

Codebook with themes, sub-themes, number of interviewees endorsing each theme, and sample quotation. CDRT=Community Disputes Resolution Tribunal; KI=key informant; MP=Member of Parliament; NEA=National Environment Agency; NS=non-smoker; S=smoker, SHS=secondhand smoke.

Theme	Sub-theme	KI	S	NS	Sample Quotations
Current systems to address SHS from neighbours					
Complaints procedure for public housing residents	MP or town council	8	-	3	"...there is quite a few layers of help we can provide from the RC to the HDB to NEA to the town council, to grassroots helping. But I found that almost all the time, it doesn't really work again because there is no legislation in place." P1
	NEA	5	-	1	"[NEA's involvement] stops right at the doorstep. That is pretty intrusive to regulate people's behaviour within their own homes. So besides being intrusive, then there's a problem of getting evidence." REG1
	Outcome	3	-	2	"...you can only knock on a door so many times thinking that a smoker lives in there, but the person will tell you repeatedly, 'There's no one here who smokes.' At some point, I think the nature of that conversation is also going to deteriorate." P3
Complaints procedure for private housing residents	Management	5	-	2	Security are in action for common areas only... we do not have a bylaw or statute to prevent residents from smoking inside their unit. So it really, very much won't be effective."CM2
Condo bylaws to regulate smoking inside homes	Foresque condo bylaw	6	-	-	"Our condo could well be the first one with this no smoking at balcony bylaw in place, but this did not resolve the problem because you cannot enforce it. I think condos are not allowed to issue fines, so all you can do is for the condo manager, the MA, to issue a letter..." AD1a
	Attempt to pass bylaws	3	-	-	"If the motion [in parliament] passed through it would be easier for me to say, 'okay, now the nation is doing this housekeeping. So we just tag on to our by-law'." AD3
Mediation	Goal and approach	3	-	-	"We always believe that everything can be mediated, but that's on the assumption that you want to resolve the issue. You must be prepared to settle or give something in return for something else." L1
	Benefits	2	-	-	"mediation helps you to understand the other party's issues, it is a bit cheaper. It's less time-consuming, and you know the outcome you want if you agree... For litigation, you will not know what's the outcome until the court gives you the order." L1
	Smokers don't go	10	-	-	"I find it difficult to be effective. After all, while the complainer is very keen to go to the session, but it takes two hands to clap, right? So the recipient who just doesn't want to go can choose not to go and there's nothing the CMC can do." CM2

	Other limitations	7	-	-	<p>“My view is that it doesn't work. First they rush through it, they try to force you to settle at the mediation, they have no power.” L1</p> <p>“So one is accessibility... to go to the CMC is a bit far.” P1</p>
CDRT	Process	3	-	-	<p>“They will say that you have, first of all, to go through an online pre-filing assessment, which I did. Then you have to file a claim in the Community Justice and Tribunal System, which is the CJTS. Then CDRT will issue a notice of pretrial conference, which is what they call the PTC, which is addressed to the plaintiff and the respondent. I as a plaintiff, I have to serve a claim and notice of PTC to the respondent, which was the owner of the other unit. I had to do this before the PTC commences. I think it was within 14 days of filing, I had to at least serve. Usually, it's through registered mail, but because Singapore Post doesn't do registered mail anymore due to the coronavirus issues, they told me at the post office that I just had to send it by registered mail. They put it in the mailbox and that's considered served.” AD2</p>
	Gathering evidence	3	-	-	<p>“You have to get as much evidence as possible... I have medical report [from paediatrician], I have police report... I have also a record of incidents, stating date, time, frequency, type, and severity of the interference. Letters or notes that have been exchanged between neighbours and me.” AD2</p>
	Enforcement	2	-	-	<p>[After CDRT order was issued:] “...if I'm completely honest, it was on and off, I still smelled the cigarette smoke, but he would smoke until 12:00 AM [and stop after that].” AD2</p>
	Issues with CDRT	7	-	2	<p>“...typically these things are very acrimonious, that someone has even resorted to that extent, you know. It's just not good at building neighbourly relations, especially when involve the court.” R4N</p>
Perspectives on potential policy options					
Banning smoking in homes	Necessary	10	6	12	<p>“...lives are at stake, people with medical conditions are suffering, people are having lung cancer without smoking.” L1</p> <p>“I think the law has to step in. it has to come from top-down, it can't be personal, right?... It is a public health issue and it has come from the government.” R4N</p>
	Feasible	4	1	2	<p>“You know people during COVID times, even the Ah Peks learned how to wear masks to sanitize their hands, scan using QR code. So I think it's possible. We just need to give people time to adjust...” MH3</p>
	Excessive	6	11	5	<p>“I'm more in favour of the softer approach because I think that's more sustainable and it doesn't make people resent the rules.” L2</p>
	Not effective	3	5	9	<p>“No use. Look at my living room. I open the window, I smoke, the same mah. The home area is so small only.” R8S</p>
	Unintended side effects	4	5	5	<p>“if you have a law against what people do inside their own homes, then would that have the unintended consequences of encouraging the neighbours to give feedback against one another. You may actually cause more tension.” REG1</p>

	Enforcement issues	6	2	8	“HDB block, let's say 10% of the people smoke, out of a block of maybe two hundred units, you have 20 units where people are smoking inside. How much resources will that entail for the government to check in these units everyday and enforce against them?” REG1
	CCTV	3	3	3	“Enforcement cameras are the same as what we do for high rise littering. I mean, the current surveillance cameras can capture it.” P1
	Crowd-sourcing	3	1	2	“So for residents that really has really suffered a lot from secondhand smoke, they could simply ask for help from the opposite neighbours to capture photos of videos.” CM2
Tobacco regulations more broadly	Reducing prevalence	5	4	3	“...by reducing the prevalence of smoking, by reducing the intensity of smoking, that reduces secondhand smoke.” AC1
	Shaping SHS norms	1	7	2	“It does hone the awareness that secondhand smoke actually does...it actually impacts other non-smokers” R20S
	Quitting or cutting down	4	5	3	“Because of this inconvenience then you make us go down...that will prevent the other person from smoking too much.” R26S
	Multiple measures	3	1	1	“...there's no silver bullet and it cannot be a single prong approach... I think you need to have a carrot and stick approach.” P2
Interventions to encourage social responsibility	Possible approaches	6	5	6	“It's useful for us to have some mechanism to create or to articulate certain social norms and agree on these norms... We have this <i>Love Our Hood</i> ... where we are trying to get people more involved in articulating and shaping community norms.” P3 “How it could work could be getting like grassroots leaders and other community leaders involved to talk to neighbours and trying to get them to see each other's point of view and to work out solutions that are customized to that situation.” REG1
	Reasons it might help	8	3	2	“I wanted to do enough of the moral suasion because if we don't try, there will always be those people who say, Well, look, you haven't tried persuading, you've not persuaded hard enough.” P3
	It won't be enough	8	8	-	“...it sounds good in theory, but may not actually translate into much action because this mutual understanding thing, it's really very vague.” MH3
	Current initiatives	3	1	-	“Dr. Lee Bee Wah, I think she was the first grassroots adviser to implement designated smoking points, and she had to raise money for it because this is not an officially funded item.” P3

Designated smoking points	Alternative for smokers	8	8	1	“It's not that there aren't smokers but the smokers do use the DSP and they encourage each other to use the DSP. I think that's a good norm.” P3 “...if this is something that people use, then I think it's a good idea because it gives the smokers an alternative.” REG1
	Useful in CDRT dispute	1	-	-	“...if there is a DSP in the neighbourhood, then the presumption would be that actually, you could have used it but you chose not to use it. Therefore, the judge in the CDRT could be more disposed towards thinking that there needs to be some restrictions placed on you because there are alternatives which you didn't use and which if you had used this case wouldn't come to CDRT.” P3
	Crowded	-	5	-	“...sometimes the spaces are not very big, and you have to stand and wait there until either you smoke outside the box, or you wait until someone else is done and then you get to go in.” R21Sb
	Not convenient	8	8	6	“If it is inconvenient then I probably wouldn't do it at all. Right now if you ask me, even if it's just downstairs, just go downstairs and it is just there. It is, for me it is already such a hassle.” R17S
	Legislation as incentive	3	3	3	“Well, if I don't have any other choice, definitely I will have to use them.” R19S
	Nuisance to others	4	2	2	“...near another person's house, then the person will see so much movement in front of them, they will get frustrated. All the smoker in front of my house.” AD3
	Expensive	6	-	1	“...it's a question of whether people use it. If they don't, then it's just a waste of resources and money.” REG1
	Design	5	10	1	“If you want it to attract the smokers, you have to make it attractive... If you think of this as a luxury for smokers, then we're never going to get anywhere because you will have all kinds of philosophical objections. Think of this as, actually, money spent for fresher air, and also for a more peaceful neighbourhood.” P3