



AN INITIATIVE OF

the de Beaumont Foundation + Kaiser Permanente

Smoke-Free Indoor Air

POLICY BREAKDOWN

“Smoke-free laws make good business sense – they improve health, save lives, increase productivity, and reduce health care costs. Communities throughout the United States have made great strides in protecting workers and the public from secondhand smoke in the past decade, but too many Americans continue to be exposed to secondhand smoke on the job and in public places.”

— CDC Director Tom Frieden, M.D., M.P.H.



CityHealth helps cities thrive through policies that improve people’s day-to-day quality of life, well-being and health.

CityHealth, an initiative of the de Beaumont Foundation and Kaiser Permanente, works to advance a package of evidence-based policy solutions that will help millions of people live longer, better lives in vibrant, prosperous communities.

Our assessment of how the nation’s 40 largest cities fare in nine policies is based in research, backed by qualified experts

and shown to have bipartisan support. With these policies in place, cities will attract families who want the best for themselves and their children, young people looking for interesting places to work and businesses that need high-quality talent. The bottom line: Policies like smoke-free indoor air will improve lives and help cities thrive.

FOCUS ON POLICY: SMOKE-FREE INDOOR AIR

Clean indoor air policies are regulations that prohibit smoking in indoor spaces and designated public areas. These policies lower the consumption of tobacco and protect non-smokers from the harmful effects of smoke around them. These are just some of the benefits of a smoke-free indoor air policy:

- **Reduces smokers’ consumption of tobacco.** Smoke-free policies have increased the number of tobacco users who quit, reduced the total amount of tobacco consumed, reduced the prevalence of tobacco use, reduced the initiation of tobacco use among young people, and reduced tobacco-related illness and death.
- **Protects non-smokers from exposure to the harmful effects of tobacco.** There is no risk-free level of secondhand smoke and even brief exposure can be harmful. Secondhand smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals, many of which are toxic, and is a proven cause of cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other serious illnesses.
- **May help businesses.** Smoke-free policies have no negative economic consequences for business and, in some cases, may even increase revenues.
- **Can help prevent significant costs.** Americans pay at least \$170 billion a year in direct medical costs and the American economy loses more than \$156 billion in productivity from tobacco use.

MEDALS BY CITY

Albuquerque	Gold
Atlanta	Gold
Austin	No Medal
Baltimore	No Medal
Boston	No Medal
Charlotte	No Medal
Chicago	Gold
Columbus	Gold
Dallas	Gold
Denver	Gold
Detroit	Gold
El Paso	Gold
Fort Worth	No Medal
Fresno	No Medal
Houston	No Medal
Indianapolis	Gold
Jacksonville	Bronze
Kansas City	Gold
Las Vegas	No Medal
Long Beach	Gold
Los Angeles	No Medal
Louisville	Gold
Memphis	No Medal
Mesa	Gold
Milwaukee	No Medal
Nashville	No Medal
New York	Gold
Oklahoma City	Bronze
Philadelphia	No Medal
Phoenix	Gold
Portland	Gold
Sacramento	No Medal
San Antonio	Gold
San Diego	No Medal
San Francisco	Gold
San Jose	Gold
Seattle	Gold
Tucson	Gold
Virginia Beach	No Medal
Washington, D.C.	No Medal

HOW CITIES STACK UP



The Gold Standard for Smoke-Free Indoor Air

CityHealth's 40-city assessment combined innovative legal analysis with the input of national experts to determine the "gold standard" for each policy. We identified which elements are necessary for the best quality policy (gold), a good quality policy (silver), and a passable

quality policy (bronze). Cities with no policy received no medal. Our assessment of smoke-free indoor air policies includes information about city-specific smoke-free indoor air laws, along with the relevant county- and state-level laws that affect them, valid through August 1, 2019.

How did we award smoke-free indoor air medals?

	Bronze	Silver	Gold
Total number of met criteria	Total 2 out of 4 criteria listed below	Total 3 out of 4 criteria listed below	Total 4 out of 4 criteria listed below
1. Smoking is banned in non-hospitality workplace, including workplaces, child care and long term care facilities			
2. Smoking is banned in public places			
3. Smoking banned in restaurants			
4. Smoking is banned in bars			

For a bronze, a city must meet any 2 of the 4 criteria
 For a silver, a city must meet any 3 of the 4 criteria
 For a gold, a city must meet all 4 of the criteria