



{ Secondhand Smoke }

IMPACT ON MISSISSIPPI'S HEALTH & ECONOMY



Signe Shackelford, MPH, Center for Mississippi Health Policy; Robert C. McMillen, PhD, Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State Department of Health & American Academy of Pediatrics' Julius B. Richmond Center of Excellence; Roy Hart, MPH, CHES, Office of Tobacco Control, Mississippi State Department of Health, Jackson

ABSTRACT

Background: Mississippi is one of only seven states without any type of statewide law restricting smoking in private indoor workplaces, restaurants, or bars. The negative health effects associated with exposure to secondhand smoke have been well documented. Research is emerging related to the impact of local smoke-free policy on Mississippi's economic and population health.

Methods: Systematic literature review of current research related to both the fiscal and physical effects of smoke-free policy.

Results: A 2010 study revealed substantial reductions in heart attacks in two Mississippi cities following the implementation of smoke-free ordinances: a 22.7% reduction in heart attack admissions in Starkville (compared with a 14.8% reduction among non-residents) and a 13.4% reduction in heart attack admissions (compared with a 3.8% reduction among nonresidents) were reported. Because of the small number of heart attack admissions, additional data are required to determine statistical significance. Peer reviewed studies have yet to show any negative impacts of smoke-free policy on the hospitality industry. Analysis of Mississippi Tourism and Economic Development (TED) tax revenues showed that in the 12 months after enacting municipal smoke-free ordinances, TED tax revenues were 10.3% higher in smoke-free communities, compared with TED tax revenues in communities without smoke-free ordinances.

Discussion: While the body of literature specific to Mississippi is small, study results mirror what dozens of larger studies with statistical significance have shown in other populations. A state-wide smoke-free law could positively impact the economy and health status of Mississippians.

100% Smoke-free COMMUNITIES in Mississippi
UPDATED | AUGUST 2012

There are **62 smoke-free COMMUNITIES** in Mississippi

*23.97% of state population

Partial Smoke-free COMMUNITIES in Mississippi

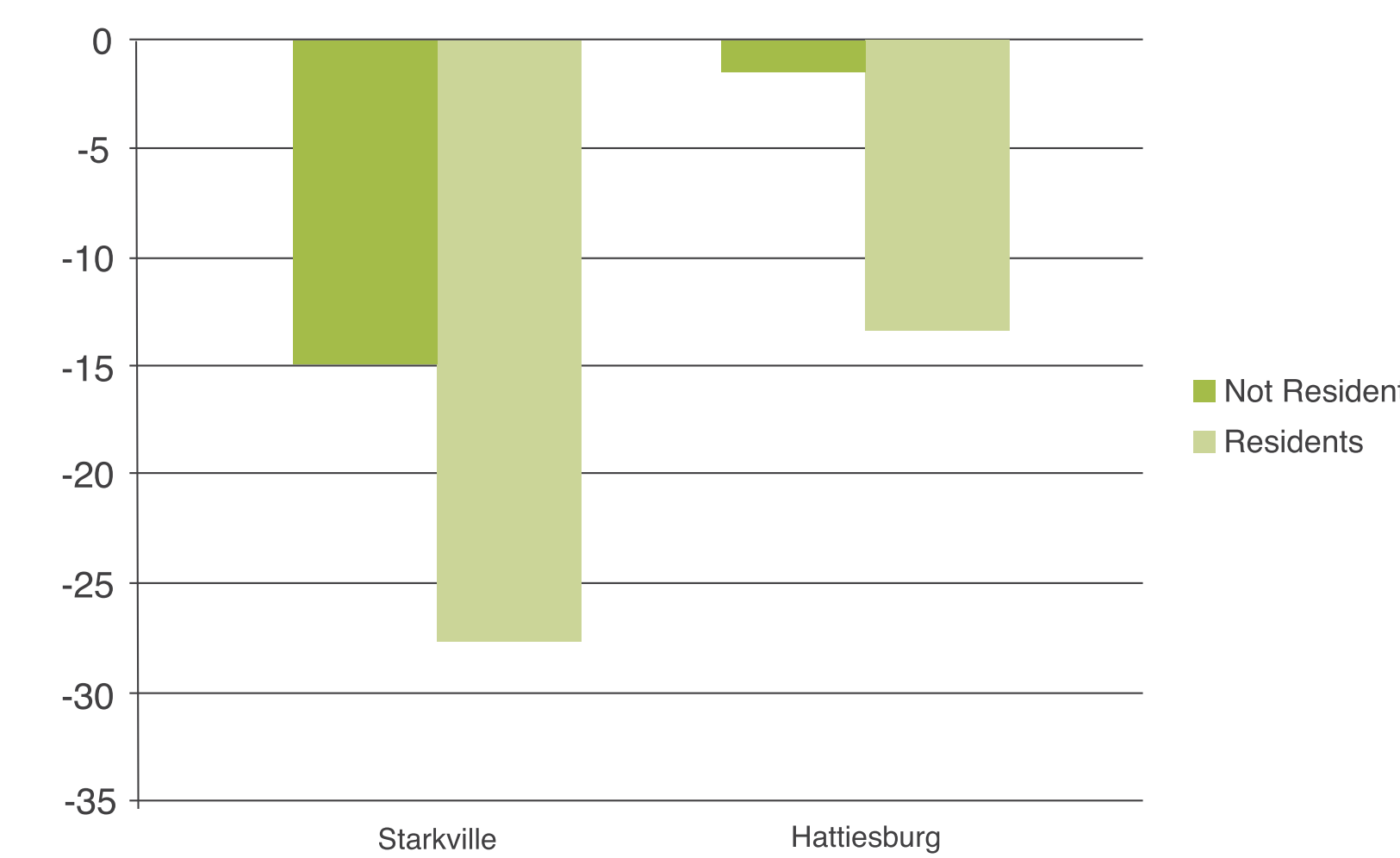
- October 2007 | Greenville
- November 15, 2007 | McComb
- May 1, 2008 | Gulfport
- August 1, 2008 | Walls
- June 26, 2009 | Picayune
- January 6, 2010 | Columbus
- May 4, 2010 | Brandon
- Goodman
- Summit
- April 12, 2011 | Senatobia
- June 2011 | Olive Branch



The Starkville & Hattiesburg Heart Attack Studies

REDUCTIONS IN HEART ATTACK ADMISSIONS FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL SMOKE-FREE ORDINANCES

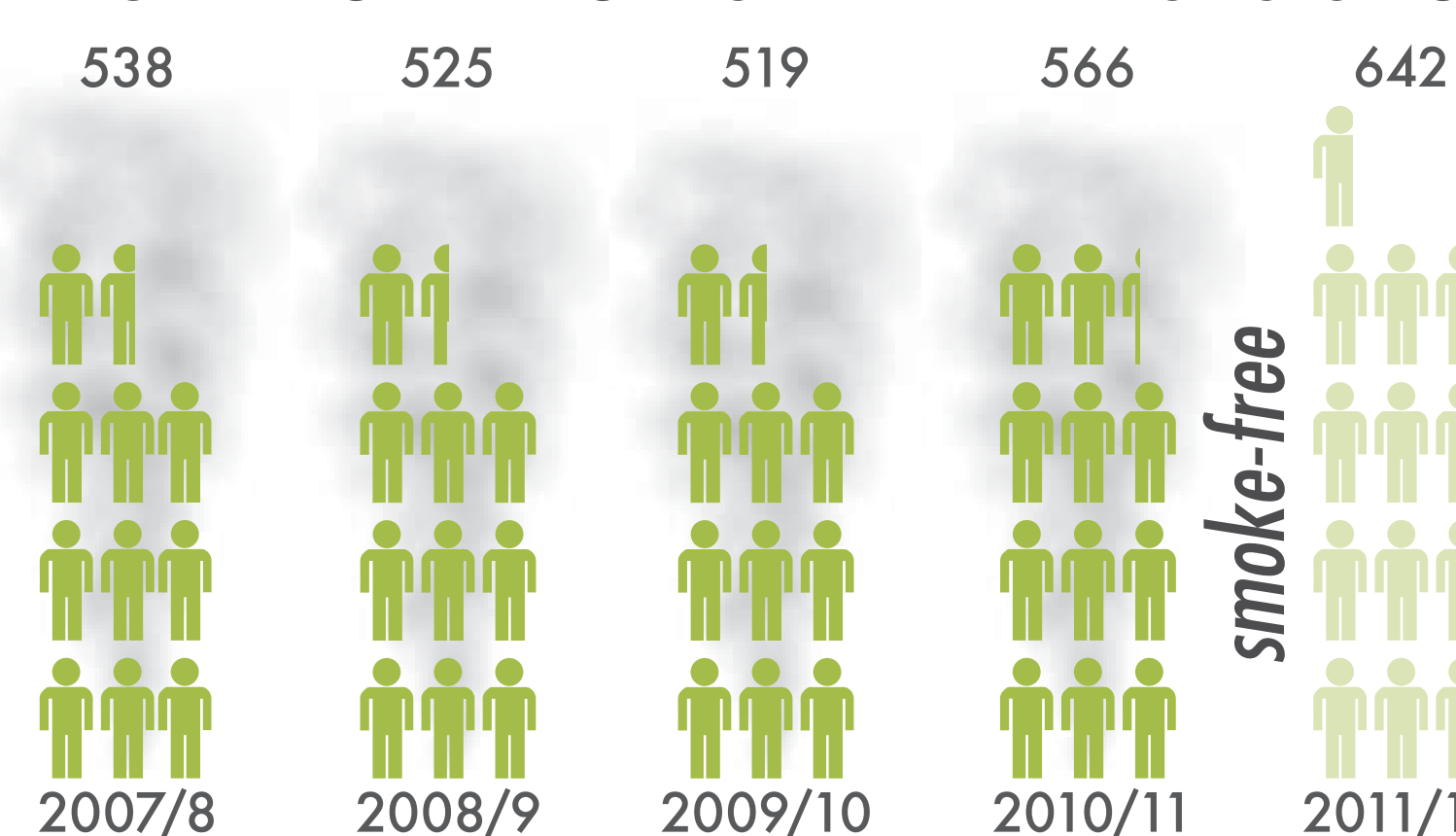
- STARKVILLE | 22.7% REDUCTION IN HEART ATTACK ADMISSIONS, COST SAVINGS OF \$288,270.
- HATTIESBURG | 13.4% REDUCTION IN HEART ATTACK ADMISSIONS, COST SAVINGS OF \$2,367,909.



The Palace Casino

GROWTH ONE YEAR AFTER IMPLEMENTING A SMOKE-FREE POLICY

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PALACE CASINO



Number of employees at the Palace Casino increased by 20% after going smoke-free.

1 icon = 50 Employees

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF SMOKE-FREE ORDINANCES IN MS COMMUNITIES

LOCATION	DATE OF ORDINANCE*	% CHANGE IN SMOKE-FREE COMMUNITIES	AVERAGE % CHANGE (DURING THE SAME PERIOD) IN THE AGGREGATED NO-ORDINANCE COMPARISON COMMUNITIES	DIFFERENCE
ABERDEEN	3/22/2007	6.66%	2.63%	4.03%
BATESVILLE	5/4/2010	1.84%	-3.28%	-3.28%
CLINTON	8/14/2008	27.12%	-3.52%	30.64%
CORINTH	11/6/2007	-2.93%	0.73%	-3.66%
GREENWOOD	8/17/2007	4.16%	4.55%	-0.39%
GRENADA	1/8/2009	3.29%	-2.31%	5.60%
HATTIESBURG	1/1/2007	-3.31%	-0.71%	-2.60%
HERNANDO	3/8/2007	94.98%	1.15%	93.83%
JACKSON	7/1/2010	-2.96%	2.42%	-2.42%
KOSCIUSKO	11/2/2007	-16.86%	0.73%	-17.59%
LAUREL	12/4/2009	5.60%	-0.27%	5.87%
OXFORD	11/17/2006	-0.44%	-2.41%	1.97%
RIDGELAND	7/19/2007	8.30%	3.41%	4.88%
STARKVILLE	5/20/2006	5.14%	-4.72%	9.86%
TUPELO	10/5/2006	5.58%	-5.91%	11.49%
PEARL	9/1/2010	5.01%	0.92%	4.10%
PONTOTOC	5/1/2008	32.64%	-1.29%	33.93%
TOTAL		10.22%	-0.11%	10.33%

*STUDY PERIOD: 12 MONTHS BEFORE THE ORDINANCE AND 12 MONTHS AFTER THE ORDINANCE

Predictor Variables	Estimate (Standard Error)	95% Confidence Interval
Smoke-Free Ordinance	.054 (.053)	-.050 to .158
First Quarter*	-.089 (.025)	-.138 to -.040
Second Quarter	-.014 (.021)	-.029 to .056
Third Quarter*	-.071 (.016)	.040 to .101
Year	-.009 (.028)	-.046 to .064

