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COVERING THEIR BUTTS: RESPONSES TO THE CIGARETTE LITTER PROBLEM

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Abstract

Background—Cigarette butt litter is a potential target of tobacco control. In addition to its toxicity and non-biodegradability, it can justify environmental regulation and policies that raise the price of tobacco and further denormalize its use. This paper examines how the tobacco industry has managed the cigarette butt litter issue and how the issue has been covered in the media.

Methods—We searched the Legacy Tobacco Documents Library (<http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu>) using a snowball strategy. We analyzed data from approximately 700 documents, dated 1959–2006, using an interpretive approach. We also searched two newspaper databases, Lexis/Nexis and Newsbank, and found 406 relevant articles, dated 1982–2009 which we analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.

Results—The tobacco industry monitored and developed strategies for dealing with the cigarette litter issue because it affected the social acceptability of smoking, created the potential for alliances between tobacco control and environmental advocates, and created a target for regulation. The industry developed anti-litter programs with Keep America Beautiful (KAB) and similar organizations. Media coverage focused on industry-acceptable solutions, such as volunteer clean-ups and installation of ashtrays; stories that mentioned KAB were also more frequently positive toward the tobacco industry. Among alternative approaches, clean outdoor air laws received the most media attention.

Conclusions—Cigarette litter, like secondhand smoke, is the result of smoker behavior and affects nonsmokers. The tobacco industry has tried and failed to mitigate the impact of cigarette litter. Tobacco control advocates should explore alliances with environmental groups and propose policy options that hold the industry accountable for cigarette waste.

INTRODUCTION

As the scientific evidence that secondhand smoke is detrimental to health has accumulated, and as nonsmokers have experienced more smoke-free places, denormalization of smoking and support for regulation has spread.¹ Because secondhand smoke affects nonsmokers, it establishes smoking as a policy issue, not just a personal habit. Cigarette litter is a similar potential target for tobacco control. Like secondhand smoke, it is a visible reminder of the

Competing interests

EAS and PAM were consultants to the U.S. Department of Justice in its civil suit against the tobacco industry.

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collateral damage of tobacco use. Non-biodegradable cigarette butts are consistently found to be the most littered item in beach and community clean-ups,² damaging civic and recreational areas for all users. Butts contain numerous toxins that can leach into soil or water; the environmental consequences are beginning to be explored.^{3, 4} Just as annoyance and concern over secondhand smoke exposure prompted passage of clean indoor air laws, cigarette litter and waste are potential targets of policy.

The tobacco industry has responded to the litter issue through partnership with Keep America Beautiful (KAB), an anti-litter organization. The industry has made no secret of its ties to KAB and similar organizations; however, no studies have explored these relationships. In this paper, we examine how the tobacco industry has managed the cigarette butt litter issue and how these efforts have been reported in the press, and discuss media coverage of alternative approaches to the problem.

METHODS

Over 10 million internal tobacco industry documents have been released through litigation.⁵ We searched the Legacy Tobacco Documents Library (<http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu>) using a snowball strategy⁶ beginning with keywords (e.g., “filter,” “Keep America Beautiful,” “butts”). We analyzed data from approximately 700 documents, dated 1959–2006, using an interpretive approach.^{7–10} We also examined the websites of KAB and other anti-litter organizations, as well as tobacco companies’ corporate sites.

We searched two newspaper databases, Lexis/Nexis and Newsbank, for relevant articles using the following search strings: “tobacco company” AND “cigarette butt” in all text (both databases); “tobacco company” AND “keep America beautiful” in all text (both databases); “litter” AND “cigarette butt” in Lead/First Paragraph (Newsbank); and “litter and cigarette” OR “cigarette butt” in Headline (Lexis/Nexis). We did not restrict the search by date, so we retrieved all relevant items in the databases (N=406, dated from 1982–2009). We used slightly different search strategies for each database to ensure similar scope and to limit the number of irrelevant items retrieved (e.g., those that used “butts” to refer to cigarettes generally).

We created a coding instrument that included story “demographics” (e.g., publication date, state), story subject (e.g., litter problem, beach clean-up, other tobacco topic), and story content, including causes of litter (e.g., clean indoor air, lack of ashtray), responses to litter (e.g., clean outdoor air, litter law enforcement, education), mention of KAB, mention of the disease effects of tobacco, and attitude toward the tobacco industry (if mentioned). We coded a story as “positive” toward the industry if it described the industry as helpful with litter clean-up, “negative” if it referred to the industry as the cause of litter or disease, and “neutral” if industry representatives were simply asked for comment.

Each author coded a random selection of one-half of the articles. We established intercoder reliability through a randomly selected overlapping sample of 20% of stories. All reported data achieved an adjusted κ score of between 0.7 and 1.0; 74% of reported variables achieved an adjusted κ score of 0.80 or greater. Some κ values were adjusted to account for the homogeneity of the material.¹¹ The κ statistic becomes unreliable without sufficient variety in coding; e.g., if on one item the correct code is “no” 90% of the time, the resulting κ has a low value even when interrater agreement is high. Average intercoder reliability over all items was 0.84. No additional significance testing was done because the items collected were not a random sample and we are not extrapolating from them. Rather, we report the findings from the entire population of items meeting the search criteria. The newspaper articles were also analyzed qualitatively.

This study has limitations. The tobacco industry document set is not comprehensive, but a selection of litigation-related material. As no tobacco litigation to date concerns litter, it is likely that we did not have access to all relevant documents. We also may not have identified all relevant available tobacco industry documents due to the size of the Legacy database. The news databases we searched are also not comprehensive, although they cover a wide range of national and local newspapers.

RESULTS

Tobacco industry concerns about cigarette butt litter

The tobacco industry has been concerned about cigarette butt litter as an issue since the 1970s; a 1979 Tobacco Institute memo stated that smokers' "careless, offensive and occasionally harmful" cigarette butt disposal practices were contributing to the declining acceptability of smoking.¹² A decade later, the industry was concerned about the "potential for anti-smoking groups to seize [the litter] issue to attack cigarettes."^{13, 14} In 1997, Philip Morris (PM) research found that "litter can move 'neutral' non-smokers to 'negative,'"¹⁵ creating more tobacco control supporters.¹⁶

Throughout this time span, the tobacco industry anticipated that cigarette waste might inspire political "coalition between 'anti's' [tobacco control advocates] and 'greens' [environmental advocates]."¹⁷ According to industry research in 1982, "nonsmokers were more likely than smokers to support strong environmental programs"¹⁸ and environmentalists were sympathetic to tobacco control.¹⁸ The tobacco industry identified the "non-degradable nature" of filters as a likely target of such a coalition,^{14, 19} which could derive from mutual concern over litter¹⁷ or from a deeper analysis which linked "corporate pollution" with "personal physical health."¹⁸ Smoking might then be "seen as both an environmental AND a medical issue."¹⁸

In the 1990s, as litter and waste regulations expanded, the industry was concerned that they might be applied to cigarettes or cigarette packaging.^{14, 20–22} PM worried that cigarette litter would lead to "environmental taxes;"¹⁷ "regulations on cigarette degradability;"¹⁷ or legislation passing "the responsibility for cleanup to the cigarette manufacturer."²³ Litter was also being used to justify clean outdoor air (COA) laws, such as prohibiting smoking at beaches or in parks.¹⁶

Yet the tobacco industry also considered using the litter issue to undermine clean indoor air laws.^{24–27} PM explored whether litter, as one of the "dysfunctions of smoking outside,"²⁸ could be used to convince business owners to maintain or reinstate indoor smoking policies. Focus groups with employers and property managers found that although they identified cigarette litter in their smoking areas as a problem,^{16, 29} it was "not a driving issue," and was unlikely to motivate a return to indoor smoking.³⁰

Managing the cigarette butt litter problem

The tobacco industry's cigarette butt litter programs had three goals: 1) to "prevent cigarette litter from impacting the social acceptability of smoking;"¹⁵ 2) to "'remove' cigarette litter as an issue leading to bans/restrictions;"¹⁵ and 3) to ensure that the tobacco industry was not held practically or financially responsible for cigarette litter (the industry argues that "the responsibility for proper disposal lies with the user of the product."^{24, 26, 31, 32}) Financial support for and oversight of KAB supported all three goals.

Keep America Beautiful—KAB was established by the packaging industry in 1953, in response to a Vermont law that required glass bottles to be returnable (rather than disposed

of after one use).³³ KAB promoted “a national cleanliness ethic”³⁴ by individuals and communities. This focused attention on responsible disposal, and away from the “upstream” problem of industry waste production.³³ KAB still promotes anti-litter efforts while distracting attention from industry production of waste.³³

The tobacco industry has had financial and personnel ties with KAB since the late 1950s.³⁴ Brown & Williamson made donations to KAB in the 1950s and 1960s.^{35–37} In addition to financial contributions,³⁸ PM maintained a relationship with KAB through the 1970s, when PM vice president James Bowling was, successively, an officer, president, and chairman of the board of KAB.^{39–43}

In the 1990s, PM and RJ Reynolds (RJR) developed programs with KAB that provided consumers with portable ashtrays and communities with permanent ashtrays, thereby theoretically reducing cigarette butt litter and maintaining a public presence for smoking. RJR distributed portable ashtrays imprinted with KAB’s name and one of several RJR cigarette brands (Winston, Salem, Camel, Doral, or Vantage),^{44, 45} turning regulatory risk and denormalization into an advertising opportunity. (See box.) The ashtrays were distributed at KAB events, such as beach clean-ups.^{46, 47}

BOX

In 1993, RJR began a direct mail campaign in which its Vantage brand sponsored Keep America Beautiful (KAB) and offered smokers a pocket ashtray (figure 1). Vantage smokers welcomed the ashtrays as “tangible evidence of their consideration for other people, and the environment.”¹⁰⁶ Vantage contributions to KAB helped “reduce some of the guilt associated with smoking.”^{107, 108} As one smoker put it, “It makes me feel good that a [contribution] is going to [KAB], since we’re doing a bad thing.”¹⁰⁷ This good feeling was attained by the smokers “without being inconvenienced personally, or changing their habits, or being forced to confront other smokers or nonsmokers.”^{107, 109} In contrast, smokers were not interested in suggestions that they personally get involved in anti-litter campaigns.¹⁰⁷

RJR reports claimed that the pocket ashtray “solve[d] a real problem for smokers,”¹⁰⁸ (i.e., disposing of ashes and butts in places without ashtrays). They also suggested that the ashtray communicated that “Vantage smokers care about the environment,”¹⁰⁸ and improved non-smokers’ perception of them.¹⁰⁹ The ashtray and KAB campaign “empowered”¹⁰⁸ smokers to “enjoy their smoking experience;”¹¹⁰ and “boost[ed] smokers’ self image,”^{108, 110, 111} allowing RJR to profit from their customers’ discomfort and anxiety about using its product (figure 2). The ashtray also implicitly granted permission to smoke in areas where ashtrays were not provided,¹⁰⁸ as suggested by the tagline, “Enjoy Vantage Almost Anywhere.”¹¹²

At least 1,000,000 Vantage branded pocket ashtrays were distributed through KAB in exchange for RJR’s \$25,000 donation. The pocket ashtray program was apparently discontinued in 1997.¹¹³

PM’s “Urban Litter Initiative”⁴⁸ with KAB placed ash/trash receptacles in Atlanta, GA; New York, NY; Santa Barbara, CA; Orlando, FL; and Columbus, OH.⁴⁹ KAB claimed the program led to “an average nationwide reduction of cigarette litter of 54 percent” in those communities; however, no supporting data were provided.⁵⁰ The program was designed to “modify consumer behavior to minimize littering” and to generate goodwill for PM.^{51, 52} The latter goal was achieved: 60% of recipients of portable ashtrays reported an “enhanced perception of PM.”⁵³

Currently, PM is funding KAB's "Cigarette Litter Prevention Program."^{54, 55} This program has four strategies: increasing smoker awareness that "cigarette butts are litter"; installing public ashtrays; promoting pocket ashtrays; and "encouraging enforcement of existing litter laws."⁵⁵ The PM USA website claims that this program produced "an average 48 percent reduction in cigarette litter in participating communities";⁵⁶ no supporting data are provided. We found no evidence of other tobacco company involvement in current U.S. anti-litter programs.

The tobacco industry and international anti-litter groups—KAB has affiliates in several countries, including the Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada, South Africa,⁵⁷ and Australia.⁵⁸ PM organized the Keep Australia Beautiful Council in 1974,⁵⁸ and in 1998 Rothmans supported a survey on cigarette littering for the organization.⁵⁹ Currently, the Keep Australia Beautiful Western Australia chapter website features brochures about cigarette butt litter that focus on smoker education and the provision of ashtrays.^{60, 61} British American Tobacco Australia (BATA) has established the Butt Littering Trust,⁶² (now "rebranded" as Butt Free Australia [BFA]^{63, 64}) to "demonstrate its commitment to proactive environmental management of *the issue* of cigarette butt litter" (emphasis added). Note that the organization is not attempting to manage cigarette butt litter itself. BFA continues to receive most of its funding from BATA.⁶⁴ The organization acknowledges the "risks" associated with smoking, but does not encourage cessation,⁶⁵ focusing instead on "behavioural change" and "infrastructure,"⁶⁶ that is, smoker education and ashtrays. In the 1990s, BAT was a sponsor of the Tidy Britain Group, a position that allowed it to exert editorial control over the organization's 1993 report,⁶⁷ which initially emphasized the high volume of cigarette litter and characterized smokers as "habitual litterers."⁶⁸ The Tidy Britain Group (now Keep Britain Tidy) website does not indicate any ties with BAT or other industries.⁶⁹

Media coverage of cigarette butt litter

In the 1990s tobacco companies used anti-litter campaigns for public relations.^{51, 70} PM used them to "build positive relationships" with "conservationists, opinion leaders and consumers."⁷¹ RJR sought to participate in litter clean ups, such as the North Carolina "Big Sweep."^{70, 72-74} In public, RJR claimed that environmental activities were undertaken "because we believe it is the responsible thing to do ... not so we can get our name in the news."⁷⁵ But behind the scenes, RJR worked to get publicity about its participation;^{47, 76, 77} PM noted that any PM anti-litter initiative would be "supported by a comprehensive communications effort."^{78, 79}

To determine the success of the tobacco industry's effort to promote its preferred solutions to the cigarette butt litter problem, we examined American news media coverage of the issue. We found 406 relevant newspaper articles, opinion pieces, or letters to the editor published in newspapers between 1982 (when stories first appeared) and 2009. The number of stories per year increased over this period: only 7 stories were dated 1982–1991; 154 stories were dated 1992–2001; and 242 stories were dated 2002–2009. Stories came from 40 states and the District of Columbia (see table 1).

Analysis of these stories suggests that KAB disseminated positive views of the tobacco industry and the industry's preferred framing of cigarette litter issues. The tobacco industry was mentioned at about the same frequency regardless of whether KAB was mentioned, but KAB stories were much more likely to be positive about the industry (table 1), describing PM and RJR as helping to clean up cigarette litter by funding KAB programs. For example, a 2009 *New York Times* article noted that a PM-sponsored KAB campaign in 178 cities had "reduced cigarette littering by an average of 46 percent" according to KAB officials.⁸⁰ No

stories with KAB mentions were negative towards the tobacco industry (i.e., blaming the industry for cigarette litter or tobacco-related disease). The harms of tobacco use were infrequently mentioned, and KAB stories were less than half as likely to mention them as stories that didn't mention KAB. KAB stories were almost 5 times more likely to mention lack of ashtrays as a cause of litter, and 3 times more likely to blame clean indoor air laws.

Newspaper stories mentioning KAB disproportionately favored its solutions -- education, installation of ashtrays, distributing pocket ashtrays, and voluntary litter clean-up programs. KAB stories also mentioned, but did not disproportionately emphasize litter law enforcement. By contrast, stories that did not mention KAB were more likely to mention non-industry supported solutions, including cigarette butt deposit/return policies, cigarette litter fees or taxes, and clean outdoor air laws. Because they are of strategic interest to tobacco control, we conducted additional qualitative and quantitative analysis of media coverage of these alternative approaches (table 2).

Deposit/return—Beginning in 1996, letters to the editor occasionally called for establishing a deposit on cigarette purchases to be refunded upon return of the butts to a point of purchase. The majority of news items on this issue (14 of 16) focused on two identical (and unsuccessful) \$1/pack deposit bills proposed in 2001 by legislators in Maine and Alaska.⁸¹ (We found no evidence that the tobacco industry played a role in the defeat of either bill). Five news stories noted that people regarded the Maine bill as a joke, reacting with “chuckles and guffaws”⁸² when it was first introduced. Store owners objected to handling the butts⁸³ and the Maine Bureau of Health was concerned that children would pick up butts for the nickel redemption, risking dermal exposure to nicotine.⁸³ Tobacco industry representatives noted the difficulties imposed by the required “for deposit” stamp on cigarettes,⁸⁴ and pointed to industry-sponsored anti-littering efforts as a better solution.

The Maine bill also prompted three negative editorials, describing the measure as an “over-reaction,”⁸⁵ “excessive,”⁸⁶ and “boneheaded.”⁸⁷ However, one noted that if education and public ashtrays failed to reduce cigarette litter, the proposal “might not look so absurd.”⁸⁵

Fee/Tax—The imposition of a dedicated fee or tax on cigarettes or cigarette companies to cover clean-up costs received the least media attention, perhaps because few jurisdictions have adopted this solution. Most news items concerned proposals in California (2005) for a litter tax on cigarette companies and in San Francisco (2009) for a \$0.20 per-pack cigarette litter fee. (Under California law, a tax may be for any amount and funds used for any purpose as determined by the legislature; a fee may only recover relevant costs, e.g., of cleaning up cigarette litter, and must be used for that purpose.) People quoted in these articles did not regard the proposals as humorous. Tobacco industry representatives opposed additional taxes on smokers, stating that “education, behavior changes and enforcing litter laws should be enough.”⁸⁸ A *Boston Globe* editorial labeled San Francisco’s plan a possible “case of earmark overkill,” but emphasized that “there is a very real cost that comes from smoking.”⁸⁹ The California bill did not pass, but the San Francisco proposal was enacted in July 2009.⁹⁰ In January 2010, PM filed a complaint in San Francisco Superior Court over the fee, signaling a possible lawsuit.⁹¹

Clean outdoor air—COA laws received the most coverage of the non-industry supported policy options. News coverage treated COA proposals seriously; articles noted precedents set by other areas (n=26), making the idea appear practical rather than unusual. News coverage was also more likely to contain arguments for COA (n=40) than objections from smokers, smokers’ rights groups, or the tobacco industry (n=19). Objections to COA laws included their excessive reach, the hostility they expressed towards smokers, potential lost revenue, and their ineffectiveness at reducing litter.

COA laws have enjoyed political success (table 3) perhaps because of the range of benefits attributed to them, including protecting nonsmokers' health, cleaning up the environment, safeguarding children, and eliminating an unsightly nuisance. PM's own research showed that most people – even those who generally did not support strong tobacco control regulations – supported COA.⁹² The researchers pointed to the “quintessential quote” from focus groups on the subject: “... [smoke outdoors is] not impacting me, so I have very, kind of a hard time defending [COA], and, at the same time, I would like to see it.”⁹³

DISCUSSION

Like secondhand smoke, litter is a consequence of smokers' behavior; the industry has no direct control over it. Similarly, industry-backed anti-litter campaigns have failed to change smokers' butt disposal habits. KAB claims to have mitigated the litter problem, but this is unsubstantiated. Beach clean-up statistics show no decrease in the number of cigarette butts found over the past 10 years.⁹⁴

The tobacco industry has managed the litter issue to its advantage by blaming it on individuals and – as with other issues, including tobacco-related disease⁹⁵ – denying its own responsibility. Industry-preferred “solutions” to the litter problem are smoker education, installation of permanent ashtrays, and distribution of pocket ashtrays. Although they implicitly blame smokers for litter, these approaches also enable smokers to keep smoking despite increased restrictions and declining social acceptability. They turn regulation into marketing opportunity in the form of branded ashtrays. (The tobacco industry has pursued this strategy in other instances, including its youth smoking prevention programs.⁹⁶) These approaches also offer tobacco companies the opportunity to appear as “responsible” corporate citizens, generating positive publicity for their efforts.

Media coverage of the litter issue was dominated by industry-favored programs, likely due in part to KAB's active promotion of them. The disease consequences of cigarette use were rarely addressed, and less so in stories mentioning KAB, drawing a boundary between environmental and public health issues. However, the two are linked; environmental degradation ultimately affects human health, and the production and use of cigarettes harms the environment.

Cigarette litter can be a visible representation of this link, supporting political connections between environmental and public health advocates. The tobacco industry's own research found that unsightly cigarette butts have the power to create tobacco control supporters. Care should be taken, however, in selecting potential partners, as some environmental groups have accepted tobacco funds.⁹⁷

Allies should reach mutual understanding about the nature of the problem. An organization focused on “litter” might regard ashtray installation as a reasonable solution. The environmental principles “reduce, reuse, recycle” should be foregrounded, ensuring that smoking prevention and cessation (i.e., “reduce”) are considered fundamental. The one-use nature of nonbiodegradable butts might also be stressed to gain the support of environmental groups.

Tobacco control should also reframe the problem as cigarette *waste*. “Litter” presupposes that the problem is disposal; “waste” refocuses attention on the producer. Holding an industry responsible for the life of its products is becoming more common. Currently, the European Union,⁹⁸ twenty US states and the city of New York require electronics manufacturers to take responsibility for or fund the cost of recycling discarded electronic equipment,⁹⁹ to reduce toxic waste in landfills. Given the toxicity and ubiquity of cigarette butts,^{2, 4} tobacco control advocates could draw parallels between these products. Waste

mitigation programs may also raise the price of cigarettes, a well-established means of reducing smoking prevalence rates,^{100, 101} and reduce the number of retailers willing or qualified to sell particular goods.

Reframing the issue as waste may also inspire new solutions. Some of these, as reported here, are being tried. Objections to recycling mandates could be overcome; for example, legislation could require that a sealable return envelope be included with each pack sold, that retailers only accept returns in those containers, and that only those of smoking age be allowed to redeem butts. Litter fees also have yet to catch on; the results of San Francisco's experience may have some effect. It is as yet unknown whether the fees will reduce smoking or substantially assist the city with clean-up costs. The effects of COA laws on litter are similarly unstudied.

Recycling mandates and waste mitigation regulations are not ordinarily designed to curb use. However, if laws requiring cigarette retailers to accept butts back for recycling cause them to stop selling cigarettes, this would also be a gain for tobacco control. Similarly, fees or taxes imposed to pay for clean up would raise the price of cigarettes to begin to account for the real costs of smoking, and likely persuade some smokers to quit.¹⁰²

One idea that has not been tried is banning cigarette filters. Filters have not been shown to reduce the harms of smoking.¹⁰³ They may be responsible for a shift in lung cancer type from squamous cell to the more aggressive adenocarcinoma.¹⁰⁴ They were designed as a marketing tool and they still perform this function, by making an implicit health claim. Although discarded cigarette butts without filters would still be unsightly and toxic, they would be biodegradable. The absence of filters might also encourage smoking cessation.

Tobacco control might be best served by taking an expansive view of the environmental costs of tobacco growing and curing (e.g., deforestation),¹⁰⁵ and tobacco use and joining with organizations that view environmentalism similarly broadly, to include the impact of tobacco on human health. These alliances could result in novel approaches to the problem that would address the concerns of both groups by reducing smoking, reducing waste, and holding the tobacco industry accountable for one more cost of its lethal business.

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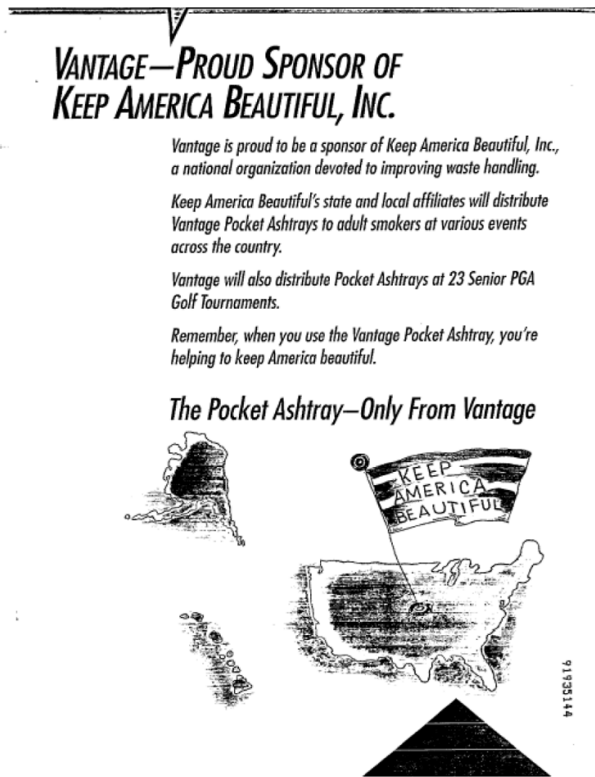


Figure 1.
Vantage “Keep America Beautiful” direct mail



Figure 2.
Vantage portable ashtray direct mail

Table 1

Cigarette litter newspaper items

Variable	Total (N=406)		Mention KAB (N=77)		Do not mention KAB (N=329)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Story type						
News/feature	251	61.8	70	90.9	181	55.0
Opinion	75	18.5	4	5.2	71	21.6
Letter to the editor	80	19.7	3	3.9	77	23.4
Story topic						
Litter problem	281	69.2	63	81.8	218	66.3
Litter clean up	43	10.6	13	16.9	30	9.1
Tobacco	51	12.6	1	1.3	50	15.2
Other	31	7.6	0	0	31	9.4
Mention disease effects	83	20.4	7	9.1	76	23.1
Tobacco industry						
Mention industry	125	30.8	26	33.8	99	30.1
Positive to industry	32	7.9	22	28.6	10	3.0
Negative to industry	31	7.6	0	0	31	9.4
Neutral to industry	62	15.3	4	5.2	58	17.6
Cause of litter problem						
No ashtray available	29	7.1	14	18.2	15	4.6
Smoker's fault	101	24.9	17	22.1	84	25.5
Clean indoor air law	59	14.5	24	31.2	35	10.6
Solutions to litter problem						
<i>Industry/KAB solutions</i>						
Litter law enforcement	115	28.3	24	31.2	91	27.7
Education	103	25.4	40	51.9	63	19.1
Permanent ashtray	79	19.5	33	42.9	46	14.0
Pocket ashtray	70	17.2	39	50.6	31	9.4
Volunteer clean-up	120	29.6	37	48.1	83	25.2

Variable	Total (N=406)		Mention KAB (N=77)		Do not mention KAB (N=329)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Non-industry supported solutions</i>						
Clean outdoor air law	47	11.6	8	9.1	40	12.2
Deposit/return	32	7.9	0	0	32	9.7
Fee/tax	13	3.2	2	2.6	11	3.3

Table 2

Industry-opposed tobacco butt litter solutions

	Deposit/return N=32		Fee/tax N=13		COA N=47	
		%		%		%
Positive comment*	20	63.0	8	62.0	40	85.0
Negative comment*	12	37.0	5	38.0	19	40.0

* Stories could contain both positive and negative comments or neither

Table 3

US smokefree outdoor air laws*

Area covered	Counties/municipalities	Statewide
Beaches	96	2
Transit stops	144	2
Outdoor dining areas	158	3
Parks	423	1
Zoos	34	1

* Source: Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights