

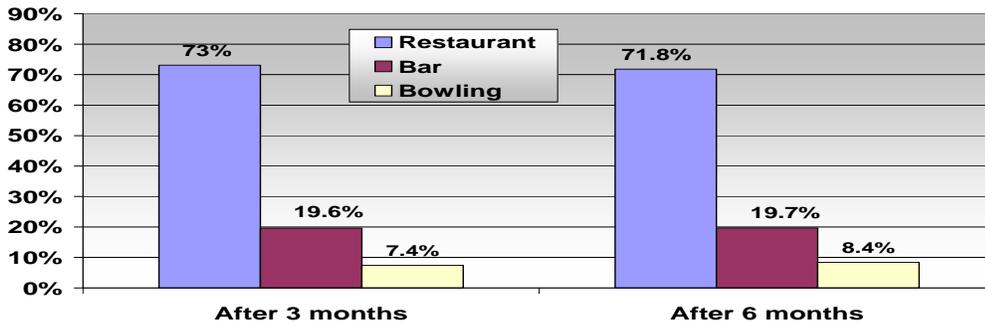
Michigan Tobacco Prevention and Control Program
Compliance with the Smoke-free Air Law in Michigan
After six months of Implementation
Statewide report
November 2010

Seventy Two Michigan counties and the city of Detroit participated in this second round of the observational study (after six months of the implementation of the Smoke-Free Air Law in Michigan) by filling the same survey of the first round (which was conducted three months after implementation) 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 of the first round was 964 establishments while the second sample included more establishments (restaurants, bars and bowling alleys) to reach 1058 establishments because more health departments have participated than in the first round. The sample as was mentioned in the first round report 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, visibility of ashtrays and smoking paraphernalia, observing smoking in the waiting area, outdoor seating or anywhere in the venue, and whether business managers, when appropriate, asked smokers to refrain from smoking.

Summary of Results:

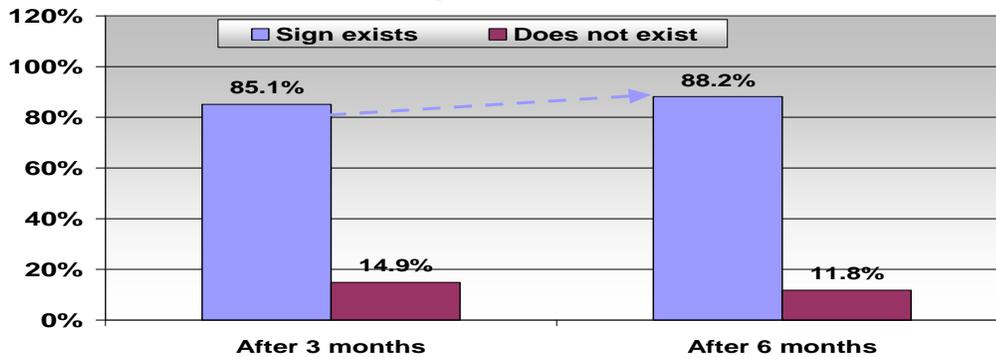
In the second round there were a total of 731(71.8%) restaurants and 201(19.7%) bars observed. Additionally, there were 86(8.4%).bowling alleys, figure-1 shows a comparison between both rounds.

Figure-1 Type of establishments observed in the study 3 and 6 months after the implementation of the Michigan smoke free law



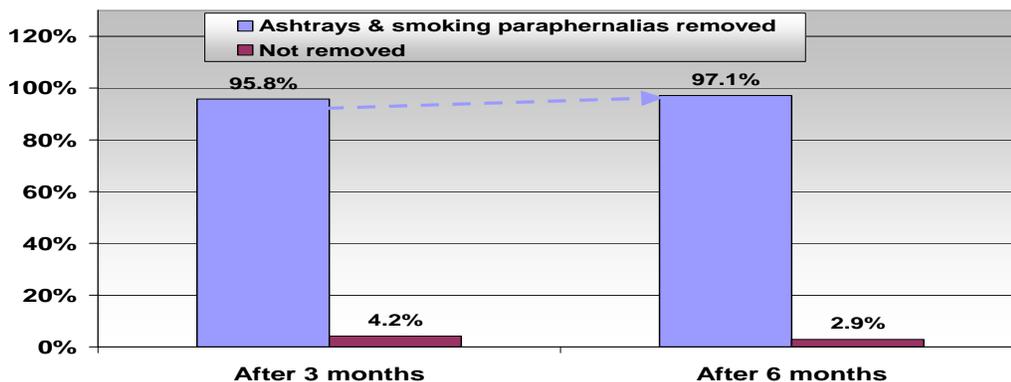
Regarding measures that managers had taken to comply with the Smoke-Free Air Law, the study found “No Smoking” signs were visibly posted in 915(88.2%) of the establishments which is higher than what was found during the observation of the first round as it is shown in figure-2.

Figure-2 "No smoking" sign visibly posted in the establishment after 3 and 6 months of the implementation



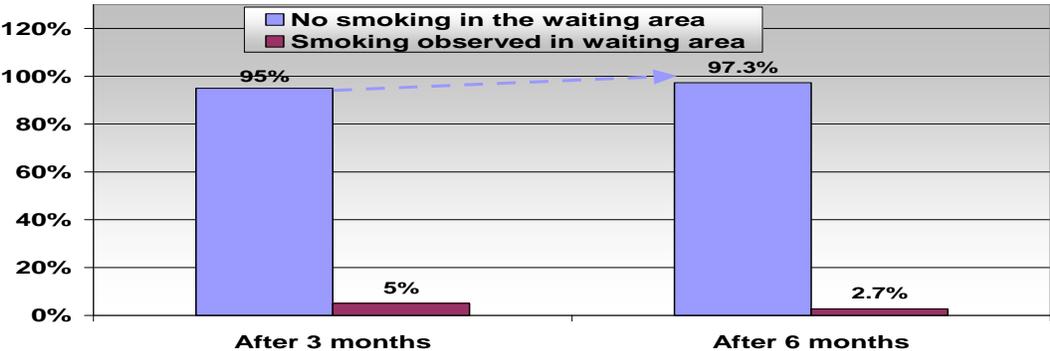
The owners and managers had removed ashtrays and other smoking paraphernalia from 1016 (97.1%) of the establishments on a higher rate than the first round and this shown in figure-3.

Figure-3 Removal of ashtrays and other paraphernalia after 3 and 6 months of the implementation



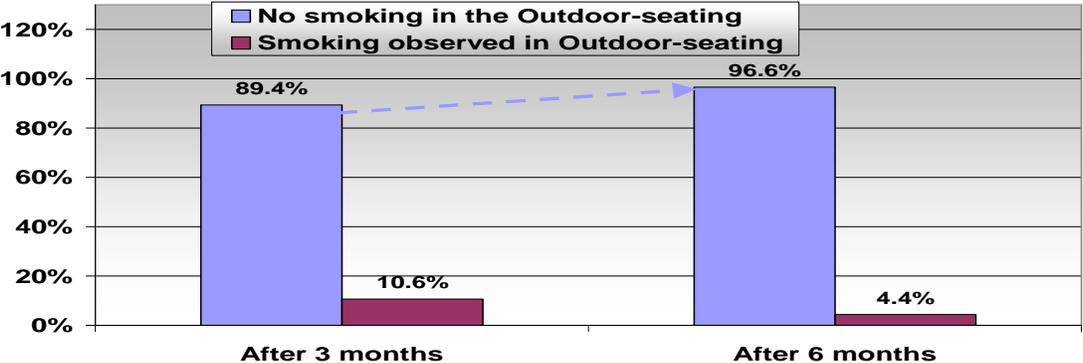
With regard to smoking inside these establishments, the study found that out of the total 547 establishments with waiting areas, there was no smoking observed in 532 (97.3%) compared to only 15 (2.7%) where smoking was observed, and this also shows higher compliance rate than the first round as it is shown in figure- 4.

Figure-4 Whether smoking is observed in the waiting area (if applicable) after 3 and 6 months of the implementation



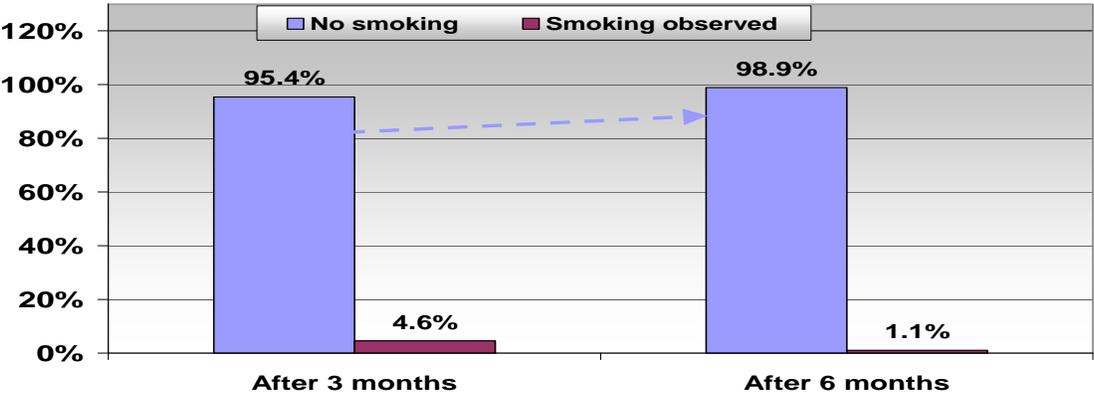
And out of 298 establishments with outdoor seating; smoking was observed in only 13(4.4%) of them, while in the majority of them 285 (95.6%) smoking was not observed which is higher than what was observed in the first round as it is shown in figure -5.

Figure-5 Whether smoking is observed in the outdoor seating (if applicable) after 3 and 6 months of the implementation



Regarding smoking anywhere in the establishment, the study found that smoking was not observed in 1034 (98.9%) of the establishments which shows a higher compliance rate than the first round as it is shown in figure- 6.

Figure-6 Whether smoking is observed anywhere in the establishment after 3 and 6 months of the implementation



Conclusion:

All of the above results clearly indicate that Michigan residents 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 in the first round and progressively higher compliance rate in the second round. In addition, managers and owners of the food establishments were found to be in a very high compliance rate with the law.

Therefore we can conclude that Michigan’s Smoke-Free Air Law is working very well and workers, patrons and the public are breathing easier.