





INFLUENCE USER BEHAVIOURS: A LOGIC MODEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS POLICY

Etienne M. GNONLONFIN, PhD Candidate (social marketing); **Karine GALLOPEL-MORVAN**, PhD, Full Professor (social marketing); **Eric BRETON**, PhD, Associate Professor (Health Promotion)

Univ Rennes, EHESP, CNRS, Inserm, Arènes - UMR 6051, RSMS - U 1309, Rennes, France













YOUTH AND STUDENT SMOKING IN EUROPE AND FRANCE: SITUATION AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES



1/Focus on Europe (European Commission, 2024)

- Around 700,000 deaths/year
- •29% of young Europeans aged 15-24 smoke: among the highest youth smoking rates worldwide

2/Focus on France

- Around 75,000 deaths/year
- 28.3% of 18-24 year-olds are daily smokers in 2021 (Pasquereau et al., 2022)
- •19.1% of students are daily smokers (Santé publique France, 2022)

3/How can we reduce the prevalence of smoking among students?

- •SMOKE-FREE CAMPUS (SFC):
 - WHO recommendation: tobacco-free indoor and outdoor spaces
 - Included in France's National Tobacco Control Plan (2023–2027)



OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SFC



Many countries have adopted SFCs (e.g. Canada, USA, Australia), but yet still rare in Europe (Robertson & Marsh, 2015)

1er SFC in France: EHESP School of Public Health: 31 May 2018

- Offering master's and doctorate programs in public health
- Training future civil servants in health & social care (management, inspection functions)
- **1,200 students** and **7,000 continuing education** trainees per year
- **19.7% reported smoking** (academic year 2024–2025)

SFCs are still rare in France: Faculty of Medicine, University of Brest, AP-HP health schools in Paris, etc.



EHESP smoke-free campus (SFC): launched on May 31st, 2018



A total ban on smoking across the entire campus (indoors and outdoors). Vaping is permitted in outdoor areas

Activities deployed on campus:

- Free cessation support for students and employees (consultations with a tobacco nurse) and relaxation therapy:)
- Ambassadors for respect
- Ongoing communication initiatives (posters, flyers, dynamic screens, participation in smoke-free month / World No Tobacco Day)
- Smoking shelters/ashtrays on the edge of campus
- Evaluation of the SFC policy (Survey by questionnaire and interviews)





RESEARCH QUESTION

RESEARCH QUESTION:

"How do the various activities of the EHESP SFC help to influence users' smoking behaviour and change the campus environment?" Reflection on the logic model

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

- 1. What is the causal model associated with SFC policies (development of a logic model)?
- 2. What are the assumptions underpinning the expected changes generated by SFC?





METHODOLOGY

Data collection:

- 128 internal documents relating to the SFC (2015-2024): minutes of meetings, reports, etc.
- 23 semi-structured interviews with staff and students involved (2024)
- Non-participating observations (2024): 20 hours

Data analysis: content analysis (Nvivo©)

Validation of the logic model through individual interviews and focus group (with 10 people interviewed)



RESULTS: SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF THE EHESP SFC LOGIC MODEL (1/3)



Expected reach and reaction:

- **A.*** All users are informed of the smoking ban and SFC-related activities
- **B.** SFC is perceived as acceptable, useful, effective
- **C.** SFC perceived as respectful of non-smokers, protective, legitimate

Activities on campus (Previously described)

Reach assumptions (if)

- Smokers can see the benefits of SFC for themselves, then (A, B)
- Non-smokers perceive the benefits of a pleasant and exemplary campus, then (A, B, C)
- 3. All the activities facilitate the deployment of the approach (A, B, C), etc.



RESULTS: SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF THE EHESP SFC LOGIC MODEL (2/3)



Expected changes in capabilities:

Knowledge

- **D.** Smokers' awareness of their consumption and dependenc**e**
- **E.** Raising awareness of the risks of smoking/false beliefs

Attitudes

- **F.** Positive views and support for the SFC
- **G.** Encourage each other to respect the SFC and stop

Behavioral control Perceived ease of:

- M. Reducing/quitting smoking thanks to the SFC and aids
- N. Using stop aids
- **O.** Using smoking shelters
- **P.** Respecting the SFC

Skills

Q. Improving emotional and stress management skills

Tobacco norms

H. Social acceptability of nonsmoking on campus

Motivating users to:

- I. Comply with the SFC
- **J.** Reflect on their consumption
- **K.** Reduce or stop smoking
- **L.** Participate in activities

Capacity change assumptions (if):

- 1. Smoking is denormalized on campus, then (D, F, H)
- 2. The costs(time, number of steps) associated to using the smoking shelters is high, then (**D**, **J**)
- 3. Fewer environmental prompts for smoking, then **(K, M)**
- Information on the availability and usefulness of the proposed aids reach smokers, then (M, N, O, P)
- 5. Users participate in SFC activities, then **(G, R)**, etc.

Expected reach and reaction



RESULTS: SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF THE EHESP SFC LOGIC MODEL (3/3)



Expected changes in well-being:

- Improved quality of life and working conditions for users
- Reduced tobacco-related morbidity and mortality

Expected direct benefits:

- Reduce smoking (initiation, prevalence, exposure to second-hand smoke, butt)
- Improved (health of users / air quality / university image and credibilit
- Expansion of SFC to other institutions / Normalization of SFC in France

Expected changes in behaviour:

- R. Compliance with the ban on smoking
- **S.** Reduced tobacco consumption /Increased quit attempts or cessation
- T. Reduced risk of relapse in ex-smokers (continued cessation)
- **U.** Promotion of SFC by learners and former employees in their future workplaces

Expected changes in capabilities:

Behaviour change assumptions (if):

- Respect of the policy enforced by the administration and ambassadors, then (R, T)
- 2. Use of cessation aids available on campus, then (S, R)
- 3. The School can demonstrate the feasibility of setting up an SFC and show its impact, then **(U)**
- 4. Users have a positive experience of the SFC, then **(U)**, etc.



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:



Research contribution:

- Enhancing understanding of the processes underlying the transformations that SFC activities may generate among students and staff, in order to achieve intended outcomes.
- Considering the effects of the components of the EHESP SFC policy to assess the effectiveness and impact of SFCs.
- Supporting the transferability of SFCs in France by adapting the model to other universities and settings, such as smoke-free hospitals and healthcare facilities.

Limitations of the study:

- Based only on the EHESP SFC
- Future research required (quantitative) to test the proposed model.



THANK YOU

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THIS RESEARCH



1. Funding from the French National Cancer Institute (INCa) for the ProDevCampus INCa/16312 project



2. Funding from the French National League Against Cancer for a PhD on smoke-free campuses (2022– 2025)

CONTACT:

Etienne M. GNONLONFIN, PhD Candidate (social marketing):

mahouna.gnonlonfin@ehesp.Fr

Karine GALLOPEL-MORVAN, PhD, Full Professor (social marketing):

karine.gallopel-morvan@ehesp.Fr

Eric BRETON, PhD, Associate Professor (Health Promotion): **eric.breton@ehesp.fr**