

**Presidential Smokefree Campus Task Force
Final Report**

Temple University

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Submitted by:

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Presidential Smokefree Campus Task Force

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Spring 2017, Temple University President Richard Englert appointed College of Public Health Dean Laura Siminoff to create a Presidential Smoke Free Campus Task Force to consider policy options for Temple University to address the dangers of secondhand smoke and tobacco use on-campus. The Task Force collected empirical data and reviewed regional and peer university tobacco policies and make recommendations to revise Temple's policy and implementation. The Task Force notes that Temple University is one of the 35 universities that comprise the Coalition of Urban Serving Universities and only one of only three member universities that are not tobacco-free. Within the Philadelphia region, Temple lags behind LaSalle, Jefferson, University of the Sciences, and several others. Below we summarize the Task Force findings:

Health hazards of smoking

- Cigarette smoking alone is responsible for more than 480,000 deaths per year in the United States, including more than 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke exposure. This is about one in five deaths annually, or 1,300 deaths every day.
- Philadelphia has the second-highest smoking rate among the 30 largest US cities. In Philadelphia, 25.2% of adults are reported as smokers. The highest smoking rates within Philadelphia are in the low-income communities that surround Temple Main and Health Science campuses. Asserting tobacco-free, clean air policies on Temple campuses will model the benefits of healthier living and work environments for residents and individuals who work in North Philadelphia.
- Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States.
(https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/index.htm)

Benefits of a tobacco-free campus

- Creating a comprehensive tobacco-free, clean air campus would reflect Temple University's commitment to its students and employees to maintain a healthy work and campus living environment.
- Based on the Task Force's review of other campuses successfully implementing comprehensive, tobacco-free, clean air campuses, efforts toward that goal are realistic, achievable, and appreciated by campus communities.

- Transitioning to a more restrictive, comprehensive policy would be supported by a commitment from the Philadelphia Department of Public Health Tobacco Control Program, which has supported the same efforts of area campuses. Together with a sustained commitment of university-level support for the policy transition, implementation and maintenance (support that has ensured success of this process on other area colleges and universities) the Task Force is fully confident that Temple University could enjoy a smooth policy transition and adoption.
- Align more closely with Temple University's commitment to promote the healthiest campus environment and drug-free work site – for smokers and nonsmokers alike.
- Eliminate the unsightliness, environmental harms, and costs of tobacco product litter.
- Shift social norms toward healthier lifestyles among students and employees, increasing awareness of harms of tobacco products and the benefits of tobacco-free, clean air spaces.
- Increase resources and social support within the campus community to help smokers initiate and maintain cessation.
- Prepare students for the reality of future tobacco-free workplaces.
- Eliminate the existing ambiguities that exist with the current, semi-restrictive policy.
- Facilitate the reduction of healthcare costs with the anticipated increase in smoking cessation rates among smokers on-campus.
- Nicotine dependence is associated with other substance use and dependence as well as other mental health diagnoses. Eliminating tobacco use on-campus could reduce the initiation of other addictive substances, such as marijuana.
- Address the emerging public health crisis with electronic nicotine delivery devices (ENDS; e-cigarettes) among adolescents and young adults. Use of ENDS leads to nicotine dependence and addiction to combustible tobacco products.

Climate survey and observational study results

A climate survey was fielded amongst students, faculty and staff. The final response rate was 21.8% for the students and 27% for employees. Smokers were over-represented in the survey respondents.

- While 63.6% of student respondents report not using cigarettes, 43% of student respondents said they were exposed to secondhand smoke often or always when walking through campus; 82% reported strongly agreeing or somewhat agreeing that secondhand smoke exposure is bad for their health. A comprehensive tobacco-free policy would not only eliminate non-smokers' exposure to secondhand smoke, but would reduce the risk of tobacco initiation among adolescents and young adults.
- While 65.5% of employee respondents report not using cigarettes, 65.7% report exposure to secondhand smoke when walking through campus or entering buildings and 87.3% agree that secondhand smoke is bad for their health. A comprehensive tobacco-free policy would facilitate access and adherence to quit smoking services for the employees and students who smoke.
- More than half of the student respondents (52.2%) and almost three quarters (71.6%) of employee respondents reported that they were aware of Temple University's current campus smoking policy and the majority of both populations reported adhering to the policy.

An observational study was conducted to understand tobacco usage on-campus. The data was collected over two separate time periods to address potential seasonal variation related to tobacco use behavior and compliance from October 2017 and March 2018.

- At least half of the individuals observed smoking were not compliant with the university policy that smoking must occur a minimum of 25 feet from the entrance of a building. Of the five specific sites selected for observation on main campus, the Tuttleman Learning Center/Speakman Hall walkway and the Anderson Hall/Gladfelter Hall walk way were the locations with the most violations.
- More than half (54%) of the total smoking on-campus receptacles were less than 25 feet from any operable entrance or window.
- Combustible tobacco was by far the most frequent product used by smokers (>85%).

Policy Recommendations

The Task Force recommends that Temple University adopt a comprehensive **tobacco-free, clean air** policy for all indoor and outdoor University properties and adjacent sidewalks or walkways on-campus borders. The policy would be phased in over three years

- The policy will include all combustible tobacco products (e.g., cigarette, cigar, beedi, hookah), Nicotine delivery devices (i.e., “e-cigarettes”), noncombustible tobacco products (e.g., snuff, chewing tobacco), and other drugs that produce harmful secondhand smoke (e.g., marijuana).
- Educational and marketing efforts will target students, faculty, staff, contract workers, and the general public who visit, live, or work on-campus property. These efforts will inform the community of the policy and enforcement efforts.
- Employee work rules, student code, and contracts with non-Temple affiliated contractors, retailers and landlords will be updated to reflect the new policy.
- The sale of tobacco and nicotine delivery devices will be prohibited on Temple University campuses, including privately owned retail stores.
- All ashtray receptacles will be prohibited on-campus properties.
- Signage will be placed around campus perimeters, welcoming and notifying all of policy prohibitions, and contact information for University and City smoking cessation services.
- The Committee will further explore opportunities for smoking cessation services with the University insurance provider, Independence Blue Cross.
- Compassionate enforcement of the policy that includes cessation service information and services available on-campus.
- Continuous assessment of the tobacco-free, clean air policy to determine any modifications to the policy.

BACKGROUND

Tobacco use leads to disease and disability in nearly every organ of the body and is the leading cause of preventable death in the US (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017a; World Health Organization, 2017). Tobacco use causes cancer, heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which include emphysema and chronic bronchitis. More than 16 million Americans are living with a disease caused by tobacco use. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in men and the second leading cause in women. For every person who dies because of smoking, at least 30 people live with a serious smoking-related illness resulting in increased costs for healthcare and a decreased quality of living for the individual. Cigarette smoking alone is responsible for more than 480,000 deaths per year in the United States, including more than 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke exposure. This is about one in five deaths annually, or 1,300 deaths every day (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006).

If smoking continues at the current rate among US youth, 5.6 million of today's Americans younger than 18 years of age are expected to die prematurely from a smoking-related illness. This represents approximately one in every 13 Americans aged 17 years or younger who are alive today (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017a; World Health Organization, 2017). Philadelphia has the second-highest smoking rate among the 30 largest US cities with 25.2% of adults are reported as smokers; only Detroit with a 29.8% rate of adult smoking, is higher (Pew Charitable Trust, 2017). Smokefreephilly.org reported that smoking was estimated to cause one out of every four deaths in Philadelphia (City of Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2016). According the US Surgeon General, there is no safe level of tobacco smoke and in addition to bodily harm, cigarette smoking and litter damages physical property and leads to costly expenditures in time and money for grounds maintenance (Schneider, Peterson, Kiss, Ebeid, & Doyle, 2011).

Tobacco Use and Smokefree Policies at Institutions of Higher Education

Universities are a major site of smoking initiation. The importance of preventing smoking initiation on campuses is underlined by the fact that nearly nine out of every ten smokers start smoking by age 18, . Progression from occasional to daily smoking almost always occurs by age 26 and 99% of all smokers initiated by age 26 (American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation, 2018).

To protect individuals from passive and active tobacco smoke, The American College Health Association supports a 100% tobacco-free policy at all universities and college (American College Health Association, 2011a). Moreover, Americans for Nonsmokers Rights recommend that institutions of higher education pursue not only smokefree policies, but rather, tobacco-free policies, where no tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco and e-cigarettes are allowed (American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation, 2018). In conjunction with the smokefree campus movement, the American Cancer Society (ACS) launched the Tobacco-Free Campus Generation Initiative promoting 100% tobacco-free, clean air campuses in the US and providing small grants to support the development of tobacco-free campuses (American Cancer Society, 2018). A rapidly growing number of US colleges and universities have begun to implement and enforce comprehensive tobacco-free policies (Fallin, Roditis, & Glantz, 2015). As of April 2018, 2,164

university and college campuses in the US are 100% smokefree (Americans for Nonsmokers Rights Foundation, 2018).

Effectiveness of Smokefree Policies to Promote Health

There is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that concerted efforts to reduce tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure through policy initiatives can make a significant difference in the health of the targeted population. Policy-level efforts that restrict tobacco use in shared spaces can be the backbone of multi-level tobacco control efforts that protect individuals and communities from the harms and environmental damages from tobacco use (Collins & Ibrahim, 2012) and have been successful in reducing youth exposure to secondhand smoke (Dove, Dockery, & Connolly, 2011). Policies or laws that prohibit tobacco use in public spaces can encourage adults to adopt smoking restrictions in their homes and to seek intervention for smoking cessation (Chang et al., 2011; Thomson & Wilson, 2009). The effect of policy efforts to create a healthier environment and modify youth perceptions about tobacco use can be amplified through the use of community-level marketing and communications through social marketing via webpages, signage, and tobacco-free events that promote tobacco control social norms (Collins & Ibrahim, 2012; Wakefield, Flay, Nichter, & Giovino, 2003; Wakefield et al., 2006). Finally, many campuses have considered the impact on smokers and provided cessation services to assist with quitting efforts. Individual- and group-level behavioral counseling are well-established components of evidence-based smoking cessation counseling (Collins & Lepore, 2017; Collins et al., 2018).

As college campuses nationwide are adopting smokefree policies, there is a growing body of evidence that these policies have a salutary effect on the campus community and physical space of the campus. One institution in Indiana found a significant decline in smoking behaviors (16.5% to 12.8%) as well as significant changes in social norms regarding the acceptability of tobacco use within two years of the policy being implemented (Seo, Macy, Torabi, & Middelstadt, 2011). Another study of 19 community college campuses reported that the development of a 100% smoke-free policy had a significant impact on reducing cigarette butts on-campus as compared with campuses that had no or a partial policy (Lee, Ranney, & Goldstein, 2011). Finally, the inclusion of an intentional and multicomponent plan for enforcement can lead to sustained adherence to a smokefree policy, thereby ensuring that the policy will have the intended impact long term (Harris, Stearns, Kovach, & Harrar, 2010).

Current Smoking Policy at Temple University

Temple University is one of the 35 universities that make up the Coalition of Urban Serving Universities and one of only three members that are not tobacco-free. Within the Philadelphia region, Temple lags behind LaSalle, Jefferson, University of the Sciences, and several others that have already implemented smokefree policies. Temple University's current smoking policy prohibits smoking within 25 feet of a building entrance (Temple University Office of the President, 2010), but even casual observations indicate wide spread noncompliance with this policy.

In the summer of 2017, Temple University's College of Public Health was awarded a grant from the American Cancer Society to assist in the review and update of the university's tobacco policy to align with the Tobacco-Free Campus Initiative goals. To more thoughtfully consider adopting

a tobacco-free policy and to come into of joining the increasing number of tobacco-free campuses, a Presidential Smoke Free Campus Task Force was created in 2017. The Task Force is comprised of a cross-section of the university's community including faculty, staff, and students. Three subcommittees were constituted, each charged with a separate component that comprise this report: 1) Climate Survey, 2) Policy Options and Policy Promotion, and 3) Policy Enforcement. The Committees worked throughout the Fall 2017 and Spring 2018 semesters to research and reflect on how best to promote a healthy campus environment free from exposure to secondhand smoke for the Temple University community. The following report provides a summary of the research that was conducted to inform the creation of a smokefree policy for Temple University, as well as the Task Force's final policy recommendations.

Current Status of Smokefree Campuses in the US

Beginning in the early 2000s, increasing numbers of institutions of higher education across the nation recognized the dangers of tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke and made strides towards becoming 100% smokefree. The "Smokefree Campus" movement is aimed at providing healthy and clean learning and working environments for students and employees at colleges and universities. Many colleges in and around the Philadelphia area have already begun or transitioned to smokefree policies. In addition to the health and environmental benefits, these policies increase their marketability to students and faculty, many of whom are attracted to healthy and environmentally conscious campuses.

Methods

To inform our smokefree campus policy deliberations, we examined the tobacco policies and lessons learned among regional and peer institutions (**see Appendix A** for full analysis). Members of the Smokefree Task Force Policy Subcommittee examined the published policies, related university web content, and independent reports published regarding these campus policies. The Subcommittee also consulted extensively with Ryan Coffman, MPH, Tobacco Policy Manager with the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, and Elizabeth Devietti, MPH, ORISE Fellow of the US Department of Health and Human Services, regarding best practices for tobacco-free policies, and their experience supporting other regional universities in their efforts to adopt tobacco-free, clean air campuses. Finally, the Task Force drew on the committee's multidisciplinary expertise in tobacco control and prevention, health policy, health promotion, health behavior intervention development and implementation, and campus life.

Results

As of April 1, 2018, there are over 2,100 campuses in America that are completely smokefree; 1,741 prohibited e-cigs and 278 prohibit marijuana (American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation, 2018). Of these campuses, the Policy Subcommittee selected 22 universities located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Maryland, and Washington, DC, as comparators based on their urban locations and/or relatively close proximity to Temple University.

Of the 22 schools, 12 had not yet established smokefree policies as of October 2017. However, some of our closest competitors are in the process of adopting smoke free policies or have adopted one, including the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel University, Pace University, and Pennsylvania State University. Of the ten schools with previously established smokefree

policies, two are smoke, tobacco, and marijuana-free (University of the Sciences and George Washington University); six are smoke and tobacco-free (Community College of Philadelphia, Thomas Jefferson University, University of Delaware, New York University, City College of New York, and University of Maryland); and two have smokefree policies which do not explicitly prohibit all forms of tobacco (La Salle University and St. Joseph's University).

The Policy Subcommittee also learned that colleges and universities that do maintain 100% smokefree policies for their staff, and faculty, and students also offer smoking cessation programs for their community members. Regional universities that currently offer cessation services as part of their comprehensive tobacco policies include: Thomas Jefferson University, La Salle University, University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers University, University of Delaware, New York University, Columbia University, George Washington University, University of Maryland, and Pennsylvania State University. Most of these schools also offer referrals to pre-established, non-university related programs for students and staff struggling with nicotine addictions. Universities with established smokefree policies that directly offer smoking cessation services through their health system include La Salle University, University of Delaware, New York University, and the University of Maryland. The University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, and Rutgers University also offer these programs despite their lack of a strict smokefree policy. Notably, George Washington University refers smokers to the American Cancer Society's 'Quit for Life' program and also covers the cost of the program as well as nicotine replacement therapy. This strategy results in avoiding the cost of hiring trained personnel in smoking cessation while simultaneously encouraging and assisting smokers to quit.

CLIMATE SURVEY

In Fall 2017, the Climate Subcommittee of the Smokefree Campus Task Force developed a web-based survey and solicited response from all members of the Temple University campus community. The immediate purpose of the “climate survey” was to understand student, staff, and faculty members’ reports of current use of tobacco products, desire for smoking cessation products and services, perception of exposure to tobacco smoke on-campus, understanding of Temple University’s current tobacco policy, and attitudes concerning potential proposed smoking and tobacco policies.

Because the broader evidence base from the last three decades of tobacco control efforts in the US reflect the enormous personal and population-level benefits of community-level tobacco control and clean air policies, the overarching goal of the survey was to acquire data that would guide social marketing efforts and enforcement strategies during the transition, adoption, and maintenance phases of a new policy. The entire findings of the Climate Survey are available in **Appendix B and C**.

Methods

The Climate Survey Subcommittee built on existing survey questions and a survey initiated by tobacco researchers and students in the College of Public Health. Tobacco use questions were adapted from the National Adult Tobacco Use Survey (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017b) and the ACHA National College Health Assessment (American College Health Association, 2011b). The Subcommittee incorporated suggestions from the Philadelphia Department of Public Health’s tobacco control staff. The survey contained skip logic such that only persons who identified as tobacco users were asked to respond to questions about tobacco cessation. The survey was reviewed by the Task Force and revised. The Temple University Institutional Review Board assessed the survey and determined it was exempt. Two versions of the 2017 climate survey were created— one version was administered to students and one was designed for employees, including staff and faculty.

The Survey Subcommittee met with the Office of Institutional Research and Assessment during the summer of 2017 and with their assistance, determined the best time to launch the Qualtrics-based survey. The Office of Institutional Research and Assessment distributed the online survey to all students, staff, and faculty on three of Temple’s campuses – main, health sciences, and Ambler (i.e., 8,839 employees and 37,136 students) via their current Temple University email address (TUmail). The first wave of surveys was sent on October 2, 2017 with two subsequent reminders sent on October 10 and 14, 2017. Participants were able to enter their personal contact information in a separate form to enter a \$50 Visa gift card lottery. The final response rate was 21.8% for the students and 27% for employees.

Survey Limitations

Almost all responses (94.7% students, 74% employees) were from individuals located on the main campus and not all schools and departments were represented equally. Some schools and colleges within Temple may have promoted the survey more than others or these units may have contained individuals who felt more strongly about the issue. It is also possible that individuals who held strong opinions either for or against a smokefree campus were more likely to complete

the survey compared to those who held more neutral opinions. Data on tobacco use is self-reported and may under or overestimate the rates of smoking by the university community. It is possible, for example, that students who only smoke in social settings failed to report themselves to be smokers. When we compare the student results of this climate survey to the Temple-focused American College Health Association (ACHA) assessment, the numbers were similar (personal correspondence). Students who choose to use non-Temple email addresses may also be under-represented as they may have been more likely not to open the survey. Finally, it is likely that smokers are over-represented in the survey as 36.4% of student respondents and 34.5% of employees self-reported as smokers.

Student Climate Survey Results

Student Survey

Of the 37,136 students who were emailed the survey, 8,620 responded (23.2%). There were 17 questions about tobacco use, secondhand smoke, and tobacco policies. If none of the 17 questions were answered, the respondent was removed from the analytical sample. As a result, 525 respondents (6.1% of initial respondents) were deleted. The final sample contains 8,095 responses (21.8% response rate). The items themselves vary in their total response rate due to the survey's skip patterns and nonresponses to individual questions. Where applicable, the number of responses per item is noted.

Student Respondent Demographics

The median age of students was 21 the the range between 18 and 99. The plurality of students (21.5%) were age 24 years or older, with a range of 24-99 . The mean age was 21 years (sd=5). There were slightly more females than males (56.8% vs. 43.2%) and the majority of student respondents were non-Hispanic (93.1%), and identified as white (70.5%), with 12.5% self-reporting as Asian and 9.7% as black or African American. As of Fall 2017, the racial/ethnic composition for the University was 6.3% Hispanic/Latino, 11.7% African American, 0.1% American Indian/Alaska Native, 11.3% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 53.8% White (non-Hispanic), 8.5% International and 5% unknown.

Most colleges and schools were represented, and the sample represents the distribution of students on-campus. The highest number of respondents was from the Fox School of Business and Management (19.6%) followed by the College of Liberal Arts (17.1%), the College of Science and Technology (13.5%), and the College of Public Health (10%). Ninety-four percent of respondents reported studying primarily on the main campus and were full-time students. Class year was distributed equally and more students (66%) reported living off-campus than on-campus. Lastly, one-third of all students reported being on-campus five days during the week while another third noted being on-campus seven days each week. Table C1 details student respondent demographics.

Secondhand Smoke Perceptions

Approximately 43% of student respondents said they were exposed to secondhand smoke often or always when walking through campus and 82% reported strongly agreeing or somewhat agreeing that secondhand smoke exposure is bad for their health. Students also reported the locations where they believed that smoking was problematic: outside non-residential buildings

(69%), open spaces on-campus (63%), the Bell Tower (54.8%), outside residential halls (52.9%), campus events (45%), and inside residential buildings (29.9%). Table C2 depicts the responses related to exposure to secondhand smoke on-campus.

Tobacco Use

Overall, 63.6% of student respondents report not using cigarettes. Among reported tobacco users, the most commonly used product in the past 30 days was combustible tobacco cigarettes (20.5%), followed by water pipes (6.8%) and flavored cigarettes and little cigars (9.02%). Finally, 11.6% reported using cigarettes regularly (at least nine days out of the past 30).

Most tobacco users (45.3%) reported smoking initiation in high school, however 31.9% reported that they started using tobacco at university. Of the 4,144 respondents who said that they had *ever* used any tobacco product, approximately 30% had used tobacco within the last 30 days. These respondents were asked questions about cessation (N = 2,276). While 29.5% indicated that they wanted to quit and another 28.7% thought they might want to quit, only 4% had participated in a formal program. Tellingly, nearly half of the smokers reported making some attempt to quit in the last 30 days.

We also explored potential uptake of tobacco cessation programs by tobacco users. The majority stated if cessation programs were offered on-campus, they would not be used; only 13.8% expressed that if available, they would be somewhat or extremely likely to make use of them.. Table C4 provides this data.

Awareness and Use of a Cessation Program

Only 21% of students said they were aware of any tobacco cessation programs/services available on-campus. Respondents were also asked about past participation in a tobacco cessation program and only 4% of student respondents indicated they had participated in a program to help quit using tobacco in the past.

University Tobacco Policy: Knowledge and Preferences

The final portion of the survey asked respondents questions about possible tobacco policies and Temple's current tobacco policy. In total, more than half of respondents (52.2%) indicated that they were aware of Temple's tobacco policy, which was presented to them as part of the survey. Few respondents (8.7% of non-tobacco users and 14.2% of tobacco users), however, believed the policy was always enforced. While 80.3% of tobacco users said they always followed the policy, the observational study, presented later in this report, suggests otherwise.

Overall, 43.1% of respondents (46% of non-tobacco users and 40.6% of tobacco users) preferred a policy that allows smoking in certain outdoor locations, while 21.6% (32.3% of non-tobacco users and 11.9% of tobacco users) favored a complete indoor and outdoor smoking ban. The majority of non-tobacco users (90.7%) supported some type of restrictions, ranging from allowing smoking in certain areas to completely prohibiting the use of cigarettes and tobacco products as compared to 61.1% of tobacco users. Tobacco users are also more likely to favor the use of tobacco products anywhere outdoors compared to non-tobacco users (38.9% vs. 9.3%). Table C5 compares knowledge and policy preferences of these two groups.

Employee Climate Survey Results

Employee Survey

Of the 8,839 employees who were sent the survey, 2,583 responded (29%). There were 17 questions about tobacco use, secondhand smoke, and tobacco policies. If none of the 17 questions were answered, the respondent was removed from the analytical sample. As a result, 163 responses were deleted and the final sample contains 2,420 responses. The items themselves have various Ns due to the survey's skip patterns and nonresponse to individual questions. Where applicable, the number of responses per item is noted.

Employee Representation Demographics

Table C6 details the demographic characteristics of employee respondents. The median age of employees who responded was 46 years (sd = 12) with an age range between 21 and 88 and 60% identified as female. The respondents were predominantly non-Hispanic (96%) and white (71%). A plurality of the employee respondents were faculty (38%) and 74% of the employees worked on the main campus. Sixty-four percent of the respondents reported working were on-campus five days a week.

Secondhand Smoke Perceptions

Table C7 provides the questions and responses related to exposure to secondhand smoke on-campus. Employees uniformly agreed with the statement that secondhand smoke is bad for their health (87.3%). Although employees largely reported not being knowledgeable about smoke exposure around student-centric buildings such as the residences, 65.7% noted exposure to secondhand smoke when walking through campus or entering buildings. The Bell Tower and just outside campus buildings were reported as particularly problematic.

Tobacco Use

Respondents were asked about consumption of various tobacco products, inclusive of combustible cigarettes, vaping, water pipes, and chewable tobacco products. Overall, 65.5% of employees, almost identical to student self-report, reported no tobacco use. The most commonly used tobacco product reported by employee respondents was combustible tobacco cigarettes (8.5%). Few employees reported using other tobacco products. Finally, 6.3% of employees reported using cigarettes regularly (at least 6-9 days out of the past 30). See Table C8.

All tobacco users were asked when they started use and most (35%) indicated high school or college (42%). Of individuals reporting having used tobacco products, 45% reported trying to quit in the last 30 days and 40% indicated that they wanted to quit. However, only 16.7% of tobacco users had participated in a formal program. The expressed desire to quit was higher for employees than for students. However, a larger percentage of tobacco users (32.9%) report that they would make use of tobacco cessation programs if made available on-campus. See Table C9.

Awareness of a Cessation Program

The survey asked respondents if they were aware of tobacco cessation programs/services available on-campus; 34% of respondents said they were aware of these programs and 66% are unaware. These results indicate a greater need for publicizing the cessation programs/services offered on-campus.

Awareness and Use of a Cessation Program

The survey also asked respondents about past participation in a tobacco cessation program. Seventeen percent indicated they had participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.

University Tobacco Policy: Knowledge and Preferences

The final section of the survey asked respondents questions about proposed tobacco policies (e.g., 100% tobacco-free) and Temple's current tobacco policy (i.e., if they were aware of it, if they follow it, is it enforced). 71.6% of respondents said they were aware of Temple's tobacco policy. The majority of all respondents also reported that they believed the policy was not enforced. See comparisons of non-tobacco users to tobacco users in Table C10.

Overall, 40% of the respondents preferred a policy allowing smoking in certain outdoor locations, while 43% favored a complete indoor and outdoor smoking ban (this is almost double that of students). Tobacco users were more likely to favor allowing smoking anywhere outside (17.1%) compared to 4.2% of non-tobacco users. Similarly, only 31.4% of tobacco users endorsed a complete ban compared to 52% of non-tobacco users.

Climate Survey Summary

The Temple University community uniformly recognizes that tobacco product use, including exposure to secondhand smoke, is harmful. Students and faculty alike also agree that enforcement of Temple University's current smoking policy is inconsistent and that they are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke in campus outdoor spaces and outside of campus buildings. No more than 10% of respondents identified themselves as regular tobacco users but over 30% identify themselves as occasional tobacco users. Overall, tobacco users seemed more likely to respond to the survey. Although at least 40% of all tobacco users reported a desire to quit, and many indicated that they had tried to quit, very few actually attempted to use a formal program, such as counseling or nicotine replacement. Finally, a plurality, 43%, of employees preferred a strong policy that prohibits all smoking and tobacco products anywhere on-campus; even 31.4% of tobacco users favored this policy. Almost all employees (92%) favored some sort of restriction, whether it be designated smoking areas, prohibiting smoking everyone on-campus but allowing other tobacco products, or a complete ban of all smoking and tobacco. The survey findings suggest that the Temple University community is ready for change and that the creation of a phased, comprehensive tobacco policy would create a healthy living and learning space.

COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT SMOKING RESTRICTIONS ON-CAMPUS

In addition to surveying the campus community regarding self-reported tobacco use behaviors and knowledge and attitudes regarding smoking on-campus, we also sought to observe actual tobacco use behaviors in relation to the campus smoking policy that prohibits the use of combustible tobacco products within 25 feet of an entrance (Temple University Office of the President, 2010). While violations of the policy can be seen while walking through campus, we felt the need to quantify the magnitude of violation, including identification of violation hot spots and target audiences. The goal was to collect observational data to estimate the occurrence of violations of Temple University's current tobacco policy and interpret the findings to provide an evidence base for policy recommendations, specifically addressing enforcement challenges

Methods

There were a total of five undergraduate students who participated in observational data collection on Temple University's main campus. The data was collected over two separate time periods to address potential seasonal variation related to tobacco use behavior and compliance – October 2017 and March 2018. Observations were carried out at a total of five locations on the main campus. Sites were selected from anecdotal reports and observations of other students from Temple University's College of Public Health.

- Site 1 – Tuttleman Learning Center and Speakman Hall
- Site 2 – The TECH Center
- Site 3 – Anderson Hall and Gladfelter Hall
- Site 4 – Alter Hall and Liacouras Walk
- Site 5 – 1810 Liacouras Walk and The Shops on Liacouras

Data Collection

The first period of observational data collection was conducted by one student worker and one student volunteer on October 19, 25, and 26, 2017 (T1). Data was collected by both students using a paper data collection instrument (Appendix D) and then entered into Microsoft Excel. A total of 219 observations were collected over 382 minutes during October 2017. The mean surveillance time across all five sites was calculated at 77.6 minutes and the mean surveillance time across all three dates was calculated at 127.3 minutes. Surveillance times ranged from 53 minutes (min) to 101 minutes (max) with a median of 76 minutes by site and ranged from 93 minutes (min) to 188 minutes (max) by date. In addition, one student worker took measurements of all observed smoking receptacles located at each individual site to determine adherence to the current tobacco policy.

The second period of observational data collection was conducted by three student workers on March 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 22, 23, 26, and 27, 2018 (T2). Data was collected in the same fashion as in October. A total of 920 data points was collected over 1,882 minutes. The mean surveillance time across all five sites was calculated at 377.6 minutes with a mean surveillance time across all nine dates of 209.7 minutes. Surveillance time ranged from 82 minutes (min) to 275 minutes (max) with a median of 146 minutes by site. A complete summary of observations can be reviewed in Table 11.

Results

Demographics

Observable biological sex was consistent between T1 and T2, with males comprising the majority of tobacco users, 75% and 74%, respectively. Visual assessment of race was consistent between T1 and T2; Caucasians tobacco users were the majority, 66% and 68%, respectively. T1 and T2 observations found that students comprised the majority of tobacco users (94% and 89%, respectively). Finally, during both time periods, 54% of the total smoking receptacles were 24.9 feet or closer to any operable entrance or window. Table 1 provides a demographic summary of smokers observed and Table 2 a summary of smoking policy compliance.

Table 1: Demographic Summary of Observations, October 2017 and March 2018

	October 2017 (T1)	March 2018 (T2)
	# (%)	# (%)
Variable	(N=219)	(N=920)
Sex		
Male	164 (74.9%)	676 (73.5%)
Female	55 (25.1%)	244 (26.5%)
Race/Ethnicity		
Caucasian	145 (66.2%)	621 (67.5%)
African American	14 (6.4%)	65 (7%)
Asian	59 (26.9%)	222 (24.1%)
Hispanic	1 (0.5%)	12 (1.3%)
Relationship to Temple		
Student	205 (93.6%)	815 (88.6%)
Employee	14 (6.4%)	102 (11.1%)
Other	0 (0%)	3 (0.3%)

Table 2: Smoking Policy Compliance Observance by Site, October 2017 and March 2018

	October 2017 (T1)		March 2018 (T2)	
Site	Date	Total (minutes)	Date	Total (minutes)
Tuttleman Learning Center and Speakman Hall	10/19/2017	93	03/13/2018	223
			03/27/2018	114
The TECH Center	10/26/2017	47	03/14/2018	201
			03/22/2018	258
Anderson Hall and Gladfelter Hall	10/26/2017	76	03/12/2018	146
			03/19/2018	275
Alter Hall and Liacouras Walk	10/25/2017	101	03/19/2018	125
			03/26/2018	145
1810 Liacouras Walk and The Shops on Liacouras	10/26/2017	65	03/16/2018	118
			03/19/2018	82
			03/23/2018	201

Tobacco Use Behavior

Observations in October 2017 demonstrated that the majority of smokers (70%) were smoking alone; 80% of smokers observed were smoking alone in March 2018. During both observation periods, the majority of tobacco use occurred while the smoker was stationary as opposed to walking (69% and 65%, respectively). Overall, the type of tobacco products used was consistent across both time periods with combustible tobacco being the most frequent used product (89% and 85%, respectively). Adherence to the current Temple University Tobacco policy was less compliant during the T1 observation period (64% non-adherent) as compared to the T2 period (50% non-adherent).

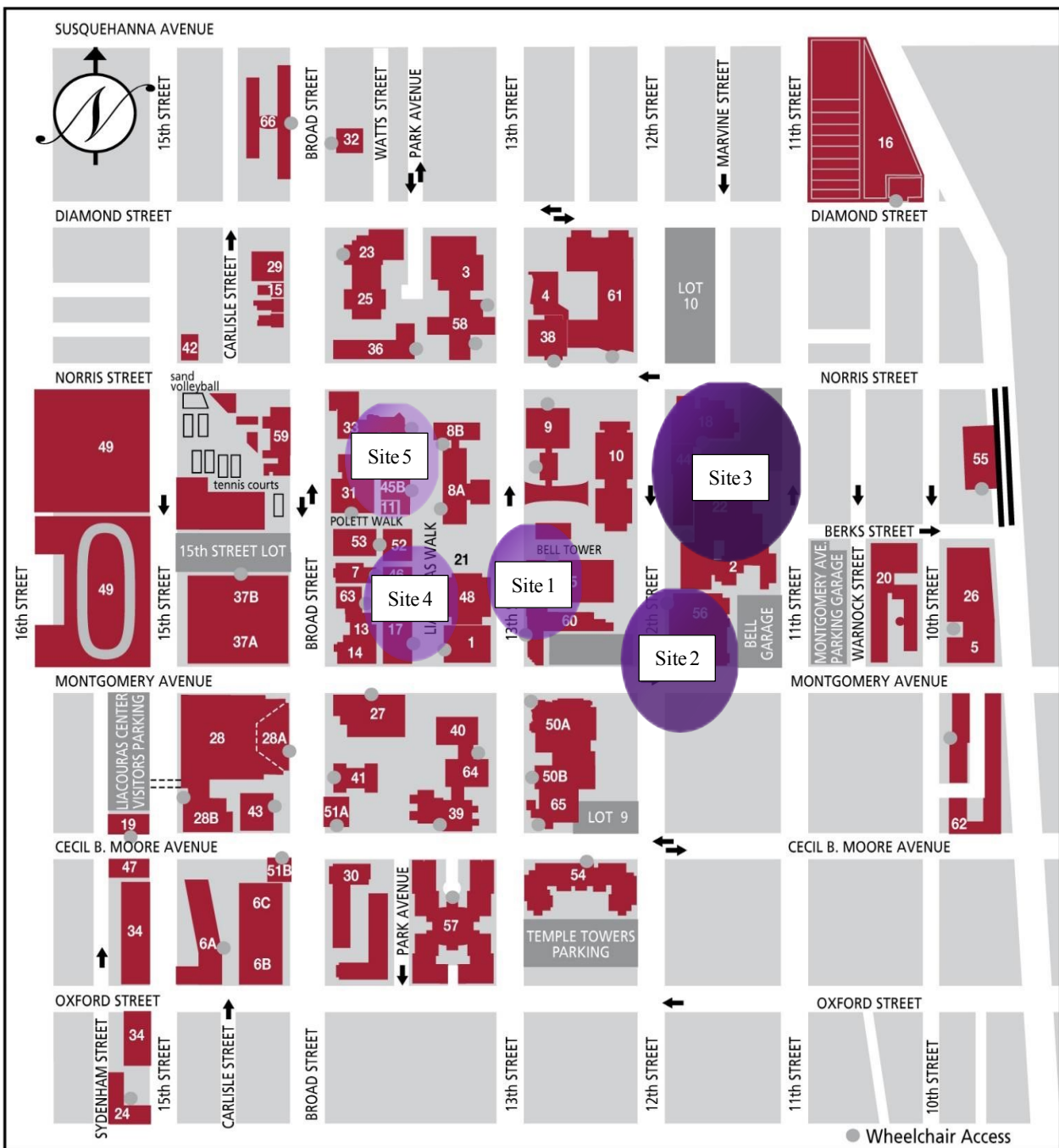
Locations of Greatest Violations

During T1 observations, the Tuttleman Learning Center and Speakman Hall were the area of highest occurrence of tobacco. During T2 observations, the Anderson and Gladfelter Hall areas demonstrated the highest occurrence of tobacco use. The area of lowest tobacco use was consistent from T1 to T2 at 1810 Liacouras Walk and The Shops on Liacouras. However, of the tobacco use that occurred along Liacouras Walk, much of it was observed in mobile traffic or by contractors working on the new library. A summary of tobacco use by location can be found in Table 13 in **Appendix X**. Figure 1, below, shows geospatial plotting of violations on the main campus.

Table 3: Tobacco Use Violations by Site, October 2017 and March 2018

Site	October 2017 (T1) # (%) N= 219	March 2018 (T2) # (%) (N=920)
Tuttleman Learning Center and Speakman Hall	65 (29.7%)	185 (20.1%)
The TECH Center	40 (18.3%)	212 (23.0%)
Anderson Hall and Gladfelter Hall	58 (26.5%)	301 (32.7%)
Alter Hall and Liacouras Walk	41 (18.7%)	122 (13.2%)
1810 Liacouras Walk and The Shops on Liacouras	15 (6.8%)	99 (10.8%)

Figure 1: Map of Smoking Observation Hot Spots on Main Campus, Temple University



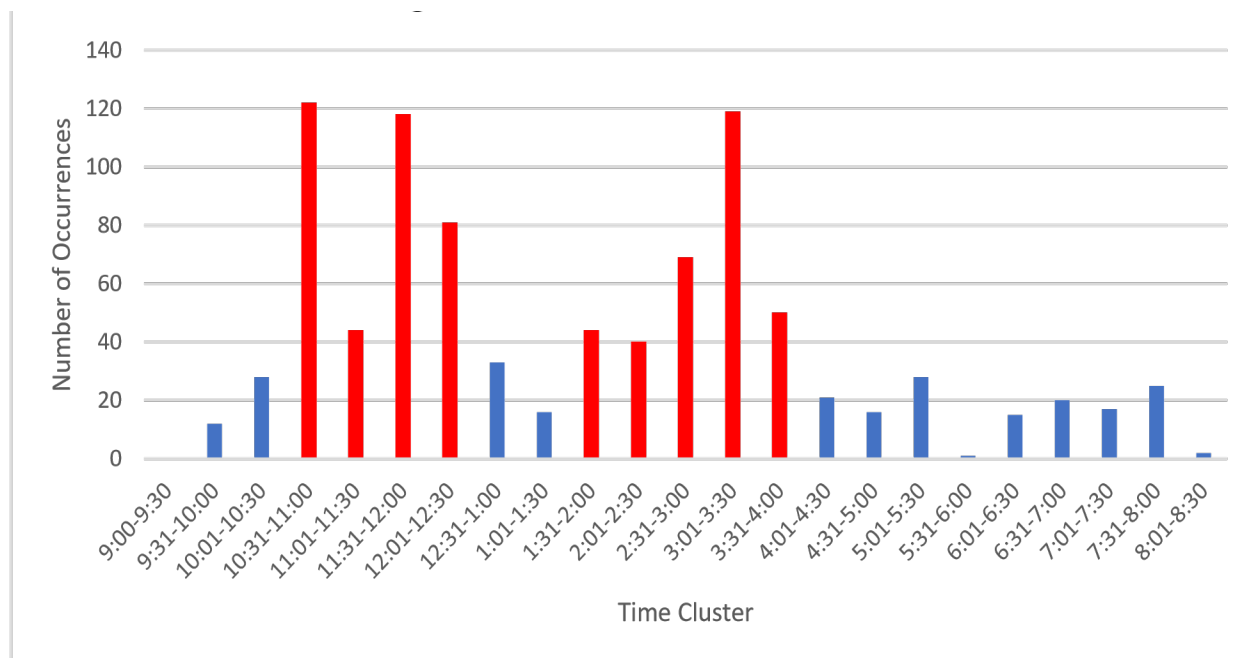
Violations by Time of Day

Temporal analysis found that the majority of occurrences of smoking are midday between 10:30 AM to 1:00 PM, followed by another wave between 2:30 PM to 4:00 PM. Time clusters have been summarized in Table 4 and visually represented in Figure 2.

Table 4: Tobacco Use by Hotspot Time Cluster Across T1 and T2

Time Cluster	Number of Occurrences
10:31 AM – 11:00 AM	122
11:01 AM – 11:30 AM	44
11:31 AM – 12:00 PM	118
12:01 PM – 12:30 PM	81
1:31 PM – 2:00 PM	44
2:01 PM – 2:30 PM	40
2:31 PM – 3:00 PM	69
3:01 PM – 3:30 PM	119
3:31 PM – 4:00 PM	50

Figure 2: Frequency of Tobacco Use Violations by Time Cluster Across T1 and T2



Current Enforcement Practices

Notwithstanding these violations, no active enforcement of the current smoking policy was observed. Cigarette receptacles were often not used as a place for smokers to extinguish and dispose of cigarettes before entering a building. Rather, they acted as a gathering area for smokers who cluster in the area of the receptacle while they stood and smoked. The receptacle areas were heavily littered with tobacco waste products. The data also showed that 54% of the total smoking receptacles were 24.9 feet or closer to any operable entrance or window.

Costs Associated with On-Campus Tobacco Use

In addition to the dangers of exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking incurs additional costs to the institution in terms of litter and environmental pollution. Smoking and other tobacco product use can also obviate policies and initiatives the university has undertaken to implement aesthetic and environmentally sustainable improvements to the campus' physical environment. For example, in 2016 Temple installed a new walkway in the campus' interior using a pervious paver and landscape redesign. However, the intent of this improvement is being damaged because of discarded tobacco waste. Temple University Facilities and Management staff estimate an expenditure of \$17,250 for the initial purchase of 115 smoking receptacles and \$750 annually for replacing receptacles. They also estimate an additional \$22,000 annually in staff time for cleaning cigarette butts from walkways and emptying receptacles. These expenditures, and the resulting degradation, detract from the campus' physical presentation to potential student and faculty recruits.

Enforcement Summary

The observational study shows that students and employees are not compliant with the existing smoking policy which prohibits smoking within 25 feet of the entrance of a building (Temple University Office of the President, 2010). There are a greater number of violations among students, there should be signage and reminders to the students during Orientation, Welcome Week, and through email communications regarding the smoking policy, as well as information on the dangers of secondhand smoke and tobacco use. It is also recommended that all employees be made aware of the current policy and that employees be provided information about the policy during new employee orientation sessions. The data also provides information on hot spots and critical times where enforcement by the Temple University Police Department may assist in increasing awareness and compliance with the existing policy. Finally, more than half of the smoking receptacles are placed within 25 feet of the entrance of the building, encouraging smokers to violate the policy. Temple University Facilities and Management can use the data from the observational study to re-evaluate the placement of the receptacles and ensure that they are more than 25 feet away from the entrance to a building to assist with increasing policy compliance. The Task Force strongly encourages the removal of the receptacles that only serve the purpose of encouraging smoking.

DEVELOPMENT OF A TOBACCO-FREE POLICY: RECOMMENDATIONS

Temple University maintains a strong reputation as a public health leader, regional model for healthcare and health promotion, and community and national leader. A comprehensive tobacco policy and commitment to promoting the healthiest campus community can influence the health behaviors and practices within the surrounding community. Efforts to implement and maintain the policy will need to include social marketing and smoking cessation services that can be accessible to the wider North Philadelphia community. Such a commitment is consistent with the University and College of Public Health missions related to community service and engagement.

As noted by the climate survey, the majority of the employee respondents strongly supported some type of restriction on the use of cigarettes and/or tobacco products on-campus. Although student respondents were less supportive of a stringent policy, as our most vulnerable constituents, we believe it is the responsibility of the University to assist them to make good choices and provide an environment that encourages these choices. Eliminating tobacco use and exposures on-campus creates a healthier environment by eliminating well established harms associated with tobacco use and nicotine dependence and decreases the likelihood that those who have yet to start smoking/using tobacco will do so in the future. It also encourages those who use tobacco products to stop.

Summary of Policy Recommendations

The Presidential Smokefree Campus Task Force recommendations parallel goals articulated by national and regional public health agencies, such as the Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health, the American Cancer Society, the Americans for Nonsmokers Rights, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the US Department of Health and Human Services, and the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, and compliment the City of Philadelphia's current tobacco control ordinance regarding smokefree environments. The proposed revision to the current tobacco policy also coincides with a ground swell of similar efforts on college and university campuses nationwide. Adopting and implementing changes in the near future keeps Temple University at the forefront of this healthy social change. Moreover, these efforts can expand the University's role as a public health leader in the region.

The Task Force recommends adopting a comprehensive **tobacco-free, clean air** policy that pertains to all indoor and outdoor University spaces, properties and adjacent sidewalks or walkways on campus borders. This policy will prohibit the use of any of the following products on-campus:

- Combustible tobacco product (e.g., cigarette, cigar, beedi, hookah)
- Nicotine delivery device (i.e., "e-cigarettes")
- Noncombustible tobacco product (e.g., snuff, chewing tobacco)
- Other drug that produces harmful secondhand smoke (e.g., marijuana)

To establish and maintain a 100% tobacco-free, clean air campus, the comprehensive policy should implement a multi-level strategy that engages the campus community by educating them about the policy and its rationale, attempts to shift social norms via social marketing that

promotes healthier, tobacco-free lifestyles, and provides smoking cessation services that compassionately supports efforts of smokers to quit. Specific provisions will include:

- Educational and marketing efforts to target students, faculty, staff, contract workers, and the general public who visit, live, or work on campus property. These efforts will inform the community of the policy and enforcement efforts.
- Employee work rules, student code, and contracts with non-Temple affiliated contractors, retailers and landlords to be updated to reflect the new policy.
- Prohibit the sale of tobacco and nicotine delivery devices on Temple University campuses, including privately owned retail stores located within the campus boundaries.
- All ashtray receptacles will be prohibited and removed from campus properties.
- Signage will be placed around campus perimeters, welcoming and notifying all of policy prohibitions, and contact information for University and City smoking cessation services. Signage will also be placed at the buildings and sites of the current heaviest tobacco usage areas. The signage may be similar to the current bike policy signs at the edges of campus.
- The Committee will further explore opportunities for smoking cessation services including additional opportunities for students, staff and faculty whose health insurance coverage is with Independence Blue Cross.
- Compassionate enforcement of the policy will include cessation service information.

Promoting Awareness and Policy Implementation

Implementing and enforcing a comprehensive tobacco-free campus policy involves multiple components. We recommend five committees to finalize the transition and implementation of all aspects of the policy: 1) Social Marketing, Health Education and Policy Communications, 2) Community Engagement, 3) Cessation Services, 4) Policy Enforcement, and 5) Policy Assessment and Evaluation. While each committee will have a specific purpose, they will collaborate and coordinate their efforts. Details about staffing and other resources needed to implement this policy are below.

- Social Marketing, Health Education and Policy Communications - The committee will be tasked with developing and implementing a social marketing campaign and materials (signage, infographics, web presence, testimonials), as well as point smokers to cessation groups and resources. The Philadelphia Department of Public Health has offered to support efforts of this committee, with infographics and examples of social marketing materials that have been effectively implemented on other college campuses.

Resources needed: In addition to the current subcommittee from the Task Force, additional volunteers will be needed to assist with dissemination; engagement with Strategic Marketing and Communications will be necessary. There will also be a cost for purchasing and installing the new signs as well as staff time for developing and for uploading social media and other communications to publicize the policy, particularly for new students and parents. (There are some funds available in the ACS Smokefree Campus grant to cover the cost of materials.)

- Community Engagement - The committee will engage and develop a long-term plan with stakeholders that include students, faculty, staff, unions, contractors, and the neighboring community. The committee will plan and develop external communications strategies, conduct focus groups and town halls, and implement educational communications. The Philadelphia Department of Public Health has offered to help co-facilitate communications, focus groups, and related efforts in engaging, informing, and partnering with stakeholders to guide participatory input and shaping of communities' pro-tobacco control norms.

Resources needed: It will be necessary to recruit volunteers from the various constituent groups to help develop messages and organize events. The committee will need space to hold focus groups or meetings with students, faculty, staff, other non-Temple employees, and community members; additional optional costs will include light refreshments.

- Cessation Services - This committee will be in charge of developing smoking intervention programming for current smokers. The committee will also explore incentives from insurance providers, including Independence Blue Cross, to subsidize or incentivize use of nicotine replacement products to quit tobacco use. The committee can also explore fee-for-service cessation treatment for campus and community members. Faculty in the College of Public Health have extensive expertise in designing and implementing a wide variety of smoking cessation interventions, and are experienced in training students and healthcare professionals in the delivery of smoking cessation interventions and services. The committee will also oversee implementation and maintenance of these services.

Resources needed: The committee will need financial support for professional faculty/staff effort for training, oversight and supervision, and intervention personnel (potentially student workers or interns), as well as participant materials used for health education and skills training. Evidence-based services following best practice guidelines include the provision of up to eight weeks of nicotine replacement products (e.g., nicotine patch, gum, or lozenge), which facilitate smokers' cessation efforts.

- Policy Enforcement – The existing subcommittee from the Task Force will continue to work with Campus Safety regarding enforcement. The committee will engage student volunteers to conduct observations of compliance as well as to disseminate cards regarding the tobacco-free policy and resources to quit. The committee will also review ongoing enforcement practices and the consequences of infractions of the policy for students, staff, and faculty.

Resources needed: The costs for enforcement will largely be human resources for the campus police officers to enforce the policy and for staff from Facilities Management to

remove ashtray receptacles. Training for all individuals regarding the policy can be integrated into employee manuals and routine training updates.

- Policy Assessment and Evaluation - This committee currently exists within the Task Force and has completed the initial survey of attitudes and practices around tobacco use and policy on-campus. The committee will lead ongoing assessments and evaluations focused on (a) awareness of the harms of tobacco and secondhand exposure and benefits of the policy; (b) social norms regarding tobacco use; (c) exposure to secondhand smoke; and (d) tobacco use behaviors, including access to cessation services and quit efforts.

Resources needed: The committee will need faculty and student volunteers to review the surveys, implement the surveys, and conduct analysis of data. A small, competitive grants program could be implemented to develop and implement assessments to examine rates and habits of smoking on-campus before and after policy implementation. These studies could be aggregated and published as Temple's contribution to the nation's healthier campus initiative.

Policy Implementation: A Three-Year Timeline

A three-year plan to finalize and strategically implement the new policy to maximize its likelihood of successful implementation, adoption, and maintenance is recommended. The timeline and activities are as follows:

- Year One: Planning - Efforts will include engaging stakeholders both on- and off-campus to guide finalized strategies and to inform the community of upcoming changes. Planning will include developing and designing messaging, as well as signage and marketing materials to promote the new policy. Social marketing and campus-wide activities will be used to educate on this policy, generate support, and garner support for implementation.
- Year Two: Roll Out New Policy – Temple University Facilities will begin placing approved signage on the periphery of campus, on buildings and other approved locations. The Dean of Students and Student Activities will begin alerting students. Human Resources will alert employees, contract workers, visitors, and community members of the new policy restrictions and resources for cessation services. A comprehensive evaluation will also be developed in collaboration with Institutional Research and Assessment.
- Year Three and Beyond: Maintenance - Leadership will be provided data from the evaluation to determine the need for any modifications to the policy. It will also be important to continue to assess and monitor the enforcement of the policy.

CONCLUSIONS

Temple University is a national leader in the education of health professionals as well as a provider of a range of healthcare services for individuals in North Philadelphia. In an effort to model good professional behavior as well as to promote and protect the health of the campus

community and neighbors, it is time for Temple University to offer leadership in this area and become a tobacco-free campus. By adopting and effectively enforcing a tobacco-free policy, the University will realize a healthier study body and faculty and staff workforce as well as a cleaner physical campus presence. Moreover, adoption of this policy will re-position Temple University as a recognized as in the same league as many other high-quality institutions of higher education that have already adopted policies that encourage and promote healthy behaviors within their campuses and communities.

Appendix A: Smokefree Policies of Peer Institutions

College/University (Location)	Type	Number of Students	Year Policy Originated	Policy (Including Stance on E-Cigs and Marijuana)	Enforcement	Lessons Learned	Cessation
City College of New York (New York, NY)	Public	16,161	2011	Tobacco-free, including e-cigs; no sale or promotion of tobacco and no tobacco in cars on-campus	Unknown	TBD	External programs promoted; help through Student Health
Columbia University (New York, NY)	Private	31,317	2005; revised 2014	Smoking prohibited in buildings, recreation centers, and within 20 feet of buildings	Peer pressure; student issues handled by schools and employee issues handled by Human Resources/Labor Relations	TBD	Offered through Columbia Health on Morningside and medical center campuses
Community College of Philadelphia (Philadelphia, PA)	Public	19,503	2017	Smokefree, including e-cigs	Peer pressure; wallet cards	TBD	Referral to quitting resources
Drexel University (Philadelphia, PA)	Private	25,595	2007; revised 2013	No smoking in or near buildings and smokefree areas	Public Safety hands out cards with cessation resources and can issue punishment	Unknown	Cards with resources distributed
Fordham University	Private	15,286	Unknown	Smoking prohibited in buildings or within 50 feet of buildings; e-cigs not allowed in certain areas	Fines issued	Unknown	Referral to outside programs and through Health Services
George Washington University (Washington, DC)	Private	25,613	2013	Completely smoke-free, including e-cigs and marijuana	Peer-pressure	No enforcement and international students smoking	ACS Quit for Life with GW covering cost of program/NRT

						makes policy ineffective	
Holy Family University (Philadelphia, PA)	Private	3,184	Unknown	Smoking prohibited in buildings	Issues can be brought to the appropriate supervisor	Unknown	Unknown
La Salle University (Philadelphia, PA)	Private	3,652	Unknown	Smoking permitted in designated areas	Unknown	Unknown	Resources offered on and off-campus
New York University (New York, NY)	Private	50,027	2010; revised 2014	Smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigs	Peer-pressure; issues reported to Judicial Affairs (students) or Human Resources (employees)	TBD	Free program for students and faculty
Pace University (New York, NY)	Private	12,843	Policy proposed in 2014	Claim smokefree policy; in reality no smoking within 50 feet of university owned or leased building; debating becoming smoke and/or tobacco-free	Peer pressure; employee issues directed to Human Resources, student issues directed to Dean for Students, and residence hall issues directed to RA or Residence Hall Director	Unknown	Encourage students to participate in Great American Smokeout
Penn State University (State College, PA)	State school	99,133	2006; smokefree task force started in 2016	Cigarettes, e-cigs, and marijuana prohibited in and near university buildings and in university vehicles	Peer pressure	Unknown	University Health Services provides NRT
Philadelphia University (Philadelphia, PA)	Private	2,681	2012	Smoking prohibited indoors	Peer pressure with possible disciplinary action	Unknown	Unknown

Rowan University (Camden – Glassboro, NJ)	Public	14,344	2016	Glassboro – smoking is banned inside and within 50 feet of buildings; Stratford campus is smokefree	Very vague enforcement policies	Unknown	Offered through the College of Science and Mathematics, but not well-advertised
Rutgers University (Newark – New Brunswick – Camden, NJ)	Public	66,013	2017	Smoking prohibited in university buildings, recreational areas, university vehicles; marijuana prohibited in residence halls	Fines from the Office of Student Conduct	TBD	Offered through Health Services
St. John’s University (New York, NY)	Private	20,448	1995; revised 2001 and 2008	Smoking prohibited in buildings or within 30 feet of buildings	Human Resources handles employee violations and Dean of Students handles student issues	Unknown	None
St. Joseph’s University (Philadelphia, PA)	Private	8,415	2017	Smoking permitted in designated areas; no sale or promotion of tobacco products allowed	Peer pressure; issues reported to Office of Community Standards (students) or Human Resources (employees)	TBD	None; link to CDC cessation page
Thomas Jefferson University (Philadelphia, PA)	Private	2,867	2014	Tobacco-free and tobacco-free hiring policy, including e-cigs	Peer pressure; security personnel trained on enforcement	TBD	Nothing specific, but Jefferson has the JeffQuit Program
University of Delaware (Newark, DE)	Public	22,680	2014	Tobacco-free, including e-cigs and all property owned, operated, or leased by UD	Peer pressure	No enforcement makes policy ineffective	Faculty group classes and cessation programs; student cessation programs
University of Maryland (College Park, MD)	Public	38,140	2013	Smokefree, including e-cigs; 4 designated smoking areas; no	Fines or disciplinary measures	TBD	Offered through Health Center

				sale of cigarettes on university property			
University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, PA)	Private	24,806	2017	Cannot smoke within 20 feet of building	Peer pressure; concerns can be taken to supervisor; larger concerns can be taken to Human Resources, Staff and Labor Relations, or appropriate Dean/VP	TBD	WholeBreath Smoking Cessation for students
University of the Sciences (Philadelphia, PA)	Private	2,094	2010; revised 2014	Completely smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigs and marijuana	Concerns brought to supervisors; Public Safety issues fines; issues reported to Student Conduct (students) or Human Resources (employees)	TBD	Outsourced cessation programs

Appendix B: Student and Employee Respondent Comparisons

Table B1: Student and Employee Respondents' Characteristics

Variable	Students # (%)	Employees # (%)
Age	(N=7666)	(N=2280)
18	1224 (16%)	
19	1257 (16.4%)	
20	1270 (16.6%)	
21	1180 (15.4%)	
22	664 (8.7%)	
23	424 (5.5%)	
24 and older	1647 (21.5%)	
21-25		92 (3.6%)
26-30		213 (8.3%)
31-35		281 (10.8%)
36-40		288 (11.1%)
41-45		241 (9.3%)
46-50		273 (10.7%)
51 and older		892 (34.4%)
Sex at birth	(N=8081)	(N=2424)
Female	4587 (56.8%)	1461 (60.3%)
Male	3494 (43.2%)	963 (39.7%)
Ethnicity	(N=8073)	(N=2411)
Hispanic	557 (6.9%)	101 (4.2%)
Non-Hispanic	7516 (93.1%)	2310 (95.8%)
Race	(N=8482)	(N=2479)
White	5704 (70.5%)	1747 (70.5%)
Black	789 (9.7%)	330 (13.3%)
Asian	1009 (12.5%)	136 (5.5%)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	29 (0.4%)	8 (0.3%)
American Indian/Alaska Native	51 (0.6%)	13 (0.5%)
Multiracial	372 (4.6%)	65 (2.6%)
Prefer to not respond	299 (3.7%)	134 (5.4%)
Other	229 (2.8%)	46 (1.9%)

Table B1 continued: Student and Employee Respondent Characteristics

Variable	Students # (%)	Employees # (%)
Primary campus	(N=8081)	(N=2425)
Main Campus	7652 (94.7%)	1794 (74%)
Ambler	45 (0.6%)	48 (2%)
Health Sciences Campus	299 (3.7%)	481 (19.8%)
Online	85 (1.1%)	10 (0.4%)
Podiatry	0	2 (0.1%)
Temple Administrative Services Building (TASB)	0	90 (3.7%)
Number of Days On-Campus	(N=8011)	(N=2420)
0	115 (1.4%)	38 (1.6%)
1	113 (1.4%)	76 (3.1%)
2	409 (5.1%)	139 (5.7%)
3	632 (7.9%)	251 (10.4%)
4	663 (8.3%)	245 (10.1%)
5	2643 (33%)	1551 (64.1%)
6	797 (9.9%)	89 (3.7%)
7	2639 (32.9%)	31 (1.3%)
Job assignment		(N=2363)
Faculty		907 (38.4%)
Staff		594 (25.1%)
Administration		794 (33.6%)
Health Services		37 (1.6%)
Facility Services		31 (1.3%)

Table B2: Student and Employee Respondent Secondhand Smoke Perceptions

Variable	Students # (%)	Employees # (%)
How often are you exposed to secondhand smoke when you walk through campus?		
Never	344 (4.3%)	139 (5.9%)
Rarely	1559 (19.3%)	690 (28.6%)
Sometimes	2699 (33.4%)	936 (38.8%)
Often	2297 (28.4%)	462 (19.1%)
Always	1193 (14.7%)	199 (7.8%)
Being exposed to secondhand smoke is bad for my health.		
Strongly disagree	479 (5.9%)	106 (4.4%)
Somewhat disagree	337 (4.2%)	65 (2.7%)
Neither agree nor disagree	644 (8%)	136 (5.6%)
Somewhat agree	1598 (19.8%)	333 (13.8%)
Strongly agree	5032 (62.2%)	1774 (73.5%)
How much of a problem do you think smoking is at each of the following TU locations?		
Inside residence halls		
No problem	3294 (42.9%)	227 (9.8%)
Somewhat of a problem	1137 (14.8%)	141 (6.1%)
Big problem	1157 (15.1%)	199 (8.6%)
Don't know	2098 (27.3%)	1760 (75.6%)
Just outside residence halls		
No problem	2154 (28.1%)	192 (8.3%)
Somewhat of a problem	2256 (29.4%)	395 (17%)
Big problem	1804 (23.5%)	330 (14.2%)
Don't know	1461 (19%)	1405 (60.5%)
Just outside other campus buildings		
No problem	2197 (28.6%)	381 (16.3%)
Somewhat of a problem	2309 (30.1%)	994 (42.6%)
Big problem	2984 (38.9%)	784 (33.6%)
Don't know	189 (2.3%)	176 (7.5%)
In other outdoor spaces on-campus		
No problem	2528 (33%)	506 (21.7%)
Somewhat of a problem	2148 (28%)	916 (39.3%)
Big problem	2680 (35%)	572 (24.5%)
Don't know	311 (4.1%)	338 (14.5%)
Around the Bell Tower		
No problem	2709 (35.3%)	442 (19%)
Somewhat of a problem	2099 (27.3%)	616 (26.5%)
Big problem	2112 (27.5%)	469 (20.2%)
Don't know	757 (9.9%)	799 (34.4%)
At events on-campus		
No problem	2677 (34.9%)	361 (15.5%)
Somewhat of a problem	1922 (25%)	525 (22.6%)
Big problem	1534 (20%)	348 (14.9%)
Don't know	1540 (20.1%)	1094 (47%)

Table B3: Student and Employee Respondent Prevalence of Tobacco Use

How often have you used each of the following tobacco products?	Students # (%)	Employees # (%)
Tobacco Cigarettes		
Never used	4893 (63.6%)	1538 (65.5%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	1235 (16%)	614 (26.1%)
1 day out of last 30 days	261 (3.4%)	14 (0.6%)
2 days out of last 30 days	175 (2.3%)	13 (0.55%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	244 (3.2%)	24 (1%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	145 (1.9%)	13 (0.55%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	747 (9.7%)	133 (5.7%)
Tobacco in a Water Pipe/Hookah		
Never used	5202 (67.7%)	2024 (86.3%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	1965 (25.6%)	303 (12.9%)
1 day out of last 30 days	205 (2.7%)	9 (0.4%)
2 days out of last 30 days	86 (1.1%)	0 (0%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	73 (0.95%)	3 (0.1%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	43 (0.56%)	1 (0.04%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	112 (1.5%)	133 (5.7%)
Cigars, little cigars, clove cigarettes		
Never used	5349 (69.6%)	1842 (78.5%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	1645 (21.4%)	443 (18.9%)
1 day out of last 30 days	261 (3.4%)	24 (1.0%)
2 days out of last 30 days	124 (1.6%)	8 (0.34%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	133 (1.7%)	8 (0.34%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	55 (0.72%)	4 (0.17%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	119 (1.6%)	19 (0.81%)
Smokeless Tobacco; dip, chew, snus, snuff		
Never used	6833 (88.9%)	2225 (94.9%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	590 (7.7%)	104 (4.4%)
1 day out of last 30 days	60 (0.65%)	1 (0.04%)
2 days out of last 30 days	32 (0.42%)	1 (0.04%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	38 (0.49%)	4 (0.17%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	24 (0.31%)	4 (0.17%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	118 (1.5%)	6 (0.26%)
Nicotine-containing electronic cigarettes/vapes		
Never used	5385 (70.1%)	2173 (92.7%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	1139 (14.8%)	126 (5.4%)
1 day out of last 30 days	233 (3%)	5 (0.21%)
2 days out of last 30 days	169 (2.2%)	6 (0.26%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	204 (2.7%)	6 (0.26%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	113 (1.5%)	6 (0.26%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	443 (5.8%)	22 (0.94%)

Table B4: Student and Employee Respondent Tobacco Use and Quit Behaviors

Variable	Students # (%)	Faculty & Staff # (%)
Please indicate when you began using tobacco products.		
Middle school or earlier	214 (5.3%)	105 (10.8%)
High school	1830 (45.3%)	338 (34.8%)
After high school, but before college	706 (17.5%)	86 (8.9%)
In college, but not at Temple University	749 (18.5%)	404 (41.6%)
At Temple University	542 (13.4%)	49 (4.0%)
Have you tried quitting at least once in the past 12 months?		
Yes	1058 (46.5%)	111 (44.76%)
No	1218 (53.5%)	137 (55.2%)
Would you like to completely quit using tobacco products?		
Yes	671 (29.5%)	100 (40.3%)
No	951 (41.82%)	74 (29.8%)
Maybe	652 (28.7%)	74 (29.8%)
If Temple were a smoke free campus, would that increase your desire to quit?		
Yes	353 (15.5%)	45 (18.0%)
No	1726 (75.8%)	169 (67.6%)
Maybe	197 (8.7%)	36 (14.4%)
Have you participated in a quit smoking program?		
Yes	90 (4.0%)	41 (16.7%)
No	2145 (96.0%)	205 (83.3%)

Table B5: Respondents' Campus Tobacco Policy Knowledge and Preferences

Variable	Students # (%)	Faculty & Staff # (%)
Which of the following tobacco-use policies do you believe would be best for Temple University?		
Allow the use of all tobacco products on-campus anywhere outside	1872 (25.0%)	225 (9.8%)
Allow use of all tobacco products on-campus only at specific outside locations	3227 (43.1%)	906 (39.4%)
Prohibit smoking everywhere on-campus but continue to allow other tobacco products	775 (10.3%)	183 (8.0%)
Prohibit smoking and all other tobacco products on-campus everywhere outside and inside	1620 (21.6%)	987 (42.9%)
Are you aware of Temple University's tobacco policy?		
Yes	3890 (52.2%)	1651 (71.7%)
No	3565 (47.8%)	651 (28.3%)
Do you comply with Temple University's tobacco policy?		
Always	6496 (87.4%)	2195 (97%)
Sometimes	680 (9.2%)	47 (2.1%)
Never	257 (3.5%)	20 (0.9%)

Appendix C: Detailed Climate Survey Responses

Table C1: Student Respondent Demographics

Variable	Students # (%)	University Demographics # (%)
Age		
18	1224 (16%)	
19	1257 (16.4%)	
20	1270 (16.6%)	
21	1180 (15.4%)	
22	664 (8.7%)	
23	424 (5.5%)	
24 and older	1647 (21.5%)	
Sex at birth		
Female	4587 (56.8%)	21338 (53%)
Male	3494 (43.2%)	18807 (46.8%)
Unspecified	--	95 (.2%)
Race/ethnicity		
Hispanic	557 (6.9%)	2522 (6.3%)
Non-Hispanic	7516 (93.1%)	37059 (93.7%)
White	5704 (70.5%)	2179 (53.8%)
Black	789 (9.7%)	4693 (11.7%)
Asian	1009 (12.5%)	4541 (11.3%)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	29 (0.4%)	29 (.1%)
American Indian/Alaska Native	51 (0.6%)	45 (.1%)
Multiracial	372 (4.6%)	1294 (3.2%)
Prefer to not respond	299 (3.7%)	--
Other	229 (2.8%)	5437 (13.5%)
Primary campus		
Main Campus	7652 (94.7%)	
Ambler	45 (0.6%)	
Health Sciences Campus	299 (3.7%)	
Online	85 (1.1%)	
Number of Days On-Campus		
0	115 (1.4%)	
1	113 (1.4%)	
2	409 (5.1%)	
3	632 (7.9%)	
4	663 (8.3%)	
5	2643 (33%)	
6	797 (9.9%)	
7	2639 (32.9%)	

Table C2: Student Respondent Perceptions Regarding Secondhand Smoke

Variable	Students # (%)
How often are you exposed to secondhand smoke when you walk through campus or enter buildings?	
Never	344 (4.3%)
Rarely	1559 (19.3%)
Sometimes	2699 (33.4%)
Often	2297 (28.4%)
Always	1193 (14.7%)
Being exposed to secondhand smoke is bad for my health.	
Strongly disagree	479 (5.9%)
Somewhat disagree	337 (4.2%)
Neither agree nor disagree	644 (8%)
Somewhat agree	1598 (19.8%)
Strongly agree	5032 (62.2%)
How much of a problem do you think smoking is at the following locations?	
Inside residence halls	
No problem	3294 (42.9%)
Somewhat of a problem	1137 (14.8%)
Big problem	1157 (15.1%)
Don't know	2098 (27.3%)
Just outside residence halls	
No problem	2154 (28.1%)
Somewhat of a problem	2256 (29.4%)
Big problem	1804 (23.5%)
Don't know	1461 (19%)
Just outside other campus buildings	
No problem	2197 (28.6%)
Somewhat of a problem	2309 (30.1%)
Big problem	2984 (38.9%)
Don't know	189 (2.3%)
In other outdoor spaces on-campus	
No problem	2528 (33%)
Somewhat of a problem	2148 (28%)
Big problem	2680 (35%)
Don't know	311 (4.1%)
Around the Bell Tower	
No problem	2709 (35.3%)
Somewhat of a problem	2099 (27.3%)
Big problem	2112 (27.5%)
Don't know	757 (9.9%)
At events on-campus	
No problem	2677 (34.9%)

Somewhat of a problem	1922 (25%)
Big problem	1534 (20%)
Don't know	1540 (20.1%)

Table C3: Student Respondent Prevalence of Tobacco Use

How often have you used each of the following tobacco products?	Students # (%)
Tobacco Cigarettes	
Never used	4893 (63.6%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	1235 (16%)
1 day out of last 30 days	261 (3.4%)
2 days out of last 30 days	175 (2.3%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	244 (3.2%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	145 (1.9%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	747 (9.7%)
Tobacco in a Water Pipe/Hookah	
Never used	5202 (67.7%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	1965 (25.6%)
1 day out of last 30 days	205 (2.7%)
2 days out of last 30 days	86 (1.1%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	73 (.9%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	43 (0.6%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	112 (1.5%)
Cigars, little cigars, clove cigarettes	
Never used	5349 (69.6%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	1645 (21.4%)
1 day out of last 30 days	261 (3.4%)
2 days out of last 30 days	124 (1.6%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	133 (1.7%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	55 (0.7%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	119 (1.6%)
Smokeless Tobacco; dip, chew, snus, snuff	
Never used	6833 (88.9%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	590 (7.7%)
1 day out of last 30 days	60 (0.7%)
2 days out of last 30 days	32 (0.4%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	38 (0.5%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	24 (0.3%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	118 (1.5%)
Nicotine-containing electronic cigarettes; e-cigs, vapes	
Never used	5385 (70.1%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	1139 (14.8%)
1 day out of last 30 days	233 (3%)
2 days out of last 30 days	169 (2.2%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	204 (2.7%)

6-9 days out of last 30 days	113 (1.5%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	443 (5.8%)

Table C4: Student Respondent Tobacco Use and Quit Behaviors

Variable	Students # (%)
Please indicate when you began using tobacco products.	(N=4041)
Middle school or earlier	214 (5.3%)
High school	1830 (45.3%)
After high school, but before college	706 (17.5%)
In college, but not at Temple University	749 (18.5%)
At Temple University	542 (13.4%)
Have you tried quitting at least once in the past 12 months?	(N=2276)
Yes	1058 (46.5%)
No	1218 (53.5%)
Would you like to completely quit using tobacco products?	(N=2274)
Yes	671 (29.5%)
No	951 (41.8%)
Maybe	652 (28.7%)
If Temple were a smokefree campus, would that increase your desire to quit?	(N=2276)
Yes	353 (15.5%)
No	1726 (75.8%)
Maybe	197 (8.7%)
Have you participated in a quit smoking program?	(N=2235)
Yes	90 (4%)
No	2145 (96%)
How likely would you be to use free Nicotine Replacement Therapy or attend free cases, group sessions or counseling on-campus to help you quit?	(N=2233)
Extremely unlikely	1372 (61.4%)
Somewhat unlikely	245 (11%)
Neither likely nor unlikely	308 (13.8%)
Somewhat likely	205 (9.2%)
Extremely likely	103 (4.6%)

* N=4144 who have ever used any type listed received the first question, the rest are only for persons who have used in the last 30 days

Table C5: Smokefree Policy Knowledge and Preferences of Students

Variable	Non-tobacco Users # (%)	Tobacco Users # (%)
Which of the following tobacco-use policies do you believe would be best for Temple University?	(N=3518)	(N=3971)
Allow the use of all tobacco products on-campus anywhere outside	326 (9.3%)	1544 (38.9% (25%))
Allow use of all tobacco products on-campus only at specific outside locations	1614 (46%)	1612 (40.6%)
Prohibit smoking everywhere on-campus but continue to allow other tobacco products	423 (12.3%)	343 (8.6%)
Prohibit smoking and all other tobacco products on-campus everywhere outside and inside	1146 (32.3%)	472 (11.9%)
Temple's current policy was described and respondents were asked these questions:		
Are you aware of Temple University's tobacco policy?	(N=3496)	(N=3953)
Yes	1575 (45.1%)	2311 (58.5%)
No	1921 (54.9%)	1624 (41.5%)
Do you comply with Temple University's tobacco policy?	N/A	(N=3944)
Always	N/A	3167 (80.3%)
Sometimes	N/A	588 (14.9%)
Never	N/A	189 (4.8%)
Do you believe this policy is enforced?	(N=3486)	(N=3939)
Always	305 (8.7%)	558 (14.2%)
Sometimes	1332 (38.2%)	1695 (43%)
Never	1849 (53%)	1686 (42.8%)

Table C6: Employee Respondents' Demographics

Variable	Employees # (%)
Age	
21-25	92 (3.6%)
26-30	213 (8.3%)
31-35	281 (10.8%)
36-40	288 (11.1%)
41-45	241 (9.3%)
46-50	273 (10.7%)
51 and older	892 (34.4%)

Sex at Birth	
Female	1461 (60.3%)
Male	963 (39.7%)
Race/ethnicity	
Hispanic	101 (4.2%)
Non-Hispanic	2310 (95.8%)
White	1747 (70.5%)
Black	330 (13.3%)
Asian	136 (5.5%)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8 (0.3%)
American Indian/Alaska Native	13 (0.5%)
Multiracial	65 (2.6%)
Prefer to not respond	134 (5.4%)
Other	46 (1.9%)
Job assignment	
Faculty	907 (38.4%)
Staff	594 (25.1%)
Administration	794 (33.6%)
Health Services	37 (1.6%)
Facility Services	31 (1.3%)
Primary campus	
Main Campus	1794 (74%)
Ambler	48 (2%)
Podiatric Medicine	2 (0.1%)
Health Sciences Campus	481 (19.8%)
Online	10 (0.4%)
Temple Administrative Services Building (TASB)	90 (3.7%)
Number of days on-campus	
0	38 (1.6%)
1	76 (3.1%)
2	139 (5.7%)
3	251 (10.4%)
4	245 (10.1%)
5	1551 (64.1%)
6	89 (3.7%)
7	31 (1.3%)

Table C7: Employee Respondent Perceptions Regarding Secondhand Smoke

Variable	Employees # (%)
How often are you exposed to secondhand smoke when you walk through campus or buildings?	
Never	139 (5.9%)

Rarely	690 (28.6%)
Sometimes	936 (38.8%)
Often	462 (19.1%)
Always	199 (7.8%)
Being exposed to secondhand smoke is bad for my health	
Strongly disagree	106 (4.4%)
Somewhat disagree	65 (2.7%)
Neither agree nor disagree	136 (5.6%)
Somewhat agree	333 (13.8%)
Strongly agree	1774 (73.5%)
How much of a problem do you think smoking is at each of the following TU locations?	
Inside residence halls	
No problem	227 (9.8%)
Somewhat of a problem	141 (6.1%)
Big problem	199 (8.6%)
Don't know	1760 (75.6%)
Just outside residence halls	
No problem	192 (8.3%)
Somewhat of a problem	395 (17%)
Big problem	330 (14.2%)
Don't know	1405 (60.5%)
Just outside other campus buildings	
No problem	381 (16.3%)
Somewhat of a problem	994 (42.6%)
Big problem	784 (33.6%)
Don't know	176 (7.5%)
In other outdoor spaces on-campus	
No problem	506 (21.7%)
Somewhat of a problem	916 (39.3%)
Big problem	572 (24.5%)
Don't know	338 (14.5%)
Around the Bell Tower	
No problem	442 (19%)
Somewhat of a problem	616 (26.5%)
Big problem	469 (20.2%)
Don't know	799 (34.4%)
At events on-campus	
No problem	361 (15.5%)
Somewhat of a problem	525 (22.6%)
Big problem	348 (14.9%)
Don't know	1094 (47%)

Table C8: Employee Respondents' Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Variable	Employees # (%)
Tobacco Cigarettes	
Never used	1538 (65.5%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	614 (26.1%)
1 day out of last 30 days	14 (0.6%)
2 days out of last 30 days	13 (0.55%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	24 (1%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	13 (0.6%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	133 (5.7%)
Tobacco in a Water Pipe/Hookah	
Never used	2024 (86.3%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	303 (12.9%)
1 day out of last 30 days	9 (0.4%)
2 days out of last 30 days	0 (0%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	3 (0.1%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	1 (0.04%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	133 (5.7%)
Cigars, little cigars, clove cigarettes	
Never used	1842 (78.5%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	443 (18.9%)
1 day out of last 30 days	24 (1%)
2 days out of last 30 days	8 (0.3%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	8 (0.3%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	4 (0.2%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	19 (0.8%)
Smokeless Tobacco; dip, chew, snus, snuff	
Never used	2225 (94.9%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	104 (4.4%)
1 day out of last 30 days	1 (0.04%)
2 days out of last 30 days	1 (0.04%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	4 (0.17%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	4 (0.17%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	6 (0.26%)
Nicotine-containing electronic cigarettes; e-cigs, vapes	
Never used	2173 (92.7%)
Used but not in the last 30 days	126 (5.4%)
1 day out of last 30 days	5 (0.21%)
2 days out of last 30 days	6 (0.26%)
3-5 days out of last 30 days	6 (0.26%)
6-9 days out of last 30 days	6 (0.26%)
10+ days out of last 30 days	22 (0.94%)

Table C9: Employee Respondent Tobacco Use and Quit Behaviors

Variable	Employees # (%)
Please indicate when you began using tobacco products.	(N=972)
Middle school or earlier	105 (10.8%)
High school	338 (34.8%)
After high school, but before college	86 (8.9%)
In college, but not at Temple University	404 (41.6%)
At Temple University	49 (4.0%)
Have you tried quitting at least once in the past 12 months?	(N=248)
Yes	111 (44.76%)
No	137 (55.2%)
Would you like to completely quit using tobacco products?	(N=248)
Yes	100 (40.3%)
No	74 (29.8%)
Maybe	74 (29.8%)
If Temple were a smokefree campus, would that increase your desire to quit?	(N=250)
Yes	45 (18.0%)
No	169 (67.6%)
Maybe	36 (14.4%)
Have you participated in a quit smoking program?	(N=246)
Yes	41 (16.7%)
No	205 (83.3%)

* N=1019 who have ever used any type listed received the first question, the rest are only for persons who have used in the last 30 days

Table C20: Smokefree Policy Knowledge and Preferences of Employees by Tobacco Use

Variable	Non-tobacco users # (%)	Tobacco users # (%)
Which of the following tobacco use-policies do you believe would be best for Temple University?	(N=1309)	(N=983)
Allow the use of all tobacco products (cigarettes, vapes, smokeless tobacco products) on-campus anywhere outside	55 (4.2%)	168 (17.1%)
Allow use of all tobacco products on-campus only at specific outside locations	473 (36.1%)	428 (43.5%)
Prohibit smoking everywhere on-campus but continue to allow other tobacco products	105 (8%)	78 (7.9%)
Prohibit smoking and all other tobacco products on-campus everywhere outside and inside	676 (52%)	309 (31.4%)
Temple's current policy was described and respondents were asked these questions:		
Are you aware of this policy?	(N=1316)	(N=978)
Yes	896 (68.1%)	747 (76.4%)
No	420 (32%)	231 (23.6%)
Do you comply with this policy?		(N=969)
Always	N/A	924 (95.4%)
Sometimes	N/A	39 (4%)
Never	N/A	6 (0.6%)
Do you believe this policy is enforced?	(N=1296)	(N=961)
Always	122 (9.4%)	108 (11.2%)
Sometimes	623 (48.1%)	484 (50.4%)
Never	551 (42.5%)	369 (38.4%)

*tobacco users were those who reported ever using tobacco

Appendix D: Data Collection Instrument for Violation of Smoking Restrictions On-Campus

DATE:									
Time	Location	M/F	Race Ethnicity	Mobile (if mobile mark with “1”)	Static (If static mark with “1”)	With cohort (If in cohort mark with “1”)	Smoking (If smoking mark with “1”)	E- Cigarette use (if using e-cig mark with “1”)	25 ft? (Y/N)

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