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MODULE 5

Tobacco Use: Prevention, Cessation and Policy

Part 3: Background and
Application of Smoke-Free Laws

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Quiz

True/False: Circle True or False

- Over 75% of the states in the US now have comprehensive indoor second-hand smoke (SHS) laws
 - o True
 - o False
- State SHS laws began to take effect a decade after the first Surgeon General's Report
 - o True
 - o False
- Consumer groups had a strong impact on the creation of SHS laws
 - o True
 - o False

Multiple Choice: Circle the most correct answer

- The CDC data base on state SHS laws defines comprehensive state SHS laws to include the following venues EXCEPT:
 - o Casinos
 - o Restaurants
 - o Workplaces
 - o Bars
- Key pitfalls for developing comprehensive local SHS laws include all EXCEPT:
 - o Exemptions for covering all people
 - o Allowing separate smoking areas
 - o Preemption by state law
 - o Allowing the law to take effect 6 months after passage
 - o Sunset provisions for the law to automatically expire in the future

Short Answer:

- Discuss the movement toward restrictions of smoking in outdoor environments. What is the basis for supporting such laws? What is the basis for opposing restrictions on smoking outdoors?
 - Outdoor bans create a visible social norm of not smoking and are generally self-enforcing
 - Where would smoking areas be allowed? Clear definition of smoking, location, etc. (How much space?)
- Describe three key recommended actions in developing a SHS law or policy. Why are they important to being successful?
 - Assess current tobacco use and exposure to SHS

- Determine current state and local laws and policies on SHS
 - Use an existing tobacco free coalition or form a new one – involve key stakeholders in education, health, environmental, business, community, spiritual, and other organizations
 - Develop a policy/law goal and an action plan
 - Develop a financial and communication plan
 - Educate the community and key policy makers
 - Assess the community value of your proposed goal(s) – polling
 - Continue to build grassroots support
 - Draft a specific policy with targeted environments (workplaces, schools, housing, vehicles, families, casinos, etc.)
 - Educate/advocate for the policy
 - Evaluate/assess the process and the results
- Discuss three key factors that lead to the development and passage of California’s Smoke-Free Workplace Law in 1994.
 - The Tobacco and Health Protection Act of 1988 – laid the foundation
 - Development of Assembly Bill 13 – emphasized the health of employees, was good for business;
 - was supported by the California League of Cities (had a major influence);
 - and all the California counties, coalitions, networks and partners
- Define what is called Third-Hand Smoke. Do you think that it has important health implications? Do you think there will be laws or policies restricting third-hand smoke exposure in the future?
 - Third Hand Smoke (THS): Residual and other chemicals left on surfaces by tobacco smoke