

Web Appendix 1

Case study United States—State Prisons: Prevalence and Effect of Bans

Binswanger in 2014¹ published data collected by the US Bureau of Justice Statistics for its 2004 survey of sentenced persons in state correctional facilities. Web table 1 shows data from this national representative sample of 14,499 subjects in 287 facilities. Data from other studies in the same era overlapped this comprehensive survey and were excluded from this review. In 2004, 32 of the 50 state prison systems had at least a partial ban on smoking; 22 systems banned smoking outdoors. In 2011, 48 states banned smoking in at least some areas; 39 banned outdoor smoking. Mortality from tobacco-related causes was statistically lower in states with tobacco bans and lowest in those that banned both indoor and outdoor smoking (incidence rate ratio 0.85, 95% CI 0.82-0.87). Reductions in cardiovascular, pulmonary and cancer-related deaths were seen.

Web table 1: Smoking status among US State Prisoners, 2004 (SOURCE: Binswanger 2014)

	All %	Men %	Women %
Ever smoked	75.8	75.6	78.8
Current smokers	38.9	38.3	46.7
Former smoker	37.0	37.0	32.1
Smoked daily before arrest	56.3	55.8	64.0
Smoked 'some days' before arrest	7.6	7.7	7.7

US—Federal Prisons and Jails: Bans

The Federal Bureau of Prisons imposed a smoking ban in 2004.² A systematic review of US jail and prison policies on smoking demonstrated that the trend towards smoke-free jails pre-dated that in prisons, and more than half of jails have complete bans on smoking.³

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Web Appendix 2

Case study Australian prisons: Prevalence, Disparities and Bans

Prevalence

Despite declining levels of tobacco smoking in Australia’s general population, where 60% of persons aged over 14 years have never smoked and only 13% currently smoke, the prevalence of current smoking among persons entering prison is 74% and only 13% had never smoked.⁴ Most smoke daily; 50% would like to quit.⁵

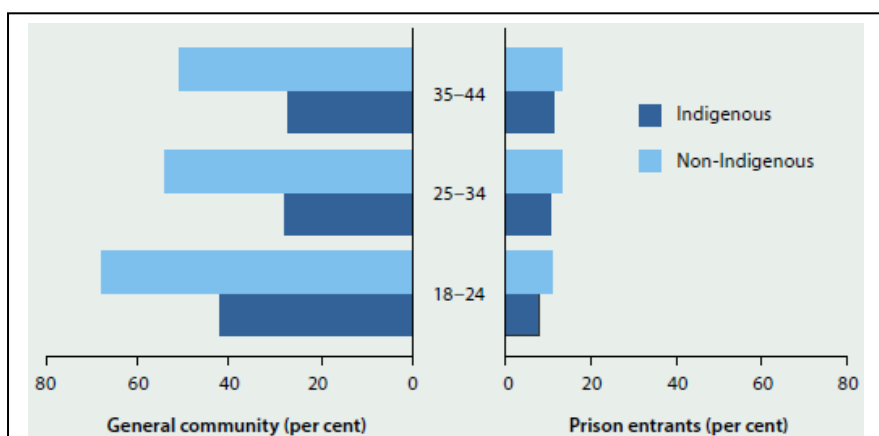
Web Table 2. Smoking status among Australian prison populations (Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australia 2014, and website <http://www.aihw.gov.au/prisoner-health/smoking/>)

	All %	Men %	Women %
Current smokers, at entry	74	74	69
Smoked daily before arrest	69	69	66

Disparities

In many countries, minority populations have higher rates of both smoking and incarceration than the majority; this pattern is striking in Australia. Indigenous Australians comprise 27% of prison population,⁵ but only 2% of the Australian general population. Smoking among persons in prison who are indigenous is particularly high.

Web Figure 1. Proportion of “Never Smokers”, general community and prison entrants, people aged 18-44, by Indigenous status, 2011-13 and 2015



Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/prisoner-health/smoking/>

Bans

The first smoking ban in prisons across Australia was in the Northern Territory from July 2013, Queensland from May 2014, Tasmania from February 2015, Victoria from July 2015, and New South Wales from August 2015. In other jurisdictions, i.e. Western Australia, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, restrictions on where people can smoke rather than bans on smoking are in place.⁶ A slightly lower

prevalence of smoking has been recorded among prison entrants to prisons which ban smoking (66%) compared to those without smoking bans (78%).⁵ More prisons without complete smoking bans offer assistance with smoking cessation (72%) than in those where no tobacco is permitted (62%); uptake in services is higher among those with complete bans.⁵

Web Table 3. Bans in China

Regional Jurisdiction System	Website	Smoking prevalence	Smoking ban	Cessation intervention
Beijing	http://www.bjjgj.gov.cn	N/A	N/A	No information
Yunnan	http://www.ynjy.gov.cn	N/A	N/A	No information
Zhejiang	http://www.zjsjy.gov.cn	N/A	N/A	No information
Guangxi	http://www.gxjy.gov.cn	N/A	No ban. Designated smoking area.	No information
Sichuan	http://www.scjyglj.gov.cn	N/A	No ban. No smoking in public area.	No information
Guizhou	http://www.gzjyj.gov.cn	N/A	N/A	No information
Shanghai	https://jyj.sh.gov.cn	N/A	Smoking ban since 01/12/2009	No information
Henan	http://www.hnjyw.gov.cn	N/A	N/A	No information

Web Table 4. Other countries with Bans:

Note—WHO as source refers to the following website:

<http://data.euro.who.int/tobacco/Sites/SearchByFCTCMeasureResponse.aspx>

MRC/CSO refers to a 2015 University of Glasgow (Scotland) review study for the Medical Research Council/Chief Scientist Office.⁷

Country	Data Source (year of ban)	Partial Ban	Complete Ban	No Ban	No Information
Albania	WHO (2006)	X			
Australia	2015 ⁵	X (WA, SA, ACT)	X (NT, NSW, VIC, QLD, TAS)		
Cambodia, compulsory drug treatment	Unknown year ⁸		X		
Canada	MRC/CSO (2008) ⁹	X			
England	2016 ¹⁰	(Banned, then overturned)			
Hungary	WHO (2012)	X			
Ireland	WHO (2002)	X			
Latvia	WHO (2010)		X		
Montenegro	WHO (2011)	X			
New Zealand	2011 ¹¹ (also:MRC/CSO)		X		
Nigeria	1955 ¹²		X		
Northern Ireland	WHO (2006)	X			
Russian Federation	WHO (2013)		X		
Scotland	MRC/CSO (2006)	X			
Serbia	WHO (2010)	X			
Spain	WHO(2006)				X
Sweden	Wikipedia		X		
Ukraine	WHO (2005)				X
United States/Federal Prisons	2004 ²		X		
Wales	MRC/CSO (2016)		X		

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