

Tobacco-Free Campus Open Forums

Spring 2012

Presented by the
Chancellor's Advisory Council
on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Smoke-Free/Tobacco-Free Campus Trends

As of April 1, 2012 there were at least 704
100% smoke-free/tobacco-free campuses with
no exemptions in the U.S.

[http://www.no-
smoke.org/pdf/smokefreecollegesuniversities.pdf](http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/smokefreecollegesuniversities.pdf)

Chancellor's Advisory Council on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

- The Chancellor's Advisory Council on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs believes a tobacco-free campus policy would be supportive of our mission, core values, goals, and foundational elements by promoting an inclusive healthy and safe learning and working environment that is student centered, promotes academic excellence, and supports sustainability.
- Hence the Council recommends the advancement of a campus tobacco-free policy.

In addition to the UW System campuses below (that have already gone tobacco-free), UW-Whitewater and UW-Stevens Point are currently working on tobacco-free campus efforts.

Wisconsin Tobacco-Free Colleges and Universities

- University of Wisconsin-Stout (as of September 1, 2010)
- Alverno College
- Carroll University
- Chippewa Valley Technical College
- Medical College of Wisconsin
- Western Technical College
- Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College Superior (as of June 1, 2012)
- University of Wisconsin-Baraboo/Sauk County
- Bellin College of Nursing (Bellin Health)
- Marian University
- Moraine Park Technical College
- Nicolet Area Technical College

Minnesota Tobacco-Free Campuses

- College of St. Catherine (as of September 1, 2010)
- Bethel University
- Lake Superior College (as of August 24, 2009)
- Minnesota State University-Moorhead (as of January 1, 2007)
- Rochester Community and Technical College (as of January 1, 2010)
- University of Minnesota-Crookston (as of January 1, 2009)
- Winona State University (as of January 12, 2009)
- College of St. Scholastica (as of January 1, 2012)
- Bemidji State University (as of April 12, 2011)
- St. Cloud State University (as of August 1, 2012)
- Century College (as of January 3, 2011)
- Southwest Minnesota State University (as of January 1, 2011)
- University of Minnesota Duluth (smoke-free only)
- Minnesota State University-Mankato
- Inver Hills Community College

- In the United States, tobacco use kills about 443,000 people per year — more than AIDS, alcohol, car accidents, illegal drugs, murders, suicides and fires combined.
- Prevention efforts must focus on both adolescents and young adults because among adults who become daily smokers, nearly all first use of cigarettes occurs by 18 years of age (88%), with 99% of first use occurring by 26 years of age. Progression from occasional to daily smoking almost always occurs by age 26.

- Tossed cigarette butts rank number one as America's biggest litter problem with over 470 billion filter cigarettes being consumed per year, and each filter having an afterlife of five to seven years.
- It's a common assumption that since tobacco is organic, its waste is harmless. However, both the plastic filters and the remnants of tobacco are poisonous to children and other living organisms. These waste products contain nicotine, heavy metals, and other toxic chemicals that leach into the environment.
- Hence the Chancellor's Advisory Council on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs is recommending not just a smoke-free campus policy, but a tobacco-free campus policy.

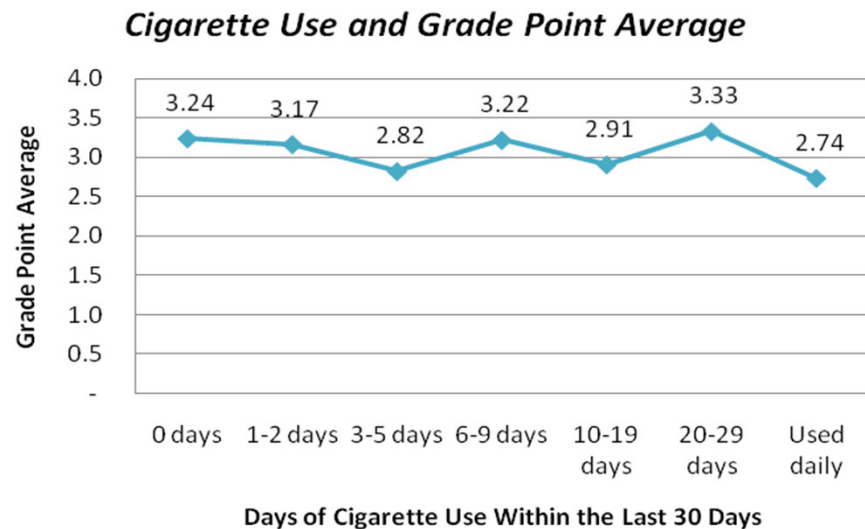
- As cigarette smoking rates have dropped, the tobacco industry continues to create new products to keep users hooked and find new customers. These OTP's are harmful and addictive.
 - Examples include, e-cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (chew, snus, dissolvables), cigars/cigarillos, and hookah/shisha.



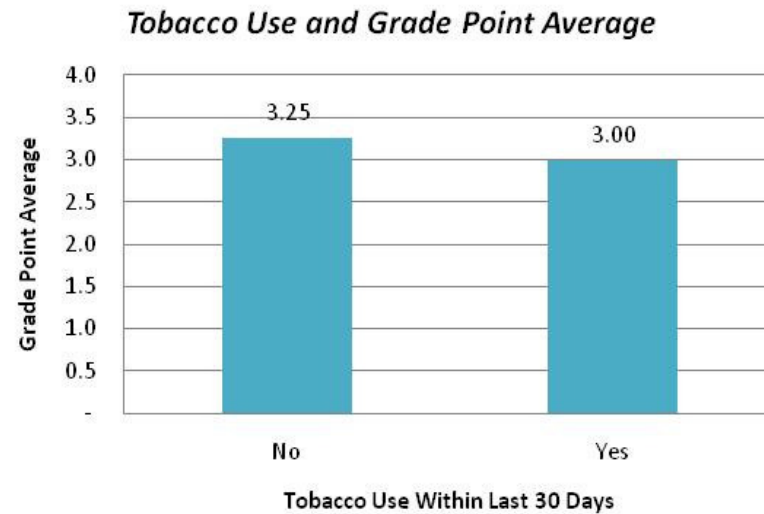
- Tobacco use from a water pipe (hookah)
 - 36% of males (increase from 2009 of 29%) and 20% (same as 2009) of females say they have used a hookah in their lifetime (2012 National College Health Assessment).
- Cigars, little cigars, and clove cigarettes
 - 45% (51% in 2009) of males and 19% (24% in 2009) of females say they have used in their lifetime (2012 National College Health Assessment).
- Smokeless Tobacco
 - 31% of (24% in 2009) of males and 7% (6% in 2009) of females say they have used in their lifetime (2012 National College Health Assessment).

- 14.8% of students used cigarettes in the last 30 days. Hence well over 80 percent of our students have not used a cigarette in the last 30 days. In addition, only a very small percentage of our students are daily cigarette users (5.5%) (2012 National College Health Assessment).
- 21% of males used cigarettes in last 30 days compared to 13% of females (2012 National College Health Assessment), compared to 23% of males and 17% of females in 2009. More comparable rates before that.
- 6.3% of students and 2.9% of faculty/staff classified themselves as “regular” smokers (2008 Tobacco-Free Campus Survey).
- 6.5% of students and 2.2% of faculty/staff said they “smoke” cigarettes occasionally (not every day) (2008 Tobacco-Free Campus Survey).
- 93% of employees indicated they were non-smokers (2007 Employee Health and Wellness Survey).

- Comparing the GPA of students who say they didn't smoke cigarettes at all during the previous month to those who did, non-smokers' GPAs were about one-fifth of a point higher. This difference is significant at the 1% level (2009 UWRF NCHA Secondary Analysis conducted by our campus Survey Research Center).



- The graph below shows the negative impact of any type of tobacco use on GPA. The difference in GPA between UWRF students who reported using tobacco of any kind during the last thirty days and those who didn't is highly significant (2009 UWRF NCHA Secondary Analysis conducted by our campus Survey Research Center).
- While this data does not mean that smoking or tobacco use causes a lower GPA, smoking or tobacco use goes along with other less healthy, riskier behaviors that overall negatively impact academics.



Students and faculty/staff were asked: Where are you regularly exposed to secondhand smoke (2008 Student and Faculty/Staff Tobacco-Free Survey)?

- Students: 82.7% on campus on my way to classes/work (such as sidewalks, parking lots) and 79% at on-campus entrances into campus buildings.
- Faculty/Staff: 66% at on-campus entrances into campus buildings and 48.6% on campus on my way to classes/work (such as sidewalks, parking lots).
- Hence, the top 2 places students are exposed to second-hand smoke are on our campus and the top place for faculty/staff is on campus.

- 76.1% of students and 77.5% of faculty/staff agreed or strongly agreed that it is the responsibility of campus administration to enact policies and regulations that protect members of the campus community from exposure to secondhand smoke.
- If this campus implemented a policy making it completely tobacco-free, would that influence your decision to go to school here or work here?

Student responses:

- No, it would not influence my decision in any way (43%)
- Yes, I would be more likely to school here (40%)
- Yes, I would be less likely to school here (9.2%)

Faculty/staff responses:

- No, it would not influence my decision in any way (63.8%)
- Yes, I would be more likely to work here (28.3%)
- Yes, I would be less likely to work here (5.1%)

- 47.4% of students somewhat or strongly supported a smoke-free campus (2002 Core Survey).
- 60.1% of students somewhat or strongly supported a smoke-free campus (2006 NCHA).
- 74% of employees somewhat or strongly supported a smoke-free campus (2007 Employee Health and Wellness Survey).
- 66% of students and 70.3% of faculty/staff indicated they were fairly or very likely to support a tobacco-free campus (2008 Tobacco-Free).
- 64.4% (2012) and 68% (2009) of students somewhat or strongly supported a tobacco-free campus (National College Health Assessment).
- 50% of residence hall students supported a tobacco-free campus (Mildly Agree, Agree, Strongly Agree), 17.7% were neutral, and 32.5% did not support a tobacco-free campus (Mildly Disagree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree) (2010 Residence Hall Educational Benchmarking, Inc. [EBI]).

- The vast majority of tobacco-free policies on college campuses are voluntary in nature. Even campuses that have citations rarely issue citations and rely on voluntary enforcement and an environment that encourages no tobacco use. Social norming is a powerful tool for compliance and over time these policies become the new norm that influences the culture of the institution.
- UW-Stout is considering implementing fines or hiring someone to monitor campus to assist in enforcement of their tobacco-free campus policy.

- Smoking shelters may be suggested as an option to continue to allow smoking on campus. The Chancellor's Advisory Council on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs strongly opposes designated smoking spaces or smoking shelters as they completely contradict the tobacco-free policy and also raise additional issues such as who will pay to construct these structures, who will clean and maintain these structures, what are the risk management issues, and who will pay for these when they are vandalized, etc.

- Tobacco use is a public health issue.
- There is no fundamental right to smoke. Smoking is not mentioned anywhere in the federal constitution. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that “only personal rights that can be deemed ‘fundamental’ or ‘implicit in the concept of ordered liberty’ are included in the guarantee of personal liberty. These rights are related to an individual’s bodily privacy and autonomy within the home.

<http://www.phi.org/pdf-library/talc-memo-0051.pdf>

- This is not meant to be punitive to those who smoke or use tobacco but rather to promote a healthy and safe learning and working environment for everyone on our campus.
- Cessation resources would be marketed throughout campus for all who would like to quit their tobacco use.
- Examples of resources:
 - Wisconsin Tobacco Quit Line-1-800-QUIT-NOW. You'll talk to a friendly quit coach who will send you a free two-week supply of quit-tobacco medications, plus help you develop strategies on how to quit that are just right for you. It's all free!
 - Counselor
 - Health Care Provider
 - Quit Kits
 - Websites (quitplan.net, etc.)