

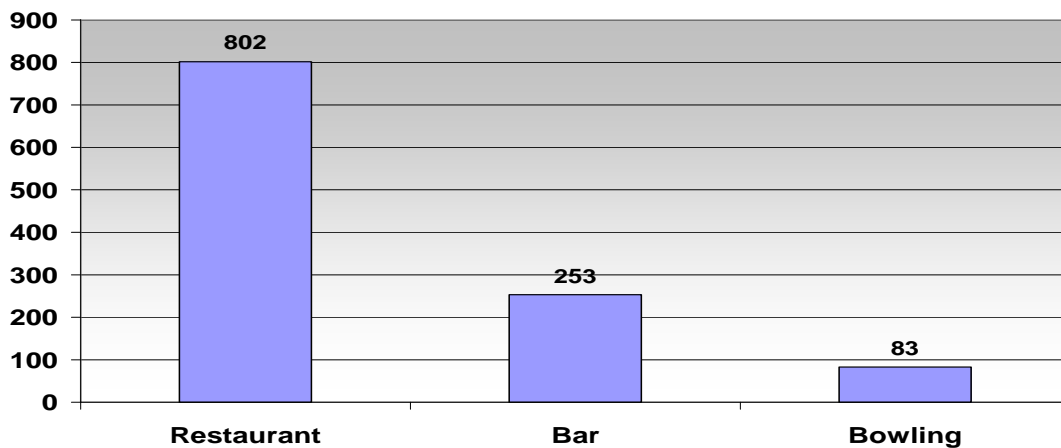
Michigan Tobacco Prevention and Control Program
Compliance with the Smoke-free Air Law in Michigan
After ONE year of the Implementation
Statewide report
May 2011

Seventy Two Michigan counties and the city of Detroit participated in this third round of the observational study (after one year of the implementation of the Smoke-Free Air Law in Michigan) by filling the same survey of the first and second rounds, that was specifically designed to determine the level of compliance by food establishments with the Smoke-Free Air Law in Michigan, and to determine how many of the business owners and managers have taken required measures to comply with the law. The study was conducted by trained volunteers 21 years and older from all over the state. Volunteers completed the 11 questions survey, filled out during unobtrusive observations of pre-selected establishments. The sample size in this round of observation is 1138 establishments while the first and second samples were 964 and 1058. The same sample was randomly selected from the local health departments and other community agencies according to the protocol that was prepared by the research team from the Michigan Tobacco Prevention and Control Program and approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB of MDCH). The first 5 questions of the survey were about name, type and address of the venue, and date and time of the observation. The other six questions were related to posting “No smoking” signs in visible places, observing of ashtrays and other smoking paraphernalia, observing smoking in the waiting area, outdoor seating if available or anywhere in the venue by any one (including both the patrons and the employees), and whether business managers, when appropriate, asked smokers to refrain from smoking.

Summary of Results:

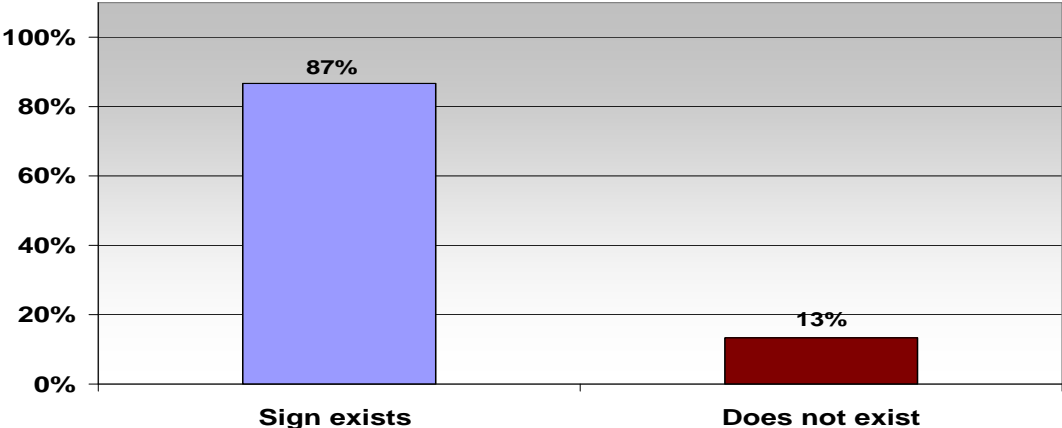
In the third round there were a total of 802(70.5%) restaurants and 253(22.2%) bars observed. Additionally, there were 83(7.3%).bowling alleys, figure-1 shows number of the venues observed in the third round.

Figure-1 Number of establishments observed in the study by their type.



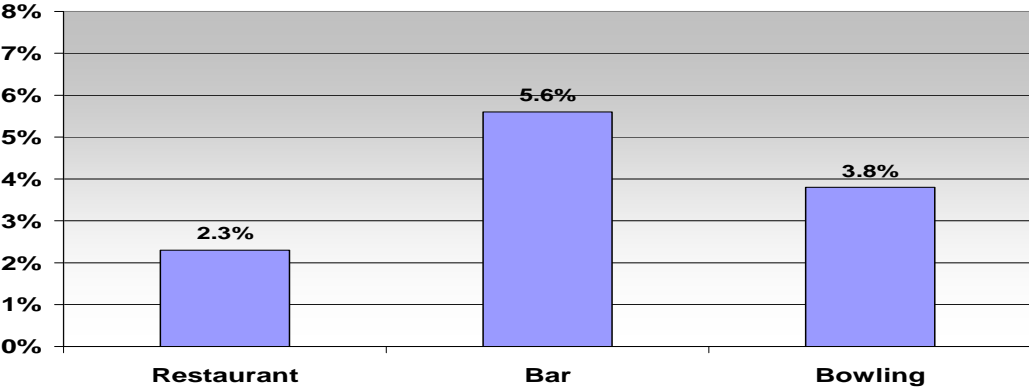
Regarding measures that managers had taken to comply with the Smoke-Free Air Law, the study found that they visibly posted the “No Smoking” signs in 966(86.7%) of their venues, as it is shown in figure-2. The difference among the three types of venues was not significant.

Figure-2 Percent of the "No Smoking" signs posted within public view in the establishments



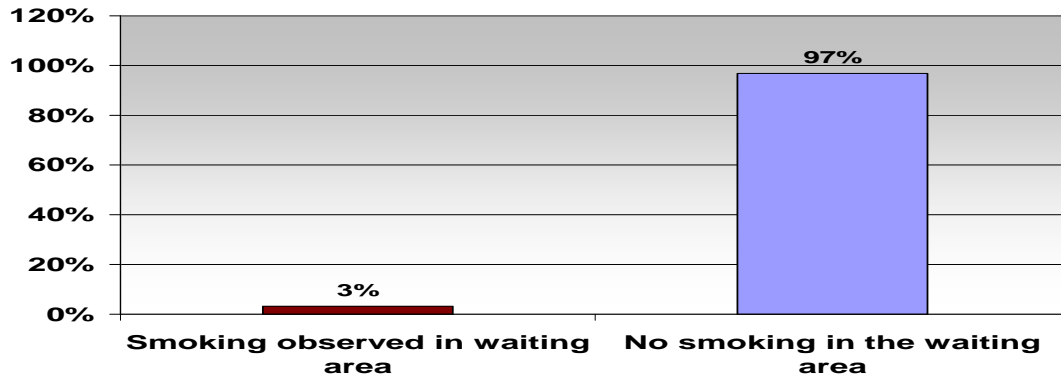
The volunteers who observed these venues have reported the existence of ashtrays and other smoking paraphernalia in only 35(3.1%) out of 1120 establishments as it is shown in figure-3. The difference among the three types of the establishments was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.861, P < .05$) as it was higher in bars.

Figure-3 Percents of the establishments that have ashtrays existed according to their types.



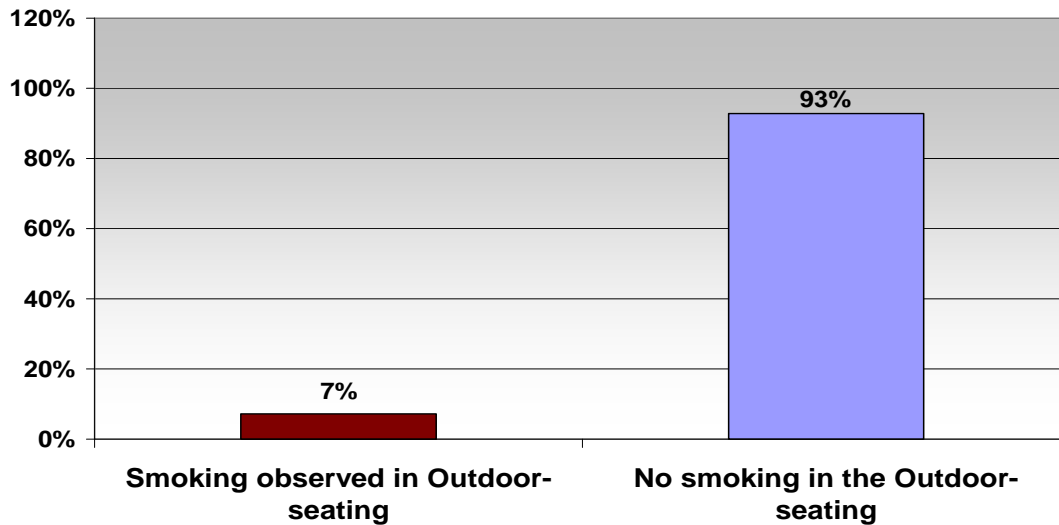
With regard to smoking inside these establishments, the study found that out of the total 631 establishments with waiting areas, smoking was observed only in 20 (3.2%) of them, as it is shown in figure- 4. The difference among the types of the establishments was not significant.

Figure-4 Whether smoking was observed in the waiting area of the establishment or not.



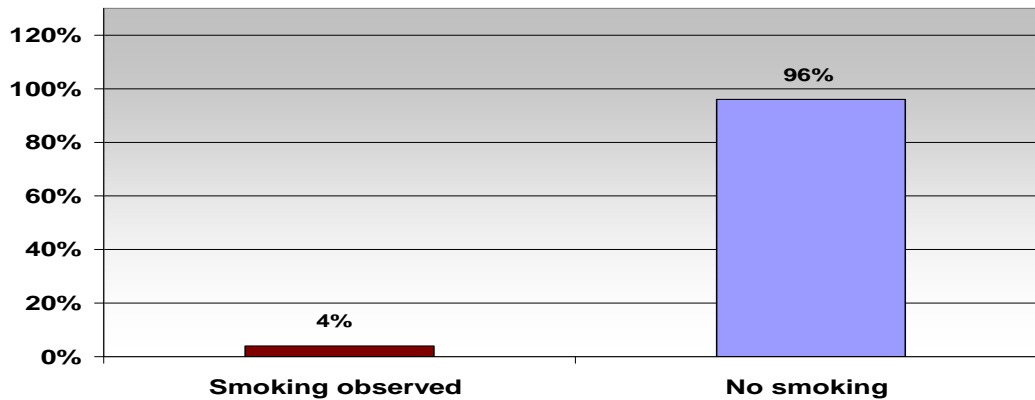
And out of 444 establishments with outdoor seating; smoking was observed in only 32(7.2%) of them, while in the majority of them 412 (92.8%) smoking was not observed, as it is shown in figure -5. The difference among the types of the establishments was not significant.

Figure-5 Whether smoking was observed in the outdoor seating of the establishments or not



Regarding smoking anywhere in the establishment whether employees or patrons, the study found that smoking was observed only in 48 (4.3%) out of 1127 of the establishments as it is shown in figure- 6. The difference among the types of the establishments was not significant.

Figure-6 Whether smoking is observed anywhere in the establishments or not.



Conclusion:

All of the above results clearly indicate that Michigan residents after one year of the implementation of the Dr. Ron Davis smoke Free Air Law understand the danger of second hand smoke, support and respect the law; they have a very high level of compliance with the Michigan Smoke-Free Air Law after one year of the implementation of the law. In addition, the managers and owners of the food establishments were found to be in a very high compliance rate with the law as they have posted the “No smoking” signs and removed the ashtrays and other smoking paraphernalia from their establishments.

Therefore we can conclude that Michigan’s Smoke-Free Air Law is working very well and workers, patrons and the public are breathing easier and are less likely to be exposed during work or visits to these establishments to the hazard of the second hand smoke.