

## RATIONALE

### INTRODUCTION

In 2009, Turkey extended smoke-free legislation to hospitality venues. Compliance, however, remains low in some hospitality venues, including bars and nightclubs. Assessing the level of compliance with the smoke-free legislation is key to reduce secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure.

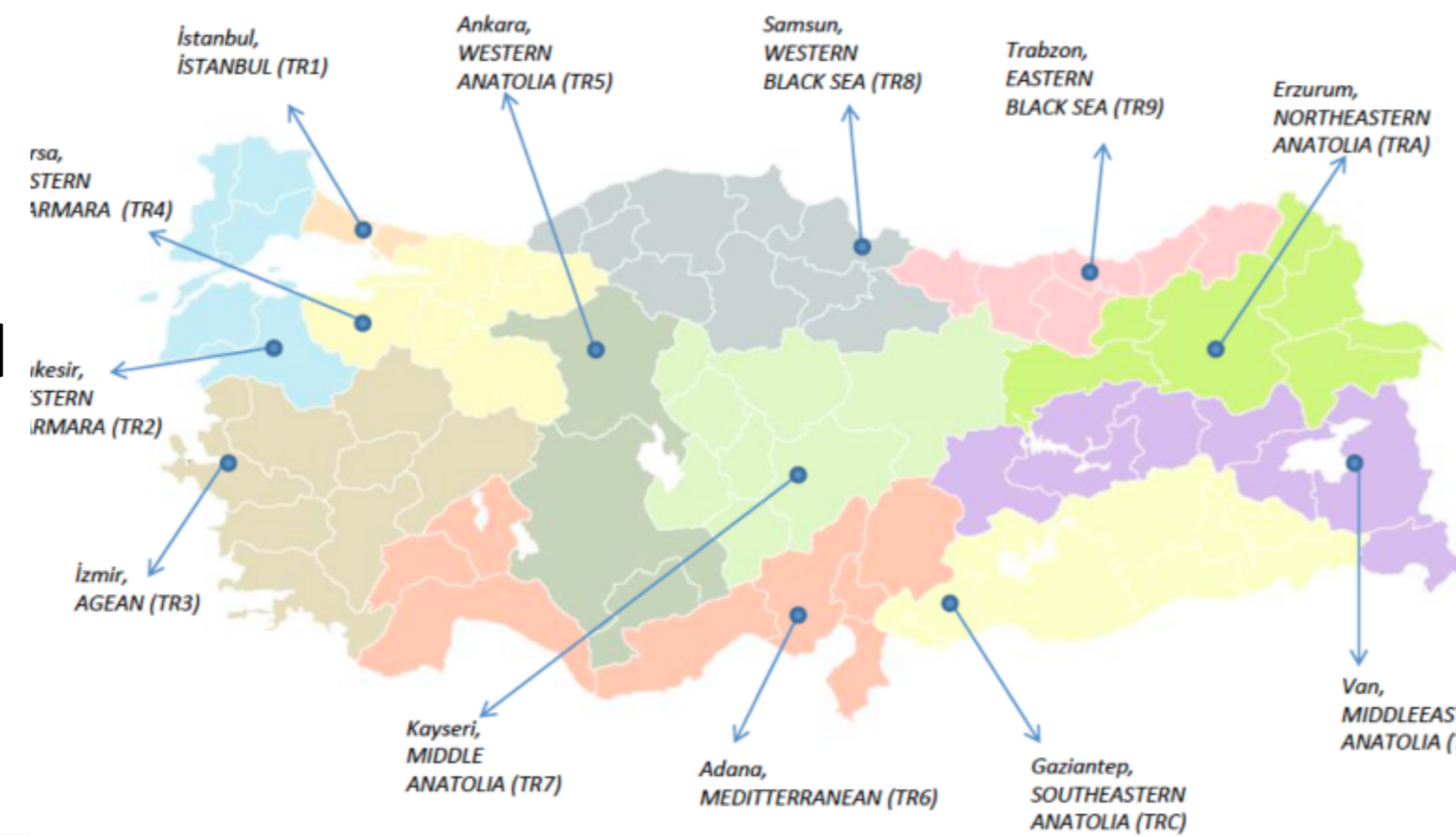
### OBJECTIVE

To identify characteristics associated with knowledge of health effects that can be prevented by the smoke-free law, the attitude towards and enforcement of the law

## METHODS

### STUDY POPULATION

- Secondhand Smoke Evaluation of Legislation in Turkey (SHELT) study, Phase 2 was carried out between May and September 2014
- 400 participants: 300 venue employees, 100 venue owners
- Interviews were conducted across 7 cities: Adana, Ankara, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Trabzon, Van



### DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

#### Descriptive analysis

- Demographic variables stratified by occupation (venue owner/venue employee)
- Participant's knowledge of the health effects of secondhand smoke, positive attitude towards the law and enforcement of the law by occupation

#### Logistic Regression Models

- Odds ratios of knowledge of the health effects of the secondhand smoke, positive attitude towards the smoke-free law and personal enforcement of the smoke-free law by a series of characteristics including sociodemographic information and smoking behavior

## RESULTS

### Participant characteristics

- Most participants were men (91%) and current smokers (68.2%)
- More than half had a high school education or beyond (57%) and worked 70 hours or more per week (56.5%)
- **Venue owners/managers vs. Employees:** Venue owners were older (mean 39.7 vs. 27.8 years), smoked more cigarettes per day (mean 22.9 vs. 18.1 cigarettes), and more likely to report venue inspections (74% vs. 26%)

### Attitude towards the smoking legislation

**Table 1:** Most participants had a positive attitude towards the smoke-free law (71.3%) with no difference by job title.

Characteristic	N	Crude Odds Ratios (95% CI)	Adjusted Odds Ratios (95% CI)
Overall	400		
Age	398	0.99 (0.97 – 1.01)	0.96 (0.93 – 0.99)
Gender			
Male	360	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Female	36	0.68 (0.35 – 1.32)	<b>0.29 (0.09 – 0.91)</b>
Venue Type			
Restaurants/Café	261	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Bar/nightclub	86	0.20 (0.11 – 0.34)	<b>0.25 (0.11 – 0.56)</b>
Coffee Houses/Water pipe	46	0.50 (0.13 – 2.03)	1.13 (0.19 – 6.71)
Work hours per week			
<70 hours	150	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
≥70 hours	247	1.68 (1.20 – 2.34)	1.33 (1.05 – 1.70)
Education			
< High School	169	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
≥High School	226	0.89 (0.61 – 1.29)	0.59 (0.32 – 1.11)
Smoke Status			
Never	90	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Former	36	0.65 (0.14 – 2.91)	0.75 (0.22 – 2.61)
Current	270	0.16 (0.06 – 0.42)	<b>0.11 (0.03 – 0.42)</b>
Current – Not influenced by law	178	0.10 (0.04 – 0.28)	<b>0.07 (0.02 – 0.28)</b>
Current – Influenced by law	90	0.52 (0.15 – 1.84)	0.34 (0.07 – 1.67)
Reported customer complaints of wanting to smoke but cannot			
No	242	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Yes	145	0.74 (0.39 – 1.39)	0.83 (0.43 – 1.64)
Self-reported venue inspections			
No	227	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Yes	118	0.32 (0.14 – 0.72)	<b>0.19 (0.06 – 0.59)</b>
Received Fines (Venue owners only)			
No	74	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Yes	21	0.26 (0.13 – 0.52)	0.52 (0.24 – 1.13)
<b>Among Current Smokers</b>			
Law influenced smoking behavior			
No	182	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Yes	90	5.75 (3.06 – 10.8)	<b>3.77 (2.09 – 6.79)</b>
Cigarettes smoked daily	268	0.94 (0.91 – 0.97)	<b>0.94 (0.90 – 0.98)</b>

Adjusted refers to adjustment for the other variables in the table

- Participants who worked 70 hours or more per week were more likely to have a positive attitude towards the law.
- Older individuals, women, participants working in bars/nightclubs, venue owners receiving fines for non-compliance, and current smokers were less likely to have a positive attitude towards the law.

### Knowledge of health effects prevented by the smoke-free law

- Majority of the study population (97.2%) indicated smoking is dangerous to non-smoker's health
- Most participants indicated that the smoke-free law can prevent lung cancer (79.5%)
- Knowledge of the effect of SHS exposure on cardiovascular and respiratory health effects was generally low (37.3%)
- Only 11% indicated that heart disease can be prevented by the smoke-free law

### Enforcement of the smoking legislation

**Table 2:** 78 (19.5%) participants had personally enforced the law (asked customers or employees to stop smoking in the venues) with no difference by job title.

Characteristic	N	Crude Odds Ratios (95% CI)	Adjusted Odds Ratios (95% CI)
Overall	400		
Age	398	0.97 (0.95 – 1.00)	0.97 (0.93 – 1.01)
Gender			
Male	363	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Female	36	0.51 (0.18 – 1.41)	<b>0.43 (0.19 – 0.96)</b>
Venue Type			
Restaurants/Café	262	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Bar/nightclub	88	1.18 (0.37 – 3.83)	1.04 (0.25 – 4.40)
Coffee Houses/Water pipe	46	1.89 (0.90 – 3.96)	<b>3.87 (1.29 – 11.6)</b>
Work hours per week			
<70 hours	152	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
≥70 hours	248	0.81 (0.41 – 1.60)	0.87 (0.49 – 1.52)
Education			
< High School	171	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
≥High School	227	2.39 (1.39 – 4.11)	<b>2.00 (1.05 – 3.80)</b>
Smoke Status			
Never	91	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Former	36	1.99 (0.83 – 4.77)	<b>3.60 (0.89 – 14.5)</b>
Current	272	1.73 (0.94 – 3.18)	1.58 (0.84 – 2.99)
Current – Not influenced by law	180	1.26 (0.57 – 2.80)	1.00 (0.43 – 2.35)
Current – Influenced by law	90	2.85 (1.56 – 5.18)	<b>3.53 (1.29 – 9.70)</b>
Reported customer complaints of wanting to smoke but cannot			
No	243	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Yes	147	9.31 (5.45 – 15.9)	<b>9.26 (4.63 – 18.5)</b>
Self-reported venue inspections			
No	229	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Yes	118	0.86 (0.55 – 1.34)	0.71 (0.21 – 2.38)
Received Fines (Venue owners only)			
No	74	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Yes	21	1.14 (0.35 – 3.72)	2.18 (0.44 – 10.7)
<b>Among Current Smokers</b>			
Legislation influenced smoking behavior			
No	185	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Yes	90	2.18 (0.98 – 4.84)	<b>2.28 (1.08 – 4.75)</b>
Cigarettes smoked daily	270	0.99 (0.96 – 1.01)	1.00 (0.97 – 1.02)

Adjusted refers to adjustment for the other variables in the table

- Participants working in traditional coffee houses, former smokers, and participants with a high school education or greater were more likely to enforce the law.
- Smokers who quit or reduced smoking because of the law were more likely to enforce the law compared to those who were not influenced by the law.

## CONCLUSIONS

- **While overall attitude towards the smoke-free law was positive, interventions are needed to increase knowledge of health effects of SHS and facilitate enforcement of the law, particular sub-groups including:**
  - Older individuals, women, participants working in bars and nightclubs, venue owners who received fines for non-compliance, current smokers
- **A strong positive attitude from workers who work longer hours and may experience long exposures to SHS warrants attention**
- **Former smokers and current smokers whose smoking behavior changed because of the law were more likely to enforce the law - an important implication that the law has an impact on the reduction of smoking and quitting smoking.**