



Saving Lives, Saving Money

A **state-by-state** report on the health and economic impact of comprehensive **smoke-free laws**

2011

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The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN), the nonprofit, nonpartisan advocacy affiliate of the American Cancer Society, supports evidence-based policy and legislative solutions designed to eliminate cancer as a major health problem. ACS CAN works to encourage elected officials and candidates to make cancer a top national priority. ACS CAN gives ordinary people extraordinary power to fight cancer with the training and tools they need to make their voices heard. For more information, visit www.acscan.org.

Executive Summary

Each year, tobacco use causes hundreds of thousands of premature deaths and costs billions of dollars in medical care and productivity losses in the United States. Strong tobacco control policies at the state level can help reduce the burden of tobacco use. *Saving Lives, Saving Money: A State-By-State Report on the Health and Economic Benefits of Comprehensive Smoke-Free Laws*, provides new information about the public health and economic benefits to states that implement smoke-free laws.

Comprehensive smoke-free laws reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, encourage people to quit or cut down on smoking, and prevent youth from starting to smoke. As these laws reduce smoking and secondhand smoke exposure, data show that they reduce disease and health care spending, and they improve employee productivity.

The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN) commissioned leading experts to derive updated and expanded estimates for the public health benefits and economic savings in the 27 states that currently do not have a comprehensive smoke-free law in place.

The estimates show that in each of these states, a smoke-free law would result in fewer smokers, fewer smoking-related deaths, and fewer youth who become smokers. In addition, a comprehensive smoke-free law in each state would substantially reduce health care costs associated with several smoking-related diseases.

SAVING LIVES

The data show that comprehensive smoke-free laws would decrease the number of adult smokers by tens of thousands in many states. North Carolina, for example, would have 78,100 fewer adult smokers by adopting a comprehensive law that closed the current loophole that allows smoking in non-hospitality workplaces. The results also show that nearly 400,000 fewer young people would become smokers if states without a comprehensive smoke-free law adopted one, further reducing the health and economic burden of smoking. The reduction in smoking-related deaths avoided by implementing smoke-free laws ranges from several hundred in states with smaller populations to more than 110,000 in Texas. Non-smokers' deaths would be prevented in every state that applies a smoke-free law. If each of the 27 states without a comprehensive smoke-free law had such a law in place, the following estimates of public health benefits would apply:

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-smokers
1.03M	398,700	624,000	69,500

SAVING MONEY

The total estimated savings in health care costs from adopting comprehensive smoke-free laws adds up to tens or hundreds of millions of dollars in most states. Seven states would each save at least \$80 million in spending on lung cancer, heart attacks and strokes, and pregnancy complications over five years. All together, the 27 states without a comprehensive smoke-free law currently in place could save an estimated \$1.32 billion in treatment of those conditions over five years.

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	States' Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$316.11M	\$875.57M	\$42.79M	\$128.26M

Figures represent savings for both smokers and non-smokers.

WHAT STATES CAN DO

There is still much work to be done – 27 states have no statewide smoke-free law in effect or have a law that does not cover all workplaces or populations. Hospitality and casino workers, who studies show are exposed to dangerous second-hand smoke on the job, continue to be denied their right to breathe smoke-free air in a large number of states. Opponents of smoke-free legislation continually battle to weaken existing laws through loopholes and exemptions, further complicating efforts to achieve the benefits of these laws. States in which some residents are covered by city or county smoke-free laws would see greater health and economic outcomes if a strong, comprehensive statewide law were implemented.

ACS CAN recommends that all states aim for statewide laws that are comprehensive and protect all workers from the dangers of secondhand smoke.



- Smoke-free laws should cover **all workplaces**.
- Venues should be **100 percent smoke-free with no exceptions**, such as allowing smoking in certain places or at certain times.
- Statewide smoke-free laws should **not preempt local authorities** from enacting stronger smoke-free laws in their jurisdictions.

Introduction

Tobacco's burden on public health and the economy in the United States is well known. There are hundreds of thousands of premature deaths, hundreds of billions of dollars in medical care and productivity losses each year, and more than 1,000 people start smoking every day.

Implementing strong tobacco control policies in the states has been proven to reduce smoking and discourage new smokers. Through a three-pronged approach – higher tobacco taxes, comprehensive smoke-free laws, and fully funded tobacco prevention and cessation programs – experience and evidence show that state tobacco control policies can help curb the tobacco burden on this country.

In his 2006 report on the public health impact of tobacco use, U.S. Surgeon General Richard Carmona concluded that there is *no safe level of exposure* to secondhand smoke. Evidence shows that smoke-free laws reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, encourage people to quit or cut down on smoking, and prevent youth from starting to smoke. As these laws reduce smoking and secondhand smoke exposure, they reduce disease, health care spending, and improve employee productivity.

To better understand the power of comprehensive smoke-free policies, researchers have created models to measure the health and economic benefits to states that implement smoke-free laws. Measuring the benefits of these policies can be complex, but the results are critical for demonstrating just how many deaths can be prevented and how much money can be saved.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report provides new information about the public health and economic benefits to states from comprehensive smoke-free laws that cover bars, restaurants, and workplaces. Twenty-seven states lacked comprehensive smoke-free laws as of June 1, 2011. This report focuses on the public health and economic benefits if those states were to adopt comprehensive smoke-free laws. The report also looks at states that do have a comprehensive smoke-free law in place and details critical actions that are still needed to protect and enforce the laws.

The first part of the report describes the dramatic impact that would result if comprehensive smoke-free laws were passed in every state nationwide. This includes public health benefits, such as reductions in smoking and smoking-related deaths, as well as cost savings through reduced spending on treating lung cancer and other diseases, caring for pregnant smokers, and reducing expenditures in state Medicaid programs. The second half of the report includes a breakdown of the health and economic benefits that a comprehensive smoke-free law would bring to those states without one in effect. For those states where a comprehensive law is currently in place, the information includes the population covered by the law, examples of how the law has been successful, and potentially weak areas of the law, or loopholes that still should be closed in order to fully protect people in the state.

The estimates in this report were calculated for ACS CAN using the most up-to-date economic and public health research and methodology. In estimating the changes to the overall health of the population, the findings are based on standard assumptions about how tobacco users react to changes in tobacco prices and laws around tobacco use, how these policies reduce the number of youth who become regular smokers, and the most recent health data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on the percentage of smokers who would be expected to die prematurely from smoking. Similarly, in estimating the cost savings to states from tobacco control policies, the report used the latest studies and data on the costs of smoking-related disease and the savings to states without the burden of treating lung cancers, heart attacks, and strokes related to smoking. The methodology and assumptions used to calculate the estimates are detailed in the Methodology

These estimates will change slightly each year, because the data are based on current tobacco control policies, as well as variables such as population, local laws, and health care costs that can change over time.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses—United States, 2000–2004. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 2008;57(45):1226–8 [accessed 2011 Mar 11].

Saving Lives



Smoke-free laws improve public health by reducing exposure to cancer-causing pollutants and by lowering the incidence of chronic disease. These laws also encourage smokers to quit and reduce consumption of cigarettes, preventing disease and premature death. The greatest public health benefits are achieved with a strong and broad smoke-free law that covers all types of workplaces, bars, and restaurants – including gaming facilities, correctional facilities, and retail environments, such as cigar bars, with no exemptions.

Young people are less likely to start smoking when smoke-free laws are in place. Preventing youth initiation of smoking is a critical factor in reducing smoking and related death and disease.

Smoke-free laws do not just prevent premature deaths in smokers, but also in people who are exposed to secondhand smoke and are at risk for developing smoking-related disease. Secondhand smoke causes nearly 49,000 deaths each year from cancer and heart disease nationwide.¹ Comprehensive laws can dramatically reduce this death toll.

As of June 1, 2011, 27 states did not have a comprehensive smoke-free law. Fifteen of these states have no smoke-free law in place that applies to all workplaces or restaurants or bars. Twelve additional states do not cover all three types of venues, or they have substantial loopholes that weaken the impact of the law. In each of these states, a comprehensive smoke-free law would considerably improve public health. If each of the 27 states without a comprehensive smoke-free law had such a law in place, the following estimates of public health benefits would apply:

Adults Who Would Quit Smoking	Youth Who Would Never Start Smoking	Reduction in Smoking-Related Deaths	Reduction in Deaths of Non-smokers
1.03M	398,700	624,000	69,500

REDUCTIONS IN SMOKERS

Several states would reduce the number of smokers by tens of thousands by implementing comprehensive smoke-free laws. Some smokers would stop immediately, but overall smoking rates would decline over time. Each state without a comprehensive smoke-free law would have fewer smokers and fewer future smokers. North Carolina, for example, would reduce the number of adult smokers by 78,100 by closing its existing loophole for non-hospitality workplaces. Florida would reduce the number of adult smokers by 23,600 by closing its exemption for stand-alone bars. With a stronger statewide law that includes all workplaces, California could prevent almost 40,000 people from initiating smoking. With the implementation of a comprehensive smoke-free law in the 27 states without one, there would be a total of 1 million fewer adult smokers and nearly 400,000 fewer young people would become smokers.

PREVENTION OF PREMATURE DEATH

Smoke-free laws also prevent the deaths of smokers by providing strong incentives for them to quit or cut down, thus reducing smokers’ risk of fatal disease. If every state without a comprehensive smoke-free law implemented one, more than 355,000 premature deaths among current smokers would be prevented. The number of deaths of current smokers avoided range from several hundred in states with smaller populations to more than 59,700 in Texas. In Pennsylvania, an estimated 11,600 deaths of current smokers would be prevented with a comprehensive smoke-free law in place. Thirteen of the 27 states without comprehensive smoke-free laws currently in place would each prevent an estimated 10,000 premature deaths among current adult smokers. The prevented deaths will occur gradually over a long period of time after the law is implemented and smoking declines.

With the implementation of a comprehensive smoke-free law in the 27 states without one, there would be a total of 1 million fewer adult smokers and nearly 400,000 fewer young people would become smokers in those states.



Smoke-free laws also discourage people, particularly youth, from becoming regular smokers. Estimates of deaths prevented by reducing the number of people who become smokers in the first place are at least 1,000 in 23 of the 27 states without comprehensive smoke-free laws currently in effect. North Carolina would prevent 14,600 additional smoking-related deaths among young people due to a lower smoking initiation rate.

Non-smokers’ deaths would be prevented in every state that implements a comprehensive smoke-free law. High-population states such as California would avoid 7,200 deaths among non-smokers. North Carolina would avoid 5,200 deaths among non-smokers.

Saving Money

Smoke-free laws provide significant economic return for states by reducing smoking and preventing potential new smokers from starting. States with comprehensive laws are expected to spend significantly less on treating people for tobacco-related disease and recognize major savings in programs such as Medicaid. Reducing smoking through implementation of smoke-free laws saves states millions of dollars in expenditures for treating lung cancer, heart attacks and strokes, pregnancy complications, and other diseases.

Reduction in Premature Deaths among Adult Smokers

Alabama	17,855
Alaska	1,552
Arkansas	3,755
California	37,599
Colorado	2,921
Connecticut	5,039
Florida	8,097
Georgia	25,055
Idaho	3,308
Indiana	22,430
Kentucky	17,455
Louisiana	2,334
Mississippi	12,579
Missouri	20,680
Nevada	1,484
New Hampshire	3,074
New Mexico	1,167
North Carolina	26,860
North Dakota	487
Oklahoma	11,312
Pennsylvania	11,608
South Carolina	16,003
Tennessee	8,635
Texas	59,710
Virginia	28,859
West Virginia	3,093
Wyoming	2,208

TOTAL 355,159

Implementing comprehensive smoke-free laws in every state would yield tremendous cost savings across the country. The chart below summarizes the total estimated savings for all states over five years.

Lung Cancer Treatment Savings	Heart Attack and Stroke Treatment Savings	States' Medicaid Program Savings	Smoking-Related Pregnancy Treatment Savings
\$316.11M	\$875.57M	\$42.79M	\$128.26M

Figures represent savings for both smokers and non-smokers

DECREASED HEALTH CARE COSTS

In 12 states, a comprehensive smoke-free law would save at least \$10 million each over five years on lung cancer costs alone. Texas and California would reduce lung cancer treatment costs by more than \$33 million each.

The health care savings from reducing costs for treating heart attacks and strokes related to smoking are even greater. Thirteen states would save at least \$25 million each, with seven states saving in excess of \$50 million just from lower health care costs for these two conditions.

States would also benefit from lower costs for treating smoking-related pregnancy complications. Eleven states would save at least \$5 million in five years with a comprehensive smoke-free law. Twenty out of 27 states without these laws would save at least \$1 million during that same time period.

Total Estimated State Health Care Cost Savings Over Five Years With Implementation of Comprehensive Smoke-free Law

	Pregnancy Savings	Heart Attack & Stroke Savings	Lung Cancer Savings	TOTAL SAVINGS
Alabama	\$5,831,511	\$47,794,691	\$15,556,637	\$69,182,839
Alaska	\$978,238	\$3,691,196	\$1,351,653	\$6,021,087
Arkansas	\$1,692,671	\$9,027,239	\$3,272,182	\$13,992,092
California	\$17,804,716	\$91,157,953	\$33,570,386	\$142,533,055
Colorado	\$893,338	\$6,602,229	\$2,608,058	\$10,103,625
Connecticut	\$932,448	\$12,495,497	\$4,498,893	\$17,926,838
Florida	\$1,784,670	\$21,929,926	\$7,229,789	\$30,944,385
Georgia	\$8,246,896	\$62,551,032	\$21,820,648	\$92,618,576
Idaho	\$1,456,663	\$8,009,528	\$2,953,624	\$12,419,815
Indiana	\$10,433,435	\$54,808,762	\$19,537,182	\$84,779,379
Kentucky	\$8,964,492	\$42,104,502	\$15,195,180	\$66,264,174
Louisiana	\$738,586	\$6,715,187	\$2,084,180	\$9,537,953
Mississippi	\$4,292,206	\$31,818,943	\$10,953,900	\$47,065,049
Missouri	\$10,545,550	\$53,056,193	\$18,007,702	\$81,609,445
Nevada	\$353,279	\$3,988,216	\$1,325,420	\$5,666,915
New Hampshire	\$1,154,849	\$7,432,016	\$7,289,809	\$15,876,674
New Mexico	\$289,408	\$2,896,230	\$1,042,091	\$4,227,729
North Carolina	\$9,584,620	\$70,600,278	\$23,981,847	\$104,166,745
North Dakota	\$247,701	\$1,262,726	\$434,890	\$1,945,317
Oklahoma	\$5,071,703	\$27,461,295	\$9,850,258	\$42,383,256
Pennsylvania	\$3,732,944	\$28,137,486	\$10,363,985	\$42,234,415
South Carolina	\$6,153,943	\$42,003,002	\$13,943,234	\$62,100,179
Tennessee	\$3,896,806	\$21,184,651	\$7,519,700	\$32,601,157
Texas	\$13,877,778	\$141,908,168	\$51,967,212	\$207,753,158
Virginia	\$6,625,044	\$63,976,144	\$25,137,489	\$95,738,677
West Virginia	\$1,515,366	\$7,504,979	\$2,695,773	\$11,716,118
Wyoming	\$1,156,170	\$5,456,495	\$1,923,007	\$8,535,672
TOTAL				\$1,319,944,324

State Medicaid programs devote large sums to treating tobacco-related disease in both smokers and non-smokers who develop disease through exposure to secondhand smoke. Twelve states would save an estimated \$1 million over five years by passing a comprehensive smoke-free law. Medicaid savings alone could be a combined \$42.8 million over five years in the 27 states currently without comprehensive smoke-free laws in place.

The total estimated health care cost savings add up to hundreds of millions of dollars in some states. In 10 states, more than \$50 million in total savings on lung cancer, heart attacks and strokes, and pregnancy complications are estimated over five years. All told, the 27 states without comprehensive laws currently in place could save an estimated \$1.32 billion in health care expenditures over five years.

Policy Recommendations

The number of states with smoke-free laws continues to grow, and these laws now cover the majority of the U.S. population. Still, there is much work to be done. Many states have no statewide smoke-free law or have a law that does not cover all places or populations. Hospitality and casino workers in many states, who are exposed to dangerous levels of secondhand smoke on the job, continue to be denied their right to breathe smoke-free air. Opponents of smoke-free legislation continually battle to weaken existing laws through loopholes and exemptions, further complicating efforts to achieve the benefits of these laws. States that cover only some of the population with city or county smoke-free laws would see greater health and economic benefits if a strong, comprehensive statewide law were implemented.

As the estimates in this report show, states derive significant, measurable benefits from putting smoke-free laws in place. ACS CAN recommends that all states aim for statewide laws that are comprehensive and protect all workers from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Weak laws with exemptions, loopholes, or limited enforcement capacity will not achieve these results.

- Smoke-free laws should cover **all workplaces**.

Laws should cover all workplaces, restaurants, bars, gaming facilities, hookah bars, tobacco retail stores, and cigar bars, regardless of size, primary use, age of patrons, or number of workers.

- Venues should be **100 percent smoke-free with no exceptions** such as allowing smoking in certain places or at certain times.

Laws should not allow venues to use smoking rooms, ventilation, or other unproven technology to attempt to avoid compliance with smoke-free laws. Exemptions for certain hours of the day or special events should be avoided.

- State smoke-free laws should **not preempt local authorities** from enacting stronger local smoke-free laws.

While state laws should be comprehensive, no state law should preempt a local government from enacting a stronger law to protect people in their workplaces and public spaces.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Alabama Smoke-Free

Making all Alabama workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 18,300 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$63.35 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.

Alabama 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 Alabama residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Alabama 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
51,900	18,300	30,400	3,400

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Alabama smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Alabama 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
\$15.56M	\$47.79M	\$570,000	\$5.83M

*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 Alaska Smoke-Free

Making all Alaska workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 1,900 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$5.04 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.

Alaska 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 Alaska residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Alaska 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
4,500	1,900	2,800	300

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Alaska smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Alaska 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
\$1.35M	\$3.69M	\$520,000	\$980,000

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



Keep Arizona Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Arizona 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 6,392,000 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.

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

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Arizona's smoke-free law enjoys broad support among both consumers and business owners.⁺

- A 2010 survey by the Arizona Department of Public Health found that over 80 percent of residents were in favor of the smoke-free law.
- Seventy-six percent believed that food and drink service establishments became healthier environments to visit as a result of the law.
- Over 70 percent of business owners were in favor of the law.
- Over half of business owners felt that the smoking ban made their organizations healthier working environments.

PROTECT ARIZONA'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Arizona 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.

⁺ Arizona Department of Health Services. *The Smoke-Free Arizona Act: "It's a Benefit, Not a Ban!"* Smoke-Free Arizona Annual Report. June 2010. Available at <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/oeh/pdf/2010SmokeFreeAnnualReport.pdf>. Accessed June 5, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Arkansas Smoke-Free

Making all Arkansas workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 4,900 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$12.30 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.

Arkansas 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 Arkansas residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Arkansas 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
10,900	4,900	7,000	800

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Arkansas smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Arkansas 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
\$3.27M	\$9.03M	\$150,000	\$1.69M

*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 California Smoke-Free

Making all California workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 39,900 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$124.73 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.

California 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 California residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all California 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
109,400	39,900	64,800	7,200

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making California smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all California 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
\$33.57M	\$91.16M	\$11.05M	\$17.80M

*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 Colorado Smoke-Free

Making all Colorado workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 3,700 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$9.21 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.

Colorado 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 Colorado residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Colorado 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
8,500	3,700	5,300	600

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Colorado smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Colorado 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
\$2.61M	\$6.60M	\$320,000	\$890,000

*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 Connecticut Smoke-Free

Making all Connecticut workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 5,700 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$16.99 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.

Connecticut 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 Connecticut residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Connecticut 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
14,700	5,700	8,900	1,000

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Connecticut smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Connecticut 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
\$4.51M	\$12.50M	\$770,000	\$930,000

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



Keep Delaware Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Delaware 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 897,900 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.

Delaware was the first state to require all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Delaware's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on November 27, 2002.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

The implementation of Delaware's comprehensive smoke-free law in 2002 provided several public health and economic benefits for the state.

- Delaware's adult smoking rate decreased by 11 percent in 2003.*
- Since the smoke-free law was enacted, revenue from food and drinking establishments has increased.*
- The smoke-free law had no impact on total gaming revenue or revenue per machine.^

PROTECT DELAWARE'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Delaware 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.

+ State of Delaware, Office of the Governor Press Release. Delaware's Smoking Rate Decreased by 11 Percent in 2003. July 2, 2004. Available at <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/pressreleases/2004/smkgstudy7-2-04.html>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

* Delaware Division of Public Health, Delaware Division of Revenue, and Delaware Department of Labor. Economic Impact of Smokefree Laws. Americans for Non-smokers' Rights. May 25, 2005. Available at <http://www.no-smoke.org/getthefacts.php?id=44>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

^Mandel LL, Alamar BC, Glantz SA. Smoke-free Law Did Not Affect Revenue from Gaming in Delaware. *Tobacco Control* 2005; 14:10-12.



Keep the District of Columbia Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the District of Columbia 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 601,700 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.

The District of Columbia's smoke-free law requires all workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. The District of Columbia's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on January 1, 2007.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

The 2007 implementation of the District of Columbia's smoke-free law has contributed to several positive public health and economic outcomes.

- The smoking rate decreased from 22 percent in 2005 to 16 percent in 2008.*
- Cigarette sales decreased from an average of approximately 2.1 million packs per month from 2000-2002 to approximately 1.5 million packs per month from 2008-2009, likely due to a comprehensive tobacco control program and the enactment of the smoke-free law.*
- Research shows that the smoke-free law in restaurants and bars has effectively reduced environmental tobacco smoke exposure for restaurant and bar employees.*

PROTECT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all District of Columbia 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.

+ Tobacco Free Families. Motivating Underserved Smokers to Take Action: An Evidence-Based Approach. 2009. Available at <http://www.dctff.org/wp-content/uploads/NCTOH-2009-Presentation-DCTFF1.pdf>. Accessed June 6, 2011.

*Pearson J, Windsor R, El-Mohandes A, and Perry D. Evaluation of the Immediate Impact of the Washington, D.C., Smoke-Free Indoor Air Policy on Bar Employee Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure. *Public Health Reports*, 2009;1(124):135-142.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Florida Smoke-Free

Making all Florida workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 7,300 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$29.16 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.

Florida 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 Florida residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Florida 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
23,600	7,300	13,200	1,500

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Florida smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Florida 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
\$7.23M	\$21.93M	\$1.08M	\$1.78M

*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 Georgia Smoke-Free

Making all Georgia workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 29,800 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$84.37 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.

Georgia 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 Georgia residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Georgia 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
72,900	29,800	45,000	5,000

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Georgia smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Georgia 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
\$21.82M	\$62.55M	\$3.17M	\$8.25M

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



Keep Hawaii Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Hawaii 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 1,360,300 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.

Hawaii's smoke-free law requires all of the state's workplaces, restaurants, and bars to be 100% smoke-free. Hawaii's comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect on November 16, 2006.

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Five years after its passage, Hawaii's comprehensive smoke-free law still enjoys strong public support.+

- In a recent poll, 87 percent of poll respondents were found to favor the law and 56 percent were strongly in favor.
- Seventy-three percent of poll respondents believe it is very important for the state to use tobacco settlement funds for tobacco prevention programs.
- Of those in favor, 47 percent believe money spent on tobacco prevention should be increased.

PROTECT HAWAII'S STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Hawaii 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.

+ QMark Research. Public Attitude Towards Tobacco Settlement Funds. Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Hawaii. February 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Idaho Smoke-Free

Making all Idaho workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 4,000 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$10.96 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.

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

SAVING LIVES

Making all Idaho 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
9,600	4,000	6,000	700

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Idaho smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Idaho 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
\$2.95M	\$8.01M	\$280,000	\$1.46M

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



Keep Illinois Smoke-Free

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in Illinois 100% smoke-free is the best way to continue protecting all 12,830,600 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.

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

SMOKE-FREE SUCCESS STORY

Since Illinois' comprehensive smoke-free law went into effect in 2008, the state has seen numerous health benefits.†

- Since the implementation of the smoke-free law, it has been estimated that 30,000 heart attacks and other heart-related hospitalizations have been prevented.
- Heart disease related hospitalizations have decreased by an estimated 9.3 percent.
- An estimated \$1.18 billion in health care costs have been saved.

PROTECT ILLINOIS' STRONG LAW

Keeping all workplaces, restaurants, and bars in the state 100% smoke-free is the best way to protect all Illinois 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.

† Smoke Free Illinois. Health Organizations Demonstrate Success of Smoke Free Illinois Act and Ask Lawmakers to Preserve It. Press Release. March 31, 2011. Available at <http://smokefreeillinois.org/pdfs/SmokeFreeIllinoispressrelease.pdf>. Accessed June 5, 2011.



The Health and Economic Benefits of Making Indiana Smoke-Free

Making all Indiana workplaces, restaurants, and bars 100% smoke-free would prevent about 27,300 youth from becoming smokers, and within five years, save an estimated \$74.35 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.

Indiana 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 Indiana residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

SAVING LIVES

Making all Indiana 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
65,300	27,300	40,600	4,500

SAVING MONEY

In addition to saving lives, making Indiana smoke-free would cut health care costs for both smokers and non-smokers. Over five years, a comprehensive smoke-free law covering all Indiana 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
\$19.54M	\$54.81M	\$1.29M	\$10.43M

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



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.

^ Tauras 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.pnnewswire.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_5BKQ0MK_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.