

## Ashtray availability, signage may determine success of smoke-free legislation

4 September 2013

Signs banning smoking may not have as much of an impact on secondhand smoke concentrations as the presence of ashtrays or ashtray equivalents, according to research published September 4 in the open access journal *PLOS ONE* by Constantine Vardavas from the Harvard School of Public Health and colleagues from other institutions.

The authors measured the success of a nonenforced, nationwide smoke-free legislation in Greece by testing levels of <u>secondhand smoke</u> before the ban and for two years afterward. Following the 2010 legislation, secondhand smoke concentrations dropped immediately, but gradually increased again in subsequent measurements. However, all measurements after the ban remained significantly lower than levels of secondhand smoke measured before the legislation.

They found that outdoor or indoor signs that banned smoking did not correlate with levels of secondhand smoke in areas where signs were posted. However, the presence of ashtrays, or ashtray equivalents, such as candleholders, was strongly associated with a higher <u>concentration</u> of secondhand smoke. Based on their results, the authors conclude "While the public may be supportive of smoke-free legislation, adherence may decline rapidly if enforcement is limited or nonexistent. Moreover, enforcement agencies should also focus on the comprehensive removal of ashtray equivalents that could act as a cue for smoking within a venue."

**More information:** Vardavas CI, Agaku I, Patelarou E, Anagnostopoulos N, Nakou C, et al. (2013) Ashtrays and Signage as Determinants of a Smoke-Free Legislation's Success. PLoS ONE 8(9): e72945. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0072945 Provided by Public Library of Science



APA citation: Ashtray availability, signage may determine success of smoke-free legislation (2013, September 4) retrieved 4 September 2022 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2013-09-ashtray-availability-signage-success-smoke-free.html</u>

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