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PREVENTING CHRONIC DISEASE
PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH. PRACTICE. AND POLICY

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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**Prevalence of Smoke-Free Car and Home Rules in Maine
Before and After Passage of a Smoke-Free Vehicle Law,
2007–2010**

Rebecca Murphy-Hoefer, PhD, MPH; Patrick Madden, MS; Dorean Maines, MS; Carol Coles

The Evaluation of Maine's Smoke-Free Car Law: Utilizing BRFSS Data

Rebecca Murphy-Hoefer, PhD, MPH

Health Communications Branch
Office on Smoking and Health

Surveillance & Evaluation Webinar and Coffee Break Series:
Conducting Policy Evaluations

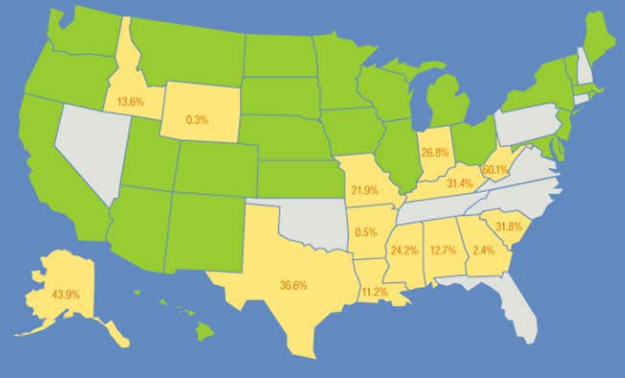
June 23, 2016



Introduction

Percent of Population Covered by a State or Local Comprehensive Smoke-Free Law*

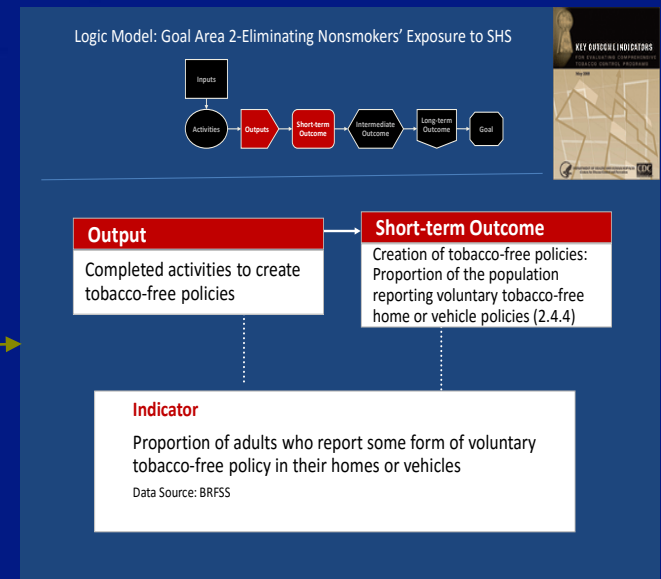
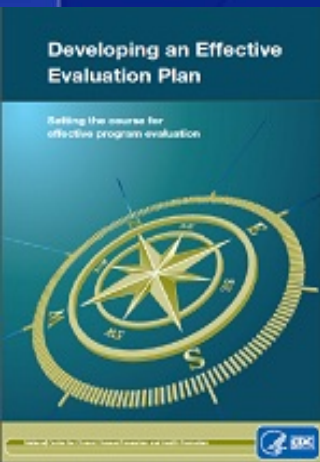
Smoke-Free Legislation			
Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	Local Laws Permitted
✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes



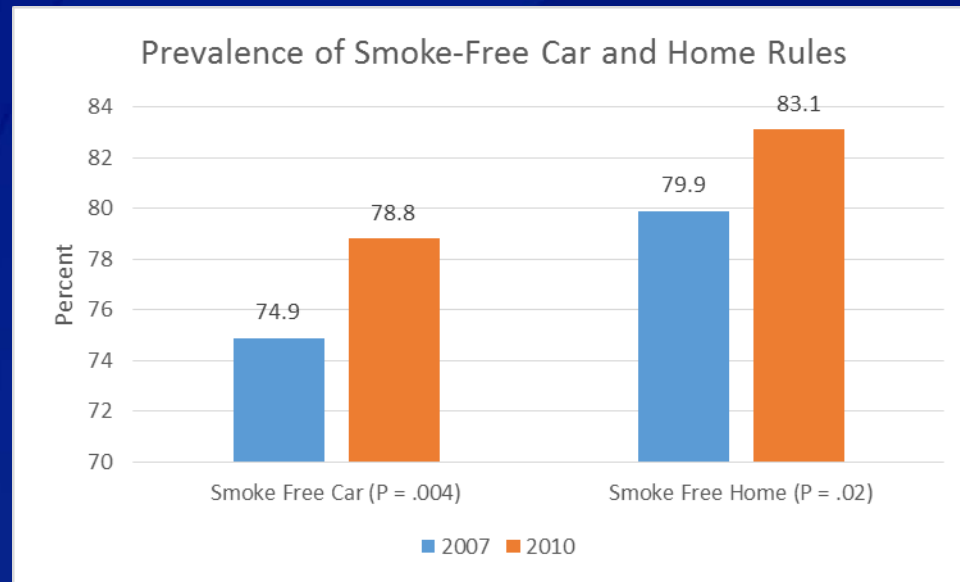
- ❑ 8 states and 1 territory have passed laws prohibiting smoking in vehicles occupied by children
- ❑ To examine whether there was a difference in smoke-free car and home rules after the passage of Maine's 2008 smoke-free vehicle law

Methods

- ❑ Logic model program activities were linked to outcomes to measure program goal progress.
- ❑ Examined smoking behaviors and the proportion of those with smoke-free car and home rules.



Results



- Prevalence of voluntary smoke-free car and home policies changed significantly between 2007 and 2010.

Discussion

- ❑ **May be indicative of changing social norms related to the unacceptability of SHS**
- ❑ **Link between public smoke-free laws and voluntary smoke-free rules is a possible explanation**
- ❑ **Need to reduce the disparities in exposure, especially among young people**
- ❑ **BRFSS may provide evaluation opportunities for state tobacco control programs**

Contact

Rebecca Murphy-Hoefer, PhD, MPH
Office on Smoking and Health

e-mail: Rebecca.Murphy@cdc.hhs.gov

or zfg1@cdc.gov



For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333

Telephone, 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348

E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

