

SMOKE★FREE TEXAS

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A SMOKE-FREE INDOOR WORKPLACE LAW WOULD SAVE MILLIONS FOR TAXPAYERS

A smoke-free indoor workplace law would save money for Texas taxpayers and businesses by reducing employees' and customers' exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS).

- 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.¹
- In 2005, a study concluded that the annual cost of excess medical care, mortality and morbidity from SHS exposure in the U.S. exceeded **\$10 billion**, including about \$5 billion in direct medical costs and \$5 billion in indirect costs.²
- A 1994 study found that eliminating SHS in all indoor workplaces in the U.S. would reduce premature deaths and tobacco-related illness enough to save **between \$35 billion and \$66 billion** per year.³
- A 2005 study concluded that medical costs and economic losses to nonsmokers suffering from lung cancer or heart disease due to SHS exposure totaled nearly **\$6 billion** per year in the U.S.⁴
- 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 due to lung cancer and heart disease caused by SHS exposure.⁵

Impact on Other States:

- An analysis conducted for the state of Indiana concluded that the total health care and premature loss of life costs attributable to SHS exposure was **\$390.3 million**.⁶
- A 2009 study in the State of Minnesota concluded that the total annual cost of treatment in the state for conditions related to SHS exposure was **\$228.7 million** in 2008.⁷
- New York's smoke-free air law led to a **\$56 million** savings in direct health care costs in 2004.⁸

All Texans deserve to breathe clean indoor air!

Sources:

1. "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). 2. Behan, Donald F.; Eriksen, Michael P.; and Lin, Yijia. (March 31, 2005). Economic Effects of Environmental Tobacco Smoke. Schaumburg, IL: Society of Actuaries. [http://www.soa.org/files/pdf/ETSReportFinalDraft\(Final%203\).pdf](http://www.soa.org/files/pdf/ETSReportFinalDraft(Final%203).pdf) 3. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (1994). The Costs and Benefits of Smoking Restrictions: An Assessment of the Smoke-Free Environmental Act of 1993 (H.R. 3434). Office of Air and Radiation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. EPA 4. Behan, D.F. Eriksen, M.P., & Lin, Y. (2005). Economic effects of environmental tobacco smoke, from <http://www.soa.org/ccm/content/areas-of-practice/life-insurance/research/economic-effects-of-environmental-tobacco-smoke-SOA/>. (page 1) 5. Behan, Donald; Eriksen, Michael; and Lin, Yijia (2005) 6. Zollinger, T. W., Saywell, R. M., Muegge, C. M., & Przybylski, M. J. (2008). Estimating the economic impact of secondhand smoke on Indiana in 2007: The Bowen Center. 7. Waters HR, Foldes SS, Alesci NL, Samet J. The economic impact of exposure to secondhand smoke in Minnesota. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA Am J Public Health. 2009 Apr;99(4):754-9. Epub 2009 Feb 5. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19197082> 8. Juster, Harlan, et al. (2007). Declines in Hospital Admissions for Acute Myocardial Infarction in New York State After Implementation of a Comprehensive Smoking Ban. American Journal of Public Health, Sept. 27, 2007.