Research and Evaluation Unit

Changing support for smokefree bars among a cohort of New Zealand bar managers

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Report prepared for the Ministry of Health

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Findings from a longitudinal survey conducted before and after the introduction of smoking bans in bars

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Contents

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Executive Summary

Exposure to second-hand smoke (SHS) is estimated to cause 300 to 350 deaths a year in New Zealand. To increase protection from SHS, the Smoke-free Environments Act 1990 (SFEA) was amended in 2003 to extend smoking bans to all indoor workplaces, including hospitality venues.

During the development of the 2003 SFEA Amendments Bill, concern was expressed that smoking bans would have a negative impact on the hospitality industry, despite evidence to the contrary. As a result, a study was undertaken to assess attitudes and beliefs among bar managers about the Bill, and whether these attitudes and beliefs changed over time. Data were drawn from a cohort study of bar managers surveyed in the month before the SFEA Amendments Act came into effect (November 2004), five months after it came into effect (May 2005) and 11 months after (November 2005).

Findings suggest that overall support for smoking bans increased significantly among the bar-manager cohort in the period following the SFEA Amendments Act coming into force, as did agreement that smoking bans do not affect patron numbers and venue profits. Belief that smoking bans mean patrons spend less and put pubs and bars out of business decreased significantly.

Bar managers' perceptions of patron compliance with smoking bans were positive, with a small proportion reporting that they witnessed smoking taking place inside their venue on "every or most shifts" five and 11 months after the introduction of the bans. Most managers who had witnessed violation of the smoking ban reported an active enforcement response on the part of bar staff, and the proportion reporting this active response increased from five to 11 months after the introduction of the ban.

Bar managers' attitudes to enforcing smoking bans became less negative over time. The proportion of bar managers indicating that they would ignore the smokefree legislation if they could and that enforcing smoking bans made their job harder decreased from the benchmark survey to the five-month follow-up survey. At the same time, bar manager confidence that patrons would respond positively to requests to smoke outside the venue increased from the benchmark to the five-month follow-up survey.

Findings from this study suggest that supportive attitudes and beliefs relating to smoking bans are likely to increase among hospitality industry stakeholders following the experience of working in a context where smoking is banned. The assumption that opposition to smoking bans was widespread in the hospitality sector was not generally supported. However, negative attitudes towards the SFEA Amendments Act among certain groups, such as managers who are smokers, managers in rural areas and those who are also bar owners, should be carefully assessed and responded to by the New Zealand Government. The study suggests that there are opportunities to increase support among bar managers by providing sound evidence that workplace smoking bans have minimal, if any, negative impact on hospitality venues.

Introduction

Evidence of a link between second-hand smoke (SHS)[1] exposure and serious health effects in non-smokers was officially recognised in the mid-1980s when a number of scientific committees and national organisations concluded that exposure to SHS is a cause of lung cancer (Australian National Health and Medical Research Council, 1987; National Research Bureau, 1996; UK Department of Health and Social Security, 1988; US Department of Health and Human Services, 1986; US National Research Council, 1986). Since then, numerous studies have shown that SHS exposure increases the risk of developing a range of other smoking-related illnesses, including heart disease, stroke, and respiratory illnesses, as well as many childhood illnesses (Action on Smoking and Health UK, 2004; California Environmental Protection Agency, 2005; Great Britain Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health, 1998; US Environmental Protection Agency, 1992).

In 2001, Woodward and Laugeson estimated that SHS caused 300 to 350 deaths (Woodward & Laugeson, 2001a) and around 3,700 potentially preventable hospitalisations every year in New Zealand (Woodward & Laugeson, 2001b). The same authors also concluded that workplace exposure to SHS caused around 100 avoidable deaths from lung cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke, collectively (Woodward & Laugeson, 2001a).

The New Zealand Government has taken a number of steps to reduce morbidity and mortality experienced by non-smoking New Zealanders as a result of exposure to SHS. These include the passage of the Smoke-free Environments Act 1990 (SFEA) and subsequent amendments to this Act in 1993, 1997 and 2003. The original Act banned smoking in offices and in some other indoor settings, such as indoor industrial sites, but hospitality venues were not included. The 2003 Amendments meant that, from 10 December 2004, smoking was completely banned in enclosed areas of all workplaces, including hospitality venues (New Zealand Ministry of Health, 2004). This represented a substantial strengthening of worker protection from exposure to SHS, especially for those working in non-office settings.

Evidence suggests that workplace smoking bans may significantly reduce SHS exposure for people who work in hospitality settings. A 1999-2000 survey indicated that 59% of Wellington's hospitality workers, including 77% of those at licensed premises, were exposed to SHS at work (Jones, Love, Thomson, Green, & Howden-Chapman, 2001). More than half of these workers reported that they experienced irritation to their throat or lungs from SHS. Another study reporting on hair nicotine levels (a marker of tobacco smoke exposure) among workers in the hospitality industry found that the hair nicotine levels of non-smokers working in hospitality premises with no restrictions on smoking were similar to the hair nicotine levels of active

[1] Second-hand smoke or Environmental Tobacco Smoke is defined as the combination of side-stream smoke, or smoke that is emitted between the puffs of burning tobacco (cigarettes, pipes, or cigars), and mainstream smoke, smoke that is exhaled by the smoker (US Department of Health and Human Services, 1986). In New Zealand, it is commonly referred to as second-hand smoke and is abbreviated to "SHS." This abbreviation will be used for the remainder of the report.

smokers (Al-Delaimy, Fraser, & Woodward, 2001). This study also found that non-smokers working in 100% smokefree restaurants had much lower hair nicotine levels than staff working in bars with no restrictions on smoking. Similarly, a study by Bates et al. using salivary cotinine concentrations (another marker of tobacco smoke exposure) found that hospitality workers in premises with no restrictions on customer smoking were more highly exposed to SHS than workers in premises that permitted smoking only in designated areas (Bates, Fawcett, Dickson, Berezowski, & Garrett, 2002).

Evidence from the New Zealand studies discussed above, combined with a substantial body of international evidence for the effectiveness of smokefree workplaces in reducing SHS harms (Chapman et al., 1999; Fichtenberg & Glantz, 2002; Hopkins et al., 2001; Serra, Cabezas, Bonfill, & Pladevall-Vila, 2001), provided a strong case for ensuring hospitality venues were included in the 2003 amendments. Despite this evidence, the 2003 SFEA Amendments Bill was accompanied by a long period of public debate on the question of whether smoking should be banned in hospitality venues. The Hospitality Association of New Zealand (HANZ) expressed a number of concerns in relation to the proposed amendments through media coverage, a website and direct advocacy to government and the hospitality sector.

Two key arguments put forward by HANZ were that smoking bans in licensed premises were a violation of individual rights (HANZ, 2003) and that smoking bans would damage the economic viability of many pubs and bars (by deterring smoking patrons) (HANZ, 2002).

The notion that stronger workplace smoking bans are a violation of individual rights, as they take away bar owners' rights to control their premises as they see fit, has been challenged by Katz (2005). Katz identifies three sub-types of individual rights that are presented in a hierarchical order: life, liberty, and property. Using SHS as an example, Katz suggests that, under this hierarchy, the 'life' rights of people to live and work in an environment free of tobacco smoke over-ride the 'property' rights of owners to control what happens in their premises.

With regard to HANZ's second argument, that smoking bans have serious negative economic implications for licensed premises, reviews of the most rigorous studies conducted in the United States have concluded that there is no evidence to support this argument (Glantz, 1999; Hopkins et al., 2001). Research conducted in South Australia has supported this conclusion, finding that the introduction of a smokefree law applying to restaurants did not adversely affect restaurant business in this state (Wakefield et al., 2002). Although there are fewer studies investigating the economic impact of smoking bans on bars, evidence suggests that smokefree bars do not negatively impact on business (Glantz, 2000; Glantz & Charlesworth, 1999).

While evidence and philosophical arguments can challenge HANZ's claims, opposition to smoking bans in hospitality venues can hinder the passage and implementation of smokefree environments legislation that has the potential for significant health gains. Furthermore, if a significant proportion of a stakeholder group express legitimate concerns about the impact of smoking bans on their business then it may be necessary to implement measures to appease these concerns. Consequently, assessing and, where possible responding, to these issues has been

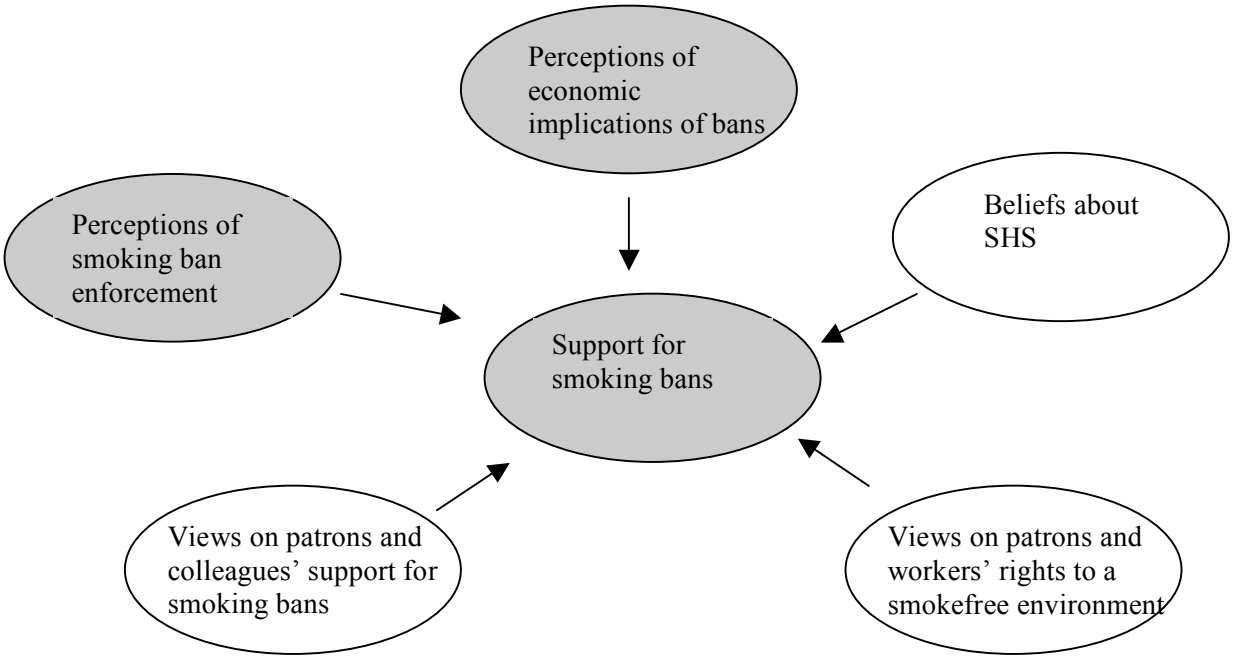
identified by the New Zealand Government as an important activity to be undertaken in support of the 2003 SFEA amendments.

As one of the key agencies speaking on behalf of hospitality workers in the lead-up to the 2003 amendments, HANZ's media prominence may have created an assumption that the Association's views were representative of different stakeholder groups within the hospitality industry. It would be useful to test this assumption by gauging the level of support for workplace smoking bans among hospitality industry stakeholders. Bar managers can be seen as a key stakeholder group as they play a central role in ensuring that a business runs profitably, they are usually in direct contact with working staff and bar patrons and they are expected to assume responsibility for enforcing smoking bans. Therefore, it would be useful to assess bar managers' overall support for workplace smoking bans and their perceptions of the impact of smoking bans on venue revenue and individual rights. It would also be useful to explore whether bar managers' perceptions of these variables changed during the course of implementing smoking bans and to identify key influences on their support for workplace smoking bans.

A cohort study of bar managers was undertaken to assess any changes in support over time and factors influencing these changes. The cohort was surveyed in the month before the SFEA Amendments Act came into effect (November 2004), five months after they came into effect (May 2005) and 11 months after (November 2005). This study reports on findings from all three of these surveys.

A conceptual framework was developed to inform question design and data analysis. The outcome of interest in this framework was bar managers' support for smoking bans. A number of attitudinal and belief constructs were identified as likely to influence bar managers' support (see Figure 1) This study reports on change over time in support and two of the attitudinal/belief constructs (shaded in Figure 1), and on cross-sectional associations between these constructs and bar manager and venue characteristics. A separate paper investigates the differential influence of all five attitudinal and belief constructs on bar managers' support for smoking bans (Chernyshenko, Guenole, Milne and Stark, 2005).

Figure 1. Conceptual framework of influences on bar managers' support for smoking bans



Research aims

The purpose of this study was to describe key results from the bar-manager cohort data and assess whether any changes occurred in relation to the attitudinal and belief constructs of interest. Specific aims of the study were:

1. To assess whether bar managers' support for smoking bans in pubs and bars changed following the introduction of bans in December 2004.

2. To assess whether bar managers' perceptions of the economic implications of smoking bans for their venues changed following the introduction of bans in December 2004.

3. To assess if any change occurred in bar managers' perceptions of compliance with, and enforcement of, smoking bans in their venues following the introduction of bans in December 2004.

4. To assess whether reported smoking status of bar managers changed following the introduction of smoking bans in December 2004.

Method

Sample

The population of interest for this study was bar managers working in New Zealand hospitality venues for the period November 2004 to November 2005. The sampling frame for the survey was the 3,191 licensed hotels, taverns, chartered clubs and country clubs on the New Zealand Liquor Licensing Authority's list of licensed premises in October 2004. A list of 818 venues was selected at random from the sampling frame and efforts were made to recruit a minimum of 500 bar managers from these venues to participate in the benchmark survey (Time 1, November 2004). This number was required to ensure that, following anticipated loss at follow-up, sufficient numbers would be available for the 11-month follow-up survey in November 2005.

Any bar manager currently at a selected venue was eligible to participate in the benchmark survey, but only one bar manager per venue was recruited. If one bar manager at a venue with more than one manager declined to participate, the participation of another bar manager was sought. If all bar managers at a venue declined to participate, this was counted as a 'refusal'. Venues that were no longer in existence or where the bar manager did not speak English were counted as ineligible. Interviewers made up to nine call-backs to each venue (over the course of 10 days) before recording the venue as a 'non-contact'.

Of the 818 venues in the sample-list, 113 were not eligible (either the venue's phone number was not listed or was not valid), giving a total eligible sample-list of 705 venues. Of these 705 venues, 541 bar managers (representing 541 venues) were successfully recruited to take part in the benchmark survey, 60 managers refused to participate, and 104 venues were non-contacts. This represented a response rate for Time 1 (T1) of 76.7% of eligible venue representatives (see Table 1 below).

Of the 541 bar managers that participated in T1, 346 were interviewed again for the five-month follow-up survey in May 2005 (Time 2, T2). Of the remainder, 55 refused to participate, 23 could not be contacted, and 117 were ineligible because they no longer worked at the venue or the venue no longer existed. This represented a response rate for the five-month follow-up survey of 81.6% of eligible venue representatives (Table 1).

Of the 346 bar managers that participated in the five-month follow-up survey, 261 were interviewed again for the 11-month follow-up survey in November 2005 (Time 3, T3). Of the remainder, 15 refused to participate, 10 could not be contacted, and 60 were ineligible because they no longer worked at the venue or the venue no longer existed. This represented a response rate for the 11-month follow-up survey of 91.3% of eligible venue representatives (Table 1). An overall cohort response rate of 37.0% was achieved.

Table 1. Sample sizes and response rates for the three surveys

	Original sample (n)	Eligible sample (n)	Non-response		Survey sample (n)	Response rate (%)
			Refusal (n)	Non-contact (n)		
T1: Benchmark survey	818	705	60	104	541	76.7
T2: Five-month follow-up survey	541	424	55	23	346	81.6
T3: 11-month follow-up survey	346	286	15	10	261	91.3
					Overall cohort response rate[2]	37.0

In this study, results are reported for the cohort of n=255 bar managers who participated in T1, T2 and T3, and for whom complete data were available.

Cohort characteristics, for bar managers and the venues that they represented, are presented in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2. Characteristics of bar managers, as reported at T1 (n=255)

	No.	%
Gender		
Male	148	58
Female	107	42
Ethnicity		
New Zealand European	204	80
Maori	26	10
Samoan	2	1
Tongan	1	<1
Cook Island Maori	1	<1
Niuean	2	1
Chinese	15	6
Indian	4	2
Age (years)		
18-30	36	14
31 and over	204	80
Refused	15	6
Smoking status		
Never smoked	77	30
Ex-smoker	73	29
Non-smoker	150	59
At least once a day	95	37
At least once a week	2	1

[2] Final T3 survey sample divided by eligible T1 sample.

	No.	%
At least once a month	5	2
Less often	3	1
Smoker	105	41
Length of time in hospitality industry		
Two years or less	24	9
More than two years	222	87
Venue owner as well as bar manager		
Yes	104	41
No	151	59

As Table 2 shows, four-fifths (80%) of bar managers in the cohort were of New Zealand European ethnicity and the same proportion were aged 31 years and over. More than half were male (58%) and around two-fifths were current smokers (41%). The majority of current smokers were daily smokers (37%) and around half of the non-smokers were ex-smokers (29% of the total). The majority of participants had worked in the hospitality industry for more than two years (87%) and around two-fifths (41%) were owners of the venue, as well as bar managers.

Table 3. Characteristics of venues, as reported at T1 (n=255)

	No.	%
Venue type		
Hotel	93	36
Tavern	121	47
Chartered or country club	41	16
Venue locality		
Urban	144	56
Semi-urban	37	15
Rural	74	29
Number of full-time staff		
Less than 10	73	29
Between 11 and 30	172	67
More than 30	5	2
Unknown	5	2
Smoking restrictions pre-SFEA changes		
Smoking allowed anywhere inside	66	26
Smoking allowed in set areas inside	169	66
Smoking not allowed anywhere inside	20	8
Existence of outdoor area, pre-SFEA changes		
Yes	193	76
No	62	24
Availability of sit-down dining, pre-SFEA changes		
Yes	212	83
No	43	17

As Table 3 shows, nearly half of the venues represented by bar managers were categorised as taverns (47%) and around one-third as hotels (36%). More than half were described by bar

managers as being located in urban areas (56%) and just under a third were described as located in rural areas (29%). Two-thirds of venues had between 11 and 30 full-time staff (67%). Prior to the introduction of smoking bans, two-thirds of venues allowed smoking in set areas inside (66%), three-quarters of venues had an outdoor area where smoking was allowed, and sit-down dining was available at 83% of venues.

Research tools

The data collection tool used in this study was telephone interviews. For each survey, participants were taken through a 15-minute, structured questionnaire, consisting of around 50 close-ended questions. Questions varied little between surveys, although some of the questions asked at benchmark, relating to bar manager and venue characteristics, were removed from subsequent questionnaires (see Appendix A for questionnaires). Questionnaires were piloted before fieldwork started.

Data were analysed in MSExcel.

Procedure

The benchmark survey (T1) took place in November 2004, the month prior to the SFEA Amendments Act coming into effect, the first follow-up survey (T2) took place in May 2005, five months after the introduction of smoking bans, and the second follow-up (T3) took place in November 2005, 11 months after the introduction of smoking bans. The Wellington-based research agency, Litmus, was contracted to undertake the fieldwork for all three surveys.

A number of measures were employed in an effort to increase the likelihood of selected venues participating in the benchmark survey. Venues were initially contacted during 'quiet times' (between 9 and 11am and 2 and 4pm) but interviewers were then available to conduct interviews at whatever time suited the participant. Letters were sent out to all 900 venues on the sample-list, informing bar managers that the survey would be taking place and encouraging them to participate should they be contacted, and a participation incentive of three chances to win $150 worth of CD vouchers was offered.

Following the benchmark survey, bar managers were sent letters thanking them for their participation and encouraging them to take part in subsequent follow-up surveys. The month prior to the five-month follow-up, participants in the benchmark survey were sent letters advising them that they would be contacted in the next month and encouraging them to take part. Once again, a participation incentive of three chances to win $150 worth of CD vouchers was offered and thank-you letters were sent out following fieldwork. The same procedure was followed for the 11-month follow-up survey. Participants in the second follow-up were also offered the opportunity to receive a summary of results from the study.

Analyses

Two main analytical approaches were used in this study.

Firstly, longitudinal analyses were required to assess the significance of change in key variables from T1 to T2 to T3. In a previous report, in which change over time was assessed for T1 to T2, McNemar's test of change was used (Milne & Guenole, 2005). This was appropriate as the change in dependent proportions across two occasions was being compared. However, because three time-points are included in the study design and analysis presented in this report, it is appropriate to use a generalisation of McNemar's procedure from 2 to *k* related samples, known as Cochran's Q. This procedure is explained in detail in the first set of analyses (Support for smoking bans) and then referred to in subsequent analyses.

Secondly, cross-sectional analyses were required to assess associations between key variables at T3. These analyses have been reported for T1 and T2 in previous reports (Milne & Guenole, 2004 and 2005).

Results

Support for smoking bans

The first objective of this study was to find out whether bar managers' support for smoking bans in pubs and bars changed following the introduction of bans in December 2004. Participants were asked, at each of the three surveys, whether they approved or disapproved of banning smoking in enclosed areas of pubs and bars. Response options were 'strongly approve', 'approve', 'strongly disapprove' and 'disapprove'. For this analysis, approval frequencies for 'strongly approve' and 'approve' were collapsed into one 'approve' category and 'strongly disapprove' and 'disapprove' were collapsed into one 'disapprove' category.

As Table 4 shows, at T1 44% of the bar manager cohort approved of smoking bans, and this increased to 61% at T2 and 60% at T3. According to the results of Cochran's test (Table 5), this change in approval over the three time-points was significant ($Q(2)=38.77$, $p<0.01$).

Table 4. Approval for smoking bans in enclosed areas of pubs and bars at three time-points (n=255)

	Approve		Disapprove	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
T1	111	44	144	56
T2	156	61	99	39
T3	152	60	103	40

Table 5. Tests of equality of proportions over the three time-points

Test Statistics	
N	255
Cochran's Q	38.77
Df	2
p-value	<0.01

However, Cochran's test is an omnibus test, so cannot indicate between which time-points significant change is occurring. To find this out, each of the possible pair-wise comparisons that exist in a three-wave design must be examined. This is (k*(k-1))/2, which in this case is (3*2)/2=3. These pair-wise comparisons are presented in Table 6 below. Note that the alpha level of 0.05 is divided by the observed significance by the number of tests being undertaken, known as a Bonferonni correction for multiple tests. The p-value for Cochran's test, therefore, needs to be less than 0.05/3, or 0.017, to be significant at the 5% level.

Table 6. Pair-wise comparisons of bar manager approval for smoking bans at three time-points

Test Statistics	T1 versus T2	T2 versus T3	T1 versus T3
N	255	255	255
Cochran's Q	27.74	0.31	25.09
Df	1	1	1
p-value	<0.01	0.58	<0.01

Results of pair-wise comparisons using Bonferonni corrections for multiple testing indicate that there was a significant increase in bar managers' approval for smoking bans from T1 to T2 (Q(1)27.74, $p<0.01$) and T1 to T3 (Q(1)25.09, $p<0.01$), but there was no significant difference between T2 and T3 (Q(1)0.31, $p=0.58$).

Table 7 shows approval for smoking bans at T3 by bar manager and venue characteristics. Bar managers who smoked were less likely to approve of smoking bans than those who did not (49% compared with 67%; $p<0.01$) and bar managers from urban venues were more likely to approve of smoking bans than managers from rural venues (65% compared with 49%, $p<0.05$). Bar managers who indicated at T1 (prior to the introduction of smoking bans) that they expected smoking bans to have **no** economic impact on their venue were significantly more likely to approve of bans than those who expected smoking bans to have a permanent economic impact (85% compared with 37%; $p<0.01$) and those who were not sure of the impact on their venue (85% compared with 54%; $p<0.01$). Conversely, bar managers who at T3 perceived the economic impact of smoking bans to have been negative were significantly less likely to approve of smoking bans than those who perceived the bans to have had no economic impact on their venue (40% compared with 86%; $p<0.01$).

Table 7. Approval for smoking bans in enclosed areas of pubs and bars, at T3, by venue and bar manager characteristics (%) (n=255)

	Approve / Strongly Approve	Disapprove / Strongly Disapprove
All participants	60 (54-66)*	40 (34-46)
Bar manager's smoking status (at T3)		
Non-smoker	67 (60-75)	33 (25-40)
Smoker	49 (39-58)	51 (42-61)
Venue owner as well as bar manager (at T3)		
Bar owner/manager	52 (45-60)	48 (40-55)
Bar manager only	64 (55-73)	36 (27-45)
Bar manager pregnant/SHS-related health problems (at T3)		
Pregnant/health problems associated with, or aggravated by, SHS	68 (57-79)	32 (21-43)
Not pregnant/no health problems associated with, or aggravated by, SHS	57 (50-64)	43 (36-50)

	Approve / Strongly Approve	Disapprove / Strongly Disapprove
Venue locality (reported at T1)		
Urban	65 (58-73)	35 (27-42)
Semi-urban	59 (44-75)	41 (25-56)
Rural	49 (37-60)	51 (40-63)
Existence of outdoor area (at T3)		
Outdoor area	61 (54-68)	39 (32-46)
No outdoor area	55 (42-67)	45 (33-58)
Expectations of economic impact of smoking bans on venue (reported at T1)		
No economic impact	85 (71-98)	15 (2-29)
Short-term economic impact	67 (59-76)	33 (24-41)
Permanent economic impact	37 (25-49)	63 (51-75)
Not sure	54 (38-71)	46 (29-62)
Perceptions of economic impact of smoking bans on venue (at T3)		
No economic impact	86 (78-94)	14 (6-22)
Negative economic impact	40 (32-48)	60 (51-68)
Positive economic impact	77 (63-92)	23 (8-37)
Not sure	80 (45-115)	20 (-15-55)

* Figures in parentheses are the lower and upper bounds

Perceptions of the economic implications of smoking bans

Economic impact of smokefree legislation on venue

Bar managers were asked at T2 and T3 (i.e. five and 11 months after the introduction of smoking bans) whether they perceived the smokefree legislation to have had no economic impact, a negative economic impact or a positive economic impact on their venue. As the key outcome of interest was whether negative perceptions of the economic impact of the legislation had decreased, responses were grouped into a 'negative economic impact' category and 'other' category. At T2, 53% of bar managers said that the legislation had had a negative economic impact on their venue and this increased to 55% at T3. This change was not significant ($Q(1)=0.56$, $p=0.46$).

As shown in Table 8, bar managers were more likely to view the legislation as having had a negative economic impact on their venue at T3 if they were smokers instead of non-smokers (65% compared with 48%; $p<0.01$) and from rural instead of urban venues (73% compared with 44%; $p<0.01$). They were also more likely to view the legislation as having had a negative economic impact on their venue at T3 if, at T1, they expected smoking bans to have a permanent economic impact on their venue instead of a short-term impact or no impact at all (80% compared with 51% and 0 respectively; $p<0.01$).

Table 8. Perceptions of economic impact of smokefree legislation on venue, at T3, by venue and bar manager characteristics (%) (n=255)

	No economic impact	Negative economic impact	Positive economic impact	Unsure
All participants	31 (25-37)*	55 (49-61)	12 (8-16)	2 (0-4)
Bar manager's smoking status (at T3)				
Non-smoker	37 (30-45)	48 (40-56)	13 (8-19)	1 (-1-3)
Smoker	22 (14-30)	65 (56-74)	10 (5-16)	3 (0-6)
Venue owner as well as bar manager (at T3)				
Bar owner/manager	30 (22-37)	59 (51-67)	10 (5-15)	1 (-1-3)
Bar manager only	32 (23-41)	52 (42-62)	14 (7-20)	3 (0-6)
Bar manager pregnant/SHS-related health problems (at T3)				
Pregnant/health problems associated with, or aggravated by, SHS	26 (16-37)	56 (44-68)	16 (7-25)	1 (-1-4)
Not pregnant/no health problems associated with, or aggravated by, SHS	33 (26-39)	55 (47-62)	11 (6-15)	2 (0-4)
Venue locality (reported at T1)				
Urban	40 (32-48)	44 (36-52)	15 (9-20)	1 (-1-3)
Semi-urban	24 (10-38)	62 (47-78)	11 (1-21)	3 (-3-8)
Rural	16 (8-25)	73 (63-83)	8 (2-14)	3 (-1-6)
Existence of outdoor area (at T3)				
Outdoor area	32 (26-39)	52 (45-59)	13 (9-18)	3 (0-5)
No outdoor area	27 (16-39)	65 (53-76)	8 (1-15)	0 (0-0)
Expectations of economic impact of smoking bans on venue (reported at T1)				
No economic impact	85 (71-98)	0 (0-0)	12 (-1-24)	4 (-4-11)
Short-term economic impact	30 (22-38)	51 (43-60)	17 (11-240	2 (-1-4)
Permanent economic impact	15 (7-24)	80 (70-90)	5 (0-10)	0 (0-0)
Not sure	23 (9-37)	63 (47-79)	9 (-1-18)	6 (-2-13)

* Figures in parentheses are the lower and upper bounds

Effect of smoking bans on patron numbers

At T1, T2 and T3, bar managers were asked whether they agreed with the statement 'Bans on smoking in pubs and bars has no effect on patron numbers'. Participants responded using a five-point rating scale ranging from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree). For this and subsequent analyses involving five-point scales, results were grouped into an agreement category ('strongly agree' and 'agree') and a disagreement category ('strongly disagree' and 'disagree'). The middle rating, 'neither agree nor disagree', was excluded from analysis, as participants who expressed no opinion cannot be forced into an agreement or disagreement category.

At T1, 14% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that smoking bans do not affect patron numbers, and this increased to 37% at T2 and 31% at T3[3]. The change over the three time periods was significant ($Q(2)=34.47$, $p<0.01$) so further analyses were conducted, using Bonferonni-adjusted p-values, to identify which time periods were responsible for the change. Results of the pair-wise comparisons indicated that there was a significant increase in agreement that smoking bans have no effect on patron numbers from T1 to T2 ($Q(1)=24.92$, $p<0.01$) and T1 to T3 ($Q(1)=20.512$, $p<0.01$), but there was no significant difference between T2 and T3 ($Q(1)=4.46$, $p=0.04$).

At T3, bar managers were more likely to agree that smoking bans do not affect patron numbers if they were non-smokers instead of smokers (35% compared with 18%; $p<0.01$), if they were from urban instead of rural venues (34% compared with 19%; $p<0.05$), and if their venue had an outdoor area where smoking was allowed instead of not having one (33% compared with 13%; $p<0.01$). They were also more likely to agree if at T1 they thought that smoking bans would have no economic impact on their venue instead of a short-term or permanent impact (65% compared with 28%, $p<0.01$, and 18%, $p<0.01$, respectively) and, if at T3 they thought that smoking bans had had no economic impact on their venue (62%; $p<0.01$), or a positive economic impact (58%; $p<0.01$) instead of a negative one (4%).

Effect of smoking bans on patron spending

To assess bar managers' perceptions of the effect of changes to the SFEA on patron spending, participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statement 'Bans on smoking in bars and pubs mean patrons spend less'. Participants responded using a five-point rating scale ranging from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree) and results were grouped into 'agreement' ('strongly agree' and 'agree') and 'disagreement' ('strongly disagree' and disagree') categories.

The proportion of bar managers who agreed or strongly agreed that smoking bans mean that patrons spend less was 75% at T1, 62% at T2, and 64% at T3. The change over the three time periods was significant ($Q(2)=1504$, $p<0.01$), so further tests of the pair-wise combinations were conducted. These tests revealed that there was a significant decrease in agreement with this statement from T1 to T2 ($Q(1)=9.256$, $p<0.01$) and T1 to T3 ($Q(1)8.4$, $p<0.01$), but there was no significant difference between T2 and T3 ($Q(1)=0.57$, $p=0.45$).

[3] Note that, for the five-point scales, the longitudinal T3 agreement category proportions are not comparable with cross-sectional proportions. This is because the approach to the longitudinal analyses was to analyse the degree of increase in support using a dichotomised Likert scale with the neutral response option omitted. The authors felt it was more appropriate to eliminate the neutral position from longitudinal analyses, which resulted in a smaller sample size and hence the differences in the proportions between the longitudinal and cross-sectional results. Analyses indicated that results were robust to the way the variables were dichotomised, with similar patterns of change observed whether neutral responses were omitted from analyses or aggregated into a non-agreement category. This observation is also supported by latent variable modelling analyses of change (Chernyshenko, Guenole, Milne & Stark, 2005).

At T3, bar managers were more likely to agree with the statement 'Bans on smoking in bars and pubs mean patrons spend less' if they were smokers instead of non-smokers (63% compared with 49%; $p<0.05$) and if they were from rural instead of urban venues (69% compared with 47%; $p<0.01$). They were more likely to agree that smoking bans mean patrons spend less if at T1 they expected the legislation to have a permanent economic impact on their venue, instead of a short-term impact (75% compared with 51%; $p<0.01$) or no impact at all (75% compared with 19%; $p<0.01$). They were also more likely to agree with this statement if at T3 they perceived the economic impact of smoking bans to have been negative instead of positive (84% compared with 35%, $p<0.01$) or there to have been no economic impact at all (84% compared with 13%, $p<0.01$).

Effect of smoking bans on venue profits

To assess bar managers' perceptions of the effect of smoking bans on the profitability of hospitality venues, bar managers were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statement 'Bans on smoking in pubs and bars does not affect the overall profits of these venues'. As with previous questions, participants responded using a five-point rating scale ranging from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree), and ratings were grouped into an 'agreement' and 'disagreement' category.

The proportion of bar managers who agreed or strongly agreed that smoking bans do not affect the overall profits of venues was 15% at T1, 31% at T2, and 30% at T3. This represented a significant change in agreement over the three time periods ($Q(2)=15.16$, $p<0.01$), so further tests of the pair-wise combinations were conducted. These suggested that there was a significant increase in agreement between T1 and T2 ($Q(1)=15.16$, $p<0.01$), and T1 and T3 ($Q(1)=12.6$, $p<0.01$), but there was no significant change between T2 and T3 ($Q(1)=0.42$, $p=0.52$).

At T3, bar managers were more likely to agree that 'Bans on smoking in pubs and bars does not affect the overall profits of these venues' if their venue had an outdoor area instead of not having one (30% compared with 16%; $p<0.05$), and if at T2 the bar manager expected the legislation to have no economic impact instead of a short-term (58% compared with 25%; $p<0.01$) or permanent economic impact (58% compared with 17%, $p<0.01$). Bar managers were also more likely to agree with this statement if at T3 the participant perceived smoking bans to have had no economic impact (58% compared with 5%; $p<0.01$), or a positive economic impact on their venue (39% compared with 5%; $p<0.01$) instead of a negative impact.

Effect of smoking bans on venue viability

Bar managers were also asked to rate, on the same five-point scale as previous questions, the extent to which they agreed with the statement 'Bans on smoking in pubs and bars put pubs and bars out of business'. Ratings were grouped into 'agreement' and 'disagreement' categories. The proportion of bar managers who agreed or strongly agreed with this statement was 60% at T1, 49% at T2, and 52% at T3. An overall analysis of change indicated that change over the three time periods was significant ($Q(2)=8.67$, $p<0.01$). Further pair-wise tests indicated that there was a significant decrease in agreement that smoking bans put pubs and bars out of business between

T1 and T2 (Q(1)=5.77, p<0.05), but there was no significant change between T2 and T3 (Q(1)=1.19, p=0.28) or between T1 and T3 (Q(1)=2.8, p=0.1).

At T3, bar managers were more likely to agree that smoking bans put pubs and bars out of business if they were a smoker instead of a non-smoker (53% compared with 35%; p<0.01), if they were an owner of their venue as well as a bar manager (57% compared with 33%; p<0.01) and, if they were from a rural instead of an urban venue (57% compared with 35%; p<0.01). They were also more likely to agree with this statement if at T1 they expected the economic impact of the legislation to be permanent instead of short-term (68% compared with 36%; p<0.01), and if at T3 they perceived the economic impact of smoking bans to have been negative instead of positive (69% compared with 13%; p<0.01) or to have had no economic impact at all (69% compared with 10%; p<0.01).

Perceptions of smoking ban compliance and enforcement

Violation of smoking bans and bar staff responses

To assess bar managers' perceptions of the frequency with which smoking bans were violated by patrons, participants were asked at T2 and T3 (after smoking bans had come into effect): 'Thinking of the past month, how often would you say you saw patrons smoking inside your venue (even if it was just to light up their cigarette)?' As Table 9 shows, the majority of bar managers reported that they saw patrons smoking inside their venue 'very rarely' or 'not at all'.

Table 9. Perceived frequency of smoking ban violations by patrons

	Every shift		Most shifts		TOTAL (violations)		Several shifts		Very rarely		Not at all		TOTAL (non-violations)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
T2	7	3	8	3	15	6	20	8	91	36	129	50	240	94
T3	4	1.5	4	1.5	8	3	14	5	79	31	154	60	247	97

To find out whether there was significant change from T2 to T3 in bar manager perceptions of smoking ban violations, results were grouped into a 'violations' category ('every shift' and 'most shifts') and a 'non-violation' category ('several shifts', 'very rarely' and 'not at all'). The proportion of bar managers that reported seeing patrons smoke inside their venue ('violations') was 6% at T2 and 3% at T3. This decrease was not significant (Q(1)=3.267, p=0.07).

At T3, there were no significant differences in perceptions of smoking ban violations according to bar manager and venue characteristics.

Those bar managers who said that they had seen smoking taking place inside their venue (6% of bar managers at T2 and 3% at T3), were asked how bar staff tended to respond to these violations. Response options were (a) Take immediate action to ensure patrons stopped smoking inside (b) Take action when, and if, time permitted to ensure patrons stopped smoking inside; or

(c) Take little or no action. Responses to this question were grouped into 'action' ('immediate action' and 'when and if time permitted') and 'no-action' categories ('little or no action'). Of those bar managers who reported seeing patrons smoking inside their venue on every, or most, shifts, 86% reported at T2 that bar staff took immediate action or took action when, and if, time permitted to ensure patrons stopped smoking inside. This increased significantly to 98% at T3 ($Q(1)=7.364$, $p<0.01$).

Attitudes to enforcing smoking bans

To gauge bar managers' feelings about the introduction of smoking bans and their role in enforcing those bans, participants were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'I would ignore the smokefree legislation if I could get away with it'. Responses ranged from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree) and, for analysis purposes, ratings were grouped into 'agreement' and 'disagreement' categories.

The proportion of bar managers agreeing with this statement at T1 was 27%. This figure increased to 35% at T2, and decreased to 24% at T3. The omnibus test using Cochran's Q indicated that change over the three time-points was significant ($Q(2)=8.6$, $p<0.01$). Further pair-wise comparisons, conducted to determine where change took place, found that there was no significant change between T1 and T2 ($Q(1)=2.67$, $p=0.1$) or T1 and T3 ($Q(1)=3.27$, $p=0.07$). However, the decrease in agreement from T2 to T3 was significant ($Q(1)=8.321$, $p<0.01$).

At T3, bar managers were more likely to agree that they would ignore the SFEA if they could get away with it if they were smokers instead of non-smokers (30% compared with 18%; $p<0.05$), and if they were from a rural instead of an urban venue (35% compared with 19%; $p<0.01$) or a semi-urban venue (35% compared with 11%; $p<0.01$). They were also more likely to agree with this statement if at T1 they expected the economic impact of the legislation to be permanent instead of short-term (38% compared with 18%; $p<0.01$), and if at T3 they perceived no economic impact of smoking bans (36% compared with 9%; $p<0.01$).

To assess bar managers' feelings about enforcing smoking bans, bar managers were asked at all three time-points whether they agreed or disagreed with the statements 'Having to ask people to go outside to smoke makes my job a lot harder' and 'I am confident that patrons will respond positively when I ask them to smoke outside.' For both statements participant responses ranged from 'strongly agree' (1) to 'strongly disagree' (5) on a five-point scale, and the results were grouped into 'agreement' and 'disagreement' categories.

At T1, the proportion of bar managers who agreed that 'Having to ask people to go outside to smoke makes my job a lot harder' was 80% and this figure decreased at T2 to 51%. At T3 the proportion agreeing with this statement was 49%. The change over the three time periods was significant ($Q(2)=64.2$, $p<0.01$). Pair-wise comparisons indicated that the significant change was due to a T2 ($Q(1)=46.41$, $p<0.01$) and T3 ($Q(1)=47.1$, $p<0.01$) decrease below T1. The small change from T2 to T3 was not significant ($Q(1)=1.6$, $p=0.21$).

At T3, bar managers were more likely to agree that asking people to smoke outside made their job harder if they were smokers instead of non-smokers (53% compared with 36%; $p<0.01$), venue owners as well as managers instead of managers only (52% compared with 37%; $p<0.05$), from rural instead of urban venues (55% compared with 44%; $p<0.01$), and from venues without, instead of with, outdoor areas (55% compared with 39%; $p<0.05$). Bar managers were also more likely to agree with this statement if at T1 they expected the economic impact of the legislation to be permanent instead of short-term (65% compared with 36%; $p<0.01$) or to have no economic impact (65% compared with 8%; $p<0.01$), and if at T3 they perceived the economic impact of smoking bans to have been negative instead of positive or to have had no economic impact (65% compared with 19%; $p<0.01$, and 15%; $p<0.01$, respectively).

At T1, the proportion of bar managers that agreed with the statement 'I am confident that patrons will respond positively when I ask them to smoke outside' was 37%. This increased to 79% at T2 and at T3 was 82%. The change over the three time periods was significant ($Q(2)=112.76$, $p<0.01$). Pair-wise comparisons indicated that the significant change was due to a T2 ($Q(1)=77$, $p<0.01$) and T3 ($Q(1)=71.74$, $p<0.01$) increase over T1. The small change from T2 to T3 was not significant ($Q(1)=0.5$, $p=0.48$).

At T3, bar managers were more likely to feel confident that patrons would respond positively to being asked to smoke outside if they were non-smokers instead of smokers (77% compared with 61%; $p<0.01$), if they were bar managers only, instead of owners as well as managers (76% compared with 62%; $p<0.05$), and if they were from a venue with, instead of without, an outdoor area (75% compared with 56%; $p<0.01$). They were also more likely to hold this belief if at T1 they expected the legislation to have no economic impact instead of a permanent one (85% compared with 54%; $p<0.01$), and if at T3 they perceived smoking bans to have had no economic impact on their venue instead of a negative one (85% compared with 59%; $p<0.01$).

Changes in bar manager smoking prevalence

Bar managers were asked to describe their current smoking status in each survey. A smoker was categorised as smoking at least once a day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or less often. The proportion of bar managers reporting that they were smokers remained stable for the duration of the study period, at around two-fifths of the cohort (43% at T1, 40% at T2, and 41% at T3). The small changes between T1, T2 and T3 were not significant ($Q(2)=2.467$, $p=0.29$).

Key findings and discussion

The purpose of this study was to assess attitudes and beliefs relating to the introduction and implementation of workplace smoking bans among a cohort of bar managers. It was expected that these attitudes and beliefs would change between a benchmark survey, undertaken prior to the introduction of smoking bans and two follow-up surveys.

Support for smoking bans
Two-fifths of the bar-manager cohort supported smoking bans in pubs and bars **prior** to the 2003 SFEA Amendments Act coming into effect. Support for smoking bans among the cohort increased significantly (to three-fifths) following implementation of the Act and remained constant between the two follow-up surveys.

Perceptions of the economic implications of smoking bans
Following implementation of smoking bans, bar managers were asked whether they viewed the economic impact of the smokefree legislation on their venue as negative, positive or as having no impact. Five months after the smoking ban was introduced, around half of the bar-manager cohort believed that the economic impact of the SFEA Amendments Act was negative. This proportion did not change between the five and 11-month follow-up surveys. However, this finding was counter-balanced by bar managers' agreement that smoking bans do not affect patron numbers and venue profits increasing significantly from the benchmark to the five-month follow-up survey. In addition, belief that smoking bans mean patrons spend less and put pubs and bars out of business decreased from the benchmark to the five-month follow-up survey.

Perceptions of smoking ban compliance and enforcement
Bar managers' perceptions of patrons' compliance with smoking bans were positive. A small proportion reported that they witnessed smoking taking place inside their venue on "every or most shifts" for the five and 11-month follow-up surveys. Most managers who had witnessed any violations of the smoking ban reported an active response on the part of bar staff and the proportion reporting this response increased significantly between five and 11 months after the introduction of smoking bans.

Around one-third of bar managers indicated, at the benchmark and five-month surveys, that they would ignore the smokefree legislation if they could get away with it. This figure dropped significantly between the five-month and 11-month follow-up surveys. Similarly, four-fifths of bar managers thought that enforcing smoking bans would make their job harder prior to the SFEA Amendments Act coming into effect. However, this figure decreased and around one-half of bar managers held this view five and 11 months after the ban had come into effect. The proportion of the bar-manager cohort who felt confident that patrons would respond positively when asked to smoke outside also increased significantly between the benchmark and five-month follow-up surveys.

Changes in smoking status
There was no significant change in bar managers' smoking status during the study period.

General findings

In general, this study has found that attitudes and beliefs supportive of workplace smoking bans improved among a cohort of New Zealand bar managers in the period following the introduction of smoking bans. The largest attitudinal changes were observed during the months immediately following the SFEA Amendments Act coming into force. This is the period when bar managers were becoming familiar with working within the context of smoking bans and suggests that actual experience of legislation being in force has a strong impact on attitude formation. These results are encouraging for other jurisdictions seeking to introduce smoking bans, as it suggests that key hospitality industry stakeholder groups, who may initially oppose such bans, can be brought on-side over time.

In general, bar managers' perceptions do not appear to be wholly supportive of views put forward by HANZ prior to implementation of the SFEA Amendments Act. This reinforces the importance of investigating attitudes and beliefs among a wide range of hospitality industry stakeholders.

It is encouraging that attitudes and beliefs among bar managers within this cohort became increasingly supportive of the SFEA Amendments Act over time. However, it is important not to lose sight of the sub-groups of bar managers who continued to view the amendments in a negative light. Groups that were more likely to hold negative views about smoking bans and their implications for the venue and for themselves, tended to be smokers, owners of the venue as well as bar managers, from rural venues and from venues that did not have outdoor areas in which smoking could take place. These participants were also more likely to have expected, prior to the introduction of smoking bans, that the impact of bans on their venue would be permanent, and to perceive the economic impact of smoking bans to have been negative at five and 11 months after their introduction.

Limitations of this study

This study investigated the perceptions of one group of hospitality workers, bar managers. Further studies could usefully explore opinions among other hospitality workers and assess how they compare with opinions expressed by bar managers in this study.

This study assesses changes in bar managers' attitudes and beliefs relating to the 2003 SFEA Amendments Act. Although these attitudes and beliefs are important as they reflect the level of buy-in among a key stakeholder group, it is essential that other studies robustly investigate any **actual** economic impacts of the amendments. This research could provide stronger evidence to combat misconceptions relating to the economic impact of smoking bans on the New Zealand hospitality sector.

When interpreting and using results from this report, it is important to note that the results are from a cohort study that tracks changes in the attitudes and beliefs of a set group of bar managers over time. As a cohort study, it does not claim to represent a cross-section of New Zealand bar managers at each of the three survey points.

Future studies

In addition to the need for robust, quantitative analysis of the economic implications of the SFEA Amendments Act for hospitality venues, it would be useful to conduct further investigation into the relationships between the attitudinal, belief and other constructs investigated in this study.

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Appendix A

Longitudinal survey of New Zealand bar managers' attitudes towards the Smokefree Environments legislation: Benchmark Survey Questionnaire (November 2004)

Section One: Introduction

Hello, my name is ……. I am from a research company called Key Research, calling on behalf of the Ministry of Health. Could I please speak to the bar manager, or duty manager?

When bar/duty manager contacted:
We are conducting a survey on behalf of the Ministry of Health. Can you please answer two quick questions for me?
If necessary: If now is not a good time, we can call you back at any other time that is convenient, what would suit you best?

1. The New Zealand Government recently changed the laws relating to smoking in hospitality venues. Are you aware of these changes?
IF NECESSARY: "Hospitality venues" include bars, clubs, restaurants, cafes, casinos and gaming machine venues.

a. YES
b. NO - *terminate interview*

2. Do you approve or disapprove of banning smoking in enclosed areas of pubs and bars?
PROMPT: Is that strongly (dis)approve or just (dis)approve?

A. STRONGLY APPROVE
B. APPROVE
C. DISAPPROVE
d. STRONGLY DISAPPROVE

- We are conducting a survey regarding the ban on smoking in enclosed areas of pubs and bars which only takes 10-15 minutes.
- All respondents go in a **prize draw** to win one of three prizes of $150 worth of C.D's, for themselves or their venues. Can you answer the survey now?
- *If now not a good time*: We can call you back at any other time that is convenient, what would suit you best?

<u>If necessary to help achieve our 75% response rate target</u>:
- The more people that take part, the more we know that the survey is a *true* reflection of attitudes. (But it is up to you whether you participate).
- You have an excellent understanding of how the bar environment impacts on you, other staff and patrons, so we would love to hear your views.
- Survey responses are completely confidential and anonymous, and are grouped together – i.e. no individual information about you, or your venue, will be passed to the Ministry.
- Xxx(venue) has been chosen, along with 700 other venues across New Zealand.

If refusal or ineligible, record reason
2a.

1	Too busy	5	Other (write in)
2	Not interested		
3	Against the legislation		
4	Don't speak English		

<u>If respondent permits</u>, also ask Q5 (urban/semi-urban, rural); Q18 (smoking status); and Q16 (age).

Section Two: The Smoke-free Environments legislation

Can I check that you are over 18 years of age? Before we start, I just want to remind you that we would like to *hear your own personal views*. It does not matter if your views are the same or different to anyone else you work with, or know.

3. Can you briefly tell me the main points of what you know about these changes to the smoking laws as they relate to hospitality venues?

DO NOT READ.
PROBE UNTIL THERE ARE NO MORE RESPONSES:

a. Bans smoking in all enclosed areas
b. Bans smoking in 50% of enclosed areas
c. No changes to where smoking is allowed
d. Requires smoking areas to be partitioned off
e. Requires ventilation to be installed
f. Comes into force in December
g. Comes into force anytime after December
h. Bar owners can be fined for allowing smoking in their premises
i. Smokers can be fined for smoking in bars, pubs etc
j. The law change is to protect patrons' health
k. The law change is to protect workers'/staff health
l. Cigarette vending machines only accessible to staff
m. Other (please specify)

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4. I am going to read you a list of possible sources of information on the new Smokefree law. For each can you tell me whether or not you have *actually* got information about the law from this source and whether or not it is a *believable* source of information.

READ OUT EACH SOURCE

	Actually got Information		***Believable or Unbelievable***	
	YES	**NO**	**BELIEVABLE**	**UNBELIEVABLE**
a. Hospitality industry e.g. Hospitality Association of New Zealand (HANZ) or Clubs New Zealand	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**
b. Media reports or news stories	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**
c. Ministry of Health / Government	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**
d. Health workers	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**
e. Advertising (television, newspapers, magazines)	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**
f. Other hospitality workers or work colleagues	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**
g. Bar patrons	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**
h. Friends and family	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**
i. Other (please specify)	**1**	**2**	**11**	**12**

Section Three: Venue characteristics

FOR HOTELS, COUNTRY CLUBS AND CHARTERED CLUBS SAY: The following questions relate to the part of the venue that you are responsible for as a duty bar manager.

5. Would you describe your venue as being located in an urban, semi-urban or rural area?

A. URBAN
B. SEMI-URBAN
C. RURAL

6. Approximately how many *full-time equivalent* staff work with you at your venue?
IF NECESSARY: By this I mean, work with you on a day-to-day basis in your job as a duty manager.

NUMBER _____

7. Is sit-down dining available at your venue?

a) YES
b) NO

8. At your venue is smoking allowed anywhere inside, in set areas inside or nowhere inside?

a. ANYWHERE INSIDE
b. SET AREAS INSIDE
c. NOWHERE INSIDE

9. At your venue is there an outdoor area where smoking is allowed?

a) YES – **IF YES ASK QUESTION 10A**
b) NO – Skip to Q11

10A. Has this area been recently created or enlarged in order to prepare for the new Smokefree law?

a) YES
b) NO

Section Four: Perceptions of the Smoke-free Environments legislation

The next part of the questionnaire involves me reading out a list of 35 statements about the new Smokefree law. I will ask you to rate each statement on a scale of 1 to 5 where "1" is "strongly agree", "3" is "neither agree nor disagree" and "5" is "strongly disagree".

There are no right or wrong answers, and it doesn't matter how much you know about the law, it is your personal opinion we are interested in.

CHECK: Does that make sense?

IF THEY NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE, OR SAY THEY 'DON'T KNOW'**:** That's fine. I will record your answer as a "3".

ROTATE STATEMENTS

Ref #	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree or DK	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
20	All patrons are entitled to Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
28	Having to ask people to go outside to smoke makes my job a lot harder	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
35	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs does not affect the overall profits of these venues	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
7	Breathing other people's tobacco smoke can shorten a life	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
15	Employers should be required to provide a Smokefree work environment for their employees	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
34	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs mean patrons spend less	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
26	I am confident that patrons will respond positively when I ask them to smoke outside	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
17	If workers are worried about second-hand smoke they should change jobs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	I fully support the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
39	Most bar and pub workers I know believe the Smokefree law is a positive step for the New Zealand hospitality industry	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
8	Even short periods of exposure to second-hand smoke can be harmful for a non-smoker	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
16	People who work in pubs and bars should learn to be more tolerant of smoking	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
5	I would ignore the Smokefree law if I could get away with it	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
12	Small amounts of second-hand smoke do not harm a non-smoker	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
38	Most bar and pub workers I know are fully supportive of the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
44	Most patrons I know are fully supportive of the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

27	I do not mind having to ask patrons to go outside to smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
31	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs has no effect on patron numbers	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

After reading the statement say:
Please rate each statement on a scale of 1 to 5 where "1" is "strongly agree", "3" is "neither agree nor disagree" and "5" is "strongly disagree".
If they neither agree or disagree, or say they 'don't know': That's fine. I will record your answer as "neither agree nor disagree".

Ref #	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree or DK	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6	I oppose the idea of Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
9	Second-hand smoke is a genuine health risk	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
48	Most patrons I know oppose the idea of Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
3	Smokefree bars and pubs are a good idea regardless of the law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
32	Smokefree bars and pubs mean a decrease in overall patron numbers	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
23	If people want a Smokefree environment they should not go to bars or pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
36	Smokefree law has a negative impact on overall profits of bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
22	Smokers have a right to smoke when drinking in bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
2	Smokefree law is a positive step for the New Zealand hospitality industry	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
30	I strongly dislike having to tell paying patrons to go outside if they wish to smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
14	Workers should not be exposed to the risks of second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
29	I expect a lot of resistance from smoking patrons when I ask them to smoke outside	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
19	Smoking patrons have no right to expose non-smoking patrons to second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
11	The dangers of second-hand smoke have been exaggerated	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
37	Smokefree law puts bars and pubs out of business	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
24	The Smokefree law is unfair to patrons who smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

13	Workers in pubs and bars have the right to work in an environment free of second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

REMINDER FOR ROTATING STATEMENTS - GO BACK TO THE TOP!!!

12. Which of the following best describes your expectations about the economic impact of the legislation on your venue:

READ OUT
a. The legislation will have no economic impact on my venue
b. Any economic impact of the legislation will be short-term
c. Any economic impact of the legislation will be permanent
d. Not sure of economic impact **(Don't read)**

Section Five: Respondent characteristics

Now I would like to ask you a few short questions about yourself.

13. How long have you worked in the hospitality industry?

YEARS _____ MONTHS _____

14. As well as being a bar manager, are you also an owner of the venue?
a. YES – Skip to Q15
b. NO – **IF NO ASK QUESTION 14A**

14A. Do you think that your views and the venue owners' views on the Smokefree law are similar or different?

PROMPT: Is that very similar/different?

a. VERY SIMILAR
b. SIMILAR
c. DIFFERENT
d. VERY DIFFERENT

15. How many hours do you usually work in this job, as a duty manager, in a week?

Hours _____

16. Can you please tell me your date of birth?

_____
DAY / MONTH / YEAR

17. Can you please tell me which ethnic group or groups you belong to?

a. NZ European
b. Maori
c. Samoan
d. Cook Island Maori
e. Tongan
f. Niuean
g. Chinese
h. Indian
i. Other (please specify) _____
j. REFUSED

18. Which of the following options best describes you?
READ OUT

a. I have never smoked cigarettes
b. I used to smoke but I am not a smoker now
c. At least once a day
d. At least once a week
e. At least once a month
f. Less often

19. Do any of the following apply to you:

READ OUT

a. You are pregnant **(DO NOT ASK IF RESPONDENT IS MALE)**
b. You have cardiovascular disease (history of previous heart attack, angina, or cardiac arrhythmia)
c. You have respiratory illness (e.g. asthma, emphysema)
d. You have high blood pressure
e. You have sensitive eyes

Section Six: Recruiting Wave Two

The Ministry of Health plans to repeat this survey in May next year, to see whether people's attitudes have changed. Would you be willing for us to contact you again at that time, to repeat this survey?

20. a. Yes – Ask 20a
b. No – ask 20b

20a Can I please check we have your correct contact details, so we can enter you in the prize draw, and get in touch with you about the survey next year?

Name:..... Venue phone:..... Cell phone:…….

Home phone:……..

Venue address:
……

20b. Can I please check we have your correct contact details, so we can enter you in the prize draw?

Name:..... Venue phone:.....

Venue address:
……

KEY RESEARCH & MARKETING AND I THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND CO-OPERATION. HAVE A PLEASANT DAY/EVENING/ETC.

Offer www.smokefreelaw.co.nz for further information.

Longitudinal survey of New Zealand bar managers' attitudes towards the Smoke-free Environments legislation: Five-month Follow-up Survey (May 2004)

Section One: Introduction

Hello, my name is ____ from Key Research. Could I please speak to _____ (*bar manager*)?
- *If not available, arrange suitable time to call back*
- *If no longer working at venue, record below*

When bar/duty manager contacted:
In November 2004 you took part in a Ministry of Health survey about the changes to smoking laws for bars and other hospitality venues. At the time you indicated that you would like to take part in our 6-month Follow-Up survey. You should have received a letter last week reminding you about the Follow Up survey?

If contact is NOT via venue phone number: Can I check, are you still working at ___ (*venue*)?
- *If yes, proceed*
- *If no, close with thanks and record at Q2a below.*

The survey will only take 10-15 minutes. All respondents go in a prize draw to win one of three prizes of $150 worth of C.D's, for themselves or their venues. Is now a good time to do the survey?
- *If busy arrange call-back*: If now is not a good time, we can call you back at any other time that is convenient, what would suit you best?

If necessary to help achieve the highest participation rate possible (our target is at least 85%):
- In order for the survey to be statistically valid, we really need to speak to the same people we spoke to in November. The more people we speak to from last year's survey, the more we can be confident that the results are a true reflection of people's views
- Survey responses are completely confidential and anonymous, and are grouped together – i.e. no individual information about you, or your venue, will be passed to the Ministry.
- You have an excellent understanding of how the bar environment impacts on you, other staff and patrons, so we would love to hear your views.
- Around 500 bar managers from across New Zealand are taking part in the survey.

If refusal or ineligible, record reason below:
2a.

1	Too busy	5	Other (write in)
2	Not interested		
3	Against the legislation		
6	Bar manager no longer works at venue		
7	Venue no longer exists		
8	Bar manager still works at venue, but not able to be contacted during fieldwork period		

If respondent refuses to answer full questionnaire: Can I ask three extremely quick questions? **Ask Q2, Q12 and Q18**

2. Do you approve or disapprove of banning smoking in enclosed areas of pubs and bars?
PROMPT: Is that strongly (dis)approve or just (dis)approve?

A. STRONGLY APPROVE
B. APPROVE
C. DISAPPROVE
D. STRONGLY DISAPPROVE

Section Two: The Smoke-free Environments legislation

Before we start, I just want to remind you that we would like to *hear your own personal views*. It does not matter if your views are the same or different to anyone else you work with, or know.

3. As you are aware, the New Zealand Government recently changed the laws relating to smoking in hospitality venues. *IF NECESSARY: "Hospitality venues" include bars, clubs, restaurants, cafes, casinos and gaming machine venues*.

Can you briefly tell me the main points of what you know about these changes to the smoking laws as they relate to hospitality venues?

DO NOT READ.
PROBE UNTIL THERE ARE NO MORE RESPONSES:

n. Bans smoking in all enclosed areas
o. Bans smoking in 50% of enclosed areas
p. No changes to where smoking is allowed
q. Requires smoking areas to be partitioned off
r. Requires ventilation to be installed
s. Came into force in December 2004
t. Comes into force anytime after December 2004
u. Bar owners can be fined for allowing smoking in their premises
v. Smokers can be fined for smoking in bars, pubs etc
w. The law change is to protect patrons' health
x. The law change is to protect workers'/staff health
y. Cigarette vending machines only accessible to staff
z. Other (please specify)

---

4. I am going to read you a list of possible sources of information on the new Smokefree law.
For each, can you tell me, firstly, whether or not you have *actually* got information about the law from this source since the law came into force in December last year, and secondly, whether or not it is a *believable* source of information.

READ OUT EACH SOURCE (*DO NOT read 'Don't Know' option, only offer as last resort)*

	Actually got Information			***Believable or Unbelievable***	
	YES	**NO**	**DONT KNOW**	**BELIEVABLE**	**UNBELIEVABLE**
j. Hospitality industry e.g. Hospitality Association of New Zealand (HANZ) or Clubs New Zealand	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
k. Media reports or news stories	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
l. Ministry of Health / Government	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
m. Health workers	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
n. Advertising (television, newspapers, magazines)	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
o. Other hospitality workers or work colleagues	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
p. Bar patrons	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
q. Friends and family	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
r. Other (please specify)	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**

Section Three: Venue characteristics

FOR HOTELS, COUNTRY CLUBS AND CHARTERED CLUBS SAY: The following questions relate to the part of the venue that you are responsible for as a duty bar manager.

6. Approximately how many *full-time equivalent* staff work with you at your venue?
IF NECESSARY: By this I mean, work with you on a day-to-day basis in your job as a duty manager.

NUMBER _____

7. Is sit-down dining available at your venue?

c) YES
d) NO

Q8a. Thinking of the past month, how often would you say you saw patrons smoking inside your venue (even if it was just to light up their cigarette)?

READ OUT
a) Every shift
b) Most shifts
c) Several shifts
d) Only on one or two occasions - very rarely
d) Not at all – Skip to Q9

Q8b. And how did bar staff generally respond to patrons smoking inside? Did they:

READ OUT
a) Take immediate action to ensure patrons stopped smoking inside
b) Take action when, and if, time permitted to ensure patrons stopped smoking inside
c) Take little, or no action

If necessary, reassure on confidentiality*:* The survey is absolutely confidential. The Ministry of Health will only have access to grouped survey responses, not individual information about particular venues or people which is private.

9. At your venue is there an outdoor area where smoking is allowed?

c) YES – **IF YES ASK QUESTION 10A**
d) NO – Skip to Q11

10A. Was this area created or enlarged because of the new Smokefree law?

c) YES
d) NO

Section Four: Perceptions of the Smoke-free Environments legislation

The next part of the questionnaire involves me reading out a list of 35 statements about the new Smokefree law. I will ask you to rate each statement on a scale of 1 to 5 where "1" is "strongly agree", "3" is "neither agree nor disagree" and "5" is "strongly disagree".

There are no right or wrong answers, and it doesn't matter how much you know about the law, it is your personal opinion **we are interested in.** CHECK: **Does that make sense?**
IF THEY NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE, OR SAY THEY 'DON'T KNOW'**: That's fine. I will record your answer as a "3"".**
ROTATE STATEMENTS

Ref #	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree or DK	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
20	All patrons are entitled to Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
28	Having to ask people to go outside to smoke makes my job a lot harder	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
35	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs does not affect the overall profits of these venues	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
7	Breathing other people's tobacco smoke can shorten a life	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
15	Employers should be required to provide a Smokefree work environment for their employees	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
34	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs mean patrons spend less	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
26	I am confident that patrons will respond positively when I ask them to smoke outside	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
17	If workers are worried about second-hand smoke they should change jobs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	I fully support the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
39	Most bar and pub workers I know believe the Smokefree law is a positive step for the New Zealand hospitality industry	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
8	Even short periods of exposure to second-hand smoke can be harmful for a non-smoker	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
16	People who work in pubs and bars should learn to be more tolerant of smoking	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
5	I would ignore the Smokefree law if I could get away with it	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
12	Small amounts of second-hand smoke do not harm a	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

	non-smoker					
38	Most bar and pub workers I know are fully supportive of the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
44	Most patrons I know are fully supportive of the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
27	I do not mind having to ask patrons to go outside to smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
31	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs has no effect on patron numbers	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

After reading the statement say:
Please rate each statement on a scale of 1 to 5 where "1" is "strongly agree", "3" is "neither agree nor disagree" and "5" is "strongly disagree".
If they neither agree or disagree, or say they 'don't know': That's fine. I will record your answer as "neither agree nor disagree".

Ref #	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree or DK	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6	I oppose the idea of Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
9	Second-hand smoke is a genuine health risk	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
48	Most patrons I know oppose the idea of Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
3	Smokefree bars and pubs are a good idea regardless of the law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
32	Smokefree bars and pubs mean a decrease in overall patron numbers	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
23	If people want a Smokefree environment they should not go to bars or pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
36	Smokefree law has a negative impact on overall profits of bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
22	Smokers have a right to smoke when drinking in bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
2	Smokefree law is a positive step for the New Zealand hospitality industry	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
30	I strongly dislike having to tell paying patrons to go outside if they wish to smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
14	Workers should not be exposed to the risks of second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
29	I expect a lot of resistance from smoking patrons when I ask them to smoke outside	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
19	Smoking patrons have no right to expose non-smoking patrons to second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

11	The dangers of second-hand smoke have been exaggerated	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
37	Smokefree law puts bars and pubs out of business	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
24	The Smokefree law is unfair to patrons who smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
13	Workers in pubs and bars have the right to work in an environment free of second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

REMINDER FOR ROTATING STATEMENTS - GO BACK TO THE TOP!!!

12. Which of the following best describes your perceptions of the economic impact of the legislation on your venue:

READ OUT

e. The legislation has had no economic impact on my venue
f. The legislation has had a negative economic impact on my venue
g. The legislation has had a positive economic impact on my venue
h. Not sure of economic impact **(Don't read)**

Section Five: Respondent characteristics

Now I would like to ask you a few short questions about yourself.

14. As well as being a bar manager, are you also an owner of the venue?

c. YES – Skip to Q15
d. NO – **IF NO ASK QUESTION 14A**

14A. Do you think that your views and the venue owners' views on the Smokefree law are similar or different?

PROMPT: Is that very similar/different?

e. VERY SIMILAR
f. SIMILAR
g. DIFFERENT
h. VERY DIFFERENT

15. How many hours do you usually work in this job, as a duty manager, in a week?

Hours _____

18. Which of the following options best describes you?
READ OUT

g. I have never smoked cigarettes
h. I used to smoke but I am not a smoker now
i. I smoke at least once a day
j. I smoke at least once a week
k. I smoke at least once a month

l. I smoke but less often than once a month

19. Do any of the following apply to you:

READ OUT

f. You are pregnant **(DO NOT ASK IF RESPONDENT IS MALE)**
g. You have cardiovascular disease (history of previous heart attack, angina, or cardiac arrhythmia)
h. You have respiratory illness (e.g. asthma, emphysema)
i. You have high blood pressure
j. You have sensitive eyes

Section Six: Recruiting Wave Three

The Ministry of Health plans to repeat this survey for the third and final time in November, to see whether people's attitudes have changed. Would you be willing for us to contact you again at that time, to repeat this survey?

20. a. Yes – Ask 20a
b. No – ask 20b

20a Can I please check we have your correct contact details, so we can enter you in the prize draw, and get in touch with you about the survey in November?

Name:..... Venue phone:..... Cell phone:…….

Home phone:……..

Venue address:
……

20b. Can I please check we have your correct contact details, so we can enter you in the prize draw?

Name:..... Venue phone:.....

Venue address:
……

KEY RESEARCH & MARKETING AND I THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND CO-OPERATION. HAVE A PLEASANT DAY/EVENING/ETC.

Offer www.smokefreelaw.co.nz for further information.

Longitudinal survey of New Zealand bar managers' attitudes towards the Smoke-free Environments legislation: 11-month Follow-up Survey (November 2005)

Section One: Introduction

Hello, my name is ____ from Key Research. Could I please speak to _____ (*bar manager*)?
- *If not available, arrange suitable time to call back*
- *If no longer working at venue, record below*

When bar/duty manager contacted:
In November 2004 and again in May 2005 you took part in a Ministry of Health survey about the changes to smoking laws for bars and other hospitality venues. At the time you indicated that you would like to take part in our 12-month Follow-Up survey. You should have received a letter last week reminding you about the Follow Up survey?

If contact is NOT via venue phone number: Can I check, are you still working at ___ (*venue*)?
- *If yes, proceed*
- *If no, close with thanks and record at Q2a below.*

The survey will only take 10-15 minutes. All respondents go in a prize draw to win one of three prizes of $150 worth of C.D's, for themselves or their venues. Is now a good time to do the survey?
- *If busy arrange call-back*: If now is not a good time, we can call you back at any other time that is convenient, what would suit you best?

If necessary to help achieve the highest participation rate possible (our target is at least 75%):
- In order for the survey to be statistically valid, we really need to speak to the same people we spoke to in November and May. The more people we speak to from the last two surveys, the more we can be confident that the results are a true reflection of people's views.
- Survey responses are completely confidential and anonymous, and are grouped together – i.e. no individual information about you, or your venue, will be passed to the Ministry.
- You have an excellent understanding of how the bar environment impacts on you, other staff and patrons, so we would love to hear your views.
- Around 300 bar managers from across New Zealand are taking part in the survey.

If refusal or ineligible, record reason below:
2a.

1	Too busy	5	Other (write in)
2	Not interested		
3	Against the legislation		
6	Bar manager no longer works at venue		
7	Venue no longer exists		
8	Bar manager still works at venue, but not able to be contacted during fieldwork period		

If respondent refuses to answer full questionnaire: Can I ask three extremely quick questions? **Ask Q2, Q12 and Q18**

2. Do you approve or disapprove of banning smoking in enclosed areas of pubs and bars?
PROMPT: Is that strongly (dis)approve or just (dis)approve?

E. STRONGLY APPROVE
F. APPROVE
G. DISAPPROVE
h. STRONGLY DISAPPROVE

Section Two: The Smoke-free Environments legislation

Before we start, I just want to remind you that we would like to *hear your own personal views*. It does not matter if your views are the same or different to anyone else you work with, or know.

3. As you are aware, the New Zealand Government recently changed the laws relating to smoking in hospitality venues. *IF NECESSARY: "Hospitality venues" include bars, clubs, restaurants, cafes, casinos and gaming machine venues*.

Can you briefly tell me the main points of what you know about these changes to the smoking laws as they relate to hospitality venues?

DO NOT READ.
PROBE UNTIL THERE ARE NO MORE RESPONSES:

aa. Bans smoking in all enclosed areas
bb. Bans smoking in 50% of enclosed areas
cc. No changes to where smoking is allowed
dd. Requires smoking areas to be partitioned off
ee. Requires ventilation to be installed
ff. Came into force in December 2004
gg. Comes into force anytime after December 2004
hh. Bar owners can be fined for allowing smoking in their premises
ii. Smokers can be fined for smoking in bars, pubs etc
jj. The law change is to protect patrons' health
kk. The law change is to protect workers'/staff health
ll. Cigarette vending machines only accessible to staff
mm. Other (please specify)

---

4. I am going to read you a list of possible sources of information on the new Smokefree law.
For each, can you tell me, firstly, whether or not you have *actually* got information about the law from this source since we last interviewed you, in May of this year, and secondly, whether or not it is a *believable* source of information.

READ OUT EACH SOURCE (*DO NOT read 'Don't Know' option, only offer as last resort)*

	Actually got Information			***Believable or Unbelievable***	
	YES	**NO**	**DONT KNOW**	**BELIEVABLE**	**UNBELIEVABLE**
s. Hospitality industry e.g. Hospitality Association of New Zealand (HANZ) or Clubs New Zealand	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
t. Media reports or news stories	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
u. Ministry of Health / Government	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
v. Health workers	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
w. Advertising (television, newspapers, magazines)	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
x. Other hospitality workers or work colleagues	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
y. Bar patrons	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
z. Friends and family	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**
aa. Other (please specify)	**1**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**12**

Section Three: Venue characteristics

FOR HOTELS, COUNTRY CLUBS AND CHARTERED CLUBS SAY: The following questions relate to the part of the venue that you are responsible for as a duty bar manager.

6. Approximately how many *full-time equivalent* staff work with you at your venue?
IF NECESSARY: By this I mean, work with you on a day-to-day basis in your job as a duty manager.

NUMBER _____

7. Is sit-down dining available at your venue?

e) YES
f) NO

Q8a. Thinking of the past month, how often would you say you saw patrons smoking inside your venue (even if it was just to light up their cigarette)?

READ OUT
a) Every shift
b) Most shifts
c) Several shifts
d) Only on one or two occasions - very rarely
d) Not at all – Skip to Q9

Q8b. And how did bar staff generally respond to patrons smoking inside? Did they:

READ OUT
a) Take immediate action to ensure patrons stopped smoking inside
b) Take action when, and if, time permitted to ensure patrons stopped smoking inside
c) Take little, or no action

If necessary, reassure on confidentiality*:* The survey is absolutely confidential. The Ministry of Health will only have access to grouped survey responses, not individual information about particular venues or people which is private.

9. At your venue is there an outdoor area where smoking is allowed?

e) YES – **IF YES ASK QUESTION 10A**
f) NO – Skip to Q11

10A. Was this area created or enlarged because of the new Smokefree law?

e) YES
f) NO

Section Four: Perceptions of the Smoke-free Environments legislation

The next part of the questionnaire involves me reading out a list of 35 statements about the new Smokefree law. I will ask you to rate each statement on a scale of 1 to 5 where "1" is "strongly agree", "3" is "neither agree nor disagree" and "5" is "strongly disagree".

There are no right or wrong answers, and it doesn't matter how much you know about the law, it is your personal opinion **we are interested in.** CHECK: **Does that make sense?**
IF THEY NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE, OR SAY THEY 'DON'T KNOW'**: That's fine. I will record your answer as a "3"".**
ROTATE STATEMENTS

Ref #	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree or DK	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
20	All patrons are entitled to Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
28	Having to ask people to go outside to smoke makes my job a lot harder	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
35	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs does not affect the overall profits of these venues	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
7	Breathing other people's tobacco smoke can shorten a life	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
15	Employers should be required to provide a Smokefree work environment for their employees	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
34	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs mean patrons spend less	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
26	I am confident that patrons will respond positively when I ask them to smoke outside	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
17	If workers are worried about second-hand smoke they should change jobs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	I fully support the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
39	Most bar and pub workers I know believe the Smokefree law is a positive step for the New Zealand hospitality industry	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
8	Even short periods of exposure to second-hand smoke can be harmful for a non-smoker	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
16	People who work in pubs and bars should learn to be more tolerant of smoking	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
5	I would ignore the Smokefree law if I could get away with it	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
12	Small amounts of second-hand smoke do not harm a	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

	non-smoker					
38	Most bar and pub workers I know are fully supportive of the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
44	Most patrons I know are fully supportive of the Smokefree law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
27	I do not mind having to ask patrons to go outside to smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
31	Bans on smoking in bars and pubs has no effect on patron numbers	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

After reading the statement say:
Please rate each statement on a scale of 1 to 5 where "1" is "strongly agree", "3" is "neither agree nor disagree" and "5" is "strongly disagree".
If they neither agree or disagree, or say they 'don't know': That's fine. I will record your answer as "neither agree nor disagree".

Ref #	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree or DK	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6	I oppose the idea of Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
9	Second-hand smoke is a genuine health risk	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
48	Most patrons I know oppose the idea of Smokefree bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
3	Smokefree bars and pubs are a good idea regardless of the law	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
32	Smokefree bars and pubs mean a decrease in overall patron numbers	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
23	If people want a Smokefree environment they should not go to bars or pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
36	Smokefree law has a negative impact on overall profits of bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
22	Smokers have a right to smoke when drinking in bars and pubs	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
2	Smokefree law is a positive step for the New Zealand hospitality industry	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
30	I strongly dislike having to tell paying patrons to go outside if they wish to smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
14	Workers should not be exposed to the risks of second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
29	I expect a lot of resistance from smoking patrons when I ask them to smoke outside	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
19	Smoking patrons have no right to expose non-smoking patrons to second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

11	The dangers of second-hand smoke have been exaggerated	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
37	Smokefree law puts bars and pubs out of business	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
24	The Smokefree law is unfair to patrons who smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
13	Workers in pubs and bars have the right to work in an environment free of second-hand smoke	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

REMINDER FOR ROTATING STATEMENTS - GO BACK TO THE TOP!!!

12. Which of the following best describes your perceptions of the economic impact of the smoke-free legislation on your venue:

READ OUT

i. The legislation has had no economic impact on my venue
j. The legislation has had a negative economic impact on my venue
k. The legislation has had a positive economic impact on my venue
l. Not sure of economic impact **(Don't read)**

Section Five: Respondent characteristics

Now I would like to ask you a few short questions about yourself.

14. As well as being a bar manager, are you also an owner of the venue?

e. YES – Skip to Q15
f. NO – **IF NO ASK QUESTION 14A**

14A. Do you think that your views and the venue owners' views on the Smokefree law are similar or different?

PROMPT: Is that very similar/different?

i. VERY SIMILAR
j. SIMILAR
k. DIFFERENT
l. VERY DIFFERENT

15. How many hours do you usually work in this job, as a duty manager, in a week?

Hours _____

18. Which of the following options best describes you?

READ OUT

m. I have never smoked cigarettes
n. I used to smoke but I am not a smoker now
o. I smoke at least once a day
p. I smoke at least once a week
q. I smoke at least once a month
r. I smoke but less often than once a month

19. Do any of the following apply to you:

READ OUT

k. You are pregnant **(DO NOT ASK IF RESPONDENT IS MALE)**
l. You have cardiovascular disease (history of previous heart attack, angina, or cardiac arrhythmia)
m. You have respiratory illness (e.g. asthma, emphysema)
n. You have high blood pressure
o. You have sensitive eyes

Section Six: Close and thanks

The Ministry of Health is extremely grateful for the time you have given to take part in this survey, and the previous two surveys. Once results have been analysed, the Ministry would be happy to send you a summary of the research findings, to recognise your time and contribution. Would you like to receive a copy of the research findings?

20. a. Yes – Ask 20a
b. No – ask 20b

20a Can I please check we have your correct contact details, so we can enter you in the prize draw, and send you a copy of the research findings?

Name:..... Venue phone:..... Cell phone:…….

Home phone:……..

Venue address:
……

20b. Can I please check we have your correct contact details, so we can enter you in the prize draw?

Name:..... Venue phone:.....

Venue address:
……

Once again, thank you for taking part in this important research project.

KEY RESEARCH & MARKETING AND I THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND CO-OPERATION. HAVE A PLEASANT DAY/EVENING/ETC.

Offer www.smokefreelaw.co.nz for further information if required.