

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES, WASHINGTON, DC

This study was designed to provide basic information on physician knowledge, attitudes and practice patterns in order to develop and design more effective strategies and policies involving physicians in the effort to reduce tobacco use and smoking. AAMC collaborated with the Center for Health Workforce Studies at the University at Albany in order to carry out this proposed study.

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, WASHINGTON, DC

The Association of Schools of Public Health established a scholarship, training and education program in the area of tobacco control. The Association developed new courses and academic tracks, expanded research on tobacco control and prevention, and developed intervention programs in local communities. The program created sustainable academic environments for training students and professionals in this important area of public health.

DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE, BOSTON, MA

The Center for Community-Based Research at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and the Development of Work Environment at the University of Massachusetts at Lowell developed a national initiative, Consortium on Organized Labor and Tobacco, to reduce class-based disparities in tobacco use and environmental tobacco by promoting tobacco control with labor unions. An overall goal was to develop effective methods of working with labor unions in order to prevent tobacco use among young workers, promote tobacco cessation, and eliminate exposure to environmental tobacco in workplaces.

EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA

This program studied the Estimation of Models on Smoking and Resource Utilization using the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS).

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BOSTON, MA

This project estimated the differences in healthcare utilization and expenditures between children exposed to ETS at home versus those not exposed by linking the 1995 National Health Interview Survey and 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BOSTON, MA

This project generated a user-friendly self-report instrument of racial discrimination, suitable for use in population-based research.

INSTITUTE ON MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION, NEW YORK, NY

This project focused on four interrelated fields of inquiry: 1) the dynamics of corporate influence and the vulnerabilities of medical organizations and practitioners to this influence; 2) the forces within medicine which inspired both clinical research on tobacco's ill-effects and physician engagement in the public campaigns against smoking; 3) the components of medical professionalism which enhanced or hindered physician civic engagement; and 4) the potential role of physicians as agents of social change and policy development. Examination of these major issues will illuminate the past and present relationship between the tobacco industry and the medical profession.

NATIONAL ACADEMIES, WASHINGTON, DC

This program study searched to synthesize, evaluate, and prioritize, in a comprehensive, integrated fashion, strategies and programs to reduce tobacco use and to strengthen their implementation, and to identify barriers to deployment and the health consequences of failure of implementation. The study considered changes in law, law enforcement, taxation, and regulation as part of the strategic evaluation. Conclusions and recommendations were proposed to strengthen the development and application of strategies for the removal of implementation barriers, and the improvement of related health outcomes.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF MINORITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (NCIMED), DURHAM, NC

This program's aim was to lessen and prevent smoking through multi-disciplinary strategies targeting college students; to strengthen smoking policies on at least three HCBU (historically black colleges and universities) campuses; and also tested and shared the findings with other NC HBCUs to promote efforts on their campuses.

PRESIDENT & FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, BOSTON, MA

This project will monitor changes in the structure and marketing practices of the tobacco industry post the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA), monitor and report on new brand marketing campaigns and their appeal and targeting to high-risk groups

Legacy Evaluation and Research Network past

that are identified by Legacy, and research states' use of MSA funds for tobacco control programs.

ROSWELL PARK ALLIANCE FOUNDATION, BUFFALO, NY

This project comprised two core resources for administration and data collection, and seven scientific projects in epidemiology, surveillance and intervention. These individual scientific projects focused on such issues as product characteristics and disease risk, smoker recalcitrance, diet modification and cancer risk, and tobacco product surveillance.

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY: SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, SAINT LOUIS, MO

The mission of the Saint Louis University Center for Tobacco Policy Research (CTPR) was to 1) conduct rigorous empirical research that was relevant and meaningful to tobacco control professionals and policymakers; and 2) develop and maintain supportive and collaborative relationships with national, state, and local tobacco control partners.

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Drawing on the rich interdisciplinary expertise of faculty at the Mailman School of Public Health, the Center for Applied Public Health, the Department of Sociomedical Sciences, and the other Columbia Health Sciences schools, this program brought together faculty and fellows/ students that created innovative intervention models, analytic methods, and generated policy approaches directed toward reducing tobacco use in communities. A Steering Committee composed of tobacco researchers from the core faculty and the expert panel along with faculty experts in graduate training programs directed and guided the research and training agenda for the program.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (UCSD) TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CA

The purpose of this project was to advance public policy regarding tobacco control. This was accomplished by developing and translating new knowledge of effective tobacco control strategies through the development of working groups (comprised of researchers, advocates and end-users) in tobacco control areas such as adolescent advertising, cessation among low SES populations, etc. These working groups met twice a year for discussions, papers from those meetings were compiled for special

Legacy Evaluation and Research Network past

issues of journals. Because the advertising and promotion of cigarettes is important when considering public policy concerning tobacco control, the post-MSA advertising and promotion of cigarettes to adolescents were also examined.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY RESEARCH FOUNDATION, LEXINGTON, KY

The funding from the American Legacy Foundation facilitated administrative and other operations of the trans-disciplinary Tobacco & Health Disparities Research Network. The Network was jointly funded by Legacy and the National Cancer Institute. It consisted of 12 scientists from a number of major research universities, two NIH Institutes, and one foundation other than Legacy. This funding allowed the Network to explore major aspects of health disparities that are tobacco related, conduct research, and focus the attention of the scientific and practitioners on tobacco related health disparities.

UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO (UCSD) TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CA

The purpose of this project was to advance public policy regarding tobacco control. This was to be accomplished by developing and translating new knowledge of effective tobacco control strategies through the development of working groups (comprised of researchers, advocates and end-users) in tobacco control areas such as adolescent advertising, cessation among low SES populations, etc. These working groups met twice a year to discuss the current state of the art and papers from those meetings will be compiled for special issues of journals. Because the advertising and promotion of cigarettes is important when considering public policy concerning tobacco control, the post-MSA advertising and promotion of cigarettes to adolescents will be examined. They expanded the examination of cigarette advertising and promotion to include the targeting of African-Americans and they examined other issues related to advertising and promotion such as economic incentives and the use of the Internet to sell cigarettes. Lastly, they defined and examined changes in smoking behavior resulting from changes in policy initiatives. They will model the impact of these changes on smoking-related diseases, health care costs and future rates of cessation.