



State Smokefree Air Laws

Secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard, causing or worsening a wide range of adverse health effects, including lung cancer, respiratory infections, and asthma. A growing number of states have moved to protect their citizens from this threat by passing laws that prohibit smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars. As of March 1, 2011, 27 states and the District of Columbia have such laws in effect. See the map below to see which states these are.

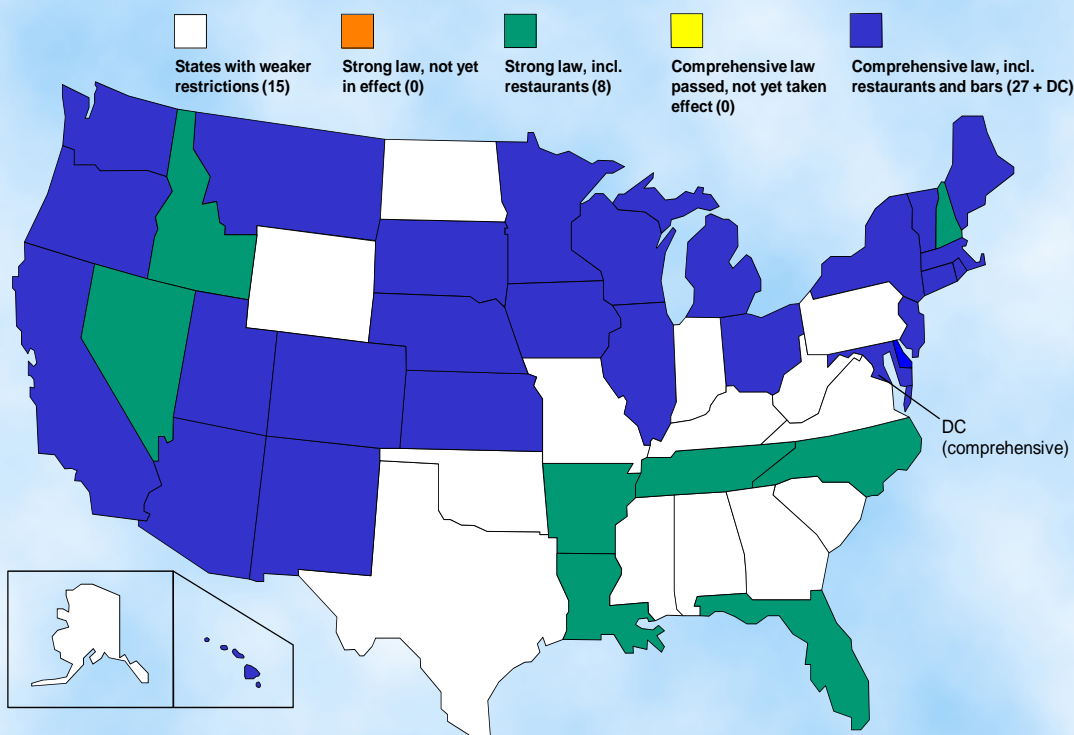
Action/Key Facts on Smokefree Air Laws:

- In November 2010, South Dakota voters approved a law passed by the legislature in 2009 prohibiting smoking in all restaurants, bars and casinos/gaming establishments. The law took effect November 10, 2010.
- During 2010, Kansas strengthened its existing law to prohibit smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars. The new law took effect July 1, 2010.
- The American Lung Association issued its *Smokefree Air Challenge* in 2006 calling on all states to pass comprehensive smokefree laws as soon as possible. For more information go to: www.lungusa.org/smokefree.

Smokefree Air Laws Protect Public Health:

- The landmark 2006 Surgeon General's report, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke* found that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, and the only way to fully protect people is to prohibit smoking indoors entirely.¹
- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes approximately 3,400 lung cancer deaths and 46,000 heart disease deaths among nonsmokers every year.²
- In October 2009, the prestigious Institute of Medicine issued a new report, *Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Cardiovascular Effects: Making Sense of the Evidence*, that confirmed that secondhand smoke is a cause of heart attacks. The report also concluded that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, and that even relatively brief exposure could cause a heart attack.³
- The National Cancer Institute found that being employed in a workplace where smoking is prohibited is associated with a reduction in the number of cigarettes smoked per day and an increase in the success rate of smokers who are attempting to quit.⁴

Last updated: March 1, 2011



Comprehensive law = almost all public places and workplaces; smokefree, including restaurants and bars.

Strong law = has loopholes in the law like stand-alone bars or prohibits smoking in restaurants and bars but allows smoking in many other public places and workplaces.

For more information on state smokefree air laws and policies, check out the American Lung Association's Tobacco Policy Project/State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues (SLATI) website at <http://slati.lungusa.org>.

Last updated: March 1, 2011; updated as information changes or quarterly.

¹ The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Workplace. A Report of the Surgeon General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006.

² California Environmental Protection Agency. Health Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke, June 2005.

³ IOM (Institute of Medicine). *Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Cardiovascular Effects: Making Sense of the Evidence*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. 2009.

⁴ National Cancer Institute. *Population Based Smoking Cessation: Proceedings of a Conference on What Works to Influence Cessation in the General Population, Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph 12*. NIH Pub. 00-4892, Nov. 2000.