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*Generating knowledge for public health*

## Smoke-Free Ontario Strategy Monitoring Report:

# Protection



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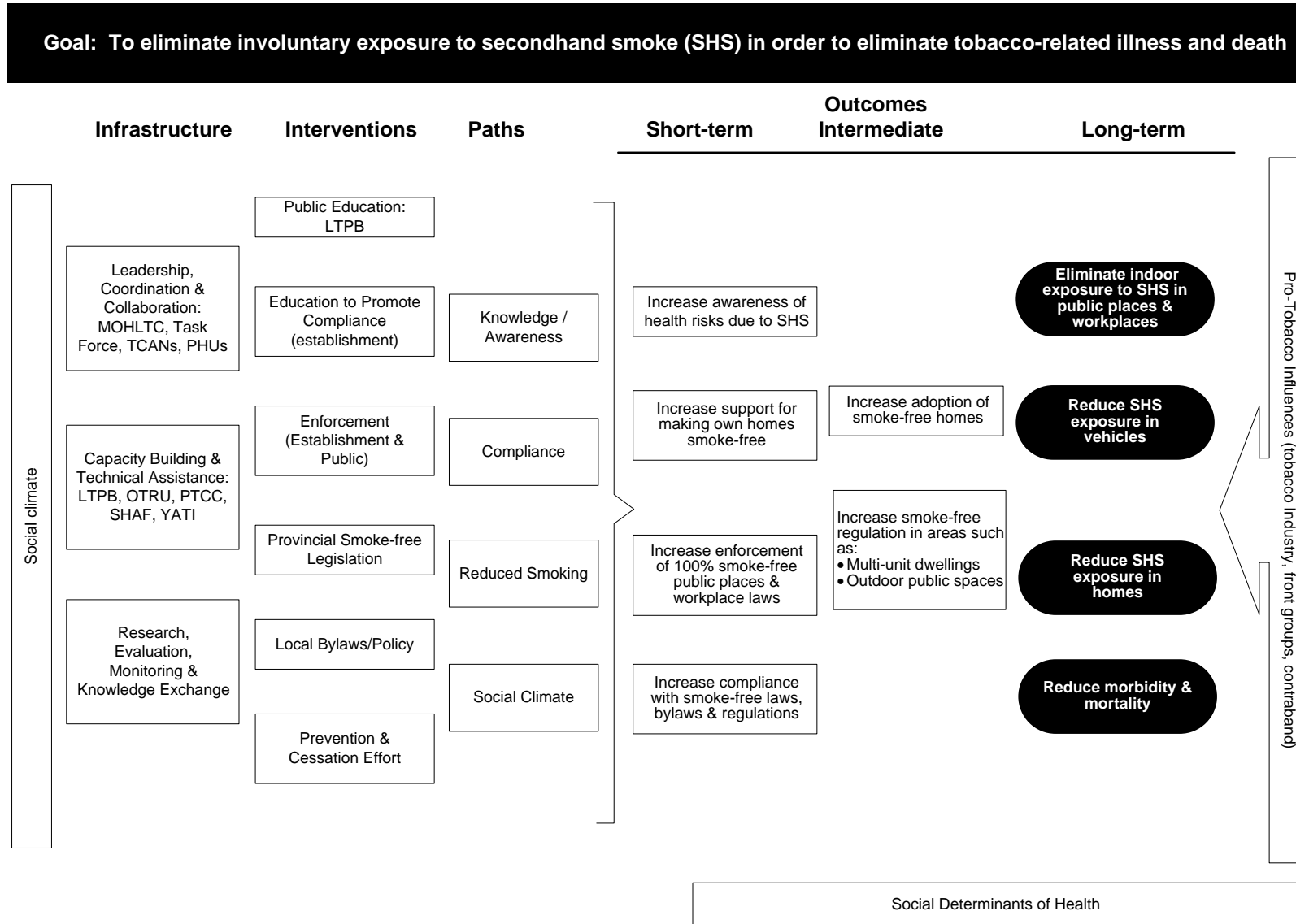
## Protection: Smoke-Free Ontario Strategy Components

An important goal of tobacco control is to protect the population from exposure to tobacco smoke. Desired outcomes include eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to tobacco smoke in public places, workplaces, vehicles in which children are present and in the home. In Ontario, the protection component of the Smoke-Free Ontario (SFO) Strategy is the main avenue by which progress toward these desired outcomes is expected to be achieved (Figure 6-1). A secondary desired outcome of the protection goal is to reduce nonsmokers' social exposure to tobacco use (visual and sensory cues associated with the use of tobacco products).<sup>1</sup>

In this chapter, we provide a brief overview of the protection component of the Strategy including infrastructure and provincial and select local-level intervention initiatives. We follow with an examination of key outcome indicators measuring progress toward protection objectives

New this year, we highlight throughout the chapter the protection-related assessments from the Smoke-Free Ontario Scientific Advisory Committee report, *Evidence to Guide Action: Comprehensive Tobacco Control in Ontario (2016)*<sup>1</sup> and recommendations from the Executive Steering Committee report, *Smoke-Free Ontario Modernization*.<sup>2</sup> In addition, we have included summary tables at the end of the chapter that compare the current status of SFO-funded initiatives to the protection-related assessments and recommendations from the Scientific Advisory Committee and Executive Steering Committee reports.

Figure 6-1: Protection Path Logic Model



## Protection Infrastructure

Several protection infrastructure components support the development and implementation of a variety of policies and services. To ensure success, the protection infrastructure system has been designed to build capacity, provide technical assistance, offer research and evaluation support to key stakeholders, and to deliver evidence-based policies and services to the public. Please refer to the summary presented in the [Infrastructure](#) chapter outlining the protection infrastructure activities delivered by several key organizations, including the Aboriginal Tobacco Program, Ontario Tobacco Research Network, Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, Program Training Consultation Centre, Public Health Units, Smoking and Health Action Foundation, Tobacco Control Area Networks and the Youth Advocacy Training Institute.

## Protection Interventions

The main interventions for protection are smoke-free policies that aim to protect the public from harmful exposures to tobacco smoke.

The Scientific Advisory Committee assessed protection from tobacco smoke exposure in outdoor settings and in the workplace as having a high potential contribution towards protection.

The Scientific Advisory Committee assessed protection from tobacco smoke exposure in institutional settings, in hospitality settings and in vehicles as having a moderate potential contribution towards protection.

The Scientific Advisory Committee assessed the integration of e-cigarettes into smoke-free policies as having an innovative potential contribution towards protection.

As priority actions to establish more smoke-free spaces, the Executive Steering Committee identified amending the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act* to ban smoking of tobacco, shisha and cannabis:

- Within 9 metres of entrances, exits, windows and air intakes of public buildings
- In outdoor spaces on post-secondary campuses
- In outdoor workplaces

## *Smoke-Free Ontario Act*

Much of the activity in protection is centered on the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act (SFOA)*, a key piece of legislation in the Province's protection strategy that contributes to the knowledge/awareness and compliance paths of the protection logic model.

On May 31, 2006, the smoke-free provisions of the *SFOA* came into force, prohibiting smoking<sup>i</sup> in workplaces and enclosed public places such as restaurants, bars, casinos and common areas of multi-unit housing. The *SFOA* bans indoor designated smoking rooms and outdoor designated smoking areas, with some exceptions.

Before the *SFOA* came into force, nine out of ten Ontarians were covered by local smoke-free restaurant and bar bylaws (91% and 87%, respectively).<sup>3</sup> However, more than half of these bylaws (54%) allowed for designated smoking rooms.

The *SFOA* permits smoking exceptions for residents of residential care, psychiatric and veterans' facilities where controlled smoking rooms are established. The *SFOA* entitles home healthcare workers to request no smoking in clients' homes while providing healthcare.

In an amendment to the *SFOA*, Ontario banned smoking in vehicles with children under the age of 16 effective January 21, 2009.

Additional regulations banning smoking on all restaurant and bar patios, within 20 metres of playgrounds and within 20 metres of publically-owned sports fields and surfaces (e.g., areas for

<sup>i</sup> Regulations extend to the smoking of tobacco in waterpipes.



basketball, baseball, soccer or beach volleyball, ice rinks, tennis courts, etc.) went into effect January 1, 2015.<sup>4</sup> The new smoking prohibitions compliment the patchwork of municipal-level patio, playground and recreation field policies across the Province. Before the new outdoor regulations came into force, two-thirds of Ontarians were covered by local smoke-free playground, sports and recreational field bylaws (67% each) and 10% of Ontarians were covered by a complete smoke-free restaurant and bar patio local bylaw.<sup>ii</sup>

Further regulations banning smoking on the outdoor grounds of all hospitals and psychiatric facilities and within 9 metres of entranceways to Ontario Government office buildings came into effect January 1, 2016. The regulations allowed hospitals to have a temporary outdoor designated smoking shelter for 24 months to ease the transition to 100% smoke-free grounds. As of January 1, 2018, smoking on outdoor hospital grounds was banned completely. Smoking continues to be banned 9 metres from the entranceways of long-term care facilities and independent health facilities.<sup>5</sup>

In December 2017, Bill 174 *Cannabis, Smoke-Free Ontario and Road Safety Statute Law Amendment Act* was passed, which expanded the SFOA smoking prohibitions in scope to include the use of e-cigarettes (including e-cigarettes containing medical cannabis) and the smoking of medical cannabis.<sup>6</sup> The implementation date for the expanded smoking prohibitions had not been announced at the time of writing this report.

## SFOA Enforcement

The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care's Tobacco Compliance Protocol applies a continuum of progressive enforcement actions—starting with education and progressing from warnings to increasingly more serious charges to match the nature and frequency of contraventions under the *SFOA*.<sup>7</sup>

The Province's 36 public health units actively enforce the smoke-free provisions of the *SFOA* through proactive (schools, hospitals) and complaint-driven inspections (enclosed workplaces

<sup>ii</sup> Municipalities with playground, sports and recreational field and restaurant/bar patio bylaws were identified through the [Non-Smoker's Rights Association Smoke-Free Laws Database](#). Population estimates for the identified municipalities were obtained from Statistics Canada 2011 Census Profiles. The proportion of the Ontario population covered by a pre-existing local bylaw was calculated by dividing the total municipal population estimates by the 2011 Ontario population.

and public places, outdoor settings). In 2016, enforcement staff conducted 11,403 enclosed workplace and public place inspections, 2,178 restaurant and bar inspections, 1,015 playground inspections, 685 sports field inspections and 429 hospital inspections across the Province. At the time of the inspection, compliance was highest for restaurant and bar patios (94%), followed by enclosed workplace and public places (80%), sports fields (79%), playgrounds (79%) and hospitals (62%).<sup>8</sup>

In 2016/17, Peel Public Health conducted a proactive workplace inspection pilot where they sought to expand the reach of the tobacco enforcement programme to more effectively and efficiently decrease workers' exposure to secondhand smoke. Tobacco enforcement officers inspected 304 randomly selected workplaces across the seven industries with the highest smoking prevalence in Peel (construction, other services, real estate/rental/leasing, admin and support/waste, management/remedial, services, manufacturing, transportation/warehousing, and retail trade). Where non-compliance was found, a combination of education and progressive enforcement was applied, as necessary. The majority of inspected workplaces (83%) and a quarter of workplace vehicles (24%) were non-compliant with the *SFOA* due to missing "no smoking" signs. Smoking was occurring (or likely occurring) in 12% of inspected workplaces. As a result, 18 workplaces were issued warnings and two workplaces were charged.<sup>iii</sup>

## *Electronic Cigarettes Act*

In May 2015, Ontario passed the *Electronic Cigarettes Act (ECA)* that extended the current tobacco smoking prohibitions in the *SFOA* to e-cigarette use.<sup>9,10</sup> The *ECA* vaping prohibitions were never implemented. In December 2017, the *ECA* vaping prohibitions were merged into the *SFOA* when Bill 174 *Cannabis, Smoke-Free Ontario and Road Safety Statute Law Amendment Act* was passed. The *SFOA* vaping prohibitions are not yet implemented. When in force, the use of an e-cigarette will be prohibited in enclosed public places, vehicles with children under the age of 16 present, enclosed workplaces and work vehicles, and on restaurant and bar patios, children's playgrounds, sporting surfaces and outdoor hospital grounds.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>iii</sup> Cindy Baker-Barill, Central East Tobacco Control Area Network Coordinator, Personal Communication, December 15, 2017.

## Local Policy Initiatives

Local jurisdictions have the ability to extend protection beyond provincial legislation to other settings and the use of other forms of tobacco, including:

- Beaches
- Transit shelters
- Outdoor events
- Buffer zones around doorways and windows
- Trails
- Multi-unit housing
- Waterpipes
- E-cigarettes

As of November 2017, 65 jurisdictions had strengthened smoke-free municipal bylaws beyond settings and tobacco products covered by the *SFOA* or *ECA* ([Table 6A-1 lists jurisdictions](#)).

Regarding waterpipes, establishments are in contravention of the *SFOA* if tobacco is used in the waterpipe, otherwise use is permitted (for instance, with flavoured herbal shisha). Determining the tobacco content of the shisha being smoked in waterpipes onsite can be difficult. Through amendments to the *SFOA*, public health unit enforcement staff have the power to remove a sample of the shisha from an establishment to send for laboratory testing to assess tobacco content. In a recent study conducted in Toronto, air quality levels hazardous to human health were observed in indoor waterpipe venues regardless of whether tobacco or other non-tobacco shisha was being smoked.<sup>11</sup>

Twenty-two jurisdictions have stepped up implementation and enforcement of regulations related to indoor and outdoor waterpipe use. Settings where waterpipe use is prohibited varies by jurisdiction, including:

- Enclosed workplaces and public places (Barrie, Bradford West Gwillimbury, Chatham-Kent, Orillia, Ottawa, Peel, Peterborough, Windsor)
- 9 metres from doorways to public buildings (Chatham-Kent, Englehart, Kingsville, Niagara Region, Orillia, Renfrew County, Tecumseh, Township of King, Town of Lasalle,

Windsor)

- Municipally-owned property (Casselman, Chatham-Kent, East Zorra-Tavistock, Mississauga, Ottawa, Peterborough, Renfrew County, Town of Essex, Township of King)
- Outdoor recreation fields (Amherstburg, Chatham-Kent, East Zorra-Tavistock, Hamilton, Niagara Region, Orillia, Ottawa, Peel, Tecumseh, Township of King, Town of Lasalle)
- Parks (Casselman, Chatham-Kent, East Zorra-Tavistock, Hamilton, Kingsville, Niagara Region, Ottawa, Peterborough, Tecumseh, Township of King, Town of Lasalle, Windsor)
- Playgrounds (Amherstburg, Casselman, Chatham-Kent, East Zorra-Tavistock, Hamilton, Niagara Region, Peel, Orillia, Ottawa, Township of King)
- Conservation area (Windsor)
- Licensed premises (Toronto)
- Licensed outdoor patios (Ottawa, Peel, Peterborough, Toronto)
- Outdoor markets (Ottawa)
- Trails (Amherstburg, Chatham-Kent, Hamilton, Ottawa, Township of King, Windsor)
- Beaches (Amherstburg, Ottawa, Township of King, Windsor)
- Transit stops (Chatham-Kent, Niagara Region, Tecumseh, Windsor)

All of the listed jurisdictions ban the use of waterpipes containing tobacco. The majority of the municipalities have further extended the waterpipe ban to include waterpipes containing any non-tobacco/nicotine substance (Amherstburg, Barrie, Bradford West Gwillimbury, Casselman, Chatham-Kent, East Zorra-Tavistock, Kingsville, Orillia, Ottawa, Peel, Peterborough, Tecumseh, Toronto, Town of Essex, Township of King, Town of Lasalle, and Windsor).<sup>12</sup>

The Scientific Advisory Committee assessed protection from waterpipe smoke as having a moderate potential contribution towards protection.

The Executive Steering Committee identified amending the *SFOA* to ban vaping and the smoking of non-tobacco products in all the indoor and outdoor setting where tobacco is banned as a priority action to establish more smoke-free spaces.

## Other Local Interventions

### Breast Cancer and Secondhand Smoke Exposure

In October 2017, Central East Tobacco Control Area Network launched the ‘[That’s RISKY](#)’ campaign to raise awareness about the increased risk of breast cancer at a younger age from smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke during breast development. Secondary objectives of the campaign included increasing the number of young adults who would limit their exposure to secondhand smoke and/or abstain from tobacco use. The campaign video received 84,291 full video views on YouTube and 166,387 partial video views through social media. In addition, the campaign website had 5,334 visits and there were 2,202 social interactions on Facebook and Instagram associated with the campaign.<sup>iv</sup> Results from an online evaluation survey conducted by the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit suggests that 37% of those surveyed were aware of the campaign [unpublished data].

The Scientific Advisory Committee assessed mass media campaigns that address awareness about the dangers of secondhand smoke, increase support for smoke-free policies and reduce secondhand smoke exposure as having a high potential contribution towards protection.

### First Nation Community Smoke-Free Policies

The Aboriginal Tobacco Program continued the discussion of smoke-free bylaws and policies through engagement with First Nation communities (upon request from community leadership and/or health staff). Communities and community partners were provided with resources, such as smoke-free decals, to support the development of smoke-free bylaws and policies. The Aboriginal Tobacco Program also continued to discuss options for support with interested communities (i.e., information and briefings for Chief and Council, and examples of successful initiatives for community consideration).<sup>v</sup>

<sup>iv</sup> Cindy Baker-Barill, Central East Tobacco Control Area Network Coordinator, Personal Communication, December 15, 2017

<sup>v</sup> Richard Steiner, Group Manager, Aboriginal Cancer Control Unit/Aboriginal Tobacco Program. Personal communication, December 11, 2017



## Multi-Unit Housing

The Scientific Advisory Committee assessed protection from tobacco smoke exposure in the home environment as having a high potential contribution towards protection.

As priority actions to continue to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke at home, the Executive Steering Committee identified:

- Raising awareness about the importance of smoke-free homes through a public engagement campaign
- Increasing the number of smoke-free multi-unit housing buildings in Ontario
- Amending the Ministry of Housing Residential Tenancies Act to allow landlords to evict a tenant who violates the no-smoking provision in a tenancy agreement and include an optional smoke-free housing clause in the new standard lease

On February 7, 2018, the Ministry of Housing announced a new standard lease<sup>13</sup> that includes a section for additional rules on smoking beyond the current *SFOA* ban on smoking in indoor common areas.<sup>14</sup> Section 10 of the lease gives space to describe the smoking policy in detail, facilitating agreement between landlords and tenants. The new standard lease will become mandatory for private residential leases<sup>vi</sup> across the Province on or after April 30, 2018.

As of December 2017, 164 multi-unit housing sites and 158 non-profit housing corporations across 121 municipalities in Ontario had adopted or were in the process of adopting a 100% smoke-free policy.<sup>15</sup> Some health units have focused attention on the issue of smoke-free multi-unit housing.

In 2016/17, the East Tobacco Control Area Network implemented a young adult multi-unit housing social marketing campaign. The campaign aimed to raise awareness and increase the demand for smoke-free housing amongst the young adult population in Eastern Ontario. The

<sup>vi</sup> Excludes most social and supportive housing, retirement and nursing homes, mobile home parks and land lease communities, and commercial properties.

campaign's website presented facts about secondhand smoke exposure in multi-unit housing, included a petition to show support for increased smoke-free housing options, and a link to the smoke-free housing Ontario website with more information about how to take action if secondhand smoke is entering your unit.<sup>vii</sup>

In October 2017, Simcoe-Muskoka District Health Unit and the North East Tobacco Control Area Network conducted education campaigns during the Smoke-Free Multi Unit Housing Fire Prevention Week (October 8-14, 2017). The goals of the campaign were to:

- Increase awareness of the dangers of indoor/in-home tobacco use and secondhand smoke
- Encourage people to ask for smoke-free multi-unit housing
- Encourage all landlords to offer or transition their housing units to smoke-free
- Increase traffic to the [Smoke-Free Housing Ontario](#) website

The North East Tobacco Control Area Network ran ads on screens in 35 Tim Horton locations across the region, leading to 61,152 plays over two weeks with a reach of 252,000 customers. Individual public health units placed ads on social media (Facebook: Algoma Public Health, North Bay-Parry Sound District Health Unit, Porcupine Health Unit, Simcoe-Muskoka District Health Unit, Timiskaming Public Health; Twitter: North Bay-Parry Sound District Health Unit, Simcoe-Muskoka District Health Unit) and on buses (Timiskaming Health Unit). Porcupine also conducted two radio interviews and sent out a press release.<sup>viii,ix</sup>

## Post-Secondary Campus Policies

In 2016/17, Leave The Pack Behind worked with campuses to improve policy strength and enforcement centred on protection goals. The aim of this initiative, based on empirical evidence and past experience, is to achieve more obvious and consistent enforcement of smoking restrictions and bans through actions such as:

<sup>vii</sup> Angela McKercher-Mortimer, Youth Development Specialist, East Tobacco Control Area Network, Personal Communication, December 12, 2017.

<sup>viii</sup> Cindy Baker-Barill, Central East Tobacco Control Area Network Coordinator, Personal Communication, December 15, 2017.

<sup>ix</sup> Leila Tikkanen Pilon, Regional Coordinator North East Tobacco Control Area Network, Personal Communication, December 14, 2017.

- Educating all students on tobacco policies
- Encouraging self- and peer-to-peer regulation
- Disseminating enforcement cards to smokers who fail to observe smoking restrictions<sup>16</sup>
- Establishing concrete, actionable approaches for policy enforcement by appropriate campus personnel<sup>17,18</sup>

All campuses were engaged in some aspect of these actions.

Leave The Pack Behind's 2016/17 annual environmental scan of Ontario's 44 public universities and colleges revealed that all institutions banned smoking indoors (including residences) and three-quarters (n=33/44) restricted smoking to specific outdoor designated areas positioned at least 9 metres away from a building entrance.<sup>19</sup> However, it appears that very few institutions formally addressed policy enforcement practices.

In 2016/17, Leave The Pack Behind continued to support and work with interested colleges and universities to develop, adopt and enforce progressive tobacco control policies. The following campuses were exploring the possibility of becoming tobacco-free in the near future: Durham College/ University of Ontario Institute of Technology, George Brown, McMaster, Ottawa, Queen's and Western. As of January 1, 2018, McMaster University became the first post-secondary school in Ontario to completely ban smoking indoors and outdoors on campus. In working towards becoming smoke-free, Western University established some clear air corridors and will be looking at phasing out the other designated smoking areas by 2019.

A working group to address smoking on Ontario's college and university campuses was established in 2016/17 as a subgroup of the Provincial Young Adult Prevention Advisory Group. The objective of the working group was to develop resources that support public health units, campus personnel and students to advocate towards having a smoke-free campus policy. Leave The Pack Behind and Central East Tobacco Control Area Network developed a campaign and resources (toolkit, brochure, fact sheet, poster, sticky notes) to increase awareness of the key messages and to promote 1 Day Stand events that raise awareness about the need for smoke-free campuses. Three post-secondary institutions in various locations across Ontario (McMaster University, University of Ottawa, and Trent University) participated in the 1 Day Stand Against

Commercial Tobacco on November 17th, 2017. Facebook, Instagram and YouTube ads ran in in October and November 2017. The videos were viewed over 200,000 times on YouTube. During the campaign 1,979 people visited the Leave The Pack Behind website.<sup>x</sup>

## Prevention and Cessation Interventions Contributing to Protection

Progress toward Strategy prevention and cessation goals is expected to result in fewer smokers in the Province.<sup>20,21,22,23</sup> Reduced smoking can result in less exposure to tobacco smoke for nonsmokers and less social exposure to smoking. The [Prevention](#) and [Cessation](#) chapters of this report detail interventions and outcomes related to these Strategy goals.

<sup>x</sup> Cindy Baker-Barill, Central East Tobacco Control Area Network Coordinator, Personal Communication, December 15, 2017.

## Protection Outcomes: Population Level

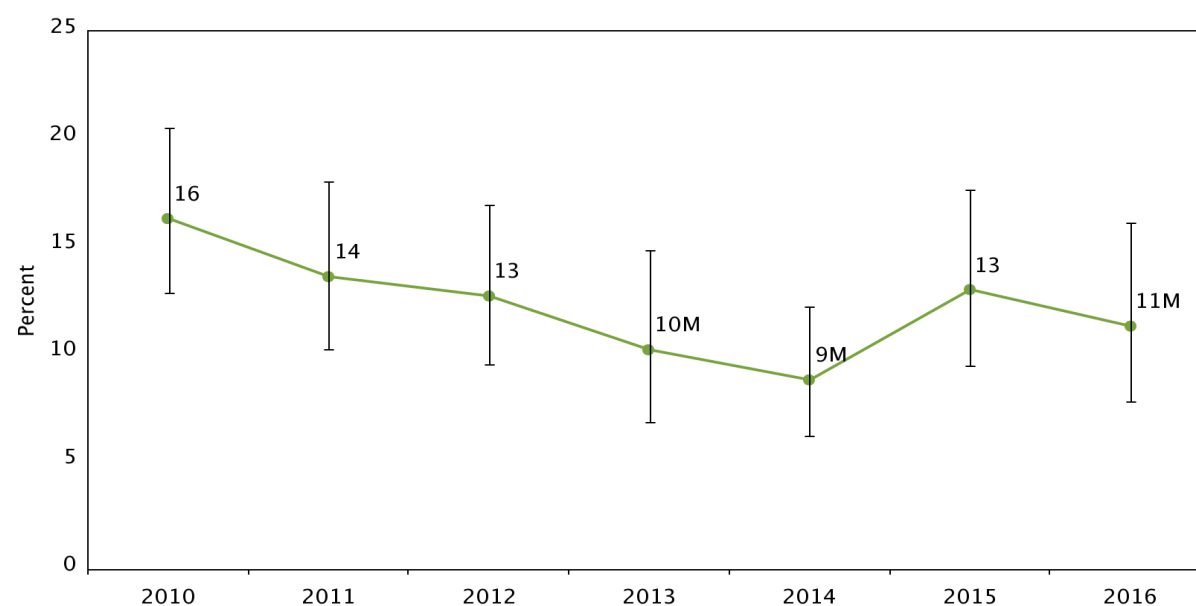
In this section, we present data about exposure to secondhand smoke and public opinion about smoke-free policies from the 2016 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor and the 2015 Canadian Community Health Survey. At the time of writing, data from the Canadian Community Health Survey were only available for 2015 even though Statistics Canada has released select 2016 results.

### Workplace Exposure

The Strategy aims to eliminate indoor exposure to secondhand smoke. Smoking in enclosed workplaces (including workplace vehicles) has been banned since May 1, 2006.

- In 2016, 11% (or 727,600) of adult workers (aged 18 years or older) were exposed to secondhand smoke indoors at work or inside a work vehicle for five or more minutes in the past week (CAMH Monitor data), which has not changed significantly from 2015 (13%) and recent years (Figure 6-2)

**Figure 6-2: Workplace Exposure (Past Week) Indoors or Inside a Work Vehicle, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2010 to 2016**



Note: M = Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability. Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-2\)](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2010–2016.



## Exposure in Public Places

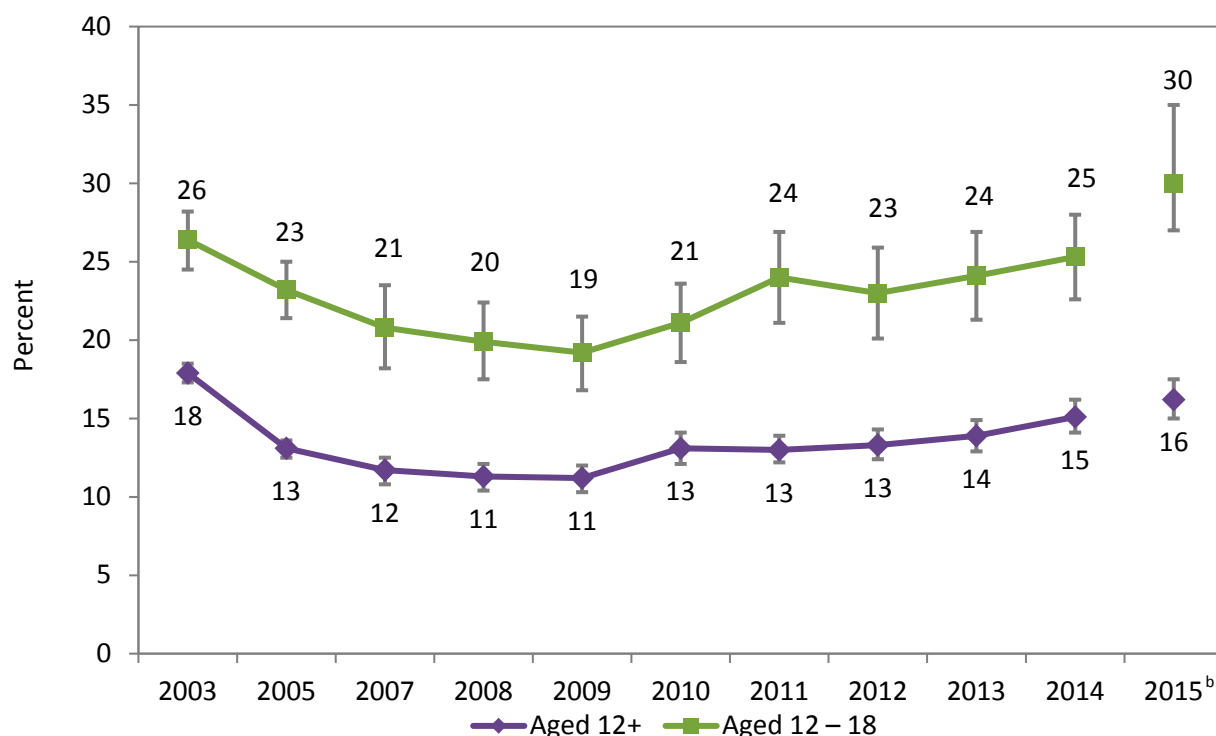
The Strategy aims to eliminate secondhand smoke exposure in enclosed public places and increase smoke-free regulation in outdoor public places. Smoking in enclosed public places has been banned since May 1, 2006. Recent *SFOA* outdoor regulations banning smoking on restaurant and bar patios, within 20 metres of publically-owned outdoor playgrounds, sports fields and surfaces came into effect January 1, 2015.

- In 2015,<sup>xi</sup> 16% (or 1,529,600) of non-smoking Ontarians aged 12 years and over were exposed to secondhand smoke every day or almost every day in public places (e.g., restaurants, bars, shopping malls and arenas) over the past month. This is similar to the level of exposure reported in 2014 (15%), but represents an increase compared to the level of exposure reported in 2011 (13%; Figure 6-3; CCHS data)
- Among young nonsmokers aged 12 to 18, 30% (or 293,600) were exposed to secondhand smoke in public places in 2015. This is similar to what was reported in 2014 (25%), however an increase to what was reported in 2011 (24%; Figure 6-3)
- Exposure among 12 to 18 year old nonsmokers was significantly higher in 2015 compared to all Ontarians aged 12 years and older (30% vs. 16%)
- In 2013/14,<sup>xii</sup> exposure to secondhand smoke in public places among nonsmoking Ontarians aged 12 years and over ranged across the Province from a low of 8% in Chatham-Kent Health Unit to a high of 19% in Peel Regional Health Unit ([Appendix, Table 6A-4](#))

<sup>xi</sup> The 2016 and 2017 Canadian Community Health Survey data files were not available when this report was prepared.

<sup>xii</sup> The combined 2015/16 Canadian Community Health Survey data was not available when this report was prepared.

**Figure 6-3: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places<sup>a</sup> (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Age, Ontario, 2003 to 2015**



<sup>a</sup> Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places, such as restaurants, bars, shopping malls, arenas, bingo halls and bowling alleys

<sup>b</sup> The Canadian Community Health Survey was redesigned in 2015. Interpret trend with caution.

Note: Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals. X-axis scale (Year) not uniform—interpret with caution. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-3\)](#)

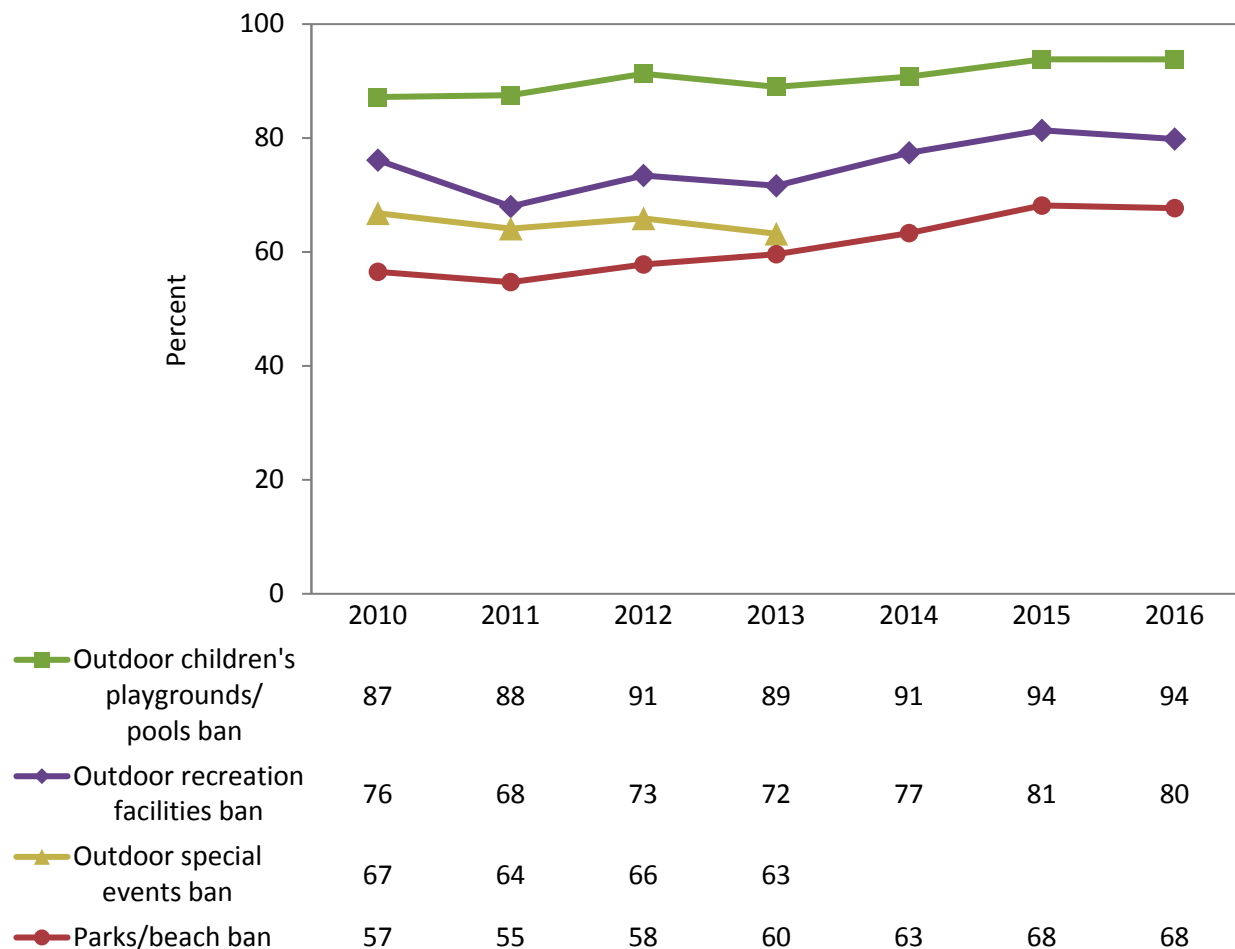
Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2003, 2005, 2007-2015.

## Public Opinion about Smoking in Outdoor Public Places

- Among the general population, support for smoking bans in public parks and on beaches, at outdoor recreational facilities and outdoor playgrounds was unchanged from 2015 estimates; however support for smoking bans in public parks and on beaches was significantly higher in 2016 compared to five years before in 2012 (Figure 6-4; CAMH Monitor data)
- Similar to 2015, fewer current smokers agreed in 2016 that smoking should be banned in public parks and on beaches (42%) or near outdoor recreation facilities (such as sports fields, stadiums and entrances to arenas, 59%) compared to former smokers (67% and 80%, respectively) and never-smokers (73% and 84%, respectively; Figure 6-5)

- Support for banning smoking at outdoor children's playgrounds and wading pools was high at 94% among all respondents (Figure 6-4). Similar levels of support were reported among never smokers (97%), former smokers (93%) and current smokers in 2016 (86%; Figure 6-5)

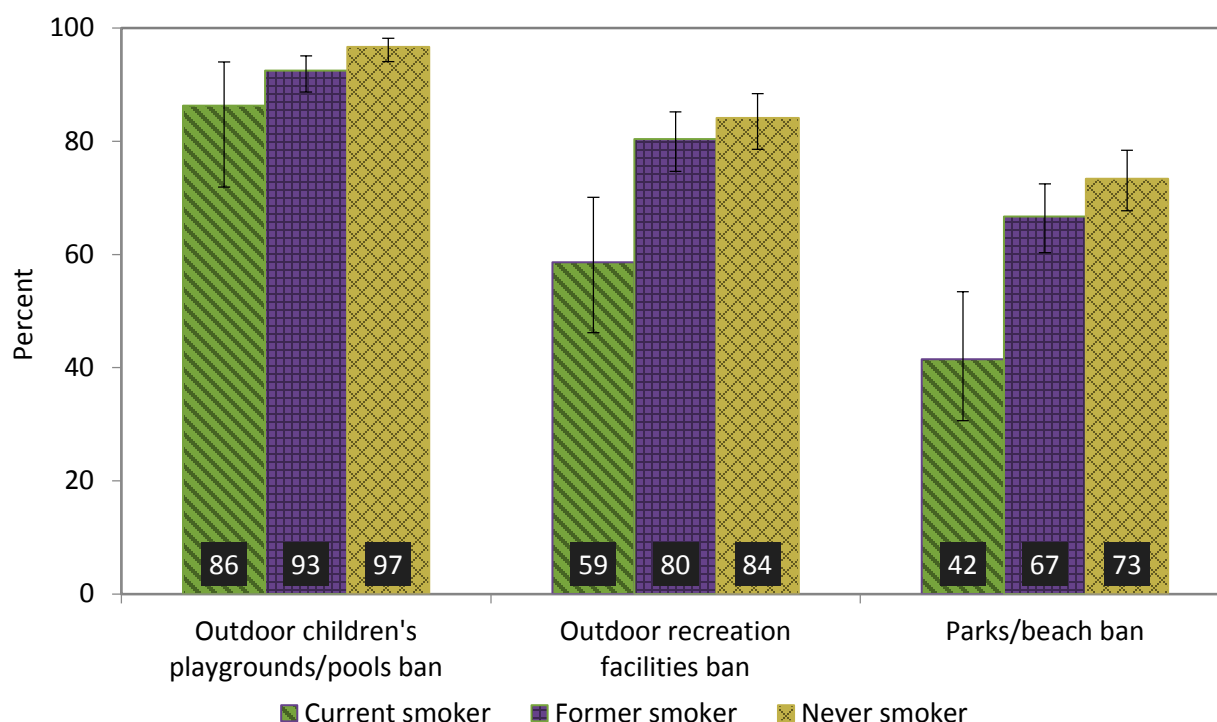
**Figure 6-4: Agreement that Smoking Should be Banned in Playgrounds, Recreation Facilities, Outdoor Special Events and Parks, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2010 to 2016**



Note: Public opinions related to smoking bans at outdoor special events were not collected in 2014 and 2015. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-5\)](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2010-2016.

**Figure 6-5: Agreement that Smoking Should be Banned in Playgrounds, Recreation Facilities and Parks, by Smoking Status, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2016**

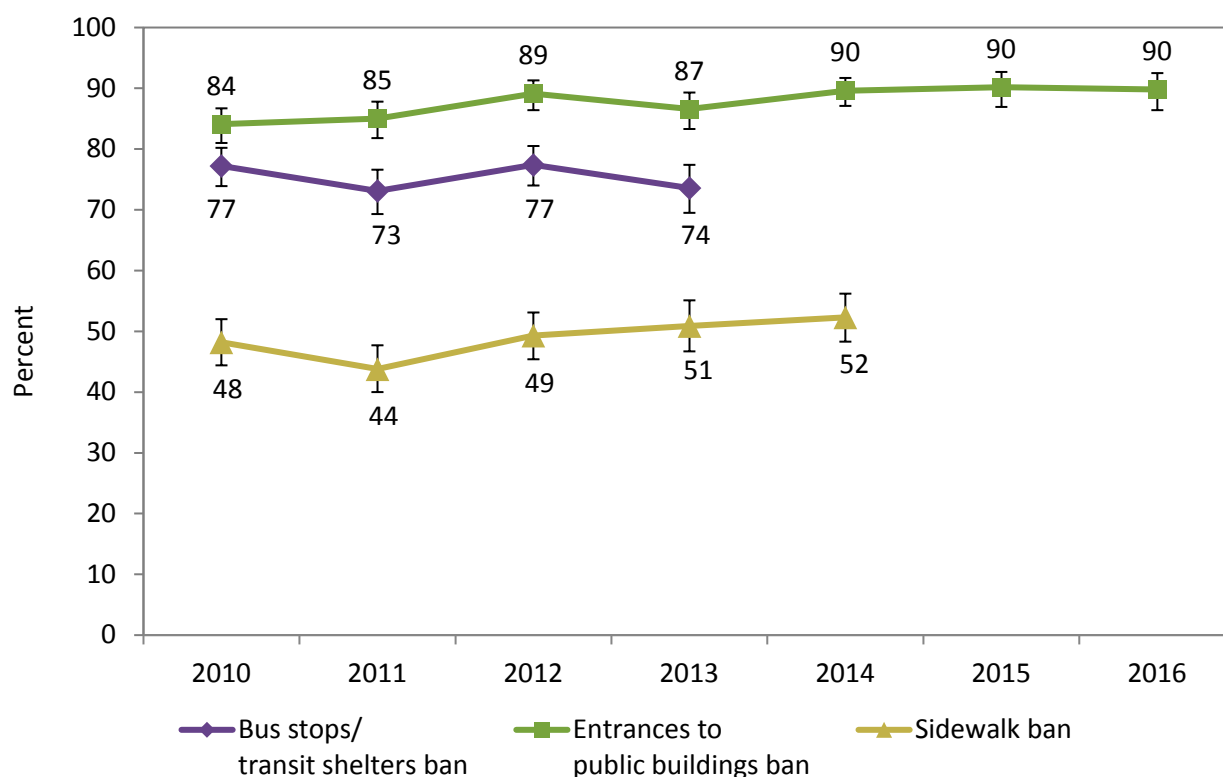


Note: Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-6\)](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2016.

- In 2016, public support for smoking bans at entrances to public buildings was similar to 2015 and 2012 estimates (90% in both 2015 and 2016, 89% in 2012). Similarly, public support for smoking bans on public sidewalks and bus stops/transit shelters has remained unchanged in recent years (sidewalks: 52% in 2014 vs. 48% in 2010; bus shelters 74% in 2013 vs. 77% in 2010; Figure 6-6; CAMH Monitor data)
- In 2016, similar levels of support for smoking bans at entrances to public buildings were reported among never smokers (92%), former smokers (91%) and current smokers (82%)

**Figure 6-6: Agreement that Smoking should be Banned on Sidewalks, Entrances and Bus Stops, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2010 to 2016**



Note: Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals; Public opinions related to smoking bans at bus stops and transit shelters were not collected in 2014, 2015 and 2016; Public opinions related to smoking bans on sidewalks were not collected in 2015 or 2016. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-7\)](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2010-2016.

## Public Opinion about Smoking on Restaurant and Bar Patios

- In 2016, 72% of Ontario adults (including 80% of never-smokers) agreed that smoking should be banned on outdoor patios of restaurants and bars. This is unchanged from 2015 levels (72%), but significantly higher than in 2012 (61%; CAMH Monitor data, data not shown). Ontario's regulation banning smoking on patios came into effect in 2015

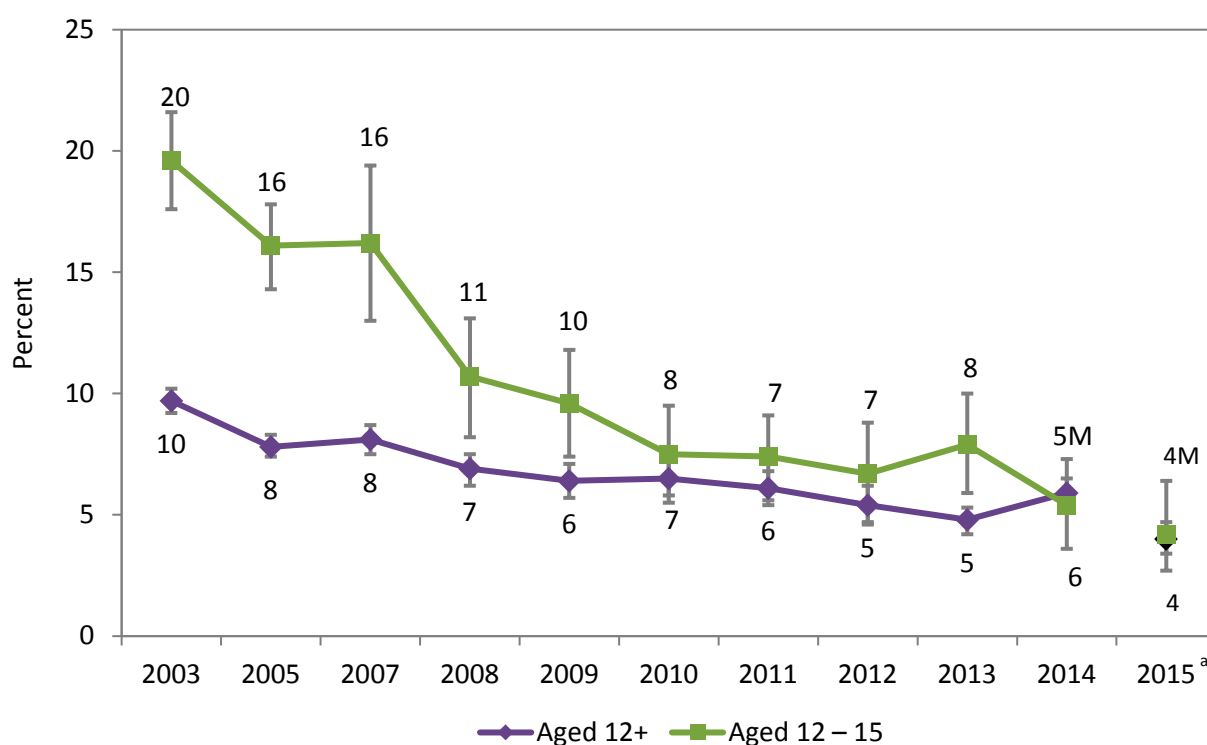
## Exposure in Vehicles

The Strategy aims to reduce secondhand smoke exposure in vehicles, with particular emphasis on protecting children and youth. Since January 2009, smoking in vehicles with children under the age of 16 has been banned.



- Among nonsmoking Ontarians aged 12 years and over, exposure to secondhand smoke every day or almost every day in vehicles over the past month was significantly lower in 2015 (4% or 405,200 Ontarians) than in 2014 (6%; Figure 6-7; CCHS data)
- In 2015, exposure to secondhand smoke in vehicles among young nonsmokers aged 12 to 15 was 4% (or 22,800 Ontarians). This is similar to what was reported in 2014 (5%), however a significant decrease compared to 2011 (7%; Figure 6-7)

**Figure 6-7: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Vehicles (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Age, Ontario, 2003 to 2015**



<sup>a</sup> The Canadian Community Health Survey was redesigned in 2015. Interpret trend with caution.

Note: M = Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability. Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals. X-axis scale (Year) not uniform—interpret with caution. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-8\)](#)

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2003, 2005, 2007-2015.

- Exposure among nonsmoking youth aged 12 to 15 years was similar to all nonsmoking Ontarians aged 12 years and older in 2015 (4% for both age groups)
- In 2013/14,<sup>xiii</sup> exposure to secondhand smoke in private vehicles among nonsmoking

<sup>xiii</sup> The 2015/16 Canadian Community Health Survey data was not available when this report was prepared.

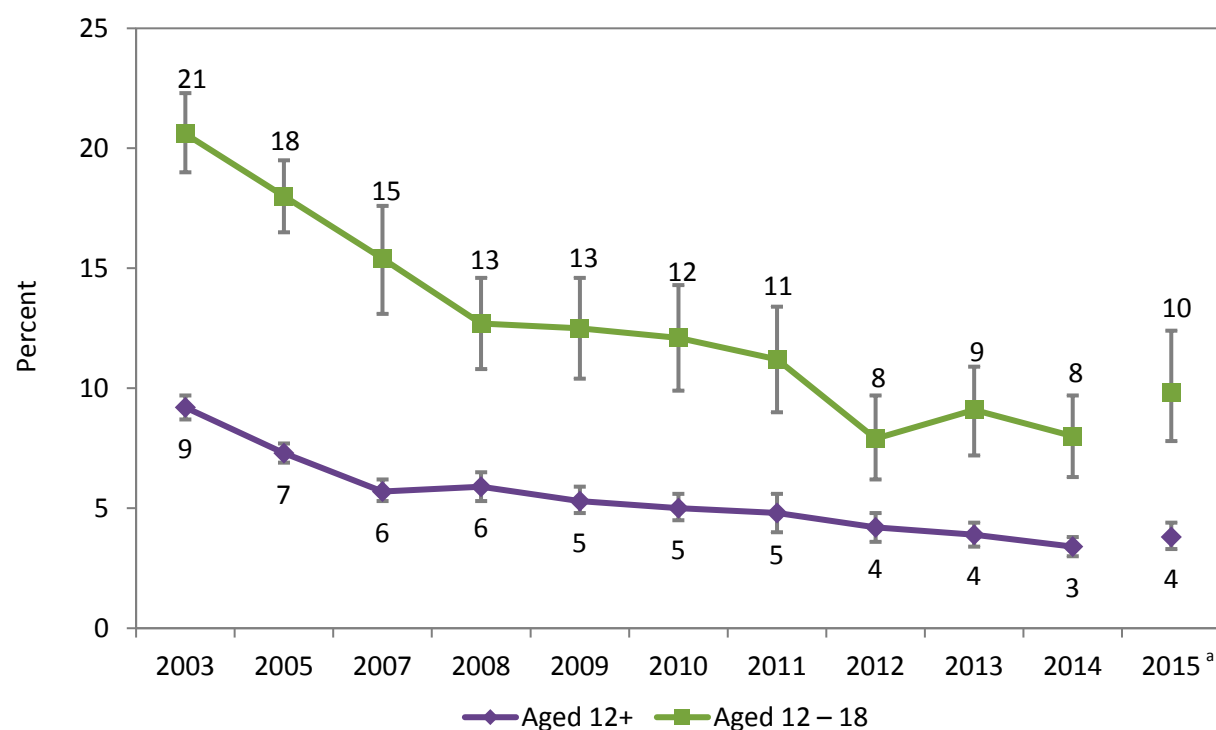
Ontarians aged 12 years and over ranged across the Province from a low of 4% in Elgin-St. Thomas Health Unit to a high of 14% in Huron County Health Unit ([Appendix, Table 6A-9](#))

## Household Exposure

The Strategy aims to increase the adoption of smoke-free homes and reduce secondhand smoke exposure in homes.

- In 2015, 4% (or 370,000) of nonsmoking Ontarians aged 12 years and older were exposed to secondhand smoke in their home every day or almost every day, which is unchanged from 2014 (3%) and 2011 (5%; Figure 6-8; CCHS data)

**Figure 6-8: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Age, Ontario, 2003 to 2015**



<sup>a</sup> The Canadian Community Health Survey was redesigned in 2015. Interpret trend with caution.

Note: Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals. X-axis scale (Year) not uniform—interpret with caution. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-10\)](#)

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2003, 2005, 2007-2015.

- Among 12 to 18 year old nonsmokers, 10% (or 99,400 Ontarians) were exposed to secondhand smoke in their home in 2015, which is more than double the exposure

reported by all respondents aged 12 and over (4%). Respondents aged 12 to 18 had a similar level of exposure in 2014 (8%) and 2011 (11%) as they did in 2015

- In 2013/14,<sup>xiv</sup> exposure to secondhand smoke in the home among nonsmoking Ontarians aged 12 years and over ranged from a low of 2% in Halton Regional Health Department to a high of 9% in Huron County Health Unit ([Appendix, Table 6A-11](#))

## Public Opinion about Smoking in Homes with Children

- In 2016, over three-quarters of respondents (80%) agreed that there should be a law that parents cannot smoke inside their home if children are living there. This rate has held steady since 2007 and is significantly higher than the level of agreement reported in 2006 (70%) and earlier (Figure 6-9; CAMH Monitor data)

**Figure 6-9: Agreement That There Should Be a Law that Parents Cannot Smoke Inside their Home if Children are Living There, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2000 to 2016**



Note: Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-12\)](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor 2000–2009 (half year sample); 2010–2016 (full year sample)

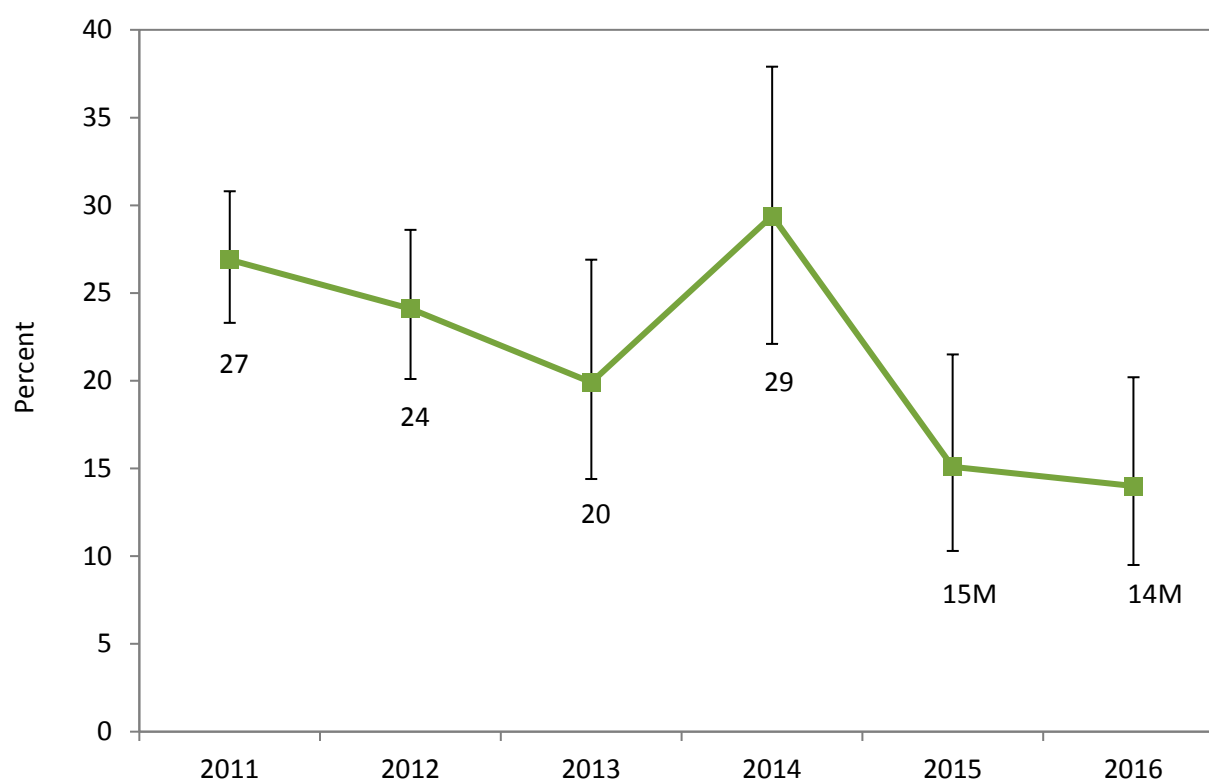
<sup>xiv</sup> The 2015/16 Canadian Community Health Survey data was not available when this report was prepared.

## Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing

The Strategy aims to increase smoke-free regulation in multi-unit housing and reduce secondhand smoke exposure in homes. It is estimated that one third (31%) of Ontarians live in multi-unit housing.<sup>24</sup>

- In 2016, 14% of Ontario adults living in multi-unit dwellings (or 328,300) were exposed to secondhand smoke drifting between units at least once in the past month. This is similar to what was reported in 2015 (15%). Both the 2015 and 2016 estimates are much lower than what was reported between 2011 and 2014, but of questionable validity due to moderate sampling variability (Figure 6-10; CAMH Monitor data)

**Figure 6-10: Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Multi-Unit Dwellings (Past Month), 18+, Ontario, 2011 to 2016**



Note: M = Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability. Vertical lines represent 95% confidence intervals. [Full data table for this graph provided in the Appendix \(Table 6A-13\)](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2011-2016

## Public Opinion about Smoking in Multi-Unit Housing

- Four out of five adults in Ontario (85%) believed that smoking should not be allowed inside multi-unit dwellings including apartment buildings, rooming houses and retirement homes in 2016. The level of support has increased significantly since 2007 (85% vs. 79%, respectively; CAMH Monitor data, data not shown)

## Risk Perception about Secondhand and Thirdhand Smoke

- In 2016, 86% of adults in Ontario believed that exposure to secondhand smoke posed a moderate or great risk of physical or other harm, which is unchanged from 2015 (88%). Two-thirds of adults in Ontario (62%) believed thirdhand smoke posed a moderate or great risk of physical or other harm, similar to what was reported in 2015 (64%; CAMH Monitor data, data not shown)



## Scientific Advisory Committee: Overview of Potential Contribution of Protection Interventions

The updated Smoke-Free Ontario Scientific Advisory Committee report, *Evidence to Guide Action: Comprehensive Tobacco Control in Ontario (2016)*<sup>1</sup> outlined the potential contributions of 10 protection-related interventions. Below is a summary of the nine high, innovative and moderate potential contributions related to protection outcomes, including an assessment of the current status of SFO Protection initiatives related to each potential contribution (Table 6-1)

**Table 6-1: Scientific Advisory Committee Potential Contributions Related to Protection Outcomes**

Intervention	Current Status
<b>High Potential Contribution – Intensify</b>	
Mass Media	No provincial media campaign has been conducted in recent years, rather media campaigns are conducted by some public health units and Tobacco Control Area Networks.
Protection from Tobacco Smoke Exposure in Outdoor Settings	<i>SFOA</i> addresses outdoor hospital grounds, playgrounds, sporting surfaces and restaurant/bar patios. Many municipalities have implemented bylaws to ban smoking in additional outdoor settings (e.g., beaches, trails, outdoor festivals). However not all municipalities have smoke-free outdoor bylaws.
Protection from Tobacco Smoke Exposure in the Home Environment	Private dwellings are not included in the <i>SFOA</i> . Ongoing efforts to encourage multi-unit housing landlords to transition to smoke-free units have seen some moderate success with a 35% increase of available smoke-free multi-unit housing sites in 2017 compared to 2016 (322 sites in 2017 vs. 239 sites in 2016). However this only represents a very small number multi-unit housing sites across the Province.
Protection from Tobacco Smoke Exposure in the Workplace	<i>SFOA</i> addresses all enclosed workplaces and public places in the locations where smoking is prohibited. However outdoor workplaces are not included in the smoking bans.
<b>Innovative</b>	
Integrating E-Cigarettes Into Smoke-Free Policies	The <i>ECA</i> vaping provisions have now been incorporated into the <i>SFOA</i> . However the implementation date has not been established. Many, but not all, municipal bylaws have included e-cigarettes in their smoke-free policies.

Intervention	Current Status
<b>Moderate Potential Contribution – Intensify</b>	
Protection from Tobacco Smoke Exposure in Institutional Settings	<i>SFOA</i> prohibits smoking inside hospitals and residential care facilities. However controlled smoking areas are still permitted in residential care facilities.
Protection from Tobacco Smoke Exposure in Hospitality Settings	<i>SFOA</i> prohibits smoking inside restaurant and bars and on outdoor patios. However, hotels, motels and inns can still offer designated smoking rooms.
Protection from Tobacco Smoke Exposure in Vehicles	<i>SFOA</i> bans smoking in workplace vehicles and in cars travelling with children under the age of 16. However other passengers (aged 16+) travelling in non-workplace vehicles are not protected.
Protection from Waterpipe Smoke	<i>SFOA</i> bans only the use of tobacco shisha anywhere tobacco use is prohibited (enclosed workplaces and public places; outdoor playgrounds, sporting surfaces and restaurant and bar patios). Twenty-two municipalities have passed bylaws that ban the use of tobacco shisha in a variety of settings (e.g., conservation areas, parks, beaches) not currently covered in the <i>SFOA</i> , including 17 bylaws that have also banned the use of non-tobacco shisha.

## Executive Steering Committee: Overview of Priority Actions for Protection

The *Smoke-Free Ontario Modernization* report<sup>2</sup> outlined a number of priority actions to prevent exposure to all secondhand smoke and harmful aerosol from vaped products. Below is a summary of priority actions for protection, including an assessment of how the current SFO initiatives address the priority actions (Table 6-2).

**Table 6-2: Executive Steering Committee Priority Actions for Protection**

Priority Actions	Current Status
<b>4.1 Continue to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke at home</b>	
4.1.1 Raise awareness through a public engagement campaign about the importance of smoke-free homes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encourage more people who smoke tobacco, shisha or cannabis to voluntarily decide to smoke outside the home to avoid exposing their families and friends to secondhand smoke</li> </ul>	No provincial media campaign has been conducted in recent years. Some public health units and Tobacco Control Area Networks have engaged in public campaigns. The Smoke-Free Housing Ontario initiative has a comprehensive website that includes information for tenants and landlords, as well as a directory of smoke-free multi-unit housing sites across the province.
4.1.2 Increase the number of smoke-free multi-unit housing buildings in Ontario	In 2017, there was a modest increase (35%) in available smoke-free multi-unit housing sites compared to 2016 (322 sites in 2017 vs. 239 sites in 2016). This only represents a very small number multi-unit housing sites across the Province.
4.1.3 Amend the Ministry of Housing <i>Residential Tenancies Act</i> to allow landlords to evict a tenant who violates the no-smoking provision in a tenancy agreement and include an optional smoke-free housing clause in the new standard lease	The Ministry of Housing announced a new standard lease to come into effect on April 30, 2018, which includes a section for landlords and tenants to agree to a smoke-free policy.
<b>4.2 Establish more smoke-free spaces</b>	
4.2.1 Amend the <i>Smoke-Free Ontario Act</i> to ban vaping and the smoking of non-tobacco products, including shisha and cannabis, in all the indoor and outdoor settings where tobacco is banned	The <i>Cannabis Act</i> was recently passed (though not yet implemented) and will ban recreational cannabis use in most public places with very few exceptions. Seventeen municipalities have banned the use of non-tobacco shisha in a variety of public settings.

Priority Actions	Current Status
<p>4.2.2 Amend the <i>Smoke-Free Ontario Act</i> to prohibit smoking of tobacco, shisha and cannabis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within a 9-metre buffer zone around the entrances, exits, windows and air intakes of public buildings</li> <li>• in outdoor spaces on post-secondary campuses (i.e., universities, colleges, vocational institutions, trade schools)</li> </ul>	Not implemented
<p>4.2.3 Protect workers in outdoor workplaces from exposure to secondhand smoke by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expanding the <i>Smoke-Free Ontario Act</i> to prohibit smoking in outdoor workplaces</li> <li>• working with employers to develop effective smoke-free outdoor workplaces policies</li> </ul>	Not implemented

## Chapter Summary

While the Smoke-Free Ontario Strategy offers considerable protection from involuntary exposure to secondhand smoke, the current *SFOA* smoking restrictions do not meet the scope of smoke-free policies assessed by the 2016 Scientific Advisory Committee and the policy priority actions recommended by the Executive Steering Committee. Ontarians continue to be exposed to secondhand smoke in a variety of settings:

- 16% of the population continues to be exposed in public places
- 11% of workers are exposed to secondhand smoke indoors at work or inside a workplace vehicle
- 10% of nonsmokers aged 12 to 18 are exposed in their home
- 4% of nonsmokers aged 12 to 15 are exposed in vehicles<sup>xv</sup>

The US Surgeon General's review of scientific evidence concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.<sup>23</sup> In addition to the adverse health effects of secondhand smoke, exposure to other people smoking results in social exposure to tobacco use. Social exposure is associated with normalization of tobacco use, triggering of smoking initiation in youth and young adults through processes of social influence and modeling, encouragement of the continued use of tobacco among smokers and relapse among quitters.<sup>25,26</sup>

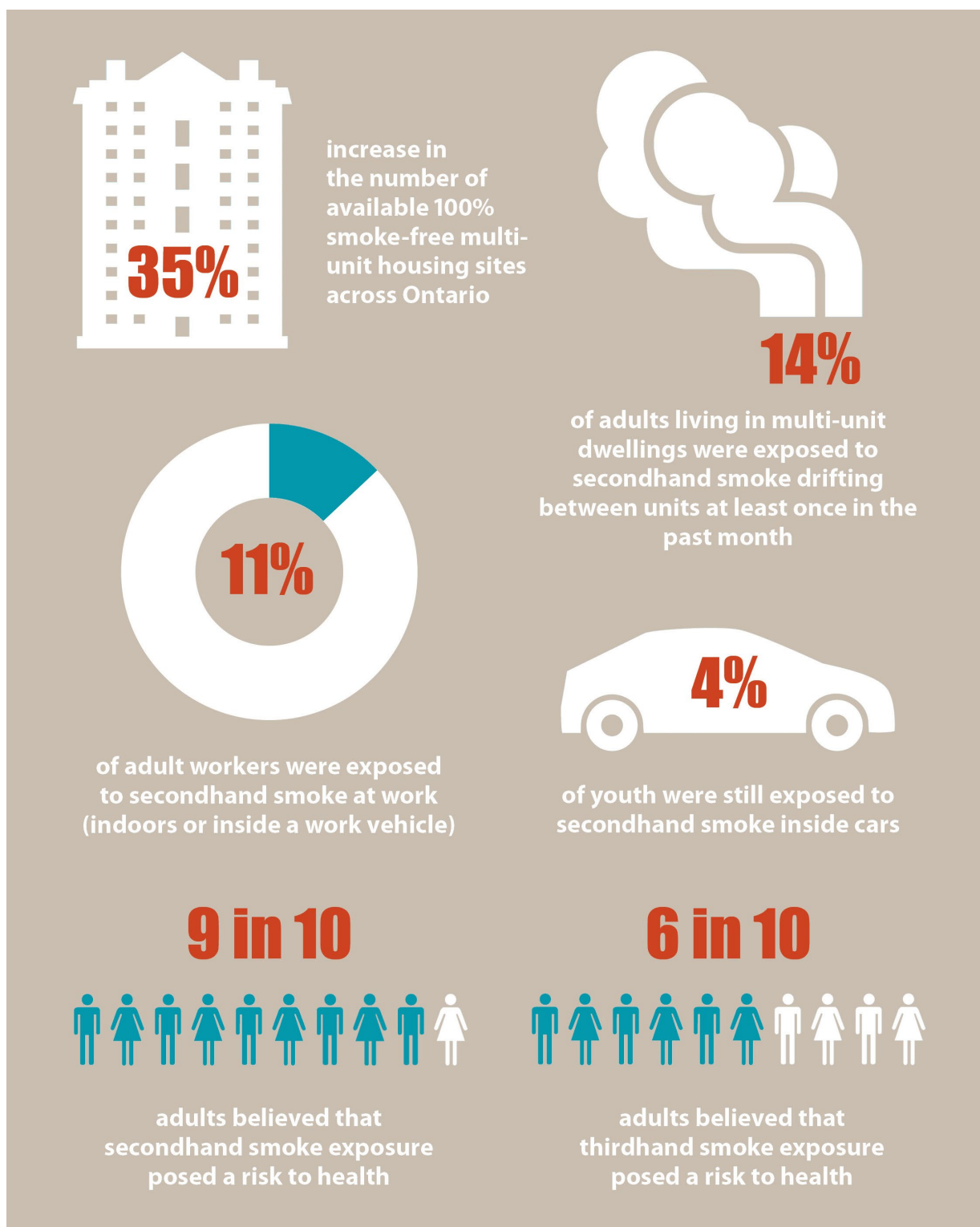
The 2016 Scientific Advisory Committee<sup>1</sup> identified interventions to offer further protection for Ontarians including:

- Integrating e-cigarettes into smoke-free policies
- Protection from tobacco smoke in outdoor settings, home environments, workplace environments, institutional settings and hospitality settings
- Protection from waterpipe smoke

Recent legislative amendments and regulatory changes implemented by the Government of Ontario have closed many of the gaps in regulating outdoor smoking and integrating e-cigarettes into the *SFOA*, while a growing number of municipalities have closed other gaps in outdoor smoking and waterpipe use in regulated areas. Further policy implementation is needed at the provincial level to protect all Ontarians from the remaining exposures to tobacco smoke.

<sup>xv</sup> The *SFOA* prohibits smoking or having lighted tobacco in a motor vehicle if children under the age of 16 are inside.

## Visual Summary of Key Protection Indicators



## Appendix: Data Tables

**Table 6A-1: NSRA's Smoke-Free Laws Database: Leading Edge Bylaws, Ontario (November 2017)**

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended (dd/mm/yyyy)
Arnprior	Bylaw No. 6076-12, Regulation of Smoking on Municipally-Owned Property & Public Places in the Town of Arnprior ("The Regulation of Smoking By-law")	09/04/2012	
Amherstburg	By-law 2016-113 being a By-law to prohibit smoking on property owned or leased by the Town of Amherstburg	12/12/2016	
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. ("The Water Pipe Bylaw").	26/08/2013	
Barrie	Bylaw No. 2009-086, A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking Outdoors on City Owned Property	11/05/2009	15/08/2011
	Bylaw No. 2011-106, An amendment to Bylaw No. 2009-086, A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking Outdoors on City Owned Property		
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	
Casselman	Smoking By-law within Municipal Properties 2016-030	10/05/2016	
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 Licensing Requirements ("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	



Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended (dd/mm/yyyy)
East Zorra-Tavistock, Township of	By-Law #2015-36, Being a By-Law to prohibit smoking at any township facility and to repeal By-law #2012-15	16/09/2015	
Elliot Lake	Bylaw No. 03-4, A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces	11/05/2009	
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.  By-Law No. 021-16, A By-Law of The Corporation of the Town of Innisfil to amend By-law 111-13	16/10/2013	06/04/2016
King, Township of	By-law #2016-103 – a By-law for the Regulation, Protection and Government of Parks, Facilities as well as the Regulation of Loitering, Nuisance and Smoking in the Township of King	12/12/2016	
Kingston	Bylaw No. 2002-231, A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the City of Kingston  Bylaw No. 2004-336 A By-Law to Amend By-Law No. 2002-231 (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 96-2016, Being a Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places Within the Town of Kingsville	11/10/2016	
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 ("Smoke-Free Recreation Space Bylaw")	13/08/2013	

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended (dd/mm/yyyy)
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	24/07/2015
Napanee, Greater	By-Law No. 03-05, Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Town of Greater Napanee	24/02/2003	
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	
Newmarket	By-Law Number 2009-24, A bylaw to prohibit smoking in Sunnyhill Park	30/03/2009	
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 By-law 2015-8, 9 February 2015	17/12/2001	09/02/2015
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	

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended (dd/mm/yyyy)
Ottawa	Bylaw No. 2016-305 Waterpipes in Public Places and Workplaces Bylaw, a bylaw of the City of Ottawa to amend Bylaw No. 2008-448 to prohibit the use of water pipes in the Parkdale Market	01/03/2012	31/08/2016
Ottawa	Bylaw No. 2012-85, A bylaw of the City of Ottawa to amend Bylaw No. 2003-446 to prohibit smoking on outdoor patio encroachments and at café seating.	02/04/2012	31/08/2016
	Bylaw No. 2016-305 Water Pipes in Public Places and Workplaces Bylaw		
Ottawa	Bylaw 2007-268, A bylaw of the City of Ottawa respecting public transit (Transit Bylaw)	13/06/2007	
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	
Peel Region	Bylaw Number 30-2016 – A bylaw to regulate waterpipe smoking in the Regional Municipality of Peel	28/04/2016	
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 ("Water Pipe By-law").	10/12/2012	
Peterborough	By-Law Number 16-021, Being a By-Law to repeal By-Law 11-074 (as amended by 13-002) and By-Law 13-002 of the City of Peterborough and enact City of Peterborough Smoking By-Law Number 16-021	22/02/2016	
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	
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	
Renfrew County	Bylaw 57-16, A Bylaw to Amend Bylaw 59-02 Corporate Policies and Procedures for the County of Renfrew to Approve a Smoking Policy on Designated County Properties (2016)	28/04/2016	
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	By-law No. 2013-68 Being a By-law to prohibit smoking of tobacco in	05/09/2013	

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended (dd/mm/yyyy)
of	areas within the Township of Severn		
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 ("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
Tillsonburg	Bylaw Number 3596, To Prohibit Smoking In Certain Public Places Within The Town Of Tillsonburg	14/05/2012	
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	28/01/2009	

Name of Jurisdiction	Legislation and Bylaw Name	Date Passed (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date Last Amended (dd/mm/yyyy)
	parks.		
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.	13/11/2013	
	Bill 1726, To amend City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 608, Parks, to prohibit smoking in and around certain facilities within City parks.		
Toronto	Toronto Transit Commission Bylaw No. 1	21/01/2009	
Toronto	Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 545, Licensing (Pertaining to Waterpipe)	03/11/2015	
Toronto	Bylaw No. 285-2014 To amend City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 636, Public Squares, and to amend former City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 237, Nathan Phillips Square, to ban smoking on public squares.	03/04/2014	
Trent Hills	By-law 2012-75, to prohibit smoking and holding lighted tobacco products within defined Municipal-owned outdoor public spaces	17/07/2012	
Uxbridge	Bylaw No. 2015-055, Being a by-law to prohibit smoking within fifteen (15) metres of entrance ways of municipal buildings	27/04/2015	
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	
Windsor	Bylaw No. 113-2006, A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in the City of Windsor	12/07/2006	21/11/2016
	Amending Bylaw No. 175-2016		
Woodstock	Bylaw No. 8461-08, Smoke Free Workplaces and Public Places Also known as Chapter 835 (of the Municipal Code), Smoke-free Workplaces and Public Places	05/06/2008	18/06/2015
	Bylaw No. 8978-15, A by-law to amend the City of Woodstock Municipal Code Chapter 835 Smoke Free Workplaces and Public Places.		

**Table 6A-2: Workplace Exposure (Past Week) Indoors or Inside a Work Vehicle, Ontario 2010 to 2016**

Year	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
2010		16.3	12.8	20.5
2011		13.6	10.2	18.0
2012	824,700	12.7	9.5	16.9
2013	626,300	10.2 <sup>M</sup>	6.8	14.8
2014	544,000	8.8 <sup>M</sup>	6.2	12.2
2015	843,200	13.0	9.4	17.6
2016	727,600	11.3 <sup>M</sup>	7.8	16.1

<sup>M</sup> Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability.

Note: [Data table is for Figure 6-2](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2010 –2016

**Table 6A-3: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places<sup>a</sup> (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Age, Ontario, 2003 to 2015**

Year	Aged 12+				Aged 12 – 18			
	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
2003	1,405,000	17.9	17.3	18.5	268,300	26.4	24.5	28.2
2005	1,077,600	13.1	12.5	13.6	247,300	23.2	21.4	25.0
2007	994,500	11.7	10.8	12.5	229,100	20.8	18.2	23.5
2008	983,000	11.3	10.4	12.1	219,700	19.9	17.5	22.4
2009	1,006,700	11.2	10.3	12.0	213,300	19.2	16.8	21.5
2010	1,176,300	13.1	12.1	14.1	228,600	21.1	18.6	23.6
2011	1,177,200	13.0	12.2	13.9	258,300	24.0	21.1	26.9
2012	1,227,200	13.3	12.4	14.3	254,400	23.0	20.1	25.9
2013	1,308,800	13.9	12.9	14.9	254,600	24.1	21.3	26.9
2014	1,442,000	15.1	14.1	16.2	273,800	25.3	22.6	28.0
2015 <sup>b</sup>	1,529,600	16.2	15.0	17.5	293,600	30.0	27.0	35.0

<sup>a</sup> Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places, such as restaurants, bars, shopping malls, arenas, bingo halls and bowling alleys

<sup>b</sup> The Canadian Community Health Survey was redesigned in 2015. Interpret trend with caution.

Note: [Data table is for Figure 6-3](#)

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2003, 2005, 2007-2015

**Table 6A-4: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places<sup>a</sup> (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 <sup>b</sup>
Chatham-Kent	11.6	4.6 <sup>M,Y</sup>	5.7 <sup>M</sup>	8.0 <sup>M</sup>
Huron County	5.2 <sup>M</sup>	9.1 <sup>M,+Y</sup>	8.7 <sup>M</sup>	8.4 <sup>M</sup>
Peterborough County-City	9.7	15.4 <sup>+Y</sup>	7.0 <sup>M,Y</sup>	9.4 <sup>M</sup>
Perth District	12.2	10.8 <sup>M</sup>	10.3	9.5
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	7.8	9.3 <sup>M</sup>	9.6	10.1
Elgin-St. Thomas	16.3	13.5 <sup>M</sup>	11.5 <sup>M</sup>	10.3 <sup>M</sup>
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington	6.7	10.9 <sup>+Y</sup>	11.4 <sup>M</sup>	10.4
Timiskaming	F	8.4 <sup>M</sup>	9.2 <sup>M</sup>	10.4 <sup>M</sup>
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	13.2	11.1	12.6	11.0
Thunder Bay District	8.1	7.6	12.4 <sup>+Y</sup>	11.5
Middlesex-London	9.5	12.3	11.8	11.9
Grey Bruce	8.7	9.9 <sup>M</sup>	8.6	12.1
Windsor-Essex County	7.8	6.8	11.0 <sup>+Y</sup>	12.1
Northwestern	10.3 <sup>M</sup>	8.4 <sup>M</sup>	9.1 <sup>M</sup>	12.2 <sup>M</sup>
North Bay Parry Sound District	9.9 <sup>M</sup>	10.6 <sup>M</sup>	9.4 <sup>M</sup>	12.5
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	9.0	8.2 <sup>M</sup>	11.0	12.6
Niagara Regional Area	12.1	10.5	10.8	12.8
District of Algoma	17.3	13.8	11.5 <sup>M</sup>	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 <sup>M</sup>	6.7 <sup>M</sup>	10.4	13.3 <sup>M</sup>
Simcoe Muskoka District	13.2	12.2	14.9	13.5
Brant County	8.9 <sup>M</sup>	9.5 <sup>M</sup>	10.7	13.8
Lambton	5.2 <sup>M</sup>	9.0 <sup>+Y</sup>	12.7	13.9
York Regional	12.4	10.6	13.3	14.4
Eastern Ontario	8.6	9.4 <sup>M</sup>	14.3 <sup>+Y</sup>	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 <sup>M</sup>	10.5 <sup>M</sup>	11.3 <sup>M</sup>	15.2



Public Health Unit	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places			
	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/2014 <sup>b</sup>
Durham Regional	13.5	16.4	18.0	15.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	10.2	9.1 <sup>M</sup>	14.7 <sup>+Y</sup>	16.0
Renfrew County and District	9.2 <sup>M</sup>	10.5 <sup>M</sup>	12.2 <sup>M</sup>	16.1 <sup>M</sup>
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	6.9 <sup>M</sup>	7.4	9.7	16.7 <sup>+Y</sup>
City of Ottawa	8.7	13.2 <sup>+Y</sup>	18.5 <sup>+Y</sup>	18.1 <sup>M</sup>
Peel Regional	11.0	12.7	13.2	18.6 <sup>+Y</sup>
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.2<sup>+Y</sup></b>	<b>14.5<sup>+Y</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places, such as restaurants, bars, shopping malls, arenas, bingo halls, and bowling alleys

<sup>b</sup> Ordered by 2013/14 exposure (lowest to highest)

<sup>M</sup> Marginal. Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability

<sup>F</sup> Not reportable due to a small sample size

<sup>Y</sup> Significantly lower than the previous year

<sup>+Y</sup> 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 6A-5: Agreement that Smoking Should be Banned in Playgrounds, Recreation Facilities, Outdoor Special Events and Parks, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2010 to 2016**

	Year	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
Outdoor children's playgrounds/pools ban	2010		87.2	84.5	89.4
	2011		87.5	84.3	90.0
	2012	9,258,800	91.3	88.8	93.2
	2013	8,350,800	89.0	86.0	91.4
	2014	9,326,400	90.8	88.4	92.8
	2015	9,629,000	93.8	91.2	95.7
	2016	9,820,300	93.8	91.2	95.6
Outdoor recreation facilities ban	2010		76.1	72.8	79.1
	2011		68.0	64.1	71.7
	2012	7,443,300	73.4	69.8	76.7
	2013	6,714,900	71.6	67.5	75.4
	2014	7,929,200	77.4	73.9	80.5
	2015	8,350,300	81.4	77.7	84.5
	2016	8,350,100	79.8	75.8	83.3

	Year	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
Outdoor special events ban	2010		66.8	63.2	70.3
	2011		64.1	60.2	67.8
	2012	6,683,700	65.9	62.1	69.5
	2013	5,923,800	63.2	58.9	67.2
Parks/beach ban	2010		56.5	52.7	60.2
	2011		54.7	50.7	58.6
	2012	5,861,200	57.8	54.0	61.5
	2013	5,594,000	59.6	55.4	63.7
	2014	6,498,100	63.3	59.4	67.0
	2015	6,996,200	68.2	64.3	71.8
	2016	7,092,800	67.7	63.6	71.6

Note: Public opinions related to smoking bans at outdoor special events were not collected in 2014, 2015 and 2016. [Data table is for Figure 6-4](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2010-2016.

**Table 6A-6: Agreement that Smoking Should be Banned in Playgrounds, Recreation Facilities and Parks, by Smoking Status, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2016**

	Smoking Status	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
Outdoor children's playgrounds/pools ban	Current	1,090,800	86.3	71.9	94.0
	Former	2,499,300	92.5	88.7	95.1
	Never	6,192,400	96.7	94.1	98.2
Outdoor recreation facilities ban	Current	741,200	58.6	46.2	70.1
	Former	2,172,600	80.4	74.7	85.2
	Never	5,380,000	84.1	78.6	88.4
Parks/beach ban	Current	524,700	41.5	30.6	53.4
	Former	1,800,300	66.7	60.3	72.5
	Never	4,697,400	73.4	67.7	78.4

Note: [Data table is for Figure 6-5](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2016.

**Table 6A-7: Agreement that Smoking should be Banned on Sidewalks, Entrances and Bus Stops, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2010 to 2016**

	Year	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
Bus stops/transit shelters ban	2010		77.2	73.9	80.2
	2011		73.1	69.3	76.6
	2012	7,854,200	77.4	74.0	80.5
	2013	6,900,400	73.6	69.5	77.4
	2014				
Entrances to public buildings ban	2010		84.1	81.0	86.7
	2011		85.0	81.8	87.8
	2012	9,036,400	89.1	86.4	91.3
	2013	8,118,700	86.6	83.3	89.3
	2014	9,204,700	89.6	87.1	91.7
	2015	9,255,800	90.2	86.9	92.7
	2016	9,407,400	89.8	86.4	92.5
Sidewalk ban	2010		48.2	44.4	52.0
	2011		43.8	40.0	47.7
	2012	4,996,600	49.3	45.4	53.1
	2013	4,773,900	50.9	46.7	55.1
	2014	5,365,100	52.3	48.3	56.2

Note: Public opinions related to smoking bans at bus stops and transit shelters were not collected in 2014 and 2015; Public opinions related to smoking bans on sidewalks were not collected in 2015. [Data table is for Figure 6-6.](#)  
Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2010-2016.

**Table 6A-8: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Vehicles (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Age, Ontario, 2003 to 2015**

Year	Population Estimate	Aged 12+			Aged 12 – 15			
		%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
2003	761,500	9.7	9.2	10.2	125,000	19.6	17.6	21.6
2005	648,400	7.8	7.4	8.3	101,900	16.1	14.3	17.8
2007	688,900	8.1	7.5	8.7	105,700	16.2	13	19.4
2008	599,400	6.9	6.2	7.5	71,300	10.7	8.2	13.1
2009	574,200	6.4	5.7	7.1	62,400	9.6	7.4	11.8
2010	588,000	6.5	5.8	7.3	45,600	7.5	5.5	9.5
2011	549,600	6.1	5.4	6.8	44,600	7.4	5.6	9.1
2012	501,000	5.4	4.7	6.2	43,400	6.7	4.6	8.8

Year	Population Estimate	Aged 12+			Population Estimate	Aged 12 – 15		
		%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Lower 95% Confidence Limit		%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
2013	450,800	4.8	4.2	5.3	44,700	7.9	5.9	10
2014	561,700	5.9	5.2	6.5	32,600	5.4 <sup>M</sup>	3.6	7.3
2015 <sup>a</sup>	405,200	4.3	3.7	5.0	22,800	4.2 <sup>M</sup>	2.7	6.4

<sup>a</sup> The Canadian Community Health Survey was redesigned in 2015. Interpret trend with caution.

<sup>M</sup> Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability.

Note: [Data table is for Figure 6-7](#)

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2003, 2005, 2007-2015

**Table 6A-9: 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 <sup>a</sup>
Elgin-St. Thomas	15.9	10.1 <sup>M,Y</sup>	8.7 <sup>M</sup>	3.7 <sup>M,Y</sup>
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	8.1	6.4 <sup>M</sup>	4.6 <sup>M</sup>	3.8 <sup>M</sup>
Oxford County	7.6 <sup>M</sup>	6.8 <sup>M</sup>	7.1 <sup>M</sup>	3.8 <sup>M,Y</sup>
City of Toronto	6.7	5.1	4.4 <sup>M</sup>	3.9
Halton Regional	6.9 <sup>M</sup>	5.6 <sup>M</sup>	5.1 <sup>M</sup>	4.0 <sup>M</sup>
York Regional	5.6	5.9 <sup>M</sup>	5.2 <sup>M</sup>	4.0
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	6.7 <sup>M</sup>	6.3 <sup>M</sup>	8.6 <sup>M</sup>	4.4 <sup>M</sup>
Niagara Regional Area	7.6	6.2 <sup>M</sup>	5.7 <sup>M</sup>	4.7 <sup>M</sup>
Peel Regional	7.2	7.3	4.0 <sup>Y</sup>	4.9
Middlesex-London	6.9	8.1	5.6 <sup>M</sup>	5.0 <sup>M</sup>
City of Ottawa	3.4 <sup>M</sup>	4.3 <sup>M</sup>	5.9 <sup>M</sup>	5.1 <sup>M</sup>
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington	6.7	7.2 <sup>M</sup>	6.5 <sup>M</sup>	5.3 <sup>M</sup>
Windsor-Essex County	7.2	8.7 <sup>M</sup>	8.8 <sup>M</sup>	5.4 <sup>M</sup>
City of Hamilton	9.0	4.8 <sup>M,Y</sup>	6.2	5.5 <sup>M</sup>
Perth District	7.5 <sup>M</sup>	9.3 <sup>M</sup>	5.7 <sup>M</sup>	5.7
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	8.0	8.0 <sup>M</sup>	5.1 <sup>M</sup>	5.8 <sup>M</sup>
Simcoe Muskoka District	8.7	8.1	7.0	5.9
Thunder Bay District	8.0	7.2	9.8 <sup>M</sup>	5.9 <sup>M,Y</sup>
Chatham-Kent	9.9	6.6 <sup>M</sup>	4.4 <sup>M</sup>	6.0 <sup>M</sup>

Public Health Unit	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Private Vehicles			
	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/2014 <sup>a</sup>
Peterborough County-City	7.9 <sup>M</sup>	10.2 <sup>M</sup>	4.8 <sup>M,Y</sup>	6.0 <sup>M</sup>
Waterloo	6.4	6.0	5.1 <sup>M</sup>	6.2 <sup>M</sup>
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	12.2 <sup>M</sup>	8.7	8.5	6.3 <sup>M</sup>
Lambton	7.3 <sup>M</sup>	7.7	5.4 <sup>M</sup>	6.6 <sup>M</sup>
Renfrew County and District	6.7 <sup>M</sup>	7.3 <sup>M</sup>	7.7 <sup>M</sup>	6.6 <sup>M</sup>
Timiskaming	7.1 <sup>M</sup>	F	F	6.7 <sup>M</sup>
North Bay Parry Sound District	10.7	6.2 <sup>M,Y</sup>	7.2	6.8 <sup>M</sup>
District of Algoma	13.8	5.8 <sup>M,Y</sup>	4.1 <sup>M</sup>	7.1 <sup>M</sup>
Brant County	10.4	12.0 <sup>M</sup>	7.2 <sup>M</sup>	7.9 <sup>M</sup>
Northwestern	8.8 <sup>M</sup>	10.8	5.7 <sup>M,Y</sup>	8.2 <sup>M</sup>
Durham Regional	11.2	8.3	7.7 <sup>M</sup>	8.5
Eastern Ontario	10.2	7.4 <sup>M</sup>	12.9 <sup>M,+Y</sup>	9.1 <sup>M</sup>
Sudbury and District	11.9	6.0 <sup>M,Y</sup>	9.8 <sup>M</sup>	9.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	9.2 <sup>M</sup>	7.8 <sup>M</sup>	7.2 <sup>M</sup>	9.8 <sup>M</sup>
Grey Bruce	7.4 <sup>M</sup>	6.2 <sup>M</sup>	5.2 <sup>M</sup>	9.9 <sup>M,+Y</sup>
Porcupine	12.2	8.8 <sup>M</sup>	11.0 <sup>M</sup>	11.1 <sup>M</sup>
Huron County	8.3 <sup>M</sup>	8.8 <sup>M</sup>	6.1 <sup>M</sup>	14.4 <sup>M,+Y</sup>
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.5<sup>Y</sup></b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Ordered by 2013/14 exposure (lowest to highest).

<sup>M</sup> Marginal. Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability.

<sup>F</sup> Not reportable due to a small sample size.

<sup>Y</sup> Significantly lower than the previous year.

<sup>+Y</sup> 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 6A-10: Nonsmokers' Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home (Every Day or Almost Every Day), by Age, Ontario, 2003 to 2015**

Year	Population Estimate	Aged 12+			Aged 12 – 18			
		%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
2003	724,700	9.2	8.7	9.7	210,200	20.6	19.0	22.3
2005	606,400	7.3	6.9	7.7	192,300	18.0	16.5	19.5
2007	487,600	5.7	5.3	6.2	169,000	15.4	13.1	17.6
2008	518,000	5.9	5.3	6.5	140,000	12.7	10.8	14.6
2009	481,100	5.3	4.8	5.9	139,400	12.5	10.4	14.6
2010	453,600	5.0	4.5	5.6	131,300	12.1	9.9	14.3
2011	434,500	4.8	4.0	5.6	120,500	11.2	9.0	13.4
2012	385,700	4.2	3.6	4.8	87,900	7.9	6.2	9.7
2013	364,800	3.9	3.4	4.4	95,800	9.1	7.2	10.9
2014	322,500	3.4	3.0	3.8	86,900	8.0	6.3	9.7
2015 <sup>a</sup>	370,000	3.8	3.3	4.4	99,400	9.8	7.8	12.4

<sup>a</sup> The Canadian Community Health Survey was redesigned in 2015. Interpret trend with caution.

Note: [Data table is for Figure 6-8](#)

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey 2003, 2005, 2007-2015.

**Table 6A-11: 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 <sup>a</sup>
Halton Regional	5.4	3.4 <sup>M</sup>	2.8 <sup>M</sup>	2.2 <sup>M</sup>
Oxford County	8.8	6.6 <sup>M</sup>	6.4 <sup>M</sup>	2.2 <sup>M,Y</sup>
Middlesex-London	4.8	5.9 <sup>M</sup>	4.0 <sup>M</sup>	2.4 <sup>M</sup>
Waterloo	6.2	5.5	2.9 <sup>M,Y</sup>	2.5 <sup>M</sup>
Peel Regional	3.7 <sup>M</sup>	4.9	3.0 <sup>Y</sup>	2.6
York Regional	2.9 <sup>M</sup>	3.5 <sup>M</sup>	3.2 <sup>M</sup>	2.7 <sup>M</sup>
District of Algoma	8.6	8.0 <sup>M</sup>	4.7 <sup>M</sup>	2.8 <sup>M</sup>
Elgin-St. Thomas	7.6 <sup>M</sup>	5.9 <sup>M</sup>	3.5 <sup>M</sup>	2.9 <sup>M</sup>
Durham Regional	8.2	4.3 <sup>M,Y</sup>	6.3 <sup>M</sup>	3.1 <sup>M</sup>
City of Ottawa	4.1	3.6 <sup>M</sup>	3.2 <sup>M</sup>	3.3 <sup>M</sup>
Windsor-Essex County	6.9	5.2 <sup>M</sup>	4.8	3.5 <sup>M</sup>
City of Toronto	4.5	4.8	4.8 <sup>M</sup>	3.5

Public Health Unit	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Homes			
	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14 <sup>a</sup>
Niagara Regional Area	7.6	5.5 <sup>M</sup>	5.2 <sup>M</sup>	3.6 <sup>M</sup>
Renfrew County and District	6.3 <sup>M</sup>	7.4 <sup>M</sup>	5.3 <sup>M</sup>	3.8 <sup>M</sup>
Perth District	6.2 <sup>M</sup>	6.2 <sup>M</sup>	3.2 <sup>M</sup>	3.9 <sup>M</sup>
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	9.2	9.6	6.7 <sup>M</sup>	4.1 <sup>M</sup>
Peterborough County-City	5.9 <sup>M</sup>	6.9 <sup>M</sup>	2.1 <sup>M,Y</sup>	4.1 <sup>M,+Y</sup>
Thunder Bay District	7.6	7.6	4.7 <sup>M</sup>	4.5 <sup>M</sup>
Chatham-Kent	7.8 <sup>M</sup>	7.0 <sup>M</sup>	3.9 <sup>M</sup>	4.6 <sup>M</sup>
Sudbury and District	10.3	7.1 <sup>M</sup>	7.4 <sup>M</sup>	4.6 <sup>M</sup>
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	6.0 <sup>M</sup>	5.6 <sup>M</sup>	5.0 <sup>M</sup>	4.8 <sup>M</sup>
Eastern Ontario	12.7	7.4 <sup>M,Y</sup>	8.4	5.0 <sup>M</sup>
Grey Bruce	7.5	3.8 <sup>M,Y</sup>	5.2 <sup>M</sup>	5.2 <sup>M</sup>
Simcoe Muskoka District	7.5	4.5 <sup>M,Y</sup>	5.0	5.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	9.6	8.7 <sup>M</sup>	5.6 <sup>M</sup>	5.4 <sup>M</sup>
Porcupine	9.4 <sup>M</sup>	7.4 <sup>M</sup>	7.2 <sup>M</sup>	5.4 <sup>M</sup>
Brant County	8.3 <sup>M</sup>	7.8 <sup>M</sup>	4.2 <sup>M</sup>	5.5 <sup>M</sup>
Lambton	6.3 <sup>M</sup>	7.9 <sup>M</sup>	6.0 <sup>M</sup>	5.5 <sup>M</sup>
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington	6.9 <sup>M</sup>	5.9 <sup>M</sup>	4.7 <sup>M</sup>	5.7 <sup>M</sup>
City of Hamilton	7.7	6.1 <sup>M</sup>	5.5 <sup>M</sup>	6.0 <sup>M</sup>
Northwestern	8.1 <sup>M</sup>	6.8 <sup>M</sup>	5.6 <sup>M</sup>	6.3 <sup>M</sup>
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	12.0	9.2 <sup>M</sup>	8.1 <sup>M</sup>	7.3 <sup>M</sup>
Huron County	7.2 <sup>M</sup>	5.3 <sup>M</sup>	4.8 <sup>M</sup>	9.4 <sup>M</sup>
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	8.6	6.8 <sup>M</sup>	6.6 <sup>M</sup>	F
North Bay Parry Sound District	8.3 <sup>M</sup>	5.4 <sup>M</sup>	5.4 <sup>M</sup>	F
Timiskaming	10.7 <sup>M</sup>	8.5 <sup>M</sup>	9.4 <sup>M</sup>	F
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>5.8<sup>Y</sup></b>	<b>5.2<sup>Y</sup></b>	<b>4.5<sup>Y</sup></b>	<b>3.6<sup>Y</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Ordered by 2013/14 exposure (lowest to highest).

<sup>M</sup> Marginal. Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability.

<sup>F</sup> Not reportable due to a small sample size.

<sup>Y</sup> Significantly lower than the previous year.

<sup>+Y</sup> 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.

**Table 6A-12: Agreement That There Should Be a Law that Parents Cannot Smoke Inside their Home if Children are Living There, Ages 18+, Ontario, 2000 to 2016**

Year	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
2000		51.7	48.4	55.1
2001		51.0	47.8	54.3
2002		58.5	55.3	61.6
2003		63.0	59.9	66.0
2004		63.9	60.7	67.0
2005		67.7	63.9	71.4
2006		70.2	66.8	73.4
2007		78.0	74.8	80.8
2008		78.0	74.8	81.0
2009		80.4	77.4	83.2
2010		75.4	72.1	78.3
2011		80.1	77.0	82.9
2012	7,780,300	76.9	73.7	79.8
2013	7,013,400	74.9	71.2	78.3
2014	7,955,100	77.5	74.2	80.5
2015	8,025,300	78.4	74.9	81.5
2016	8,322,700	79.6	76.4	82.6

Note: [Data table is for Figure 6-9](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor 2000-2009 (half year sample); 2010-2016(full year sample).

**Table 6A-13: Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Multi-Unit Dwellings (Past Month), 18+, Ontario, 2011 to 2016**

Year	Population Estimate	%	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
2011		26.9	23.3	30.8
2012	590,600	24.1	20.1	28.6
2013	441,800	19.9	14.4	26.9
2014	689,500	29.4	22.1	37.9
2015	287,100	15.1 <sup>M</sup>	10.3	21.5
2016	328,300	14.0 <sup>M</sup>	9.5	20.2

<sup>M</sup> Interpret with caution: subject to moderate sampling variability.

Note: [Data table is for Figure 6-10](#)

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Monitor (Full Year) 2011-2016



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