

# Introduction

This volume is the third report released by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) focusing on trends in local tobacco-control ordinances. It is the second volume of its type to be included in the STCP monograph series, and it represents a significant departure in content from its predecessors in two important ways. The first report, published in 1989, focused exclusively on local clean indoor air laws—the predominant type of local tobacco control ordinance at that time. By 1993, when the second volume on the topic was published, communities had begun adopting ordinances designed to restrict youth access to tobacco products; therefore, the 1993 monograph reported on both clean indoor air and youth access provisions. The latest additions to the lexicon of local tobacco control ordinance development are restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion. In keeping with these national trends, this current volume identifies, in matrix form, all known local tobacco control ordinances in the United States that have one or more of the following provisions—clean indoor air, youth access, or restrictions on tobacco advertising and promotion.

In addition to an expanded collection of information regarding local ordinances, this volume also contains detailed national and state estimates from NCI's Tobacco Use Supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) for 1992/93 and 1995/96. Data from the CPS are presented in considerable detail and include both national and state-specific data on three major areas: workplace smoking policies; rules about smoking in the home; and attitudes and support for smoking restrictions for various public settings—restaurants, hospitals, indoor work areas, bars/cocktail lounges, indoor sporting events, and indoor shopping malls.

The local ordinance information contained in this volume was developed for the National Cancer Institute by the American Nonsmokers' Rights (ANR) Foundation. The research was supported in part by funds provided by the Cigarette and Tobacco Surtax Fund of the State of California through the Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program of the University of California, Grant Number 6SP-0454. This publication covers ordinances adopted through December 1998. Given the lag time involved in identifying, collecting, and analyzing ordinances, data for 1998 will most certainly reflect an undercount of the total number of local tobacco control ordinances adopted that year.

The ANR Foundation has maintained a database of local tobacco-control ordinance provisions since 1985. The database is a unique resource for public health advocates and researchers; to date it is the only national comprehensive collection of local ordinances maintained for any public health issue. The database contains both ordinances adopted by local municipal and county bodies, and regulations adopted by local boards of health.

Staff members of the ANR Foundation identify, track, and collect ordinance information in a variety of ways. Information specialists monitor electronic and print media sources for news clips. Useful sources include newsgroups, e-mail list servers, public health journals and newsletters, tobacco industry journals, and smokers' rights newsletters—the Tobacco Institute's annual legislative report on local ordinances has always been a particularly rich source of information.

The Foundation also solicits ordinance information through the use of biannual mailings sent to individuals and organizations in all 50 states. Those surveyed include local and state nonsmokers' rights groups, local and state health departments, county health officers and local boards of health, voluntary health agencies, and state/county associations and city leagues.

All of the collected ordinance information is analyzed using a standard evaluation instrument before being included in the ANR database.

**MONOGRAPH ORGANIZATION** This monograph is divided into four major sections. Section I presents a discussion of the background, effects, and industry responses to local tobacco control ordinance development in the United States.

Section II presents local ordinance data taken from the ANR Foundation's database. The data are broken down into three major categories—clean indoor air ordinances, youth access restrictions, and tobacco advertising and promotion restrictions. For each category, this section includes a summary table of the total number of ordinances for each state, and one or more listings of the individual ordinances presented by state and community. The summary tables present only those states that have local communities with applicable ordinances.

This section also includes five maps prepared by the Tobacco Control Policies Project at the University of California, San Diego. The maps are designed to give a visual overview of certain state laws and local ordinances, allowing for direct state-to-state comparisons of the levels of restriction required by law. Presenting the ordinances on a map also allows for the communities with strong tobacco control laws to stand out, especially if the state has weak or non-existent tobacco control laws.

The data used to create the maps were obtained from two sources. The state data were taken from *State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues (SLATI)*, American Lung Association, 1997 and are current through Dec 31, 1997. The local ordinance data were taken from the National Matrix of Local Ordinances, maintained by the ANR Foundation. The local ordinance data as presented in the maps are current through December 31, 1997.

The appendix to Section II presents four tables summarizing information on state tobacco control laws. The tables cover state laws that restrict smoking in public places; age restrictions for the sale of tobacco products; state laws that restrict tobacco sales through vending machines; and state restrictions on the distribution of tobacco product samples. The state data in these tables were taken from the 1998 SLATI report.

Section III presents nine tables containing a variety of state-specific and national estimates from NCI's Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the survey periods 1992/93 and 1995/96. Data are presented in both tabular form and in 24 state maps designed to present shifting public opinion in a more visual and comprehensive format.

Section IV concludes the monograph with four model ordinances designed to help local jurisdictions enact effective clean indoor air, youth access, and advertising restrictions.