



# 2016 Hospitality Survey

## *Smoke- and Vape-Free Policies in Wyoming's Dining and Lodging Establishments*

Laurel Wimbish, MA, Assistant Research Scientist

Laran H. Despain, PhD, Associate Research Scientist

*Under contract to*

Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division  
6101 N. Yellowstone Rd., Suite 420  
Cheyenne, WY 82002  
(307) 777-6340

This publication is supported by Tobacco Settlement Funds. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Wyoming Department of Health.

#### CITATION

WYSAC. (2017). *2016 Hospitality Survey: Smoke- and vape-free policies in Wyoming's dining, drinking, and lodging establishments*, by L. Wimbish & L. H. Despain. (WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-1660). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

*Short Reference:* 2017 Hospitality Survey.

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# Executive Summary

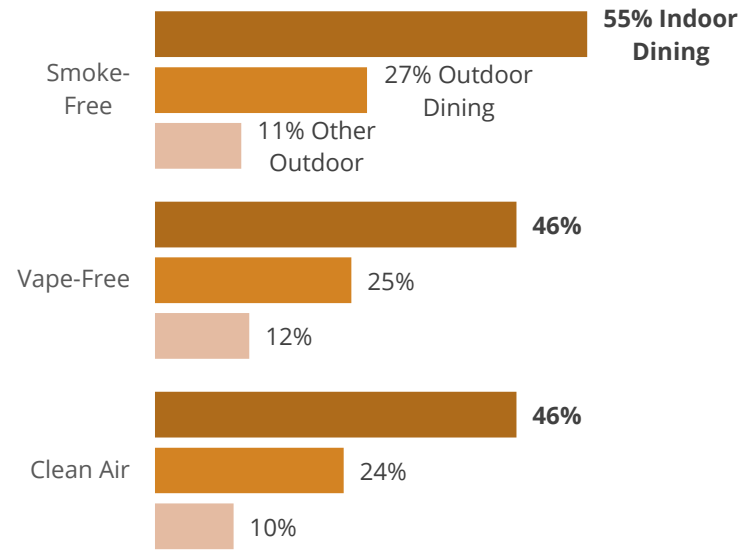
The Wyoming Tobacco Prevention and Control Program (TPCP) shares a goal with the federal tobacco prevention and control program: decrease exposure to secondhand smoke (Starr, et al., 2005). According to the Surgeon General (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [USDHHS], 2014) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2014), smoke-free air policies improve public health by reducing exposure to secondhand smoke. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH, 2015) recommends that all employers establish written policies that prohibit smoking and vaping (the use of electronic nicotine delivery systems [ENDS]) in all indoor areas of their businesses to protect the health of their employees.

In 2016, the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the University of Wyoming, under contract to the Wyoming Tobacco Prevention and Control Program (TPCP) in the Wyoming Department of Health, conducted a survey of hospitality businesses across Wyoming to learn about their policies related to smoking and vaping.

Most dining businesses (all types of restaurants and bars) had written smoke-free indoor air policies that protect customers and employees from secondhand smoke in all indoor dining areas. Vape-free policies were less common. Policies in outdoor dining areas and other outdoor areas were even less common (Figure ES-1). Bars were less likely than other types of dining establishments to have written policies protecting their customers and employees from secondhand smoke and secondhand ENDS aerosol. It was rare for a dining business to have a vape-free air policy without also having a smoke-free air policy in place. Thus, vape-free

**Figure ES-1: The Majority of Businesses Prohibit Smoking in Indoor Dining Areas**

*Percentage of healthier air policies by products covered and coverage area*



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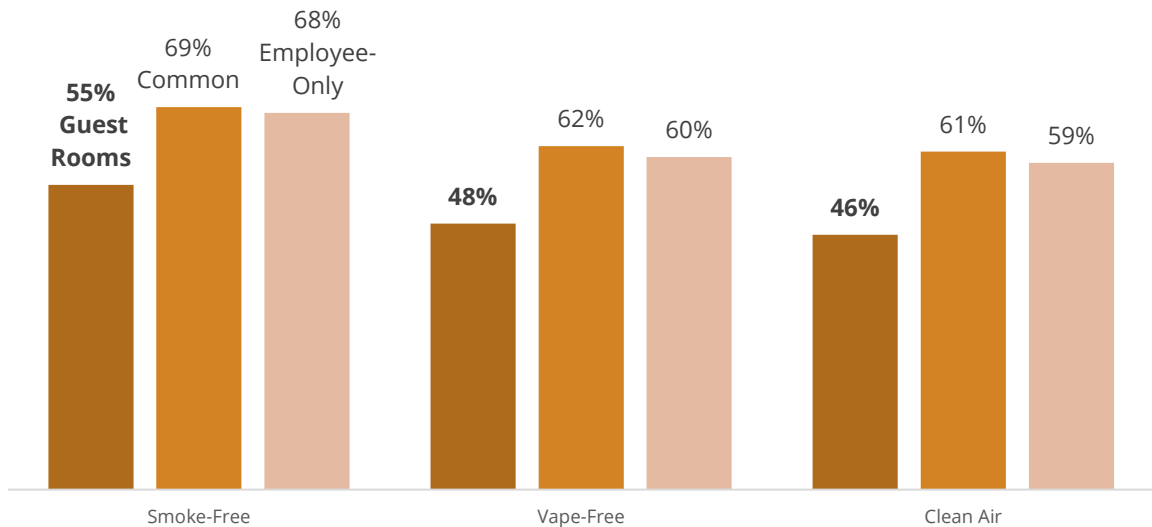
policies were the limiting factor preventing businesses from having clean air (smoke-free and vape-free) policies. Overall, 55% of dining businesses (including bars) had policies protecting customers and employees from secondhand smoke.

When lodging businesses had smoke-free, vape-free, or clean indoor air policies, they were most likely to apply to indoor common areas (e.g., lobbies) or employee-only areas. Allowing smoking or vaping in at least some guest rooms was a relatively common practice in Wyoming, although this concession is becoming less popular nationally. In 2016, 85% of hotels nationwide were smoke-free, including all guest rooms (American Hotel & Lodging Association, 2016).

As with the dining businesses, smoke-free policies were more common than vape-free indoor air policies. Vape-free policies in the absence of smoke-free air policies were rare, meaning that vaping policies were the limiting factor for clean air policies (Figure ES-2).

**Figure ES-2: Indoor Guest Rooms Less Protected than Indoor Common and Employee Areas**

*Percentage of lodging establishment policies, by indoor area*



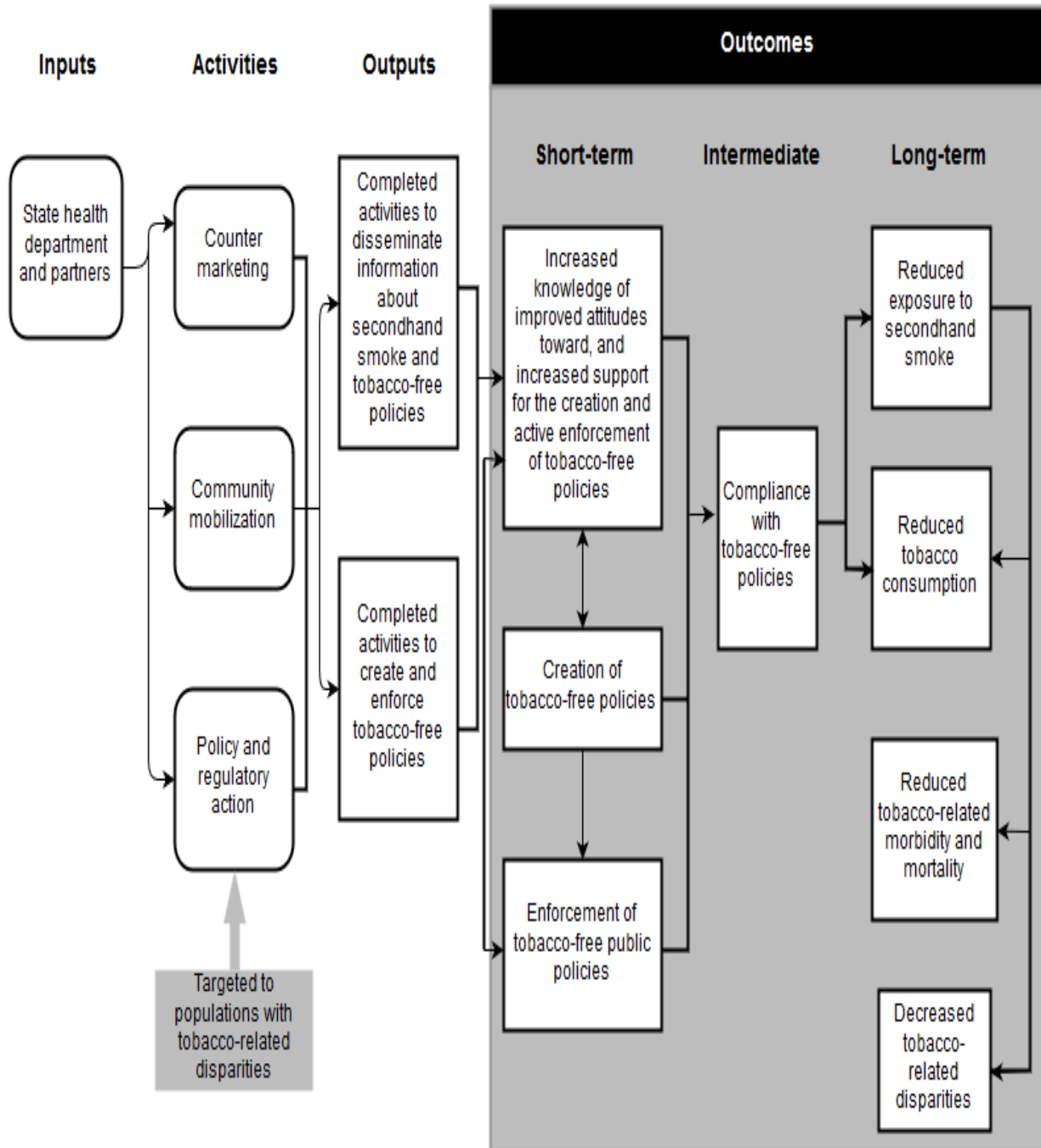
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# Background

In 2011, the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the University of Wyoming, under contract to the Wyoming TPCP in the Wyoming Department of Health, conducted a survey of businesses across Wyoming to learn about their smoke-free policies. In 2016, the Wyoming TPCP worked with WYSAC to follow up on that survey, but narrowed the focus to hospitality businesses: restaurants, bars, and lodging establishments (including businesses that fit in more than one of those categories). The 2016 survey also expanded the scope of the survey to include policies about vaping (the use of electronic nicotine delivery systems [ENDS], also known as e-cigarettes). This report details the results of the 2016 study and provides conclusions and recommendations based on the data collected.

The Wyoming TPCP shares a goal with the federal tobacco prevention and control program: decrease exposure to secondhand smoke (Starr, et al., 2005). According to the Surgeon General (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [USDHHS], 2014) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2014) smoke-free air policies improve public health by reducing exposure to secondhand smoke. The preponderance (97%) of Wyoming adults agree with the statement, "Secondhand smoke is harmful to one's health." In 2012, 78% of Wyoming adults said the indoor areas of restaurants should be smoke-free, but only 47% said that indoor areas of bars, casinos, or clubs should be smoke-free (Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center [WYSAC], 2014). By increasing the number of smoke-free policies and laws in Wyoming, more residents will live, dine, and work in smoke-free environments. In time, the associated decrease in their exposure to carcinogens and other toxins should lead to a decrease in tobacco-attributable mortality and morbidity (Figure 1; Starr, et al., 2005). Smoke-free indoor air laws also contribute to social norms against smoking and reduce cigarette consumption and related health problems (CDC, 2014; USDHHS, 2014).

**Figure 1: CDC Logic Model for Eliminating Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke**



Source: Starr et al., 2015.

Wyoming has several local smoke-free laws of varying strengths, the first of which went into effect in 2005. Yet, 64% of Wyoming residents depend on voluntary business policies because they are not covered by any smoke-free indoor air law. An additional 8% of Wyomingites are not protected by a smoke-free indoor air law that includes bars. In places without



comprehensive smoke-free indoor air laws, voluntary policies implemented by businesses can provide some protection to their employees and customers. Voluntary policies may also go beyond the scope of community laws by specifically incorporating ENDS, smokeless tobacco, or other tobacco products.

The Community Preventive Services Task Force regularly reviews the scientific literature to identify effective interventions for communities and businesses to implement to improve public health. They collect their findings in the online Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide). In 2012, they concluded that smoke-free indoor air laws are effective in reducing exposure to secondhand smoke as indicated by self-report surveys, analysis of biological tests for chemicals that indicate exposure to secondhand smoke, and readings of air quality in covered businesses. They also found connections between smoke-free indoor air policies and reduced prevalence and consumption of cigarettes by adults, increased cessation activity, reduced cardiovascular events and mortality, and reduced asthma-related hospital admissions linked to exposure to secondhand smoke. Although the task force did not specifically review voluntary business policies, it is logical to conclude they could contribute to similar effects, though not necessarily at a population level.

Some hospitality businesses (restaurants, bars, and lodging) offer smoking and non-smoking areas. In 2006, the Surgeon General concluded that such separation policies are not effective means to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, even when adding ventilation to try to clear the smoke from the nonsmoking areas. Rather, ventilation may have the undesired effect of spreading smoke to nonsmoking areas (USDHHS, 2006). The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH, 2015) recommends that all employers establish written policies that prohibit smoking and vaping in all indoor areas of their businesses to protect the health of their employees.

In the most recent Surgeon General's report (USDHHS, 2016), there is evidence that people exposed to secondhand ENDS aerosol later test positive for nicotine. Though the degree of nicotine appears to be lower than for secondhand smoke, it is still enough to warrant caution, especially for populations vulnerable to the negative effects of nicotine, such as pregnant women. As is often the case when researching the health effects of ENDS, the heterogeneity of the devices and their aerosols has hampered research into the effects of secondhand ENDS aerosol. Additionally, the difference between measuring airborne secondhand smoke and secondhand ENDS aerosol may require different tools or interpretations of measurements.

# Methods

## *Survey Administration*

WYSAC and the Wyoming TPCP collaborated to develop two surveys of hospitality businesses: the Dining Survey (which included bars) and the Lodging Survey. The surveys were both developed to assess three types of business healthier air policies regarding smoke-free and vape-free indoor and outdoor air. WYSAC classified policies that provide smoke-free and vape-free air as clean air policies. Prior to distributing the surveys, WYSAC sent each business a letter from the TPCP asking for their participation. Both surveys were distributed between February 16, 2016, and May 4, 2016. Further details about the survey methods are reported in Appendix C.

### **DINING SURVEY**

WYSAC invited 1,182 dining businesses across the state to complete the survey online or via mail. WYSAC invited a broad base of dining establishments to participate in the survey, including (but not limited to) bars, night clubs, cafes, full service restaurants, and fast food restaurants. A total of 277 businesses returned the survey, but some of these responses lacked sufficient data for analysis or indicated that the business was closed or ineligible. WYSAC used data from 264 dining businesses (22% of those invited to participate) to generate the findings discussed in this report.

### **LODGING SURVEY**

As with the Dining Survey, WYSAC invited a broad base of lodging businesses to participate in the lodging survey including (but not limited to) hotels, motels, ski lodges, campgrounds, bed-and-breakfasts, and recreational vehicle (RV) parks. Short term rentals, such as those offered through Airbnb, were not invited to participate. WYSAC invited 684 lodging businesses from across the state to participate in the survey online or by mailing a hard copy to WYSAC; 179 businesses responded to the survey. As with the Dining Survey, some of these responses did not provide sufficient data for analysis or were from closed or ineligible businesses. WYSAC used data from 166 returned surveys (24% of those invited to participate) to generate the findings for this report.

## Participating Businesses

Most people who completed and returned the Dining and Lodging Surveys identified their roles as owner or manager, including any combination of those roles with other options listed on the survey (Table 1). Therefore, they should be well-informed about the policies they described in their responses.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes are numeric codes that identify a type of business. WYSAC compared the primary SIC codes of the population invited to complete the surveys to the codes for the businesses that returned the survey. Some uncommon business types are not represented in the survey data. However, the percentages of business types represented in the sample are all similar to (less than a five-point difference) those calculated for the population. For example, 15% of the completed Dining Surveys came from businesses with the SIC code for “eating places;” 12% of the businesses invited to complete the survey had the same SIC code. Therefore, WYSAC treats the completed surveys as representative for each business type. Most respondents to the Dining Survey were completed by a combination of full service restaurants, fast food restaurants, and bars (Table 2).

**Table 1: Most Dining Survey Respondents Were Business Owners**

*Role of respondents to Dining Survey*

	Dining	Lodging
Owner	66%	48%
Manager	28%	45%
Employee	5%	2%
Other	1%	5%

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**Table 2: Most Dining Surveys Were Completed by Full Service or Fast Food Restaurants**

*Percentage of survey responses by type of food/drink establishment.*

	Percentage of Respondents
<b>Full service restaurant</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Bar/tavern/saloon</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Full service restaurant with bar</b>	<b>7%</b>
Fast food restaurant	21%
Limited food service (coffee shop, gas station/convenience store, etc.)	8%
Special events facility	2%
Catering	2%
Private club	1%
Other	1%
Unidentified	3%
Total	100%

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**Table 3: Most Lodging Surveys Were Completed by Motels and Hotels**

*Percentage of survey responses by lodging type.*

	<b>Percentage of Respondents</b>
Motel	41%
Hotel	30%
Bed and Breakfast	9%
Campground/RV Park	9%
Resort/Dude Ranch	8%
Multi Use	4%
Total	100%

Most of the responding businesses for the Lodging Survey were motels or hotels. (Motels generally allow guest access directly from outside; hotels are generally defined as establishments with internal corridors that lead to guest rooms.) Several sites were multipurpose (e.g. a business that is both a motel and campground; Table 3).

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WYSAC compared the town addresses of the completed

surveys to the town addresses of the businesses invited to participate in the survey. Some small towns were not represented in the completed survey data. However, the percentages of Wyoming’s dining and lodging businesses in each town in the sample were all similar (less than a five-point difference) to those calculated for the population. For example, 2% of the completed Lodging Surveys were from businesses in Laramie; 3% of lodging businesses invited to complete the survey had Laramie addresses. Therefore, WYSAC treats the completed surveys as geographically representative.

## *Analysis*

WYSAC analyzed the survey with SPSS version 23 by running frequencies and percentages for each survey question (see Appendix A) and cross-tabulations on core questions with variables of interest. Because the data come from an attempted census of all Wyoming dining and lodging establishments, there was no statistical sampling bias. Thus, statistical tests that use sample statistics to make inferences about a population are not appropriate.

For the primary analysis, WYSAC identified a business as smoke-free indoors if (a) the business reported a written policy about smoking and (b) that policy prohibits smoking in all indoor areas of the business. WYSAC used equivalent standards to identify businesses as vape-free indoors. Businesses with written policies that prohibit smoking and vaping indoors qualified as having a clean air policy.

Because some businesses were uncommon among the respondents (and the population), WYSAC provides the number of respondents by business type in many of the tables below.

WYSAC interprets results by business type with caution by excluding small groups when discussing the relative prevalence of different policies.

# Key Findings

## *Dining Survey*

About half (51%) of Wyoming dining businesses (including bars) had a written policy about smoking or vaping, though the prevalence of these policies varied by business type (Table 4).

These policies were most common among fast food restaurants, when excluding business types with five or fewer respondents.

Full service restaurants were more likely to have a written policy than full service restaurants with attached bars. Bars, taverns, and saloons (as a single category) were the least likely dining business type to have written policies.

**51% of dining businesses had a written policy about smoking or vaping.**

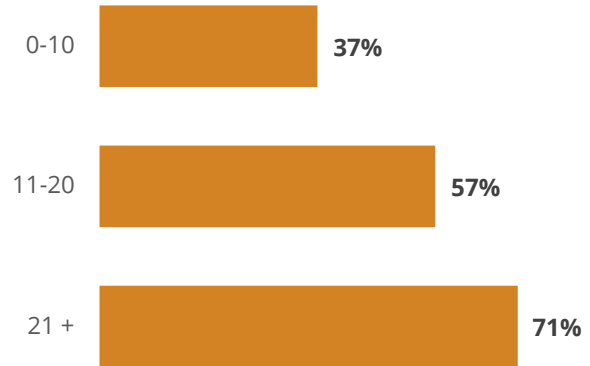
**Table 4: Written Policies about Smoking or Vaping Uncommon among Bars**

*Percentage of businesses with written policies by type of business*

	Respondents	Percentage with a Written Policy
<b>Full service restaurant</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Bar/tavern/saloon</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Full service restaurant with bar</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42%</b>
Fast food restaurant	56	77%
Limited food service (coffee shop, gas station/convenience store, etc.)	21	38%
Special events facility	5	40%
Catering	5	20%
Private club	3	100%
Other	2	100%
Unidentified	7	71%
Overall	262	51%

Smaller businesses (as measured by the number of employees) were less likely to have a written policy than larger businesses (Figure 2). Policies specific to the respondents' locations accounted for 29% of smoking and/or vaping policies, while parent company rules accounted for 7%. Multiple sources were indicated by 3% of respondents. Of those who indicated a smoking and/or vaping policy, 75% said their policies were written and visible to employees.

**Figure 2: Businesses with More Employees Were More Likely to Have Written Policies**

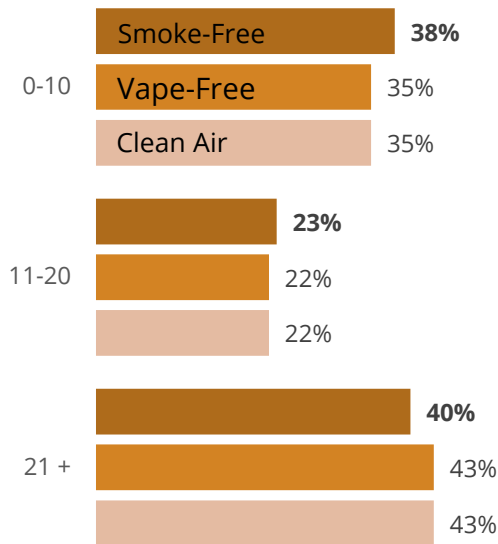


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Larger businesses were more likely to have healthier air policies for their indoor dining areas, followed closely by small businesses. Mid-sized businesses were the least likely to have clean air policies (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Smoke-Free, Vape-Free, and Clean Indoor Air Policies Most Common among Larger Dining Businesses**

*Percentage of businesses with written policies by number of employees*

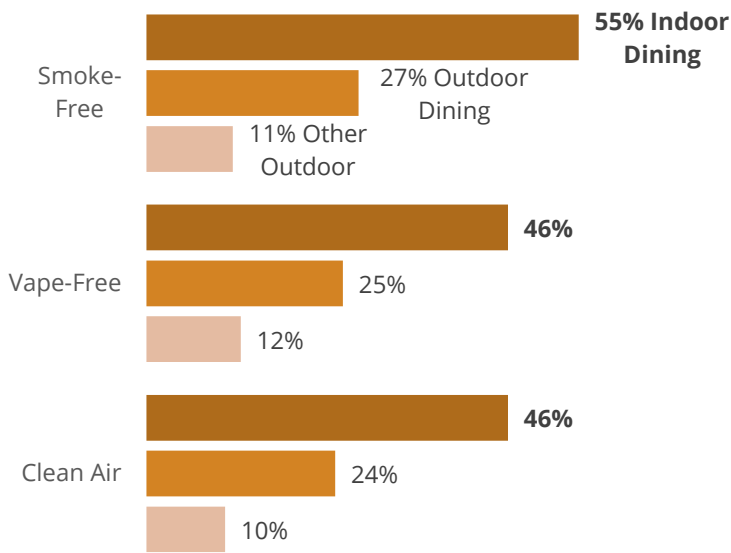


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Most businesses had smoke-free indoor air policies, but fewer than half had vape-free or clean indoor air policies. Smoke-free, vape-free, and clean air policies were much less common for outdoor areas and uncommon for other outdoor areas (Figure 4). The absence of a vape-free policy was the limiting factor for businesses to qualify as having clean air policies. For each coverage area (indoors, outdoor dining area, and other outdoor areas), dining businesses rarely had vape-free policies in the absence of smoke-free policies.

**Figure 4: Most Businesses Prohibited Smoking In Indoor Dining Areas**

*Percentage of healthier air policies by products covered and coverage area*



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The prevalence of smoke-free, vape-free, and clean air policies varied by business type. Policies covering indoor dining areas, outdoor dining areas, and other outdoor areas were most common among fast food restaurants and businesses that did not identify their type (after excluding business types with five or fewer respondents). Customers and employees at bars were the least often covered by smoke-free, vape-free, and clean indoor air policies (Table 5).

### Table 5: Healthier Indoor Air Policies Most Common in Fast Food Restaurants

*Percentage of businesses with written indoor dining area policies by type of business*

	Respondents	Smoke-Free	Vape-Free	Clean Air
<b>Full service restaurant</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Bar/tavern/saloon</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Full service restaurant with bar</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>53%</b>
Fast food restaurant	56	82%	73%	73%
Limited food service (coffee shop, gas station/convenience store, etc.)	21	43%	38%	38%
Special events facility	5	40%	40%	40%
Catering	5	60%	60%	60%
Private club*	3	100%	50%	33%
Other	1	100%	100%	100%
Unidentified	7	71%	71%	71%
Overall	263	55%	46%	46%

\* Two of the three private clubs answered the question about vape-free policies.

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Fast food restaurants were also the most likely to have smoke-free, vape-free, and clean air policies covering their outdoor dining areas (after excluding business types with five or fewer respondents). Customers and employees at bars were the least often covered by smoke-free, vape-free, and clean indoor air policies (Table 6).

### Table 6: Healthier Outdoor Dining Area Air Policies Most Common among Fast Food Restaurants

*Percentage of businesses with written outdoor dining area policies by type of business*

	Respondents	Smoke-Free	Vape-Free	Clean Air
<b>Full service restaurant</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Bar/tavern/saloon*</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Full service restaurant with bar</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Fast food restaurant†	53	48%	45%	40%
Limited food service (coffee shop, gas station/convenience store, etc.)	21	24%	24%	24%
Special events facility	5	20%	20%	20%
Catering	5	20%	20%	20%
Private club	2	50%	50%	50%
Other	2	50%	50%	50%
Unidentified	7	14%	14%	14%
Overall	256	28%	26%	24%

\* Forty-five of the 46 bars responded to the question about smoke-free policies.

† Fifty-two of the 53 fast food restaurants answered the question about smoke-free policies; 51 of 53 answered the question about vape-free policies.

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Fast food restaurants were also the most likely to have smoke-free, vape-free, and clean air policies covering their other outdoor areas (after excluding business types with five or fewer respondents). When focusing on full service restaurants without bars, bars, and full service restaurants with bars, customers and employees at limited service restaurants, bars, and businesses of unknown type were the least often covered by smoke-free, vape-free, and clean indoor air policies (Table 7).

**Table 7: Healthier Outdoor Air Policies in Non-Dining Areas Most Common among Fast Food Restaurants**

*Percentage of businesses with written policies by type of business*

	Respondents	Smoke-Free	Vape-Free	Clean Air
<b>Full service restaurant</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Bar/tavern/saloon*</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Full service restaurant with bar</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Fast food restaurant†	54	21%	52%	19%
Limited food service (coffee shop, gas station/convenience store, etc.)	21	0%	5%	0%
Special events facility	5	20%	20%	20%
Catering	5	20%	20%	20%
Private club‡	3	67%	50%	33%
Other	2	50%	50%	50%
Unidentified	7	0%	14%	0%
Overall	261	11%	12%	10%

\* Forty-six of the 47 bars answered the question about vape-free policies.

† Fifty-three of the 54 fast food restaurants answered the question about smoke-free policies; 52 answered the question about vape-free policies.

‡ Two of the three private clubs answered the question about vape-free policies.

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## Lodging Survey

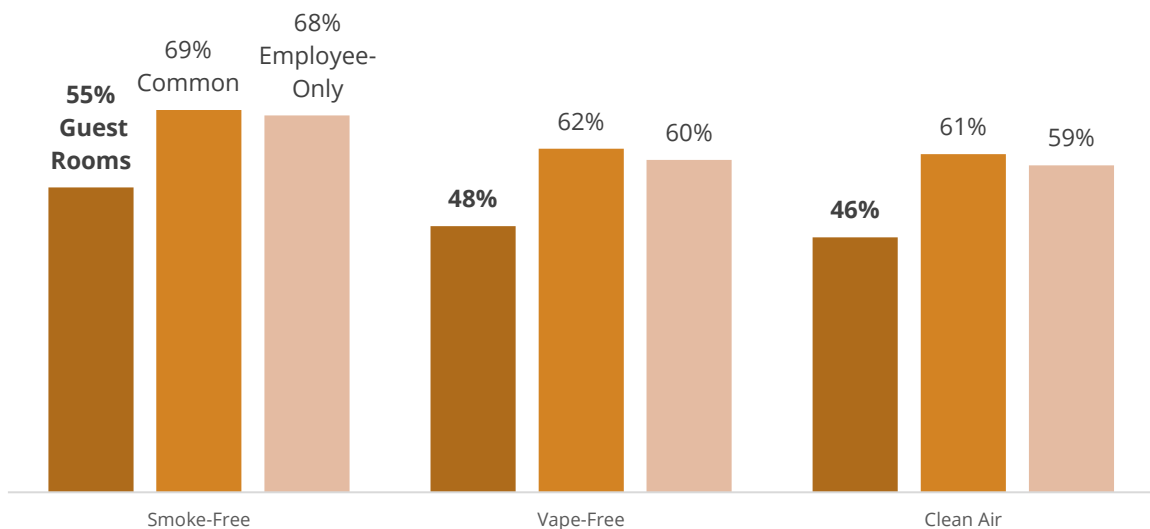
Overall, 62% of lodging establishments had a written policy addressing smoking or vaping. The majority of tobacco policies (60%) in lodging establishments were local policies specific to the individual business location. Other sources for the policies included complying with local ordinances (17%; none of which prohibit smoking in all indoor guest areas), policies of a parent company (13%) and multiple sources (10%). Of the businesses with written policies about smoking or vaping, 83% said the written policy was posted and visible to employees. When looking across all areas, 52% of the respondents to the Lodging Survey were smoke-free in all indoor areas; 45% were vape-free across all indoor areas; and 43% had comprehensive clean indoor air policies.

**62% of lodging establishments had a written policy about smoking or vaping.**

Smoke-free, vape-free, and clean indoor air policies were most common for indoor common areas (e.g., lobbies) and employee-only areas. Allowing smoking or vaping in at least some guest rooms was a relatively common practice in Wyoming. As with the Dining Survey results, smoke-free policies were more common than vape-free indoor air policies. Few businesses had vape-free policies in the absence of smoke-free policies, making vape-free policies the limiting factor on having clean air policies (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Indoor Guest Areas Less Protected than Indoor Common and Employee Areas**

*Percentage of lodging establishment policies, by indoor area*



As with the Dining Survey, the prevalence of these policies differs across lodging business type. Each type of healthier indoor air policy was most common in multi-use businesses and bed-and-breakfast establishments, and 70% of hotels were smoke-free. Motels were the least likely to have any of these policies (Table 8).

**Table 8: Multi Use Lodging Most Likely to Have Healthier Indoor Air Policies**

*Percentage of businesses with healthier indoor air policies by business type*

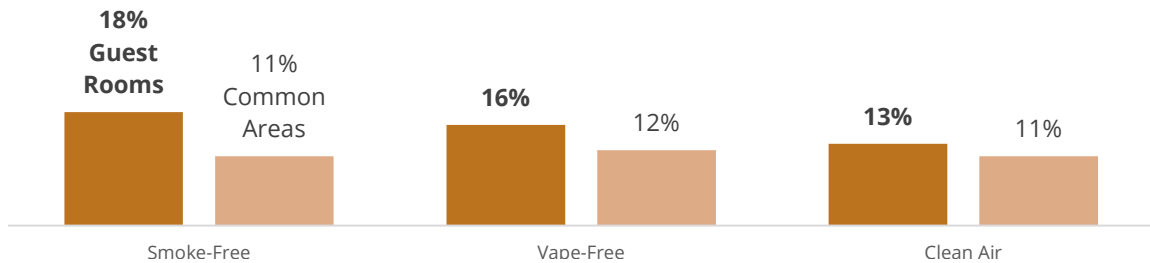
	Respondents	Smoke-Free	Vape-Free	Clean Air
Multi use	6	80%	80%	80%
Bed-and-breakfast	12	75%	67%	67%
Hotel	44	70%	44%	42%
Resort/dude ranch	22	55%	55%	55%
Campground/RV park	13	46%	46%	46%
Motel	59	33%	33%	31%
Overall	156	52%	44%	42%

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Outdoor smoke-free, vape-free, and clean air policies were uncommon. When they were in place, they were more likely to cover outdoor areas of guest rooms (e.g., balconies or patios; Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Few Lodging Establishments Had Healthier Outdoor Area Policies**

*Percentage of lodging establishments with outdoor air policies on smoking and vaping*



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Because lodging establishments may offer their guests the convenience of an attached restaurant, which may or may not share indoor or outdoor air policies with the lodging business, it is important to examine how the policies of neighboring businesses relate to secondhand smoke exposure while at a lodging establishment. The majority of respondents

(86%) reported they never smell smoke from neighboring businesses, while 11% said they “sometimes” smell smoke. No respondents stated that they “always” smell smoke.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

In the absence of a statewide smoke-free indoor air law covering hospitality businesses, customers and employees in Wyoming generally depend on the policies of individual businesses to protect their health. Partial exceptions to this general rule include the six Wyoming towns with smoke-free indoor air laws that cover customers and employees in bars and restaurants (Burlington, Casper, Cheyenne, Evanston, Laramie, and Mountain View) and the three towns with smoke-free indoor air laws that cover restaurants but not bars (Afton, Green River, and Rock Springs). None of these laws require all indoor areas of lodging businesses, including all guest rooms, to be smoke-free. Only Laramie’s law specifically addresses secondhand ENDS aerosol.

Most Wyoming fast food and full service restaurants without bars have policies (including voluntary written policies and compliance with local smoke-free indoor air laws) that protect their customers and employees while in indoor areas. These policies are less common for restaurants with attached bars and less common still in stand-alone bars. When these written policies exist, they frequently allow smoking in outdoor dining areas and other outdoor areas. Written vape-free policies are less common than smoke-free policies, but they follow similar patterns. Few businesses have vape-free policies without also having smoke-free policies.

Written smoke-free indoor air policies typically cover indoor common areas and indoor employee-only areas. Allowing smoking or vaping in at least some guest rooms is a relatively common practice in Wyoming, although this concession is becoming less popular nationally. In 2016, 85% of hotels nationwide were smoke-free, including all guest rooms (American Hotel & Lodging Association, 2016). As with dining establishments, vape-free policies are less common, focus more on indoor areas, and rarely exist in the absence of smoke-free policies.

Wyomingites and visitors would benefit most from increased smoke- and vape-free policies in lodging establishments, especially increases in the number of establishments that are completely smoke-free indoors, including all guest rooms. When considering dining and drinking establishments, Wyomingites and visitors would benefit most from an increase in the number of smoke-free bars and full service restaurants with attached bars.

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# Appendices

## *Appendix A: Frequencies for the 2016 Wyoming Dining Survey*

This appendix provides frequency counts and percentages for all items on the 2016 Wyoming Dining Survey, which included bars as dining businesses, presented with the same wording, punctuation, and sequence as in the questionnaire. For “mark all that apply” questions, WYSAC does not provide totals or percentages because respondents could choose more than one response option. About half of businesses (134 of the 264 surveys used in the analysis) had a written policy about smoking or vaping. Only these businesses were asked specific questions about the rules of their policy; thus, the valid total for several variables fluctuates. Not all valid percentages total to 100% because of rounding.

### **1. How many employees work at this workplace? (*Include this location only.*)**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
0	2	1%
1-5	69	27%
6-10	55	21%
11-15	36	14%
16-20	18	7%
21+	78	30%
Valid Total	258	100%
Missing	6	
Total	264	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**2. Which of the following best describe(s) your role in this workplace? (Mark all that apply.)**

	Frequency
Owner	175
Manager	112
Employee	29
Other	16

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**3. Which of the following best describes(s) this business? (Mark all that apply.)**

	Frequency
Full service restaurant	122
Bar/tavern/saloon	67
Fast food restaurant	57
Limited food service (coffee shop, gas station/convenience store, etc.)	28
Specialty events facility	10
Catering	6
Private club	3
Other	1

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER



**4. While you are indoors at this worksite, how often can you smell smoke from a neighboring business, including those that share a wall with your business?**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Always	1	0%
Sometimes	15	6%
Never	235	94%
Valid Total	251	100%
Missing	13	
Total	264	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**5. Does this workplace have a written policy about smoking or vaping (using e-cigarettes or similar devices) at this location? (Include municipal ordinances and corporate policies that apply to your location.)**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes. Please continue with survey.	134	51%
No. Thank you. <i>You may now return the survey in the enclosed envelope.</i>	128	49%
Valid Total	262	100%
Missing	2	
Total	264	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**6. Which of the following are true for the written policy about smoking or vaping at this location? (Mark all that apply.)**

	Frequency
It follows the town's smoke-free indoor air law	57
It is specific to this location (independent business or no parent company policy in effect)	29
It is the policy of the parent company	7
Valid Total	93
Missing	57

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**7. Is this written policy posted and visible to employees? (This includes posted “no smoking” and similar signs.)**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	99	75%
No	33	25%
Valid Total	132	100%
Missing	2	
Total	134	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

The following questions ask about WHERE smoking or vaping is allowed at this workplace, according to the written policy for employees and customers, patrons, and guests.

**8. For indoor areas of this location, is smoking...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	127	95%
Allowed in some areas	6	5%
Valid total	133	100%
Missing	1	1%
Total	134	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**9. For indoor areas of this location, is vaping (using e-cigarettes)...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	105	80%
Allowed in some areas	12	9%
Allowed in all areas	6	5%
Not included in the policy	8	6%
Valid Total	131	100%
Missing	3	
Total	134	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**10. For outdoor dining areas of this location, is smoking...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	62	53%
Allowed in some areas	23	19%
Allowed in all areas	20	17%
Not included in the policy	13	11%
Valid total	118	100%
Missing	16	
Total	134	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**11. For outdoor dining areas of this location, is vaping (using e-cigarettes)...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	60	50%
Allowed in some areas	23	19%
Allowed in all areas	22	18%
Not included in the policy	14	12%
Valid total	119	99%
Missing	15	
Total	134	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**12. For other outdoor areas of this location, is smoking...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	22	17%
Allowed in some areas	67	52%
Allowed in all areas	33	26%
Not included in the policy	7	5%
Valid total	129	100%
Missing	5	
Total	134	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**13. For other outdoor areas of this location, is vaping (using e-cigarettes)...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	24	19%
Allowed in some areas	60	47%
Allowed in all areas	34	26%
Not included in the policy	11	9%
Valid total	129	101%
Missing	5	
Total	134	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**14. Would you allow the Wyoming Department of Health or its partners to publicize your policy about smoking or vaping? (If you select no, your responses to this survey will not be made public or linked to you or your business.)**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	63	48%
No	68	52%
Total	131	100%
Missing	3	
Total	134	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

## Appendix B: Frequencies for the 2016 Wyoming Lodging Survey

This appendix provides frequency counts and percentages for all items on the 2016 Wyoming Lodging Survey presented with the same wording, punctuation, and sequence as in the questionnaire. For “mark all that apply” questions, WYSAC does not provide totals or percentages because respondents could choose more than one response option. Only businesses that had a written policy about smoking or vaping (using e-cigarettes or similar devices (103 of 166 surveys used in the analysis) were asked specific questions about the rules of their policy; thus, the valid total for several variables fluctuates. Not all valid percentages total to 100% because of rounding.

### 1. How many employees work at this workplace? *(Include this location only.)*

	Frequency	Valid Percent
0	8	5%
1-5	58	36%
6-10	25	15%
11-15	15	9%
16-20	14	9%
21+	42	26%
Total	162	100%
Missing	4	
Total	166	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

### 2. Which of the following best describe(s) your role in this workplace? *(Mark all that apply.)*

	Frequency
Owner	80
Manager	98
Employee	14
Other	5

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**3. Which of the following best describes(s) this business?**

	Frequency
Hotel	45
Motel	62
Resort	13
Bed-and-Breakfast	14
Campground	16
Dude Ranch/Guest Ranch	9
RV Park	3
Summer Camp/Retreat	2
Other	12
Total	176

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**4. While you are indoors at this worksite, how often can you smell smoke from a neighboring business, including those that share a wall with your business?**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Always	0	0%
Sometimes	18	11%
Never	143	89%
Valid total	161	100%
Missing	5	
Total	166	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**5. Does this workplace have a written policy about smoking or vaping (using e-cigarettes or similar devices) at this location? (Include municipal ordinances and corporate policies that apply to your location.)**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes. Please continue with survey.	103	62%
No. Thank you. <i>You may now return the survey in the enclosed envelope.</i>	62	38%
Total	165	100%
Missing	1	
Total	166	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**6. Which of the following are true for the written policy about smoking or vaping at this location? (Mark all that apply.)**

	Frequency
It follows the town's smoke-free indoor air law	81
It is specific to this location (independent business or no parent company policy in effect)	42
It is the policy of the parent company	84
Valid total	207
Missing	90

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER



**7. Is this written policy posted and visible to employees?**

(This includes posted “no smoking” and similar signs.)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	78	84%
No	15	16%
Valid total	93	100%
Missing	10	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

The following questions ask about WHERE smoking or vaping is allowed at this workplace, according to the written policy for employees and customers, patrons, and guests.

**8. For indoor areas of guest rooms or sleeping areas, is smoking...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	83	83%
Allowed in some areas	16	16%
Allowed in all areas	0	0%
Not included in the policy	1	1%
Valid total	100	
Missing	3	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**9. For indoor areas of guest rooms or sleeping areas, is vaping (using e-cigarettes)...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	72	75%
Allowed in some areas	16	17%
Allowed in all areas	2	2%
Not included in the policy	6	6%
Total	96	100%
Missing	7	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**10. For outdoor areas of guest rooms (e.g., balconies, patios), is smoking...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	28	28%
Allowed in some areas	45	46%
Allowed in all areas	23	23%
Not included in the policy	3	3%
Valid total	99	
Missing	4	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**11. For outdoor areas of guest rooms (e.g., balconies, patios), is vaping (using e-cigarettes)...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	26	26%
Allowed in some areas	40	40%
Allowed in all areas	27	27%
Not included in the policy	7	7%
Total	100	100%
Missing	3	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**12. For indoor common areas at your location (e.g., lobby, game room, restaurant, bar, lounge), is smoking...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	100	98%
Allowed in some areas	0	0%
Allowed in all areas	1	10%
Not included in the policy	1	10%
Total	102	100%
Missing	1	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**13. For indoor common areas at your location (e.g., lobby, game room, restaurant, bar, lounge), is vaping (using e-cigarettes)...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	89	91%
Allowed in some areas	0	0%
Allowed in all areas	3	3%
Not included in the policy	6	6%
Total	98	100%
Missing	5	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**14. For outdoor common areas at your location (e.g., picnic area, entrances), is smoking...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	19	19%
Allowed in some areas	53	53%
Allowed in all areas	27	27%
Not included in the policy	2	2%
Total	101	100%
Missing	2	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**15. For outdoor common areas at your location (e.g., picnic area, entrances), is vaping (using e-cigarettes)...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	18	18%
Allowed in some areas	45	46%
Allowed in all areas	27	27%
Not included in the policy	9	9%
Total	99	100%
Missing	4	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**16. For indoor employee-only areas at your location (e.g., break room, office, or non-guest laundry facility), is smoking...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	99	97%
Allowed in some areas	1	1%
Allowed in all areas	2	2%
Not included in the policy	0	0%
Total	102	100%
Missing	1	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

**17. For indoor employee-only areas at your location (e.g., break room, office, or non-guest laundry facility), is vaping (using e-cigarettes)...**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not allowed at all	87	90%
Allowed in some areas	2	2%
Allowed in all areas	3	3%
Not included in the policy	5	5%
Total	97	100%
Missing	6	
Total	103	

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

## Appendix C: Detailed Description of Methods

WYSAC requested a list of all Wyoming dining businesses (restaurants and bars) and hotels from Marketing Systems Group (MSG), a nationally known scientific sample provider. MSG provided WYSAC with complete lists of these two broad categories of establishments and their contact information, including the company SIC code to identify each business by type. The Dining and Lodging Surveys were fielded between February 16, 2016, and May 4, 2016.

All businesses on both lists received an initial contact letter, written by the TPCP, informing them of the purpose of the survey and inviting the business to complete the survey on line. For the Dining Survey, 359 of the initial mailings were returned with bad mailing addresses. WYSAC was able to update 150 of those using web searches for updated mailing addresses. For the Lodging Survey, 202 of the initial mailings were returned with bad mailing addresses. WYSAC was able to update 85 of those using web searches for updated mailing addresses.

One week after the initial mailing, all businesses that had not completed the survey online and had valid mailing addresses were mailed a paper version of the survey. Three weeks after that, all businesses that had not completed the survey were mailed a reminder letter that also included web survey login information. Finally, 2 weeks after the reminder letter was mailed, a replacement questionnaire was sent to all businesses that had not completed the survey. Table C-1 provides a summary of the final response dispositions (e.g., completed a paper copy, ineligible, WYSAC was unable to find a valid address) for all businesses invited to participate in the survey. Reviews of the data after assigning a final disposition to each survey invitee revealed a small number of additional businesses that were ineligible or did not provide sufficient data for analyses. Thus, the response rates in this appendix are higher than those reported in the body of the report.

**Table C- 1: Survey Respondents**

*Summary of the final disposition of all businesses invited to complete the surveys.*

	Dining Survey	Lodging Survey
Paper Completes	238	148
Web Completes	39	31
Total Completes	277	179
Ineligible	4	5
Final Bad Address	209	117
Refused	8	9
Total	1,182	684
Valid Addresses	969	562
Valid Response Rate	28.6%	32%

Note: Valid Response rates are based on the number of businesses with valid addresses.

WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER