

**Table 1. Summary of Studies Included in the Review**

Author(s)	Publication Year	Sample Description <sup>a</sup>	Study Location <sup>b</sup>	Methods <sup>c</sup>	Brief Summary of Key Findings
<i>Sample of Staff and Inmates</i>					
Bock, B., et al.	2013	228 male and female inmates in 1 state prison*	Rhode Island	Survey	Measures of social support for quitting were not directly associated with post-release abstinence but were associated with motivation, confidence, and plans to remain smoke-free after release.
Carpenter, Hughes, Soloman & Powell	2001	321 staff in 1 state prison system	Vermont	Survey	Staff were less supportive of policies affecting both inmates and staff; 38% of never and former smokers and only 3% of current smokers supported a complete indoor/outdoor policy for staff and inmates.
Clarke, J.G., et al.	2013	228 male and female inmates in 1 state prison*	Rhode Island	Randomized control trial	Among inmates in a smoke-free prison who received a smoking cessation intervention, 25.4% and 11.5% were remained abstinent at 3 weeks and 3 months, respectively, post-release compared to 7.2% and 2.4% among the control group.
Cropsey & Kristeller	2005	188 male inmates in 1 state prison	Indiana	Survey	76% of smokers continued to smoke under a complete indoor/outdoor smoke-free policy.
Cropsey & Kristeller	2003	314 male inmates in 1 state prison	Indiana	Survey	Inmates not contemplating quitting smoking were more likely to violate the smoke-free policy.
Foley, Proescholdbell, Malek & Johnson	2010	10 staff and inmates in 2 state prisons	North Carolina	Key informant interviews	At the prison with a complete indoor smoke-free policy, staff and inmates reported the policy was successful due to consistently enforced \$10 fines; however, this was not reported at the indoor/outdoor smoke-free prison.
Heng, Badner, Clemens, Mercer & Mercer	2007	219 female inmates in 1 federal prison	Connecticut	Survey and medical record review	After the adoption of complete indoor/outdoor smoke-free policy, pre-policy smokers, who had been twice as likely as non-smokers to experience dental extraction complications, no longer had an increased risk of complications, such as excessive pain, swelling, bleeding, or dry socket.
Kauffman, Ferketich, Murray, Bellair & Wewers	2011	200 male inmates in 1 state prison	Ohio	Survey	Among men who smoked prior to being incarcerated in a prison with a complete indoor smoke-free policy, 51% reported smoking inside the prison and 33% reported doing so daily.
Khavjou	2007	261 female inmates in 1 state prison	South Dakota	Survey	Despite a complete indoor/outdoor smoke-free policy, 24% of incarcerated women reported smoking while in prison.
Lankenau	2001	140 male and female inmates and 50 staff in 10 jails and 6 prisons	California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, North	Ethnographic case study	When tobacco possession was prohibited, tobacco black markets developed with cigarettes becoming the most common form of contraband.

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			Carolina, Washington		
Lincoln, et al.	2009	200 male and female inmates in 1 jail	Massachusetts	Survey	Following release from a smoke-free jail, self-reported abstinence rates were 37% at one day post-release, 18% after one week, 14% after one month, and 3% after 6 months.
Pezzino& Marsh	1992	665 male and female inmates in 2 jails	Wisconsin	Survey	Smokers released from a smoke-free jail were more than three times as likely to contemplate quitting smoking.
Thibodeau, Jorenby, Seal, Kim & Sosman	2010	49 male inmates in 1 state prison	Wisconsin	Survey	61% of inmates remained smoke free at one month post-release and 20% reported smoking while in prison.
Thibodeau, Seal, Jorenby, Corcoran & Sosman	2012	49 male inmates in 1 state prison	Wisconsin	Survey	Inmates who smoked in violation of the policy described smoking in terms of "defiance" and "rebellion" while inmates who abstained described smoking has too great a "hassle" and viewed smoking cessation as part of their rehabilitation.
van den Berg, J.J, et al.	2014	228 male and female inmates in 1 state prison*	Rhode Island	Survey	Inmates who planned to resume smoking after release from a complete indoor/outdoor smoke-free prison were more likely to report that smoking would make them feel free and be a means of expressing independence.
Voglewede& Noel	2001	150 male inmates in 1 jail	Southeastern US	Survey	Forced cessation does not necessarily translate to cessation intentions following release from a smoke-free environment but future intention to smoke did predict cravings while incarcerated.
<b><i>Sample of Jails<sup>d</sup> and Prisons<sup>e</sup></i></b>					
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	1992	64 jails	Wisconsin	Survey	33% of jails had smoke-free policies for inmates, 23% had some less restrictive policy and 50% planned to adopt or continue a complete smoke-free policy within the next year.
Chavez, Kent, Porter & Lewis	2004	100 jails and state prisons	Not Reported	Survey	Competing health priorities, lack of staff resources and concern around contraband were challenges to adopting and implementing smoking restrictions.
Connell	2010	6 state prisons	Kentucky	Medical record review	Inmates in a prison with a complete indoor smoke-free policy were at greater risk for AMI than those in prisons with complete indoor/outdoor smoke-free policies.
Falkin, Strauss & Lankenau	1998	925 jails	50 states	Survey	In jails with a complete indoor/outdoor smoke-free policy, 40% considered inmate smoking a major infraction.
Hammond & Emmons	2005	3 state prisons	Vermont and Massachusetts	Air sample analysis	Smoke-free policies do not fully eliminate SHS exposure but, when implemented, can reduce exposure by 50-80%.
Proescholdbell, Foley & Malek	2007	6 state prisons	North Carolina	Survey / air sample analysis	A complete indoor smoke-free policy reduced indoor exposure to SHS by 77%. One prison did not implement the policy and after excluding this facility from the analysis, SHS exposure was reduced by 91%.



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<i>Sample of Prison Systems<sup>f</sup></i>					
Kauffman, Ferketich & Wewers	2008	52 prison systems	50 state DOCs, the D.C. DOC and FBOP	Survey	No increase in violence was reported as the result of complete indoor/outdoor smoke-free policies becoming the norm in US prisons, though tobacco became a common contraband item.
Patrick & Marsh	2001	52 prison systems	50 state & D.C. DOCs and FBOP	Survey	In 1996, 41% of the prison systems that continued to permit smoking, segregated housing units based on inmate smoking status and 44 had placed some kind of restriction on where inmates could smoke.
Romero & Connell	1988	19 prison systems	New York, Florida, Illinois, Texas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Michigan, Connecticut, Maryland, Wisconsin, Colorado, Arizona, New Hampshire, Delaware, West Virginia, Montana, Idaho and FBOP	Survey	By 1988, nine prison systems had stopped providing free tobacco rations to inmates but no prison system provided smoke-free living areas. Only 26% had a smoke-free policy in visiting areas.
Vaughn & del Carmen	1993	50 prison systems	50 state DOCs	Survey	No prison system had a complete indoor smoke-free policy and smoke-free living areas were not available in 30% of prison systems.

Note: DOC is Department of Corrections and FBOP is Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup> Summarizes the number of inmates or staff included in the study and the type of correctional facility the study was conducted in or it describes the number of jails or prison systems that were investigated in the study.

<sup>b</sup> Summarizes the state or states from where the sample were drawn.

<sup>c</sup> Describes the type of data collection used in the study.

<sup>d</sup> Defined as a locally run (e.g., city, county) facility that typically holds adults either awaiting trial, sentencing, or sentenced to less than one year.

<sup>e</sup> Defined as a state or federally run facility that typically holds adults with a sentence greater than one year.

<sup>f</sup> Defined as all state or federal prisons run by a state department of corrections or the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

\* Same sample of inmates drawn from one study.