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Generating knowledge for public health

Smoke-Free Ontario Strategy Monitoring Report: Appendices

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Appendix A: Technical Information about Population Surveys

Data Sources

Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (CTUMS)

Health Canada's Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (CTUMS) was an annual cross-sectional nationwide, tobacco-specific, random telephone survey, conducted between 1999 and 2012. Annual data were based on two cycles, the first collected from February to June, and the second from July to December. The sample design was a two-stage, stratified, random sample of telephone numbers. To ensure that the sample was representative of Canada, each province was divided into strata or geographic areas (Prince Edward Island had only one stratum). As part of the two-stage design, households were selected first and then, based on household composition, one, two, or no respondents were selected. The purpose of this design was, in part, to over-sample individuals 15 to 24 years of age. In general, CTUMS sampled the Canadian population aged 15 and older (excluding residents of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and full-time residents of institutions). The annual sample for CTUMS in 2012 was 19,286 in Canada (person response rate of 83%), including 1,792 in Ontario (person response rate of 83.9%). All survey estimates were weighted, and variance estimates were calculated using bootstrap weights.

Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (CAMH Monitor)

The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health's CAMH Monitor (CAMH Monitor) is an Ontario-wide, random telephone survey, focusing on addiction and mental health issues. Administered by the Institute for Social Research at York University, this ongoing monthly survey has a two-stage probability selection design. The survey represents Ontario residents aged 18 and older, excluding people in prisons, hospitals, military establishments, and transient populations such as the homeless. The CAMH Monitor replaced earlier surveys at the Centre including the Ontario Alcohol and Other Drug Opinion Survey (1992-1995) and the Ontario Drug Monitor (1996-1999). Reported trend data are based on all of these surveys, which used similar questions and sampling methods. In 2014, estimates were based on telephone interviews with 3,043 adults (45% of eligible respondents) representing 10,157,960 Ontarians aged 18 or older, conducted between January and December. All survey estimates were weighted, and variance estimates and statistical tests were corrected for the sampling design.

Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS)

The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health's Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS) is a province-wide survey, first implemented in 1977 and conducted every two years (in the spring) by the Institute for Social Research at York University. The survey uses a two-stage (school, class) cluster sample design and samples classes in elementary and secondary school grades (i.e., grades 7 to 12). Students enrolled in private schools, special education classes, those institutionalized for correctional or health reasons, those on Indian reserves and Canadian Forces bases, and those in the far northern regions of Ontario were not included in the target population. These exclusions comprise approximately 8% of Ontario students. In 2015, 10,523 students participated in the survey, with a student participation rate of 59% (the participation rate was influenced by 11% of students who were absent and 29% of nonparticipating students who either did not return consent forms or their parents refused participation). All survey estimates were weighted, and variance estimates and statistical tests were corrected for the complex sampling design.

Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)

The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is an ongoing cross-sectional population survey that collects information related to health status, healthcare utilization and health determinants. Initiated in 2000, it operated on a two-year collection cycle but changed to annual data collection in 2007. The CCHS is a large-sample general population health survey, designed to provide reliable estimates at the health region level. The CCHS samples respondents living in private dwellings in the ten provinces and the three territories, covering approximately 98% of the Canadian population aged 12 or older. People living on Indian reserves or Crown lands, residents of institutions, full-time members of the Canadian Forces and residents of certain remote regions are excluded from the survey. The CCHS uses the same sampling frame as the Canadian Labour Force Survey, which is a multistage stratified cluster design, where the dwelling is the final sampling unit. In total, 63,964 Canadians aged 12 or older participated in the 2014 survey (including 21,000 Ontarians). All survey estimates were weighted, and variance estimates were calculated using bootstrap weights.

Data Analysis

Characteristics Associated with Smoking Status

Youth

A segmentation analysis of students in grades 7 to 12 was conducted, with a focus on current smoker and nonsmoker sub-populations defined by risky behaviours (e.g., drinking, drug use) and social determinants of health (e.g., social cohesion, work for pay, housing), as defined in Table A-1). The analysis was conducted using the 2013 Ontario Student Use Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS). Data were weighted to represent students in Ontario. All analyses took into account the complex sampling design of the survey.

Table A-1: Indicators of Chronic Disease Risk Factors and Social Determinants of Health among Current Smokers^a and Nonsmokers, OSDUHS

Indicator	Definition
Drug Use Problem	Reporting experiencing at least 2 of the 5 items (used drugs to relax or fit in, used drug alone, forgotten things while using drugs, gotten into trouble while on drugs, had family say cut down on drugs) on the CRAFFT screener, which measures a drug use problem that may require treatment (in the past 12 months)
Hazardous or harmful drinking	Scoring at least 8 out of 40 (Likert scoring) on the World Health Organization's Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) screen, which measures heavy drinking and alcohol-related problems during the past 12 months
Gambling Activity	Reporting gambling money on 1 or more of 9 gambling activities during the past 12 months: cards, bingo, sports pools, sports lottery, other lottery (i.e. scratch cards, Lotto 6-49), video gambling/slot machines, casino, internet game, dice, any other activities. This is not a measure of problem gambling
Delinquent Behaviour	Reporting at least 3 of the following 9 delinquent behaviours in the 12 months before the survey: vandalized property, theft of goods worth less than \$50, theft of goods worth \$50 or more, stole a car/joyriding, break and entering, sold cannabis, ran away from home, assaulted someone (not a sibling), carried a weapon
Low Self-Esteem	Report at least 3 out of 5 items from the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Score was given when respondents reported "always" or "often true" for negative statements ("sometimes I feel that I can't do anything right", "I feel I do not have much to be proud of", "sometimes I think I am no good at all") and "never" or "seldom true" for positive statements ("I feel good about myself", "I am able to do most things as well as other people can")

^a Current smoker is someone who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his or her life and smoked within the last 30 days

Adults

A segmentation analysis of young adult (aged 18 to 29 years) and adult (18+ years) current smoker and nonsmoker subpopulations was conducted using health indicators such as chronic disease risk factors (e.g., physical inactivity, overweight) and social determinants of health (e.g., food security, education), as defined in Table A-2. The analysis was conducted using the 2014

Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) Master file. All survey estimates were weighted, and variance estimates were calculated using bootstrap weights.

Table A- 2: Indicators of Chronic Disease Risk Factors and Social Determinants of Health among Current Smokers^a and Nonsmokers, CCHS

Indicator	Definition
Identifies as being White	Respondent reported that his/her cultural / racial background is White
Born in Canada	Respondent is not an immigrant
Unhealthy eating habits	Respondent eats less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day
Male	Male
Inactive	Respondent is "inactive" in their leisure time based on the total daily Energy Expenditure values
Overweight	Respondents whose self-reported body mass index (BMI) exceeds a value of 25.
Excess of low risk drinking ^b	<p>Women who had more than 10 drinks in the previous week, had more than 2 drinks on a single day in the previous week, consumed alcohol on 6-7 days in the previous week, and/or had 5+ drinks in one occasion at least once per month for the past 12 months. Excludes women who were pregnant or breastfeeding.</p> <p>Men who had more than 15 drinks in the previous week, had more than 3 drinks on a single day in the previous week, consumed alcohol on 6-7 days in the previous week, and/or had 5+ drinks in one occasion at least once per month for the past 12 months</p>
Renting current dwelling	Respondent's dwelling is rented by a member of the household
Working in sales & services occupations	Respondents work in sales and service occupations (e.g., retail, hospitality, and child care)
Working in trades, transportation & equipment operation occupation	Respondents work in trades, transportation and equipment operation occupation (e.g., construction and taxi drivers)
Low education	Respondent's household's highest level of education is less than high school completion
Not having a family doctor	Respondent does not have a regular family doctor
Severely food insecure	Respondent has indication of reduced food intake and disturbed eating patterns

^a Current smoker is someone who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his or her life and smoked within the last 30 days

^b Calculated using the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse's 'Canada's Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines'.¹

Strengths and Weaknesses of Surveys

Each of the surveys described has its own particular strengths, and we draw on these throughout the report. For instance, because of the lengthy period over which the CAMH surveys have been conducted—since 1977 for OSDUHS and since 1991 for the CAMH Monitor—trend data on provincial smoking behaviour are unsurpassed. CTUMS strengths include breadth of tobacco-specific questions and the opportunity it affords to make inter-provincial comparisons. CTUMS includes information on use of cigarettes and alternative forms of tobacco, age of initiation,

access to cigarettes, cessation (including reasons and incentives), use of cessation aids, readiness to quit, secondhand smoke exposure, restrictions on smoking at home, and attitudes toward tobacco control policies. The CCHS includes information on type of smoker, amount smoked, cessation, age of initiation, use of other tobacco products, workplace restrictions and secondhand smoke exposure. The strength of CCHS is its large sample size and geographic coverage (down to health region).

Direct comparison of results from different surveys might not always be appropriate because the surveys use different methodologies (e.g., school-based vs. telephone surveys) and can have different question wording and response categories. Moreover, the target population (e.g., people aged 12 or over vs. people aged 15 or over), as well as purpose and response rates of surveys, can vary. To aid the reader, figures and tables depicting survey data are accompanied by a detailed title, which typically provides information on the survey question, population of interest, age, and survey year. Figures and tables also have data sources listed in figure and table notes.

Estimating Population Parameters

One should be cautious in interpreting trend data (e.g., differences in yearly estimates) and comparisons between two or more estimates (e.g., men and women). Statements of significance, including any directional statement (e.g., increase, decrease, higher, lower, etc.) are based on non-overlapping confidence intervals or z-test for two population proportions. Trend tests are based on linear regression, treating prevalence as the outcome and years as an independent variable.

Sample surveys are designed to provide an estimate of the true value of a particular characteristic in the population such as the population's average tobacco-related knowledge, attitudes, or behaviours (e.g., the percentage of Ontario adults who report smoking cigarettes in the past month). Because not everyone in a province is surveyed, the true population value is unknown and is therefore estimated from the sample. Sampling error will be associated with this estimate. A confidence interval provides an interval around survey estimates and contains the true population values with a specified probability. In this report, 95% confidence intervals are used, which means that if equivalent size samples are drawn repeatedly from a population and a confidence interval is calculated from each sample, 95% of these intervals will contain the true value of the quantity being estimated in the population. For instance, if the prevalence of current smoking among Ontario adults on Survey A is 25% and the 95% confidence interval is 22% to

28%, we are 95% confident that this interval (22% and 28%) will cover the true value in the population.

It is equally true that an estimate of 20% (± 3) from population A is not statistically different from a 25% (± 4) estimate from population B (e.g., female vs. male). This occurs because the upper limit on population A's estimate ($20 + 3 = 23\%$) overlaps with the lower limit on population B's estimate ($25 - 4 = 21\%$), albeit a formal test of significance might prove otherwise. This argument holds for comparisons of estimates from different survey years, and between other groupings within the same survey. To aid the reader in making comparisons, 95% confidence intervals are provided where possible.

Appendix B: NSRA's Smoke-Free Laws Database

Table B-1: NSRA's Smoke-Free Laws Database: Leading Edge Bylaws, Ontario (November 2015)

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended
Arnprior	Bylaw No. 6076-12, Regulation of Smoking on Municipally-Owned Property & Public Places in the Town of Arnprior	09/04/2012	
Barrie	By-law 2013-143, A By-law of The Corporation of the City of Barrie to prohibit the use of waterpipes in enclosed public places and in enclosed workplaces.	26/08/2013	
Barrie	Bylaw No. 2009-086, A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking Outdoors on City Owned Property Bylaw No. 2011-106, An amendment to Bylaw No. 2009-086, A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking Outdoors on City Owned Property	11/05/2009	15/08/2011
Bradford West Gwillimbury	By-law 2013-87 - A By-law to Prohibit the Use of Waterpipes in Enclosed Public Places and in Enclosed Workplaces	03/09/2013	
Brighton	By-Law No. 007-2014, Being a By-Law to regulate and prohibit all tobacco use on municipally owned parkland property in the Municipality of Brighton	03/03/2014	
Brockville	By-law Number 093-2003, Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places	22/07/2003	28/04/2015
Callander	By-law No. 2013-1369 being a By-law to regulate smoking in Public Places and Workplaces within the Municipality of Callander	23/04/2013	
Chatham-Kent	Bylaw 137-2014, being a by-law to regulate smoking of tobacco or tobacco-like products on lands within the Municipality of Chatham-Kent ("Smoke-Free Chatham-Kent By-law")	11/08/2014	
Cobalt	Bylaw No. 2012-003, Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in the Town of Cobalt: Smoking on Municipal Property; and Smoking in Workplace Entrances and Exits; and the Sale of Tobacco Products through Licencing Requirements Also known as Bylaw No. 2012-003, Smoke-free and Tobacco Control Bylaw	10/01/2012	
Cobourg	By-law No.019-2015, a By-law to Prohibit Smoking and the Use of Tobacco Products in Public Places in the Town of Cobourg	23/02/2015	16/04/2015
Cochrane	Bylaw No. 989-2013, Being a bylaw to regulate smoking on Tim Horton's Event Centre property within the Town of Cochrane	10/12/2013	
Cramahe	By-law No. 2014-06, Being a By-law to prohibit smoking and the use of all tobacco products within Municipal Playgrounds or nine (9) meters of any entrance ways surrounding Municipal Buildings.	04/03/2014	
East Gwillimbury	By-Law 2012-029, Being a by-law to prohibit smoking and holding of lit tobacco products at all town playgrounds, sports fields, splash pads and other designated spaces	19/03/2012	
East Zorra-Tavistock, Township of	By-Law 2012-15, Being a By-Law to Prohibit Smoking at Certain Locations on Municipal Property	21/03/2012	
Elliot Lake	Bylaw No. 03-4, A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces	11/05/2009	

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended
Englehart	Bylaw No. 2012-06, Smoke-Free and Tobacco Control By-Law	23/04/2012	
Essa, Township of	Bylaw No. 2011-62, A Bylaw of the Corporation of the Town of Essa to prohibit smoking outdoors on Township owned property	19/10/2011	
Essex, Town of	By-Law Number 1228, being a by-law to prohibit smoking on any property owned or leased by the Town of Essex	06/10/2014	
Georgina	Bylaw No. 2012-0061 (Reg-1), Being a By-law to prohibit smoking and use of tobacco products at all designated Town of Georgina outdoor areas	25/06/2012	
Gravenhurst	Smoke Free Outdoor Spaces By-law 2012-149, Being a By-Law to prohibit smoking outdoors on property owned by the Town of Gravenhurst	18/12/2012	
Hamilton	By-law No. 11-080, To Prohibit Smoking within City Parks and Recreation Properties	09/03/2011	
Huron County	Bylaw No. 21, 2003, A Bylaw of the Corporation of the County of Huron to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in Huron County and to Repeal Bylaw No. 9, 2003.	04/09/2003	
Huron Shores	Bylaw No. 04-06, Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces	11/02/2004	
Innisfil	By-Law 111-13, A By-Law of The Corporation of the Town of Innisfil to Prohibit Smoking and Use of Tobacco Products at all designated Town of Innisfil Outdoor Sports and Recreational Spaces.	16/10/2013	
Kingston	Bylaw No. 2002-231, A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the City of Kingston - as amended by Bylaw No. 2004-336 (Consolidated) By-Law No. 2012-150, A By-Law to Amend By-Law No. 2002-231, "A By-Law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the City of Kingston as Amended"	22/10/2002	06/11/2012
Kingsville, Town of	Bylaw 23-2015, Being a By-law to prohibit the smoking of tobacco in public places	09/03/2015	
Kirkland Lake	Bylaw 13-072, Being a Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in Children's Playgrounds and on Joe Mavrinac Community Complex Property Within Town of Kirkland Lake	13/08/2013	
Lasalle, Town of	By-Law Number 7775, Being a By-Law to Prohibit Smoking within Town of Lasalle Owned Parks, Facilities, Playgrounds and Sports Fields	14/07/2015	
Mattawa	Bylaw No. 08-25, Smoke-free Hospital Bylaw Bylaw No. 09-20, Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 08-25 By-Law No. 13-22, Being a By-Law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces Smoke Free Hospital By-Law	10/11/2008	09/12/2013
Mississauga	The Corporation of The City of Mississauga Smoking By-Law 94-14 A bylaw to prohibit smoking tobacco-based products (including waterpipe) anywhere on Mississauga Celebration Square. Amended by By-Law 180-15.	23/04/2014	24/06/2015
Newmarket	Bylaw 2011-73, A Bylaw to prohibit smoking of tobacco products at all town playgrounds, sports and playing fields and other outdoor youth related spaces.	28/11/2011	

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended
Niagara Falls	A Consolidated Bylaw Being By-law No. 2011 - 51 as amended by: By-law No. 2011 ? 152 (The Anti-Smoking Bylaw)	18/04/2011	
Niagara Region	By-law No. 112-2013, A regional by-law to protect children and vulnerable persons from exposure to outdoor second-hand smoke	13/10/2013	
North Bay	Bylaw No. 2012-97, A By-Law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the City of North Bay (and to Repeal By-Law No. 2003-05) Bylaw 2012-232, A By-Law to Amend By-Law No. 2102-97 (Schedules "A" and "D").	19/03/2012	02/07/2014
Orangeville	Bylaw No. 36-2012, A by-law to regulate and prohibit smoking at all municipally owned/operated public places (Smoke-Free Municipal Public Spaces Bylaw)	07/05/2012	
Orillia	Chapter 953, Smoking Regulation, Public Places and Workplaces Latest amending bylaw was Bylaw 2013-85.	17/12/2001	10/06/2013
Ottawa	Bylaw No. 2004-276, A by-law of the City of Ottawa to regulate and to promote responsible enjoyment and use of parks and facilities (Parks and Facilities Bylaw) Bylaw No. 2006-6, A Bylaw of the City of Ottawa to amend Bylaw No. 2004-276 respecting smoking in the vicinity of a City facility Bylaw No. 2012-86, A bylaw of the City of Ottawa to amend Bylaw No. 2004-276 to prohibit smoking in city parks and facilities	23/06/2004	27/06/2012
Ottawa	Bylaw No. 2012-47, A bylaw of the City of Ottawa to amend Bylaw No. 2008-449 to create smoke-free market stands in the ByWard Market	01/03/2012	
Ottawa	Bylaw No. 2012-46, A bylaw of the City of Ottawa to amend Bylaw No. 2008-448 to create smoke-free market stands in the Parkdale Market	01/03/2012	
Parry Sound	Bylaw No. 2009-5389, Being a bylaw to regulate smoking at the West Parry Sound Health Centre	01/10/2009	
Parry Sound	Bylaw No. 2012-6087, A By-law to prohibit smoking within nine (9) metres from any entrance or exit of a building owned or leased by the Town of Parry Sound and in or within 9 metres of any municipal outdoor public place. To repeal Bylaw 2011-5578.	20/03/2012	
Petawawa	By-law 835/13 - Being a by-law to regulate and prohibit smoking on municipally owned property in the Town of Petawawa.	06/05/2013	
Peterborough	By-law Number 12-169, Being a by-law to prohibit the use of water pipes in enclosed public places and in certain other places in the City of Peterborough Also known as the "Water Pipe By-law".	10/12/2012	
Peterborough	By-law No. 11-074, Being a By-Law to Repeal By-Law 07-126, By-Law 07-168, By-Law 09-034 and By-Law 10-123 and Being a By-Law to Establish a By-Law Respecting Smoking in the City of Peterborough By-law Number 13-002, Being a By-law to Amend By-Law 11-074, Being a By-Law Respecting Smoking in the City of Peterborough	16/05/2011	04/02/2013
Peterborough, County of	Bylaw 2009-50, A By-law Respecting Smoking in Certain Public Places under the Jurisdiction of The County of Peterborough	03/06/2009	

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended
Prince Edward County	Bylaw 2818-2011, Being a bylaw to prohibit smoking and tobacco use within 25 m surrounding playground structures, sport playing fields, park facilities, tennis courts, outdoor rinks, youth park, skate parks, and within 9 m of recreation facilities owned by the Corporation of the County of Prince Edward	08/03/2011	
Renfrew County	Bylaw No. 84-09, A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking on the Property of Bonnechere Manor & Miramichi Lodge by Residents, Staff and the General Public.	24/06/2009	
Sault Ste. Marie	Bylaw 2003-7, A by-law to regulate smoking in public places and city buildings in the City of Sault Ste. Marie (Consolidated as of February 21, 2012)	13/01/2003	21/02/2012
Scugog, Township of	The Corporation of the Township of Scugog By-Law Number 31-14 being a By-Law to regulate smoking in outdoor public places	02/06/2014	
Severn, Township of	By-law No. 2013-68 Being a By-law to prohibit smoking of tobacco in areas within the Township of Severn	05/09/2013	
Sioux Lookout	Bylaw No. 11-03, Smoke-Free Workplaces Bylaw	19/03/2003	
Smiths Falls	By-law No. 8482-12, A by-law to regulate smoking in public places	16/04/2012	
St. Thomas	Bylaw No. 111-2008, a Bylaw for the use, protection and regulation of Public Parks and Recreation Areas in the City of St. Thomas (Parks and Recreation Area Bylaw) Amended by Bylaw No. 163-2009, being a bylaw to provide for the use, protection and regulation of Public Parks and Recreation Areas in the City of St. Thomas	21/07/2008	02/11/2009
Stratford	Bylaw No. 174-2003, Being a By-law to regulate smoking in public places and work places in the City of Stratford and to repeal By-law 62-93 as amended Bylaw No. 105-2013, Being a By-law to amend Smoking in Public Places By-law 174-2003 as amended, to prohibit smoking outdoors in playground and recreation amenities, in municipal parks, at entrances and exits to municipal buildings, bus shelters and on hospital property.	22/09/2003	23/09/2013
Sudbury	By-law 2013-54 to Regulate Parks under the Jurisdiction of the City of Greater Sudbury	12/02/2013	
Tecumseh	By-law Number 2014-60, Being a bylaw to prohibit Smoking and the Use of Smokeless Tobacco in all public parks, sports fields and outdoor recreation facilities, and within nine (9) metres of a transit stop or any entrance of any building or structure under the control, supervision, ownership and/or operation of The Corporation of the Town of Tecumseh (aka The Smoke-free Outdoor Spaces By-law)	08/07/2014	
Thunder Bay	Bylaw No. 052-2010, A By-law to repeal the City's prior Smoking Prohibition By-law (Number 34-2004) and to enact a replacement by-law that contains only those prohibitions that are more restrictive than the ones set out in the Smoke Free Ontario Act, 1994 (S.O. 1994, c. 10, as amended). By-Law Number 110-2013, A by-law to Appoint Municipal Law Enforcement Officers for the purposes of enforcing the Smoking Prohibition By-law No. 052-2010 at the Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre	10/05/2010	21/10/2013

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended
Timmins	Bylaw No. 2011-7123, Being a bylaw to repeal Bylaw 2003-5815 and amendments thereto and regulate smoking in Public Places and Workplaces Bylaw No. 2012-7250, Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 2011-7123 to Prohibit Smoking at Timmins and District Hospital	14/11/2011	27/08/2012
Toronto	Bylaw No. 87-2009, To Amend City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 608, Parks, to prohibit smoking in playgrounds and other areas of City parks.	28/01/2009	
Toronto	Bill 1725, To amend City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 709, Smoking, to regulate and prohibit smoking at entrances and exits to public buildings and to repeal certain Articles. Bill 1726, To amend City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 608, Parks, to prohibit smoking in and around certain facilities within City parks.	13/11/2013	
Trent Hills	By-law 2012-75, to prohibit smoking and holding lighted tobacco products within defined Municipal-owned outdoor public spaces	17/07/2012	
White River	Bylaw 2012-03, Being a by-law to amend By-Law No. 2004-07, A Bylaw to regulate smoking in public places and workplaces in the Corporation of the Township of White River	11/03/2012	
Woodstock	Bylaw No. 8461-08, Smoke Free Workplaces and Public Places (consolidated with all amendments) Also known as Chapter 835 (of the Municipal Code), Smoke-free Workplaces and Public Places Bylaw No. 8978-15, A by-law to amend the City of Woodstock Municipal Code Chapter 835 Smoke Free Workplaces and Public Places.	05/06/2008	18/06/2015

Appendix C: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke, by Public Health Unit

Table C-1: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places^a (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Public Health Unit, Ages 12+, Ontario, 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14

Public Health Unit	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places			
	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/2014 ^b
Chatham-Kent	11.6	4.6 ^{M,Y}	5.7 ^M	8.0 ^M
Huron County	5.2 ^M	9.1 ^{M,+Y}	8.7 ^M	8.4 ^M
Peterborough County-City	9.7	15.4 ^{+Y}	7.0 ^{M,Y}	9.4 ^M
Perth District	12.2	10.8 ^M	10.3	9.5
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	7.8	9.3 ^M	9.6	10.1
Elgin-St. Thomas	16.3	13.5 ^M	11.5 ^M	10.3 ^M
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington	6.7	10.9 ^{+Y}	11.4 ^M	10.4
Timiskaming	F	8.4 ^M	9.2 ^M	10.4 ^M
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	13.2	11.1	12.6	11.0
Thunder Bay District	8.1	7.6	12.4 ^{+Y}	11.5
Middlesex-London	9.5	12.3	11.8	11.9
Grey Bruce	8.7	9.9 ^M	8.6	12.1
Windsor-Essex County	7.8	6.8	11.0 ^{+Y}	12.1
Northwestern	10.3 ^M	8.4 ^M	9.1 ^M	12.2 ^M
North Bay Parry Sound District	9.9 ^M	10.6 ^M	9.4 ^M	12.5
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	9.0	8.2 ^M	11.0	12.6
Niagara Regional Area	12.1	10.5	10.8	12.8
District of Algoma	17.3	13.8	11.5 ^M	12.9
City of Hamilton	12.5	12.1	12.1	13.0
Sudbury and District	11.7	11.9	15.0	13.0
Oxford County	3.7 ^M	6.7 ^M	10.4	13.3 ^M
Simcoe Muskoka District	13.2	12.2	14.9	13.5
Brant County	8.9 ^M	9.5 ^M	10.7	13.8
Lambton	5.2 ^M	9.0 ^{+Y}	12.7	13.9
York Regional	12.4	10.6	13.3	14.4
Eastern Ontario	8.6	9.4 ^M	14.3 ^{+Y}	14.5
Halton Regional	12.3	11.2	12.8	14.6
City of Toronto	14.9	15.3	13.7	14.7
Waterloo	6.4	8.9	11.5	15.0
Porcupine	11.9 ^M	10.5 ^M	11.3 ^M	15.2
Durham Regional	13.5	16.4	18.0	15.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	10.2	9.1 ^M	14.7 ^{+Y}	16.0
Renfrew County and District	9.2 ^M	10.5 ^M	12.2 ^M	16.1 ^M
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	6.9 ^M	7.4	9.7	16.7 ^{+Y}
City of Ottawa	8.7	13.2 ^{+Y}	18.5 ^{+Y}	18.1 ^M
Peel Regional	11.0	12.7	13.2	18.6 ^{+Y}
Ontario	11.5	12.1	13.2^{+Y}	14.5^{+Y}

^a = Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places, such as restaurants, bars, shopping malls, arenas, bingo halls, and bowling alleys.

^b = Ordered by 2013/14 exposure (lowest to highest).

^M = Marginal. Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability.

^F = not reportable due to a small sample size.

^Y = Significantly lower than the previous year.

^{+Y} = Significantly higher than the previous year.

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12 and 2013/14 (from the [Canadian Socio-economic Information Management System \[CANSIM\]](#) Table 105-0502. Health indicator profile, two year period estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2012 boundaries) and peer groups.

Table C-2: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Private Vehicles (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Public Health Unit, Ages 12+, Ontario, 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14

Public Health Unit	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Private Vehicles			
	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/2014 ^a
Elgin-St. Thomas	15.9	10.1 ^{M,Y}	8.7 ^M	3.7 ^{M,Y}
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	8.1	6.4 ^M	4.6 ^M	3.8 ^M
Oxford County	7.6 ^M	6.8 ^M	7.1 ^M	3.8 ^{M,Y}
City of Toronto	6.7	5.1	4.4 ^M	3.9
Halton Regional	6.9 ^M	5.6 ^M	5.1 ^M	4.0 ^M
York Regional	5.6	5.9 ^M	5.2 ^M	4.0
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	6.7 ^M	6.3 ^M	8.6 ^M	4.4 ^M
Niagara Regional Area	7.6	6.2 ^M	5.7 ^M	4.7 ^M
Peel Regional	7.2	7.3	4.0 ^Y	4.9
Middlesex-London	6.9	8.1	5.6 ^M	5.0 ^M
City of Ottawa	3.4 ^M	4.3 ^M	5.9 ^M	5.1 ^M
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington	6.7	7.2 ^M	6.5 ^M	5.3 ^M
Windsor-Essex County	7.2	8.7 ^M	8.8 ^M	5.4 ^M
City of Hamilton	9.0	4.8 ^{M,Y}	6.2	5.5 ^M
Perth District	7.5 ^M	9.3 ^M	5.7 ^M	5.7
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	8.0	8.0 ^M	5.1 ^M	5.8 ^M
Simcoe Muskoka District	8.7	8.1	7.0	5.9
Thunder Bay District	8.0	7.2	9.8 ^M	5.9 ^{M,Y}
Chatham-Kent	9.9	6.6 ^M	4.4 ^M	6.0 ^M
Peterborough County-City	7.9 ^M	10.2 ^M	4.8 ^{M,Y}	6.0 ^M
Waterloo	6.4	6.0	5.1 ^M	6.2 ^M
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	12.2 ^M	8.7	8.5	6.3 ^M
Lambton	7.3 ^M	7.7	5.4 ^M	6.6 ^M
Renfrew County and District	6.7 ^M	7.3 ^M	7.7 ^M	6.6 ^M
Timiskaming	7.1 ^M	F	F	6.7 ^M
North Bay Parry Sound District	10.7	6.2 ^{M,Y}	7.2	6.8 ^M
District of Algoma	13.8	5.8 ^{M,Y}	4.1 ^M	7.1 ^M
Brant County	10.4	12.0 ^M	7.2 ^M	7.9 ^M
Northwestern	8.8 ^M	10.8	5.7 ^{M,Y}	8.2 ^M
Durham Regional	11.2	8.3	7.7 ^M	8.5
Eastern Ontario	10.2	7.4 ^M	12.9 ^{M,+Y}	9.1 ^M
Sudbury and District	11.9	6.0 ^{M,Y}	9.8 ^M	9.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	9.2 ^M	7.8 ^M	7.2 ^M	9.8 ^M
Grey Bruce	7.4 ^M	6.2 ^M	5.2 ^M	9.9 ^{M,+Y}
Porcupine	12.2	8.8 ^M	11.0 ^M	11.1 ^M
Huron County	8.3 ^M	8.8 ^M	6.1 ^M	14.4 ^{M,+Y}
Ontario	7.5	6.5^Y	5.8	5.3

^a = Ordered by 2013/14 exposure (lowest to highest).^M = Marginal. Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability.^F = not reportable due to a small sample size.^Y = Significantly lower than the previous year.^{+Y} = Significantly higher than the previous year.

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12 and 2013/14 (from the [Canadian Socio-economic Information Management System \[CANSIM\]](#) Table 105-0502). Health indicator profile, two year period estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2012 boundaries) and peer groups.

Table C-3: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Homes (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Public Health Unit, Ages 12+, Ontario, 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14

Public Health Unit	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Homes			
	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14 ^a
Halton Regional	5.4	3.4 ^M	2.8 ^M	2.2 ^M
Oxford County	8.8	6.6 ^M	6.4 ^M	2.2 ^{M,Y}
Middlesex-London	4.8	5.9 ^M	4.0 ^M	2.4 ^M
Waterloo	6.2	5.5	2.9 ^{M,Y}	2.5 ^M
Peel Regional	3.7 ^M	4.9	3.0 ^Y	2.6
York Regional	2.9 ^M	3.5 ^M	3.2 ^M	2.7 ^M
District of Algoma	8.6	8.0 ^M	4.7 ^M	2.8 ^M
Elgin-St. Thomas	7.6 ^M	5.9 ^M	3.5 ^M	2.9 ^M
Durham Regional	8.2	4.3 ^{M,Y}	6.3 ^M	3.1 ^M
City of Ottawa	4.1	3.6 ^M	3.2 ^M	3.3 ^M
Windsor-Essex County	6.9	5.2 ^M	4.8	3.5 ^M
City of Toronto	4.5	4.8	4.8 ^M	3.5
Niagara Regional Area	7.6	5.5 ^M	5.2 ^M	3.6 ^M
Renfrew County and District	6.3 ^M	7.4 ^M	5.3 ^M	3.8 ^M
Perth District	6.2 ^M	6.2 ^M	3.2 ^M	3.9 ^M
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	9.2	9.6	6.7 ^M	4.1 ^M
Peterborough County-City	5.9 ^M	6.9 ^M	2.1 ^{M,Y}	4.1 ^{M,+Y}
Thunder Bay District	7.6	7.6	4.7 ^M	4.5 ^M
Chatham-Kent	7.8 ^M	7.0 ^M	3.9 ^M	4.6 ^M
Sudbury and District	10.3	7.1 ^M	7.4 ^M	4.6 ^M
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	6.0 ^M	5.6 ^M	5.0 ^M	4.8 ^M
Eastern Ontario	12.7	7.4 ^{M,Y}	8.4	5.0 ^M
Grey Bruce	7.5	3.8 ^{M,Y}	5.2 ^M	5.2 ^M
Simcoe Muskoka District	7.5	4.5 ^{M,Y}	5.0	5.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	9.6	8.7 ^M	5.6 ^M	5.4 ^M
Porcupine	9.4 ^M	7.4 ^M	7.2 ^M	5.4 ^M
Brant County	8.3 ^M	7.8 ^M	4.2 ^M	5.5 ^M
Lambton	6.3 ^M	7.9 ^M	6.0 ^M	5.5 ^M
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington	6.9 ^M	5.9 ^M	4.7 ^M	5.7 ^M
City of Hamilton	7.7	6.1 ^M	5.5 ^M	6.0 ^M
Northwestern	8.1 ^M	6.8 ^M	5.6 ^M	6.3 ^M
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	12.0	9.2 ^M	8.1 ^M	7.3 ^M
Huron County	7.2 ^M	5.3 ^M	4.8 ^M	9.4 ^M
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	8.6	6.8 ^M	6.6 ^M	F
North Bay Parry Sound District	8.3 ^M	5.4 ^M	5.4 ^M	F
Timiskaming	10.7 ^M	8.5 ^M	9.4 ^M	F
Ontario	5.8^Y	5.2^Y	4.5^Y	3.6^Y

^a = Ordered by 2013/14 exposure (lowest to highest).^M = Marginal. Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability.^F = not reportable due to a small sample size.^Y = Significantly lower than the previous year.^{+Y} = Significantly higher than the previous year.

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12 and 2013/2014 (from the [Canadian Socio-economic Information Management System \[CANSIM\]](#) Table 105-0502). Health indicator profile, two year period estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2012 boundaries) and peer groups.

References

¹ Butt P, Beirness D, Gliksman L, Paradis C, Stockwell, T. *Alcohol and health in Canada: A summary of evidence and guidelines for low risk drinking*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, 2011.