



Keep Iowa Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Iowa 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 3,046,400 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Iowa's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Iowa's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on July 1, 2008.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Three years after Iowa's 2008 smoke-free law took effect, support for the law remains strong.*

- Seventy-nine percent of voters believe the law has made Iowa a better place to live.
- Iowa residents say they are going out more often in response to cleaner air in restaurants, bars, and bowling alleys. Of those that go out more often, 79 percent visit places they avoided before the smoke-free law took effect.
- Sixty-three percent of voters believe that the smoke-free law should be expanded to casinos.

PROTECT IOWA'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Iowa residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

* Selzer & Company on behalf of the Iowa Tobacco Prevention Alliance. February 20, 2011. Available at <http://www.iowatpa.org/Resources/Documents/ITPA%20Survey%20Key%20Findings%20Feb%202011.pdf>. Accessed June 6, 2011.



Keep Kansas Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Kansas 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 2,853,100 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Kansas' smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Kansas' comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on July 1, 2010.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

The 2010 passage of a comprehensive smoke-free law in Kansas has contributed to public health and economic benefits.

- A 2010 poll found that 77 percent of voters support the smoke-free law, and 59 percent were less likely to vote for any candidate that wants to repeal the law.⁺
- As a result of the statewide smoke-free law, indoor particle pollution levels in Kansas' restaurants and bars that previously allowed smoking declined 94 percent to levels similar to those found in outdoor air. Prior to the law, employees working full time in restaurants or bars that allowed indoor smoking were exposed to levels of air pollution 4.4 times higher than safe annual levels established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency because of their occupational exposure to tobacco smoke pollution.*
- Research on the impact of local smoke-free laws in Kansas and neighboring Missouri found that these laws have had no negative impact on restaurant or bar sales in those jurisdictions.[^]

PROTECT KANSAS' STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Kansas residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

⁺ American Cancer Society and public health partners. Kansas Action Center: The Kansas Indoor Clean Air Act Works! 2010. Available at <http://www.acscan.org/action/ks/campaigns/httpacscanorgsmokefreekansas/>. Accessed June 7, 2011.

*Travers MJ and Vogl L. *Air Quality Effect of the Kansas Indoor Clean Air Law*. Roswell Park Cancer Institute. January 2011. Available at <http://www.tobaccofreekansas.org/site06/pdf/Kansas%20Air%20Quality%20Testing%20Report%202011.pdf>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

[^] Taurus JA and Chaloupka FJ. *The Economic Impact of the 2008 Kansas City Missouri Smoke-Free Air Ordinance*. Health Care Foundation of Greater Kansas City. December 2010. Available at <http://www.healthcare4kc.org/uploadedFiles/Resources/exec%20summary1-15rev.pdf>. Accessed June 6, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Kentucky Smoke-Free

Making all Kentucky workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 20,000 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$57.30 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Kentucky is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Kentucky residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Kentucky workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
50,800	20,000	30,900	3,400

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Kentucky smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Kentucky workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$15.20M	\$42.10M	\$1.63M	\$8.96M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Louisiana Smoke-Free

Making all Louisiana workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 2,600 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$8.78 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Louisiana has a law that prohibits smoking in restaurants and workplaces, but it does not have a comprehensive law banning smoking in all bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Louisiana residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Louisiana workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
6,800	2,600	4,100	500

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Louisiana smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Louisiana workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$2.08M	\$6.72M	\$340,000	\$740,000

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep Maine Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Maine 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 1,328,400 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Maine's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Maine's comprehensive smoke-free restaurants and bars law went into effect on January 1, 2004, and its comprehensive smoke-free workplaces law went into effect on September 12, 2009.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Since Maine's smoke-free laws took effect, the state has seen numerous public health benefits.

- Between 1997 and 2005, the rate of adult smoking decreased from 30 percent to 21 percent, and the high school smoking rate dropped nearly 60 percent, due to strong tobacco prevention efforts.⁺
- According to a 2004 survey, just after Maine's law prohibiting smoking in restaurants and bars took effect, approximately two in three (65%) adults in the state believed that people should be protected from secondhand smoke.*
- According to the Maine Youth Drug & Alcohol Use Survey, one-third of youth believe that secondhand smoke exposure poses a great risk.[^]

PROTECT MAINE'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Maine residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

⁺ Partnership for a Tobacco-Free Maine. Maine Facts: Prevention Efforts are Working in Maine. 2006. Available at http://www.tobaccofreemaine.org/explore_facts/Maine_facts_and_stats.php. Accessed June 6, 2011.

* Partnership for a Tobacco-Free Maine. Quick Facts about Smoking in Maine. 2008. Available at http://www.tobaccofreemaine.org/explore_facts/Maine_facts_and_stats.php#smoke. Accessed June 6, 2011.

[^] Maine Department of Health and Human Services. Maine Youth Drug & Alcohol Use Survey (MYDAUS), 2006. Available at <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/osa/data/mydaus/mydaus2006.htm>. Accessed June 5, 2011.



Keep Maryland Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Maryland 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 5,773,600 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Maryland's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Maryland's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on February 1, 2008.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Since the enactment of its smoke-free law, Maryland has seen reductions in tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure.

- The rate of tobacco use decreased from 22.4 percent in 1998 to 15.1 percent in 2009, which was more than double the average decline nationally.*
- In 2009, the year after the law was implemented, Maryland had the fourth lowest adult smoking rate in the nation.*
- The law has also been effective in reducing secondhand smoke exposure. In 2010, 95 percent of adults reported no smoking indoors at their place of work.*
- The percentage of youth reporting that they were not exposed to indoor secondhand smoke has increased 60 percent since the law's enactment.*

PROTECT MARYLAND'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Maryland residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System: Prevalence and Trends Data. "Maryland- All Available Years Tobacco Use." 2009. Available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/display.asp?yr=0&state=MD&qkey=4396&grp=0&SUBMIT3=Go>. Accessed June 7, 2011.

* Department of Health and Mental Hygiene News Release. Maryland Quits Tobacco: 6th Lowest Rate in the Nation. October 5, 2010. Available at <http://www.dhmh.state.md.us/pressreleases/2010/pr100510.html>. Accessed June 6, 2011.



Keep Massachusetts Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Massachusetts 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 6,547,600 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Massachusetts' smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Massachusetts' comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on July 5, 2004.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

The 2004 Massachusetts smoke-free law has had no negative effects on the service industry, while providing positive public health benefits.

- Since the implementation of the smoke-free law, there has been no statistically significant economic impact on businesses in the service industry.+
- Furthermore, after the law was enacted in 2004, employment in the service industry, including bars and restaurants, did not decline.*
- Indoor air quality has also improved state-wide.+
- Following implementation of the smoke-free law, heart attack deaths declined in cities and towns that previously did not have local smoke-free laws in place. There was no significant change in heart attack deaths in jurisdictions that previously had a local law, suggesting that the decline in heart attack deaths was due to the smoke-free law.^
- Massachusetts' comprehensive statewide smoke-free law is associated with an estimated 270 fewer heart attack deaths per year statewide.^

PROTECT MASSACHUSETTS' STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Massachusetts residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+ Alpert HR, Carpenter CM, Travers MJ, Connolly GN. Environmental and economic evaluation of the Massachusetts Smoke-Free Workplace Law. *Journal of Community Health* 2007; 32(4): 269-81.

*Connolly GN, Carpenter C, Alpert HR, Skeer M, Travers, M. Evaluation of the Massachusetts Smoke-Free Workplace Law: A Preliminary Report. Division of Public Health Practice, Harvard School of Public Health, Tobacco Research Program. April 2005.

^ Dove, M.; D. Dockery; M. Mittleman; J. Schwartz; E. Sullivan; L. Keithly; T. Land. The Impact of Massachusetts' Smoke-Free Workplace Laws on Acute Myocardial Infarction Deaths. *American Journal of Public Health* 2010; 100(11).



Keep Michigan Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Michigan 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 9,883,600 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Michigan's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Michigan's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on May 1, 2010.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

The implementation of the 2010 Michigan smoke-free law has garnered much public support.*

- A poll commissioned by the American Cancer Society demonstrated that 74 percent of Michigan residents support the smoke-free law.
- In addition, 93 percent of respondents go to bars and restaurants just as often or more often than before the law was enacted.

PROTECT MICHIGAN'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Michigan residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

* American Cancer Society on behalf of the Michigan Campaign for Smokefree Air. Reports Show Public Opinion, Compliance High for Michigan's Smokefree Air Law. May 19, 2011. Available at http://acsghd.org/communications/ACSGLD_Newsroom/?p=1434. Accessed June 7, 2011.



Keep Minnesota Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Minnesota 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 5,303,900 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Minnesota's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Minnesota's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on October 1, 2007.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Minnesota's comprehensive smoke-free law has contributed to significant public health benefits for the state and has not adversely impacted the state's economy.

- The state's smoking rate decreased approximately 27 percent between 1999 and 2010, from 22.1 percent in 1999 to 16.1 percent in 2010.*
- Per capita cigarette sales decreased 40 percent during this time period as well.*
- Furthermore, a 2009 study concluded that local smoke-free bar policies in Minnesota cities that were in place before the statewide law had no adverse impact on bar employment or service jobs.†
- Minnesota spends \$215.7 million annually to treat health conditions caused by secondhand smoke exposure, which is over \$40 per Minnesota resident. The smoke-free law and other efforts to fight tobacco use are helping to diminish these high expenditures.‡

PROTECT MINNESOTA'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Minnesota residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+ ClearWay Minnesota, Minneapolis and Minnesota Department of Health. Decrease in Smoking Prevalence—Minnesota, 1999-2010. *MMWR* 2011; 60(05):138-141.

*Klein EG, Forster JL, Erickson DJ, et al. Does the Type of CIA Policy Significantly Affect Bar and Restaurant Employment in Minnesota Cities? *Prevention Science* 2009; 10(2).

‡ Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota. Healthcare Costs and Secondhand Smoke. March 1, 2007. Available at <http://www2.pnnwswire.com/cgi-bin/stories.pl?ACCT=104&STORY=/www/story/03-01-2007/0004538054&EDATE>.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Mississippi Smoke-Free

Making all Mississippi workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 14,600 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$42.77 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Mississippi is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Mississippi residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Mississippi workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
36,600	14,600	22,400	2,500

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Mississippi smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Mississippi workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$10.95M	\$31.82M	\$910,000	\$4.29M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Missouri Smoke-Free

Making all Missouri workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 21,800 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$71.06 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Missouri is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the only way to protect all Missouri residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Missouri workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
60,200	21,800	35,600	4,000

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Missouri smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Missouri workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$18.01M	\$53.06M	\$2.09M	\$10.55M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep Montana Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Montana 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 989,400 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Montana's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Montana's comprehensive smoke-free workplaces and restaurants law went into effect on October 1, 2005, and its comprehensive smoke-free bars law went into effect on October 1, 2009.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Research shows that both Montana's statewide smoke-free law and Helena, Montana's local smoke-free ordinance have led to positive outcomes.

- The majority of residents (88%) support the statewide smoke-free law in restaurants, and 76 percent support the smoke-free law in bars, taverns, and casinos.*
- Since implementation of the smoke-free law, Montana has enjoyed 98 percent compliance among bars, taverns, and casinos.*
- A 2009 survey conducted by the Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program found that 92 percent of adults will visit bars as often or more often than they did prior to the implementation of the law.*
- Six months after the implementation of the local smoke-free law in Helena, Montana, there was a 40 percent drop in patient hospital admissions for heart attacks. When the law was overturned, the rate of heart attack admissions increased again.*

PROTECT MONTANA'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Montana residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+ Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program. Tobacco Surveillance Report: High Support for the Montana Clean Indoor Air Act. October 2009. Available at http://tobaccofree.mt.gov/publications/documents/CIAAsupport_Oct09_FINAL.pdf. Accessed June 6, 2011.

*Sargent RP, Shepard RM, Glantz SA. Reduced Incidence of Admissions for Myocardial Infarction Associated with Public Smoking Ban: Before and After Study. *British Medical Journal* 2004; 328: 977-980.



Keep Nebraska Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Nebraska 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 1,826,300 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Nebraska's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Nebraska's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on June 1, 2009.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Nebraska's 2009 smoke-free law has been met with high compliance and strong public support.†

- According to the Nebraska Adult Tobacco Survey/Social Climate Survey, a statewide survey to measure changes in attitude and behavior, over 80 percent of Nebraska residents support the smoke-free law.
- The 2010 survey concluded that the law did not significantly impact the frequency of visits to bars, restaurants, clubs, and bowling alleys among adults in the state.
- Eighty-nine percent of survey respondents said they would go to restaurants as much or more often than they did prior to the implementation of the law.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents claimed that they would frequent night clubs and bars just as often or more often than before the law went into effect.
- Between July and September 2009, 16 percent of callers to the state's Quitline said that they were influenced to call as a result of the smoke-free law.

PROTECT NEBRASKA'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Nebraska residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

†Nebraska DHHS. Six Months of Smoke-Free Air: The Nebraska Clean Indoor Air Act. January 2010. Available at http://smokefree.ne.gov/SixMonthReport_SFAirLaw.pdf. Accessed June 6, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Nevada Smoke-Free

Making all Nevada workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 1,500 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$5.31 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Nevada has a law that prohibits smoking in restaurants and workplaces, but it does not have a comprehensive law banning smoking in all bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Nevada residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Nevada workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
4,300	1,500	2,500	300

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Nevada smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Nevada workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$1.33M	\$3.99M	\$110,000	\$350,000

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making New Hampshire Smoke-Free

Making all New Hampshire workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 3,200 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$14.72 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

New Hampshire has a law that prohibits smoking in restaurants and bars, but it does not have a comprehensive law banning smoking in all workplaces. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all New Hampshire residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all New Hampshire workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
8,900	3,200	5,300	600

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making New Hampshire smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all New Hampshire workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$7.29M	\$7.43M	\$220,000	\$1.15M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep New Jersey Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in New Jersey 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 8,791,900 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

New Jersey's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. New Jersey's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on April 15, 2006.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

The enactment of New Jersey's 2006 comprehensive smoke-free law has provided public health benefits and public support for other smoke-free venues.

- Following implementation, there was 100 percent compliance with the law among restaurants, bars, and bowling centers.⁺
- Several months after the smoke-free law was passed, air pollution was reduced by an average of 91 percent in these venues.⁺
- The law has been so successful that almost 7 out of 10 New Jersey residents are supportive of extending the law to make casinos smoke-free.*
- The majority of voters (74 percent) state that making casinos smoke-free would not impact how often they visit gaming establishments, and 18 percent said they would actually go to casinos more often.*

PROTECT NEW JERSEY'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all New Jersey residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

⁺New Jersey Group Against Smoking Pollution (GASP). Air Testing Shows Bars, Restaurants Now at Safe Level; but Casinos Fail. 2006. <http://www.njgasp.org/i_conditions_airmon06_NJ_Gasp_Release.pdf>

* New Jersey Breathes. New Poll Finds Nearly Seven in 10 New Jersey Voters Support Smoke-Free Casinos. November 9, 2006. Available at http://www.njgasp.org/i_opinion_NJ_Smoke-free_Casinos_Poll_10-31-07%5B1%5D.pdf. Accessed June 6, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making New Mexico Smoke-Free

Making all New Mexico workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 1,200 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$3.94 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

New Mexico has a law that prohibits smoking in restaurants and bars, but it does not have a comprehensive law banning smoking in all workplaces. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all New Mexico residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all New Mexico workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
3,400	1,200	2,000	200

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making New Mexico smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all New Mexico workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$1.04M	\$2.90M	\$230,000	\$290,000

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep New York Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in New York 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 19,378,100 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

New York's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. New York's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on July 24, 2003.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

New York's 2003 comprehensive smoke-free law has contributed to several public health and economic benefits.

- Smoking rates in New York City declined by 11 percent between 2002 and 2003, which equated to 140,000 fewer smokers in the city.* New York City's smoke-free law took effect approximately four months before the statewide law, and other tobacco control measures were put in place around the same time period.
- About 28,000 New York City residents quit using tobacco as a result of the city's smoke-free law, and 157,000 fewer residents were exposed to secondhand smoke at work or home.†
- Two months after New York City had become smoke-free, the city's health department found a six-fold reduction in air pollution levels in bars that used to permit smoking.*
- There was also little or no change in bar and restaurant patronage by smokers or non-smokers following implementation of the statewide smoke-free law. Hospitality industry employment, alcohol tax revenue, and bar licenses have not been adversely impacted by the law.†
- Following its passage, support for the smoke-free law increased. From June to September 2003, during which the law took effect, 64 percent of New York residents said they were in favor of the smoke-free law. Just under one year after the law had taken effect, in the second quarter of 2004, support for the law had increased to 74 percent.†

PROTECT NEW YORK'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all New York residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+Frieden TR., Mostashari F, Kerker BD, et al. Adult Tobacco Use Levels After Intensive Tobacco Control Measures: New York City, 2002-2003. *American Journal of Public Health* 2005;95(6): 1016-1023.

* New York City Department of Finance, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York City Department of Small Business Services, and New York City Economic Development Corporation. *The State of Smoke-Free New York City: A One Year Review*. March 2004. Available at <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/smoke/sfaa-2004report.pdf>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

† RTI International. *First Annual Independent Evaluation of New York's Tobacco Control Program*. New York State Department of Health. November 2004. Available at http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/tobacco/reports/docs/nytcp_eval_report_final_11-19-04.pdf. Accessed June 6, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making North Carolina Smoke-Free

Making all North Carolina workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 29,100 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$94.58 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

North Carolina has a law that prohibits smoking in restaurants and bars, but it does not have a comprehensive law banning smoking in all workplaces. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all North Carolina residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all North Carolina workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
78,100	29,100	46,600	5,200

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making North Carolina smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all North Carolina workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$23.98M	\$70.60M	\$3.11M	\$9.58M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making North Dakota Smoke-Free

Making all North Dakota workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 500 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$1.70 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

North Dakota has a law that prohibits smoking in workplaces, but it does not have a comprehensive law banning smoking in all restaurants and bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all North Dakota residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all North Dakota workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
1,400	500	800	100

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making North Dakota smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all North Dakota workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$430,000	\$1.26M	\$34,000	\$250,000

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep Ohio Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Ohio 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 11,536,500 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Ohio's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Ohio's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on December 7, 2006.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Since the 2006 implementation of Ohio's smoke-free law, public support for the law has increased.†

- According to a 2010 poll, support for the law increased among voters across political parties, age groups, and gender lines since the law's passage nearly four years earlier.
- The 2010 poll found that 85 percent of voters believe workers should be protected from secondhand smoke.
- Seventy percent of those surveyed agree that the smoke-free law has had no adverse effects on Ohio's businesses.
- Nearly three in four voters believe that bar employees should be protected from secondhand smoke in their workplace.

PROTECT OHIO'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Ohio residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

† Fallon Research on behalf of SmokeFreeOhio. SmokeFreeOhio Survey Results. September 2010.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Oklahoma Smoke-Free

Making all Oklahoma workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 13,300 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$37.31 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Oklahoma is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Oklahoma residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Oklahoma workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
32,900	13,300	20,200	2,300

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Oklahoma smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Oklahoma workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$9.85M	\$27.46M	\$840,000	\$5.07M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep Oregon Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Oregon 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 3,831,100 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Oregon's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Oregon's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on January 1, 2009.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Oregon's smoke-free law is effective in protecting workers and customers from secondhand smoke exposure and in encouraging smokers to quit.+

- Since the law went into effect in 2009, there has been high compliance. In a 2010 compliance study, no noted smoking was seen within 10 feet of doorways, windows, or vents in 73 percent of bars and 100 percent of bowling centers.
- The Oregon Tobacco Quit Line reported in November 2009 that since the law went into effect in January, almost one in 10 callers said they were motivated to stop smoking due to the new law.

PROTECT OREGON'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Oregon residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+ Oregon Department of Human Services. Oregon Bars, Bowling Centers are Following Smokefree Workplace Law, Study Shows. November 2009. Available at <http://smokefreeoregon.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Compliance-Study-ReleaseFINAL.pdf>. Accessed June 6, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Pennsylvania Smoke-Free

Making all Pennsylvania workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 12,100 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$38.50 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Pennsylvania has a law that prohibits smoking workplaces, but it does not have a comprehensive law banning smoking in all restaurants and bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Pennsylvania residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Pennsylvania workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
33,800	12,100	19,900	2,200

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Pennsylvania smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Pennsylvania workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$10.36M	\$28.14M	\$1.86M	\$3.72M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep Rhode Island Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Rhode Island 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 1,052,600 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Rhode Island's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Rhode Island's comprehensive smoke-free workplaces and restaurants law went into effect on March 1, 2005, and its comprehensive smoke-free bars law went into effect on May 4, 2005.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

The implementation of Rhode Island's comprehensive smoke-free law has yielded positive public health and economic results.

- In 2009, Rhode Island had an adult smoking rate of 15.1 percent, nearly 25 percent less than the national average of about 20 percent.* Studies show that there was a rapid decline in smoking beginning at approximately the same time as the smoke-free laws and an increase in cigarette taxes took effect.*
- Following the first quarter of implementation of the smoke-free law in 2005, bars and restaurants earned 20 percent more in tax revenue than they had before the law was in effect.^

PROTECT RHODE ISLAND'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Rhode Island residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+Freyer, Felice. "Smoking in RI Less than National Level." *Providence Journal*. November 8, 2010. Available at http://www.projo.com/health/content/SMOKING_RATE_DROPS_IN_RI_11-08-10_5BKQOMK_v20.3a45db8.html. Accessed June 6, 2011.

* McClave A, Rock V, Thorne S, Malarcher A, Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC. State-Specific Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults – United States, 2009. *MMWR* 2010; 59(43): 1400-1406.

^ John J. Nugent, Assistant Tax Administrator. Revenues up From Smoke-free Bars, Restaurants," *Associated Press*. September 1, 2005. Available at <http://www.tobacco.org/news/205237.html>. Accessed June 7, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making South Carolina Smoke-Free

Making all South Carolina workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 15,900 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$55.95 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

South Carolina is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all South Carolina residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all South Carolina workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
46,600	15,900	26,900	3,000

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making South Carolina smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all South Carolina workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$13.94M	\$42.00M	\$1.33M	\$6.15M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep South Dakota Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in South Dakota 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 814,200 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

South Dakota's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. South Dakota's comprehensive smoke-free workplaces law went into effect on July 1, 2002, and its comprehensive smoke-free restaurants and bars law went into effect on November 10, 2010.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

South Dakota passed a comprehensive smoke-free law in 2010, having garnered much support from the public.

- In 2009, opponents filed a petition to keep the comprehensive smoke-free law from taking effect and placed the law on the ballot. In November 2010, South Dakota voters overwhelmingly supported by 64 to 36 percent.*
- South Dakota spends \$500 million yearly on smoking-related illnesses and more than 1,000 residents die each year from smoking-related deaths.* South Dakota's smoke-free law and other tobacco control measures will help to reduce these smoking-related costs and deaths.

PROTECT SOUTH DAKOTA'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all South Dakota residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+Americans for Non-smokers' Rights. South Dakota. 2010. Available at <http://www.no-smoke.org/goingsmokefree.php?id=164>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

*American Lung Association. State at a Glance – South Dakota. *State of Tobacco Control 2010*. Available at <http://www.stateoftobaccocontrol.org/state-grades/south-dakota/>.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Tennessee Smoke-Free

Making all Tennessee workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 8,500 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$28.70 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Tennessee is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Tennessee residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Tennessee workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
25,100	8,500	14,500	1,600

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Tennessee smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Tennessee workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$7.52M	\$21.18M	\$1.71M	\$3.90M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Texas Smoke-Free

Making all Texas workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 77,000 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$193.87 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Texas is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Texas residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Texas workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
173,700	77,000	110,500	12,300

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Texas smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Texas workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$51.96M	\$141.91M	\$6.35M	\$13.88M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep Utah Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Utah 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 2,763,900 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Utah's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Utah's comprehensive smoke-free restaurants law went into effect on January 1, 1995; its comprehensive smoke-free workplaces law went into effect on May 1, 2006; and its comprehensive smoke-free bars law went into effect on January 1, 2009.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

The implementation of Utah's statewide smoke-free law has contributed to positive public health and economic outcomes.

- The rate of adult smoking decreased from 14 percent in 1999 to 9.8 percent in 2009.*
- Research comparing hotel revenues and tourism rates before and after the smoke-free restaurant law showed that the law did not negatively affect business. In fact, it may be associated with an increase in tourism.*

PROTECT UTAH'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Utah residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System: Prevalence and Trends Data. "Utah- All Available Years Tobacco Use." 2009. Available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/display.asp?yr=0&cat=TU&qkey=4396&state=UT>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

* Glantz SA and Charlesworth A. Tourism and Hotel Revenues Before and After Passage of Smoke-free Restaurant Ordinances. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1999; 281(20): 1911-1918.



Keep Vermont Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Vermont 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 625,700 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Vermont's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Vermont's comprehensive smoke-free restaurants and bars law went into effect on September 1, 2005, and its comprehensive smoke-free workplaces law went into effect on July 1, 2009.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Since Vermont's smoke-free laws have taken effect, the state has seen reductions in smoking and increases in quit attempts.

- The adult smoking rate in Vermont declined 24 percent between 2001 and 2009, four years after the state's comprehensive restaurant and bar smoke-free law took effect, compared with only a 10 percent decline nationwide during that time period.*
- The percentage of smokers who tried to quit increased from 50.1 percent in 2004 to 62.2 percent in 2008. +
- Each year, Vermont spends more than \$430 million in smoking-related health care costs and lost productivity.* Vermont's smoke-free law and other tobacco control measures will help to reduce these smoking-related costs.

PROTECT VERMONT'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Vermont residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+ RTI International for the Vermont Tobacco Evaluation and Review Board. *Independent Evaluation of Vermont Tobacco Control Program: Annual Report*. March 2011. Available at <http://humanservices.vermont.gov/boards-committees/tobacco-board/fy11-vtannualreport-final-3-11.pdf>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC): Adult SAMMEC and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) SAMMEC Software. Available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammecc/>.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Virginia Smoke-Free

Making all Virginia workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 29,200 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$89.11 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Virginia is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Virginia residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Virginia workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
84,000	29,200	48,900	5,400

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Virginia smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Virginia workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$25.14M	\$64.00M	\$2.41M	\$6.63M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep Washington Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Washington 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 6,724,500 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Washington's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Washington's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on December 8, 2005.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Washington's comprehensive smoke-free law has contributed to public health and economic benefits.

- One year after the implementation of the comprehensive statewide smoke-free law in Washington, the adult smoking rate dropped to 17.8 percent, the 5th lowest in the country at the time.⁺
- Exposure to secondhand smoke among restaurant and bar employees dropped from 29 percent in 2005 to about 3 percent in 2006.* The smoke-free law also prompted many smokers to try to quit. According to the Washington State Department of Health, the state's Tobacco Quit Line reported receiving a record number of calls in the month after implementation.*
- According to a 2011 Washington State Department of Health report, each dollar spent on tobacco prevention in the last 10 years resulted in five dollars in reduced hospitalization costs.[^]

PROTECT WASHINGTON'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Washington residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

⁺ Washington State Office of the Governor. Governor Gregoire Announces Washington Smoking Rate Drops to 5th Lowest in Nation. August 30, 2006. Available at <http://www.governor.wa.gov/news/news-view.asp?pressRelease=345&newsType=1>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

*Smoke-Free Washington. Smoking in Public Places Law. February 24, 2010. Available at <http://www.smokefreewashington.com/laws/smokinginpublic.php>. Accessed June 7, 2011.

[^] Washington State Department of Health. *Progress Report: Tobacco Prevention and Control Program*. March 2011. Available at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/tobacco/program/reports/2011ProgReport.pdf>. Accessed June 7, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making West Virginia Smoke-Free

Making all West Virginia workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 3,400 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$10.20 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

West Virginia is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all West Virginia residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all West Virginia workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
9,000	3,400	5,400	600

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making West Virginia smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all West Virginia workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$2.70M	\$7.50M	\$150,000	\$1.52M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.



Keep Wisconsin Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Wisconsin 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 5,687,000 residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Wisconsin's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Wisconsin's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on July 5, 2010.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Researchers analyzed the impact of previously enacted local smoke-free laws and the 2010 Wisconsin statewide comprehensive smoke-free law on residents' health and local economies.

- Three to six months after the implementation of the statewide smoke-free law, non-smoking bar workers experienced a significant decline in respiratory symptoms caused by secondhand smoke.*
- Local smoke-free laws were found not to harm the local economies. In fact, the economic impacts were either neutral or positive.*
- Studies found that there was no difference in the number of liquor licenses for establishments to serve alcoholic beverages before and after the local laws took effect.*
- The Wisconsin Restaurant Association supported the enactment of the statewide smoke-free law and to protect all restaurant and bar workers from the dangers of secondhand smoke.^

PROTECT WISCONSIN'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Wisconsin residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Loopholes that allow for smoking in ventilated areas, casinos, bingo parlors, hookah bars, or cigar bars, at certain times of day in some venues, or for certain events, weaken the law and do not adequately protect the public. Removing any existing exemptions further strengthens the law and provides even better protection for everyone against the dangers of secondhand smoke.

+Palmerheim K A, Pfister KP, and Glysch RL. *The Impact of Wisconsin's Statewide Smoke-free Law on Bartender Health and Attitudes*. University of Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Center for Urban Initiatives and Research, 2010. Available at <http://www.governor.wa.gov/news/news-view.asp?pressRelease=345&newsType=1>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

*Speight, Bruce. WISPIRG Public Interest Group. *"Smoke and Mirrors: Tobacco Industry Claims Unfounded."* February 2008. Available at http://www.wispirg.org/uploads/bo/CE/boCE7urGr6gnM3pCix1XKw/Smoke_and_Mirrors.pdf. Accessed June 6, 2011.

^ Wisconsin Restaurant Association. *Wisconsin Restaurant Association Supports Smoke-Free Workplaces*. February 19, 2009. Available at http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/WRA_smokefree_statement.pdf. Accessed June 7, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Wyoming Smoke-Free

Making all Wyoming workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 2,200 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$7.38 million in lung cancer, heart attack, and stroke costs.

According to the Surgeon General, the science is clear: There is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke. Just as tobacco smoke causes lung cancer, heart attacks, strokes, and other preventable diseases in smokers, secondhand smoke causes disease and death in non-smokers, as well. Smoke-free laws not only decrease exposure to tobacco smoke and the resulting disease and death, they also decrease the number of youth who start smoking, increase the number of smokers who quit, and cut health care costs for smokers and non-smokers alike.

Wyoming is one of only 15 states that currently has no law prohibiting smoking in all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Making all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the **only** way to protect all Wyoming residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Wyoming workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would be expected to provide the following reductions in the number of smokers and the number of deaths caused by smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke:*

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-Smokers
6,400	2,200	3,700	400

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Wyoming smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Wyoming workplaces, restaurants, and bars would be expected to produce the following economic benefits:*

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	State's Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$1.92M	\$5.46M	\$260,000	\$1.16M

*Estimates are based on analysis performed on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. Totals in charts have been rounded.

Methodology

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- Comprehensive smoking bans will be effectively implemented and have high rates of compliance.
- This report likely underestimates reductions in premature deaths among smokers and non-smokers resulting from exposure to tobacco smoke.
- The estimates assume that the effects of smoke-free policies on smoking rates are the same across different populations.
- The average probability of a premature death for a regular adult smoker falls from 0.50 to 0.10 after cessation.
- Smoking attributable death is based on a 0.50 probability.
- There is an underlying downward trend in cigarette smoking of 2 percent per year for adult smoking prevalence and future regular smoking among youth under 18 over time.
- All numbers are rounded. Totals do not always equal the summation of the rounded parts.

DATA SOURCES

Smoke-free Policies and Tax Rates

Existing state smoke-free policies and effective dates for changes in these policies are taken from the ImpacTeen project's state tobacco policy database (available on-line at www.impactteen.org/tobaccodata.htm).

Existing state and local smoke-free policies are taken from the Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation's local ordinance database (available on-line at www.no-smoke.org/goingsmokefree.php?id=519).

State cigarette excise tax rates and effective dates for changes over the past several years were obtained from multiple sources, including: the *Tax Burden on Tobacco*, 2010 (Orzechowski and Walker, 2011); and factsheets on state tax rates and increases from the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids (available on-line at: www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0275.pdf).

Average state-level retail cigarette prices, including generic brands, were reported in the *Tax Burden on Tobacco*, 2010 (Orzechowski and Walker, 2011).

Smoking Prevalence

Adult Smoking Prevalence – data on state-level smoking prevalence among persons 18 years of age and older in 2008 and 2009 are taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (available on-line at www.cdc.gov/brfss).

Youth Smoking Prevalence – data on the estimated future smoking prevalence of the cohort of 0- to 17-year-olds in 2008 and 2009 are based on the population weighted averages of smoking prevalence rates for 18- to 24-year-olds and 25- to 34-year-olds in 2007, taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (available on-line at www.cdc.gov/brfss).

Age-specific state-level population projections for each year were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov).

Pregnant Women Smoking Prevalence

In addition to the data on state cigarette taxes and cigarette prices described above:

State-specific smoking prevalence rates among pregnant women are taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Natality public-use data on CDC WONDER On-line Database. In reporting year 2006, maternal tobacco use for all the states that we are examining is provided, with the exception of Florida, Idaho, North Dakota, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. Between 2002 - 2005, these states changed the way they collect smoking information among pregnant women. The new data is not comparable to the old data. Therefore, smoking prevalence rates among pregnant women using the latest year in which the old data collection is employed are used for these six states.

State-level birth projections for 2012-2021 were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/DownldFile3.xls>).

Monthly Consumer Price Index for Medical Care (all urban consumers, current series) produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm>).

Lung Cancer Incidence and Cost

In addition to the data on state cigarette taxes, cigarette prices, and the consumer price index described above:

Weighted adjusted risk ratios for the four major histologic types of lung cancer were obtained from Khuder, S and A. Mutgi (2001). "Effects of Smoking Cessation on Major Histologic Types of Cancer," *CHEST* 120(5): 1577-1583, 2001.

Total lung cancer deaths and smoking attributable lung cancer percent were obtained from the American Lung Association, "Trends in Lung Cancer Morbidity and Mortality," Epidemiology and Statistical Unit, Research and Scientific Affairs, September 2008.

The total number of adult smokers for years 1998-2006 were obtained from various *MMWR* reports (Cigarette Smoking Among Adults – United States, 2006, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999, and 1998 and Tobacco Use Among Adults - 2005).

The prevalence of histologic types of lung cancer were obtained from the Wellness Community National Cancer Support website (http://www.thewellnesscommunity.com/programs/frankly/lung/lung_cancer_home.asp).

Data on state-level smoking prevalence among persons 18 years of age and older in 2009 are taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (available on-line at www.cdc.gov/brfss).

Lung cancer costs obtained from Chang et al. (2004), "Estimating the Cost of Cancer: Results on the Basis of Claims Data Analyses for Cancer Patients Diagnosed With Seven Types of Cancer During 1999 to 2000," *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 22, (17): 3524-3530.

Heart Attack and Stroke Savings

Monthly Consumer Price Index for Medical Care (all urban consumers, current series) produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm>).

Smoking prevalence among individuals aged 35-64 in 2009 is based on the state-specific population weighted averages of smoking prevalence rates for 35- to 44-year-olds, 45- to 54-year-olds, and 55- to 64-year-olds in 2009, taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (available on-line at www.cdc.gov/brfss).

State Medicaid Savings

In addition to the data on state cigarette taxes, cigarette prices, and the consumer price index described above:

The state-specific numbers of Adult Medicaid recipients in FY2007 were obtained from the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts website: (<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/medicaid.jsp>).

The state-specific average expenditures per adult Medicaid recipients in FY2007 were obtained from the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts website: (<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/medicaid.jsp>).

Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP) for Medicaid in FY2011 were obtained from the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts website: <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparetable.jsp?ind=184&cat=4>.

Smoking-attributable fractions (SAFs) for publicly funded health care for the 50 states and DC for fiscal year 1993 were obtained from Miller, L.S, et al. (1998) "State Estimates of Medicaid Expenditures Attributable to Cigarette Smoking Fiscal Year 1993" *Public Health Reports* 113:140-151.

State-specific prevalence of smoking among individuals with income levels less than \$15,000 obtained from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2009.²

² The BRFSS smoking prevalence rates for the states of Alaska, Nevada, and Wisconsin for individuals with incomes <\$15,000 were not provided in 2009. Instead, the most recent prevalence figures for individuals with incomes <\$15,000 were used for these states. In particular, for the states of Alaska, Nevada, and Wisconsin, the smoking prevalence rates (for individuals with incomes <\$15,000) from 2005, 2007, and 2008 were used respectively. These earlier prevalence rates were used to predict the 2009 prevalence rate of smoking among individuals with incomes < \$15,000 accounting for the impact of state-specific changes in cigarette prices between 2005 and 2009 for Alaska, between 2007 and 2009 for Nevada, between 2008 and 2009 for Wisconsin and accounting for an annual natural decline of smoking prevalence of 2 percent.