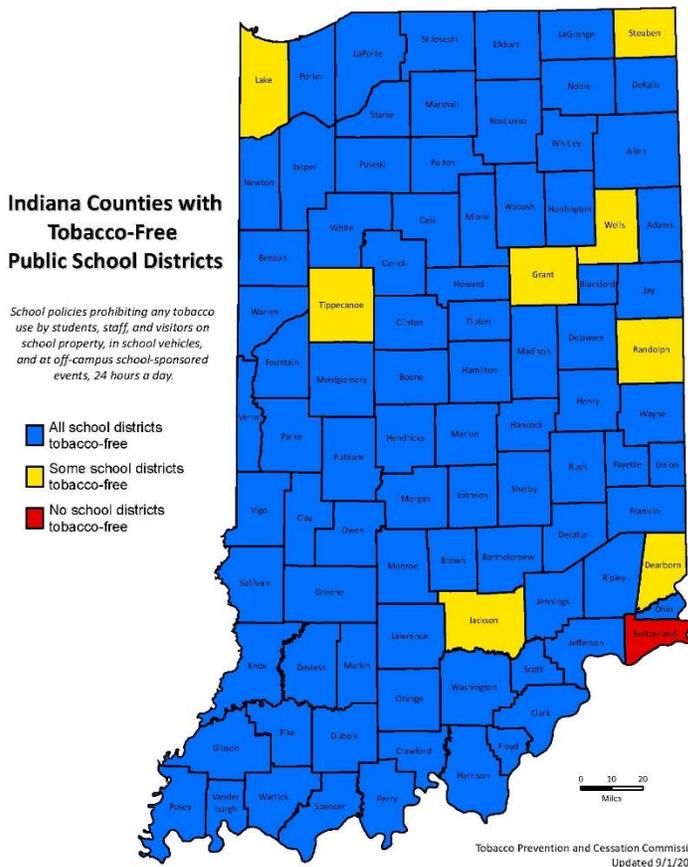


Tobacco-Free School Districts

Each year in the United States, over 41,000 deaths among adult non-smokers are attributable to secondhand smoke.¹ Of these deaths, over 7,000 are due to lung cancer, and approximately 34,000 are due to heart disease.¹ An estimated 1,337 people in Indiana die prematurely each year due to secondhand smoke exposure.²

Secondhand smoke has a significant impact on children. Indiana communities are working with local school districts to ensure tobacco use is not allowed anywhere on school campuses.

Tobacco-Free Public School Districts in Indiana Counties



Components of a Comprehensive Tobacco-Free School Policy:

- Possession or use of tobacco in any form (such as cigarette, cigar, pipe, chewing tobacco, etc.) is prohibited.
- The adopted policy is effective 24 hours a day.
- School buildings are tobacco free.
- School grounds are tobacco free.
- School vehicles are tobacco free.
- All students are subject to the policy's regulations.
- All staff are subject to the policy's regulations.
- All parents and visitors are subject to the policy's regulations.

Eighty-three (83) Indiana counties have comprehensive tobacco-free school policies in all public school districts, protecting 96% of Hoosier public school students from secondhand smoke at school. However, 9 counties do not have a comprehensive tobacco-free school policy at some or all of their school districts.

E-cigarettes and other Electronic Smoking Devices

In 2016, the U.S. Surgeon General concluded that aerosol from e-cigarettes and other electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) is not harmless “water vapor” and that use of these devices may pose health risks to youth and young adults.³ Currently, 108 school districts in Indiana have added e-cigarettes and other ENDS to their tobacco-free policies.

Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Commission

www.in.gov/isdh/tpc ~ 317.234.1787

www.QuitNowIndiana.com ~ www.indianaquitline.net



1-800-QUIT NOW
Indiana's Tobacco Quitline

Tobacco-Free Colleges and Universities

Indiana colleges and universities have expanded their tobacco use policies on campuses in recent years. This is one way to combat heavy targeting of college students by the tobacco industry. Studies have shown that strong tobacco-free campus policies not only reduce secondhand smoke exposure but may also reduce smoking among college students.⁴

University officials also have reason to become engaged in and support community smoke-free air ordinance campaigns. Research has shown that comprehensive smoke-free air laws in a surrounding community may reduce smoking among college students, especially after the laws have been well-established.⁵

Components of a Comprehensive Tobacco-free College/University policy:

- A. Tobacco is defined as all tobacco-derived or containing products, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos, hookah-smoked products, and smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, dip, snus, etc.).
- B. Tobacco use is prohibited on all college and university grounds, college/university owned or leased properties, and in campus-owned, leased, or rented vehicles.
- C. All tobacco industry promotions, advertising, marketing, and distribution are prohibited on campus properties.
- D. The sale of tobacco products and tobacco-related merchandise (including logo containing items) is prohibited on all university property and at university sponsored events, regardless of the operating vendor.
- E. The distribution or sampling of tobacco and associated products is prohibited on all university owned or leased property and at university-sponsored events, regardless of the venue.
- F. Tobacco industry and related company sponsorship of athletic events and athletes is prohibited.
- G. The college/university does not permit tobacco companies on campus to conduct student recruitment or employment activities.
- H. The college/university does not accept any direct or indirect funding from tobacco companies.
- I. The campus provides and/or promotes cessation services/resources for all members of the college/university community.

Indiana Tobacco-Free Policy and Ordinance Lists can be accessed at: <http://www.in.gov/isdh/tpc/2333.htm>

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.

² Lewis CK, Zollinger T. Estimating the Economic Impact of Secondhand Smoke in Indiana in 2014. Cynthia K. Lewis & Associates, LLC. 2016.

³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2016.

⁴ Bennett BL, Deiner M, Pokhrel P. College anti-smoking policies and student smoking behavior: a review of the literature. *Tobacco Induced Diseases* 2017; 15(11). doi: 10.1186/s12971-017-0117-z.

⁵ Hahn EJ, Rayens MK, Ridner SL, Butler KM, Zhang M, Staten RR. Smoke-free laws and smoking and drinking among college students. *J Community Health* 2010; 35(5):503-511. doi: 10.1007/s10900-010-9220-2.

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