

## Monitoring and evaluation plan to measure impact of the prohibition of smoking in enclosed public places

**Question one: What is the impact of the prohibition of smoking in enclosed public places on second-hand smoke (SHS) exposure in (a) children; (b) non-smoking adults; and (c) bar workers?**

Study No.	Aim	Method	Fieldwork timescale	Results expected	Responsibility
Q1a	To determine changes in SHS exposure in children.	Before and after measurement of SHS exposure by self-report and cotinine measure in Year 7 pupils.	Baseline January–March 2007, follow up February–March 2008	Autumn 2008	Health Promotion Agency for Northern Ireland
		Survey results from 2003 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (age 11–16 years) to be compared with 2007 survey results when available.	Autumn 2007	June 2008	DHSSPS
Q1b	To determine changes in SHS exposure in non-smoking adults and to determine changes in SHS exposure in the home.	Before and one year after data collection. Adult self-report questionnaire. Sub-sample of adults will have nicotine exposure in the home measured.	Baseline March 2007, follow-up March 2008	Autumn 2008	Health Promotion Agency for Northern Ireland
		Comparison of Continuous Household Survey and Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes survey about restriction of smoking in the home.	Continuous Household Survey: ongoing during 2007/2008 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey: autumn 2007	Continuous Household Survey: June 2008 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey: June 2008	DHSSPS
Q1c	To measure change in air quality and air nicotine in public bars, and levels of SHS exposure for bar workers.	Before and after measurement of air nicotine analysis in one city, one medium-sized town and one borough.	Baseline March–April 2007 Phase 2 follow-up: six weeks post-ban (June–July 2007) Phase 3 follow-up: One year follow up in March–April 2008		Collaboration between the Health Promotion Agency for Northern Ireland, the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and Derry Healthy Cities

**Question two: Does the prohibition of smoking in public places alter people's attitudes to smoking in public places?**

<b>Study No.</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Fieldwork timescale</b>	<b>Results expected</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Q2	To determine changes in smokers' and non-smokers' attitudinal and behavioural response to smoke-free laws.	Continuous Household Survey	Ongoing during 2007/2008	June 2008	DHSSPS

**Question three: Does the prohibition of smoking in enclosed public places impact on (a) adult smoking prevalence; (b) quitting activity; and (c) young people's smoking experimentation, attitudes towards smoking, and attitudes towards quitting?**

<b>Study No.</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Fieldwork timescale</b>	<b>Results expected</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Q3a	To monitor adult (age 16+) smoking prevalence.	Continuous Household Survey	Ongoing during 2007/2008	June 2008	DHSSPS
Q3b	To determine quitting activity.	Continuous Household Survey  Analysis on uptake of smoking cessation services (including quantification of numbers of individuals who report wanting to give up due to ban).	Ongoing during 2007/2008  Data available on an ongoing basis	June 2008  Reported monthly to the DHSSPS board	DHSSPS  DHSSPS
Q3c	To assess changes in young people's smoking experimentation (prevalence). Also to assess changes in young people's attitudes towards smoking and quitting.	2003 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (age 11-16 years) results to be compared with 2007 survey results when available.	Autumn 2007	June 2008	DHSSPS

**Question four: Does the prohibition of smoking in enclosed public places affect adult drinking patterns?**

<b>Study No.</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Fieldwork timescale</b>	<b>Results expected</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Q4	To determine the effects on drinking patterns, particularly changes in home drinking.	2005 Drinking Patterns Survey results to be compared with 2008 survey results when available.	April–June 2008	Autumn 2008	DHSSPS

**Question five: Does the prohibition of smoking in enclosed public places result in a short-term reduction in (a) general population health indicators, eg coronary heart disease, respiratory disease and stroke; and (b) tobacco-related indicators?**

<b>Study No.</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Fieldwork timescale</b>	<b>Results expected</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Q5a	To determine short term changes in measures/indicators of population health (eg coronary heart disease, respiratory disease and stroke).	Secondary analysis of routine datasets held by DHSSPS/ General Register Office.	Data available now. Baseline January 2007, follow-up January 2008	Reporting autumn 2008	DHSSPS
Q5b	To monitor tobacco-related hospital admissions.	Data available on routinely collected hospital admissions.	Ongoing	Autumn 2008	DHSSPS
	To monitor tobacco-related deaths.	General Register Office data on registered death.	Ongoing	Autumn 2008	DHSSPS
	To monitor tobacco-related GP consultations.	Quality and outcomes framework data – patients presenting with one of the main co-morbidities are recorded as smoking or not – counts by GP practice.	February 2007	First data available September 2007	DHSSPS

**Question six: Does the prohibition of smoking in public places have an economic impact on the hospitality sector?**

<b>Study No.</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Fieldwork timescale</b>	<b>Results expected</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Q6	To determine short-term and long-term economic impact of the smoking ban on the hospitality sector eg bars, restaurants, clubs and off-licences.	Pre- and post-ban analysis of employment, turnover, profitability, sickness absence, openings and closures within hospitality sector.  Data available from DETI's Inter-departmental business register. This will be collated for previous five years to illustrate trends and compared with data collected for at least the next five years.	Required pre- and post-ban	Autumn 2008	DHSSPS

**Question seven: Is the ban being complied with?**

<b>Study No.</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Fieldwork timescale</b>	<b>Results expected</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Q7	To determine compliance with the introduction of the smoke-free legislation.	Quarterly monitoring of compliance.	Data collected quarterly from 30 April onwards	Quarterly	DHSSPS and district councils