



TPCP

Tobacco Prevention & Cessation Program

2010 Arkansas Secondhand Smoke Survey (SHS)

Report prepared by
Tariq Ali, MD, MPH
Data Manager

Contributors:
Gordon Reeve, PhD
Rosa Pippin, MD
Wanda Simon, MS
Carolyn Dresler, MD, MPA
Cindy Lou Bennett, MBA

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction.....	5
Demographics.....	6
Chapter 1: At Workplace.....	7
Chapter 2: Hotels and Motels.....	9
Chapter 3: Restaurants and Bars.....	10
Chapter 4: Inside Vehicles.....	12
Conclusions:.....	14
Appendix 1: Methodology.....	15
Appendix 2: Questionnaire.....	16
Appendix 3: References.....	20

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Arkansas, 4,900 people die annually due to tobacco use and over 500 die from secondhand smoke.¹ Secondhand smoke causes cardiovascular diseases, and contains about 7,000 toxic chemicals with over 70 that cause cancer.² In infants and children, secondhand smoke can cause adverse health effects such as acute asthma attacks, respiratory tract infections (RTI), ear infections, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).²

Key Findings from Arkansas Secondhand Smoke Survey 2010:

- Over 80% of Arkansas adults believe that restaurants and bars would be healthier for employees if they are all smoke-free.
- Over 80% of Arkansas adults believe that restaurants and bars would be healthier for customers if they are all smoke-free.
- Over 90% of Arkansas adults believe that all employees should be protected from secondhand smoke in their workplace. Even the majority of people who smoke are supportive.
- Over 80% of Arkansas adults would support a state law banning smoking in all indoor workplaces including bars and restaurants.
- Over 95% of Arkansas adults would eat out more frequently or the same, if restaurants were completely smoke-free.
- 43% of Arkansans, who have visited a bar during the last 30 days, have been exposed to secondhand smoke inside the bars.
- 65% of Arkansas adults said when visiting a bar they might stay longer or the same duration of time if bars were completely smoke-free.
- Over 60% of Arkansas adults support a law that would remove exemption of smoking in small businesses (<3 workers).
- 80% of Arkansas adults would choose to stay in smoke-free hotel/motel rooms if they made a reservation today.
- Over 60% of Arkansas adults would support laws that made all hotels and motels completely smoke-free.
- 10% of all Arkansas adults report they have been exposed to secondhand smoke at their workplace during the last 30 days.
- Significant majority of Arkansans (over 90%) are aware and believe that cigarette smoke inside a vehicle is more dangerous than inside of a restaurant/bar area.

Tobacco Prevention & Cessation Program

Project Name: Secondhand Smoke Survey 2010

- Over 90% of Arkansans believe that secondhand smoke is harmful to children.
- Over 60% of Arkansans are **aware** of a law that prohibits smoking when child is less than 6 years of age is inside a vehicle.
- Significant majority of Arkansans support the law to prohibit smoking in the vehicle with a child <18 years of age.
- Significant majority of Arkansans support the law to prohibit smoking in the vehicle with a child <12 years of age.
- Significant majority of Arkansans support the law to prohibit smoking in the vehicle with a child <6 years of age.

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the United States. Each year, primarily because of exposure to secondhand smoke, an estimated 3,000 non-smoking Americans die of lung cancer, more than 46,000 die of heart disease, and about 150,000-300,000 children younger than 18 months have lower respiratory tract infections.³ In Arkansas, secondhand smoke exposure claims the lives of more than 500 people annually, who do not smoke.¹

The Arkansas Secondhand Smoke Survey 2010 was sponsored by Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (TPCP) of Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), and University of Arkansas at Little Rock-Institute of Government Survey Research Center conducted this telephone survey for the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (TPCP). The purpose of this survey was to measure the attitudes and beliefs about the current laws related to tobacco use and whether or not portions of the current law have support to be revised.

Secondhand Smoke (SHS) exposure, especially bars, restaurants, all workplaces, within hotels or motels, and inside motor vehicles with children present, are areas of concern. The results of this survey provide information about Arkansans support and attitudes toward new and stronger laws protecting citizens from secondhand smoke.

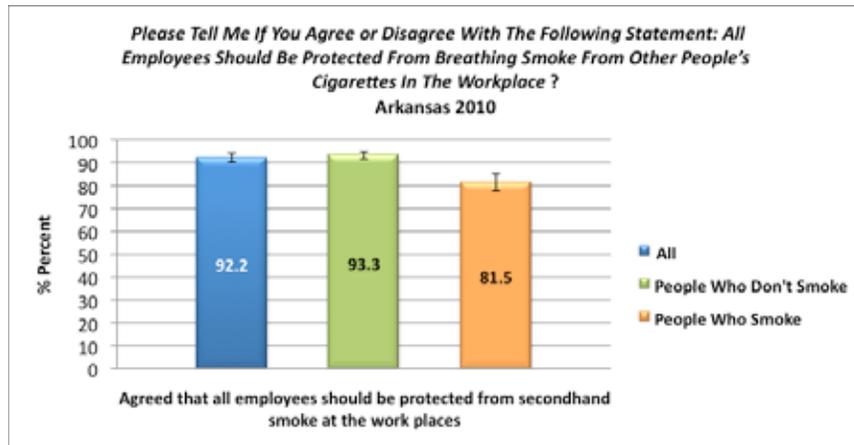
DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of respondents (n=1,291) of the Arkansas Secondhand Smoke Survey 2010			
	Frequency	**Weighted %	*Unweighted %
Age (Years)			
18-24	31	12.6%	2.4%
25-34	76	17.3%	5.9%
35-44	150	17.8%	11.6%
45-54	224	18.5%	17.4%
55-64	307	12.8%	23.8%
65-74	253	9.8%	19.6%
≥75	179	8.8%	13.9%
Missing	71	2.3%	5.5%
	Frequency	Weighted %	Unweighted %
INCOME (\$)			
≤\$10,000-\$25,000	404	27.2%	31.3%
≤\$35,000-\$50,000	359	28.1%	27.8%
≤\$75,000	161	16.4%	12.5%
≥\$75,000	205	17.0%	15.9%
Missing	162	7.5%	12.5%
	Frequency	Weighted %	Unweighted %
Gender			
Female	841	51.8%	65.1%
Male	450	48.2%	34.9%
Total	1291	100.0%	100.0%
	Frequency	Weighted %	Unweighted %
Race			
White	1037	80.9%	80.3%
Black	146	12.9%	11.3%
Asian	5	1.8%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	0.2%	0.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	32	1.7%	2.5%
Hispanic	13	1.3%	1.0%
Other	3	0.7%	0.2%
Missing	67	1.6%	5.2%

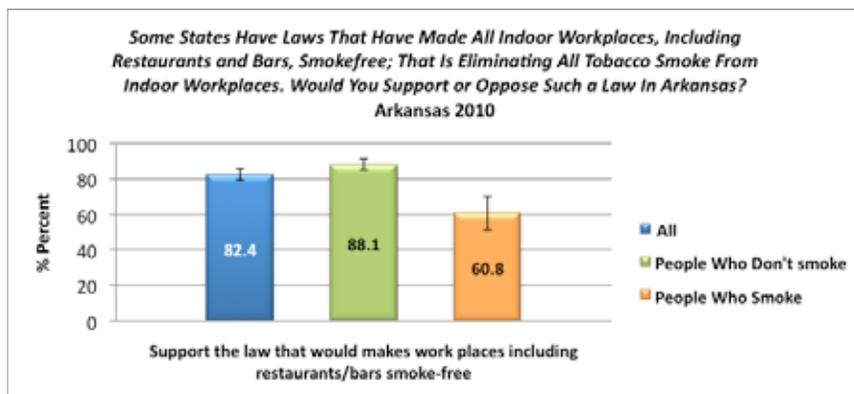
**Percentage of Arkansas adult population respondents of smoking households (≥18 years)

*Percentage of study respondents

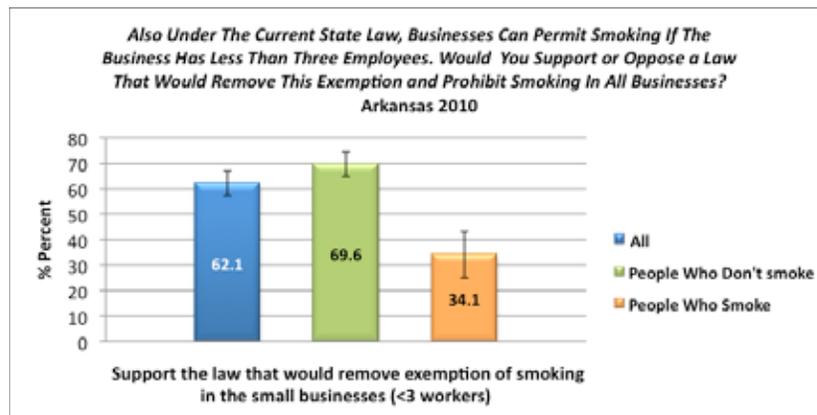
Chapter 1: At Workplace

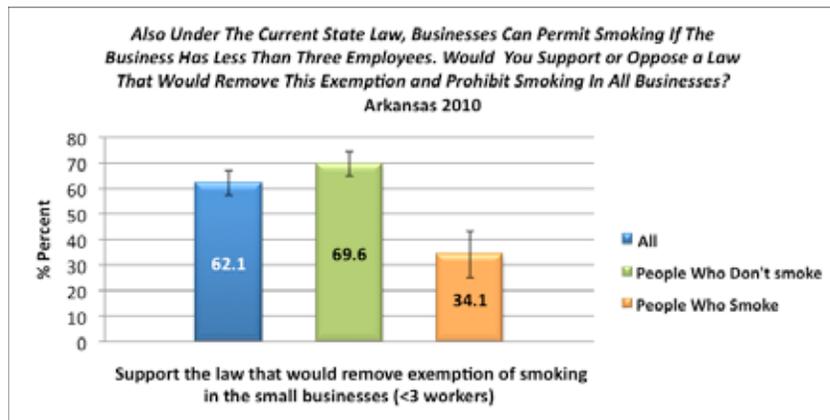


In 2010, overall 92.2% of Arkansas adults agreed that all employees should be protected from secondhand smoke in their workplaces. Of people who do not smoke 93.3% were more supportive as compared to people who smoke (81.5%).

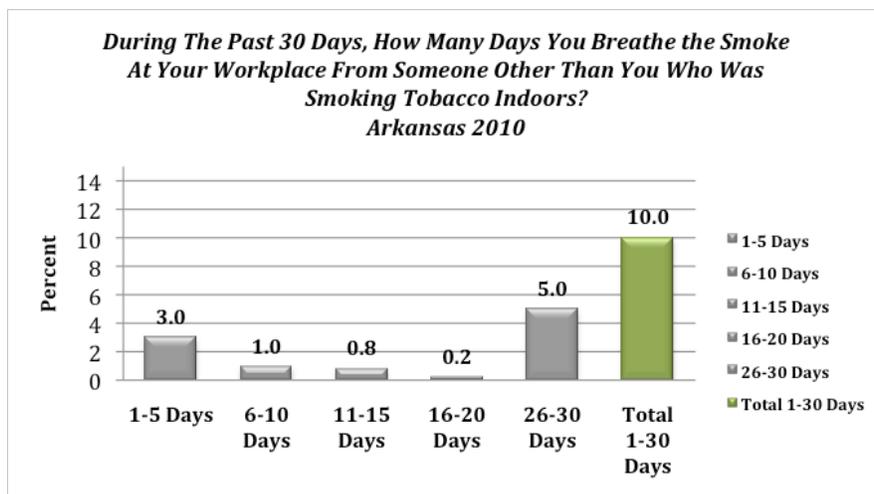


In 2010, 82.4% of Arkansas adults reported they support a law that bans smoking in all indoor workplaces that includes restaurants and bars. Support for such a law among people who do not smoke was much higher (88.1%), as compared to people who smoke (60.8%).



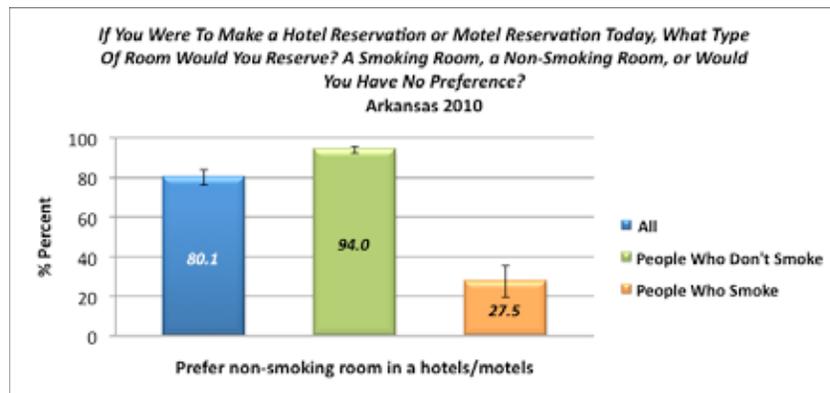


In 2010, 62.1% of Arkansas adults reported they would support a law to remove exemption of smoking in small workplaces (<3 employees). Support for such a law was much higher among people who do not smoke (69.6%) as compared to people who smoke (34.1%).

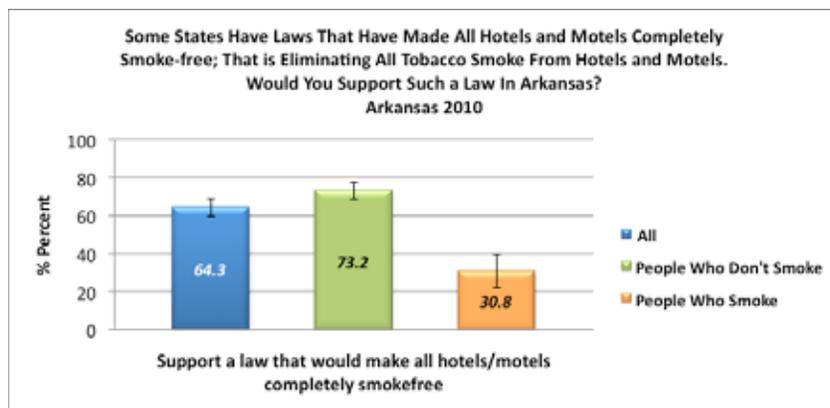


In 2010, 10.0% of adult Arkansans reported they inhaled the smoke at their workplace from other people's smoke during the past 30 days.

Chapter 2: Hotels and Motels

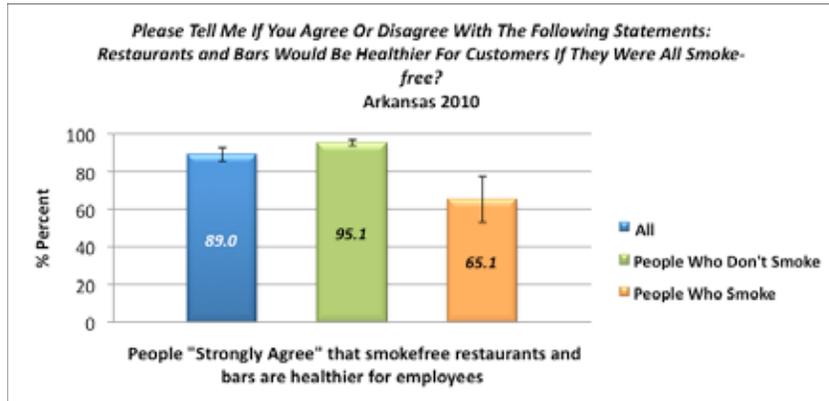


In 2010, overall 80.1% of Arkansas adults preferred to reserve a smoke-free room in a hotel or motel. A significant majority (94.0%) of people who do not smoke prefer a non-smoking room as compared to the 27.5% of the people who smoke.

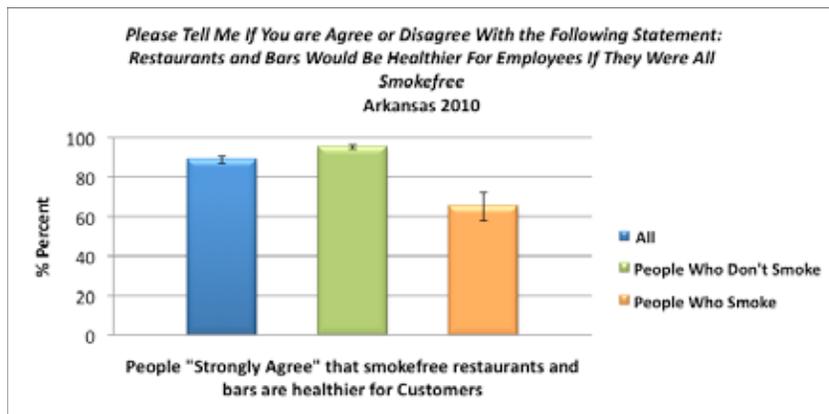


In 2010, overall 63.4% of Arkansas adults supported having a law that would make all hotels and motels completely smoke-free. Support for such a law among people who do not smoke (73.2%) was much higher as compared to people who smoke (30.8%).

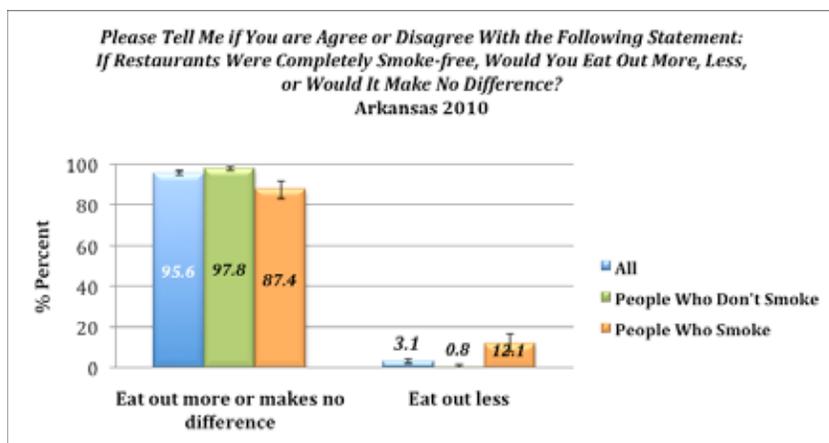
Chapter 3: Restaurants and Bars



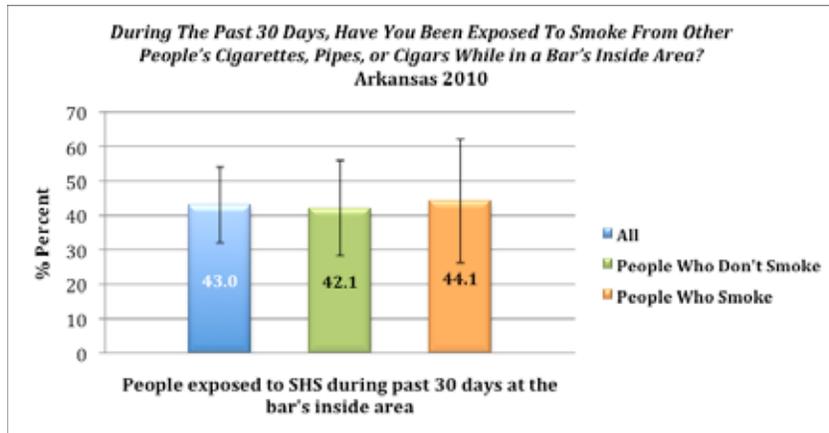
Eighty-nine percent, (89%) of Arkansas adults in 2010 agreed that smoke-free bars and restaurants are healthier for customers. A significant majority (95%) of people who do not smoke agreed that smoke-free restaurants and bars are healthier for the customers as compared to the percentage of people who smoke (65.1%)



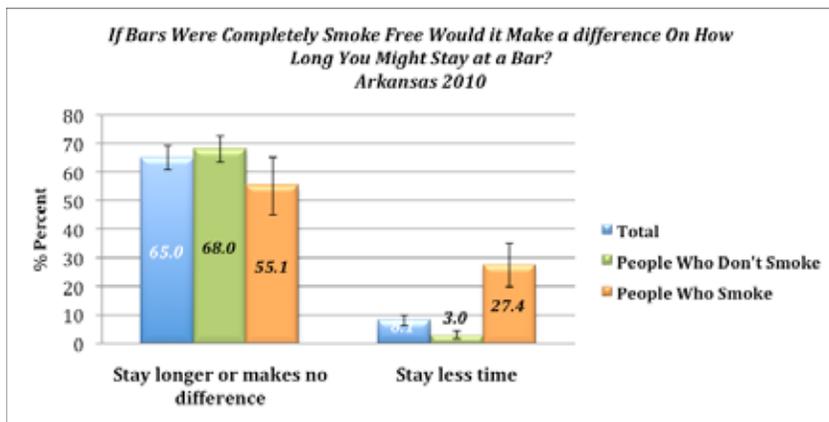
Over 88.0% of Arkansas adults in 2010 agreed that smoke-free bars and restaurants are healthier for employees. Significant majority (95.1%) of people who do not smoke agreed that smoke-free restaurants and bars are healthier for the employees as compared to people who smoke (65.1%).



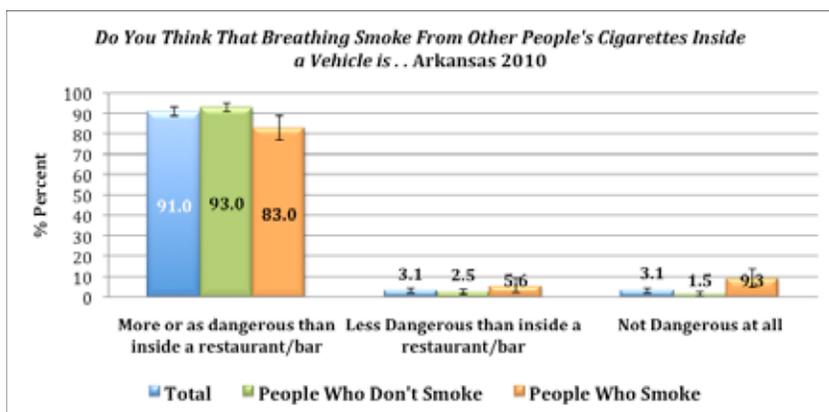
Overall, 95.6% of Arkansas adults who do not smoke would prefer to dine out more frequently if restaurants were completely smoke-free.



Forty-three percent, (43%) of Arkansas adults in 2010 were exposed to the secondhand smoke from other people's cigarettes in the bar during the past 30 days. This exposure is the same whether or not the person smokes.

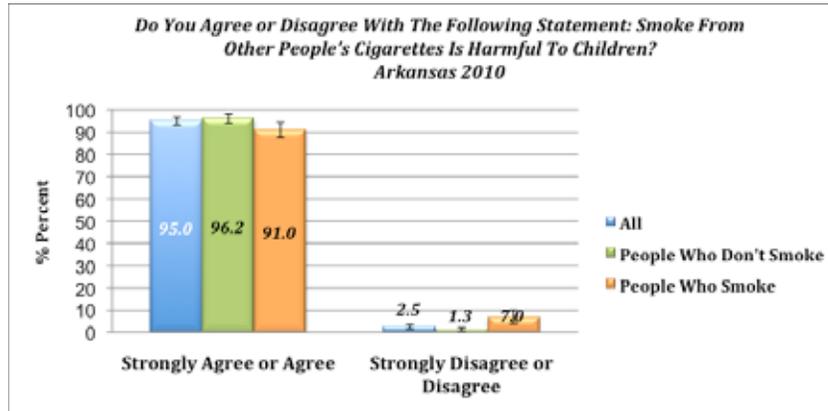


In 2010, 65% of adult Arkansans said that they would stay longer in the bars if they were completely smoke-free. Even 55.1% of people who smoke would stay longer in the bars or for the same duration of time.

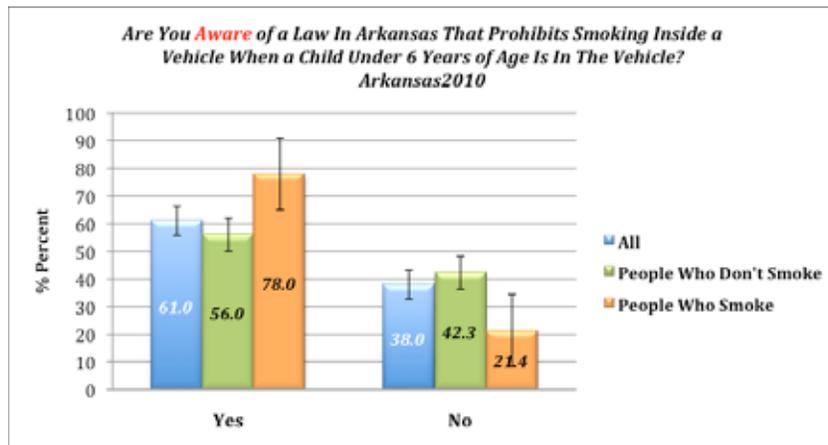


Ninety-one percent, (91.0%) of adult Arkansans in 2010 agreed that smoking in a vehicle is more dangerous than inside of a restaurant or a bar area.

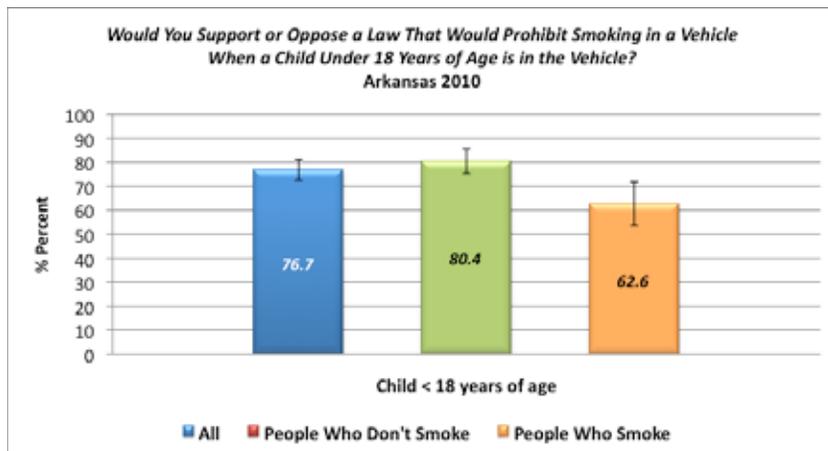
Chapter 4: Inside a Vehicle



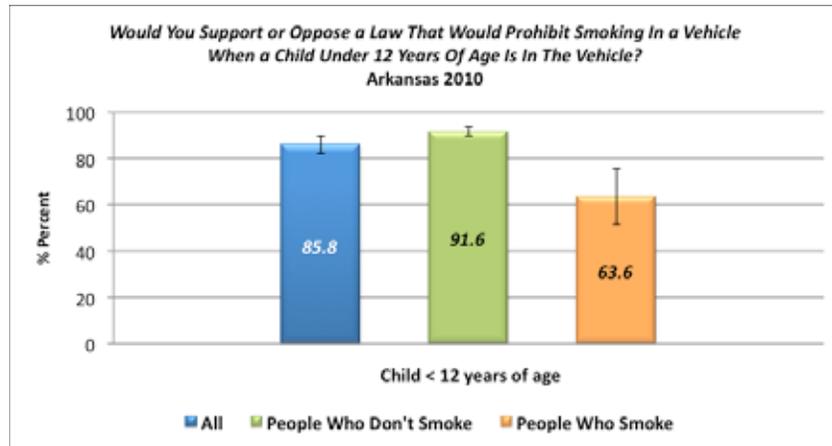
Ninety-five percent, (95%) of Arkansas Adults in 2010 agreed that smoke from other people's cigarette is harmful to children.



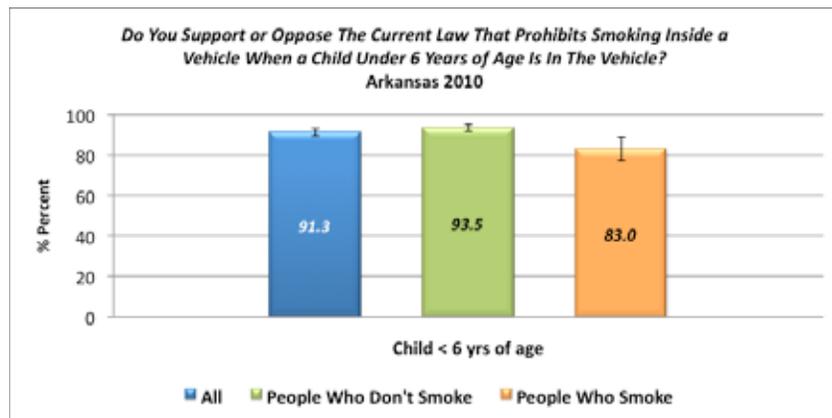
In 2010, 78.0% of Arkansas adults who smoked were more aware of the law that prohibits smoking inside of a vehicle when a child under 6 years of age is in the vehicle as compared to the people who do not smoke (56%).



Overall, 76.7% of Arkansas adults supported a law that prohibits smoking inside of a vehicle with a child less than 18 years of age. Of people who do not smoke (80.4%) were in the support of such a law, as compared to people who smoke (62.6%).



Overall, 85.8% of Arkansas adults supported a law that would prohibit smoking inside a vehicle when a child less than 12 years of age is in the vehicle. The level of support for such a law was at 91.6% among people who do not smoke, as compared to 63.6% of people who smoke.



In 2010, overall 91.3% of Arkansas adults were in support of the current law that prohibits smoking inside of a vehicle when a child under 6 years of age is in the vehicle. Of people who do not smoke 93.5% supported the current law as compared to people who smoke (83%). When a similar question was asked in the 2008 Arkansas Adult Tobacco Survey, 89% of adults agreed with a law prohibiting smoking in a car with a child <6 years of age.

CONCLUSIONS

Arkansas adults are still exposed to the dangers of secondhand smoke at indoor areas of some workplaces, especially bars and restaurants. The significant majority of the survey respondents recognize the hazards of secondhand smoke exposure. The vast majority Arkansas adults would support 100% smoke-free policies at all workplaces including bars and restaurants. An implementation of such a law could result in increased revenue since 95% of the people interviewed expressed interest to dine out at the same or at an increased level. A significant majority, of those who had recently visited a bar said they might stay longer or the same amount of time, if all bars would be smoke-free. In regard to 100% smoke-free hotels or motels, the majority of the survey respondents said they would prefer a smoke-free room if they would make a reservation today.

In reference to the law that prohibits smoking in cars when children <6 year of age are present, the survey finds that the overwhelming majority of the survey respondents recognize the hazards of secondhand smoke to children when riding in a vehicle with someone who is smoking. A significant majority of Arkansas adults would support expanding the law to protect all children <18 years from the hazards of secondhand smoke when they are in the vehicle.

These findings provide evidence of support for a broad range of smoking restriction measures that should be considered by policy, and decision makers in Arkansas.

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

Instrument:

The 2010 Arkansas Secondhand Smoke Survey consisted of 49 questions. The survey covered key areas such as: demographics, workplace/business area, restaurants/bars, hotels/motels, and secondhand smoke exposure inside a vehicle.

Population:

The population was randomly selected Arkansas adult residents within households with listed and unlisted household landline phone numbers.

Sampling:

A total of 1,291 interviews were completed (n=1,291). The households with people who do not smoke were under-sampled resulting in a sample of 69/31 percent ratio of non-smoking to smoking households. The response rate (RR3) was 47%, and margin of sampling error is FFL5%. For analysis, the data was weighted by probability of selection and by age and sex, by race.

Data Collection:

The data collection took place from August 9, 2010 to October 5, 2010. The sample was selected using the Random Digit Dial (RDD) method. Interviews were conducted via telephone and supervised by trained telephone research interviewers at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock's Institute of Government-Survey Research Center.

Data Analysis:

The SAS statistical software version 9.2 TS Level 1 MO, which takes into account the complex sampling design, was used to analyze and summarize the data. Differences between the estimates were considered statistically significant at the $P < 0.05$ level if the 95% CI intervals did not overlap.

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

Total 49 Questions

SMOKING STATUS AND SMOKE IN VEHICLE

- Q1 Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
- Q2 Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?
- Q3 When was the last time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?
- Q4 During the past 30 days, have you smoked inside a vehicle when a child under 6 years of age was present?
- Q5 During the past 30 days, have you smoked inside a vehicle?

WORKPLACE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES

- Q6 Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statement:
All employees should be protected from breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes in the workplace.
- Q7 Some states have laws that have made ALL indoor workplaces, including restaurants and bars smokefree; that is eliminating all tobacco smoke from indoor workplaces. Would you support or oppose such a law in Arkansas?
- Q8 Are you aware of any laws in ARKANSAS that prohibits smoking in most workplaces and indoor public places?
- Q9 At workplaces, do you think smoking outdoors should be?
- Q10 Are you currently EMPLOYED, either part-time or full-time, or unemployed?
- Q11 Do you currently have one job or more than one job?
- Q12 While working at your job, are you indoors most of the time?
- Q13 Do you mainly work in an office building, in a home, restaurant, bar, school, factory, or another indoor place?
- Q14 Now I'm going to ask you about smoke you might have breathed at work because someone else was smoking. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you breathe the smoke at your workplace from someone other than you who was smoking tobacco indoors?

Tobacco Prevention & Cessation Program

Project Name: Secondhand Smoke Survey 2010

Q15 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you breathe the smoke from someone other than you who was smoking tobacco in outdoor areas of your workplace such as entrance/exit doorways or other areas?

RESTAURANTS, BARS AND BUSINESSES ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES

Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Q16 Restaurants and bars would be healthier for customers if they were ALL smokefree.

Q17 Restaurants and bars would be healthier for employees if they were ALL smokefree.

The Arkansas Clean Indoor Air law prohibits smoking in most workplaces and indoor public places. Bars and some restaurants and some businesses are exempt from this state law.

Q18 Restaurants can permit smoking if no one under 21 years of age is allowed inside at any time. Would you support or oppose a law that would remove this exemption and prohibit smoking in ALL restaurants?

Q19 If restaurants were completely smoke-free, would you eat out more, less, or would it make no difference?

Q20 Under the current state law, bars can permit smoking if no one under 21 years of age is allowed at any time. Would you support or oppose a law that would remove this exemption and prohibit smoking in ALL bars?

Q21 If bars were completely smoke-free, would it make a difference on how long you might stay at a bar?

Q22 Under the current state law, businesses can permit smoking if the business has less than three employees. Would you support or oppose a law that would remove this exemption and prohibit smoking in ALL businesses?

Q23 During the past 30 days have you been to a restaurant in Arkansas?

Q24 During the past 30 days, have you been exposed to smoke from other people's cigarettes, pipes or cigars while in a restaurant's inside area?

Q25 During the past 30 days, have you been exposed to smoke from other people's cigarettes, pipes or cigars while in a restaurant's outside area?

Q26 During the past 30 days have been to a bar in Arkansas?

Q27 During the past 30 days, have you been exposed to smoke from other people's cigarettes, pipes or cigars while in a bar's inside area?

Q28 During the past 30 days, have you been exposed to smoke from other people's cigarettes, pipes or cigars while in a bar's outside patio area?

HOTELS/MOTELS ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES

- Q29 Are you aware that the Arkansas Clean Indoor Air law allows hotels and motels to have a number of rooms that allow smoking inside the room?
- Q30 If you were to make a hotel or motel reservation today, what type of room would you reserve - a smoking room, a non-smoking room, or would you have no preference?
- Q31 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people inside ANY area of a hotel or motel that allows smoking in some rooms are exposed to the smoke from other people's cigarettes?
- Q32 Some states have laws that have made all hotels and motels completely smoke-free; that is eliminating all tobacco smoke from hotels and motels. Would you support such a law in Arkansas?
- Q33 In the past 3 years have been in a hotel or motel in Arkansas?
- Q34 In the past 3 years, have you been exposed to smoke from other people's cigarettes, pipes or cigars in an Arkansas hotel or motel?

VEHICLE AND CHILD LAWS AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES

- Q35 Do you think that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes inside a vehicle is...
- Q36 Are you aware of a law in Arkansas that prohibits smoking inside a vehicle when a child under 6 years of age is in the vehicle?
- Q37 When did you become aware of this?
- Q38 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to children?
- Q39 Do you support or oppose the current law that prohibits smoking inside a vehicle when a child under 6 years of age is in the vehicle?
- Q40 Would you support or oppose a law that would prohibit smoking in a vehicle when a child under 12 years of age is in the vehicle?
- Q41 Would you support or oppose a law that would prohibit smoking in a vehicle when a child under 18 years of age is in the vehicle?

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Q42 What is your age?
- Q43 How many children aged 17 or younger live in your household 6 months or more of the year?

Tobacco Prevention & Cessation Program

Project Name: Secondhand Smoke Survey 2010

Q44 Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Q45 Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?

Q46 What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

Q47 Are you male or female?

Q48 In what county do you live?

Q49 What is your annual household income from all sources?

APPENDIX C: REFERENCES

1. Toll of Tobacco in Arkansas. Retrieved March 14, 2011, from http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts_issues/toll_us/arkansas
2. Smoking & Tobacco Use: Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke. Retrieved March 4, 2011, from http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/health_effects/index.htm
3. Tobacco Use: Targeting the Nations Leading Killer at a Glance 2011. (2011). Retrieved March 7, 2011, from <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/aag/osh.htm>



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