Literature Review:

The impact of smoking bans on mortality rates has been a subject of extensive research. Stallings-Smith et al. (2013) found immediate reductions in early mortality following the national Irish smoking ban, primarily due to reductions in passive smoking. Similarly, Binswanger et al. (2014) observed lower mortality rates from smoking-related causes in prisons during years with a ban compared to years without a ban. Furthermore, Xuereb et al. (2015) attributed a decrease in mortality to better enforcement of the smoking ban.

Contrastingly, Shetty et al. (2010) did not find statistically significant short-term declines in mortality following smoking bans in the US. However, Dove et al. (2010) evaluated the impact of state and local smoking bans on acute myocardial infarction mortality rates and found notable effects.

Leicester & Levell (2015) and Leicester and Levell Leicester & Levell (2013) found no impact of smoking bans in workplaces on hospitalization rates or mortality from heart attacks. This contrasts with the findings of (Agüero et al., 2013), who determined the impact of a partial smoke-free legislation on acute myocardial infarction incidence, mortality rates, and case-fatality.

In addition, Catalano & Gilleskie (2021) examined the effects of local public smoking bans on smoking behaviors and tobacco smoke exposure, while Bono & Vuri (2017) investigated the impact of the 2005 public smoking ban in Italy on individual smoking behavior and well-being.

Overall, the literature presents conflicting results regarding the impact of smoking bans on mortality rates, with some studies demonstrating significant reductions, while others report no substantial effects.

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