

SMOKE★FREE TEXAS

www.smokefreetexas.org
www.Facebook.com/SmokeFreeTexas

A SMOKE-FREE WORKPLACE LAW WOULD BENEFIT TEXAS EMPLOYEES AND BUSINESSES

Numerous studies show smoke-free legislation does not adversely affect businesses.

- Smoke-free policies do not affect restaurant revenue or the sale of alcoholic beverages in bars, according to a 2000 analysis of sales tax data in four smoke-free Texas cities: Arlington, Austin, Plano and Wichita Falls.¹ Similarly, a 2009 analysis of sales tax receipts showed no adverse impact on restaurant or mixed beverage sales in the first nine months after Houston's smoke-free ordinance enactment.²
- Alcoholic beverage sales were not affected by the El Paso smoke-free ordinance, enacted in 2002, according to a study examining the relationship between the ordinance and bar revenues.³
- A 2003 study that provided a comprehensive evaluation of all available studies on the economic impact of smoke-free workplace laws around the world concluded that these studies report no impact or a positive impact on sales or employment.⁴
- Research conducted in communities in California, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas, New York, Florida, Wisconsin and Washington showed that smoke-free ordinances had no negative effect on bar sales.^{5,6,7,8,9,10,11}

A smoke-free workplace law in Texas would save businesses money and protect employee health.

- According to a [2011 study](#), a statewide smoke-free workplace law in Texas would result in approximately \$404 million in health care and productivity savings to the state's economy biennially.¹²
- According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, cigarette smoking and secondhand smoke (SHS) cost businesses \$92 billion in productivity losses annually between 1997 and 2001.¹³
- Smoke-free businesses ultimately save money on health care costs, insurance, maintenance and other direct or indirect costs of SHS.¹⁴
- Economic losses in 2004 due to lost wages and fringe benefits, as well as the value of lost household services, were estimated at \$3.2 billion nationally for disability and premature deaths from lung cancer and heart disease cases caused by SHS exposure.¹⁵ Employees exposed to SHS have a 24 percent increased risk of getting lung cancer. This risk increases twofold for employees classified as being highly exposed to SHS.¹⁶
- Smoke-free policies provide full protection from exposure to SHS. Separate areas, indoor air cleaning and ventilating buildings do not eliminate exposure.¹⁷

All Texans deserve to breathe clean indoor air!

Sources:

1. S. Hayslett, J.A. and P. Huang Impact of Clean Indoor Air Ordinances on Restaurant Revenues in Four Texas Cities: Arlington, Austin, Plano and Wichita Falls 1987-1999. (2000). 2 MGT of American Inc. February 2009. The Economic Impact of the Smoking Ordinance on Restaurant Sales and Mixed Beverage Sales and Mixed Beverage Sales in Houston, Texas. 3. Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Disease, Injury and Tobacco Prevention and U.S. Centers for Disease Control Impact of a Smoking Ban on Restaurant and Bar Revenues – El Paso, Texas, 2002. Morbidity and Mortality (2004). Weekly Report 53(7): 150-152. 4. Scollo M, et al, [Review of the quality of studies on the economic effects of smoke-free policies on the hospitality industry](#), Tobacco Control (2003); 12: 13-20. 5. Glantz, S.A. Effect of Smokefree Bar Law on Bar Revenues in California. (2000) Tobacco Control 9 (Spring): 111-112. 6. Bartosch, W.J. and G.C. Pope The Economic Effect of Smoke-Free Restaurant Policies on Restaurant Business in Massachusetts. (1999) Journal of Public Health Management Practice 5(1): 53-62. 7. Dresser, J., S. Boles, E. Lichtenstein, and L. Strycker (1999). Multiple Impacts of a Bar Smoking Prohibition Ordinance in Corvallis, Oregon. Eugene: Pacifica Research Institute. 8. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (2004). 9. New York City Department of Finance, et al. (2004). 10. Dai, Chifeng, et al. The Economic Impact of Florida's Smoke-Free Workplace Law. Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida, Warrington College of Business Administration, Bureau of Economic and Business Research. (2004). 11. Boles, Myde, Julia Dilley, Julie E. Maher, Michael J. Boysun, and Terry Reid. (2010). 12. ["Smoke-Free Environments: The Benefits to Texans and Their Communities"](#), conducted by the Texas Health Institute, The University of Texas School of Public Health Austin Regional Campus and Texas A&M Health Science Center School of Rural Public Health and funded by the American Cancer Society (2011). 13. [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (2005) <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5425a1.htm> ("cost to business" reference: <http://www.livestrong.com/article/278594-smoking-productivity/>) 14. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) The Costs and Benefits of Smoking Restrictions: An Assessment of the Smoke-Free Environmental Act of 1993 (H.R. 3434).(1994). Office of Indoor air and Radiation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. EPA . 15. Behan, Donald; Eriksen, Michael; and Lin, Yija (2005) "Economic Effects of Environmental Tobacco Smoke." Schaumburg, IL: Society of Actuaries. 16. Stayner, Leslie, Bena, James, Sasco, Annie J., Smith, Randall, Steenland, Kyle, Kreuzer, Michaela, Straif, Kurt Lung Cancer Risk and Workplace Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke Am J Public Health 2007 0: AJPH.2004.061275. 17. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. [The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General – Executive Summary](#). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, (2006).

Smoke-Free Texas is a broad coalition of organizations and individuals who believe all Texas employees have the right to breathe clean indoor air. We support a statewide law to protect Texans from the dangers of secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace. Our members include the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, American Heart Association, American Lung Association, Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids and LIVESTRONG. On the web www.smokefreetexas.org. Like us on Facebook www.Facebook.com/SmokeFreeTexas. Follow us on Twitter www.Twitter.com/SmokeFreeTexas.