



## State Smoke-Free Indoor Air Fact Sheet

### There is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure

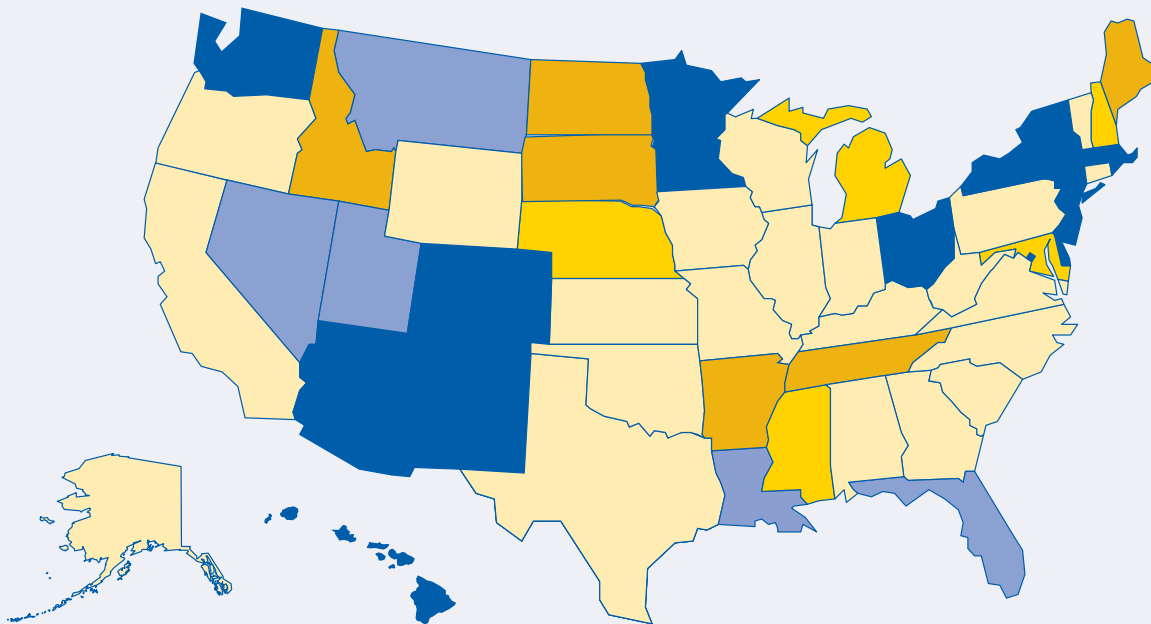
According to the U.S. Surgeon General, no amount of exposure to secondhand smoke is safe. Secondhand smoke exposure causes heart disease and lung cancer in nonsmoking adults. Secondhand smoke also causes sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory infections, middle ear disease, and more frequent and severe asthma attacks in children.

More than 126 million nonsmoking Americans continue to be exposed to secondhand smoking in homes, vehicles, workplaces, and public places. Almost 60% of American children 3 to 11 years of age (22 million children) are exposed to secondhand smoke. Nonsmokers who are exposed to secondhand smoke at home or at work have a 25% to 30% greater risk for heart disease and a 20% to 30% greater risk for lung cancer.

Eliminating smoking in indoor spaces is the only way to fully protect nonsmokers from exposure to secondhand smoke. Separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings are not effective protections against secondhand smoke. Employees and patrons of businesses in separately enclosed or ventilated smoking areas are exposed to high levels of secondhand smoke.

In addition to protecting people from secondhand smoke, smoke-free laws also help decrease smoking rates. Limits on workplace smoking can also lead to a decrease in total cigarette consumption, and adolescents who work in smoke-free workplaces are less likely to smoke than those who work where smoking is permitted. Smoke-free laws and policies have a high level of public support and compliance, and studies have shown they do not negatively affect sales or employment in the hospitality industry.

### States with 100% Smoke-free Policies for Restaurants, Government Worksites, Private Worksites, and Bars Laws in effect as of December 31, 2007



- No law, designated areas, or separate ventilation law (n= 22)
- 100% smoke-free indoor air law for one location (n= 5)
- 100% smoke-free indoor air law for two locations (n=6)
- 100% smoke-free indoor air law for three locations (n=5)
- 100% smoke-free indoor air law for four locations (n=13)



## State Smoke-Free Indoor Air Laws in effect as of December 31, 2007

State	Bars	Restaurants	Government Worksites	Private Worksites
Alabama			S	D
Alaska		D	D	
Arizona	B	B	B	B
Arkansas		D	B	B
California	S	S	S	S
Colorado	B	B	B	B
Connecticut	S	S	S	S
Delaware	B	B	B	B
District of Columbia	B	B	B	B
Florida		B	B	B
Georgia	D	D	S	D
Hawaii	B	B	B	B
Idaho		B	B	D
Illinois		D	D	D
Indiana			D	
Iowa		D	D	D
Kansas		D	D	
Kentucky				
Louisiana		B	B	B
Maine	B	B	D	D
Maryland		D	B	
Massachusetts	B	B	B	B
Michigan		D	B	
Minnesota	B	B	B	B
Mississippi			B	
Missouri	D	D	D	D
Montana		B	B	B
Nebraska	D	D	B	D
Nevada		B	B	B
New Hampshire		B	D	D
New Jersey	B	B	B	B
New Mexico	B	B	B	B
New York	B	B	B	B
North Carolina				
North Dakota		D	B	B
Ohio	B	B	B	B
Oklahoma		S	D	D
Oregon		D	S	S
Pennsylvania		D	D	D
Rhode Island	B	B	B	B
South Carolina			D	
South Dakota		D	B	B
Tennessee		D	B	B
Texas				
Utah		B	B	B
Vermont	D	D	D	D
Virginia		D	D	
Washington	B	B	B	B
West Virginia				
Wisconsin		D	D	D
Wyoming			S	

B=Banned, S=Separate Ventilation, D=Designated Areas

## What states are doing to reduce secondhand smoke

States have enacted laws to eliminate smoking in a number of locations, including bars, restaurants, government worksites, and private worksites. Twenty-seven states have 100% smoke-free indoor air laws for government worksites. Twenty-two states prohibit smoking in all areas of private worksites. Twenty-one states prohibit smoking in restaurants and 14 states prohibit smoking in bars.

Some states allow some locations to provide separate spaces for smokers and nonsmokers, such as tobacco manufacturing facilities, retail tobacco stores, outdoor seating areas of bars and restaurants, rooms in a hotel designated as “smoking rooms,” facilities owned by fraternal groups or other private membership clubs, casinos and racetracks, and private homes. However, we now know that only 100% smoke-free indoor air laws can effectively protect the public’s health.

As of December 31, 2007, thirteen states (Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington) had 100% smoke-free indoor air laws for bars, restaurants, government worksites and private worksites.

At least five states have enacted smoke-free indoor air laws that take effect in 2008 or later. For example, North Carolina has enacted a law to restrict smoking in government worksites and Maryland has enacted a law banning smoking in bars, restaurants, and private worksites beginning in 2008. A ban on smoking will also take effect in 2008 in government worksites, private worksites, restaurants, and bars in Illinois. In 2009, Montana’s law prohibiting smoking in bars will go into effect, as will Oregon’s law prohibiting smoking in government worksites, private worksites, restaurants, and bars.

## Opportunities for greater protection from secondhand smoke

More than 126 million nonsmoking Americans continue to be exposed to secondhand smoke in homes, vehicles, workplaces, and public places. Although the number of 100% smoke-free air laws has increased among states over time, there are still opportunities for greater protection from secondhand smoke. States can work toward adopting laws making all public places and workplaces smoke-free. Thirty-eight states do not yet have 100% smoke-free indoor air laws in all restaurants, bars, government worksites, or private worksites. To protect their health, people can also make their homes and vehicles smoke-free.

**State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) System**  
<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statesystem>

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**  
 National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention  
 and Health Promotion