Exposure of hospitality workers to environmental tobacco smoke

M N Bates, J Fawcett, S Dickson, R Berezowski, N Garrett

Objective: To determine quantitatively the extent of exposure of hospitality workers to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure during the course of a work shift, and to relate these results to the customer smoking policy of the workplace.

Subjects: Three categories of non-smoking workers were recruited: (1) staff from hospitality premises (bars and restaurants) that permitted smoking by customers; (2) staff from smokefree hospitality premises; and (3) government employees in smokefree workplaces. All participants met with a member of the study team before they began work, and again at the end of their shift or work day. At each meeting, participants answered questions from a standardised questionnaire and supplied a saliva sample.

Main outcome measures: Saliva samples were analysed for cotinine. The difference between the first and second saliva sample cotinine concentrations indicated the degree of exposure to ETS over the course of the work shift.

Results: Hospitality workers in premises allowing smoking by customers had significantly greater increases in cotinine than workers in smokefree premises. Workers in hospitality premises with no restrictions on customer smoking were more highly exposed to ETS than workers in premises permitting smoking only in designated areas.

Conclusions: Overall, there was a clear association between within-shift cotinine concentration change and smoking policy. Workers in premises permitting customer smoking reported a higher prevalence of respiratory and irritation symptoms than workers in smokefree workplaces. Concentrations of salivary cotinine found in exposed workers in this study have been associated with substantial involuntary risks for cancer and heart disease.
newspaper advertising, distribution of pamphlets and posters, and direct canvassing of hospitality premises.

Wellington based government ministries and departments were asked if they would permit staff to participate in the study.

Data and sample collection

An interviewer met each hospitality worker participant at one of the study venues, immediately before and after their work shift. Before the participant began work, the first part of a two part questionnaire was interviewer administered, and a saliva sample collected. Questions were about hours worked in hospitality workplaces, and the different nature of their work. We wished to avoid discrimination against by their employers.

Participants were categorized according to the customer smoking policy of their workplace. Because of the predominance of cotinine values below the level of detection, non-parametric tests, including the Wilcoxon rank sum test, were used to investigate differences between median pre- and post-shift cotinine concentrations, for the different categories.

RESULTS

Ninety five subjects provided sufficient saliva samples for chemical analysis, of which 44 worked in 29 different restaurants and bars (hospitality workers), and 51 were government employees. All interviews took place during June to October.
2000. Pre-shift saliva sample cotinine results were used to confirm the eligibility of participants. Table 1 shows the concentrations of cotinine measured in the first (pre-shift) saliva samples.

A value of 7.0 ng/g was the criterion used to identify and exclude results for possible smokers and nicotine replacement therapy users from the statistical analysis. On that basis, two hospitality workers and one government employee were excluded. The highest pre-shift saliva cotinine concentration among those who were included in the statistical analysis was 5.1 ng/g, in a person who worked in a bar where smoking was permitted.

Forty two hospitality workers and 50 government employees remained in the study and were included in the subsequent statistical analyses.

The demographic composition and smoking history of the study groups is shown in table 2. The workplaces where smoking was permitted fell into two categories of customer smoking policy: (1) smoking permitted only in designated area(s); and (2) smoking allowed anywhere in the premises.

Table 3 summarises the data on changes in cotinine concentrations between the pre-shift and post-shift samples, for study subjects (columns A–D). Figure 1 also shows the distributions of cotinine changes.

Two key trends are apparent in the data shown in table 3. The less restrictive the policy on customer smoking (or smoking was permitted) fell into two categories of customer smoking policy. Whiskers show the extreme values; boxes show the 25th and 75th centiles and median; + indicates mean value.

Figure 1 Changes in salivary cotinine concentration for government and hospitality workers (by category of workplace customer smoking policy). Whiskers show the extreme values; boxes show the 25th and 75th centiles and median; + indicates mean value.

### Table 3: Changes in saliva cotinine concentrations between the first and second samples*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in cotinine concentration (second—first sample result)†</th>
<th>Government employees</th>
<th>Smokefree workplaces</th>
<th>Smoking only in designated areas</th>
<th>No smoking restrictions</th>
<th>All workers in smokefree workplaces</th>
<th>All workers in workplaces that allow smoking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong> Mean pre-shift (ng/g)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong> Mean post-shift (ng/g)†</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong> Number with decrease</td>
<td>8 (16%)</td>
<td>3 (30%)</td>
<td>6 (30%)</td>
<td>1 (8%)</td>
<td>11 (18%)</td>
<td>7 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong> Number with no change</td>
<td>36 (72%)</td>
<td>5 (50%)</td>
<td>6 (30%)</td>
<td>1 (8%)</td>
<td>41 (68%)</td>
<td>7 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong> Number with increase</td>
<td>6 (12%)</td>
<td>2 (20%)</td>
<td>8 (40%)</td>
<td>10 (83%)</td>
<td>8 (13%)</td>
<td>18 (56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> Median (ng/g)†</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong> Mean (ng/g)‡</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong> Range (ng/g)‡</td>
<td>0.08–0.3</td>
<td>0.05–0.13</td>
<td>0.1–3.6</td>
<td>0.2–7</td>
<td>0.05–0.3</td>
<td>0.1–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong> Overall mean cotinine increase (ng/g)§</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J</strong> Total number in group</td>
<td>50 (100%)</td>
<td>10 (100%)</td>
<td>20 (100%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>60 (100%)</td>
<td>32 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The average times between samples were 7.6 and 8.4 hours for hospitality workers in smoking and non-smoking premises, respectively, and 7.2 hours for government employees.

†Setting results less than the limit of detection (0.2 ng/g) at half that value.

‡Subjects with cotinine increases only.

§Subjects with a decrease in cotinine concentration taken as having no change. Assumes that a decrease is the result of clearance of work unrelated ETS exposure.

The data in table 3 were statistically analysed in both categorical and continuous formats. For the categorical analysis of the data in table 3, subjects were combined according to whether they did or did not have an increase in cotinine concentration between the two samples. Also, study participants working in non-smoking hospitality premises were combined with the government employee group. Since both groups were working in non-smoking workplaces, pre- to post-shift cotinine variation in both groups should be representative of such variation in non-smoking populations exposed to ETS outside of the workplace.

The resulting distribution of data is shown in table 4.

A test for linear trend of proportions on the first three columns of data in table 4 gave a p value of < 0.00001 ($\chi^2 = 25.2$, df = 1), indicating that the permissiveness of the smoking policy of a workplace is directly associated with the likelihood of an increase in salivary cotinine concentration while at work.

Treating the data as continuous, a Wilcoxon rank sum test of equality of medians was used, comparing the pre- to post-shift cotinine difference in all hospitality workers working in premises permitting smoking (n = 32) with the difference in all workers in hospitality premises not permitting smoking (n = 10). Reductions in cotinine were retained as such in the data. This comparison gave a p value of 0.05 for the difference between the two groups. However, after combining all workers in smokefree workplaces (n = 60) and comparing them against the group of those who worked in premises where smoking was permitted, the p value was 0.002. This confirms that working in hospitality premises where any smoking is permitted is very significantly associated with higher concentrations of cotinine in saliva (and hence higher exposures to ETS over the course of a work shift).

Using the Wilcoxon test the changes in cotinine concentrations for workers in hospitality premises with no customer smoking restrictions were compared with workers in premises with designated non-smoking areas. The difference in medians ($p = 0.03$) indicates that the difference in cotinine changes between the two groups of exposed workers (table 3) is not likely to be caused by chance.
Study participants were asked a number of questions about respiratory and irritation symptoms experienced in the previous four weeks, as well as questions on asthma. Responses to these questions are summarised in Table 5, along with prevalence ratios and associated confidence intervals. Prevalence ratios were calculated after combining responses from both groups of workers in premises where smoking was not permitted, and using this as the baseline for comparison with the hospitality workers in premises where smoking was permitted.

The prevalence ratios in Table 5 show that there is a tendency for workers in premises permitting customer smoking to report a higher prevalence of respiratory and irritation symptoms than workers in smokefree workplaces. Asthma diagnosed by a doctor and use of asthma medication were less common in workers in bars and restaurants where smoking was permitted.

**DISCUSSION**

This is the first New Zealand study that has examined exposure to ETS specifically in the hospitality workplace. Also, as far as we are aware, it is the first study anywhere that has examined differences in pre- and post-shift salivary cotinine concentration changes in hospitality workers in relation to workplace smoking policies. One other New Zealand study measured nicotine concentrations in the hair of hospitality workers and found differences according to smoking policy of the premises. However, hair nicotine concentrations represent the accumulation of exposures from a variety of workplace and non-workplace sources over a longer period of time, and will be less specific to workplace ETS exposures than the salivary cotinine concentrations used in this study.

For practical reasons, the study used volunteers rather than randomly selected participants. However, we see no reason why our results would have been different in a randomly selected group. The results of this investigation show convincingly that workers in hospitality premises that permit customer smoking have higher salivary cotinine concentrations at the end of their shift than at the beginning of their shift.

This result is consistent with the results of other studies using a variety of methods to assess ETS exposure. Using measurements of ambient indoor air concentrations of carbon monoxide, nicotine, and respirable suspended particles, Siegel concluded that restaurant and bar workers were exposed to ETS at a concentration between 1.5–4.4 times greater than that received by someone living with a smoker. The results of this study confirm that second hand smoke exposure of staff is greatest in premises where there are no restrictions on where customers may smoke. Workers in these premises appeared to receive about three times the exposure of workers in premises where customers were permitted to smoke, but only in designated areas. However, even in premises where there were some limitations on smoking, increases in cotinine of study participants were still much greater than the increases for workers in smokefree premises (Table 5). This result was also consistent with the results of other studies, which have shown the allocation of specific areas for non-smoking customers provides only partial protection from exposure to ETS. Studies suggest that ETS exposure can vary and according to the type of work—waiting, bar work, and kitchen staff work—being undertaken. The range of within-group cotinine changes in the hospitality worker subjects in this study was wide. This

### Table 4 Change in cotinine after combining categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cotinine change</th>
<th>No smoking restrictions</th>
<th>Smoking in restricted areas</th>
<th>Smokefree†</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>10 (83%)</td>
<td>8 (40%)</td>
<td>8 (13%)</td>
<td>26 (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No increase*</td>
<td>2 (17%)</td>
<td>12 (60%)</td>
<td>52 (87%)</td>
<td>66 (72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>20 (100%)</td>
<td>60 (100%)</td>
<td>92 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes subjects whose cotinine concentration decreased and subjects whose cotinine concentration did not change. †Hospitality and government employees combined.

### Table 5 Responses to questions about symptoms and asthma—proportion reporting symptom, by category of workplace smoking policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question*</th>
<th>Hospitality workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A (n=50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheezing in chest</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short of breath</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough in morning</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent cough</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent phlegm</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye irritation</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running nose</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore throat</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma diagnosed</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma medicine taken</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*With the exception of the questions about asthma, all questions asked about symptoms experienced in the preceding four weeks. Responses in columns A to F are recorded as the proportions of respondents who answered "yes" to each question. †Based on hospitality workers in premises permitting smoking (column F) relative to all unexposed workers (column E). CI, confidence interval.
variation can be explained by some subjects having spent their work shifts predominately in non-smoking parts of their workplaces, while others would have spent most of their time in areas where smoking was permitted.

The results suggesting that workers exposed to smoke during the course of their work have higher prevalences of respiratory and irritative symptoms (table 5) are suggestive, but not conclusive. There may be other lifestyle factors predisposing to such symptoms that are more prevalent in people willing to work in smoke hospitality premises than in those who work in non-smoking workplaces. These other lifestyle factors could be confounding the associations found. However, a study of workers in California bars, using similar questions, found that the reported prevalence of these symptoms decreased in workers when the law was changed to make all bars smokefree. To reduce their chances of asthmatic attacks, persons with known asthma are likely to avoid working in smoky premises.

In conclusion, this study has found convincing evidence that:

- working in hospitality premises that permit customers to smoke leads to substantially increased exposures to second hand smoke, compared with smokefree premises
- policies in hospitality premises that restrict customer smoking to certain areas substantially reduce average exposure of staff to second hand smoke, but do not eliminate such exposure.

The exposures incurred by hospitality workers in this study can be presumed to carry some risk of disease, including cancer and cardiovascular disease. Repace and colleagues have estimated that an average salivary cotinine concentration of 0.4 ng/ml, a concentration commonly exceeded by exposed hospitality workers in this study, corresponds to an increased lifetime mortality risk of 1/1000 for lung cancer, and 1/100 for heart disease. These risks fall well within the range of involuntary exposure risks commonly judged unacceptable.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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What this paper adds

The issue of whether smoking should be permitted in hospitality premises, such as bars and restaurants, is a highly contentious one. Apart from California, few jurisdictions have been successful in implementing smoking bans in such premises. Although it might be argued that customer attendance is voluntary, for hospitality workers exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is unavoidable. To date, data on actual work related exposures of hospitality workers to ETS have been almost non-existent, and could only be indirectly inferred from smoke measurements. This absence of data has weakened the case for provision of smokefree hospitality premises.

This study has provided the first objective data on the actual extent of exposure of hospitality workers to ETS in the workplace. It shows there are exposure reduction benefits when customer smoking is restricted to certain areas. However, employees in workplaces with limited customer smoking restrictions are still considerably more highly exposed to ETS than employees in smokefree workplaces.

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