1** Develop an action plan of policy strategies.
Have community colleges participate in a tobacco-free campus network through the support of the Chancellor's Office and CYAN. Create a learning collaborative to support on-going tobacco control work from policy to screening and cessation.
- 2** Continue to collect and track data relevant to tobacco control among community college students.
Leverage data such as [Healthy Minds Study](#) or [American College Health Assessment](#) to monitor tobacco use and attitudes/knowledge; data may reveal new trends or areas that can support policy.
- 3** Continue to build and strengthen campus-community partnerships focused on tobacco control.
Campus partners understand shared governance process and ways to reach students, staff and faculty. External partners provide expertise in tobacco control and policy adoption and compliance, and can help guide community colleges in their advocacy efforts.
- 4** Advocate for policy adoption from the bottom-up to include students, staff, and faculty while also pushing decision-makers at the top.
Continue to mobilize students, staff and faculty on-campus. Also seek a legislator who can serve as a champion and may want to develop policy that promotes equity in tobacco control and community colleges. HSACCC could revive its policy and advocacy committee and mobilize around this issue. This strategy has potential for greater and lasting impact and will reduce the burden of resources and time required.

APPENDICES



METHODS

Database 2003-2019, n=114*

- Merge policy data from [CA Youth Advocacy Network \(CYAN\) College Tobacco Policy Database](#) with school and community characteristics at the school-level (See Data Sources)

Analyses

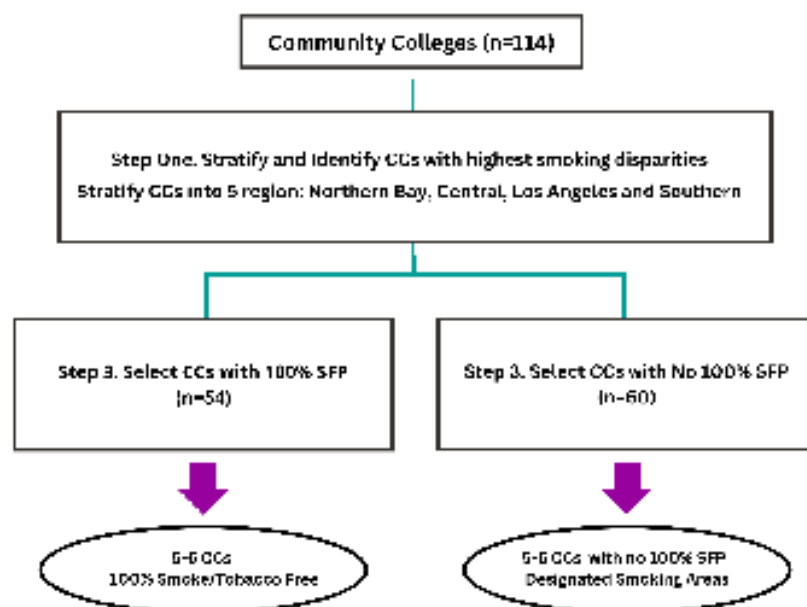
- Cox survival models to examine year adopted 100% smoke- or tobacco-free policy

For more information

- Lui, C. K., Mulia, N., Ye, Y., Patterson, D., & Trieu, S. L. (2022). School and Community Factors Associated With the Adoption of 100% Smoke-free Policy by California Community Colleges, 2003-2019. American journal of health promotion : AJHP, 36(5), 869–875.
- <https://doi.org/10.1177/08901171211073732>

*=While there are 116 community colleges in California, only 114 campuses were used for analysis; Madera Community College was recognized after the study period, and Calbright Community College is an online campus.

CASE STUDY SELECTION PROCESS



AIM 2: CASE STUDIES

Step 1. College Selection



Step 3. Codebook Development



Step 5. Coding



Step 7. Prepare results for dissemination



Step. 2 Key Informant Interviews



Step. 4 Data Management



Step. 6. Analysis

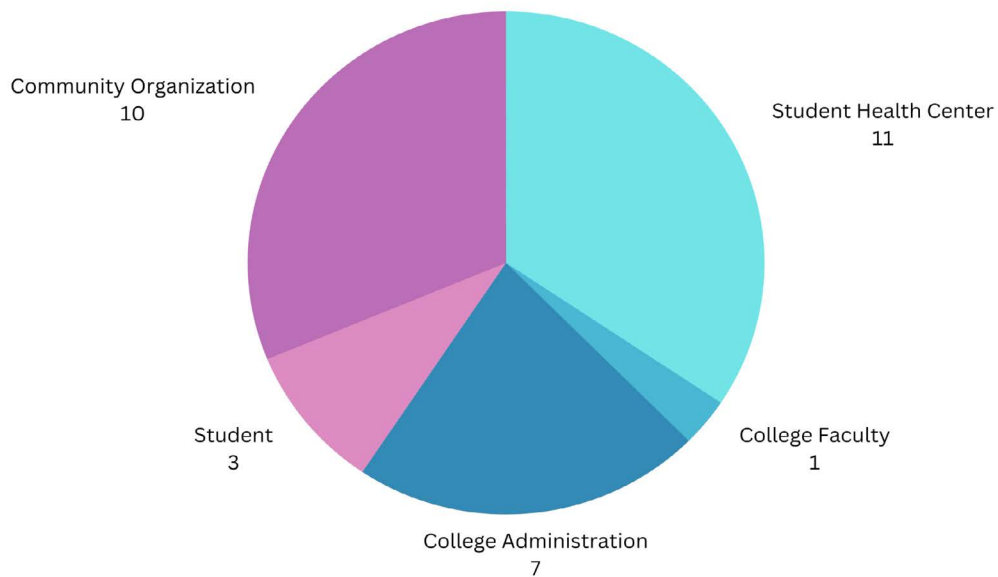


Step. 8 Dissemination



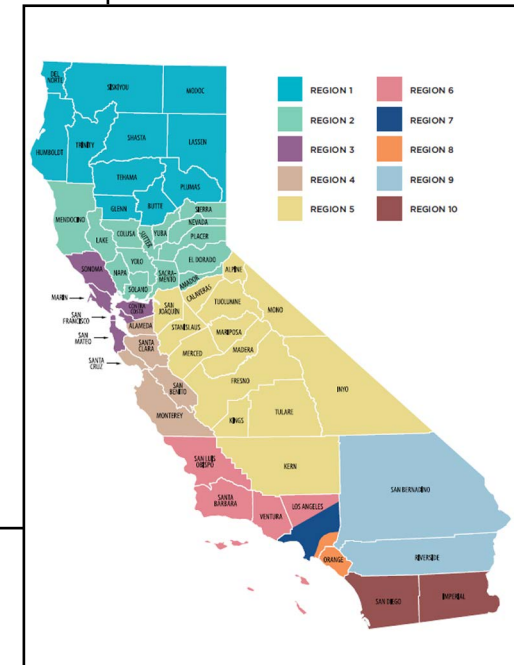
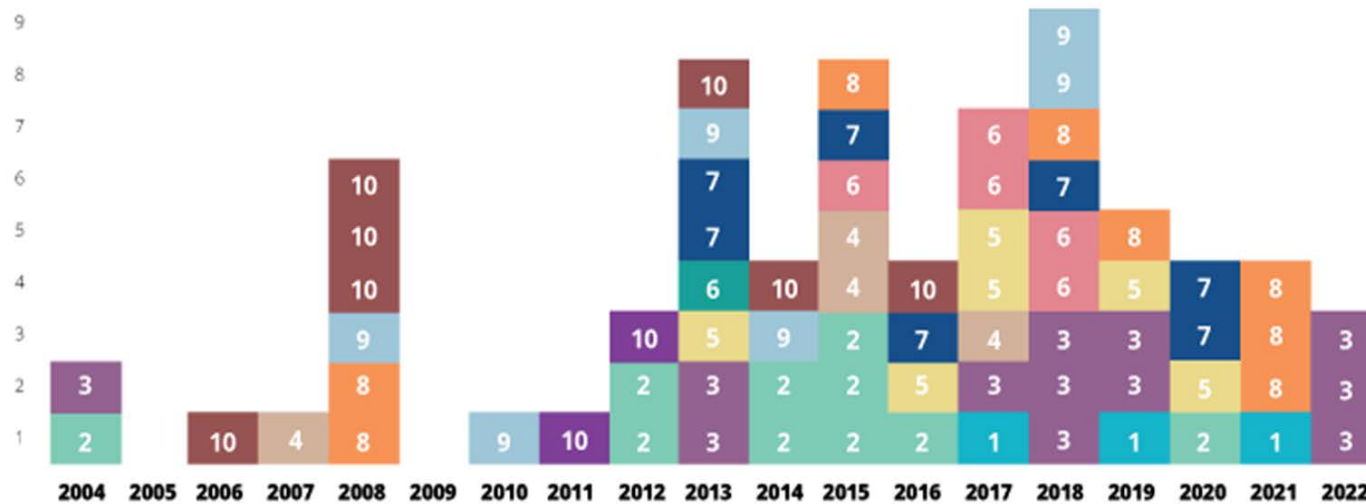
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Key informant interviews for Case Studies (n=32)



100% Smoke- and Tobacco-Free Policy

Policy Adoption over time



*Each rectangle represents a campus adopting a 100% smoke-free policy, and the color corresponds with the region where the college is located (see map on right).

DATA SOURCES

College Tobacco Control Policy

- [California Youth Advocacy Network's \(CYAN\) College Tobacco Policy database](#)

School Characteristics (student demos and academic outcomes)

- [California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Management Information Systems Data Mart 2003-2019](#)
- [National Center for Education Statistics' database of US postsecondary institutio](#)

School Health Resources

- Health Services Association California Community Colleges, an organization of California CC student health services annual survey

Community Socio-demographics

- [American Community Survey \(ACS\) 5-year estimates for 2009-2019 and interpolated missing data for 2003-2008](#)

Tobacco Retail Density

- California Board of Equalization licensed tobacco retailer database, 2003-2019

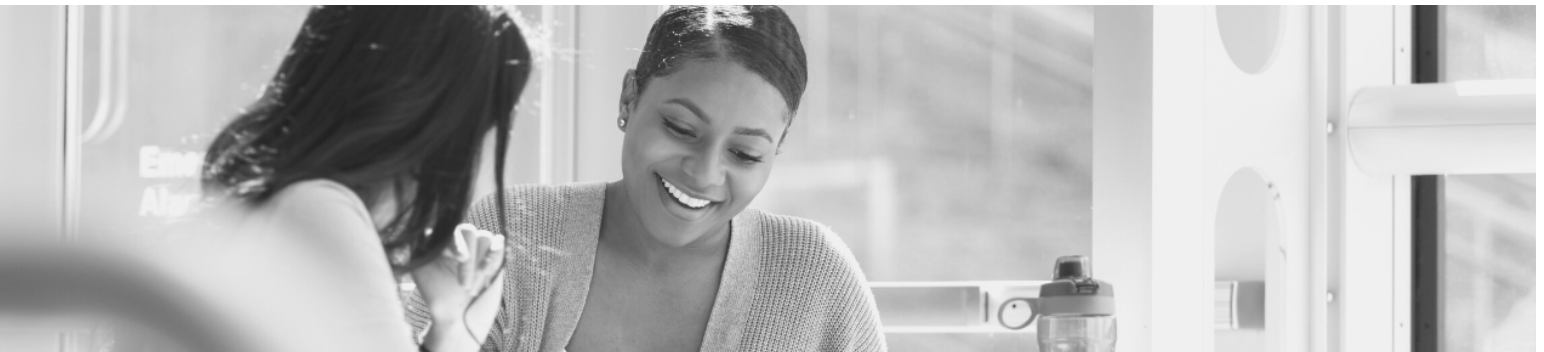
Community Smoking Norms

- [California Healthy Kids Survey at the school-district level 2016-2019](#)
- [California Health Interview Survey 2003-2018 at the county-level, and for Los Angeles and San Diego counties, at the regional-level.](#)

City Tobacco Policy

- [American Lung Association's \(ALA\) State of Tobacco Control-California Local Grades](#) for 2008-2019 with overall tobacco control policy score (i.e., smoke-free outdoor air or housing, under-age sales) and specific smoke-free outdoor air policy score of the city where CC is located or closest city

EXTERNAL RESOURCES



For more information about tobacco control efforts or California community colleges, see:

[THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH
ADVOCACY NETWORK \(CYAN\)](#)

[HEALTH SERVICES ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES](#)

[STANFORD TOBACCO
PREVENTION TOOLKIT](#)

[TOBACCO-FREE GENERATION
CAMPUS INITIATIVE](#)

[CAMPAIGN FOR
TOBACCO-FREE KIDS](#)

[CALIFORNIA TOBACCO
CONTROL PROGRAM](#)