

The Impact of Tobacco-Free School Laws on Student and Staff Smoking Behavior

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Abstract: A number of U.S. states have enacted bans on tobacco use by students, staff, and visitors anywhere on the grounds of public elementary and secondary schools statewide. These laws are intended to reduce tobacco use, reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, reinforce anti-tobacco curricula taught in schools, and prevent children from viewing their teachers and fellow students using tobacco products. We examine the impact that the laws have on the smoking behavior of students, teachers, and other school staff by estimating difference-in-differences models that exploit the time variation in adoption of the laws across states. The results presented in this paper do not provide overwhelming evidence in favor of the effectiveness of statewide school smoking bans.

Keywords: smoking, tobacco, tobacco-free laws

JEL Classification: I10, I20

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1 Introduction

Reducing tobacco use is a leading goal of public health officials in the United States. Medical research has linked tobacco use to numerous adverse health consequences, including heart disease, hypertension, lung and pancreatic cancer, and low birth weight. In addition to the large medical costs of treating tobacco-related diseases, there may be a substantial loss of economic output due to tobacco-related morbidity and mortality among workers. Research has also found negative impacts of nicotine on brain development, which is particularly important for young populations ([U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2014](#)).

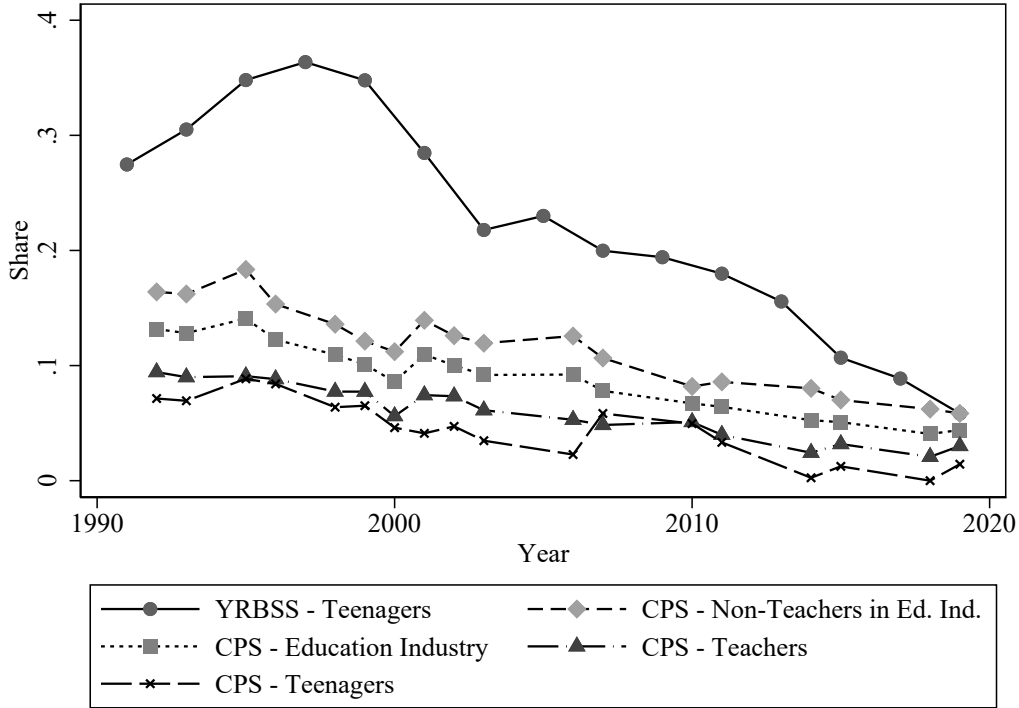
In an attempt to reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke, the U.S. federal government made it illegal to sell tobacco or nicotine products to anyone under the age of 21 as of December 20, 2019. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development outlawed smoking in public housing complexes as of July 31, 2018. Numerous state and local authorities, along with individual businesses and workplaces, have implemented restrictions on smoking and other tobacco use as well. Examples include bans on smoking in bars, restaurants, and non-hospitality workplaces.

One type of smoking ban that has not been a large focus of research up to this point is statewide bans that apply to elementary and secondary school campuses. In 1994, the federal government banned smoking inside of school buildings in all states by enacting the Pro-Children Act of 1994. However, this law does not cover outdoor areas. Some states have thus enacted tobacco bans that impose the additional restriction that individuals are not allowed to smoke outside of a school building on school premises either. By our count, 30 states, as well as the District of Columbia, enacted a law at some point between 1990 and 2019 that banned smoking on the premises of public schools. South Carolina and Virginia enacted new smoking bans in 2019, suggesting that the issue is still timely.¹ Given their educational role and the amount of time spent there during the day, schools can be a particularly important venue for encouraging and developing healthy habits for both students and staff members. In addition to the general relationship between education and health, which is summarized by [Cutler and Lleras-Muney \(2008\)](#) and [Cutler and Lleras-Muney \(2014\)](#), there has been a growing research interest in particular school policies that may impact health.²

¹Some states have also recently banned e-cigarettes on school campuses. Although it may be too early to fully understand the effects of these laws, studying traditional cigarette bans that apply to school campuses may provide some insight. Meanwhile, research on e-cigarette vaping restrictions in other contexts finds mixed results. [Cooper and Pesko \(2017\)](#) find that comprehensive indoor vaping restrictions result in a higher rate of smoking traditional cigarettes for pregnant women in the US, while [Cotti, Nesson, and Tefft \(2018\)](#) find that e-cigarette smoke-free air laws are not associated with purchases of either e-cigarettes or traditional cigarettes.

²Some examples include the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program ([Frisvold, 2015](#); [Hinrichs, 2010](#); [Schanzenbach, 2009](#)), school-based health centers ([Lovenheim, Reback, and Wedenoja, 2016](#)), and body mass index (BMI) “report cards” ([Almond, Lee, and Schwartz, 2016](#)).

Figure 1: Share Having Smoked in Past 30 Days



Note: The CPS teenagers sample includes people aged 15–18 before 2007 but only 18-year-olds beginning in 2007.

School smoking bans work much like the bans in bars, restaurants, and other workplaces by limiting opportunities to smoke and observe others smoking, and it is possible that these bans could impact smoking behavior. Figure 1 illustrates smoking rates among teenagers and school staff over the time period that smoking bans were enacted, and it shows a substantial decline over this time period, particularly for youth. School smoking bans are one factor that may have contributed to the decline. In addition, because most adults who smoke regularly began smoking before the age of 18 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2014, Table 13.2), a smoking ban that applies to youth can potentially affect tobacco usage into adulthood. For these reasons, an analysis examining the effects of school smoking laws may provide educational administrators and public health officials with useful information to craft policies that are effective at reducing smoking.

This research examines the impact of statewide school anti-tobacco laws on the smoking behavior of students and school staff. In doing this, we draw on data from the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS) and the Tobacco Use Supplements to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS), our own coding of school anti-tobacco laws based on our reading of state legislative

documents, and state-level covariates from government statistical agencies and from organizations that monitor tobacco policy. We identify the effects of the tobacco bans by utilizing their differential timing across states. We estimate a series of difference-in-differences models that include controls for individual and state-level characteristics that might be correlated with both smoking behavior and the implementation of school anti-tobacco laws. The results presented in this paper do not provide overwhelming evidence in favor of the effectiveness of statewide school smoking bans. There is some evidence in the TUS-CPS results for youth that the bans are associated with less smoking, although these results do not hold in the YRBSS and should be treated with caution to the possibility of incorrect or untruthful reporting by youth in the TUS-CPS.

Existing research on school smoking bans includes Pfeifer, Reutter, and Strohmaier (2020) and Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2010).³ Pfeifer, Reutter, and Strohmaier (2020) find that German school smoking bans reduce smoking along both the extensive and intensive margins, while Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2010) find that school smoking bans have little effect on the smoking behavior of school workers in the United States.⁴ Our paper differs from Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2010) in that we study impacts on students in addition to school employees, use additional years of data that have been released since the time of their study, and use a different source for our coding of smoking bans. In particular, Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2010) use ImpacTeen data, which measure school smoking policies in a state with an integer between 0 and 5 that depends on when and where smoking is allowed.⁵ In our research, we directly draw on state statutes and other primary documents to create a binary indicator of whether a statewide school smoking ban is in place.⁶ Despite the differences in methodology, our results are largely consistent with theirs.

There is a fairly large body of research examining the impacts of smoking bans in settings other than schools.⁷ This research has found mixed effects of the smoking bans on smoking be-

³Earlier work estimating the effects of school smoking policies as part of a broader study, albeit generally relying only on cross-sectional variation in the treatment variables, includes Chaloupka and Grossman (1996), Chaloupka and Wechsler (1997), and Wakefield et al. (2000).

⁴Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2010) study a variety of smoking bans but focus on bar smoking bans. They generally find that venue-specific smoking bans have little impact on the smoking behavior of the venues' employees, but an exception is that bar smoking bans reduce smoking by bartenders. However, Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2011) find that this is a result of nonsmokers replacing smokers in the bartender workforce rather than a causal effect on the smoking behavior of individual bartenders.

⁵For example, "restrict smoking to designated areas" is coded as 1, "ban at all times when children are present (buildings and grounds)" is coded as 4, and "ban at all times (building and grounds)" is coded as 5. Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2010) enter this into their regressions as a continuous variable.

⁶There are also some differences in what we and the ImpacTeen data classify as a smoking ban. For example, several states have laws that do not directly ban smoking on school premises but do require schools to enact policies that ban smoking on school premises. The ImpacTeen data do not consider these cases to be a ban, even for the ImpacTeen variable measuring smoking restrictions at public schools. In contrast, in our main specification, we do code these cases as having a smoking ban in place.

⁷In addition to studying smoking bans, economists have studied other issues related to smoking and the tobacco industry. These issues include price and income elasticities of demand, risk perceptions, the impacts of advertising,

havior. Early work by [Evans, Farrelly, and Montgomery \(1999\)](#) exploiting cross-sectional variation in workplace smoking policies finds that workplace smoking restrictions in the United States are associated with less smoking. Most of the more recent work on smoking bans takes the form of difference-in-differences analyses that exploit both cross-sectional and time variation in smoking policies. For example, [Anger, Kvasnicka, and Siedler \(2011\)](#) find similar results to [Evans, Farrelly, and Montgomery \(1999\)](#) for hospitality smoking bans in Germany for people with a high propensity to go to bars and restaurants. Additionally, [Carton et al. \(2016\)](#) find that comprehensive statewide smoking bans in the United States reduce the prevalence of smoking, while [Daley, Rahman, and Watson \(2021\)](#) find similar results in Canada and [Boes, Marti, and Maclean \(2015\)](#) find similar results in Switzerland one year after a smoking ban is first enacted. [Cotti, Nesson, and Tefft \(2018\)](#) find that smoke-free air laws are associated with lower cigarette purchases in the United States. In contrast, [Jones et al. \(2015\)](#) find little impact of English and Scottish smoking bans on smoking prevalence and intensity, [Cotti, Nesson, and Tefft \(2016\)](#) find little impact of U.S. bar smoking bans on cigarette purchases, and [Ko \(2020\)](#) finds little impact of South Korean outdoor smoking bans on current smoking even though they are associated with increased quit attempts.

Evidence regarding whether smoking bans are effective in reducing secondhand smoke and alleviating other negative externalities is likewise mixed. On the one hand, [Carpenter \(2009\)](#) finds that local workplace smoking ordinances in Ontario reduced exposure to secondhand smoke for blue-collar workers; [Carpenter, Postolek, and Warman \(2011\)](#) find that public-place smoking bans in Canada reduced exposure to secondhand smoke in bars and restaurants; [Daley, Rahman, and Watson \(2021\)](#) find that public smoking bans in Canada reduce smoking exposure in public places; [Nguyen \(2013\)](#) finds that smoke-free car laws in Canada led to less exposure to secondhand smoke inside cars for youth; and [Wildman and Hollingsworth \(2013\)](#) and [Kuehnle and Wunder \(2017\)](#) find that smoking bans improve self-reported health for nonsmokers in Great Britain and Germany, respectively. On the other hand, [Adda and Cornaglia \(2010\)](#) find that U.S. bar and restaurant smoking bans displace smoking toward private homes and other locations, which results in an increase in exposure to secondhand smoke for nonsmokers. And on the issue of outcomes for newborn children, [Bharadwaj, Johnsen, and Loken \(2014\)](#) find that Norway’s bar and restaurant smoking ban improved birth outcomes for children of female bar and restaurant workers, and [McGeary et al. \(2020\)](#) find that comprehensive smoking bans improved birth outcomes in the United States. In contrast, [Markowitz et al. \(2013\)](#) find little impact of smoking bans in the United States.⁸

the effects of settlements between tobacco companies and U.S. states, the industrial organization of the tobacco industry, and issues related to addiction. See [Chaloupka and Warner \(2000\)](#) for a thorough review of earlier research related to smoking and the tobacco industry, see [DeCicca, Kenkel, and Lovenheim \(2020\)](#) for a more recent review, and see [DeCicca and Kenkel \(2015\)](#) for a discussion of cigarette demand elasticities.

⁸Also see [Lakdawala and Simon \(2017\)](#) for a review of research on the impacts of smoking bans on birth outcomes.

Research on the direct effects of smoking bans on health outcomes, which may be informative about smoking behavior as well as exposure to secondhand smoke, is also mixed. On the one hand, [Adams, Cotti, and Fuhrmann \(2013\)](#) find that smoking bans in the United States led to fewer fatal heart attacks, and [Kvasnicka, Siedler, and Ziebarth \(2018\)](#) find that smoking bans in Germany led to fewer hospital admissions related to cardiovascular diseases and asthma. On the other hand, [Shetty et al. \(2011\)](#) find little impact of U.S. smoking bans on mortality or hospital admissions for smoking-related conditions.⁹

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we provide background information on tobacco bans at schools. Section 3 describes the data, and Section 4 details our estimation strategy. In Section 5 we present the main regression results. Section 6 discusses compliance with statewide school smoking bans, and Section 7 concludes.

2 Background Information

The Pro-Children Act of 1994 prohibits smoking in all educational facilities that receive federal funding from the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture (the administrator of the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program), or the Department of Health and Human Services. As a consequence, indoor smoking became illegal in primary and secondary schools throughout the United States on December 26, 1994. However, the Pro-Children Act does not restrict tobacco use outside of a school building on school grounds. For instance, schools might still tolerate smoking by school staff, visitors, and students who have reached the minimum state smoking age in parking lots and other outdoor areas. This smoking might occur during school hours, immediately before or after school, at school events such as football games, or at times when community members are using school facilities and school grounds.

Over the past several decades a number of states have passed school anti-tobacco laws that are stricter than the 1994 federal law. Many of these are “24/7 Tobacco-Free School” laws that prohibit students, staff, and visitors from using any tobacco product anywhere on a school’s premises at any time for any reason. The typical state tobacco-free school law bans the use of all tobacco products on the grounds of public schools, but there is some variation. For example, some state laws also cover private schools, explicitly mention only smoking and remain silent about other forms of tobacco use (such as chewing tobacco), or regulate possession in addition to use of tobacco products.¹⁰ The laws often come along with signage requirements. The typical penalty for violation listed in

⁹An additional line of research estimates the effects of smoking bans on happiness for smokers and non-smokers in order to test models of rational addiction or behavioral models of smoking. For example, see [Odermatt and Stutzer \(2015\)](#).

¹⁰As mentioned in footnote 1, some state laws also ban e-cigarettes.

the state statutes is a small fine, although there is some variation. For example, New York’s law specifically mentions the possibility of school employees being dismissed or suspended without pay for violating the law. The entity responsible for enforcement differs across states and may include law enforcement, the state health departments, or the schools themselves. Finally, some states have anti-tobacco laws that are less strict than 24/7 Tobacco-Free School laws in that they only apply during school hours. In our main analysis we focus on the 24/7 laws, but we also provide results that focus on alternative definitions of smoking bans, including bans that apply only during certain hours.

Tobacco-free school laws have several rationales. First, by making it more difficult to smoke during certain hours of the day, they may directly reduce smoking by students and staff. As we will show later, about 9% of students in our YRBSS sample report having smoked at school at least one day out of the past 30 days. To the extent that students, faculty, and other school staff smoke during their arrival to school, departure from school, or breaks throughout the day, school anti-smoking laws may have non-negligible impacts on tobacco consumption. Second, the laws may reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. According to survey data from the 2013 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS), close to 31% of students in grades 9-12 reported that they breathed tobacco smoke on school grounds in the past week, including 26.4% of those who have never smoked.¹¹ A school smoking ban should, in theory, eliminate this. Third, the bans may “teach by example,” thereby reinforcing any anti-tobacco messages that are part of a school’s curriculum. Fourth, the tobacco bans may make it less likely that students (as well as staff and visitors) will see others smoking and using other tobacco products, which can have an impact on smoking behavior if peer effects or role model effects play a role in the decision to use tobacco.¹² Data from the 1993 Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey (TAPS), a survey conducted slightly before the time period we study, indicate that 62% of respondents aged 15-18 reported seeing at least a few of their teachers smoke. Moreover, nearly 54% of the students in grades 9-12 surveyed in the 2013 National Youth Tobacco Survey admit that at least one of their closest friends uses tobacco products, including 47.3% of those who have never smoked, suggesting that exposure to tobacco users is quite extensive.

In states that do not have 24/7 Tobacco-Free School laws, individual schools may have their own policies that are more stringent than state law. Thus, the contrast we study in this paper is not between smoking being banned everywhere in a state and smoking being permitted everywhere in a state. Rather, the general contrast is between smoking being banned everywhere in a state and localities being allowed to choose. Still, the fact that so many states have enacted statewide

¹¹We use sample weights throughout the paper when reporting descriptive statistics.

¹²Hsieh and van Kippersluis (2018) thoroughly review research on peer effects in smoking and conclude, “Our reading of the literature is that peer effects in smoking seem well-established irrespective of the used methodology.” Also see work on peer effects by Card and Giuliano (2013).

smoking bans suggests that many state lawmakers feel there is a benefit to enacting smoking bans at the state level. Our focus on state smoking policies is consistent with earlier research on tobacco control, such as Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2010), who focus on state policy even though localities may have their own policies.

3 Data

3.1 Tobacco-Free School Laws

Our coding of the timing of tobacco-free school laws is based on Lexis-Nexis searches of state legislative documents and, in some instances, direct contact with state public health administrators.¹³ The appendix displays the text of these laws. Figure 2 shows the timing of the initial smoking bans by state. Figure 3 shows the number of states that have 24/7 tobacco bans in effect for each year between 1990 and 2019. By our count, seven states adopted school smoking bans even before the Pro-Children Act of 1994, while twenty-three states and the District of Columbia have done so since.

In our main regression specification we consider a state to have a school smoking ban if it prohibits smoking by anyone on all school grounds at any time other than minor exceptions such as classroom demonstrations or prescription usage.¹⁴ We then examine how robust the results are to alternative definitions of school smoking bans.

3.2 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS)

We use data from the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS) to examine impacts on youth smoking. YRBSS is a cross-sectional survey that has been conducted every odd year, beginning in 1991, by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. YRBSS surveys high school students from schools throughout the United States regarding their tobacco, alcohol, and drug use.¹⁵ We also have access to information on demographic characteristics and state of residence.¹⁶ We pool data from the national YRBSS for 1995-2019 for our analysis. We begin the analysis in 1995 because the legal landscape changed after the Pro-Children Act of 1994. The untreated states

¹³Other documents, such as various editions of the American Lung Association’s *State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues*, helped guide our search.

¹⁴There are also a few cases, such as Maine and New York, that allowed for exceptions if they were part of an existing collective bargaining agreement. The results are generally robust to alternative treatments of these cases, including dropping these states or coding the statewide bans as beginning two or three years later.

¹⁵The survey is conducted in the classroom. Brener et al. (2013) discusses procedures in place to protect student privacy.

¹⁶State of residence was obtained from the restricted-use version of the YRBSS, which is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention upon request.

Figure 2: Year of Initial State 24/7 Tobacco-Free Law

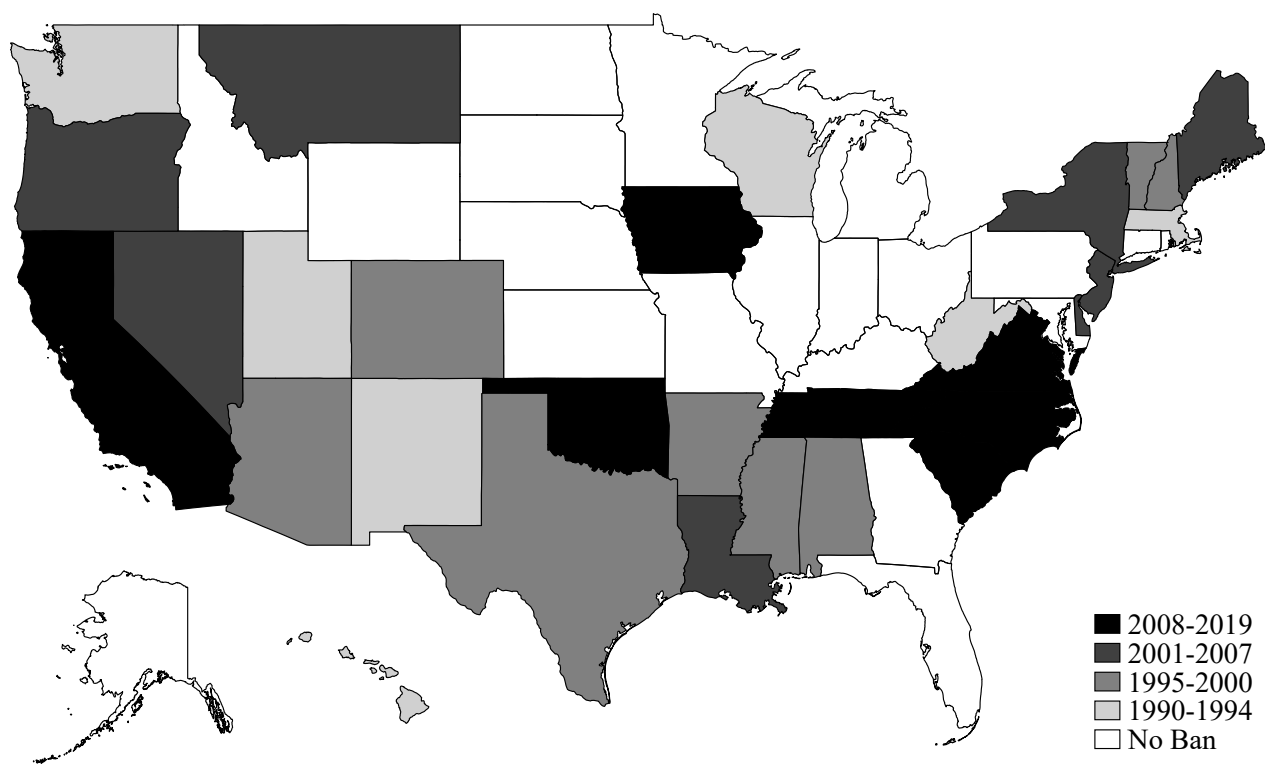
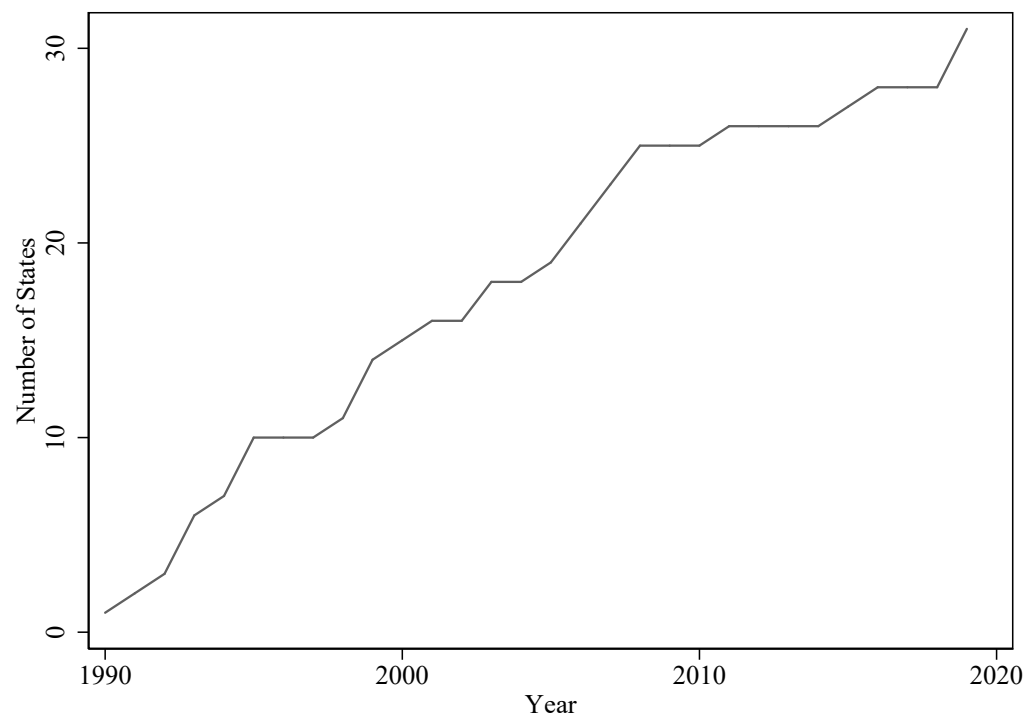


Figure 3: Adoption of 24/7 Tobacco-Free Laws by State



in our analysis thus have in common a prohibition against smoking indoors even though smoking may be permitted outdoors. YRBSS includes students in grades 9-12, and we limit the sample to those who are at least 14 years old.¹⁷

Students are asked various questions about their smoking behavior, including whether or not they had ever tried a cigarette; the number of days out of the past 30 days that they smoked a cigarette; and, beginning in 1993 and ending in 2013, the number of days out of the past 30 days that they smoked a cigarette on school property. Answers to the questions about the number of days the respondent smoked out of the past 30 days are reported in the following categories: 0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30. We use the responses to these questions to construct several variables that measure smoking behavior. The variables we focus on are indicators for (1) whether the respondent has ever smoked, (2) whether the respondent has smoked on at least one day of the past 30 days, (3) whether the respondent has smoked on three or more days out of the past 30 days, (4) whether the respondent has smoked at school on at least one day of the past 30 days, and (5) whether the respondent has smoked at school on three or more days in the past 30 days. In additional analyses, we also consider the effect of anti-tobacco laws on other parts of the distribution of days smoked and days smoked at school (e.g., smoking on 20 or more days out of the past 30).

Table 1 displays summary statistics for the YRBSS data. 51% of respondents report having tried a cigarette, and 21% have smoked within the past 30 days. Moreover, as mentioned earlier, 9% have smoked at school within the past 30 days.

The YRBSS data do not include information on which month of the year each student is surveyed, although we do know that the survey is generally conducted in the spring. Our main coding of the treatment variable in the YRBSS regressions considers a smoking ban to exist in a given state and year if a statewide smoking ban is in effect on the first day of the year.¹⁸ This categorization will be subject to misclassification, however, for students that are surveyed in the year their state passed a ban but at a time of the year after the ban went into effect. For instance, if a ban went into effect in March 1995, our classification would not treat students being interviewed in April 1995 as being exposed to a ban that year. We examine the sensitivity of our results to this issue by considering an alternative classification of bans that includes cases in which the ban went into effect in the first six months of the year. This alternative definition, however, will classify some students as being exposed to a smoking ban slightly before the ban actually went into effect.¹⁹

¹⁷There are a small number of students in the YRBSS data whose age is listed as 12 or 13. We drop these children, who comprise about 0.3% of the YRBSS sample, from our analysis because their enrollment in grades 9-12 at such young ages suggests they are somewhat anomalous. Alternatively, these responses might indicate incorrect reporting. We also drop the small number of students whose age is missing.

¹⁸In our main coding of smoking bans, we do not observe any cases in the data of a state implementing and later reversing a smoking ban.

¹⁹In addition, our event study estimates may be useful here. For example, suppose that the laws result in just a

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for YRBSS

Variable	Mean (SD)
Individual-Level Smoking Outcomes	
Has Ever Smoked	0.51
Smoked in Past 30 Days	0.21
Smoked 3+ Days of Past 30 Days	0.16
Smoked at School in Past 30 Days	0.09
Smoked 3+ Days at School in Past 30 Days	0.06
State-Level School Smoking Ban	
School Smoking Ban	0.35
Individual-Level Covariates	
Age 14	0.11
Age 15	0.25
Age 16	0.26
Age 17	0.24
Age 18+	0.14
Female	0.49
Male	0.51
Gender Missing	0.00
White	0.59
Black	0.14
Hispanic	0.17
Asian	0.04
Native American	0.01
Other Race/Multiracial	0.05
Race Missing	0.01
State-Level Covariates	
Non-Hospitality Smoking Ban	0.30
Restaurant Smoking Ban	0.40
Bar Smoking Ban	0.33
Cigarette Tax (2019 \$/Pack)	1.19 (0.92)
State Median HH Income (2019 \$1000s)	61.05 (8.68)
Unemployment Rate	5.82 (2.03)
N	186,771

Notes: The table presents means calculated using sample weights. Weighted standard deviations for non-binary variables are shown in parentheses.

3.3 Tobacco Use Supplements to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS)

We use the Tobacco Use Supplements to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS) to examine how school smoking bans affect teens as well as school staff. The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of households that collects information on demographic and economic characteristics of individuals from throughout the United States. The CPS is often supplemented with an additional survey that consists of a variety of questions on a common theme. One such supplement is the supplement on tobacco use. This supplement has been given often, but on an irregular basis, between 1992 and 2019.²⁰ As with our YRBSS analysis, we use data from 1995–2019 to ensure that untreated states are comparable in at least prohibiting smoking indoors at schools. The TUS-CPS consists of questions on smoking behavior and other tobacco use that are asked of individuals aged 15 and above and, beginning in 2007, only to those aged 18 and above. We pool data across all the different waves of the TUS-CPS, although we exclude the January and May 2000 TUS-CPS due to the limited range of questions on the survey in that year. We use the state identifiers in the CPS to link individuals to tobacco policies in place in the relevant state. Individuals who are part of the TUS-CPS are also asked the core CPS demographic and employment questions, which makes it possible to study the smoking behavior of individuals from specific occupations or industries.

The CPS is conducted either by phone or in-person. Information about tobacco use is gathered through a series of questions in the TUS-CPS. Individuals are first asked whether or not they have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. If the answer is yes, individuals are asked whether they currently smoke every day, some days, or not at all. Those who smoke every day are asked further questions such as how many cigarettes they smoke per day, and those who report smoking some days are asked the number of days out of the past 30 days that they smoked and how many cigarettes they typically smoke on the days that they do smoke. However, in the case of proxy response, in which one household member answers on behalf of another, questions on cigarettes smoked per day and the number of days out of 30 the individual smoked are not asked.

“level shift.” In other words, suppose that they have an immediate impact on an outcome and that this impact does not change based on how long the law has been in effect. In this situation, we might actually expect to see an effect, albeit a muted one, in year -1 with our main coding of the smoking variable because some (but not all) students actually are subject to a smoking ban in year -1 due to misclassification. In our alternative coding of the smoking variable, we might expect a muted effect in year 0, followed by a larger effect in year 1, because not all of the individuals coding as being subject to a ban in year 0 truly are subject to a ban in year 0. It is also worth noting that some of the bans occur in even-numbered years, and in these cases we can be more confident of our coding because the YRBSS data are only collected in odd-numbered years.

²⁰Specifically, the tobacco supplement was included in the CPS in September 1992, January 1993, May 1993, September 1995, January 1996, May 1996, September 1998, January 1999, May 1999, January 2000, May 2000, June 2001, November 2001, February 2002, February 2003, June 2003, November 2003, May 2006, August 2006, January 2007, May 2010, August 2010, January 2011, July 2014, January 2015, May 2015, July 2018, January 2019, and May 2019.

We again use individuals' responses to construct a series of binary indicators detailing smoking behavior. The variables we focus on are indicators for (1) whether the respondent has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his/her lifetime, (2) whether the respondent has smoked on at least one of the past 30 days, (3) whether the respondent has smoked on at least three of the past 30 days, and (4) whether the respondent smokes at least one pack of cigarettes (20 cigarettes) per day.²¹ In further analysis, we consider other parts of the distribution of days smoked and cigarettes smoked per day. It is worth mentioning that our measure of cigarettes smoked per day does not condition on being a smoker. Thus, the variable takes on a value of zero for a sizable share of respondents.

In order to identify which individuals are high school students and which are employed by elementary and secondary schools, we use information collected in the CPS on age, school enrollment, and industry of employment. We classify an individual as a high school student if he/she is (a) 15 years old or (b) 16-18 years old and reports being enrolled in high school.²² However, we exclude the small number of individuals who meet one of these criteria but are coded in a separate CPS question as having educational attainment beyond high school. We classify an individual as working in the education industry if the individual is aged 22-65 and reports "elementary and secondary schools" as the primary industry of employment. Additionally, we use information on primary occupation for those in the education industry to allow for differential effects between teachers and other school staff.²³

Table 2 presents descriptive statistics for the CPS sample. Youth smoking rates in the CPS are much lower than those in the YRBSS and other sources, a disparity that may be attributable to differences in question wording or to differences in interview procedure. For instance, because of the 100 cigarette threshold in the TUS-CPS, we may be classifying some youth who have smoked as non-smokers simply because they have not yet smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Another possibility is that proxy respondents may report incorrectly or youth may not report truthfully in the TUS-CPS if they are questioned in the presence of a parent. Whatever the reason, it should be noted that the TUS-CPS data have been used for youth in earlier work, such as [Harris and López-Valcárcel \(2008\)](#), despite this caveat. However, caution should be exercised when interpreting the results for youth smoking from the CPS.

Furthermore, 27% of the TUS-CPS youth sample is exposed to a school smoking ban, whereas 36% of the other samples is. This disparity is attributable to the fact that the TUS-CPS youth sample disproportionately appears earlier in the sample period due to the minimum age for the TUS-CPS questionnaire changing to 18 in 2007.

²¹We code the other variables as a zero if the answer to the question about having smoked 100 cigarettes is "no."

²²The school enrollment questions are only asked of those who are between the age of 16 and 24.

²³Some examples in the data of occupations in the education industry other than teaching are administrators, counselors, secretaries, cooks, janitors, and bus drivers.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics for CPS

	Youth	Education	Teachers	Non-Teach.
Variable	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	in Ed. Ind. Mean (SD)
Individual-Level Smoking Outcomes				
Smoked 100 Cigarettes in Lifetime	0.07	0.24	0.20	0.29
Smoked in Past 30 Days	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.11
Smoked 3+ Days of Past 30 Days	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.11
Smokes at Least Pack/Day	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03
State-Level School Smoking Bans				
School Smoking Ban	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.36
Individual-Level Covariates				
Age 15	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 16	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 17	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age 18	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	0.48	0.76	0.74	0.77
Family Income < 20K	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.09
Family Income 20-35K	0.17	0.11	0.07	0.14
Family Income 35-50K	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14
Family Income 50-75K	0.19	0.24	0.25	0.23
Family Income 75K+	0.25	0.41	0.47	0.35
Family Income Missing	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.06
Less than High School Graduate	1.00	0.03	0.00	0.05
High School Graduate	0.00	0.30	0.06	0.52
College Graduate	0.00	0.67	0.94	0.43
White	0.64	0.76	0.81	0.71
Black	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.13
Hispanic	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.12
Asian	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Native American	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Other Race/Multiracial	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
State-Level Covariates				
Non-Hospitality Smoking Ban	0.08	0.27	0.28	0.26
Restaurant Smoking Ban	0.20	0.38	0.38	0.38
Bar Smoking Ban	0.16	0.32	0.32	0.33
Cigarette Tax (2019 \$/Pack)	0.85 (0.65)	1.20 (0.98)	1.20 (0.98)	1.20 (0.97)
State Median HH Income (2019 \$1000s)	61.47 (8.25)	62.05 (8.99)	61.97 (9.06)	62.13 (8.92)
Unemployment Rate	5.23 (1.34)	5.53 (1.93)	5.51 (1.92)	5.54 (1.95)
N	64,529	70,781	33,727	37,054

Notes: The table presents means calculated using sample weights. Weighted standard deviations for non-binary variables are shown in parentheses.

We use information on age, gender, family income, educational attainment, and race/ethnicity as control variables. The race question and Hispanic ethnicity question are separate questions in the CPS, which we combine to create a set of mutually exclusive race/ethnicity categories that include Hispanics as well as different categories for non-Hispanic members of the different racial groups.

For the TUS-CPS regressions, we base our coding of the smoking ban variable on whether there was a ban in place in the relevant state on the first day of the month of the survey. Thus, this is defined somewhat differently than in the YRBSS regressions due to the nature of the two data sets.

3.4 State-Level Control Variables

We merge additional information on state tobacco policies and other state-level data to both the YRBSS and TUS-CPS data for use as control variables in our regressions. Our set of tobacco control policies allows us to control for other policies that may be related to both smoking behavior and school smoking bans. This includes three variables collected from the [American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation \(2021\)](#) that indicate whether there are statewide smoking bans that apply to restaurants, bars, and non-hospitality workplaces, respectively.²⁴ As with the school smoking bans variable, we code all of these variables based on policies in place on the first day of the year for the YRBSS regressions and the first day of the month for the CPS regressions. We also use information on state cigarette taxes from [Orzechowski and Walker \(2020\)](#), which we convert to 2019 dollars per pack using the CPI-U-RS for the relevant month for the CPS data and first month of the relevant year for the YRBSS data.²⁵ Finally, we use state median annual household income (in 2019 dollars) from the U.S. Census Bureau and the state unemployment rate from the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a way of controlling for state-level economic conditions.

The bottom parts of Tables 1 and 2 show the mean values for these variables in each of our samples, as well as the standard deviations for non-binary variables. In general people in our samples are less exposed to school smoking bans than they are to restaurant smoking bans, although they are more exposed to school smoking bans than they are to non-hospitality smoking bans or bar smoking bans. The CPS youth sample is somewhat different in that more members of the sample live in states with school smoking bans than restaurant smoking bans, although it is worth bearing in mind that most observations in the CPS youth sample come from before 2007.

²⁴Although we do not show the results here, the main estimates change very little when we also control for the minimum tobacco age in the state. The vast majority of states have a minimum tobacco age of 18 during our sample period, although a few states have a minimum tobacco age of 19 or 21.

²⁵We use data on cigarette taxes rather than data on prices. [Adda and Cornaglia \(2006, 2013\)](#) and [Gruber and Frakes \(2006\)](#) argue that taxes are a more exogenous measure of costs for customers than prices are. Furthermore, [Harding, Leibtag, and Lovenheim \(2012\)](#) find that a large share, but not all, of cigarette taxes are passed on to consumers.

4 Empirical Framework

We examine the effects of the school smoking bans by estimating difference-in-differences models. These models exploit variation in the timing of adoption of the bans by states across time. Specifically, we estimate models of the following form:

$$Y_{ist} = \alpha_0 Ban_{st} + \alpha_1 X_{ist} + \alpha_2 Z_{st} + \delta_t + \theta_s + \gamma_s t + \epsilon_{ist}. \quad (1)$$

Here Y_{ist} denotes a smoking outcome for individual i living in state s and observed in survey year t . Ban_{st} is our treatment variable of interest.²⁶ X_{ist} is a vector of individual-level controls, and Z_{st} is a vector of state-level controls. The model includes full sets of year dummies, state dummies, and state-specific linear time trends, and the error term is ϵ_{ist} . We estimate these linear probability models by ordinary least squares. Finally, the standard errors allow for clustering at the state level.

Loosely, our estimates of α_0 are obtained by studying breaks from trends when smoking bans go into effect. The identifying assumption for difference-in-differences models that include covariates and state-specific linear time trends is that treated and control units would follow a common trend in the absence of the treatment, after conditioning on the covariates and time trends. The inclusion of covariates and state-specific time trends makes it more plausible that we are estimating the causal effects of statewide school smoking bans. However, sources of bias may remain. The identifying assumption would be violated if there are omitted factors that are correlated with school smoking bans and are causing breaks in trends of smoking behavior.²⁷

Although the identifying assumption is not directly verifiable, we provide several pieces of evidence suggesting its plausibility. First, we will later show results of regressions that replace the “ban” indicator with a set of dummies for the number of years before and the number of years after a ban goes into effect. If there is evidence of differential pre-existing trends across states with and without bans prior to when they were actually enacted, this casts doubt on whether any measured effect of the bans (after they were put into place) is actually causal. Second, in Table 3 we show the results from regressing the treatment dummy on all the covariates from our three main samples, including the year effects and the state-specific time trends, in order to study which characteristics are associated with school smoking bans. If the treatment variable were truly randomly assigned, we would expect to see coefficients that are close to 0 and statistically insignificant. We should not necessarily expect this to be the case in the nonexperimental setting we study here, although the

²⁶With the TUS-CPS regressions, we actually code some variables based on the month. However, we suppress month subscripts from the displayed equation.

²⁷Recent research has called into question the conventional way of estimating difference-in-differences models. Although not shown here, we have found that the same general result of school smoking bans being unassociated with smoking behavior holds when we use the methods of Callaway and Sant’Anna (2019) as well.

results in Table 3 can provide information about which variables are important to control for. The different columns of Table 3 include different variables on the right-hand side due to the availability of different variables in the different data sets, and thus we should not expect the results to be identical across columns due to the slightly different models estimated in the three columns. Indeed the coefficient estimates differ slightly across columns. But as the results show, the variables in the regression generally appear to be unrelated to school tobacco bans.

5 Results

5.1 YRBSS Results

Table 4 shows results for the frequency of youth smoking using data from YRBSS. All regressions include a full set of year dummies, a full set of state dummies, a full set of state-specific linear time trends, and individual- and state-level controls. The results generally do not suggest a relationship between smoking bans and smoking behavior. An exception is that smoking bans are associated with a 1.13 percentage point reduction in having smoked at school in the past 30 days, although this result is significant only at the 10% level. The results for the other four outcomes we consider are very close to 0 in magnitude and are statistically insignificant at conventional levels. The estimates are also estimated reasonably precisely. For example, a symmetric 95% confidence interval for the coefficient on the school smoking ban variable in the regressions for having smoked one or more days out of the past 30 ranges from -0.0234 to 0.0202, which would rule out either large negative or large positive effects relative to the mean of 0.21 from Table 1.

In contrast to the school tobacco ban variable, though, many of the covariates in Table 4 are both statistically and practically significant. For example, older students are more likely to smoke than younger students. Females are over 3 percentage points less likely to have smoked in the past 30 days than males. Black students and Asian students are less likely to smoke than the omitted category of White students, whereas Native Americans are more likely to smoke than White students. The results for Hispanics depend on the outcome considered but generally suggest that Hispanics smoke less than Whites. The state-level control variables are generally insignificant, although in some specifications household income and the unemployment rate have a statistically significant relationship with smoking and in one case bar smoking bans do.

Figures 4 and 5, which show the point estimates and confidence intervals associated with the school smoking ban variable when we replace the dependent variable with other parts of the distribution of days smoked and days smoked at school. These results are consistent with the results of Table 4 showing only muted effectiveness of the bans. The 95% confidence intervals in these figures

Table 3: Correlates of Smoking Bans

Variable	YRBSS Youth		CPS Youth		CPS Education Industry	
Age 15	-0.0008	(0.0012)				
Age 16	0.0005	(0.0018)	0.0010	(0.0010)		
Age 17	0.0001	(0.0019)	0.0012	(0.0010)		
Age 18+	-0.0013	(0.0030)				
Age 18			0.0005	(0.0022)		
Female	-0.0009	(0.0014)	-0.0004	(0.0007)	0.0008	(0.0010)
Gender Missing	-0.0262	(0.0181)				
Family Income 20-35K			-0.0020	(0.0019)	0.0004	(0.0020)
Family Income 35-50K			-0.0004	(0.0027)	-0.0028	(0.0018)
Family Income 50-75K			0.0003	(0.0014)	-0.0067***	(0.0023)
Family Income 75K+			0.0003	(0.0021)	-0.0044*	(0.0024)
Family Income Missing			-0.0026	(0.0020)	-0.0082*	(0.0046)
High School Graduate					-0.0019	(0.0046)
College Graduate					0.0022	(0.0043)
Black	-0.0047	(0.0067)	0.0008	(0.0027)	-0.0019	(0.0026)
Hispanic	0.0051	(0.0075)	-0.0026	(0.0026)	-0.0012	(0.0016)
Asian	-0.0042	(0.0053)	-0.0012	(0.0021)	0.0014	(0.0034)
Native American	0.0071	(0.0138)	0.0010	(0.0048)	-0.0066	(0.0063)
Other Race/Multiracial	-0.0004	(0.0052)	-0.0033	(0.0071)	-0.0049	(0.0082)
Race Missing	-0.0032	(0.0040)				
Non-Hospitality Smoking Ban	0.5693	(0.1735)	0.2811**	(0.1258)	0.3558**	(0.1338)
Restaurant Smoking Ban	-0.3492	(0.2356)	0.0167	(0.1466)	-0.0197	(0.1632)
Bar Smoking Ban	0.1147	(0.2335)	0.0071	(0.1825)	-0.0240	(0.1677)
Cigarette Tax (2019 \$/Pack)	0.0807	(0.0343)	0.0292	(0.0395)	0.0971**	(0.0450)
State Median HH Income (2019 \$1000s)	0.0099	(0.0043)	0.0038	(0.0027)	0.0066**	(0.0028)
Unemployment Rate	0.0060	(0.0145)	0.0130	(0.0160)	0.0085	(0.0105)
N			64,529		70,781	

Notes: Standard errors that allow for clustering at the state level are shown in parentheses. A single asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 10% level, a double asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 5% level, and a triple asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 1% level. All models include full sets of year dummies, state dummies, and state-specific linear time trends. The CPS Education Industry regression contains a full set of age dummies.

Table 4: Effects of School Smoking Bans on Youth Smoking in YRBSS Data

Variable	Has Ever Smoked	Smoked 1+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smoked 3+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smoked at School in Past 30 Days	Smoked 3+ Days at School in Past 30 Days
School Smoking Ban	-0.0050 (0.0087)	-0.0016 (0.0108)	0.0056 (0.0077)	-0.0113* (0.0056)	-0.0022 (0.0055)
Age 15	0.0604*** (0.0045)	0.0291*** (0.0026)	0.0234*** (0.0027)	0.0118*** (0.0026)	0.0075*** (0.0021)
Age 16	0.1120*** (0.0053)	0.0625*** (0.0030)	0.0525*** (0.0031)	0.0221*** (0.0037)	0.0177*** (0.0031)
Age 17	0.1555*** (0.0062)	0.0893*** (0.0046)	0.0801*** (0.0048)	0.0288*** (0.0048)	0.0258*** (0.0040)
Age 18+	0.1881*** (0.0074)	0.1230*** (0.0053)	0.1079*** (0.0055)	0.0383*** (0.0061)	0.0326*** (0.0050)
Female	-0.0331*** (0.0078)	-0.0334*** (0.0069)	-0.0316*** (0.0058)	-0.0285*** (0.0024)	-0.0238*** (0.0021)
Gender Missing	0.0210 (0.0234)	0.0959*** (0.0218)	0.0821*** (0.0200)	0.0499** (0.0210)	0.0382 (0.0231)
Black	-0.0646*** (0.0132)	-0.1531*** (0.0086)	-0.1354*** (0.0086)	-0.0647*** (0.0046)	-0.0479*** (0.0037)
Hispanic	0.0331*** (0.0094)	-0.0439*** (0.0061)	-0.0526*** (0.0044)	-0.0202*** (0.0031)	-0.0190*** (0.0028)
Asian	-0.1163*** (0.0088)	-0.0924*** (0.0064)	-0.0747*** (0.0060)	-0.0231*** (0.0056)	-0.0156*** (0.0042)
Native American	0.1263*** (0.0213)	0.0617*** (0.0196)	0.0339*** (0.0120)	0.0399*** (0.0108)	0.0238** (0.0092)
Other Race/Multiracial	0.0205** (0.0086)	-0.0360*** (0.0087)	-0.0331*** (0.0080)	-0.0046 (0.0057)	-0.0040 (0.0043)
Race Missing	-0.0164 (0.0113)	-0.0479*** (0.0094)	-0.0411*** (0.0086)	-0.0104 (0.0085)	-0.0026 (0.0069)
Non-Hospitality Smoking Ban	0.0080 (0.0168)	0.0055 (0.0145)	0.0061 (0.0125)	-0.0158 (0.0160)	-0.0072 (0.0109)
Restaurant Smoking Ban	-0.0046 (0.0218)	0.0101 (0.0283)	0.0069 (0.0203)	0.0016 (0.0162)	-0.0094 (0.0126)
Bar Smoking Ban	-0.0147 (0.0225)	-0.0342 (0.0272)	-0.0368* (0.0187)	-0.0003 (0.0103)	0.0073 (0.0108)
Cigarette Tax (2019 \$/Pack)	-0.0051 (0.0095)	0.0033 (0.0051)	0.0026 (0.0040)	-0.0047 (0.0045)	-0.0013 (0.0037)
State Median HH Income (2019 \$1000s)	0.0010 (0.0015)	0.0004 (0.0009)	0.0004 (0.0008)	0.0012* (0.0007)	0.0013** (0.0006)
Unemployment Rate	0.0010 (0.0057)	0.0017 (0.0039)	0.0028 (0.0034)	0.0063** (0.0024)	0.0055*** (0.0017)
N	172,376	177,813	177,813	139,200	139,200

Notes: Standard errors that allow for clustering at the state level are shown in parentheses. A single asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 10% level, a double asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 5% level, and a triple asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 1% level. All models include full sets of year dummies, state dummies, and state-specific linear time trends.

Figure 4: Effect on Days Smoked in Past 30 in YRBSS

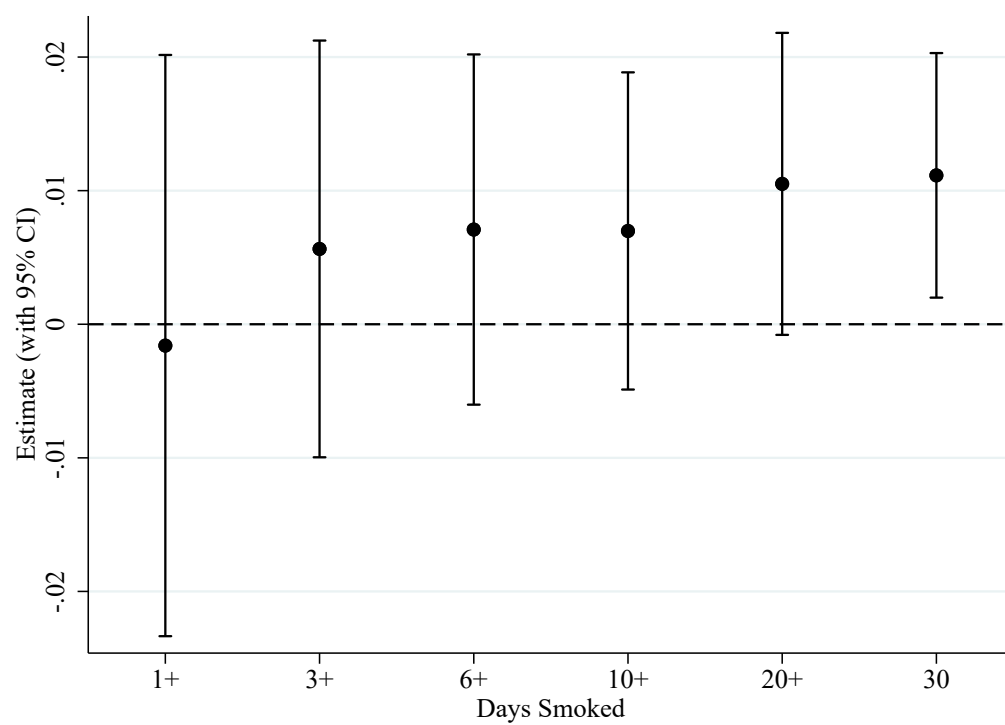
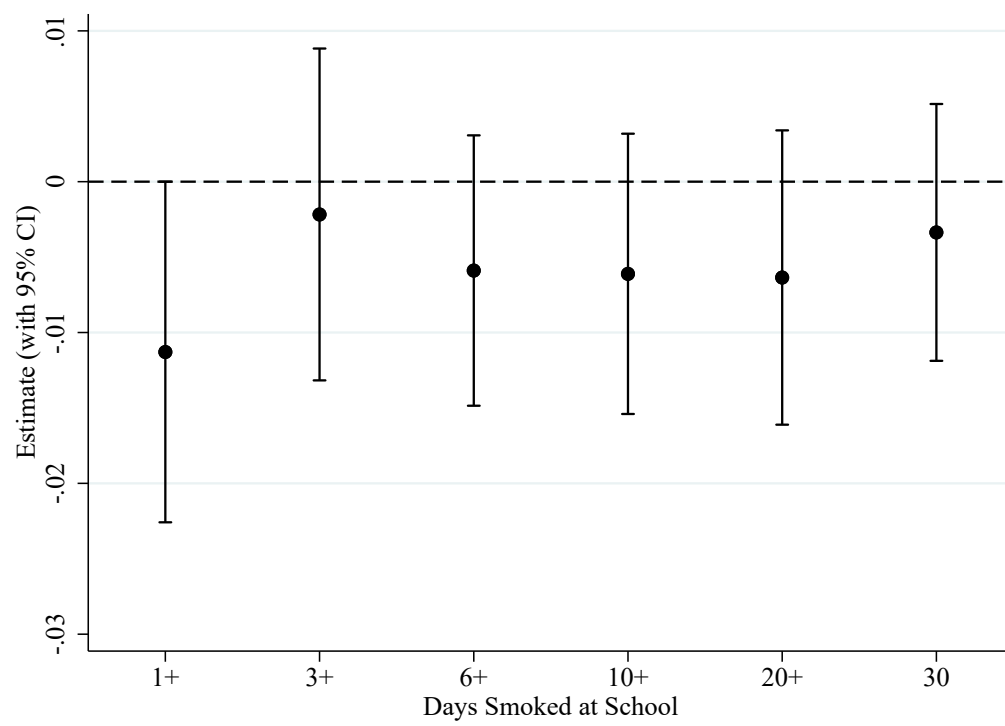


Figure 5: Effect on Days Smoked at School in Past 30 in YRBSS



generally cover 0, although there is one exception: the coefficient in Figure 4 for smoking all 30 of the past 30 days is narrowly statistically significant in an unexpected positive direction.

Figure 6 shows results from regressions that replace the “ban” indicator with a set of indicators for the number of years before or after a tobacco ban first goes into effect. For states that do not have a tobacco ban, all these variables take on the value of 0. These specifications allow for the effects of tobacco bans to vary based on how long they have been in place, with one year before the ban as the excluded category. We may not necessarily expect an effect to show up right away because, for example, it may take time to change smoking behavior. Additionally, the variables that measure the number of years before a ban goes into effect provide an indirect test of the identifying assumption. If there is a visible pre-existing trend, it casts doubt on this assumption.

The results for the post-ban years generally do not suggest that the bans have much of an effect on smoking behavior. However, the results for some of the outcomes show a visible differential pre-trend, although others do not. The results in panels (b) and (c) for having smoked in the past 30 days or having smoked at least 3 days out of the past 30 show a significant “effect” of the bans six or more years before they were enacted, as well as four or five years before they were enacted. These results give some evidence that smoking bans are enacted in states that had higher, but declining, smoking rates relative to states that do not enact smoking bans. If this is the case, then the main results should be treated with caution because they may not meet the usual difference-in-differences parallel trends assumption. However, it is worth noting that panels (a), (d), and (e) do not show strong differential pre-trends, nor do the event study estimates we show later in the paper using CPS data.

Table 5 uses five alternative definitions of the tobacco ban variable. The top row of the table considers the outcome of having smoked within the past 30 days, while the bottom row considers the outcome of having smoked at school within the past 30 days. The first column repeats the baseline results from Table 4. The next three columns show results using alternative definitions of smoking bans that are stricter than our baseline definition. We first consider a definition that does not allow the minor exceptions for classroom demonstrations or prescription usage that our baseline definition allows. The results here are similar in magnitude to the results from the baseline definition, although the results for having smoked at school in the past 30 days are no longer significant at the 10% level.

We next consider a definition that requires a smoking ban to directly apply at the state level, as opposed to the state requiring that school districts ban smoking. The rationale for this stricter definition is that laws that directly apply at the state level may be either more or less effective than policies enacted at the local level, perhaps due to differences in enforcement or differences in salience. Nonetheless, the results turn out to be very similar to the baseline results. The next

Figure 6: Dynamic Effects in YRBSS for Youth

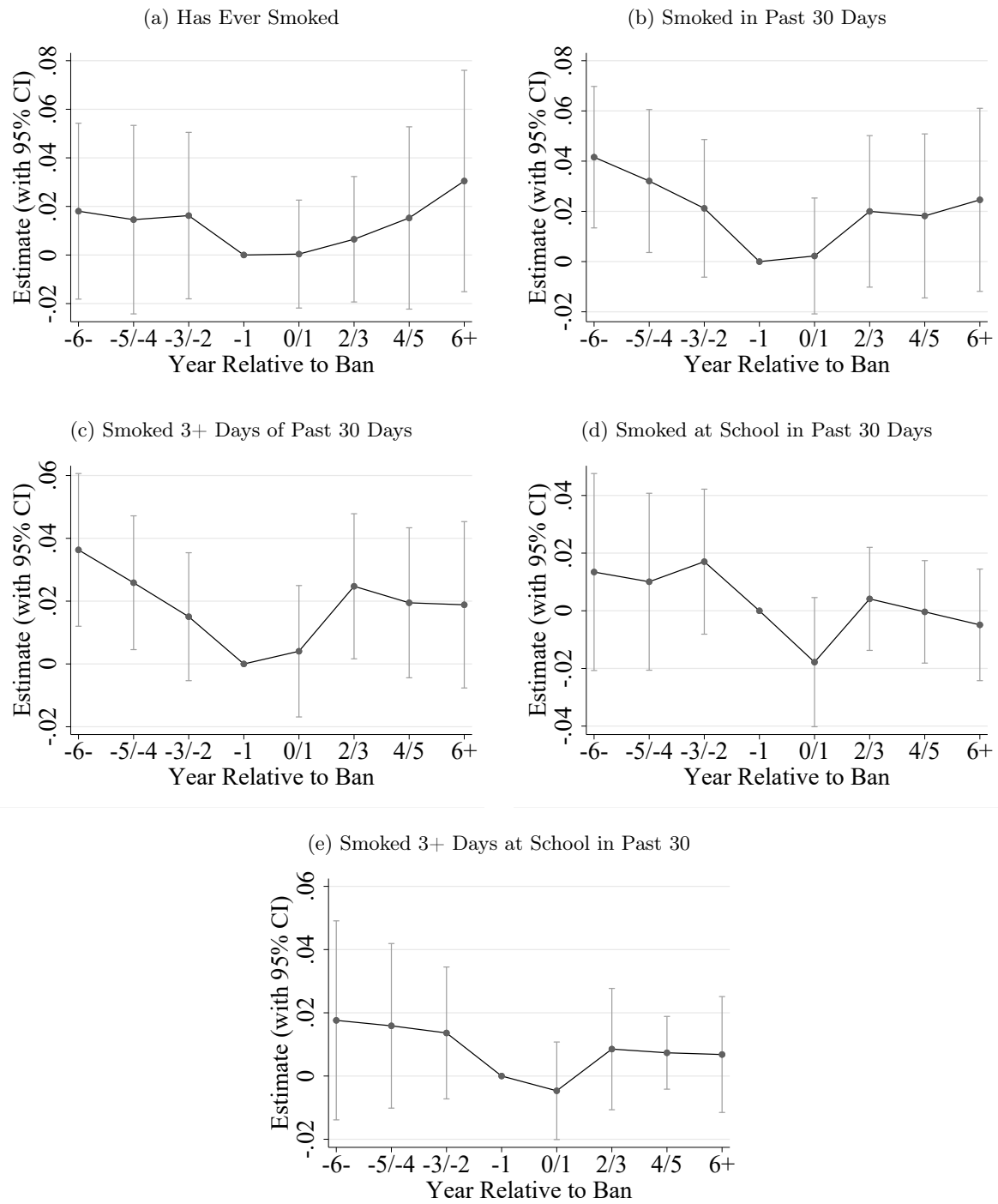


Table 5: Effects of School Smoking Bans Using Alternative Definitions of Smoking Bans

Outcome Variable	Baseline	Ban Is Stricter	Ban Is State Mandate	Legislature Implements Ban	Includes Bans Implemented January–June	Hours Exemptions Treated as Ban
Smoked in Past 30 Days	−0.0016 (0.0108)	−0.0044 (0.0142)	−0.0118 (0.0153)	−0.0025 (0.0113)	−0.0199* (0.0108)	0.0076 (0.0103)
Smoked at School in Past 30 Days	−0.0113* (0.0056)	−0.0104 (0.0076)	−0.0171** (0.0074)	−0.0118** (0.0058)	−0.0121* (0.0067)	−0.0017 (0.0096)

Notes: Standard errors that allow for clustering at the state level are shown in parentheses. A single asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 10% level, a double asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 5% level, and a triple asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 1% level. All models include the full set of covariates from Table 4.

column requires a smoking ban to be enacted by the state legislature, as opposed to a statewide administrative body. Again, one type of law may be enforced more strictly or more be more salient than the other. But again, the results are very similar to the baseline results.

The final two columns of Table 5 consider definitions of “smoking ban” that are weaker than our baseline definition. The first of these shows results when we include as smoking bans laws that were passed in the first six months of the year, while also adjusting the definitions of bar, restaurant, and non-hospitality workplace smoking bans in a similar manner. The baseline definition requires that a law be in effect the entire year, on the grounds that only for these laws can we be certain that the ban is in place at the time the survey is conducted. However, there is a possibility that laws enacted during the first part of the year may be in place when the survey is conducted as well. When adjusting the definition in this way, the results for having smoked at school in the past 30 days are very similar under this definition and the baseline definition, although interestingly the results for having smoked in the past 30 days becomes more negative are now statistically significant, albeit only at the 10% level.

The final column shows results when we include in our definition of smoking bans laws that do not apply at all times but do prohibit smoking during certain hours of the day, such as during school hours. If students tend to leave school promptly after the school day is over, a case could be made that this definition is more relevant for students than our baseline definition is. However, the results using this broader definition still suggest that the smoking bans have little impact.

5.2 TUS-CPS Results

The TUS-CPS results begin in Table 6, which shows results for youth. The results differ from the YRBSS results in suggesting that the bans may reduce smoking along both the extensive and intensive margins. In particular, school smoking bans are associated with a 1.51 percentage point

reduction in having smoked at least 100 cigarettes so far in one’s lifetime, a 1.59 percentage point reduction in having smoked at least one day out of the past 30, and a 1.59 percentage point reduction in having smoked at least three days out of the past 30. However, as noted earlier, the CPS youth results should be treated with caution due to the possibility of incorrect or untruthful reporting.

Although the youth results for the main treatment variable differ between the YRBSS and the CPS, the results for the control variables are generally similar. As in the YRBSS, older students are more likely to smoke than younger students in the TUS-CPS, females are less likely to smoke than males, and Black and Asian students are less likely to smoke than White students. Hispanics are less likely to smoke than White students are, and Native Americans are more likely to smoke than White students for most of the measures of smoking. Unlike the YRBSS, the CPS includes information on family income. Although there is a fair amount of missing data, including measures of family income in the smoking regressions shows that students from higher-income families are less likely to smoke than those from lower-income families.

Unlike the YRBSS, the TUS-CPS covers adults in addition to youth, and it includes information on occupation and industry. This permits an analysis of the effects of school smoking bans on the smoking behavior of teachers and others in the education industry. These results begin in Table 7, which includes teachers and other adults in the education industry in the same regression. The results suggest little impact of the school smoking bans.²⁸ The one exception is that school smoking bans are associated with a 0.90 percentage point reduction in smoking at least one pack of cigarettes per day, although this result is significant only at the 10% level. The remainder of the estimates on the smoking ban variable in Table 7 are statistically insignificant at conventional levels and are estimated reasonably precisely. However, as with the youth regressions, many of the control variables are associated with smoking behavior. As with youth, females are less likely to smoke than males; Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics are less likely to smoke than Whites; and those from higher-income families are less likely to smoke than those from lower-income families. Native Americans are more likely to smoke than Whites on two of our four measures of smoking.²⁹

As we did with the YRBSS, we show results for other parts of the distribution of our outcomes

²⁸Although we do not show the results here, we have also estimated triple difference models with adults in the CPS. We include all adults (rather than just school employees) in the sample, and, in addition to making comparisons across states and over time, introduce a comparison of school employees to people who are not school employees. In an alternative specification, we compare teachers to people who are not teachers but do have a college degree. The results from estimating these models are consistent with the difference-in-differences results in showing little impact of school smoking bans on smoking behavior.

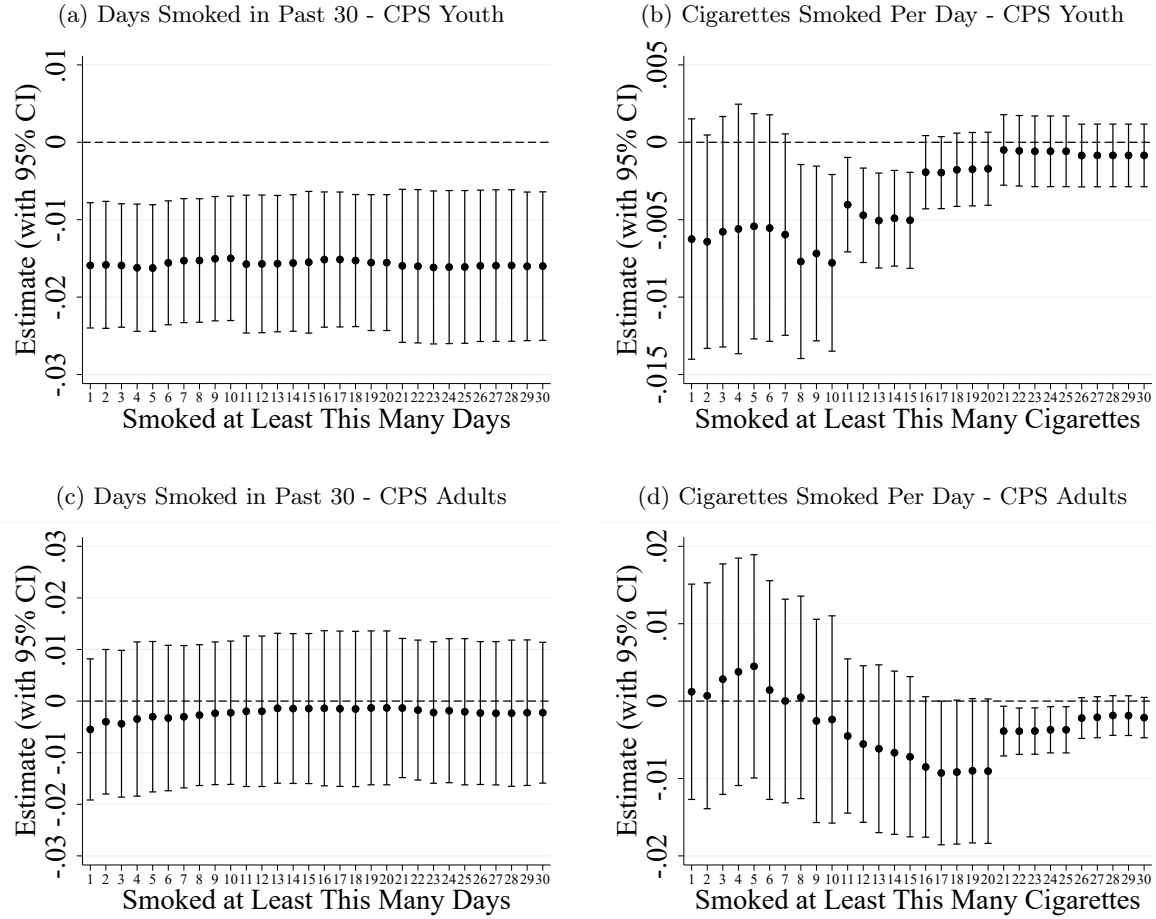
²⁹Our results for the effect of income are similar to most previous research but are somewhat in contrast to Kenkel, Schmeiser, and Urban (2014), who find that smoking is a normal good. Our small effects for the tax variable are somewhat in contrast to earlier work and to some recent work such as Goolsbee, Lovenheim, and Slemrod (2010) and Lovenheim (2008), but the results are consistent with Callison and Kaestner (2014) and Hansen, Sabia, and Rees (2017) in finding very low tax elasticities using recent data.

Table 6: CPS Results for High School Students Aged 15-18

Variable	Smoked 100 Cigarettes in Lifetime	Smoked 1+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smoked 3+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smokes at Least Pack/Day
School Smoking Ban	-0.0151*** (0.0042)	-0.0159*** (0.0040)	-0.0159*** (0.0040)	-0.0017 (0.0012)
Age 16	0.0242*** (0.0022)	0.0182*** (0.0017)	0.0182*** (0.0017)	0.0021*** (0.0007)
Age 17	0.0552*** (0.0037)	0.0418*** (0.0032)	0.0419*** (0.0032)	0.0057*** (0.0011)
Age 18	0.0971*** (0.0060)	0.0768*** (0.0057)	0.0762*** (0.0056)	0.0121*** (0.0020)
Female	-0.0118*** (0.0024)	-0.0098*** (0.0019)	-0.0096*** (0.0020)	-0.0025*** (0.0006)
Family Income 20-35K	-0.0234*** (0.0054)	-0.0210*** (0.0046)	-0.0207*** (0.0046)	-0.0038** (0.0016)
Family Income 35-50K	-0.0405*** (0.0067)	-0.0348*** (0.0057)	-0.0344*** (0.0057)	-0.0052*** (0.0016)
Family Income 50-75K	-0.0600*** (0.0062)	-0.0505*** (0.0053)	-0.0502*** (0.0052)	-0.0075*** (0.0017)
Family Income 75K+	-0.0723*** (0.0063)	-0.0583*** (0.0053)	-0.0583*** (0.0052)	-0.0095*** (0.0019)
Family Income Missing	-0.0545*** (0.0077)	-0.0452*** (0.0056)	-0.0451*** (0.0057)	-0.0043** (0.0019)
Black	-0.0783*** (0.0029)	-0.0583*** (0.0026)	-0.0583*** (0.0025)	-0.0101*** (0.0009)
Hispanic	-0.0579*** (0.0061)	-0.0452*** (0.0044)	-0.0450*** (0.0042)	-0.0082*** (0.0008)
Asian	-0.0586*** (0.0033)	-0.0436*** (0.0039)	-0.0431*** (0.0038)	-0.0068*** (0.0008)
Native American	0.0574** (0.0231)	0.0424** (0.0187)	0.0373** (0.0186)	-0.0029 (0.0038)
Other Race/Multiracial	0.0164 (0.0124)	0.0072 (0.0102)	0.0061 (0.0097)	0.0020 (0.0031)
Non-Hospitality Smoking Ban	0.0002 (0.0067)	0.0022 (0.0056)	0.0030 (0.0057)	-0.0003 (0.0017)
Restaurant Smoking Ban	-0.0099 (0.0098)	-0.0015 (0.0108)	-0.0027 (0.0117)	0.0028 (0.0032)
Bar Smoking Ban	0.0075 (0.0110)	-0.0014 (0.0129)	-0.0005 (0.0135)	-0.0013 (0.0031)
Cigarette Tax (2019 \$/Pack)	-0.0001 (0.0035)	0.0020 (0.0034)	0.0012 (0.0034)	0.0001 (0.0008)
State Median HH Income (2019 \$1000s)	0.0004 (0.0005)	0.0000 (0.0004)	0.0000 (0.0004)	-0.0002 (0.0002)
Unemployment Rate	0.0029 (0.0020)	0.0022 (0.0019)	0.0021 (0.0019)	-0.0005 (0.0005)
N	64,242	63,686	63,686	62,619

Notes: Standard errors that allow for clustering at the state level are shown in parentheses. A single asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 10% level, a double asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 5% level, and a triple asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 1% level. All models include full sets of year dummies, state dummies, and state-specific linear time trends, as well as a full set of age dummies.

Figure 7: Effects on Distributions in CPS



as well as results that allow for dynamic effects of school smoking bans. These results are shown in Figures 7, 8, and 9. When looking at panel (a) of Figure 7, the results look similar across the different number of days. In panel (b), the results suggest a reduction in moderate amounts of smoking. Panels (c) and (d) do not show much of an effect for adults, although there is possibly a reduction in heavy smoking (20 cigarettes or more per day) associated with school smoking bans.

Compared to Figure 6, one notable difference is that there is less evidence of pre-existing differential trends in smoking behavior in non-ban states and ban states in Figures 8 and 9. There are some exceptions, however, including panel (d) of Figure 8 and the coefficient on 4 or 5 years before a ban on panel (d) of Figure 9. The results for adults do not show much of an effect of the bans after they are implemented, although the results for youth in Figure 8 sometimes do. Interestingly, the results in each panel of Figure 8 show a drop in smoking at the time of the ban. Smoking rates then rebound somewhat but stay below where they were the year before the ban.

Table 7: CPS Results for Persons Aged 22-65 in Education Industry

Variable	Smoked 100 Cigarettes in Lifetime	Smoked 1+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smoked 3+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smokes at Least Pack/Day
School Smoking Ban	0.0083 (0.0128)	0.0016 (0.0080)	0.0020 (0.0082)	-0.0090* (0.0046)
Female	-0.0496*** (0.0046)	-0.0144*** (0.0026)	-0.0143*** (0.0027)	-0.0089*** (0.0013)
Family Income 20-35K	-0.0147** (0.0073)	-0.0254*** (0.0070)	-0.0256*** (0.0068)	-0.0076* (0.0040)
Family Income 35-50K	-0.0360*** (0.0088)	-0.0584*** (0.0062)	-0.0588*** (0.0059)	-0.0185*** (0.0037)
Family Income 50-75K	-0.0523*** (0.0092)	-0.0779*** (0.0062)	-0.0774*** (0.0059)	-0.0244*** (0.0033)
Family Income 75K+	-0.0676*** (0.0091)	-0.0950*** (0.0059)	-0.0941*** (0.0056)	-0.0321*** (0.0037)
Family Income Missing	-0.1040*** (0.0124)	-0.0885*** (0.0088)	-0.0866*** (0.0084)	-0.0280*** (0.0048)
High School Graduate	-0.0644*** (0.0207)	-0.0718*** (0.0171)	-0.0722*** (0.0177)	-0.0359*** (0.0108)
College Graduate	-0.1848*** (0.0234)	-0.1501*** (0.0194)	-0.1507*** (0.0201)	-0.0673*** (0.0117)
Black	-0.0909*** (0.0113)	-0.0192*** (0.0068)	-0.0186*** (0.0069)	-0.0229*** (0.0025)
Hispanic	-0.1176*** (0.0118)	-0.0526*** (0.0061)	-0.0527*** (0.0062)	-0.0315*** (0.0034)
Asian	-0.1063*** (0.0159)	-0.0367*** (0.0074)	-0.0370*** (0.0071)	-0.0156*** (0.0032)
Native American	0.0960 (0.0600)	0.0934*** (0.0334)	0.0889** (0.0354)	0.0015 (0.0105)
Other Race/Multiracial	0.0225 (0.0244)	0.0322*** (0.0118)	0.0344*** (0.0118)	0.0086 (0.0062)
Non-Hospitality Smoking Ban	-0.0032 (0.0114)	-0.0145* (0.0085)	-0.0134 (0.0085)	0.0040 (0.0034)
Restaurant Smoking Ban	-0.0192 (0.0137)	0.0080 (0.0096)	0.0069 (0.0096)	-0.0158*** (0.0041)
Bar Smoking Ban	0.0309** (0.0143)	0.0036 (0.0081)	0.0035 (0.0085)	0.0167*** (0.0041)
Cigarette Tax (2019 \$/Pack)	-0.0046 (0.0058)	-0.0022 (0.0035)	-0.0014 (0.0037)	0.0005 (0.0018)
State Median HH Income (2019 \$1000s)	0.0016** (0.0007)	0.0002 (0.0004)	0.0003 (0.0004)	0.0005** (0.0002)
Unemployment Rate	0.0054** (0.0021)	0.0011 (0.0013)	0.0012 (0.0013)	0.0008 (0.0006)
N	70,630	70,227	70,227	69,368

Notes: Standard errors that allow for clustering at the state level are shown in parentheses. A single asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 10% level, a double asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 5% level, and a triple asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 1% level. All models include full sets of year dummies, state dummies, and state-specific linear time trends, as well as a full set of age dummies.

Figure 8: Dynamic Effects in CPS for Youth

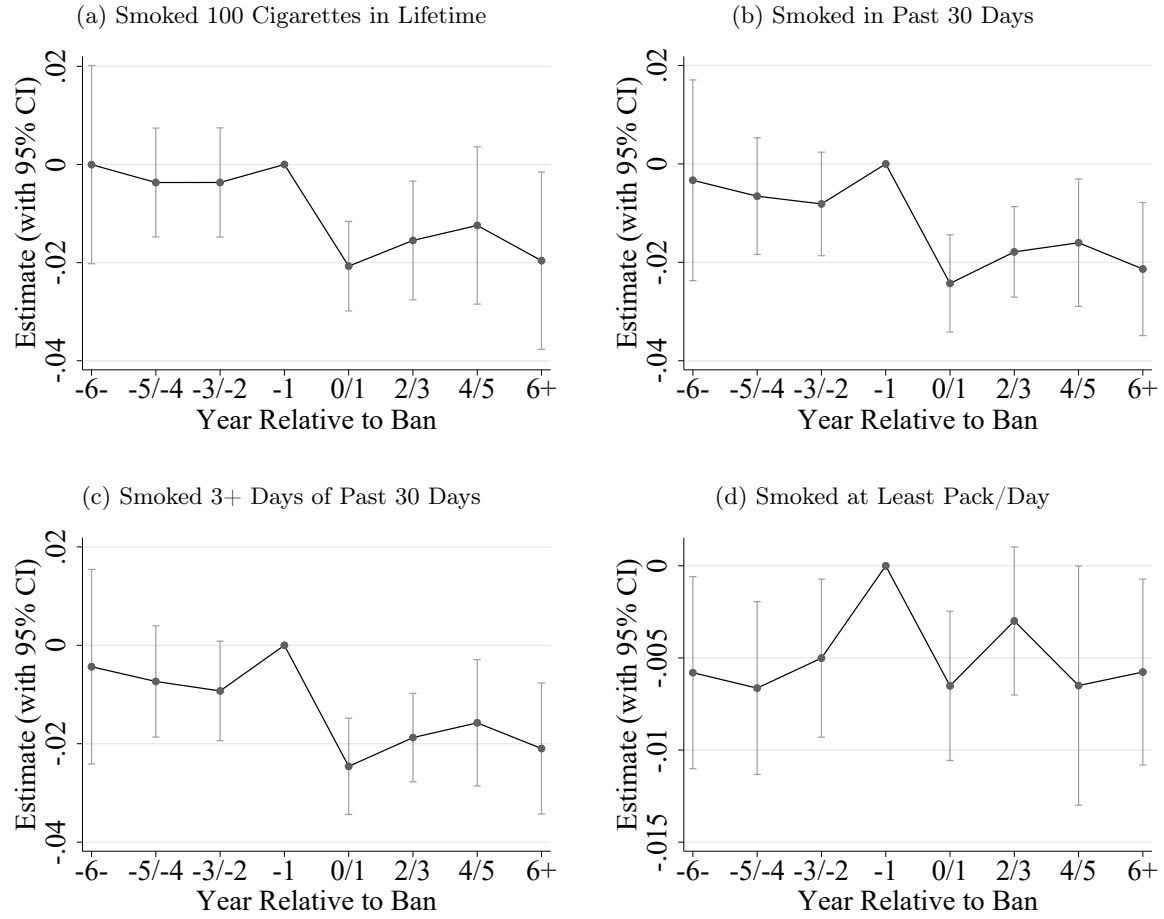


Figure 9: Dynamic Effects in CPS for Adults

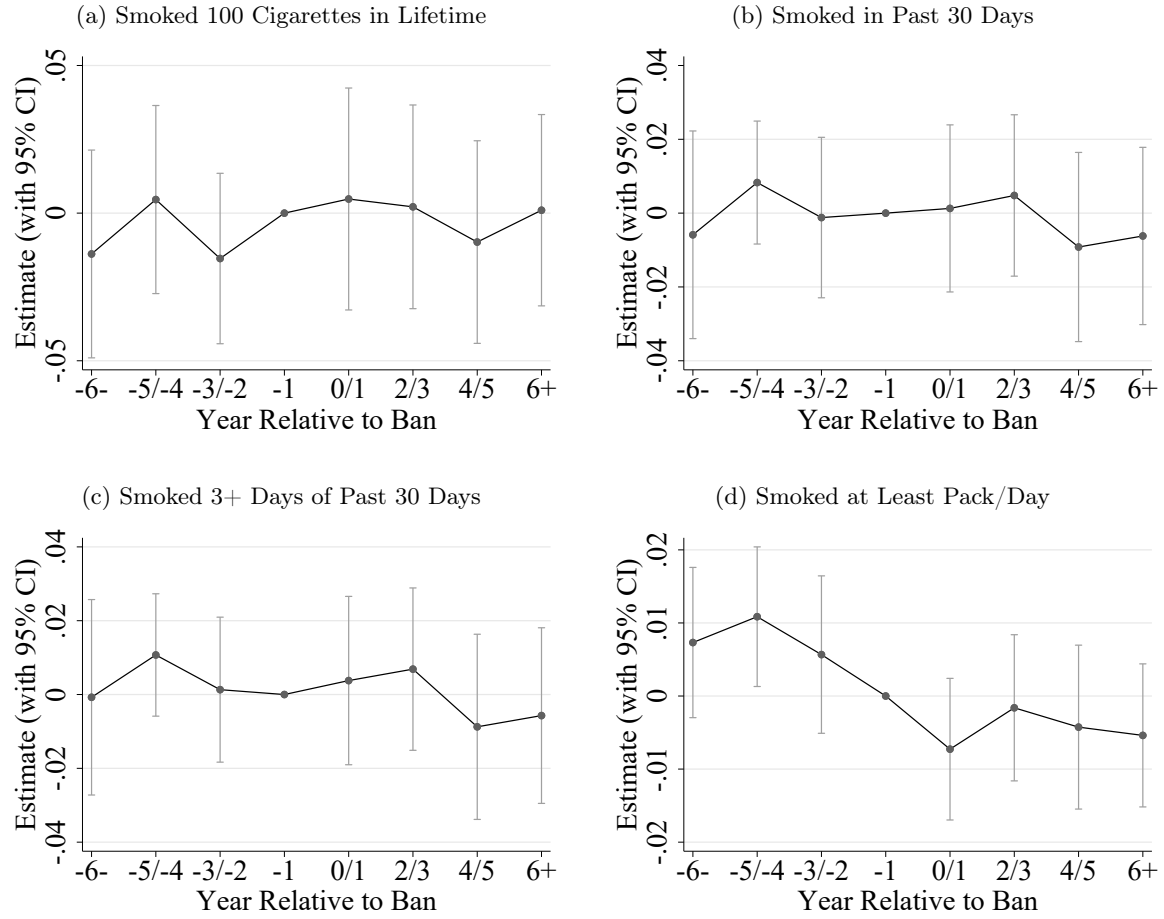


Table 8: CPS Results for Teachers vs. Non-Teachers in Education Industry

Sample	Smoked 100 Cigarettes in Lifetime	Smoked 1+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smoked 3+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smokes at Least Pack/Day
Teachers Aged 22-65				
Coefficient	0.0083	-0.0048	-0.0050	-0.0056*
(Standard Error)	(0.0174)	(0.0088)	(0.0085)	(0.0033)
Mean of Left-Hand Side Variable	0.2075	0.0571	0.0554	0.0127
Sample Size	33,663	33,501	33,501	33,267
Non-Teachers in Education Industry Aged 22-65				
Coefficient	0.0088	0.0068	0.0079	-0.0128
(Standard Error)	(0.0151)	(0.0129)	(0.0132)	(0.0093)
Mean of Left-Hand Side Variable	0.3043	0.1150	0.1131	0.0343
Sample Size	36,967	36,726	36,726	36,101

Notes: Standard errors that allow for clustering at the state level are shown in parentheses. A single asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 10% level, a double asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 5% level, and a triple asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 1% level. All models include the full set of covariates from Table 7.

There are several reasons to suspect that school smoking bans may affect teachers and non-teachers differently. As shown in Table 2, teachers and non-teachers in the education industry have quite different baseline smoking rates, with the latter exhibiting higher values. Furthermore, those in certain non-teaching occupations that do not require supervising students for a large portion of the day may have more opportunities to smoke. In addition, the opportunity cost of taking a smoking break may depend on job requirements and work schedules. For teachers, taking a smoking break may come at the expense of time spent grading or preparing lesson plans, which may require working later into the day in order to complete work. Employees that have more rigid working hours may have less of a time cost to taking breaks throughout the day. Table 8 explores this potential heterogeneity. The top part of the table shows results for teachers, while the bottom part shows results for non-teachers in the education industry. In general, the results do not show an effect of the smoking bans on smoking behavior for either group. With regard to the significant result in the final column of Table 7 for smoking at least one pack per day, the results in Table 8 show a larger magnitude for non-teachers but a statistically significant result only for teachers (albeit only at the 10% level) due to the smaller standard error in the regression for teachers.

Table 9 shows results of alternative specifications that consider alternative definitions of tobacco bans. The alternative specifications here are the same as those in Table 5, with the exception that the January–June coding is unnecessary because, unlike the YRBSS, we have information about the month in which the CPS is conducted. The results in Table 9 are largely similar across the different definitions of smoking bans, including when we break down the sample between teachers

and non-teachers.

6 Compliance with Statewide School Smoking Bans

Why is it that smoking bans do not completely eliminate smoking? One possibility is that smoking may be displaced across time or space. It should be noted that, even if this type of displacement occurs, one possible silver lining is that students might be less exposed to secondhand smoke. Unfortunately, the available data do not allow us to say very much about this possibility. A second possibility, though, is that there is not full compliance with the laws by students or even by schools in implementation or enforcement. Various data sources do allow us to gain some insight on this issue.

Our results from Table 4 suggest that the rate of smoking at school does not immediately fall to 0 when school smoking bans are enacted, thus providing some evidence that the laws are not always followed. Further evidence comes from other surveys. In the 1989 Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey, less than 10% of respondents aged 15-18 who say that their school has a rule prohibiting students from smoking on school property report that all students who smoke obey, whereas only about 36% report that most or all obey. Furthermore, 37% of students in grades 9-12 in the 2013 National Youth Tobacco Survey, including 34.5% of those who have never smoked, report knowing that someone has smoked a tobacco product on school property in the past 30 days when they were not supposed to.

Another piece of evidence regarding noncompliance comes from the School Health Policies and Practices Study (SHPPS).³⁰ This study surveys schools regarding various policies related to health and nutrition. The school-level SHPSS has been conducted in 1994, 2000, 2006, and 2014, although we have state identifiers only for 2000, 2006, and 2014. We utilize responses to questions about whether there are restrictions on smoking on school grounds for students and staff, along with the extent to which students have violated these rules. Table 10 suggests that many schools experienced violations of their tobacco policies by students.³¹ The percentage of schools reporting violations fell from 1994 to 2000 and again from 2000 to 2006 before increasing dramatically from 2006 to 2014. Taking these results at face value, the increase could have come about because students changed their smoking behavior, because schools changed their smoking policies, or because schools changed the level of enforcement for their existing policies.

³⁰The survey was known as School Health Policies and Programs Study before 2012.

³¹All SHPPS results we show are for secondary schools. The questions on the SHPSS change somewhat over time. The question on violations in the 1994 SHPPS survey asks whether there have been any student violations of the tobacco policy during the past 12 months, whereas the question in the 2000 and 2006 SHPPS asks how many times students were caught smoking cigarettes in the 1998-99 and 2004-05 school years, respectively. The 2014 SHPSS asks whether there were four or more times that students were caught smoking cigarettes during the 2012-13 school year.

Table 9: CPS Results Using Alternative Definitions of Smoking Bans

Subgroup	Smoked 100 Cigarettes in Lifetime	Smoked 1+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smoked 3+ Days of Past 30 Days	Smokes at Least Pack/Day
A. Baseline				
High School Students Aged 15-18	-0.0151*** (0.0042)	-0.0159*** (0.0040)	-0.0159*** (0.0040)	-0.0017 (0.0012)
Persons Aged 22-65 in Education Industry	0.0083 (0.0128)	0.0016 (0.0080)	0.0020 (0.0082)	-0.0090* (0.0046)
Teachers Aged 22-65	0.0083 (0.0174)	-0.0048 (0.0088)	-0.0050 (0.0085)	-0.0056* (0.0033)
Non-Teachers in Education Industry Aged 22-65	0.0088 (0.0151)	0.0068 (0.0129)	0.0079 (0.0132)	-0.0128 (0.0093)
B. Ban Is Stricter				
High School Students Aged 15-18	-0.0132** (0.0057)	-0.0131** (0.0054)	-0.0131** (0.0056)	-0.0033** (0.0015)
Persons Aged 22-65 in Education Industry	0.0001 (0.0145)	0.0051 (0.0102)	0.0059 (0.0103)	-0.0068 (0.0049)
Teachers Aged 22-65	0.0013 (0.0194)	-0.0019 (0.0100)	-0.0013 (0.0094)	-0.0114*** (0.0038)
Non-Teachers in Education Industry Aged 22-65	-0.0023 (0.0175)	0.0099 (0.0165)	0.0111 (0.0168)	-0.0034 (0.0095)
C. Ban Is State Mandate				
High School Students Aged 15-18	-0.0110* (0.0060)	-0.0119** (0.0057)	-0.0122** (0.0057)	-0.0020 (0.0015)
Persons Aged 22-65 in Education Industry	0.0061 (0.0134)	0.0052 (0.0088)	0.0058 (0.0093)	-0.0049 (0.0048)
Teachers Aged 22-65	0.0040 (0.0196)	-0.0094 (0.0099)	-0.0098 (0.0097)	-0.0092** (0.0036)
Non-Teachers in Education Industry Aged 22-65	0.0087 (0.0146)	0.0184 (0.0145)	0.0201 (0.0147)	-0.0007 (0.0092)
D. Legislature Implements Ban				
High School Students Aged 15-18	-0.0154*** (0.0045)	-0.0176*** (0.0038)	-0.0176*** (0.0038)	-0.0018 (0.0013)
Persons Aged 22-65 in Education Industry	0.0131 (0.0131)	0.0005 (0.0082)	0.0018 (0.0085)	-0.0074 (0.0048)
Teachers Aged 22-65	0.0098 (0.0184)	-0.0120 (0.0079)	-0.0109 (0.0079)	-0.0067** (0.0033)
Non-Teachers in Education Industry Aged 22-65	0.0165 (0.0146)	0.0115 (0.0134)	0.0131 (0.0136)	-0.0086 (0.0099)
E. Hours Exemptions Treated as Ban				
High School Students Aged 15-18	-0.0147*** (0.0050)	-0.0166*** (0.0046)	-0.0167*** (0.0045)	-0.0011 (0.0013)
Persons Aged 22-65 in Education Industry	0.0200* (0.0119)	-0.0010 (0.0087)	-0.0012 (0.0088)	-0.0117** (0.0044)
Teachers Aged 22-65	0.0274** (0.0131)	-0.0003 (0.0100)	-0.0017 (0.0098)	-0.0047 (0.0034)
Non-Teachers in Education Industry Aged 22-65	0.0145 (0.0166)	-0.0023 (0.0124)	-0.0014 (0.0127)	-0.0187** (0.0086)

Notes: Standard errors that allow for clustering at the state level are shown in parentheses. A single asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 10% level, a double asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 5% level, and a triple asterisk denotes statistical significance at the 1% level. All models include the full set of covariates from Table 7.

Table 10: Responses from Secondary Schools in SHPPS on Violations from Students

	Overall	Ban States	Non-Ban States
1994	68.6%	.	.
2000	57.6%	54.9%	58.3%
2006	45.6%	45.0%	45.9%
2014	88.0%	87.7%	88.2%

Table 11: Responses from Secondary Schools in SHPPS on Not Being Allowed to Smoke on School Grounds

		Overall	Ban States	Non-Ban States
During School Hours				
Students	1994	98.9%	.	.
Staff	1994	71.4%	.	.
During Non-School Hours				
Students	1994	96.5%	.	.
Staff	1994	61.9%	.	.
During Any School Activity				
Students	2000	96.5%	95.7%	96.8%
	2006	97.4%	96.5%	97.9%
	2014	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Staff	2000	77.0%	85.0%	74.8%
	2006	87.4%	95.7%	83.3%
	2014	96.1%	96.8%	95.5%
Visitors	2000	69.3%	82.3%	65.8%
	2006	79.7%	90.7%	74.2%
	2014	92.9%	94.3%	91.9%

The SHPPS data allow us to examine the extent to which schools implement smoking bans. Two important pieces of evidence can be gleaned from this: First, we can assess the extent to which schools comply with their state anti-tobacco laws. Second, we can gauge the extent to which schools in states without a ban implement restrictions at the local level. Table 11 displays the results.

In 1994, very few states had statewide 24/7 school tobacco bans, yet 98.9% of schools did not allow students to smoke during school hours, and 96.5% of schools did not allow students to smoke at school during non-school hours. 71.4% of schools did not allow staff to smoke during school hours, while 61.9% did not allow them to smoke during non-school hours. This suggests that schools may have implemented stricter anti-tobacco policies than their states required. Even more telling are the results from 2000, 2006, and 2014, where we can separate schools into states with bans and without bans. The vast majority of schools had a policy against students smoking, and the incidence of such policies was quite similar between ban states and non-ban states. Most schools also had a policy against staff or visitors smoking, although in this case there is a gap between ban states and non-ban states, at least in 2000 and 2006. For example, the disparity for staff is 85.0% for ban states vs. 74.8% for non-ban states in 2000, and 95.7% for ban states vs. 83.3% for non-ban states in 2006. By 2014, it seems that enough schools have their own smoking prohibitions that the gap between ban states and non-ban states became much smaller.

The fact that less than 100% of schools in ban states report that students (or staff) are not allowed to smoke on school grounds suggests that perhaps not every school actually enforces smoking bans. But with that said, the 12.4 percentage point difference in school-level staff smoking restrictions in 2006 between states with and without bans suggests that the state level bans might influence local practices. Table 11 also indicates that schools in states without statewide bans can have restrictions on smoking in place, and the rate at which this occurs is non-trivial. This brings up an important point: the treatment effect of school smoking bans depends on how schools respond to them. We estimate the effects of statewide smoking bans but are not able to estimate the effect of a school having or not having a smoking ban.³² The latter question may be of interest to schools deciding whether to implement a smoking ban, but the former question would be important for state policymakers deciding whether to enact a smoking ban. In this case the response of schools to whatever policy is enacted is something that should be taken into account when the state is deciding which policy to enact.

The general picture that emerges from analyzing these auxiliary data sources is that the vast majority of schools have some policy in place to prohibit smoking by students, a large number have

³²As noted earlier, in studying state smoking policies, we are consistent with earlier research on tobacco control, such as Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny (2010), who also focus on state policy even though localities may have their own policies.

such a policy in place for school staff, and the rules for students do not always deter smoking. In addition to this non-compliance by students, there may be non-compliance by schools that are supposed to prohibit smoking on school grounds. There also appears to be a large amount of “non-compliance” by schools in the other direction, in that most schools have their own policy against smoking on school grounds even if they are not compelled to do so by state law. However, it is possible that the additional statewide laws can reduce smoking even at schools that already have their own anti-smoking policies if, for example, the state laws come along with additional enforcement.

One final caveat is that we do not estimate the impact of the federal Pro-Children Act of 1994, which banned smoking inside of schools nationwide. One possibility is that we do not find much effect of statewide smoking bans on school grounds because the Pro-Children Act had a large effect that also extended to smoking behavior outside of the school building.

7 Conclusion

The results presented in this paper do not provide overwhelming evidence in favor of the effectiveness of statewide school smoking bans. There is some evidence in the TUS-CPS results for youth that the bans are associated with less smoking, although these results do not hold in the YRBSS and should be treated with caution to the possibility of incorrect or untruthful reporting by youth in the TUS-CPS. The results are thus generally in line with those of [Bitler, Carpenter, and Zavodny \(2010\)](#) in finding little impact of school smoking bans, despite the differences in methodology between the two papers. They are also in line with a recent review article by [DeCicca, Kenkel, and Lovenheim \(2020\)](#), who point out that the evidence on the effectiveness of smoking bans is mixed. The results are somewhat in contrast to the earlier work of [Evans, Farrelly, and Montgomery \(1999\)](#), although one reason for the difference might be that we focus on statewide smoking bans whereas they focus on policies in place at particular employers. If statewide smoking bans are in part a substitute for smoking bans implemented by particular schools or school districts, this could reconcile the results of our work with [Evans, Farrelly, and Montgomery \(1999\)](#). Another reason for the difference could be our focus on schools but the study of a broader group of employers in [Evans, Farrelly, and Montgomery \(1999\)](#). Lastly, the state laws that we use are arguably more exogenous than the choices of individual employers used in [Evans, Farrelly, and Montgomery \(1999\)](#).

In any case, the results of this paper suggest that school smoking bans are likely not responsible for the general decline in smoking rates over time observed in Figure 1. [DeCicca, Kenkel, and Lovenheim \(2020\)](#) argue that the reason for the decline may simply be changing demographics and increased knowledge regarding the health risks of smoking. The fact that we find little effect of

school smoking laws even on youth smoking at school suggests they may simply displace smoking across time or space, or else that there is not full compliance with smoking bans. We have provided some evidence in favor of the latter but are unable to say much about the former. Nonetheless, the null result in this paper suggests that perhaps resources devoted to statewide school smoking bans can be more effectively employed in other ways. However, if the enforcement costs are not high, then perhaps these laws might still pass a cost-benefit analysis.

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A Text of Tobacco-Free School Laws

Laws labeled “24/7” or “24/7 (Stricter)” are included in our baseline definition of school smoking bans. Only the laws labeled “24/7 (Stricter)” are included in the “Ban is Stricter” definition in robustness checks. All laws listed here are included in the “Hours Exemptions Treated as Ban” definition in robustness checks.

Table 12: Text of Tobacco-Free School Laws

State	Date	Text
Alabama	June 16, 1995 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Ala. Admin. Code r. 290-3-1-.02(1)(b)</p> <p>Effective with the 1995-96 school year and thereafter, local boards of education must:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Adopt a uniform policy prohibiting the use of tobacco products on school property and prescribing specific penalties for violating this policy.</p>
Arizona	August 6, 1999 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Ariz. Rev. Stat. §36-798.03, 1999 Ariz. HB 2701, 1999 Ariz. Sess. Laws 345</p> <p>A. Tobacco products are prohibited on school grounds, inside school buildings, in school parking lots or playing fields, in school buses or vehicles or at off-campus school sponsored events. For purposes of this subsection, “school” means any public, charter or private school where children attend classes in kindergarten programs or grades one through twelve.</p> <p>B. A person who violates this section is guilty of a petty offense.</p>

Arizona	July 18, 2000 24/7	<p>Ariz. Rev. Stat. §36-798.03, 2000 Ariz. HB 2558, 2000 Ariz. Sess. Laws 273</p> <p>A. Tobacco products are prohibited on school grounds, inside school buildings, in school parking lots or playing fields, in school buses or vehicles or at off-campus school sponsored events. For purposes of this subsection, “school” means any public, charter or private school where children attend classes in kindergarten programs or grades one through twelve.</p> <p>B. Subsection A of this section does not apply to an adult who employs tobacco products as a necessary component of a school sanctioned tobacco prevention or cessation program established pursuant to section 15-712.</p> <p>C. A person who violates this section is guilty of a petty offense.</p>
Arkansas	July 30, 1999 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Ark. Code §6-21-609, 1999 Ark. SB 790, 1999 Ark. Acts 1555</p> <p>(a) Smoking or use of tobacco or products containing tobacco in any form in or on any property owned or leased by a public school district, including school buses, is prohibited.</p> <p>(b) A copy of this statute shall be posted in a conspicuous location at every entrance to each building owned or leased by a public school district and every school bus used to transport public school students.</p> <p>(c) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).</p>

Arkansas	August 12, 2005 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Ark. Code §6-21-609, 2005 Ark. SB 984, 2005 Ark. Acts 1994</p> <p>(a) Smoking or use of tobacco or products containing tobacco in any form in or on any property owned or leased by a public school district, including school buses, is prohibited.</p> <p>(b) A copy of this statute shall be posted in a conspicuous location at every entrance to each building owned or leased by a public school district and every school bus used to transport public school students.</p> <p>(c) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a violation and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).</p>
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Arkansas	August 16, 2013 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Ark. Code §6-21-609, 2013 Ark. SB 953, 2013 Ark. Acts 1099</p> <p>(a) As used in this section, “e-cigarette” means an electronic oral device that provides a vapor of nicotine or another substance that, when used or inhaled simulates smoking, including without limitation a device that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Is composed of a heating element, battery, or electronic circuit, or a combination of heating element, battery, and electronic circuit; (2) Works in combination with a liquid nicotine delivery device composed either in whole or in part of pure nicotine and propylene glycol and manufactured for use with e-cigarettes; and (3) Is manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, or under any other name or descriptor. <p>(b) Smoking tobacco, the use of tobacco or tobacco products, or the use of e-cigarettes is prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In or on real property owned or leased by a public school district, including a public charter school; or (2) In or on personal property, including without limitation school buses, owned or leased by a public school district, including a public charter school. <p>(c) A copy of this statute shall be posted in a conspicuous location at every entrance to each building owned or leased by a public school district and every school bus used to transport public school students.</p> <p>(d) A person who violates this section commits a violation punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).</p>
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Arkansas	May 1, 2015 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Ark. Code §26-57-254(b)(1), 2015 Ark. SB 978, 2015 Ark. Acts 1235</p> <p>It is a violation for any person to use a tobacco product, vapor product, alternative nicotine product, or e-liquid product in or on the grounds of any school, child care facility, or healthcare facility.</p>
California	June 9, 2016 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Cal. Health and Safety Code §104559, ABx2 9, Stats 2015–2016 2d Ex Sess Ch. 5</p> <p>(a) The use of tobacco and nicotine products is prohibited at any time in a county office of education, charter school or school district-owned or leased buildings, on school or district property, and in school or district vehicles. This includes, but is not limited to, smokeless tobacco, snuff, chew, clove cigarettes, and other nicotine delivery devices, such as electronic cigarettes.</p> <p>(b) School districts, charter schools, and county offices of education shall prominently display signs at all entrances to school property stating “Tobacco use is prohibited.”</p>

California	July 1, 2016 24/7	<p>Cal. Health and Safety Code §104420, ABx2 9, Stats 2015–2016 2d Ex Sess Ch. 5</p> <p>The State Department of Education shall provide the leadership for the successful implementation of this article in programs administered by local public and private schools, school districts, and county offices of education. The State Department of Education shall do all of the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(n)(2) Require that all school districts, charter schools, and county offices of education that receive funding pursuant to paragraph (1) adopt and enforce a tobacco-free campus policy no later than July 1 of each fiscal year.</p> <p>The policy shall prohibit the use of products containing tobacco and nicotine, including, but not limited to, smokeless tobacco, snuff, chew, clove cigarettes, and electronic cigarettes that can deliver nicotine and nonnicotine vaporized solutions, at any time, in charter school or school district-owned or leased buildings, on school or district property, and in school or district vehicles. However, this section does not prohibit the use or possession of prescription products, nicotine patches, or nicotine gum. Information about the policy and enforcement procedures shall be communicated clearly to school personnel, parents, pupils, and the larger community. Signs stating “Tobacco use is prohibited” shall be prominently displayed at all entrances to school property as provided in Section 104559. Information about smoking cessation support programs shall be made available and encouraged for pupils and staff. Any school district, charter school, or county office of education that does not have a tobacco-free district policy implemented by July 1, shall not be eligible to apply for funds from the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund for that fiscal year.</p>
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Colorado	July 1, 1999 24/7	<p>Colo. Rev. Stat. §25-14-103.5, House Bill 98-1139, 1998 Ch. 16</p> <p>(3) (a) (I) The board of education of each school district shall adopt appropriate policies and rules which mandate a prohibition against the use of all tobacco products on all school property by students, teachers, staff, and visitors and which provide for the enforcement of such policies and rules.</p> <p>(II) (A) The board of education of each school district is authorized to exempt any school or school property within the board's district from the requirements of this section upon the board's determination that extraordinary circumstances exist which warrant the granting of such exemption. Each board shall adopt a procedure for the submission and consideration of requests for exemption.</p> <p>(B) No exemption granted by a school board pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (II) shall be valid on or after July 1, 1999.</p> <p>(C) This subparagraph (II) is repealed, effective January 1, 2000.</p> <p>(b) Signs regarding such prohibition and the consequences of violation shall be displayed prominently on all school property to ensure compliance no later than September 1, 1994.</p> <p>(4) This section shall not be applicable to the use of a tobacco product in a limited classroom demonstration to show the health hazards of tobacco.</p>
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Colorado	May 28, 2013 24/7	<p>Colo. Rev. Stat. §25-14-103.5, 2013 Colo. SB 283, 2013 Ch. 332</p> <p>(3) (a) (I) The board of education of each school district shall adopt appropriate policies and rules that mandate a prohibition against the use of all tobacco products and all retail marijuana or retail marijuana products authorized pursuant to article 43.4 of title 12, C.R.S., on all school property by students, teachers, staff, and visitors and that provide for the enforcement of such policies and rules.</p> <p>(II) Repealed.</p> <p>(b) Signs regarding such prohibition and the consequences of violation shall be displayed prominently on all school property to ensure compliance no later than September 1, 1994.</p> <p>(4) This section shall not be applicable to the use of a tobacco product in a limited classroom demonstration to show the health hazards of tobacco.</p>
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Colorado	October 1, 2018 24/7	<p>Colo. Rev. Stat. §25-14-103.5, 2018 Colo. HB 1023, 2018 Ch. 55</p> <p>(3) (a) (I) The board of education of each school district shall adopt appropriate policies and rules that mandate a prohibition against the use of all tobacco products and all retail marijuana or retail marijuana products authorized pursuant to article 12 of title 44 on all school property by students, teachers, staff, and visitors and that provide for the enforcement of such policies and rules.</p> <p>(II) Repealed.</p> <p>(b) Signs regarding such prohibition and the consequences of violation shall be displayed prominently on all school property to ensure compliance no later than September 1, 1994.</p> <p>(4) This section shall not be applicable to the use of a tobacco product in a limited classroom demonstration to show the health hazards of tobacco.</p>
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Colorado	January 1, 2020 24/7	<p>Colo. Rev. Stat. §25-14-103.5, 2019 Colo. SB 224, 2019 Ch. 315</p> <p>(3) (a) (I) The board of education of each school district shall adopt appropriate policies and rules that mandate a prohibition against the use of all tobacco products and all retail marijuana or retail marijuana products authorized pursuant to article 10 of title 44 on all school property by students, teachers, staff, and visitors and that provide for the enforcement of such policies and rules.</p> <p>(II) Repealed.</p> <p>(b) Signs regarding such prohibition and the consequences of violation shall be displayed prominently on all school property to ensure compliance no later than September 1, 1994.</p> <p>(4) This section shall not be applicable to the use of a tobacco product in a limited classroom demonstration to show the health hazards of tobacco.</p>
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Delaware	May 11, 2003 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>14 Del. Admin. Code §877</p> <p>1.0 Required Policy In order to improve the health of students and school personnel, each school district and charter school in Delaware shall have a policy which at a minimum:</p> <p>1.1 Prohibits the use of or distribution of tobacco products in school buildings, on school grounds, in school leased or owned vehicles, even when they are not used for student purposes, and at all school affiliated functions.</p> <p>1.2 Includes procedures for communicating the policy to students, school staff, parents, guardians or Relative Caregivers, families, visitors and the community at large.</p> <p>1.3 Makes provisions for or refers individuals to voluntary cessation education and support programs that address the physical and social issues associated with nicotine addiction.</p> <p>2.0 The Tobacco Policy Shall Apply to</p> <p>2.1 Any building, property or vehicle leased, owned or operated by a school district, charter school or assigned contractor.</p> <p>– 2.1.1 School bus operators under contract shall be considered staff for the purpose of this policy.</p> <p>2.2 Any private building or other property including automobiles or other vehicles used for school activities when students and staff are present.</p> <p>2.3 Any non educational groups utilizing school buildings or other educational assets.</p> <p>2.4 Any individual or a volunteer who supervises students off school grounds.</p> <p>3.0 No school or school district property may be used for the advertising of any tobacco product.</p>
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Delaware	May 11, 2008 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>14 Del. Admin. Code §877</p> <p>1.0 Required Policy In order to improve the health of students and school personnel, each school district and charter school in Delaware shall have a policy which at a minimum:</p> <p>1.1 Prohibits the use of or distribution of tobacco products in school buildings, on school grounds, in school leased or owned vehicles, even when they are not used for student purposes, and at all school affiliated functions.</p> <p>1.2 Includes procedures for communicating the policy to students, school staff, parents, guardians or Relative Caregivers, families, visitors and the community at large.</p> <p>1.3 Makes provisions for or refers individuals to voluntary cessation education and support programs that address the physical and social issues associated with nicotine addiction.</p> <p>2.0 The Tobacco Policy Shall Apply to</p> <p>2.1 Any building, property or vehicle leased, owned or operated by a school district, charter school or assigned contractor.</p> <p>2.1.1 School bus operators under contract shall be considered staff for the purpose of this policy.</p> <p>2.2 Any private building or other property including automobiles or other vehicles used for school activities when students and staff are present.</p> <p>2.3 Any non educational groups utilizing school buildings or other educational assets.</p> <p>2.4 Any individual or a volunteer who supervises students off school grounds.</p> <p>3.0 No School or School District Property May Be Used for the Advertising of any Tobacco Product</p> <p>(continued)</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>4.0 Reporting Requirements and Timelines</p> <p>4.1 Each public school district and charter school shall have an electronic copy of its current tobacco policy on file with the Department of Education.</p> <p>4.2 Each public school district and charter school shall provide an electronic copy of any tobacco policy within ninety (90) days of such revision(s) regardless of whether said revisions were made as a result of changes to Federal, state or local law, regulations, guidance or policies.</p>
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Delaware	February 11, 2020 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>14 Del. Admin. Code §877</p> <p>1.0 Purpose</p> <p>1.1 The purpose of this regulation is to specify for district and charter schools the elements of a required Tobacco and Smoking Policy, including specifying areas where the policy is in effect, and outlining reporting requirements and timelines.</p> <p>1.2 This regulation aligns with 16 Del.C., Chapter 29, Delaware's Clean Indoor Air Act, and 11 Del.C., Chapter 5, Subchapter V.</p> <p>2.0 Definitions The following words and terms, when used in this regulation, have the following meaning unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:</p> <p>“Electronic Smoking Device” means any product containing or delivering nicotine or any other similar substance intended for human consumption that can be used by a person to simulate Smoking through inhalation of vapor or aerosol from the product. The term includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, e-hookah, or vape pen, or under any other product name or descriptor or as this term may be amended by 16 Del.C. § 2902.</p> <p>“Smoking” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The burning of a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe or any other matter or substance that contains tobacco; or The use of an Electronic Smoking Device which creates an aerosol or vapor, in any manner or in any form or as this term may be amended by 16 Del.C. § 2902. <p>(continued)</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>“Tobacco Product” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any product that is made from or derived from tobacco or that contains nicotine, including: cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, hookah tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, or smokeless tobacco and is intended for human consumption by any means including Smoking, heating, chewing, absorbing, dissolving, inhaling, or ingesting as this term may be amended by 11 Del.C. § 1115.; or b. A component or accessory used in the consumption of a Tobacco Product, including filters, rolling papers, and pipes or as this term may amended by 11 Del.C. § 1115. <p>Tobacco Product does not mean a drug, device, or combination product authorized for sale by the United States Food and Drug Administration under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 301. et seq.) or as this term may be amended by 11 Del.C. § 1115.</p> <p>“Tobacco Substitute” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An Electronic Smoking Device employing a mechanical heating element, battery, or circuit to produce aerosol or vapor for inhalation into the body of an individual or as this term may be amended by 11 Del.C. § 1115., or b. A liquid used in a device under paragraph a. above, including liquids that contain nicotine and liquids that do not contain nicotine or as this term may be amended by 11 Del.C. § 1115. <p>Tobacco Substitute does not mean a drug, device, or combination product authorized for sale by the United States Food and Drug Administration under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 301. et seq.) or as this term may amended by 11 Del.C. § 1115.</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>3.0 Required Policy</p> <p>3.1 To improve the health of students, school personnel, and visitors, each school district and charter school in Delaware shall have a Tobacco and Smoking Policy which at a minimum:</p> <p>3.1.1 Prohibits smoking and the use of or distribution of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices in school buildings, on school grounds, in school leased or owned vehicles, even when they are not used for student purposes, and at all school affiliated functions.</p> <p>3.1.2 Includes procedures for communicating the policy to students, school staff, parents, guardians or relative caregivers, families, visitors and the community at large.</p> <p>3.1.3 Makes provisions for or refers individuals to voluntary cessation education and support programs that address the physical and social issues associated with nicotine addiction.</p> <p>(continued)</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>4.0 The Tobacco and Smoking Policy Shall Apply to</p> <p>4.1 Any building, property or vehicle leased, owned or operated by a school district, charter school or assigned contractor.</p> <p>4.1.1 School bus operators under contract shall be considered staff for this policy.</p> <p>4.2 Any private building or other property including automobiles or other vehicles used for school activities when students and staff are present.</p> <p>4.3 Any non-educational groups utilizing school buildings or other educational assets.</p> <p>4.4 Any individual or a volunteer who supervises students off school grounds.</p> <p>5.0 No School or School District Property May Be Used for the Advertising of any Tobacco Product, Tobacco Substitute or Electronic Smoking Device</p> <p>6.0 Reporting Requirements and Timelines</p> <p>6.1 Each school district and charter school shall have an electronic copy of its current Tobacco and Smoking Policy on file with the Department of Education.</p> <p>6.2 Each school district and charter school shall provide an electronic copy of any Tobacco and Smoking Policy within ninety (90) days of such revisions regardless of whether said revisions were made as a result of changes to federal, state or local law, regulations, guidance or policies.</p>
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District of Columbia	October 20, 2011 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>DC Code §38-826.05, 58 DC Reg. 6841, DC Act 19-152</p> <p>(a) Tobacco and tobacco products are prohibited in public school and public charter school buildings, grounds, parking lots, parking garages, playing fields, school buses and other vehicles, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events.</p> <p>(b) For a public charter school located in a mixed-use facility, the requirements of subsection (a) of this section shall apply only to the buildings, grounds, parking lots, garages, and fields under the control of the public charter school.</p>
Hawaii	September 1, 1993 24/7	<p>Hawaii Administrative Rules §8-31-3</p> <p>(a) Effective September 1, 1993, smoking and other use of tobacco products shall be prohibited at all times, including the following:</p> <p>(1) On public school campuses, school vehicles, and off-campus sites under the operational control of the principal or designee, except as part of a bona-fide classroom instruction or theatrical production approved by the principal; and</p> <p>(2) In all buildings and facilities, or portions thereof, which are assigned to the district and state offices of the department of education, and which are under the supervision of the district superintendent, assistant superintendents, the superintendent of education, or their designees.</p> <p>(b) The above prohibitions shall apply to all persons, including the following:</p> <p>(1) Students enrolled in community schools for adults, school employees, authorized school visitors and guests;</p> <p>(2) Persons participating in or attending a non-school activity or event conducted on the school campus when school is not in session; and</p> <p>(3) Employees, visitors, and guests of district and state offices.</p>

Hawaii	May 25, 2004 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Haw. Rev. Stat. §302A-102, 2003 Haw. HB 2871, 2004 Haw. Act 87</p> <p>(a) All public schools within the State, from kindergarten through grade twelve, shall prohibit the use of tobacco at public schools or at public school functions.</p> <p>(b) The department shall provide affected public employees with breaks throughout the work day during which they may smoke at locations off-campus. The number and duration of such breaks shall be subject to collective bargaining.</p> <p>(c) The department shall provide a smoking cessation program for public employees who are interested in participating; provided that issues relating to the costs of the program shall be subject to collective bargaining.</p> <p>(d) This section shall not be subject to part II of chapter 328K.</p>
Hawaii	July 8, 2014 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Haw. Rev. Stat. §302A-102, 2013 Haw. SB 2288, 2014 Haw. Act 232</p> <p>All public schools within the State, from kindergarten through grade twelve, shall prohibit the use of tobacco at public schools or at public school functions.</p>

Illinois	July 19, 1995 Hour	<p>105 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/34-18.11, 1995 Ill. SB 717, 1995 Ill. Public Act 181</p> <p>The Board of Education shall prohibit the use of tobacco on school property when such property is being used for any school purposes. Neither the board nor the local school council may authorize or permit any exception to or exemption from the prohibition at any place or at any time, including without limitation outside of school buildings or before or after the regular school day or on days when school is not in session. "School purposes" include but are not limited to all events or activities or other use of school property that the school board or school officials authorize or permit on school property, including without limitation all interscholastic or extracurricular athletic, academic or other events sponsored by the school board or in which pupils of the district participate. For purposes of this Section "tobacco" shall mean cigarette, cigar, or tobacco in any other form, including smokeless tobacco which is any loose, cut, shredded, ground, powdered, compressed or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the mouth without being smoked.</p>
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Illinois	July 19, 1995 Hour	<p>105 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/10-20.5b, 1995 Ill. SB 717, 1995 Ill. Public Act 181</p> <p>Tobacco prohibition. Each school board shall prohibit the use of tobacco on school property by any school personnel, student, or other person when such property is being used for any school purposes. The school board may not authorize or permit any exception to or exemption from the prohibition at any place or at any time, including without limitation outside of school buildings or before or after the regular school day or on days when school is not in session. "School purposes" include but are not limited to all events or activities or other use of school property that the school board or school officials authorize or permit on school property, including without limitation all interscholastic or extracurricular athletic, academic, or other events sponsored by the school board or in which pupils of the district participate. For purposes of this Section "tobacco" shall mean cigarette, cigar, or tobacco in any other form, including smokeless tobacco which is any loose, cut, shredded, ground, powdered, compressed or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the mouth without being smoked.</p>
Iowa	July 1, 2008 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Iowa Code §142D.3(2), 2007 Iowa HF 2212, 2008 Iowa Laws 1084</p> <p>In addition to the prohibitions specified in subsection 1, smoking is prohibited and a person shall not smoke in or on any of the following outdoor areas:</p> <p>...</p> <p>d. School grounds, including parking lots, athletic fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, and any other outdoor area under the control of a public or private educational facility, including inside any vehicle located on such school grounds.</p>

Louisiana	January 1, 2007 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>§40:1300.256 (transferred to La. Rev. Stat. §40:1291.11), 2006 La. SB 742, 2006 La. Act 815</p> <p>A. Except as permitted by Subsection B of this Section, no person shall:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Smoke in any school.</p> <p>[N.B. “school” is defined earlier as “any elementary or secondary school building, the campus of any school, any buildings on the campus, and all school buses.”]</p>
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Louisiana	June 22, 2017 24/7	<p>La. Rev. Stat. §17:240, 2017 La. HB 531, 2017 La. Act 351</p> <p>A. For purposes of this Section the following terms shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:</p> <p>(1) School property means school grounds, playgrounds, premises, and property, including but not limited to land, improvements, and school facilities, located on the property of any elementary or secondary school, the Louisiana School for the Deaf, the Louisiana School for the Visually Impaired, the Louisiana Special Education Center, and schools in the Special School District. "School property" also means any school vehicle used for the provision of academic and extracurricular programs and administration at any elementary or secondary school, the Louisiana School for the Deaf, the Louisiana School for the Visually Impaired, the Louisiana Special Education Center, and schools in the Special School District.</p> <p>(2) "Smoking" means possession of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other lighted tobacco product; including but not limited to e-cigs, e-cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, advanced personal vaporizers, vape pens, and vape mods.</p> <p>B. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall smoke, chew, inhale, ingest, absorb, or otherwise consume any tobacco or tobacco product in any elementary or secondary school building nor shall any student or school employee smoke, chew, inhale, or absorb, or otherwise consume any tobacco product on any other school property; however, this prohibition shall not be applicable to any tobacco product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product and is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.</p> <p>(continued)</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>(2) No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other form of smoking object or device, including but not limited to e-cigs, e-cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, advanced personal vaporizers, vape pens, and vape mods on any school property.</p> <p>(3) The use of tobacco or any tobacco product is hereby prohibited on any school bus or school vehicle transporting students attending any elementary or secondary school.</p> <p>(4) The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to any school property that is rented, leased, or otherwise made available for use for non-educational purposes.</p> <p>C. (1) The governing authority of each public elementary or secondary school shall and any governing authority of any nonpublic elementary or secondary school may adopt necessary rules and regulations to assure compliance with the provisions of this Section.</p> <p>(2) The governing authority of each public elementary or secondary school and each nonpublic elementary or secondary school may provide for appropriate penalties for violators, including but not limited to disciplinary action or a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars, or both.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of this Section shall be enforced by the local superintendents of education or their designees pursuant to any rules, regulations, and penalties promulgated pursuant to this Section.</p> <p>D. Nothing in this Section shall apply to a home study program approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 17:236.1.</p>
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Louisiana	June 20, 2019 24/7	<p>La. Rev. Stat. §17:240, 2019 La. SB 151, 2019 La. Act 411</p> <p>A. For purposes of this Section the following terms shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:</p> <p>(1) “School property” means school grounds, playgrounds, premises, and property, including but not limited to land, improvements, and school facilities, located on the property of any elementary or secondary school, the Louisiana School for the Deaf, the Louisiana School for the Visually Impaired, and schools in the Special School District. “School property” also means any school vehicle used for the provision of academic and extracurricular programs and administration at any elementary or secondary school, the Louisiana School for the Deaf, the Louisiana School for the Visually Impaired, and schools in the Special School District.</p> <p>(2) “Smoking” means possession of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other lighted tobacco product; including but not limited to e-cigs, e-cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, advanced personal vaporizers, vape pens, and vape mods.</p> <p>B. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall smoke, chew, inhale, ingest, absorb, or otherwise consume any tobacco or tobacco product in any elementary or secondary school building nor shall any student or school employee smoke, chew, inhale, or absorb, or otherwise consume any tobacco product on any other school property; however, this prohibition shall not be applicable to any tobacco product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product and is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.</p> <p>(continued)</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>(2) No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other form of smoking object or device, including but not limited to e-cigs, e-cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, advanced personal vaporizers, vape pens, and vape mods on any school property.</p> <p>(3) The use of tobacco or any tobacco product is hereby prohibited on any school bus or school vehicle transporting students attending any elementary or secondary school.</p> <p>(4) The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to any school property that is rented, leased, or otherwise made available for use for non-educational purposes.</p> <p>C. (1) The governing authority of each public elementary or secondary school shall and any governing authority of any nonpublic elementary or secondary school may adopt necessary rules and regulations to assure compliance with the provisions of this Section.</p> <p>(2) The governing authority of each public elementary or secondary school and each nonpublic elementary or secondary school may provide for appropriate penalties for violators, including but not limited to disciplinary action or a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars, or both.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of this Section shall be enforced by the local superintendents of education or their designees pursuant to any rules, regulations, and penalties promulgated pursuant to this Section.</p> <p>D. Nothing in this Section shall apply to a home study program approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 17:236.1.</p>
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Maine	September 20, 2007 24/7	<p>22 Maine Rev. Stat. §1578-B, 2007 LD 184, 2007 Ch. 156</p> <p>1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.</p> <p>A. “Elementary or secondary school” means any public elementary or secondary school approved in accordance with Title 20-A, chapter 206, subchapter I.</p> <p>B. “Principal” has the same meaning as defined in Title 20-A, section 1, subsection 21.</p> <p>C. “Student” means any elementary or secondary student enrolled in an elementary or secondary school as defined in Title 20-A, chapter 1.</p> <p>D. “Tobacco use” includes smoking, which means carrying or having in one’s possession a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe or other object giving off or containing any substance giving off smoke, and the use of smokeless tobacco.</p> <p>2. Prohibition. Except as provided in subsection 3, tobacco use in the buildings or on the grounds of any elementary or secondary school is prohibited.</p> <p>3. Exceptions. Tobacco use may be permitted in classrooms only as part of a bona fide demonstration during a class lesson, with prior notice being given to the school’s administrator.</p> <p>4. Repealed. Laws 2007, c. 156, § 3.</p> <p>5. Repealed. Laws 2007, c. 156, § 4.</p> <p>6. Enforcement. The principal of the elementary or secondary school, or the principal’s designee, shall enforce the law prohibiting and restricting tobacco use under this section.</p>
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Maine	September 19, 2019 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>22 Maine Rev. Stat. §1578-B, 2019 SP 39, 2019 Ch. 61</p> <p>1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.</p> <p>A. “Elementary or secondary school” means any public elementary or secondary school approved in accordance with Title 20-A, chapter 206, subsection I.</p> <p>B. “Principal” has the same meaning as defined in Title 20-A, section 1, subsection 21.</p> <p>C. [2019, c. 61, § 1 (RP).]</p> <p>D. “Tobacco use” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Smoking as defined in section 1541, subsection 6; and (2) Carrying or having in one’s possession a tobacco product as defined in section 1551, subsection 3. <p>2. Prohibition. A person may not engage in tobacco use in the buildings or on the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, on a school bus or at any school-sponsored event at any time.</p> <p>3. Exceptions. [2019, c. 61, § 4 (RP).]</p> <p>4. Repealed. Laws 2007, c. 156, § 3.</p> <p>5. Repealed. Laws 2007, c. 156, § 4.</p> <p>6. The principal of the elementary or secondary school, or the principal’s designee, shall enforce the law prohibiting and restricting tobacco use under this section.</p>
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Maryland	November 9, 1992 Hour	Md. Code Regs. 13A.02.04.03 The sale or use of tobacco in any form is prohibited in school buildings at all times. In addition, the sale or use of tobacco in any form is prohibited on school grounds during the official school day.
Massachusetts	September 16, 1993 24/7 (Stricter)	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 71, §37H, 1993 Mass. HB 1000, 1993 Mass. Ch. 71 The superintendent of every school district shall publish the district's policies pertaining to the conduct of teachers and students. Said policies shall prohibit the use of any tobacco products within the school buildings, the school facilities or on the school grounds or on school buses by any individual, including school personnel.
Massachusetts	December 31, 2018 24/7 (Stricter)	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 71, §2A, 2017 Mass. HB 4486, 2018 Mass. Ch. 157 No person shall use a tobacco product, as defined in section 6 of chapter 270, within the school buildings or facilities or on the grounds or school buses of a public or private primary or secondary school or at a school-sponsored event. Each school committee or board of trustees shall establish a policy regarding violations of this section. The policy may include, but shall not be limited to, mandatory education classes on the hazards of using tobacco products.

Michigan	September 1, 1993 Hour	<p>Mich. Comp. Laws §750.473, 1993 Mich. SB 459, 1993 Mich. P.A. 140</p> <p>(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a person shall not use a tobacco product on school property.</p> <p>(2) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$50.00.</p> <p>(3) As used in this section:</p> <p>(a) “School district” means a school district, local act school district, or intermediate school district, as those terms are defined in the school code of 1976, Act No. 451 of the Public Acts of 1976, being sections 380.1 to 380.1852 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; a joint high school district formed under part 3A of Act No. 451 of the Public Acts of 1976, being sections 380.171 to 380.187 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; or a consortium or cooperative arrangement consisting of any combination of these.</p> <p>(b) “School property” means a building, facility, or structure and other real estate owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by a school district.</p> <p>(c) “Tobacco product” means a preparation of tobacco to be inhaled, chewed, or placed in a person’s mouth.</p> <p>(d) “Use a tobacco product” means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The carrying by a person of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other lighted smoking device. (ii) The inhaling or chewing of a tobacco product. (iii) The placing of a tobacco product within a person’s mouth. <p style="text-align: center;">(continued)</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to that part of school property consisting of outdoor areas including, but not limited to, an open-air stadium, during either of the following time periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Saturdays, Sundays, and other days on which there are no regularly scheduled school hours. (b) After 6 p.m. on days during which there are regularly scheduled school hours.
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Mississippi	July 1, 2000 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Miss. Code §97-32-29, 2000 Miss. HB 641, 2000 Miss. Laws 626</p> <p>No person shall use any tobacco product on any educational property as defined in Section 97-32-27. Any adult who violates this section shall be subject to a fine and shall be liable as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for a first conviction, a warning; (b) for a second conviction, a fine of Seventy-five Dollars (\$75.00); and (c) for all subsequent convictions, a fine not to exceed One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00) shall be imposed. <p>Any adult found in violation of this section shall be issued a citation by a law enforcement officer, which citation shall include notice of the date, time and location for hearing before the justice court having jurisdiction where the violation is alleged to have occurred. For the purposes of this section, “subsequent convictions” are for violations committed on any educational property within the State of Mississippi.</p> <p>Anyone convicted under this article shall be recorded as being fined for a civil violation of this article and not for violating a criminal statute.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of all law enforcement officers and law enforcement agencies of this state to ensure that the provisions of this article are enforced.</p>
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Montana	October 1, 2005 24/7	<p>Mont. Code §20-1-220, 2005 Mont. HB 643, 2005 Mont. Laws 268</p> <p>(1) An individual may not use a tobacco product in a public school building or on public school property.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the use of a tobacco product in a classroom or on other school property as part of a lecture, demonstration, or educational forum sanctioned by a school administrator or faculty member concerning the risks associated with use of a tobacco product.</p> <p>(3) The principal of an elementary or secondary school, or the principal's designee, may enforce this section.</p> <p>(4) A violation of this section is subject to the penalties provided in 50-40-115.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(a) "Public school building" or "public school property":</p> <p>(i) means public land, fixtures, buildings, or other property owned or occupied by an institution for the teaching of minor children that is established and maintained under the laws of the state of Montana at public expense; and</p> <p>(ii) includes school playgrounds, school steps, parking lots, administration buildings, athletic facilities, gymnasiums, locker rooms, and school buses.</p> <p>(b) "Tobacco product" means a substance intended for human consumption that contains tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, snuff, smoking tobacco, and smokeless tobacco.</p>
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Montana	May 7, 2019 24/7	<p>Mont. Code §20-1-220, 2019 Mont. HB 413, 2019 Mont. Laws 357</p> <p>(1) An individual may not use a tobacco product, vapor product, or alternative nicotine product in a public school building or on public school property.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(a) Subsection (1) does not apply to the use of a tobacco product, vapor product, or alternative nicotine product in a classroom or on other school property as part of a lecture, demonstration, or educational forum sanctioned by a school administrator or faculty member concerning the risks associated with use of a tobacco product, vapor product, or alternative nicotine product.</p> <p>(b) Subsection (1) does not apply to the use of a smoking cessation product by an employee.</p> <p>(3) The principal of an elementary or secondary school, or the principal's designee, may enforce this section.</p> <p>(4) A violation of this section is subject to the penalties provided in 50-40-115.</p> <p>(continued)</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(a) “Alternative nicotine product” means a manufactured noncombustible product that contains nicotine derived from tobacco and that is intended for human consumption by being chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any other means.</p> <p>(b) “Public school building” or “public school property”:</p> <p>(i) means public land, fixtures, buildings, or other property owned or occupied by an institution for the teaching of minor children that is established and maintained under the laws of the state of Montana at public expense; and</p> <p>(ii) includes school playgrounds, school steps, parking lots, administration buildings, athletic facilities, gymnasiums, locker rooms, and school buses.</p> <p>(c) “Tobacco product” means a substance intended for human consumption that contains tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, snuff, smoking tobacco, and smokeless tobacco.</p> <p>(d) “Vapor product” means a noncombustible product that may contain nicotine and that uses a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical, or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, to produce vapor from a solution or other substance. The term includes:</p> <p>(i) an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device; and</p> <p>(ii) a vapor cartridge or other container in a solution or other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product and device.</p>
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Nevada	December 8, 2006 24/7 (Stricter)	Nev. Rev. Stat. §202.2483(2), 2006 Ballot Question No. 5 Without exception, smoking tobacco in any form is prohibited within school buildings and on school property.
New Hampshire	January 1, 1998 24/7 (Stricter)	N.H. Rev. Stat. §126-K:7, 1997 N.H. HB 599, 1997 NH Ch. 338 I. No person shall use any tobacco product in any public educational facility or on the grounds of any public educational facility. II. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a violation and, notwithstanding RSA 651:2, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100 for each offense.
New Hampshire	July 31, 2010 24/7 (Stricter)	N.H. Rev. Stat. §126-K:7, 2009 N.H. HB 1541, 2010 NH Ch. 113 I. No person shall use any tobacco product, e-cigarette, or liquid nicotine in any public educational facility or on the grounds of any public educational facility. II. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a violation and, notwithstanding RSA 651:2, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100 for each offense.
New Hampshire	July 1, 2019 24/7 (Stricter)	N.H. Rev. Stat. §126-K:7, 2019 N.H. HB 511, 2019 NH Ch. 259 I. No person shall use any tobacco product, device, e-cigarette, or e-liquid in any public educational facility or on the grounds of any public educational facility. II. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a violation and, notwithstanding RSA 651:2, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100 for each offense.

New Jersey	August 27, 2001 24/7	N.J. Stat. §26:3D-17(b), 2000 N.J. SN 412, 2001 N.J. Laws 226 The board of education of each school district shall make and enforce regulations to prohibit the smoking of tobacco anywhere in its buildings or on school grounds, except as part of a classroom instruction or a theatrical production.
New Jersey	April 15, 2006 24/7 (Stricter)	N.J. Stat §26:3D-58(b), 2004 N.J. S.N. 1926, 2005 N.J. Laws 383 Smoking is prohibited in any area of any building of, or on the grounds of, any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, regardless of whether the area is an indoor public place or is outdoors.

New Jersey	May 21, 2007 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>New Jersey Administrative Code 8:6-7.2</p> <p>(a) Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:3D-58b, smoking is prohibited in school buildings and on school grounds.</p> <p>(b) As used in (a) above, “school buildings” and “school grounds,” means and includes, with respect to public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land, portions of land, structures, buildings, and vehicles, owned, operated or used for the provision of academic or extracurricular programs sponsored by a school or a community provider and structures that support these buildings, such as school wastewater treatment facilities, generating facilities, and other central service facilities including, but not limited to, kitchens and maintenance shops; 2. Athletic stadiums, swimming pools, any associated structures or related equipment tied to such facilities including, but not limited to, grandstands and night field lights, greenhouses, garages, facilities used for non-instructional or non-educational purposes, and any structure, building or facility used solely for school administration; 3. Playgrounds, and recreational places owned by local municipalities, private entities or other individuals during those times when the school district has exclusive use of a portion of such land; and 4. Certain faculty or administrator residences on school grounds as provided in N.J.A.C. 8:6-8.1(b).
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New Mexico	July 19, 1994 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.4.8, State Board of Education Regulation 94-2</p> <p>Each local school board shall implement a policy that will include:</p> <p>A. Prohibiting tobacco use by students, school staff, parents, and school visitors in school buildings, on school property, and for students at school functions away from school property.</p>
New Mexico	November 13, 2009 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.4.8</p> <p>Each local school board shall implement a policy that will include:</p> <p>A. Prohibiting tobacco use, alcoholic beverage possession or use, and illicit drug possession or use by students, school staff, parents, and school visitors in school buildings, on school property, and for students at school functions away from school property.</p>
New Mexico	December 15, 2015 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>N.M. Admin. Code § 6.12.4.8</p> <p>Each local school board or governing body shall establish a tobacco, alcohol and drug free school policy:</p> <p>A. The policy shall provide specific rules of conduct prohibiting the use, possession and distribution of tobacco products, e-cigarettes and nicotine liquid containers, alcoholic beverages, mood-altering substances and illicit drugs in school buildings, on school premises and by students at school-sponsored activities away from school grounds.</p>

New York	August 25, 1994 Hour	N.Y. Pub. Health Law §1399-o(8), 1994 N.Y. AN 7139, 1994 N.Y. Laws 565 Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, rule or regulation, tobacco use shall not be permitted and no person shall use tobacco on school grounds; provided, however, that smoking by adult faculty and staff members may be permitted in a designated smoking area during non-school hours. For purposes of this section, school hours shall include any student activity that is supervised by faculty or staff, or any officially sanctioned school event.
New York	August 25, 1994 Hour	N.Y. Educ. Law §409(2), 1994 N.Y. AN 7139, 1994 N.Y. Laws 565 Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, rule or regulation, tobacco use shall not be permitted and no person shall use tobacco on school grounds; provided, however, that smoking by adult faculty and staff members may be permitted in a designated smoking area during non-school hours. For purposes of this section, school hours shall include any student activity that is supervised by faculty or staff, or any officially sanctioned school event. “School grounds” means any building, structure and surrounding outdoor grounds contained within a public or private pre-school, nursery school, elementary or secondary school’s legally defined property boundaries as registered in a county clerk’s office.
New York	July 24, 2003 24/7 (Stricter)	N.Y. Educ. Law §409(2), 2003 N.Y. SN 3292, 2003 N.Y. Laws 13 Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, rule or regulation, tobacco use shall not be permitted and no person shall use tobacco on school grounds. “School grounds” means any building, structure and surrounding outdoor grounds contained within a public or private pre-school, nursery school, elementary or secondary school’s legally defined property boundaries as registered in a county clerk’s office.

New York	September 5, 2012 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>N.Y. Pub. Health Law §1399-o(3), 2011 N.Y. AN 10141, 2012 N.Y. Laws 449</p> <p>Smoking shall not be permitted and no person shall smoke within one hundred feet of the entrances, exits or outdoor areas of any public or private elementary or secondary schools; provided, however, that the provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to smoking in a residence, or within the real property boundary lines of such residential real property. The provisions of section thirteen hundred ninety-nine-p of this article shall not apply to this subdivision.</p>
New York	September 5, 2012 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>N.Y. Educ. Law §409(2), 2011 N.Y. AN 10141, 2012 N.Y. Laws 449</p> <p>Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, rule or regulation, tobacco use shall not be permitted and no person shall use tobacco on school grounds. “School grounds” means any building, structure and surrounding outdoor grounds, including entrances or exits, contained within a public or private pre-school, nursery school, elementary or secondary school’s legally defined property boundaries as registered in a county clerk’s office.</p>

New York	July 25, 2017 and November 22, 2017 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>N.Y. Pub. Health Law §1399-o, 2017 N.Y. SB 750 and 2017 N.Y. SB 2543, 2017 N.Y. Laws 102 and 2017 N.Y. Laws 335</p> <p>3. Smoking and vaping shall not be permitted and no person shall smoke or vape within one hundred feet of the entrances, exits or outdoor areas of any public or private elementary or secondary schools; provided, however, that the provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to smoking or vaping in a residence, or within the real property boundary lines of such residential real property. The provisions of section thirteen hundred ninety-nine-p of this article shall not apply to this subdivision.</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. a. Use of an electronic cigarette or e-cigarette shall not be permitted on school grounds, as defined in subdivision six of section thirteen hundred ninety-nine-n of this article.</p> <p> b. “Electronic cigarette” or “e-cigarette” shall have the same meaning as in subdivision thirteen of section thirteen hundred ninety-nine-aa of this chapter.</p>
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North Carolina	August 1, 2008 24/7	<p>N.C. Gen. Stat. §115C-407, 2007 N.C. SB 1086, 2007 N.C. Sess. Laws 236</p> <p>(a) Not later than August 1, 2008, local boards of education shall adopt, implement, and enforce a written policy prohibiting at all times the use of any tobacco product by any person in school buildings, in school facilities, on school campuses, and in or on any other school property owned or operated by the local school administrative unit. The policy shall further prohibit the use of all tobacco products by persons attending a school-sponsored event at a location not listed in this subsection when in the presence of students or school personnel or in an area where smoking is otherwise prohibited by law.</p> <p>(b) The policy shall include at least all of the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Adequate notice to students, parents, the public, and school personnel of the policy. (2) Posting of signs prohibiting at all times the use of tobacco products by any person in and on school property. (3) Requirements that school personnel enforce the policy. <p>(c) The policy may permit tobacco products to be included in instructional or research activities in public school buildings if the activity is conducted or supervised by the faculty member overseeing the instruction or research and the activity does not include smoking, chewing, or otherwise ingesting the tobacco product.</p> <p>(d) The North Carolina Health and Wellness Trust Fund Commission shall work with local boards of education to provide assistance with the implementation of this policy including providing information regarding smoking cessation and prevention resources. Nothing in this section, G.S. 143-595 through G.S. 143-601, or any other section prohibits a local board of education from adopting and enforcing a more restrictive policy on the use of tobacco in school buildings, in school facilities, on school campuses, or at school-related or school-sponsored events, and in or on other school property.</p>
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Oklahoma	August 21, 2015 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Okla. Stat. tit. 70, §1210.213, 2015 Okla. HB 1685, 2015 Okla. Laws 259</p> <p>A. The use of a tobacco product shall be prohibited in or on an educational facility that offers an early childhood education program or in which children in grades kindergarten through twelve are educated. The use of a tobacco product shall also be prohibited in school vehicles, and at any school-sponsored or school-sanctioned event or activity.</p> <p>B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a public school district or private school from having more restrictive policies regarding tobacco products in or on an educational facility, in school vehicles and at any school-sponsored or school-sanctioned event or activity.</p>
Oklahoma	April 15, 2019 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Okla. Stat. tit. 70, §1210.213, 2019 Okla. SB 33, 2019 Okla. Laws 49</p> <p>A. The use of a tobacco product or vapor product shall be prohibited in or on an educational facility that offers an early childhood education program or in which children in grades kindergarten through twelve are educated. The use of a tobacco product or vapor product shall also be prohibited in school vehicles, and at any school-sponsored or school-sanctioned event or activity.</p> <p>B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a public school district or private school from having more restrictive policies regarding tobacco products and vapor products in or on an educational facility, in school vehicles and at any school-sponsored or school-sanctioned event or activity.</p>

Oregon	January 1, 2006 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Or. Admin. R. 581-021-0110</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of this rule “tobacco” is defined to include any lighted or unlighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, bidi, clove cigarette, and any other smoking product, and spit tobacco, also known as smokeless, dip, chew, and snuff, in any form.</p> <p>(2) No student, staff member, or school visitor is permitted to smoke, inhale, dip, or chew or sell tobacco at any time, including non-school hours</p> <p>(a) In any building, facility, or vehicle owned, leased, rented, or chartered by the school district, school, or public charter school; or</p> <p>(b) On school grounds, athletic grounds, or parking lots.</p> <p>(3) No student is permitted to possess a tobacco product:</p> <p>(a) In any building, facility, or vehicle owned, leased, rented, or chartered by the school district, school, or public charter school; or</p> <p>(b) On school grounds, athletic grounds, or parking lots.</p> <p>(4) By January 1, 2006, school districts must establish policies and procedures to implement and enforce this rule for students, staff and visitors.</p>
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Oregon	February 21, 2006 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Or. Admin. R. 581-021-0110</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of this rule “tobacco” is defined to include any lighted or unlighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, bidi, clove cigarette, and any other smoking product, and spit tobacco, also known as smokeless, dip, chew, and snuff, in any form.</p> <p>(2) No student, staff member, or school visitor is permitted to smoke, inhale, dip, or chew or sell tobacco at any time, including non-school hours</p> <p>(a) In any building, facility, or vehicle owned, leased, rented, or chartered by the school district, school, or public charter school; or</p> <p>(b) On school grounds, athletic grounds, or parking lots.</p> <p>(3) No student is permitted to possess a tobacco product:</p> <p>(a) In any building, facility, or vehicle owned, leased, rented, or chartered by the school district, school, or public charter school; or</p> <p>(b) On school grounds, athletic grounds, or parking lots.</p> <p>(4) By January 1, 2006, school districts must establish policies and procedures to implement and enforce this rule for students, staff and visitors.</p> <p>(5) For purposes of this rule, the term “school district” includes the Oregon School for the Deaf (OSD) and the Oregon School for the Blind (OSB). The Oregon School for the Deaf and the Oregon School for the Blind must establish, in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Education, policies and procedures to implement and enforce this rule for students, staff and visitors by June 30, 2006.</p>
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Oregon	December 10, 2009 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Or. Admin. R. 581-021-0110</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of this rule “tobacco” is defined to include any lighted or unlighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, bidi, clove cigarette, and any other smoking product, and spit tobacco, also known as smokeless, dip, chew, and snuff, in any form.</p> <p>(2) No student, staff member, or school visitor is permitted to smoke, inhale, dip, or chew or sell tobacco at any time, including non-school hours</p> <p>(a) In any building, facility, or vehicle owned, leased, rented, or chartered by the school district, school, or public charter school; or</p> <p>(b) On school grounds, athletic grounds, or parking lots.</p> <p>(3) No student is permitted to possess a tobacco product:</p> <p>(a) In any building, facility, or vehicle owned, leased, rented, or chartered by the school district, school, or public charter school; or</p> <p>(b) On school grounds, athletic grounds, or parking lots.</p> <p>(4) By January 1, 2006, school districts must establish policies and procedures to implement and enforce this rule for students, staff and visitors.</p> <p>(5) For purposes of this rule, the term “school district” includes the Oregon School for the Deaf (OSD). The Oregon School for the Deaf must establish, in co-operation with the Oregon Department of Education, policies and procedures to implement and enforce this rule for students, staff and visitors by June 30, 2006.</p>
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South Carolina	August 1, 2019 24/7	<p>S.C. Code Ann. §59-1-380, 2019 S.C. HB 3420, 2019 S.C. Acts 25</p> <p>(A) By August 1, 2019, every local school district in the State shall adopt, implement, and enforce a written policy prohibiting at all times the use of any tobacco product or alternative nicotine product by any person in school buildings, in school facilities, on school campuses, and in or on any other school property owned or operated by the local school administrative unit. The policy also must prohibit the use of any tobacco product or alternative nicotine product by persons attending a school-sponsored event at a location not listed in this subsection when in the presence of students or school personnel or in an area where smoking or other tobacco use is otherwise prohibited by law.</p> <p>(B) The policy must include at least all of the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) adequate notice to students, parents or guardians, the public, and school personnel of the policy; (2) posting of signs prohibiting at all times the use of tobacco products or alternative nicotine products by any person in and on school property; and (3) requirements that school personnel enforce the policy, including appropriate disciplinary action. <p>(C) Disciplinary actions for violating the policy may include, but not be limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) for students: administrator and parent or legal guardian conference, mandatory enrollment in tobacco prevention education or cessation programs, community service, in-school suspension, suspension for extracurricular activities, or out-of-school suspension; (2) for staff: verbal reprimand, written notification in personnel file, mandatory enrollment in tobacco prevention education, voluntary enrollment in cessation programs, or suspension; (3) for contract or other workers: verbal reprimand, notification to contract employer, or removal from district property; and (4) for visitors: verbal request to leave district property or prosecution for disorderly conduct for repeated offenses.
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>(D) The local school district shall collaborate with the Department of Health and Environmental Control, the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services, and the South Carolina Department of Education, as appropriate, to implement the policy, including as part of tobacco education and cessation programs and substance use prevention efforts.</p> <p>(E) The policy may permit tobacco products or alternative nicotine products to be included in instructional or research activities in public school buildings if the activity is conducted or supervised by the faculty member overseeing the instruction or research and the activity does not include smoking, chewing, inhaling, or otherwise ingesting the tobacco product or alternative nicotine product.</p> <p>(F) For purposes of this section:</p> <p>(1) ‘Tobacco product’ has the same meaning as defined in Section 16-17-501.</p> <p>(2) ‘Alternative nicotine product’ has the same meaning as defined in Section 16-17-501.</p>
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Tennessee	July 1, 1995 Hour	<p>Tenn. Code §39-17-1604, 1995 Tenn. SB 590, 1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts 455</p> <p>Smoking shall not be permitted and no person shall smoke in the following places:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) All public and private kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools. Adult staff members may be permitted to smoke outdoors but not within fifty feet (50') of any entrance to any building. Adults may also smoke in any fully enclosed adult staff residential quarters, but not in the presence of children attending such school;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(10) School grounds; provided, that after regular school hours, adults are allowed to smoke on the property surrounding the institution, but not blocking any entrance to any building. Such property shall not include any public seating areas, including, but not limited to, bleachers used for sporting events, or public restrooms.</p>
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Tennessee	April 17, 2019 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Tenn. Code §39-17-1604, 2019 Tenn. SB 26, 2019 Tenn. Pub. Acts 144</p> <p>Smoking or the use of vapor products is not permitted, and no person shall smoke or use vapor products, in the following places:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) All public and private kindergartens and elementary and secondary schools. Adult staff members may be permitted to smoke or use vapor products outdoors but not within one hundred feet (100') of any entrance to any building. Adults may also smoke or use vapor products in any fully enclosed adult staff residential quarters but not in the presence of children attending the school;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(10) School grounds, including any public seating areas, such as bleachers used for sporting events, or public restrooms.</p>
Texas	August 31, 1987 Pupil	<p>Tex. Educ. Code §21.927, 1987 Tex. HB 858, 1987 Tex. Gen. Laws 351</p> <p>The board of trustees of a school district shall prohibit students from smoking or using tobacco products at any school related or sanctioned activity on or off school property and shall instruct school personnel to enforce the policy against smoking on school property. It shall be the responsibility of the Central Education Agency to monitor and enforce this provision of the law.</p>

Texas	May 30, 1995 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Tex. Educ. Code §38.006, 1995 Tex. SB 1, 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 260</p> <p>The board of trustees of a school district shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) prohibit smoking or using tobacco products at a school-related or school-sanctioned activity on or off school property; (2) prohibit students from possessing tobacco products at a school-related or school-sanctioned activity on or off school property; and (3) ensure that school personnel enforce the policies on school property.
Texas	October 1, 2015 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Tex. Educ. Code §38.006, 2015 Tex. SB 97, 2015 Tex. Gen. Laws 181</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In this section, “e-cigarette” has the meaning assigned by Section 161.081, Health and Safety Code. (b) The board of trustees of a school district shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) prohibit smoking or using e-cigarettes or tobacco products at a school-related or school-sanctioned activity on or off school property; (2) prohibit students from possessing e-cigarettes or tobacco products at a school-related or school-sanctioned activity on or off school property; and (3) ensure that school personnel enforce the policies on school property.

Utah	July 1, 1989 Hour	<p>Utah Code §76-10-106(3), 1989 Utah HB 53, 1989 Utah Ch. 194</p> <p>A person may not smoke or use tobacco in any area of the following facilities or locations whether or not they are also public places:</p> <p>(a) public or private elementary and secondary school buildings and educational facilities and the property on which those facilities are located. However, adult faculty and staff members may smoke in designated areas during nonschool hours.</p>
Utah	May 3, 1993 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Utah Code §76-10-106(4), 1993 Utah HB 136, 1993 Utah Ch. 99</p> <p>A person may not smoke or use tobacco in any area of the following facilities or locations whether or not they are also public places:</p> <p>(a) public or private elementary or secondary school buildings and educational facilities or the property on which those facilities are located. However, adults may smoke in designated smoking areas in private schools or educational facilities or on the grounds of private schools or facilities during nonschool hours.</p>
Utah	January 1, 1995 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Utah Code 26-38-3(1), 1994 Utah HB 50, 1994 Utah Ch. 281</p> <p>Smoking is prohibited in all enclosed indoor places of public access and publicly owned buildings and offices, except under Subsection (2).</p> <p>[N.B. “places of public access” is defined earlier to include “public or private elementary or secondary school buildings and educational facilities or the property on which those facilities are located, but adults may smoke in designated smoking areas in private schools or educational facilities or on the grounds of private schools or facilities during nonschool hours.”]</p>

Utah	May 1, 2006 24/7 (Stricter)	Utah Code 26-38-3(1), 2006 Utah SB 19, 2006 Utah Ch. 202 Except as provided in Subsection (2), smoking is prohibited in all enclosed indoor places of public access and publicly owned buildings and offices. [N.B. “places of public access” is defined earlier to include “public or private elementary or secondary school buildings and educational facilities or the property on which those facilities are located.”]
Vermont	July 1, 1995 24/7 (Stricter)	Vt. Stat. tit. 16, §140, 1995 Vt. S. 72, 1995 Vt. Laws 52 No person shall be permitted to use tobacco on public school grounds and no student shall be permitted to use tobacco at public school sponsored functions.
Vermont	July 1, 1997 24/7 (Stricter)	Vt. Stat. tit. 16, §140, 1997 Vt. S. 156, 1997 Vt. Laws 58 No person shall be permitted to use tobacco on public school grounds and no student shall be permitted to use tobacco at public school sponsored functions. Each public school board shall adopt policies prohibiting the possession and use of tobacco products by students at all times while under the supervision of school staff. These policies shall include confiscation and appropriate referrals to law enforcement authorities.
Vermont	July 1, 2014 24/7 (Stricter)	Vt. Stat. tit. 16, §140, 2013 Vt. H. 217, 2013 Vt. Laws 135 No person shall be permitted to use tobacco or tobacco substitutes as defined in 7 V.S.A. §1001 on public school grounds or at public school sponsored functions. Public school boards may adopt policies that include confiscation and appropriate referrals to law enforcement authorities.

Vermont	July 1, 2017 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Vt. Stat. tit. 16, §140, 2017 Vt. H. 59, 2017 Vt. Laws 74</p> <p>No person shall be permitted to use tobacco products or tobacco substitutes as defined in 7 V.S.A. §1001 on public school grounds or at public school sponsored functions. Public school boards may adopt policies that include confiscation and appropriate referrals to law enforcement authorities.</p>
Virginia	July 1, 2019 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Va. Code Ann. §22.1-79.5, 2018 Va. SB 1295 and 2018 Va. HB 2384, 2019 Va. Acts 172 and 2019 Va. Acts 246</p> <p>Each school board shall develop and implement a policy to prohibit, at any time, the use and distribution of any tobacco product or nicotine vapor product, as those terms are defined in § 18.2-371.2, on a school bus, on school property, or at an on-site or off-site school-sponsored activity.</p> <p>Such policy shall include (i) provisions for its enforcement among students, employees, and visitors, including the enumeration of possible sanctions or disciplinary action consistent with state or federal law, and (ii) referrals to resources to help staff and students overcome tobacco addiction.</p> <p>Each school board shall work to ensure adequate notice of this policy.</p>
Washington	September 1, 1991 24/7	<p>Wash. Rev. Code §28A.210.310 - formerly Wash. Rev. Code §28A.31.170, 1989 Wash. HB 1444, 1989 Wash. Ch. 233</p> <p>To protect children in the public schools of this state from exposure to the addictive substance of nicotine, each school district board of directors shall adopt a written policy mandating a prohibition on the use of all tobacco products on public school property. A total ban on the use of all tobacco products shall be enforced by September 1, 1991. The policy may allow for exemptions from this prohibition with regard to alternative educational programs.</p>

Washington	August 1, 1997 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>Wash. Rev. Code §28A.210.310, 1997 Wash. HB 1081, 1997 Wash. Ch. 9</p> <p>(1) To protect children in the public schools of this state from exposure to the addictive substance of nicotine, each school district board of directors shall have a written policy mandating a prohibition on the use of all tobacco products on public school property.</p> <p>(2) The policy in subsection (1) of this section shall include, but not be limited to, a requirement that students and school personnel be notified of the prohibition, the posting of signs prohibiting the use of tobacco products, sanctions for students and school personnel who violate the policy, and a requirement that school district personnel enforce the prohibition. Enforcement policies adopted in the school board policy shall be in addition to the enforcement provisions in RCW 70.160.070.</p>
West Virginia	March 30, 1992 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>W. Va. CSR §126-66-3</p> <p>3.1. This policy shall apply to any building or other property including automobiles or other vehicles owned or operated by a county board of education, Regional Education Service Agency or the State Board of Education. This policy shall apply to any private building, or other property including automobiles or other vehicles used for school activities when students are present.</p> <p>3.2. No tobacco product shall be used at any time by any person in any area defined in Section 3.1 of this policy.</p> <p>3.3 School personnel supervising students off the school grounds are prohibited from using any tobacco products while in the presence of students or any time while engaged in any activities directly involving students.</p>

West Virginia	January 1, 1998 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>W. Va. CSR §126-66-3</p> <p>3.1. This policy shall apply at all times to any building, property or vehicle leased, owned or operated by a county board of education, a Regional Education Service Agency (RESA), the State Department of Education or the State Board of Education. This policy shall apply to any private building, or other property including automobiles or other vehicles used for school activities when students or staff are present.</p> <p>3.2. No person shall distribute or use any tobacco product in any area defined in Section 3.1. of this policy at any time. In addition, students under the age of 21 may not possess any tobacco product at any time as outlined in W.Va. Code §§16-9A-1 through 16-9A-4.</p> <p>3.3. Individuals supervising students off school grounds are prohibited from distributing or using any tobacco product while in the presence of students or any time while engaged in any activities directly involving students.</p> <p>3.4. No school or board property, as defined in Section 3.1. of this policy, or school, county, RESA or state publication may be used for advertising of any tobacco product.</p> <p>3.5. Groups using areas described in Section 3.1. shall sign agreements with the county board of education agreeing to comply with this policy and to inform students, parents, and spectators that this policy remains in force on evenings, weekends, and other times that school is not in session.</p>
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West Virginia	May 13, 1998 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>W. Va. CSR §126-66-3</p> <p>3.1. This policy shall apply at all times to any building, property or vehicle leased, owned or operated by a county board of education, a Regional Education Service Agency (RESA), the State Department of Education or the State Board of Education. This policy shall apply to any private building, or other property including automobiles or other vehicles used for school activities when students or staff are present.</p> <p>3.2. No person shall distribute or use any tobacco product in any area defined in Section 3.1. of this policy at any time. In addition, students under the age of 21 shall not possess any tobacco product at any time in areas or situations defined in Section 3.1.</p> <p>3.3. Individuals supervising students off school grounds are prohibited from distributing or using any tobacco product while in the presence of students or any time while engaged in any activities directly involving students.</p> <p>3.4. No school or board property, as defined in Section 3.1. of this policy, or school, county, RESA or state publication may be used for advertising of any tobacco product.</p> <p>3.5. Groups using areas described in Section 3.1 shall sign agreements with the county board of education agreeing to comply with this policy and to inform students, parents, and spectators that this policy remains in force on evenings, weekends, and other times that school is not in session.</p>
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West Virginia	August 1, 2005 24/7 (Stricter)	<p>W. Va. CSR §126-23-3</p> <p>3.1. These regulations apply to any person present in or upon any property owned, leased or operated by the West Virginia Department of Education, West Virginia Board of Education, a county board of education or a Regional Education Service Agency (hereinafter RESA); to any person present at any education-sponsored event; to any person present on a school bus or other vehicle used for a school related event or other school/county or RESA function; to any person present at any school-sponsored activity or event, whether the activity or event is held on school grounds, in a building or other property used or operated by a county board of education, RESA or the West Virginia Department of Education, West Virginia Board of Education or in any other facility or upon any other property being used by any of these agencies.</p> <p>3.2. No person shall at any time possess, distribute or use any alcohol product or illegal substance in any area defined in Section 3.1 of this policy.</p> <p>3.3. No person shall, at any time, possess drug paraphernalia as defined in W. Va. Code §47-19-3, in any area defined in Section 3.1 of this policy. In addition, students shall not, at any time, possess tobacco paraphernalia in areas defined in Section 3.1 of this policy.</p> <p>3.4. No person shall at any time distribute or use any tobacco product in any area defined in Section 3.1 of this policy. In addition, students shall not possess at any time any tobacco product in areas or situations defined in Section 3.1. or at any school or county sponsored event or school-related event.</p> <p>3.5. Individuals supervising students off school grounds are prohibited from distributing or using alcohol, tobacco products or illegal substances in the presence of students and/or at any time while engaged in activities directly involving students.</p> <p>(continued)</p>
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		<p>(continued)</p> <p>3.6. No school or board of education property, as defined in Section 3.1 of this policy, or school, county, RESA or state publication may be used for the advertisement of any tobacco or alcohol product.</p> <p>3.7. Groups using areas described in Section 3.1 shall sign agreements with the county board of education or RESA agreeing to comply with this policy and to inform students, parents and spectators by public address systems that this policy remains in force on evenings, weekends and any other time that school is not in session. A summary of this policy shall be attached to all requests for use of school facilities.</p> <p>3.8. Students who behave in a manner that does not promote a nurturing, orderly and safe environment conducive to learning or who violate the terms of this policy will be subject to the disciplinary actions as outlined in Policy 4373.</p> <p>3.9. This policy does not supercede any rights granted to special education students by federal or state law or other West Virginia Board of Education policies.</p>
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West Virginia	July 1, 2012 24/7	<p>W. Va. CSR §126-99</p> <p>A student will not unlawfully possess, use or be under the influence of any substance containing tobacco and/or nicotine or any paraphernalia intended for the manufacture, sale and/or use of tobacco/nicotine products in any building/area under the control of a county school system, including all activities or events sponsored by the county school district.</p> <p>Special considerations according to W. Va. Code §16-9A-4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person (student, staff member or public guest) shall at any time use or distribute any tobacco or nicotine containing product on school property or during school sponsored events. • Individuals supervising students off school grounds are prohibited from distributing or using tobacco or nicotine containing products in the presence of students <p>An exception shall be made to allow possession/use of approved nicotine replacement product for tobacco cessation. W. Va. §126CSR51, WVBE Policy 2422.8 - Medication Administration must be followed in order for students to use such products on school property or at school sponsored events.</p>
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West Virginia	November 13, 2017 24/7	<p>W. Va. CSR §126-99</p> <p>A student will not unlawfully possess, use or be under the influence of any substance containing tobacco and/or nicotine or any paraphernalia intended for the manufacture, sale and/or use of tobacco/nicotine products in any building/area under the control of a county school system, including all activities or events sponsored by the county school district.</p> <p>Special considerations according to West Virginia Code §16-9A-4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person (student, staff member or public guest) shall at any time use or distribute any tobacco or nicotine containing product on school property or during school sponsored events. • Individuals supervising students off school grounds are prohibited from distributing or using tobacco or nicotine containing products in the presence of students • An exception shall be made to allow possession/use of approved nicotine replacement product for tobacco cessation. WVBE Policy 2422.8 - Medication Administration must be followed in order for students to use such products on school property or at school sponsored events.
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Wisconsin	September 1, 1990 24/7	<p>Wisconsin Stat. 120.12, 1989 Wisc. SB 142, Wisconsin 1989 Act 209</p> <p>The school board of a common or union high school district shall:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Prohibition of tobacco. Prohibit the use of all tobacco products on premises owned or rented by, or under the control of, a school board, except that the school board may allow the use of tobacco products on premises owned by the school district and rented to another person for noneducational purposes.</p>
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