Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces



Why smoke-free outdoor spaces?

- Reduce exposure to social, physical and environmental effects of tobacco smoke
- Create healthy smoke-free outdoor spaces that are accessible to everyone
- Promote positive role modeling to kids
- Protect the environment and reduce litter

Second-hand Smoke

- There is no safe level of second-hand smoke, even outside ¹
- Second-hand smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals; 70 are known to cause cancer ²
- Second-hand smoke causes heart disease, lung cancer in adults and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome in infants
- Each year, about 1000 non-smoking Canadians die from second-hand smoke ³
- In Canada about \$4.4 billion is spent each year on health care for smoking-related illnesses ⁴

Environmental Scan

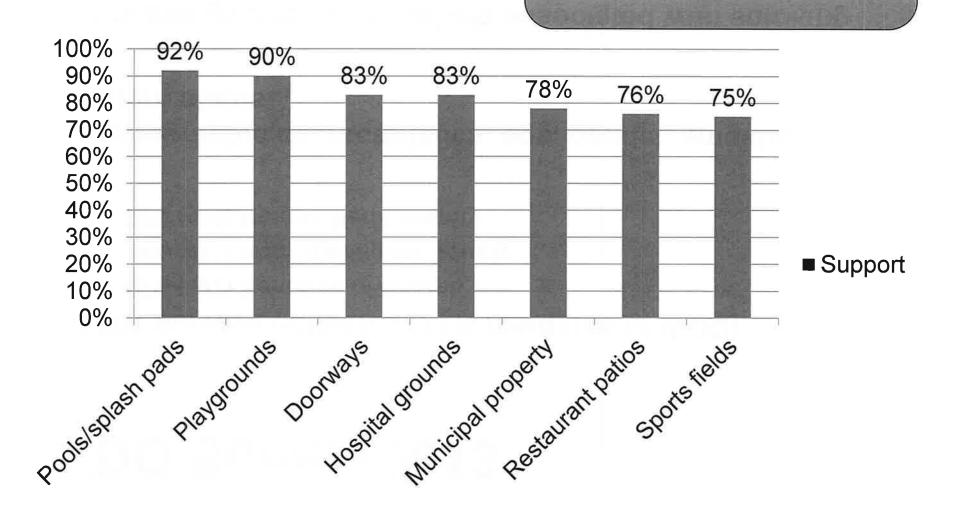
- 93 municipalities in Ontario have smoke-free outdoor spaces by laws
- Range in level of comprehensiveness
- Locally, Orangeville implemented a by law in June 2012

WDG Survey 2013

- 2001 surveys collected (91% residents of WDG)
 - 45% (902) from City of Guelph
 - 24% (481) from Wellington County
 - 22% (435) from Dufferin County
- Demographic characteristics: age, gender, smoking and parent status
- Knowledge and health beliefs associated with smoking

Survey Results

96% of WDG respondents supported one or more 100% smoke-free outdoor areas



What would a by-law look like?

- By-law can be customized to reflect areas residents of Wellington County support having smoke-free space
- Education and appropriate signage are very important
- Communication campaign is important to go along with a new by-law



Enforcement

- Outdoor smoking by-laws tend to be self-enforcing, when combined with proper education, signage and social pressure so little active enforcement is typically needed.
- 51% of Wellington County respondents reported that they would feel comfortable self-enforcing the by-law
- Enforcement tends to be complaint driven

Bill 131

- Introduced Nov 13th 2013
 - Prohibiting smoking on playgrounds, sport fields, and patios
 - Increasing fines for those who sell tobacco to youth
 - Banning the sale of flavoured tobacco products
 - Allow for testing of tobacco in water pipes in indoor public places
 - Prohibiting tobacco sales on post-secondary education campuses and specified provincial government properties

How does this affect us?

- Where a local by law exists, the more restrictive legislation prevails
- Our survey showed support for smoking restrictions in places that are not proposed by this legislation such as municipal property (arenas, rec centre, pools)
- Provincial legislation can take a long time to pass and may not pass at all, and our community has indicated a very strong level of support for smoke-free outdoor spaces

Recommendations

- A comprehensive smoke-free outdoor spaces bylaw
- A complete smoking ban rather than a partial ban
- A process for special events and/or businesses to opt into by-law
- Emphasis on public education rather than enforcement
- Positive messaging rather than anti-smoking messaging in a public education campaign
- Use of appropriate signage be used to increases public awareness of and compliance with by-law

How we can help

- Public Health would like to assist you in any way we can, including, but not limited to:
- Consulting with staff
- Gathering additional research
- Delivering presentations
- Drafting a by-law
- Supporting an educational campaign
- Creating an enforcement plan
- Training enforcement officers

Cessation Supports

- Providing supports to smokers who wish to quit is an important component of by-law implementation
- Public Health can help with this by connecting smokers with existing programs such as:
 - Family Health Teams (STOP study, free NRT)
 - Smokers Help Line
 - Community Health Centres
 - Pharmacists

Next Steps

- Find a Champion or Group Champion to move this issue forward in your municipality
 - Sports team
 - Youth group
 - Environment group
 - Parent group
- Discuss this issue at the County level