



Smoke-Free Outdoor Bylaw

Community and Protective Services Committee
Ottawa City Council

February 15, 2012

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Why Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces?

- Create a level playing field for all businesses
- Enjoy widespread community support
- Address complaints from the public
- Help smokers to quit & stay smoke-free
- Prevent youth from starting to smoke
- Protect children & vulnerable individuals
- Protect hospitality workers

Why Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces?

- **No safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke, even outdoors**
- **Role modelling and social exposure contribute to an increase in youth smoking**
- Tobacco use is the leading cause of **preventable** death and disability in Ottawa¹

Why Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces?

- Reduce morbidity and mortality rates (heart disease, lung disease, cancer, stroke)
- Reduce health care costs
- Reduce business costs (sick leave, decreased productivity, higher insurance rates)
- Create safer, healthier & cleaner spaces

Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces

- OCSH supports Ottawa Public Health's Strategy:
 - Smoke-free patios, parks, beaches, sports fields
 - Festivals & events on municipal property
 - Fruit & vegetable markets
 - 100% smoke-free at all times!

Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces

- OCSH supports:
 - Warning phase: as of April 2, 2012
 - Charging phase: as of July 2, 2012

Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces

- OCSH supports increased smoking cessation programs
- **High smoking rates among hospitality workers:**
 - 7.8% of young adults (20-34 year olds) in Ontario work in the hospitality industry¹
 - Young adults have the highest smoking rate in Canada²
 - 22% of 20-24 year-olds are current smokers³
 - 21% of 25-34 year-olds are current smokers⁴

Economics of Smoking

- **\$3,396**: Total *annual* cost to employers for each Canadian employee who smokes, due to higher absenteeism, decreased productivity and higher insurance premiums.¹
- Smoking costs Ontarians **\$4.4 billion per year** in lost productivity and **\$1.6 billion** in health care costs for a total of **\$6 billion**.²
- Cost of hospitalizations for smoking-related illnesses in Ottawa: **\$40 million per year**.³

Economic Impact of Smoke-Free Bylaws

“Economic studies in Ontario and internationally show that smoke-free policies do not adversely affect aggregate sales or employment in bars and restaurants; in some cases, these policies have had a positive impact.”¹

Still Need to Regulate Gaps

- Establish a 9 metre smoke-free policy for entranceways to buildings covered under Ottawa's smoke-free bylaws
- Nuisance bylaw → ban the smoking of waterpipes in restaurants and bars covered under Ottawa's smoke-free bylaws
- Ban smoking on hospital and college/ university campuses

Still Need to Regulate Gaps

- Ban smoking in all hotels, motels, B&Bs
- Cooperate with other levels of government (e.g. NCC) to make their properties & events smoke-free (e.g. Bluesfest)
- Construction sites:
 - Bylaw officers already have the mandate and the protective gear needed to enter construction sites.
 - The bylaw officers designated to enforce the SFOA are responsible for answering complaints on construction sites once buildings have a roof and two sides.

Still Need to Regulate Gaps

- Include the smoking ban on leased land upon renewal of the leases
- Provide an update on the implementation of the smoke-free outdoor bylaw and develop a plan to cover remaining workplaces and public places under the smoke-free bylaws by Q2 of 2013

Still Need to Regulate Gaps

- Build mechanisms into the renewed smoke-free bylaw to regulate gaps so we don't have to wait another 10 years for increased health protection!
- The City of Ottawa has a duty to respond to the needs of the community, as expressed in the OPH Ipsos Reid survey and in the OCSH's online poll and postcard campaign.
- It's doable! The City of Ottawa can better meet the needs of the community by amending the recommendations of the Board of Health.

Ottawa Needs to Catch Up

- Jurisdictions with smoke-free outdoor spaces:

Cities:

- Vancouver, Victoria, Saskatoon, Toronto, Kingston, Thunder Bay, Waterloo, Kentville

Provinces/Territories:

- Alberta, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon Territory

Other:

- Los Angeles, New York City, Maine, Washington, Hawaii, Australia, 2012 London Olympics

Albert & O'Connor Streets, Ottawa

Butt litter: health, environmental & economic costs



(Courtesy Penny Becklumb)

