

Smoke-Free Legislation and the Social Climate of Secondhand Smoke in Mississippi

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Cigarette Smoke is a Toxic Air Contaminant
Secondhand tobacco smoke is in the same category as the most toxic automotive and industrial air pollutants

- California EPA

There is No Safe Level of Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

■ US Surgeon General

What is secondhand smoke?

Contains more than 4,000 chemical compounds, of which at least 43 are known carcinogens, including:

- Carbon monoxide (auto exhaust)
- Tar (roofing)
- Nicotine (insecticide)
- Acetone (nail polish remover)
- Toluene (industrial solvent)
- Formaldehyde (preservative for dead bodies)
- Phenol (disinfectant)
- Benzene (industrial solvent)
- Benzopyrene (diesel exhaust)
- Hydrogen cyanide (gas chamber poison)
- Arsenic (rat poison)
- DDT (insecticide)

Immediate Harms of SHS

- SIDS
- Low birth rate
- Ear infections
- Lower respiratory illness in children
- Acute respiratory infections
- More severe asthma
- Impacts cardiovascular system

Long Term Harms

- Coronary heart disease
- Lung cancer
- Nasal sinus cancer

Smoke-free laws have improved health of workers and patrons

- Improved respiratory health
- Fewer reports of eye, nose, and throat irritation
- Fewer hospital admissions for heart attacks in Pueblo, CO and Helena, MT

Health and Economic Burden of Secondhand Smoke in the U.S.

Annual U.S. deaths attributable to exposure to secondhand smoke

- Heart disease: 35,000
- Lung cancer: 3,000
- SIDS: 1,900

Estimated annual diseases attributable to exposure to secondhand smoke in the U.S.

- Low birth weight births: 9,700
- Asthma exacerbation in children: 400,000
- Acute lower respiratory illness: 150,000
- Ear infections: 700,000

Estimated direct costs of exposure to secondhand smoke in the U.S., by morbidity

- Lung cancer: \$191 million
- Cervical cancer: \$14 million
- Asthma: \$773 million
- Ear infections: \$53 million
- Chronic pulmonary disease: \$1.2 billion
- Coronary heart disease: \$2.5 billion
- Low birth weight: \$284 million

Yet, only 9.53% of Mississippians are protected by law from Secondhand Smoke

(24 Communities as of July 1, 2009)

- Aberdeen
- Amory
- Clinton
- Collins
- Corinth
- Ecu
- Flora
- Greenwood
- Grenada
- Hattiesburg
- Hernando
- Kosciusko
- Laurel
- Mantachie
- Mayersville
- Metcalfe
- Oxford
- Petal
- Pontotoc
- Ridgeland
- Starkville
- Summit
- Tupelo
- West

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, recently passed a smoke-free ordinance banning smoking in restaurants. This ordinance took effect on February 1, 2009. However, smoking is still allowed in bars, with a bar defined as a business that serves alcohol where food receipts make up 25% or less of gross sales.

Brookhaven, McComb, Greenville, Picayune, and Walls have also passed smoke-free ordinances. However, these ordinances do not provide comprehensive protection from secondhand smoke.

Madison has not passed an ordinance, but all restaurants are voluntarily smoke-free.

Gulfport has passed smoke-free ordinances; bars and casinos are exempt.

Mississippi at Present

- Mississippi has not passed any state-wide legislation that would apply to indoor work areas, restaurants, or bars.
- Presently, state legislation on smoking is limited to two laws
 - smoking is not allowed on school grounds
 - smoking is not allowed in government-owned buildings

Meanwhile

(as of July 1, 2009)

- Currently, more than two-thirds (70.8%) of the U.S. population lives in a state or a community that has a comprehensive smoke-free law
- 40.3% live in a place where ALL PUBLIC INDOOR PLACES are smoke free
- Florida and Louisiana have enacted comprehensive, statewide smoke-free laws for restaurants
- Many municipalities in Alabama and Georgia have enacted comprehensive, statewide smoke-free laws for all indoor public places

States with Comprehensive Smoke-Free Laws

Smoke-Free Workplaces as of July 1, 2009

- Arizona
- Delaware
- Florida
- Hawaii
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Louisiana
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Puerto Rico
- Rhode Island
- South Dakota
- Utah
- Vermont
- Washington
- Washington, DC
- *Maine (effective September 2009)*
- *Wisconsin (effective July 2010)*

Smoke-Free Restaurants - as of July 1, 2009

- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Florida
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- Ohio
- Oregon
- Puerto Rico
- Rhode Island
- Utah
- Vermont
- Washington
- Washington, DC
- *North Carolina (effective January 2010)*
- *Wisconsin (effective July 2010)*
- *South Dakota (effective November 2010)*

Smoke-Free Bars

as of July 1, 2009

- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Hawaii
- Iowa
- Illinois
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Nebraska
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- Ohio
- Oregon
- Puerto Rico
- Rhode Island
- Utah
- Vermont
- Washington
- Washington, DC
- *Montana (effective October 2009)*
- *North Carolina (effective January 2010)*
- *Wisconsin (July 2010)*
- *South Dakota (November 2010)*

Smoke-Free Policies: Common Issues

- Compromise and Ventilation Systems?
- Economic impacts?
- Impacts on Smoking and Health

Ventilation Systems

The only means of effectively eliminating health risks associated with indoor exposure is to ban smoking activity...

No other engineering approaches, including current and advanced dilution ventilation or air cleaning technologies, have demonstrated or should be relied upon to control health risks from ETS exposure in spaces where smoking occurs.

Because of ASHRAE's mission to act for the benefit of the public, it encourages elimination of smoking in the indoor environment as the optimal way to minimize ETS exposure.

American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), June 2005

Economic Impacts of Smoke-Free Laws

Objective Economic Indicators

- Aggregate sales tax revenue
- Liquor licenses issued
- Restaurant employee statistics
- Compliance/complaint files

Case studies which found no negative impacts on the hospitality industry

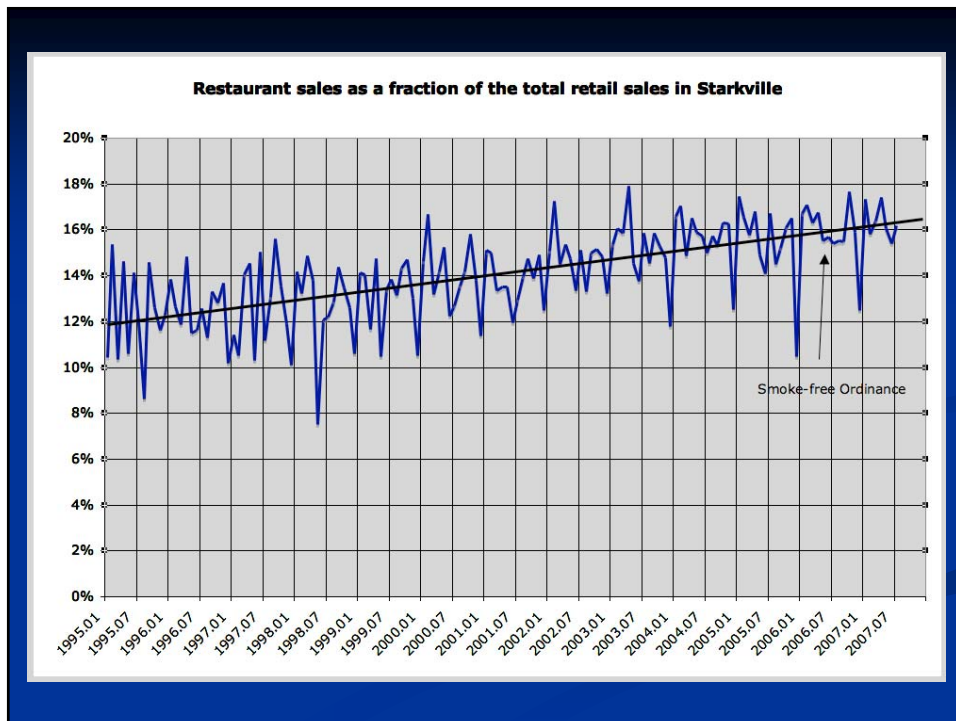
- Massachusetts
- New York
- Florida
- California

Local smoke-free ordinances in the Southeast had no negative economic impacts

- Lexington, KY
- Fayetteville, AR

Starkville's Experience

- The smoke-free ordinance went into effect on May 20, 2006
- 2% Sales Tax Revenue



Impacts on Smoking Behaviors

Effects on Youth Smoking

- Lower rates of smoking initiation
- Lower prevalence of smoking
- More quit attempts
- Higher rates of successful quit attempts
- Lower consumption rates among continuing smokers

Effects on Adult Smoking

- Decreased daily cigarette consumption among smokers
- More quit attempts
- Higher rates of successful quit attempts
- Reductions in prevalence of smoking

Smoke-Free Policies: Public Support, SCS 2008

- 81.7% of Mississippi adults believe that restaurants should be completely smoke free
 1. 83.6% of Republicans
 2. 83.1% of Democrats
- 76.1% of Mississippi adults believe that worksites should be completely smoke free
 1. 80% of Republicans
 2. 74.5% of Democrat
- Non-partisan support, both Democrats and Republicans support smoke free laws

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