

Informational Testimony on HB 0643

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Secondhand smoke (SHS) is a major public health issue for Montana. Briefly, I would like to address the following questions. "Is SHS harmful?" "How many Montanans are exposed to SHS in their work place?" "What do Montanans think about SHS?" and "What impact do smoke free laws have on businesses?"

Is SHS harmful? Yes. Secondhand smoke is categorized as a Group A (human) Carcinogen – a substance known to cause cancer in humans. There is no safe level of exposure for Group A toxins. (1) More than 50 compounds in tobacco smoke are known carcinogens. (2) Secondhand smoke is the third leading cause of preventable death in this country, killing approximately 53,000 non-smokers in the U.S. each year. (3) In Montana, approximately 170 people die each year from exposure to SHS. (4, 5) Exposure to SHS causes lung and nasal sinus cancer, heart disease, and sudden infant death syndrome. Serious impacts of SHS on children include asthma induction and exacerbation, bronchitis and pneumonia, middle ear infection, chronic respiratory symptoms, and low birth weight. (2, 6)

How many Montanans are exposed to SHS in their work place? The Department of Public Health and Human Services conducted a survey of a random sample of Montana adults in 2004. The findings indicate that one in ten Montana workers were exposed to SHS on their job in the past seven days.

What do Montanans think about SHS? Overall, Montanans are very knowledgeable about the hazards of SHS. Over 90% are aware that SHS causes heart disease, lung, and respiratory problems in children. Fewer Montanans were aware that SHS causes sudden infant death

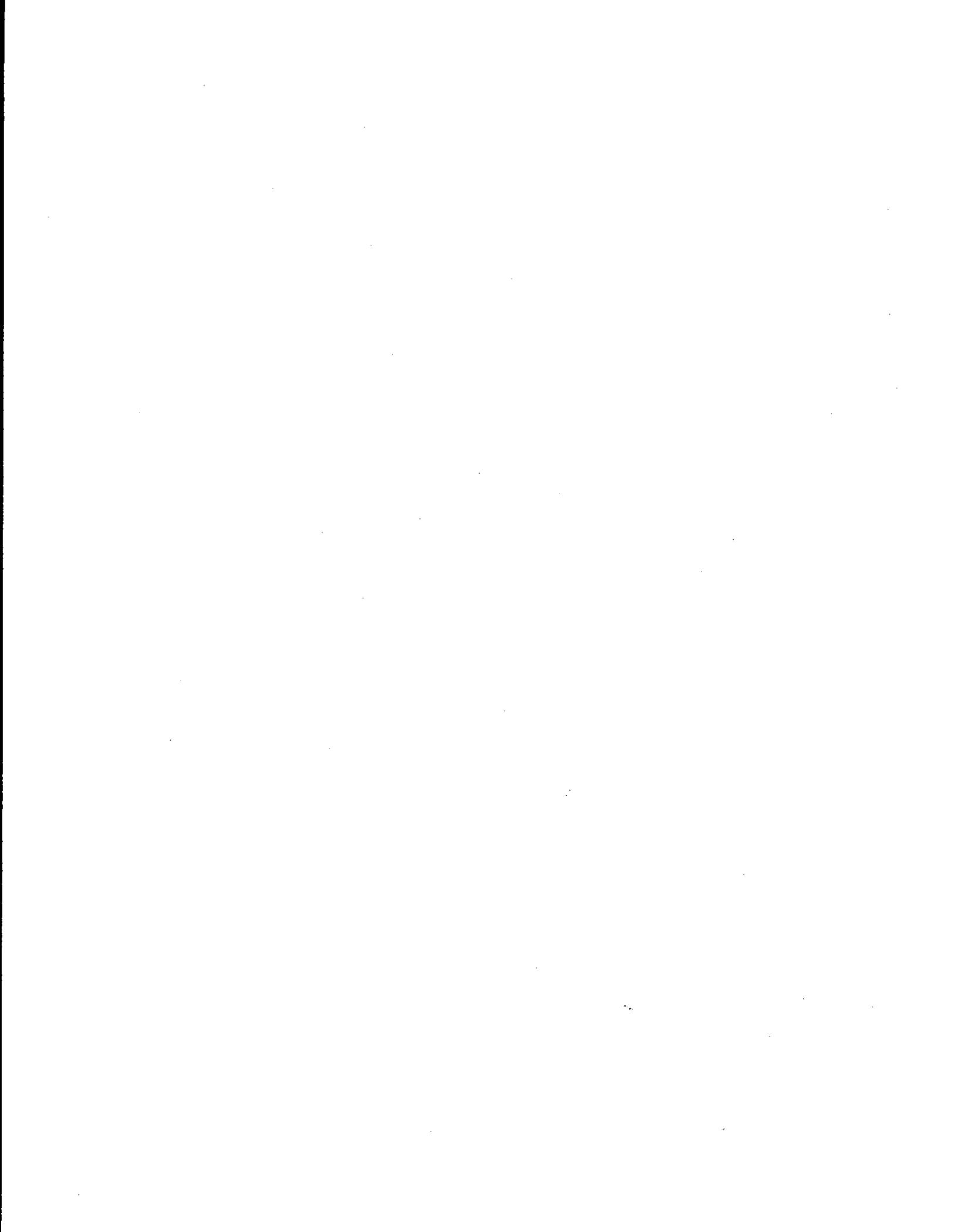


Table. Peer-reviewed published studies assessing the impact of smoke-free policies on restaurant, bar, and hotel revenues.

Study	Location	Outcome measure(s)	Findings
CDC. MMWR 1995	West Lake Hill, Texas.	Restaurant sales before and after implementation of smoke-free ordinance.	Ordinance had no adverse impact on restaurant sales.
Glantz, SA, et al. Am J Public Health 1997	15 cities with smoke-free ordinances. 5 cities and 2 counties with smoke-free bar ordinances.	Retail sales for eating and drinking establishments.	Smoke-free ordinances did not affect restaurant or bar revenues.
Sciacia JP, et al. Am J Health Promo 1998	Flagstaff, Arizona (ordinance) and remainder of Arizona (no ordinance).	Restaurant sales.	No differences in restaurant sales in Flagstaff prior to or after implementing the ordinance.
Hyland A, et al. J Public Health Manag Pract 1999	New York City (ordinance) and New York State (no ordinance).	Taxable sales for eating and drinking establishments. Taxable sales for hotels.	Increased sales for eating and drinking establishments (NYC). Increased hotel revenues (NYC). Decline in sales in eating and drinking establishments (New York State). Increase in hotel revenues (New York State).
Hyland A, et al. J Public Health Manag Pract	New York City (ordinance) and New York State (no ordinance).	Number of restaurants and restaurant jobs.	Two years after implementation of the ordinance the number of restaurant jobs increased by 18% in NYC versus 5% in the rest of New York State. Rate of growth of new restaurants comparable between NYC and New York State.
Bartosch WJ, et al. J Public Health Manag Pract 1999	Massachusetts.	Taxable meal revenues in towns with and without ordinances.	Local smoke-free ordinances had no effect on restaurant revenues.
Glantz, SA, et al. JAMA 1999	Three states and six cities with smoke-free ordinances (California, Utah, Vermont, Boulder, Colorado, San Francisco, California, Flagstaff, Arizona, Mesa, Arizona, New York City).	Hotel revenues and tourism rates before and after implementation of smoke-free ordinances.	Significant increase in hotel revenue in 4 locations and no significant change in 5 locations. No change in the ratio of hotel fraction to total revenues. International tourism was either unaffected or increased after implementation of ordinances.
Glantz, SA. Tob Control 2000	California.	Total revenues for eating and drinking establishments licensed to serve liquor.	Ordinance had no impact on revenue for eating or drinking establishments with liquor licenses.
Bartosch, WJ, et al. Tob Control 2002	Massachusetts.	Taxable meal revenues in towns with and without smoke-free ordinances.	Ordinances had no adverse effect on restaurant sales.
CDC. MMWR 2002	El Paso, Texas.	Restaurant and bar revenues before and after implementation of smoke-free ordinance.	Ordinance had no impact on restaurant or bar revenues.

syndrome (62%). Over three-fourths of Montana adults (76%) believe that smoking should not be allowed in any work area.

What impact does smoke free laws have on business? Numerous peer-reviewed studies have been published examining the impact of smoke free laws on business including restaurants, bars, hotels, and tourism (Table). The findings from these studies are clear - smoke free laws either have no impact or a positive impact on business revenues.

In summary, SHS is a major health hazard for all Montanans. Many Montanans are exposed to SHS every day, and published studies clearly indicate no adverse impact on businesses.

References:

1. Report on Carcinogens, Tenth Edition; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Toxicology Program, December 2002. Available at: <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/roc/toc10.html>
2. National Cancer Institute, "Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke: the report of the California Environmental Protection Agency." Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph 10, 1999. Available at: <http://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/tcrb/monographs/10/>
3. Glanz, S.A. & Parmley, W., "Passive Smoking and Heart Disease: Epidemiology, Physiology, and Biochemistry," *Circulation*, 1991; 83(1): 1-12.
4. Taylor, A., Johnson, D. & Kazemi, H., "Environmental Tobacco Smoke and Cardiovascular Disease," *Circulation*, 1992; 86: 699-702.
5. Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids. Available at <http://tobaccofreekids.org/reports/settlements/toll.php?StateID=MT>
6. California Environmental Protection Agency, "Health Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke," 1997.

Amendments to House Bill 643
Introduced Copy (White)

Requested by the Department of Public Health and Human Services

For the House Human Services Committee

1. Page 6, line 7.
Following: "(e) a"
Strike: "private or semiprivate room"
Insert: "designated area where smoking is permitted"
2. Page 6, lines 8 and 9.
Following: "chapter 5,"
Strike: "that" on line 8 through "permitted" on line 9

-End-

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