



# Data on public attitudes toward smokefree outdoor laws in the USA and Canada

As available to December 2014: All cross-sectional surveys, with a minimum sample of 500

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

BC: British Columbia

NY: New York State

Jurisdiction	Survey years	Survey design	Survey questions where available	Support for smoke-free policy	Source
Massachusetts	1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000	Stratified random-digit dialed phone survey. 1995: <i>N</i> = 2356 1996: <i>N</i> = 2573 1997: <i>N</i> = 3108 1998: <i>N</i> = 2583 1999: <i>N</i> = 2702 2000: <i>N</i> = 2969	Support for a smoking ban for outdoor sports and concerts	<p><b>Support for smokefree sports/concerts:</b></p> <p><b>1993</b> – 19%, male 20%, female 18%, non-smoker 24%, smoker 5%; aged 18-24 16%, 25-44 19%, 45-64 20%, 65+ 24%; White 18%, Black 23%, Hispanic 52%; Asian &amp; other 28%; Less than 12 yrs education 32%, 12 yrs 19%, 13-15 yrs 14%, 16+ yrs 20%;</p> <p><b>1995</b> – 20%, male 19%, female 20%, nonsmoker 23%, smoker 6%; aged 18-24 15%, 25-44 19%, 45-64 23%, 65+ 17%; White 18%, Black 24%, Hispanic 42%; Asian &amp; other 29%; Less than 12 yrs education 14%, 12 yrs 19%, 13-15 yrs 18%, 16+ yrs 22%;</p> <p><b>1996</b> – 16%, male 16%, female 16%, non-smoker 18%, smoker 9%; aged 18-24 13%, 25-44 13%, 45-64 19%, 65+ 23%; White 15%, Black 23%, Hispanic 23%; Asian &amp; other 21%; Less than 12 yrs education 17%, 12 yrs 14%, 13-15 yrs 18%, 16+ yrs 17%;</p> <p><b>1997</b> – 19%, male 18%, female 20%, non-smoker 22%, smoker 6%; aged 18-24 12%, 25-44 17%, 45-64 22%, 65+ 22%; White 17%, Black 31%, Hispanic 41%; Asian &amp; other 28%; Less than 12 yrs education 26%, 12 yrs 15%, 13-15 yrs 16%, 16+ yrs 22%;</p> <p><b>1998</b> – 22% , male 21%, female 23%, non-smoker 24%, smoker 11%; aged 18-24 0%, 25-44 18%, 45-64 29%, 65+ 28%; White 20%, Black 20%, Hispanic 58%; Asian &amp; other 24%; Less than 12 yrs education 21%, 12 yrs 23%, 13-15 yrs 18%, 16+ yrs 25%;</p> <p><b>1999</b> – 21%, male 19%, female 23%, non-smoker 24%, smoker 6%; aged 18-24 17%, 25-44 19%, 45-64 26%, 65+ 25%; White 19%, Black 49%, Hispanic 42%; Asian &amp; other 19%; Less than 12 yrs education 30%, 12 yrs 20%, 13-15 yrs 19%, 16+ yrs 21%;</p> <p><b>2000</b> – 21%, male 23%, female 18%; non-smoker 24%, smoker 5%; aged 18-24 12%, 25-44 20%, 45-64 21%, 65+ 28%; White 19%, Black 22%, Hispanic 35%; Asian &amp; other 30%; Less than 12 yrs education 38%, 12 yrs 19%, 13-15 yrs 15%, 16+ yrs 20%</p>	Biener et al (2001)[1]
Arizona	1996, 1999, 2002, 2005	State Adult Tobacco Survey: random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, non-institutionalized population aged =18 years. Arizona residents (in 2002, 2005 English speaking) <i>N</i> = 6039 for 1996, 4556 for 1999, 6,020 for 2002, 6071 for 2005	[For] outdoor sporting events or concerts do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?	<p>Support for: <b>Not allowed at all at outdoor sporting events or concerts:</b></p> <p>31% in 1996, 39% in 1999, 27% in 2002, 32% in 2005</p>	Solop et al (2002)[2] Evaluation, Research and Development Unit (2006)[3]
Minnesota	1998	Parents in 15 Minnesota communities (total <i>n</i> = 1,586; smokers <i>n</i> = 318)	Attitude toward smoking bans in public places where youth are present: Options: Adults should not be allowed to smoke: anywhere, designated areas, and not at all: (i)"outdoor places such as parks, store fronts, parking lots"; (ii)"outdoor school events"	<p>"Not at all" in:</p> <p>(i) <b>outdoor places such as parks, store fronts, parking lots:</b> 16% (nonsmokers 19%; smokers 4%).</p> <p>(ii) "Not at all" in <b>outdoor school events:</b> 72% (nonsmokers 76%; smokers 58%).</p>	Alesci, Forster, and Blaine (2003)[4]
United States	2000, 2001	Random telephone surveys of adults <i>N</i> = 1501, smokers	In outdoor parks, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all?	<p>Support for: "Not at all" smoking in <b>parks:</b></p> <p>25% in 2000 and 2001 (smokers, 9% in 2000</p>	McMillen, Winickoff, Klein,

		<i>n</i> = 362 in 2000; <i>N</i> = 3002, smokers <i>n</i> = 669 in 2001		and 10% in 2001; non-smokers 30% in 2000, 2001)	and Weitzman (2003)[5]
Clark County, Nevada (Las Vegas)	2001, 2002, 2003	Random Digit Dialed telephone survey of adults (18 years of age or older) <i>N</i> = over 1000	Options: Strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and strongly disagree with a smoking ban: (i) on school property at any time; (ii) within 20 feet of entrances of business/ public buildings; (iii) at public places, like the zoo and playgrounds (iv) in outdoor cafés and restaurants (2001 only)	Strongly agree, somewhat agree to ban: (i) <b>school property</b> – 90% non-smokers, 85% smokers in 2001, 88% overall in 2002, 89% overall in 2003;  (ii) <b>entrances</b> – 54% non-smokers, 36% smokers in 2001, 61% overall in 2002, 63% overall in 2003;  (iii) zoo/playgrounds – 60% non-smokers, 42% smokers in 2001, 62% overall in 2002, 63% overall in 2003;  (iv) <b>outdoor cafés and restaurants</b> – 41% nonsmokers, 11% smokers in 2001.	The Gallup Organization (2001),[6] The Gallup Organization (2004)[7]
United States	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Random telephone survey of representative samples of civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18, weighted by race and gender within each census region. <i>N</i> = over 3000 (2002-2004), over 1,500 (2005) (Social Climate Survey)	For all years: (i) Faculty and staff should not be allowed to smoke on school grounds in all areas, some areas, or not at all?;  (ii) In outdoor parks, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all?;  For 2005: (iii) Outside of hospitals, on hospital property, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, is some areas, or not at all?;  (iv) Should people be allowed to smoke on public sidewalks? Yes/no;  (v) "In public places, should people be allowed to smoke within twenty feet of a doorway?" Yes/no	(i) <b>Smoking on school grounds</b> "faculty and staff -not at all": 67% in 2002 (nonsmokers 72%, smokers 45%, males 61%, females 71%), aged 18-24 67%, 25-44 61%, 45-64 69%, 65+ 75%; White 65%, African American 71%; Not a high school graduate 75%, High school graduate 69%, Some college 64%, College graduate 64%;  66% in 2003 (nonsmokers 71%, smokers 44%, males 60%, females 71%); aged 18-24 61%, 25-44 63%, 45-64 66%, 65+ 76%; White 66%, African American 65%; Not a high school graduate 67%, High school graduate 66%, Some college 62%, College graduate 68%;  67% in 2004 (nonsmokers 73%, smokers 41%, males 61%, females 73%); aged 18-24 66%, 25-44 63%, 45-64 67%, 65+ 75%; White 67%, African American 67%; Not a high school graduate 67%, High school graduate 69%, Some college 66%, College graduate 67%;  65% in 2005 (nonsmokers 70%, smokers 43%, males 59%, females 69%) aged 18-24 62%, 25-44 59%, 45-64 65%, 65+ 73%; White 65%, African American 70%; Not a high school graduate 78%, High school graduate 68%, Some college 59%, College graduate 65%;  (ii) <b>Smoking in parks</b> "Not at all": 38% in 2002 (non-smokers 43%, smokers 17%, males 25%, females 27%), aged 18-24 40%, 25-44 34%, 45-64 39%, 65+ 42%; White 35%, African American 43%; Not a high school graduate 38%, High school graduate 38%, Some college 38%, College graduate 36%;  32% in 2003 (non-smokers 37%, smokers 13%, males 28%, females 37%); aged 18-24 37%, 25-44 33%, 45-64 28%, 65+ 36%; White 30%, African American 42%; Not a high school graduate 37%, High school graduate 31%, Some college 33%, College graduate 32%;  35% in 2004 (nonsmokers 40%, smokers 15%, males 30%, females 40%); aged 18-24 36%, 25-44 34%, 45-64 34%, 65+ 38%; White 33%, African American 43%; Not a high school graduate 37%, High school graduate 34%, Some college 35%, College graduate 35%;  39% in 2005 (nonsmokers 43%, smokers 19%, males 38%, females 40%); aged 18-24 44%, 25-44 36%, 45-64 37%, 65+ 44%; White 37%, African American 46%; Not a high school graduate 36%, High school graduate 36%, Some college 36%, College graduate 42%;  <b>In 2005: (iii) Smoking in hospital grounds</b> "Not at all": 34% (non-smokers 38%, smokers 17%, males 32%, females 36%); aged 18-24 34%, 25-44 30%, 45-64 35%, 65+ 38%; White 32%, African American 44%; Not a high school graduate 30%, High school graduate 33%, Some college 32%, College graduate 37%;  (iv) <b>Smoking on sidewalks</b> "No": 31% (non-smokers 37%, smokers 6%, males 25%, females 36%); aged 18-24 26%, 25-44 26%, 45-64 31%, 65+ 40%; White 29%, African American 43%; Not a high school graduate 38%, High school graduate 29%, Some college 25%, College graduate 35%;  (v) <b>Smoking within 20 feet of doorways</b> "No": 61% (nonsmokers 66%, smokers 36%, males 53%, females 67%) aged 18-24 64%, 25-44	McMillen, Breen et al (2002)[8] McMillen, Valentine et al (2003)[9] McMillen, Gresham, Chambers et al (2004)[10] McMillen, Gresham, Valentine et al (2005)[11]

				59%, 45-64 60%, 65+ 63%; White 58%, African American 69%; Not a high school graduate 62%, High school graduate 57%, Some college 60%, College graduate 62%;	
California	2002, 2005, 2008	Random-digit-dialed survey of adults (18 plus) – N = over 10,000	Smoking should be allowed or not allowed in:  (i) Outdoor public places such as parks, beaches, golf courses, zoos, or sports stadiums; (ii) outdoor restaurant dining patios; (iii) bar/club patios (iv) just outside entrances to buildings (v) kids' play yards or sportsfields (vi) outdoor workplaces such as loading docks, construction sites	Agree to "not allowed": <b>(i) Outdoor public places</b> 52% in 2002 (never smoker 61%, former smokers 46%, occasional smoker 39%, daily smoker 24%, all smokers 28%; male 47%, female 57%); aged 18-21 61%, 22-25 57%, 26-29 64%, 30-44 55%, 45-64 49%, 65+ 40%; Hispanic 65%, Non-Hispanic White 45%, African American 48%, Asian 56%, Other 48%; Less than 12 yrs education 65%, 12 yrs 48%, 13-15 yrs 49%, 16+ yrs 52%;  53% in 2005 (occasional smoker 45%, daily smoker 23%, all smokers 29%, male 47%, female 59%);  60% in 2008 (smokers 33%);  <b>(ii) Restaurant dining patios:</b> 63% in 2002 (never smokers 70%, former smokers 60%, occasional smoker 46%, daily smoker 33%, all smokers 37%; male 60%, female 65%); aged 18-21 62%, 22-25 59%, 26-29 65%, 30-44 65%, 45-64 63%, 65+ 57%; Hispanic 72%, Non-Hispanic White 60%, African American 57%, Asian 57%, Other 51%; Less than 12 yrs education 75%, 12 yrs 58%, 13-15 yrs 58%, 16+ yrs 65%;  70% in 2005 (daily smokers 36%, occasional smokers 53%, all smokers 41%, males 64%, females 75%);  75% in 2008 (smokers 44%);  <b>(iii) bar/club patios:</b> 40% in 2002 (never smokers 47%, former smokers 37%, occasional smoker 20%, daily smoker 14%; male 37%, female 43%); aged 18-21 32%, 22-25 32%, 26-29 39%, 30-44 40%, 45-64 43%, 65+ 42%; Hispanic 48%, Non-Hispanic White 37%, African American 39%, Asian 38%, Other 24%; Less than 12 yrs education 54%, 12 yrs 35%, 13-15 yrs 35%, 16+ yrs 41%;  <b>(iv) Outside entrances:</b> 63% in 2002 (never smokers 70%, former smokers 56%, occasional smoker 54%, daily smoker 41%, all smokers 45%; male 57%, female 68%); aged 18-21 68%, 22-25 67%, 26-29 72%, 30-44 65%, 45-64 61%, 65+ 51%; Hispanic 76%, Non-Hispanic White 55%, African American 64%, Asian 62%, Other 61%; Less than 12 yrs education 78%, 12 yrs 59%, 13-15 yrs 61%, 16+ yrs 61%;  67% in 2005 (daily smokers 47%, occasional smokers 59%, all smokers 51%, males 62%, females 72%),  72% in 2008 (smokers 54%)  <b>(v) kids' play yards/fields:</b> 91% in 2002 (never smokers 93%, former smokers 89%, occasional smoker 87%, daily smoker 81%; male 88%, female 93%) aged 18-21 94%, 22-25 93%, 26-29 94%, 30-44 91%, 45-64 89%, 65+ 88%; Hispanic 95%, Non-Hispanic White 87%, African American 92%, Asian 93%, Other 90%; Less than 12 yrs education 95%, 12 yrs 90%, 13-15 yrs 89%, 16+ yrs 90%;  <b>(vi) Outdoor workplaces:</b> 43% in 2002 (never smokers 51%, former smokers 35%, occasional smoker 29%, daily smoker 20%; male 38%, female 47%); aged 18-21 41%, 22-25 43%, 26-29 51%, 30-44 46%, 45-64 42%, 65+ 31%; Hispanic 56%, Non-Hispanic White 35%, African American 43%, Asian 45%, Other 36%; Less than 12 yrs education 60%, 12 yrs 37%, 13-15 yrs 37%, 16+ yrs 43%;  42% in 2003	Gilpin et al 2003;[12] Al-Delaimy, White M, Trinidad et al 2008;[13] Al-Delaimy WK, White MM, Mills A, et al. (2010)[14]
10 US states Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina	2003-2007 (Montana 2004, 2005; New Mexico 2003, 2006)	State Adult Tobacco Surveys: random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, non-institutionalized population aged =18 years. N ranged from 1,627 (Iowa in 2004) to 12,734 (Arkansas in 2006).	Options: Strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and strongly disagree with a statement that tobacco use by adults should not be allowed on school grounds or at any school event.	Strongly agree, somewhat agree to no tobacco use on <b>school grounds</b> :  Arkansas 2006: 91% (smokers 83%); Idaho 2005: 94% (smokers 86%) Iowa 2004: 93% (smokers 85%) Kansas 2006: 93% (smokers 87%) Michigan 2005: 91% (smokers 82%) Montana 2004: 93% (smokers 87%) Montana 2005: 93% (smokers 85%) New Mexico 2003: 95% (smokers 90%) New Mexico 2006: 94% (smokers 86%)	McClave et al (2010)[15]

				Ohio 2006: 89% (smokers 77%) Oklahoma 2004: 93% (smokers 82%) South Carolina 2007: 91% (smokers 82%)	
Iowa	2002, 2004, 2006, 2008,	Stratified telephone survey results weighted for representativeness 2002: N = 1006 2004: N = 1627 2006: N = 1950 2008: N = 2113.	2002, 2006, 2008: Would you be in favor of a law banning smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks? Strongly agree, agree, unsure, disagree, strongly disagree: (a) in outdoor public areas (b) on any school property, high school and colleges, at any time:  2004: Do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, not at all, don't know: (i) Outdoor public areas (ii) School grounds	(i) <b>Outdoor public areas:</b> Strongly agree, agree: 2002 – 41%, smokers 15%; 2006 – 35% 2008 – 36%  Not at all: 2004 – 29%;  (ii) <b>School grounds</b> (different questions): 2002 – 84%, smokers 68%; nonsmokers 88%; 2004 – 90%, smokers 85%, nonsmokers 92% 2006 – 93% 2008 – 93%	Gallup Organisation (2003)[16,17] Lutz et al (2004)[18] Lutz et al (2006)[19] Lutz et al (2009)[20]
Minnesota	2004	Mail survey of those aged 22 – 79 years ( N = 1,501)	Options: Strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and strongly disagree.	Sum of “strongly agree” and “somewhat agree”: (i) generally favor <b>smoke-free park policies</b> , 70% (nonsmokers 77%, smokers 32%, males 66%, females 77%);  (ii) smoking should be prohibited in <b>outdoor areas used by kids</b> , 78% (nonsmokers 83%, smokers 51%, males 74%, females 81%);  (iii) smoking should be prohibited during <b>youth events</b> , 81% (nonsmokers 86%, 59% smokers, males 78%, females 84%);  (iv) smoking should be prohibited in <b>all outdoor parks</b> at all times, 53% (nonsmokers 60%, smokers 19%, males 48%, females 57%)	Klein, Forster, McFadden, and Outley (2007)[21]
Newfoundland and Labrador, British Columbia	2005	Random-digit dial telephone survey: Newfoundland and Labrador (N&L): 1,442 adults, with 808 smokers  British Columbia (BC): 1,468 adults, with 800 smokers	To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements:  (i) People who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any workplace  (ii) People who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any public place  (iii) (only N&L) Do you support/oppose a smoking ban in decks/patios of bars and restaurants?  (iv) Which of the following statements comes closest to how you feel about smoking in bars and taverns? Smoking should: Not be in any section, Be on decks/patios, Be only in enclosed smoking sections, Be only in smoking sections, Be in all sections.  (v) Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose a law that would ban smoking in the areas outside all public buildings?*	<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b> , support for:  (i) <b>smokefree workplace right</b> 94% (smokers 90%) (ii) <b>smokefree public place right</b> 92% (smokers 87%) (iii) <b>smokefree bar/restaurant deck/patio</b> 60% (smokers 27%) (iv) smoking not in <b>any section of bars and taverns</b> 31% (smokers 9%) (v) <b>smokefree outside buildings</b> 76% (smokers 50%)*  <b>British Columbia</b> (i) <b>smokefree workplace right</b> 94% (smokers 92%) (ii) <b>smokefree public place right</b> 94% (smokers 90%) (iv) smoking not in <b>any section of bars and taverns</b> 19% (smokers 5%) (v) <b>smokefree outside buildings</b> 53% (smokers 23%)  *The report's Appendix A gives this question format, but in the <i>results</i> for the Newfoundland and Labrador uses the format 'Do you support/oppose a law that would ban smoking in the areas outside all public buildings, including entrances and exits'. The differences in results between N&L and BC on this question should be examined in this light.	Ekos Research Associates (2005)[22]
Washoe County, Nevada (Reno)	2005	Random Digit Dialed telephone survey of adults (18 years of age or older) N = 777	Options: Strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and strongly disagree with a smoking ban at public places, like the zoo and playgrounds	Ban for <b>public places, like the zoo and playgrounds:</b> Strongly agree, somewhat agree to ban: 47% (smokers 28%)	The Gallup Organization (2006)[23]
New York State	2005, 2007, 2011	Adult Tobacco Telephone Survey of non-institutionalized adults, aged 18 years or older. N = ? (Adult Tobacco Surveys appear to have an N of at least 1500)	Options: Definitely yes, Probably yes, Probably not, Definitely not. (i) Would you be in favor of a law banning smoking in the entrances of public and workplaces?  (ii) Would you be in favor of a law banning smoking in outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks?	(i) Support for ban on smoking in <b>entranceways:</b> 77% in 2005, 80% in 2007, 70% in 2011.  (ii) Support for ban at <b>outdoor public places, such as beaches or parks:</b> 54% in 2005, 58% in 2007, 60% in 2011;	RTI International (2012)[24]
Nevada	2005, 2008	Random Digit Dialed telephone survey of adults (18 years of age or older) N = 2382 in 2005, 2410 in 2008	Each of the following statements is about restricting smoking in specific areas. Please say whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement. (i) Banning smoking on college campuses (2008) (ii) Banning smoking close to the entrances of businesses and public buildings, within twenty to thirty feet (2008) (iii) Banning smoking in outdoor public places, such as the park, zoos, and playgrounds (2005, 2008)	Agree or strongly agree: (i) <b>college campuses</b> – 65% (smokers 39%) in 2008;  (ii) <b>entrances</b> – 74% (smokers 47%) in 2008;  (iii) <b>parks, zoos</b> – 45% in 2005 (smokers 27%), 53% (10% smokers) in 2008;  (iv) <b>other venues such as rodeos and racetracks</b> – 44% (smokers 22%) in 2008;  (v) <b>school grounds</b> – 91% (84% smokers) in 2008	Battelle Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation (2008)[25]

			(iv) Banning smoking in other outdoor venues, such as rodeos and race tracks (2008) (v) Tobacco use by adults should not be allowed on public school grounds, grades K-12, or at any school events (2008).		
Alabama	2006	Telephone survey of adults; <i>N</i> = 641	In the following settings, smoking should be allowed in... All areas Some areas Not at all Don't know: Outdoor parks	Not at all: <b>Outdoor parks</b> : 35%, male 28%, female 42%, smoker 15%, non-smoker 42%, White 33%, Black 41%, other 67%	McCallum et al (2006)[26]
Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and Manitoba	2006	Random digit dialing for general population ( <i>N</i> = 1,409 in Saskatchewan, <i>N</i> = 1,417 in New Brunswick, and <i>N</i> = 1,436 in Manitoba; including 800 smokers in each province)	Strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose: (i) Restrictions on smoking around the entrance of buildings;  (ii) New Brunswick only: Law that would ban smoking in outdoor recreation areas and athletic playing grounds.	(i) Support for restrictions on smoking around the <b>entrances of buildings</b> :  Saskatchewan, 58% (36% smokers); New Brunswick, 69% (48% smokers); Manitoba, 66% (37% smokers);  (ii) Support for ban on smoking in <b>outdoor recreation areas and athletic playing grounds</b> : New Brunswick 65% (smokers 39%).	Environs Research Group (2006)[27]
Canada	2006	Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey. Computer-assisted telephone interviewing. All persons 15 years of age and over, except for: 1) residents of Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and 2) full-time residents of institutions	Thinking about various types of workplaces such as offices, factories, stores, and construction sites, which of the following statements comes closest to how you feel about smoking in the workplace?  1. Smoking should not be allowed in any area of the workplace, whether indoor or outdoor 2. Smoking should be allowed only in enclosed smoking areas in the workplace 3. Smoking should be allowed only in designated outdoor smoking areas of the workplace 4. Smoking should be allowed anywhere in the workplace, whether indoor or outdoor	Smoking should not be allowed in <b>any area of the workplace, whether indoor or outdoor</b> - 40%	IARC[28]
California	2006	California Adult Tobacco Survey, random-digit - dialed survey of representative adult sample ( <i>N</i> = 4,213)	Smoking should not be allowed at: (i) a public beach; (ii) in outdoor dining areas at restaurants (options: agree, disagree, and don't know)	Agree to "not allowed": (i) 59% for <b>public beaches</b> ;  (ii) 72% for <b>restaurant outdoor dining areas</b>	California Department of Health Services (2006)[29]
Connecticut	2006	Telephone survey of randomly selected adults, aged 18 and older. <i>N</i> = 3,659	Tobacco use should not be allowed on school grounds or at school events: Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree	Combined Agree and Strongly agree 'not allowed' at <b>school grounds or at school events</b> : Nonsmokers 95%, smokers 84%	Connecticut Department of Public Health (2008)[30]
Alaska	2006, 2011, 2012	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System landline and cellphone telephone survey. <i>N</i> = 2500 for 2006; 330 cellphone and 5796 landline for 2011	(i) 2006: Support full smoking ban - school grounds and events (ii) 2011, 2012: Support for not allowing smoking on school grounds, even after school hours and on weekends (iii) 2011, 2012: Support for not allowing smoking at school-sponsored events, even those that are not held on school grounds. (iv) 2011, 2012: Support for no smoking on hospital grounds	Support for smoking ban/not allowed:  (i) 2006: <b>School grounds and events</b> : all 89%, males 85%, females 93%, smokers 82%; aged 18-29: 87%, aged 30-54: 89%, aged 55+: 92%  (ii) <b>School grounds</b> : 2011: 85%, 2012: 87%  (iii) <b>School events</b> : 2011: 76%, 2012: 76%  (iv) <b>Hospital grounds</b> : 2011: 79%, 2012: 82%	Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (2012, 2013, 2014)[31-34]
Onondaga County, NY	2006, 2008, 2010	Random telephone survey of adult residents <i>N</i> = 700 in 2010	[Do] you think smoking should be allowed anywhere; be restricted to certain areas; or not allowed at all at: (i) an outdoor recreation area such as a public park, pool, or beach (2010 only); (ii) when walking through an area around building entryways; (iii) a public outdoor community event such as a fair, music festival, concert, or auto show in your county	Not allowed at all at: (i) <b>recreation areas</b> in 2010 - 40% (non-smokers 44%, smokers 13%, males 32%, females 46%);  (ii) <b>entryways</b> - 45% in 2006, 59% in 2008, 65% in 2010 (non-smokers 72%, smokers 30%, males 57%, females 72%);  (iii) <b>events</b> - 30% in 2006, 40% in 2008, 29% in 2010 (non-smokers 33%, smokers 6%, males 21%, females 36%)	Joel LaLone Consulting (2010)[35]
Hawai'i	2006-2007	Telephone survey of non-institutionalized English speaking adults as per <i>Guidelines for Conducting General Population State Adult Tobacco Telephone Surveys</i> ( <i>N</i> = 3,965)	(i) At public beaches do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not allowed at all? (ii) At entrances and exits to public buildings do you think smoking should be allowed at all entrances and exits, allowed at some entrances and exits or not allowed at all?	Not allowed at all: (i) <b>Beaches</b> - 44% (nonsmokers 48%, smokers 16%, males 39%, females 49%);  (ii) <b>Entrances</b> - 72% (nonsmokers 76%, smokers 48%, males 72%, females 73%)	Hawai'i State Department of Health (2007)[36]
North Dakota	2006, 2008, 2010, 2012	Telephone survey <i>N</i> = 1728 for each year	Smoking should not be allowed either in the building or on the surrounding grounds of private businesses and workplaces.	Support for 'not allowed' either <b>in the building or on the surrounding grounds of private businesses and workplaces</b> :  2006: 25% 2008: 40% 2010: 35% 2012: 39%	Winkelman Consulting (2012)[37]
United States	2008	Random telephone survey of representative samples of civilian,	(i) In outdoor parks, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all?; (ii) Outside of hospitals, on hospital	(i) Smoking in <b>parks</b> "Not at all": 39% (nonsmokers 43%, smokers 21%, males 33%, females 44%), aged 18-24 45%, 25-44 34%, 45-64 37%, 65+ 46%; White 36%, African	Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control (2008)[38]

		non-institutionalized adult population over age 18, weighted by race and gender within each census region. <i>N</i> = 1532	property, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, is some areas, or not at all? (iii) Should people be allowed to smoke on public sidewalks? Yes/no; (iv) "In public places, should people be allowed to smoke within twenty feet of a doorway?" Yes/no (v) On school grounds where children are present, do you think that faculty and staff should be allowed to smoke: in all areas, some areas, or not at all? (vi) Where on beaches do you think smoking should be allowed: in all areas, some areas, or not at all?	American 52%; Not a high school graduate 48%, high school graduate 38%, Some college 38%, College graduate 37%;  (ii) Smoking in <b>hospital grounds</b> "Not at all": 42% (nonsmokers 47%, smokers 23%, males 36%, females 48%); aged 18-24 48%, 25-44 36%, 45-64 43%, 65+ 49%; White 40%, African American 53%; Not a high school graduate 49%, High school graduate 38%, Some college 45%, College graduate 42%;  (iii) Smoking on <b>sidewalks</b> "No": 34% (nonsmokers 39%, smokers 13%, males 27%, females 40%); aged 18-24 36, 25-44 30%, 45-64 32%, 65+ 45%; White 32%, African American 48%; Not a high school graduate 52%, High school graduate 31%, Some college 36%, College graduate 32%;  (iv) Smoking within <b>20 feet of doorways</b> "No": 65% (nonsmokers 71%, smokers 43%, males 57%, females 72%) aged 18-24 55%, 25-44 67%, 45-64 66%, 65+ 67%; White 63%, African American 84%; Not a high school graduate 73%, High school graduate 60%, Some college 65%, College graduate 67%;  (v) <b>School grounds</b> "Not at all" 78% (nonsmokers 82%, smokers 60%, males 72%, females 83%) aged 18-24 66%, 25-44 75%, 45-64 80%, 65+ 87%; White 77%, African American 85%; Not a high school graduate 78%, High school graduate 72%, Some college 78%, College graduate 80%;  (vi) <b>Beaches</b> "Not at all" 41% (nonsmokers 46%, smokers 21%, males 34%, females 48%) aged 18-24 38%, 25-44 39%, 45-64 42%, 65+ 48%; White 40%, African American 48%; Not a high school graduate 39%, High school graduate 37%, Some college 42%, College graduate 44%	
California	2008	Telephone survey of recent or registered voters, <i>N</i> = 600	Should it definitely or probably be (allowed/ prohibited)? (i) In outdoor areas of bars and restaurants; (ii) In front of doors and windows that open into shops, offices, restaurants, or public buildings; (iii) At outdoor concerts and sporting events; (iv) In city and regional parks; (v) At outdoor farmers' markets; (vi) At bus stops; (vii) On public sidewalks; (viii) At outdoor work sites; (ix) At beaches; (x) In outdoor areas of shopping malls and shopping centers; (xi) In outdoor areas of college campuses; (xii) In outdoor areas of nursing homes, hospitals, and long-term health care facilities; (xiii) In parking lots (xiv) In nature areas, trails, and campgrounds; (xv) At rodeos and fairs; (xvi) In outdoor areas of downtown business zones	Support for: Definitely or probably be prohibited: (i) <b>bar/restaurant patios</b> 56%  (ii) <b>front of doors and windows</b> 77%  (iii) <b>outdoor events</b> 62%  (iv) <b>parks</b> 55%  (v) <b>farmers' markets</b> 69%  (vi) <b>bus stops</b> 56%  (vii) <b>public sidewalks</b> 44%  (viii) <b>work sites</b> 46%  (ix) <b>beaches</b> 59%  (x) <b>shopping malls /centres</b> 60%  (xi) <b>college campuses</b> 57%  (xii) outdoor at <b>nursing homes, hospitals</b> 70%  (xiii) <b>parking lots</b> 40%  (xiv) <b>nature areas/trails/camp grounds</b> 65%  (xv) <b>rodeos, fairs</b> 55%  (xvi) <b>downtown business zones</b> 49%	Goodwin Simon Victoria Research (2008)[39]
United States	2009  ** Previous surveys in this series had <i>N</i> of at least 1500	Random telephone survey of representative samples of civilian, non-institutionalized adult population over age 18, weighted by race and gender within each census region. <i>N</i> = 7** (Social Climate Survey)	(i) In outdoor parks, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all? (ii) Should people be allowed to smoke on public sidewalks? Yes/no; (iii) "In public places, should people be allowed to smoke within twenty feet of a doorway?" Yes/no (iv) Where on beaches do you think smoking should be allowed: in all areas, some areas, or not at all?	(i) Smoking in <b>parks</b> "Not at all": 37% (non-smokers 41%, smokers 14%),  (ii) Smoking on <b>sidewalks</b> "No": 32% (non-smokers 37%, smokers 8%);  (iii) Smoking <b>within 20 feet of doorways</b> "No": 67% (non-smokers 73%, smokers 43%)  (vi) <b>Beaches</b> "Not at all" 43% (non-smokers 49%, smokers 16%)	McMillen (2009)[40]
United States	2009-10	Stratified national telephone (landline and cell phone) survey of non-institutionalized adult population over age 18. <i>N</i> = 65,148 (National Adult Tobacco Survey)	At workplaces, do you think smoking outdoors should be always allowed, allowed only in some places or never allowed?	<b>Smoking outdoors at workplaces</b> : "Never allowed" 23%, never smokers 30%, former smokers 19%, smokers 6%, male 18%, female 29%  Aged 18-24 20%, 25-44 23%, 45-64 24%, 65+ 30%;  White, non-Hispanic 20%, Black non-Hispanic 30%; Hispanic 31% Asian non-Hispanic 33%,	King et al (2014)[41]

				<p>Native Hawaiian /Pacific Islander non-Hispanic 21%, American Indian or Alaska native non-Hispanic 15%, Multiracial non-Hispanic 16%, Other non-Hispanic 26%;</p> <p>0-12 years education (no diploma) 23%, General Educational Development test 16%, High school graduate 20%, Some college (no degree) 19%, Associate degree 24% Undergraduate degree 25%, Graduate degree 31%;</p> <p>Income under \$20,000 27%, \$20,000-\$49,999 21%, \$50,000-\$99,999 21%, &gt;= \$100,000 26% Unspecified 28%</p>	
Pennsylvania	2009-2010	National Adult Tobacco Survey N = 3433 [42]	Tobacco use should be completely banned on school grounds including fields, parking lots, and at all school events	Support for: Completely banned at: <b>school grounds including fields, parking lots, and at all school events:</b> 88%	Pennsylvania Department of Health (2010)[43]
Virginia	2009-2010	Random-digit dial landline and cellphone survey (National Adult Tobacco Survey) of non-institutionalized adults aged 18+. N = 2,448	<p>(i) At workplaces, do you think smoking outdoors should be...: Always allowed; Allowed only at some times or some places; Never allowed.</p> <p>(ii) Should smoking at parks be...</p> <p>(iii) Should tobacco use be completely banned on school grounds, including in fields and parking lots, and at all school events</p>	<p>Support for: Never allowed:</p> <p>(i) <b>Workplaces:</b> 22%; Smokers 5%, Nonsmokers 43%; Males 18%, Females 25%; Aged 18-30: 15%, aged 31-45: 25%, aged 46-64: 21%, aged 65+: 27%; Black 25%, White 20%, Hispanic 28%, Asian 25%, Other 36%; Income less than \$30,000 28%, \$30,000-\$49,999 19%, \$50,000-\$69,999 19%, &gt;= \$70,000 22%; Education less than a high school diploma or GED 34%, High school diploma, GED 19%, Some college, associate's degree or post-high school certificate 19%, Bachelor's degree 23%, Master's degree + 28%,</p> <p>(ii) <b>Parks:</b> 38%; Smokers 11%, Non-smokers 43%; Males 36%, Females 40%; Aged 18-30: 40%, aged 31-45: 37%, aged 46-64: 36%, aged 65+: 40%; Black 48%, White 33%, Hispanic 36%, Asian 66%, Other 37%; Income less than \$30,000 46%, \$30,000-\$49,999 34%, \$50,000-\$69,999 35%, &gt;= \$70,000 38%; Education less than a high school diploma or GED 46%, High school diploma, GED 38%, Some college, associate's degree or post-high school certificate 33%, Bachelor's degree 41%, Master's degree + 37%,</p> <p>(iii) <b>School grounds and events:</b> Completely banned: 85%</p>	Cokes (2012)[44]
Minnesota	2010	Random-digit dialing landline and cellphone survey: N = 7057	<p>Please tell me whether or not you think smoking should be allowed in each area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outdoor patios of restaurants, cafes, and bars?</li> <li>- Outdoor areas near building entrances and exits?</li> <li>- Outdoor areas of county fairs or community-sponsored gatherings?</li> <li>- Public sidewalks?</li> <li>- Public parks, playgrounds, and beaches?</li> </ul>	<p>Support for: 'Not allowed':</p> <p><b>Patios:</b> 44%, smokers 12%</p> <p><b>Entrances:</b> 69%, smokers 43%</p> <p><b>Fairs: gatherings</b> 54%, smokers 30%</p> <p><b>Sidewalks:</b> 35%, smokers 12%</p> <p><b>Public parks, playgrounds, and beaches:</b> 56%, smokers 32%</p>	ClearWay Minnesota, Minnesota Department of Health (2011)[45]
Wyoming	2010, 2012, 2013-14	(National Adult Tobacco Survey) 2010: N= 1752 2012: N = 1750 2013-14: N= 4440	<p>(i) At workplaces, do you think smoking outdoors should be: Always allowed; Allowed only at some times or in some places; Never allowed.</p> <p>(ii) (2013-14) Some cities and towns are considering laws that would make outdoor workplaces smoke free; that is eliminating all tobacco smoke from outdoor workplaces. Would you support such a law in your community?</p> <p>(iii) Should smoking at parks: Always be allowed; Be allowed only at some times or in some places; Never be allowed.</p> <p>(iv) Some cities and towns are considering laws that would make parks smoke free; that is eliminating all tobacco smoke from parks. Would you support such a law in your community?</p> <p>(v) Should tobacco use be completely banned on school grounds, including fields and parking lots, and at all school events, even for teachers and other adults? (Yes/no/don't know)</p>	<p>(i) smoking in <b>outdoor areas of the workplace</b> should never be allowed: 2010: 25% 2012: 18% 2013-13: 12%</p> <p>(ii) (2013-14) Support smokefree <b>outdoor workplaces:</b> Yes: 36%</p> <p>(iii) Smoking in <b>parks:</b> Never be allowed: 2010: 33% 2012: 39% 2013/14: 34%</p> <p>(iv) (2013/14) Support smokefree <b>parks:</b> Yes: 51%</p> <p>(v) <b>School grounds</b> ban: Yes 2010: 88% 2012: 85% 2013/14: 85%</p>	Jenniges et al (2012), [46] Kato et al (2014), [47] Kato et al (2014a)[48]
Nebraska	2010-2011	Adult Tobacco Survey: Random-digit-dialing	(i) Should tobacco use by adults be prohibited on school grounds or at events	Should be prohibited/should not be allowed: (i) <b>Schools</b> – 94%, smokers 84%, non-smokers 96%	Nebraska Department of Health & Human

		telephone survey. <i>N</i> = ? (Adult Tobacco Surveys appear to have an <i>N</i> of at least 1500)	(ii) Should smoking be allowed in outdoor parks (Not at all, some areas, all areas)  (iii) Should smoking be allowed at outdoor sporting events? (Not at all, some areas, all areas)	(ii) <b>Parks</b> : Not at all: 36%, smokers 9%, non-smokers 41%  (iii) <b>Sporting events</b> : Not at all: 44%, smokers 16%, non-smokers 49%	Services (2013)[49]
New York City	2010, 2011, 2012	Random-Digit-Dial cross-sectional phone survey of those 18 years and older. <i>N</i> = 1447 (685 smokers) in 2010, 1436 (715 smokers) in 2011, 1445 (718 smokers) in 2012. Overall results weighted to smoking prevalence of 15.8% for 2010, and 14% for 2011 and 2012.	Wording not given [support or oppose prohibiting smoking in]:  (i) all outdoor areas on college and university campuses or facilities in New York City;  (ii) all public parks;  (iii) recreational areas, such as basketball courts and baseball fields;  (iv) outdoor markets or street fairs;  (v) on all public beaches;  (vi) in front of the entrances to buildings,  (vii) on sidewalks	Support ban for: (i) <b>campuses</b> : 50% (nonsmokers 53%, smokers 29%) in 2010; 54% (nonsmokers 58%, smokers 34%) in 2011; 48% (nonsmokers 50%, smokers 32%) in 2012;  (ii) <b>parks</b> : 48% (nonsmokers 52%, smokers 30%) in 2010; 54% (nonsmokers 58%, smokers 34%) in 2011; 53% (nonsmokers 56%, smokers 33%) in 2012;  (iii) <b>recreational areas</b> : 59% (nonsmokers 62%, smokers 40%) in 2010; 62% (nonsmokers 64%, smokers 48%) in 2011; 61% (nonsmokers 63%, smokers 47%) in 2012;  (iv) <b>markets or fairs</b> : 52% (nonsmokers 56%, smokers 33%) in 2010; 57% (nonsmokers 60%, smokers 39%) in 2011; 51% (nonsmokers 54%, smokers 34%) in 2012;  (v) <b>beaches</b> : 52% (nonsmokers 56%, smokers 30%) in 2010; 56% (nonsmokers 59%, smokers 33%) in 2011; 50% (nonsmokers 53%, smokers 33%);  (vi) <b>entrances</b> : 55% (nonsmokers 59%, smokers 33%) in 2010; 61% (nonsmokers 64%, smokers 41%) in 2011; 54% (nonsmokers 57%, smokers 37%) in 2012;  (vii) <b>sidewalks</b> : 39% (nonsmokers 43%, smokers 21%) in 2010; 47% (nonsmokers 51%, smokers 24%) in 2011. Not reported in 2012.	New York City Department of Health (2011)[50], New York City Department of Health (2012)[51]
Ontario	2011, 2012	CAMH Monitor – Telephone survey of Ontario adults aged 18 years and older. <i>N</i> = over 3,000 each year. Analysis by Ontario Tobacco Research Unit	Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree that smoking should be banned: (i) near public building entrances (ii) on outdoor patios of restaurants or bars (iii) at outdoor special events (e.g. concerts, festivals or parades) (iv) on public sidewalks (v) in public parks and beaches (vi) near outdoor recreation facilities, such as sports fields (vii) near outdoor children's playgrounds (viii) near bus stops and transit shelters	Strongly or somewhat agree: (i) <b>entrances</b> – 89% in 2012;  (ii) <b>patios</b> – 57% in 2011, 61% in 2012  (iii) <b>events</b> – 66% in 2012  (iv) <b>sidewalks</b> – 44% in 2011, 49% in 2012  (v) <b>parks, beaches</b> – 55% in 2011, 58% in 2012  (vi) <b>recreation facilities</b> – 74% in 2012  (vii) <b>playgrounds</b> – 91% in 2012  (viii) <b>bus/transit</b> – 77% in 2012	Ontario Tobacco Research Unit (2012)[52] Ferrence (2013)[53]
Ontario	2011	Representative online survey of Ontario adults aged 18 years and older <i>N</i> = 1081	Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following recommendations: that smoking should be prohibited: (i) in areas where children are playing, such as parks, playgrounds and athletic venues (ii) on restaurant patios and entry ways	Strongly or somewhat agree on prohibition:  (i) <b>where children are playing</b> – 89% (nonsmokers 92%, smokers 73%, males 84%, females 93%)  (ii) <b>patios and entry ways</b> – 82% (nonsmokers 90%, smokers 44%, males 76%, females 86%)	Ipsos Reid (2011)[54]
Iowa	2012	BRFSS: Non-institutionalized adults age 18+: surveyed by cell and landline phone. <i>N</i> = About 7,000	(a) Park rules should: Always allow smoking, sometimes/places allow smoking, never allow smoking;  (b) Support banning all tobacco use on school property, and at all school events	<b>Parks</b> : Never allow smoking: 44%, smokers 23%, non-smokers 49%  <b>Ban for school property</b> : 86%	Iowa Department of Public Health (2014)[55]
Vermont	2012	Adult Tobacco telephone Survey of non-institutionalized adults, aged 18 years or older. <i>N</i> = 2000	Options: Strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, somewhat against, and strongly against a smoking ban: (i) in entranceways of public buildings and workplaces (ii) in outdoor places such as benches or parks?	Strongly and somewhat in favor: (i) <b>entranceways</b> 72% (nonsmokers 76%, smokers 54%);  (ii) <b>benches or parks</b> - 57% (nonsmokers 64%, smokers 28%)	Vermont Department of Health (2012)[56]
Kansas	2012-2013	Adult Tobacco telephone Survey of non-institutionalized adults, aged 18 years or older. <i>N</i> = 9656	Options: Strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, somewhat against, and strongly against prohibiting smoking: (i) in entranceways of public buildings and workplaces; (ii) in outdoor places such as playgrounds and parks	Strongly and somewhat in favor prohibiting smoking:  (i) <b>entranceways</b> 74%;  (ii) <b>playgrounds or parks</b> - 57%	Kansas Department of Health (2013)[57]
Three counties of New York State	2012-2013	Random telephone survey of adult residents of Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben Counties. <i>N</i> = 1200	[Do] you think smoking should be allowed anywhere; be restricted to certain areas; or not allowed at all at: (i) an outdoor recreation area such as a public park, pool, or beach; (ii) when walking through an area around building entryways; (iii) a public outdoor community event such as a fair, music festival, concert, or	Support for smoking not allowed anywhere: (i) <b>recreation areas</b> – 40% (nonsmokers 43%, smokers 26%, males 30%, females 50%)  (ii) <b>entryways</b> – 62% (nonsmokers 67%, smokers 43%, males 61%, females 63%)  (iii) <b>events</b> – 31% (nonsmokers 34%, smokers 18%, males 26%, females 36%)	Joel LaLone Consulting (2013)[58]



Manitoba	2013	Telephone survey of residents 18 years + N = 800	auto show. (i) support smoking bans for outdoor patios of restaurants and bars (ii) support a ban for beaches (iii) support a ban for public parks and green spaces (iv) support a ban for outdoor events	Support for smoking bans: (i) <b>patios</b> : 67% (ii) <b>beaches</b> : 65% (iii) <b>public parks and green spaces</b> : 61% (iv) <b>outdoor events</b> : 59%	Manitoba Tobacco Reduction Alliance (2014)[59]
Saskatchewan	2013	Ipsos Reid Online survey of a random sample of online panelists: N = 516	On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is 'strongly oppose' and 5 is 'strongly support' to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following: (i) support a bylaw in my town/city to ban smoking on all outdoor patios at restaurants and bars. (ii) support a bylaw to ban smoking on children's playground. (iii) support a bylaw to ban smoking on all sports fields. (iv) support a bylaw in my town/city to ban smoking in any fixed seating or bleachers (e.g. stadiums). (v) support a bylaw in my town/city to ban smoking on municipal property used for public gatherings (e.g. festivals, concerts, exhibition grounds, etc.)	Support or strongly support smokefree: (i) <b>patios</b> : 70% (ii) <b>playgrounds</b> : 91% (iii) <b>sports fields</b> : 81% (iv) <b>stadium seating</b> : 87% (v) <b>municipal property used for public gatherings</b> : 77%	Canadian Cancer Society (2014)[60]

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