

75 percent

**of Philadelphians
don't smoke**



The Pennsylvania Alliance to Control Tobacco (PACT) is a statewide coalition focused on grassroots public policy and advocacy. The mission of PACT is to strengthen tobacco control laws in Pennsylvania, provide education about the dangers of tobacco, and reduce tobacco use through a statewide grassroots advocacy coalition. PACT will provide Pennsylvania's local tobacco control coalitions with education, training, and support in local public policy initiatives.

For more information contact PACT at 717-541-5864
or dschumaker@alapa.org.

www.pactonline.org

tobacco smoke pollution contains **4,000**
chemicals, including **200** poisons and more
than **50** chemicals that cause cancer

**philadelphians
want**

clean

indoor

air

2005 educational survey

Tobacco smoke pollution (TSP), also called secondhand smoke, is classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a known human Class A carcinogen and is comparable to the most potent cancer-causing agents.

TSP has the same dangerous effects on nonsmokers as smokers. It causes cancer, heart attacks, and numerous respiratory illnesses.

Exposure to TSP causes up to 3,200 deaths in PA each year...making it the third leading cause of preventable death.

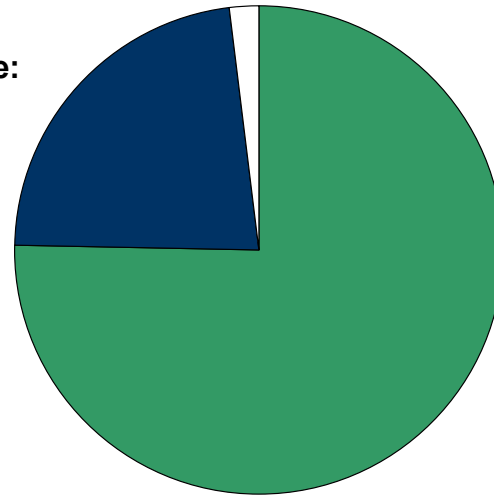
A study presented at the 2003 Annual Scientific Sessions of the American College of Cardiology shows that the health benefits of a comprehensive smoke-free workplace law may be much more immediate than previously thought. Helena, Montana's smoke-free law resulted in a decline of nearly 60% in the number of reported heart attacks. When the law was repealed, hospitals saw a resurgence in heart attack admittance.

Seven states—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island— and numerous cities, have already passed smoke-free workplace laws.

According to the International Journal of Cancer, workers exposed to large amounts of tobacco smoke pollution, like bartenders, waitresses and waiters, have a much greater risk of lung cancer, nearly triple other workers.

Philadelphians Overwhelmingly Favor Prohibiting Smoking In Workplaces

Total Oppose:
23%



Total Favor:
76%

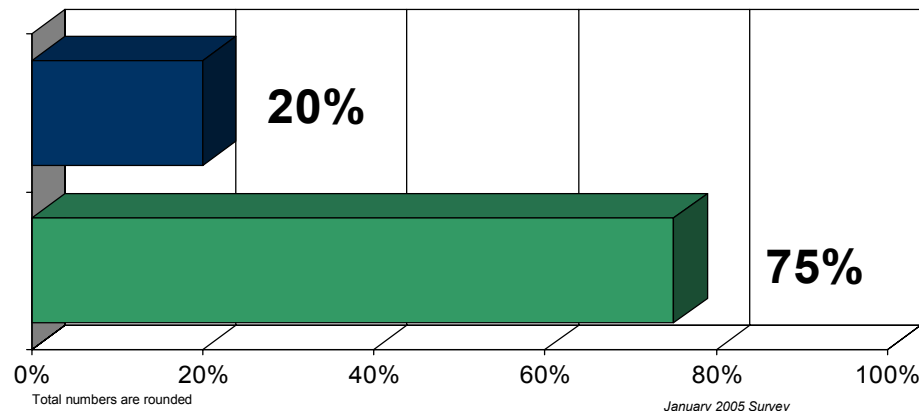
Total numbers are rounded

January 2005 Survey

People should NOT be allowed to smoke in public places and expose others to secondhand smoke

Which of these two statements do you most agree with?

- As long as smoking is a legal activity, people should be allowed to smoke inside public places such as offices and restaurants even if it means others may be exposed to secondhand smoke
- Even though smoking is a legal activity, people should NOT be allowed to smoke inside public places such as offices and restaurants if it means others may be exposed to the effects of secondhand smoke



Total numbers are rounded

January 2005 Survey

Other poll results

73 percent...

are concerned about the health effects of secondhand smoke

65 percent...

feel the right to breathe clean air without exposure to secondhand smoke is more important than the right of business owners to allow customers to smoke

By a margin of nearly 3-to-1, Philadelphians...

are MORE likely to patronize smoke-free establishments