



DATE: April 18, 2007

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: City Manager's Office

SUBJECT: **INTRODUCTION OF AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE OCEANSIDE MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 10A.3(b) AND ADDING SECTIONS 10A.3(e) AND 10A.3(f) REGARDING SMOKING PROHIBITIONS, AND 10A.3(g) REGARDING ENFORCEMENT**

SYNOPSIS

Staff recommends that the City Council introduce an ordinance of the City Council of the City of Oceanside amending Oceanside City Code Chapter 10A.3(b) and adding Sections 10A.3(e) and 10A.3(f) regarding smoking prohibitions at Oceanside beaches, at the pier, and in public parks, and 10A.3(g) regarding enforcement (Attachment 1).

BACKGROUND

In Spring 2006 an ad hoc committee comprised of members from the Harbor and Beaches Advisory Committee and the Parks and Recreation Commission met to determine if smoking should be prohibited at Oceanside beaches, the pier, and public (City) parks. The ad hoc committee analyzed how other San Diego County cities and other coastal California cities were handling smoking prohibition issues (Attachment 2). As Council is aware, there is a statewide trend to prohibit smoking on beaches and in parks due to both the potential harmful nature of secondhand smoke and the debris created by inappropriate disposal of cigarette butts. The ad hoc committee also conducted a survey to solicit input from Oceanside residents. In partnership with Vista Community Clinic, which agreed to tabulate and pay for the analysis of the data through a grant with San Diego State, the ad hoc committee created a survey which was placed in the July water bills. The sample size of the survey/water bill mailing was approximately 42,000 (approximately 25 percent of the City's population). Of those 42,000, the City received 8,943 responses, or 21 percent (Attachment 3).

ANALYSIS

As part of the effort to determine whether a smoking prohibition should be implemented at Oceanside beaches, the pier, and public parks, the ad hoc committee initiated a survey in partnership with Vista Community Clinic which was sent to a sample size of

42,000. The City received 8,943 responses, which were tabulated and analyzed by San Diego State University. In summary:

- 79 percent of respondents were in favor of prohibition of smoking at the beach
- 78 percent of respondents were in favor of prohibition of smoking at the pier
- 77 percent of respondents were in favor of prohibition of smoking at public parks

Based on the ad hoc committee's analysis in addition to the survey results, the ad hoc committee is recommending that the City Council approve the following:

Public parks – Smoking is prohibited within the boundaries of all public parks, including, but not limited to sidewalks, picnic areas, ball fields, play areas, and tot lots. Smoking is permitted in public parking lots, on public streets adjacent to public parks, and on public golf courses.

Public beaches – Smoking is prohibited and is unlawful within the boundaries of any public beach, including the picnic areas and tot lots. Smoking is permitted in the public parking lots adjacent to the beach, the band shell, on sidewalks and stairways and along public streets adjacent to the beach.

Oceanside Pier – Smoking is prohibited and is unlawful on all wooden portions of the Oceanside Pier. Smoking is permitted only at the entrance of the pier which is primarily cement.

The Neighborhood Services, Harbor and Beaches, and Oceanside Police Departments are supportive of the ordinance. Enforcement would be handled primarily through self-policing and deterrence created through appropriate signage. However, these amendments to Chapter 10.A3 could also be enforced pursuant to Chapter 1 of the Municipal Code (Police Officers and Code Enforcement Officers are authorized to issue citations for this type of infraction). Staff will also launch a public awareness campaign regarding the prohibitions, if enacted, through public service announcements, the quarterly *Oceanside Magazine*, and other appropriate City publicity.

FISCAL IMPACT

It is anticipated that direct costs related to the prohibition of smoking at these three venues will create the necessity for increased signage and specialized receptacles as well as a public education/outreach effort. For the first year of implementation signage and receptacle costs are estimated at \$20,000, which will be included in the mid-cycle budget adjustments. Thereafter, staff will be asked to include maintenance costs related to the signage and receptacles in the appropriate beach and park maintenance budgets. Staff will also search out appropriate grant opportunities.

COMMISSION OR COMMITTEE REPORT

In an effort to solicit as much input from the community as possible, the ad hoc committee took its draft ordinance and survey results to the Parks and Recreation Commission, Harbor and Beaches Advisory Committee, Public Safety Commission, and Economic Development Commission. The Parks and Recreation and Economic Development Commissions actively voted to support a complete smoking prohibition at the beaches, pier, and parks. Harbor and Beaches Advisory Committee and the Public Safety Commission chose to provide input only, with no vote.

Generally speaking, the advisory group members were positively disposed toward the ordinance; however, the following concerns were raised:

1. *Why an ordinance? Isn't a policy good enough?*
No, an ordinance is preferable – other current smoking prohibitions are set by ordinance, not policy.
2. *Is there evidence that second-hand smoke is harmful?*
Yes, according to the Surgeon General and the California Air Resources Board considers secondhand smoke as a toxic air contaminant, just like auto and industrial emissions. Additionally, the California State Legislature has declared that there are serious health consequences of involuntary smoking that include lung cancer and increased frequency of respiratory infections. Furthermore, the Legislature found that nonsmokers have no adequate means to protect themselves from the damage inflicted upon them when they involuntarily inhale tobacco smoke.
3. *How can we enforce this ordinance?*
By deterrence and public education.
4. *We have a litter ordinance which would cover the discarding of cigarette butts, so why do we need this ordinance?*
Litter ordinance does not deal with the health aspects of second-hand smoke.
5. *There needs to be identified places at the beach, pier, and parks where people can smoke.*
Proposed ordinance provides for this.
6. *Will the ordinance deter or promote tourism?*
There is no evidence from other communities that it will hurt tourism, and it may even promote it.
7. *Public golf courses should be exempt.*
Public golf courses are exempt in the proposed ordinance.

CITY ATTORNEY'S ANALYSIS

The referenced documents have been reviewed by the City Attorney and approved as to form.

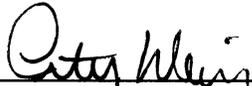
RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the City Council introduce an ordinance of the City Council of the City of Oceanside amending Oceanside City Code Chapter 10A.3(b) and adding Sections 10A.3(e), 10A.3(f), and 10A.3(g) regarding smoking prohibitions at Oceanside beaches, at the pier, and in public parks (Attachment 1).

PREPARED BY:

SUBMITTED BY:

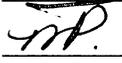
Michelle Skaggs Lawrence
Deputy City Manager



Peter A. Weiss
Interim City Manager

REVIEWED BY:

Donald L. Hadley, Harbor and Beaches Director
Margery Pierce, Neighborhood Services Director
Frank McCoy, Police Chief


- Attachment 1: Ordinance
- Attachment 2: City data
- Attachment 3: Survey responses

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE AMENDING OCEANSIDE CITY CODE CHAPTER 10A.3(b) AND ADDING SECTIONS 10A.3(e), 10A.3(f), and 10A.3(g) REGARDING SMOKING PROHIBITIONS

WHEREAS, the City of Oceanside is concerned with the health affects of smoking and second hand smoke to our residents and visitors alike;

WHEREAS, the City of Oceanside is also concerned with the trash and debris that is caused due to smoking; and

WHEREAS, an ad hoc committee comprised of members from the Harbor and Beaches Advisory Committee and the Parks and Recreation Commission have worked together to analyze the data regarding potential additional smoking prohibitions for the beach, pier and parks.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Oceanside does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 10A, Section 10A.3(b) will be changed to read as “(b) Smoking prohibited – public parks. Smoking is prohibited within the boundaries of all public parks, including, but not limited to sidewalks, picnic areas, ball fields, play areas, and tot lots. Smoking is permitted in public parking lots, on public streets adjacent to public parks, and in public golf courses.

SECTION 2. Subsection (e) will be added to Chapter 10A, Section 10A.3. It will read as follows: (e) Smoking prohibited – public beaches. Smoking is prohibited and is unlawful within the boundaries of any public beach, including the picnic areas and tot lots. Smoking is permitted in the public parking lots adjacent to the beach, the band shell, on sidewalks and stairways and along public streets adjacent to the beach.

SECTION 3. Subsection (f) will be added to Chapter 10A, Section 10A.3. It will read as follows: (f) Smoking prohibited – Oceanside Pier. Smoking is prohibited and is unlawful on all wooden portions of the Oceanside Pier. Smoking is permitted only at the entrance of the pier which is primarily cement.

SECTION 4. Subsection (g) will be added to Chapter 10A Section 10A.3. It will read

1 as follows:(g) The provisions of this Chapter may be enforced pursuant to Section 1.12 of the
2 Municipal Code.

3 SECTION 5. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is
4 for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent
5 jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this
6 Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and
7 adopted this Ordinance and each section, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the
8 fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid
9 or unconstitutional.

10 SECTION 6. The City Clerk of the City of Oceanside is hereby directed to publish this
11 ordinance, or the title hereof as a summary, pursuant to state statute, once within fifteen (15)
12 days after its passage in the North County Times, a newspaper of general circulation published
13 in the City of Oceanside.

14 SECTION 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on the thirtieth (30th) day
15 from and after its final passage.

16 INTRODUCED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Oceanside,
17 California, held on the ___ day of _____, 2006, and, thereafter,

18 PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of
19 Oceanside California, held on the ___ day of _____, 2006, by the following vote:

20 AYES:
21 NAYS:
22 ABSENT:
23 ABSTAIN:

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE

24 ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

25
26
27 _____
CITY CLERK


CITY ATTORNEY

28 AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE AMENDING OCEANSIDE CITY CODE
CHAPTER 10A.3(b) AND ADDING SECTION 10A.3(e), 10A.3(f), and 10A.3(g) REGARDING SMOKING PROHIBITIONS

Tobacco Control Bill, SB4, Smoke-Free Beaches and Parks introduced to the California Legislature on January 3, 2007.

State Beaches in San Diego County include:

1. Torrey Pines State Beach..... La Jolla/Del Mar
2. South Carlsbad State Beach..... South Carlsbad
 - a. Ponto
 - b. Teramar
 - c. State Campgrounds
3. Silver Strand State Beach..... Coronado/Imperial Beach Area
4. San Onofre State Beach..... San Onofre
 - a. Trestles
 - b. Old Man's
 - c. State Campgrounds
5. Carlsbad State Beach..... Carlsbad
 - a. Agua Hedionda Lagoon
 - b. Tamarack
6. Cardiff State Beach..... Cardiff By the Sea
7. San Elijo State Beach..... Encinitas
8. Moonlight State Beach..... Leucadia/Encinitas
9. Boarder Field State Beach..... Imperial Beach



Tobacco Litter Awareness Campaign

California's Smoke Free Beaches & Piers

To date, the following cities have established smoke free outdoor policies:

City/County/Beach	Date	Restrictions
Solana Beach (1st smoke-free beach in California and continental US)	October 7, 2003	Smoke-free beach, beach parking lot, and all city parks
Santa Monica	March 23, 2004	Smoke-free beach & designated smoking areas on Pier
Los Angeles City Beaches (Venice, Dockweiler, Will Rogers and Cabrillo)	April 23, 2004	Smoke-free beaches. Smoke-free Venice Pier. All 375 parks and recreation centers in the city of Los Angeles were designated in 2001.
Manhattan Beach	September 23, 2004	Smoke-free beach
El Segundo	July 19, 2005	Smoke-free beach
Malibu	May 24, 2004	Smoke-free beaches, designated smoking areas on Pier
San Clemente	March 16, 2004	Smoke-free beach
Newport Beach	August 24, 2004	Smoke-free beach public piers, beach walkways, floats, wharfs and lookout points
Huntington Beach	July 6, 2004	Smoke-free beach, designated areas on Pier
Seal Beach	n/a	Smoke-free Pier
Santa Barbara	n/a	Smoking restrictions on Stearns Wharf (1998 fire caused by lit cigarette butt)
L.A. County Beaches (Mother's Beach in Marina Del Rey, Topanga Beach)	June 15, 2004	Smoke-free beaches (temporary ban)
Long Beach	May 3, 2005	Smoke-free beach
Carpinteria	July 26, 2004	Smoke-free beach
Santa Cruz	May 2005	Smoke-free beach under city jurisdiction
Capitola	September 2004	Smoke-free beaches
Marina del Rey	March 7, 2005	Smoke free beach at Mother's Beach (county owned) Followed temporary ban in summer 2004
Topanga Beach	March 7, 2005	Smoke free beach (county owned) Followed temporary ban in summer 2004
Carmel By the Sea	November 3, 2005	Smoke-free beach
Ventura	November 23, 2005	Smoke-free beaches and parks under city jurisdiction
Redondo Beach	Pending	Considering smoke free beaches
Del Mar	January 23, 2006	Smoke-free beaches and parks
Pacific Grove	February 2006	Smoke-free beaches
Monterey	April 2006	Smoke-free beaches
Torrance Beach	May 2006	Smoke free beach
Hermosa Beach	May 2006	Smoke-free beach
San Diego	Pending	Reviewing proposed ban/ordinance February 2006 for parks and beaches
Sand City	Pending	Reviewing proposed ban/ordinance April 2006

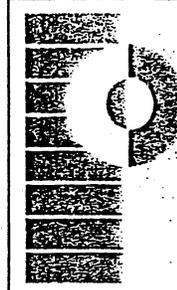
Supporting smoke-free public places, specifically beaches, is underscored by the rising number of coastal California cities uniting together to reduce and prevent human health and safety hazards from impacting their shores and waterways. Intended to reduce both the amounts and the impacts of butt litter pollution, while also being viewed by officials as a matter of public-health law, the majority of smoke free beach ordinances are being passed with strong support as illustrated by their voting record:

Newport Beach: 5-2
 Santa Monica: 4-2
 Malibu: 4-1
 San Clemente: 3-2
 Carmel by the Sea: 3-1
 City of Los Angeles: Unanimous
 Solana Beach: Unanimous
 Marina del Rey: Unanimous

Topanga Beach: Unanimous
 Del Mar: Unanimous
 Long Beach: Unanimous
 Capitola: Unanimous
 Pacific Grove: Unanimous
 Monterey: Unanimous
 Santa Cruz: Unanimous



Healthy Environments Against Tobacco



Institute
for
Public
Health

Vista Community Clinic

Healthy Environments Against Tobacco (HEAT) Project

Oceanside Resident Survey for Smoking Policies Smoke-Free Beaches, Parks and Pier

Report prepared by:
Institute for Public Health
Graduate School of Public Health
San Diego State University
6505 Alvarado Road #115
San Diego, California 92120
619-594-2087
<http://iph.sdsu.edu>

September 2006

1. Introduction

Funded in July 2005 by the California Tobacco Control Section (TCS), the Healthy Environments Against Tobacco (HEAT) project was developed by Vista Community Clinic to address two TCS priority areas in Oceanside, California. The two areas are: 1) reducing exposure to secondhand smoke and 2) promoting tobacco cessation services area. One project objective pertaining to the first priority area of *reducing exposure to secondhand smoke* aims to have the City of Oceanside adopt and implement a policy prohibiting smoking at all 8 beaches, the Oceanside pier and pier amphitheater. In an effort to complete this objective, project HEAT has undertaken a myriad of activities, one of which included a public opinion poll of the Oceanside Residents. This evaluation report focuses on the results from this public opinion poll.

2. Methods

A public opinion poll survey of the beach areas was developed in conjunction with the Institute for Public Health (IPH, local evaluator), the Evaluation Branch of the TCS and the City of Oceanside. This one page intercept survey was developed in order to determine the public's view about second-hand smoke on beaches and smoking-related litter. The surveys were mailed out in July 2006 to all Oceanside residents along with their Oceanside monthly water bill and respondents were asked to mail back or drop off the survey when they paid their bills. Respondents could also complete the survey at the Oceanside website according to instructions on the survey. The survey was additionally collected by staff and volunteers conducting paper-and-pencil intercept interviews. Data were entered by City of Oceanside staff and volunteers into Excel and forwarded to the IPH for analysis. As data were cleaned at the IPH, the data for persons who selected more than one response to a question (i.e. selected two different frequencies for visiting beaches) were recoded as missing.

Descriptive univariate analyses were performed on the survey data. Univariate analyses provided information regarding the differences among comparison groups. For comparisons, differences are considered statistically significant for p-values < 0.05. Statistically significant differences, however, may not be large enough differences to be viewed as meaningful by policy makers or program planners. Also please note that some categories in the tables do not add to 100% due to rounding.

There are some limitations of these data. The most important limitation was that only those who were registered for water service received the survey by mail. In addition, respondents receiving the survey could also complete the survey online; creating the possibility of more than one response per household. However, because mail was the main method for data collection, individuals who share housing such as members of the military, college students and those who are not responsible for the water bill payment may have been excluded. This portion of the population who shares housing tends to be younger and less wealthy than those who are registered for the service, which helps to explain the over-sampling of older adults (as shown in Table 1, 90% of respondents

were over the age of 35). While it is hoped that the survey data describes information about public opinions in general, without a true random sample of all Oceanside residents it cannot be determined if the opinions of those surveyed represent the opinions of the persons who did not complete a survey. In other words, it is not known if these opinions reflect the opinions of all Oceanside residents.

We would also like to note that including smoking status on the survey would have allowed for the comparison of the responses by smoking status. It is felt that smoking status is likely a confounder in this study. In addition, there is no way to tell if smokers were under or over-sampled in the surveys collected.

3. Results

A total of 42,000 surveys were mailed out with the July water bills and 8,943 were returned after the July 2006 mailing. A higher percentage of females and individuals over the age of 35 completed the survey than the other groups (Table 1). The majority of respondents reported that they were monthly or occasional visitors to each location (Table 2). When examined by gender, the frequency of use of the beach, pier and parks did not differ greatly, but in each case a higher percent of women reported being an occasional user (Table 3). In general, younger people visited the locations more often than their older counterparts (Table 4).

Table 1. Oceanside Smoking Policy Survey: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents (N=8,943)

Demographic Categories	Number and Percent of Respondents	
	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	3,701	41%
Female	5,242	59%
Age Group		
Under 18 Years	31	<1%
18-25 Years	148	2%
26-35 Years	773	9%
36-50 Years	2,635	30%
51 and Older	5,356	60%

Table 2. Frequency of Oceanside Beach, Pier and Parks Visits (N=8,943)

How often do you visit the following sites in Oceanside? (sample size)	Percent of Participants				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally	Not Recorded
Beaches	12%	32%	18%	37%	3%
Oceanside Pier	4%	20%	23%	47%	6%
Parks	6%	21%	16%	48%	9%

Table 3. Frequency of Oceanside Beach, Pier and Parks Visits by Gender

How often do you visit the following sites in Oceanside?	Sample Size (number responding)	Percent of Participants				P-value
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally	
Beaches						
Male	3,603	14%	34%	17%	35%	<0.01
Females	5,114	10%	32%	19%	40%	
Oceanside Pier						
Males	3,456	5%	22%	25%	47%	<0.01
Females	4,933	4%	20%	24%	52%	
Parks						
Males	3,353	7%	25%	18%	51%	<0.01
Females	4,773	6%	22%	17%	55%	

Tested for differences in the frequency of visits for males versus females at the three locations (beaches, pier, parks)

Table 4. Frequency of Oceanside Beach, Pier and Parks Visits by Age Group

How often do you visit the following sites in Oceanside?	Sample Size (number responding)	Percent of Participants				P-value [†]
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally	
Beaches						
Under 18	30	30%	30%	20%	20%	<0.01
18-25	147	31%	41%	11%	17%	
26-35	766	15%	41%	22%	22%	
36-50	2,611	14%	40%	21%	25%	
51+	5,163	10%	27%	16%	47%	
Oceanside Pier						
Under 18	30	10%	43%	20%	27%	<0.01
18-25	143	14%	30%	25%	32%	
26-35	746	5%	27%	30%	38%	
36-50	2,522	5%	24%	30%	41%	
51+	4,948	4%	18%	21%	57%	
Parks						
Under 18	28	18%	25%	21%	36%	<0.01
18-25	141	11%	34%	14%	41%	
26-35	739	10%	41%	21%	29%	
36-50	2,475	8%	32%	21%	40%	
51+	4,743	5%	16%	15%	64%	

[†] Tested for differences in the frequency of visits between the different age groups at the three locations (beaches, pier, parks)

A large percentage of persons responded in an anti second-hand smoke and litter manner. Overall, 89% of the respondents agreed that second-hand smoke is harmful (Figure 1). An overwhelming majority of respondents (at least 85% at each location) stated that they were bothered by tobacco related litter (Table 5 and Figure 2). Less than 30% of the respondents believed that people have a right to smoke at each location and almost 80% stated that they would support a policy prohibiting smoking in each of the locations (beach, pier, park).

Figure 1. Responses about Harmfulness of Second-Hand Smoke Exposure (N=8,943)

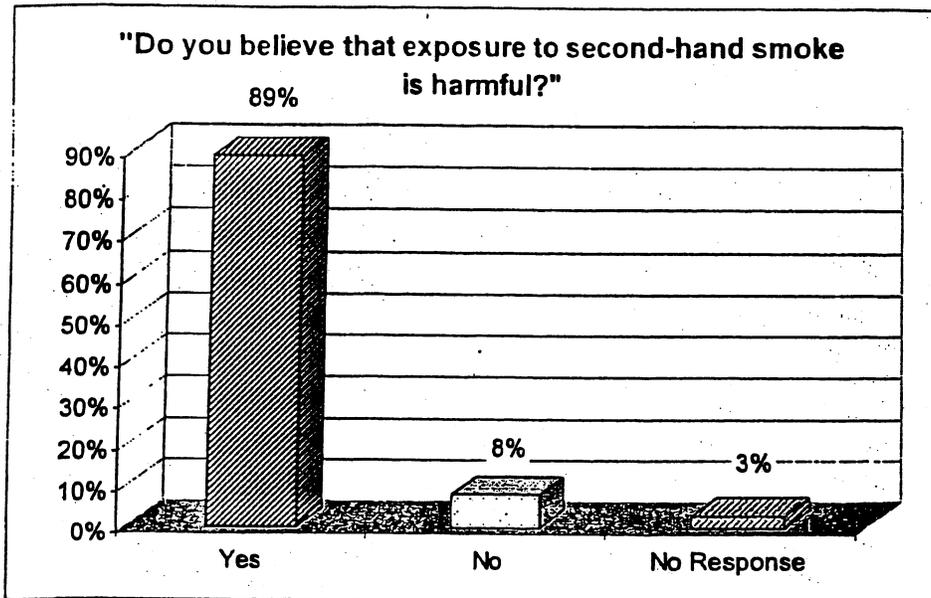
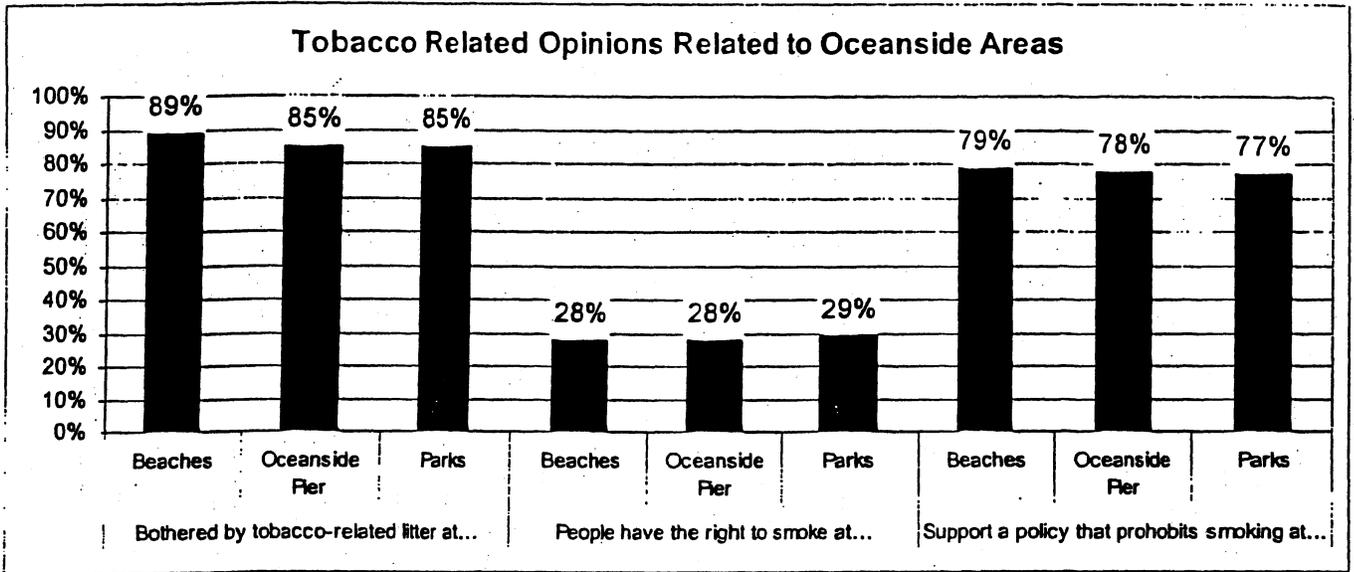


Table 5. Oceanside Smoking Policy Survey Responses regarding Oceanside Beaches, the Pier and Parks (N=8,943)

Question	Percent Responding in Each Response Category		
	Yes	No	No Response
Do you believe that exposure to second-hand smoke is harmful?	89%	8%	3%
Are you bothered by tobacco-related litter (cigarette butts, discarded packaging) at the following locations?			
Beaches	89%	9%	2%
Oceanside Pier	85%	12%	3%
Parks	85%	11%	4%
Do you believe that people have the right to smoke at the following locations?			
Beaches	28%	70%	3%
Oceanside Pier	28%	70%	3%
Parks	29%	68%	3%
Would you support a policy that prohibits smoking at the following locations?			
Beaches	79%	20%	1%
Oceanside Pier	78%	20%	2%
Parks	77%	21%	2%

Figure 2. Oceanside Smoking Policy Survey Responses regarding Oceanside Beaches, the Pier and Parks (N=8,943)



Opinions about the tobacco-related issues were compared to the frequency of use of the Oceanside beaches, the pier and parks (Tables 6a-c). Opinions did not vary much according to frequency of use. However, people who visited the locations more often were *less likely* to report that people have the right to smoke. Similarly, people who visited park more often were more likely to support a policy that would prohibit smoking.

Table 6a. Oceanside Beach Tobacco Use Opinions by Frequency of Beach Visits

Tobacco – Related Statement	Sample Size (number responding)	Percent Agreeing with Statement	P-value
Bothered by tobacco-related litter (cigarette butts, discarded packaging) at beaches			
Daily	1,022	91%	0.04
Weekly	2,801	89%	
Monthly	1,556	92%	
Occasionally	3,238	91%	
Believe that people have the right to smoke at beaches			
Daily	1,015	26%	0.04
Weekly	2,771	27%	
Monthly	2,543	29%	
Occasionally	3,181	30%	
Support a policy that prohibits smoking at beaches			
Daily	1,022	81%	0.50
Weekly	2,081	80%	
Monthly	1,559	80%	
Occasionally	3,231	79%	

Table 6b. Oceanside Pier Tobacco Use Opinions by Frequency of Pier Use

Tobacco – Related Statement	Pier Use Frequency	Sample Size (number responding)	Percent Agreeing with Statement	P-value
Bothered by tobacco-related litter (cigarette butts, discarded packaging) at Oceanside Pier	Daily	359	90%	0.74
	Weekly	1,745	88%	
	Monthly	2,027	88%	
	Occasionally	4,089	88%	
Believe that people have the right to smoke at the Oceanside Pier	Daily	358	27%	<0.01
	Weekly	1,743	26%	
	Monthly	2,017	28%	
	Occasionally	4,060	30%	
Support a policy that prohibits smoking at the Oceanside Pier	Daily	358	80%	0.31
	Weekly	1,761	80%	
	Monthly	2,039	80%	
	Occasionally	4,118	79%	

Table 6c. Oceanside Park Tobacco Use Opinions by Frequency of Park Visits

Tobacco – Related Statement	Sample Size (number responding)	Percent Agreeing with Statement	P-value
Bothered by tobacco-related litter (cigarette butts, discarded packaging) at parks			
Daily	490	91%	0.22
Weekly	1,883	89%	
Monthly	1,389	90%	
Occasionally	4,205	88%	
Believe that people have the right to smoke at the Oceanside Pier			
Daily	487	25%	<0.01
Weekly	1,868	26%	
Monthly	1,378	29%	
Occasionally	4,183	33%	
Support a policy that prohibits smoking at the Oceanside Pier			
Daily	491	82%	<0.01
Weekly	1,891	81%	
Monthly	1,387	80%	
Occasionally	4,248	77%	

The responses were also compared by gender to discern if females and males had different opinions. Women were more likely than men to believe that exposure to second-hand smoke is harmful (Table 7). Also, across all locations, females were consistently more bothered by tobacco litter, more likely to believe that people do not have right to smoke and more likely to support a policy that would prohibit smoking at those locations.

Table 7. Oceanside Smoking Policy Survey Responses by Gender

Tobacco – Related Statement	Gender	Sample Size (number responding)	Percent Agreeing with Statement	P-value
Believe that that exposure to second-hand smoke is harmful	Male	3,573	88%	<0.01
	Female	5,080	94%	
Bothered by tobacco-related litter at the following locations:				<0.01
Beaches	Male	3,642	88%	<0.01
	Female	5,150	92%	
Oceanside Pier	Male	3,584	85%	<0.01
	Female	5,084	90%	
Parks	Male	3,555	86%	<0.01
	Female	5,044	90%	
Believe that people have the right to smoke at the following locations:				<0.01
Beaches	Male	3,631	33%	<0.01
	Female	5,081	25%	
Oceanside Pier	Male	3,618	33%	<0.01
	Female	5,066	25%	
Parks	Male	3,595	35%	<0.01
	Female	5,050	26%	
Support a policy that prohibits smoking at the following locations:				<0.01
Beaches	Male	3,658	76%	<0.01
	Female	5,166	82%	
Oceanside Pier	Male	3,643	75%	<0.01
	Female	5,157	82%	
Parks	Male	3,629	75%	<0.01
	Female	5,139	82%	

The responses to the tobacco-related questions varied by age group (Tables 8). In general, younger people were more likely to believe that secondhand smoke is harmful, to be bothered by tobacco related litter, to believe that people do not have a right to smoke at the locations and to support a policy to prohibit smoking at the beaches, pier and parks than older persons.

Table 8. Oceanside Smoking Policy Survey Responses by Age Group

Tobacco – Related Statement [sample sizes; category = sample size]	Percent of Each Age Group who Agreed with the Statement					p-value
	Under 18	18-25	26-35	36-50	51 and older	
Believe that that exposure to second-hand smoke is harmful [[under 18 = 30, 18-25 = 148, 26-35 = 760, 36-50 = 2,568, 51+ = 5,147]	100%	97%	97%	94%	90%	<0.01
Bothered by tobacco-related litter at the following locations: Beaches [under 18 = 31, 18-25 = 146, 26-35 = 767, 36-50 = 2,617, 51+ = 5,231]	94%	93%	95%	92%	89%	<0.01
Oceanside Pier [under 18 = 30, 18-25 = 147, 26-35 = 764, 36-50 = 2,595, 51+ = 5,132]	90%	92%	92%	89%	87%	<0.01
Parks [under 18 = 30, 18-25 = 145, 26-35 = 762, 36-50 = 2,590, 51+ = 5,072]	90%	94%	93%	90%	87%	<0.01
Believe that people have the right to smoke at the following locations: Beaches [under 18 = 30, 18-25 = 147, 26-35 = 754, 36-50 = 2,580, 51+ = 5,201]	30%	21%	27%	29%	28%	0.24
Oceanside Pier [under 18 = 30, 18-25 = 147, 26-35 = 755, 36-50 = 2,572, 51+ = 5,180]	27%	22%	26%	29%	29%	0.26
Parks [under 18 = 30, 18-25 = 147, 26-35 = 753, 36-50 = 2,567, 51+ = 5,148]	27%	20%	26%	30%	30%	0.02
Support a policy that prohibits smoking at the following locations: Beaches [under 18 = 31, 18-25 = 147, 26-35 = 764, 36-50 = 2,615, 51+ = 5,267]	87%	86%	85%	80%	79%	<0.01
Oceanside Pier [under 18 = 31, 18-25 = 147, 26-35 = 764, 36-50 = 2,608, 51+ = 5,250]	94%	86%	85%	79%	78%	<0.01
Parks [under 18 = 31, 18-25 = 147, 26-35 = 762, 36-50 = 2,604, 51+ = 5,224]	94%	87%	85%	79%	77%	<0.01

4. Summary

As seen in the findings above, a majority of the respondents agreed that second-hand smoke is harmful and most were bothered by tobacco-related litter at the beaches, pier and parks. Only about a third thought that people had a right to smoke in these places, and most stated that they would support a policy prohibiting smoking in these places. It is not known, however, how reflective these findings are of the Oceanside residents who were not surveyed.