



**SOUTHERN TIER TOBACCO
AWARENESS COALITION**

Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben Counties

A Closer Look

Inside This Issue:

<i>Two Local Schuyler County Businesses Adopted Tobacco Free Entryway Policies</i>	1
<i>Budget Agreement Protects Kids and Health by Rejecting Tobacco Industry Giveaways</i>	1
<i>Why smoking bans may have advantage over higher tobacco taxes</i>	2
<i>Top Reasons for Quitting among Adults in NYS</i>	3

Two Local Schuyler County Businesses Adopted Tobacco Free Entryway Policies

In October, Exercise Enterprise adopted a tobacco free entryway policy. Then in November Landon’s Pub and Pizza also adopted a tobacco free entryway policy. Both policies prohibits the use of tobacco products, as well as the smoking of electronic cigarettes near their entrances/exits.

If your business is interested in creating a tobacco free entryway or grounds policy, please contact SITAC. We can help with policy development and we can also provide FREE “no smoking” signs to your business, while supplies last. For help please contact Teresa Matterazzo at 607-937-9922.

Budget Agreement Protects Kids and Health by Rejecting Tobacco Industry Giveaways

Statement of Matthew L. Myers, President, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids

WASHINGTON, DC – The budget agreement reached by congressional negotiators delivers critical victories for America’s kids and health over the tobacco industry by rejecting proposals to greatly weaken FDA oversight of electronic cigarettes and cigars and slash funding for the CDC’s programs to reduce tobacco use. By rejecting these special interest giveaways to the tobacco industry, this agreement bolsters the nation’s fight against tobacco use, the number one cause of preventable death.

cigarette use has skyrocketed and now exceeds use of regular cigarettes, and teens are using flavored little cigars at the same rate as cigarettes. We cannot afford more delays that allow tobacco companies to continue targeting kids with a new generation of products.

The budget agreement does not include a provision, approved by the House Appropriations Committee, to limit FDA oversight of e-cigarettes and cigars already on the market, including many candy- and fruit-flavored products that have been introduced in recent years and proven popular with kids. The agreement preserves the FDA’s ability to review these products and take action to protect our kids.

The budget agreement also provides \$210 million for the CDC’s programs to prevent kids from smoking and help smokers quit, rejecting a House Appropriations proposal that slashed funding to just \$105.5 million (Senate appropriators had provided \$216.5 million). The CDC will be able to continue initiatives such as the Tips from Former Smokers media campaign that has proven so successful and cost-effective at helping smokers quit, as well as its assistance to state tobacco prevention programs and state quitlines that help smokers trying to quit.

Now the White House must quickly issue the long-overdue rule extending the FDA’s jurisdiction to all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and cigars. As the new Monitoring the Future survey confirmed today, youth e-

While the U.S. has greatly reduced smoking, tobacco use still kills nearly half a million Americans and costs us \$170 billion in health care expenses each year. It is great news for the nation’s health that the budget agreement rejects tobacco industry efforts to undo this progress.

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Source: https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/press_releases/post/2015_12_16_budget

Smoke-Free Housing

Not Just a Growing Trend Across the U.S.
A SMART BUSINESS DECISION!



Cigarette-caused fires are the **#1** reason for fire death in the US.



SAVE MONEY

Avoid the maintenance costs caused by smokers



Secondhand smoke has more than **4,000** toxic chemicals the seep from unit to unit



Apartments that **smell** of secondhand smoke are harder to rent

SmokeFreeHousing.org

Why smoking bans may have advantage over higher tobacco taxes

A first look at how city-level policies impact individual smokers -Written by Jeff Grabmeier

COLUMBUS, Ohio - If governments want to discourage smoking among young people, both high taxes and smoking bans do the job - but bans may have one key advantage.

A first-of-its-kind national study found that bans worked best at limiting smoking among more casual users: Those who smoked less than a pack a day. Heavy taxes worked best with those who smoked more than a pack a day.

"Both taxes and bans have their place. But bans might stop casual smokers from becoming heavy tobacco users," said Mike Vuolo, lead author of the study and assistant professor of sociology at The Ohio State University.

"If you think of casual smoking as the beginning of the path to addiction, then bans might be the way to go."

The study is the first to look at how city-level government policies - both taxes and bans - affected actual smokers.

"We're not just looking at how state policies affect smoking rates in general. We were able to determine how individual smokers reacted to changes in government policies at the city level," Vuolo said.

"We were never able to get to that level of detail before."

Another key finding of the study was that combining smoking bans with high taxes didn't reduce overall smoking rates in a city more than either of the policies by itself.

The study was published online Dec. 17, 2015 in the American Journal of Public Health. Vuolo conducted the study with Brian Kelly and Joy Kadowaki of Purdue University.

Data on smokers came from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997. This study included 4,341 people from 487 cities who were interviewed every year from 2004 to 2011. All participants were between the age of 19 and 31 during the study. The NLSY97 is conducted by Ohio State's Center for Human Resource Research for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Data on city-level smoking bans and tax rates

came from the Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation (ANRF) tobacco policy database.

The database told the researchers which participants lived in cities where there was a comprehensive smoking ban, which means that workplaces, bars and restaurants are 100 percent tobacco free with no indoor exceptions.

The database also includes information on the total state and local tobacco excise taxes for cigarette packs sold in each city.

The researchers found big changes in both bans and taxes from 2004 to 2011. The percentage living in a city with a comprehensive ban increased from 14.9 percent to 58.7 percent during that time, while average taxes increased from 81 cents to \$1.65 per pack.

The cities with the highest rates of smoking were those that had no smoking bans and low or no taxes on cigarettes, Vuolo said.

Results showed that those residing in cities with bans were 21 percent less likely to currently smoke at all when compared to those who lived in cities without bans. But taxes did not have a significant effect on casual smokers.

"There's a lot of evidence that casual, social smokers are influenced by their environment. If they can't smoke inside with their friends at a restaurant or bar, they may choose not to smoke at all," Vuolo said.

By contrast, those who smoked more than a pack a day were primarily deterred, not by the bans, but by the economic costs - in other words, higher taxes.

The fact that combining high taxes with smoking bans didn't have an additional impact on smoking rates means that policymakers have several effective options for tobacco control, Vuolo said.

"They are both effective in different ways. Smoking bans might be more effective in preventing new smokers, but it definitely pays to do something," he said.

"The worst case is not having bans or taxes."

Source: The research was supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Press release location: http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2015-12/osu-wsb121415.php

Smoke Free Media

Television, movies, and the internet offer the tobacco industry direct and sometimes unregulated access into teens daily lives.

STTAC.ORG

The Southern Tier Tobacco Awareness Coalition (STTAC) seeks to build healthier communities through tobacco free living in Chemung, Schuyler & Steuben, NY.

STTAC has 4 initiatives:

- To reduce the impact of retail tobacco product marketing on youth, Point-of Sale (POS).
- To increase the number Tobacco Free Outdoor (TFO) policies, which includes tobacco free worksites, parks, vehicles, entryways and other public outdoor areas.
- To increase the number of smoke-free multi-unit housing (SF-MUH).
- Eliminate pro-tobacco imagery from youth-rated movies and the internet, Smoke-Free Media (SFM).

STTAC Contact Information:

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We're on the Web, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube!

- www.sttac.org
- www.facebook.com/sttac
- www.twitter.com/sttacny
- www.youtube.com/sttacny

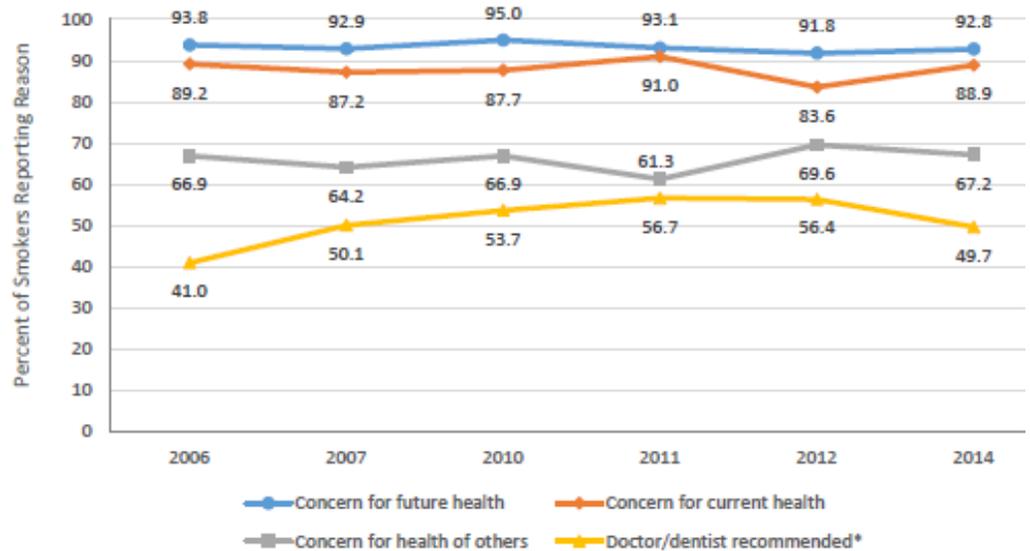
Top Reasons for Quitting among Adults in NYS

Most adult smokers want to quit smoking. In 2014, 61% of adult smokers stopped smoking for one day or more because they were trying to quit.¹ Quitting smoking is difficult and smokers generally make several quit attempts before succeeding. Understanding what motivates smokers to quit is important for tobacco control programs and for health care providers.

Current adult smokers who recently made a quit attempt for one day or more, or recent quitters who have quit smoking within the past 12 months, were asked for the most important reasons for trying to quit smoking. According to data from the NY Adult Tobacco Survey the most frequently cited reasons to quit were (1) concerns for current health and (2) concerns for future health.

- In 2014, 93% of smokers reported concern for future health, 89% reported concern for current health, and 67% reported concern for the health of others as a reason to quit.
- Since 2006, more smokers have reported being motivated to quit because of recommendations from a health care provider. In 2014, 1 out of every 2 smokers said they were motivated to quit because their health care provider recommended it. This is an increase of 22% from 2006 (p<0.0001).

Top Reasons for Quitting among Adults in New York State, 2006-2014



*Statistically significant trend, p<0.0001

1. NY Adult Tobacco Survey, 2014.

Source: NY Adult Tobacco Survey, 2006-2014. Note: Data were not collected in 2013. Please contact us with questions or comments at the Bureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research, New York State Department of Health at (518) 473-0673 or send an e-mail to tcp@health.ny.gov. StatShots can be accessed online at: http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/

