



Institute of Health Policy, Management & Evaluation
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Challenges and Opportunities of an Outdoor Smoking Ban in Canada

Audrey Kim, BSc., MSc Student

Janet Durbin, PhD

Kerry Kuluski , MSW, PhD

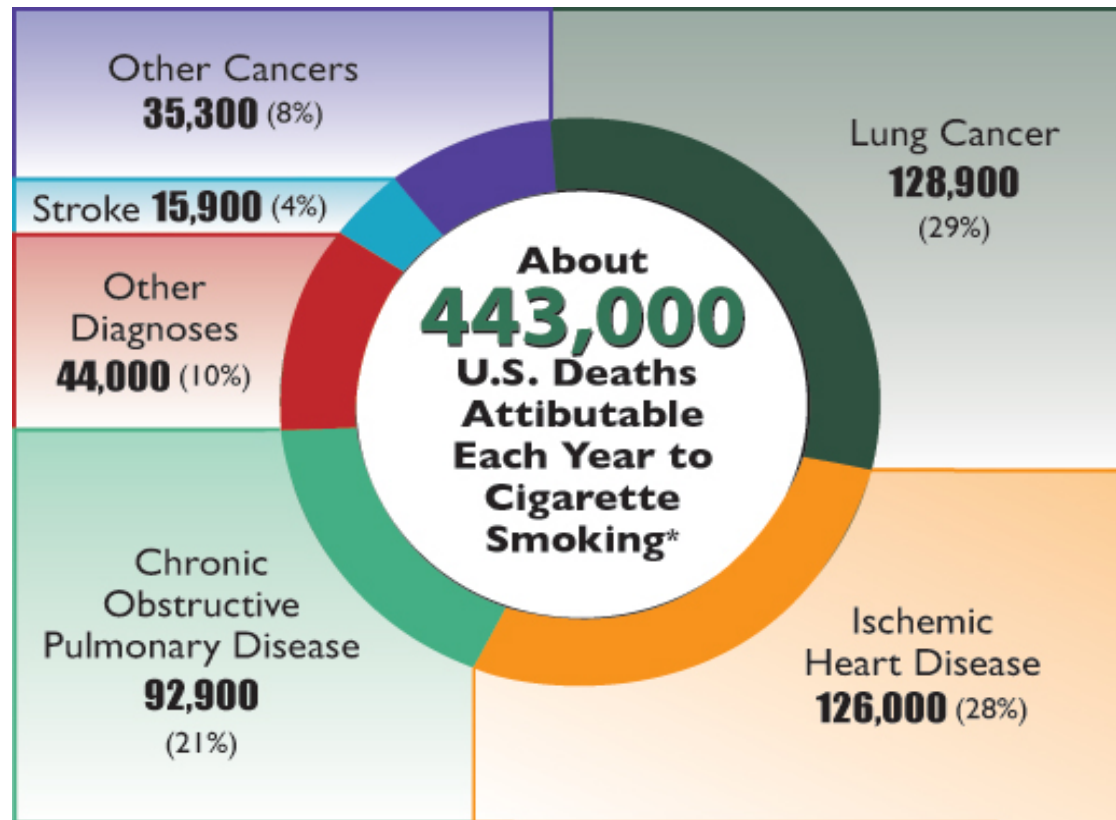
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Overview

- Background and Objectives
- Framework and Methods
- Ideas
- Institutions
- Interests
- Concluding Comments

Smoking-Related Disease



\$ 100 Billion USD

International Regulations

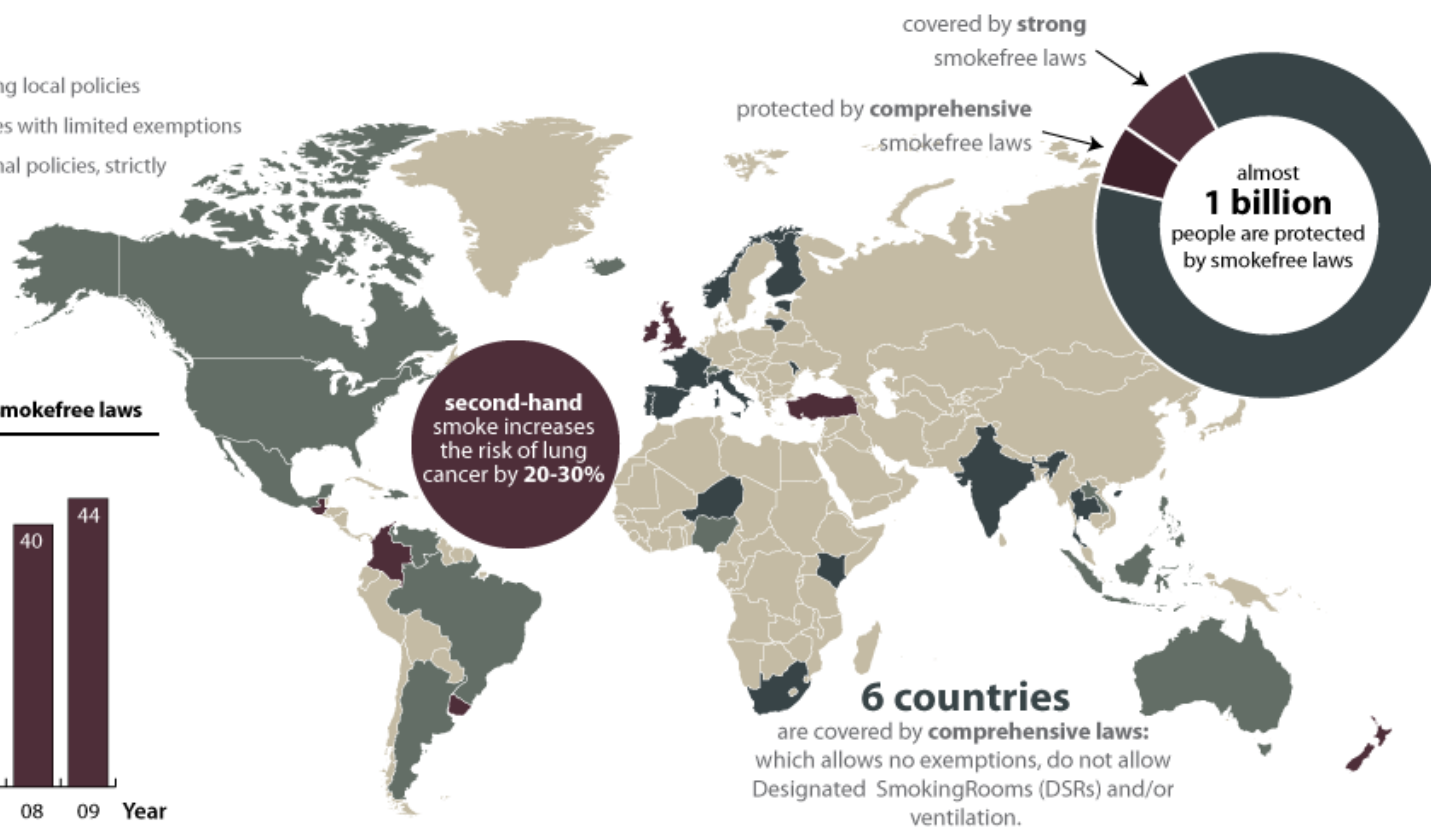
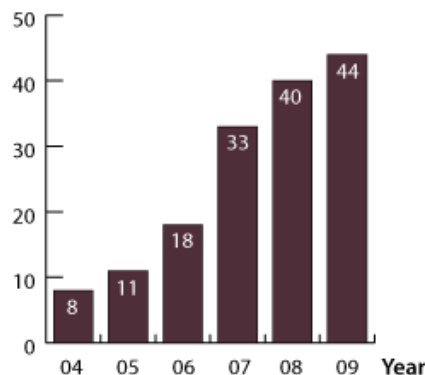
smoking bans around the world



key

- Little / no active laws
- Comprehensive / strong local policies
- Strong national policies with limited exemptions
- Comprehensive national policies, strictly enforced

number of countries with **smokefree laws**



Outdoor Smoking Ban



The Framework

New (Neo) Institutionalism:

How societal structures interact and affect other structures, decisions, and citizens

Literature Search

“Canada”, “smoking”, “smoking ban”, “outdoor”, “public places”



Laissez-Faire

**Government should have little to no role
in regulating health behaviours**

Weak Paternalism

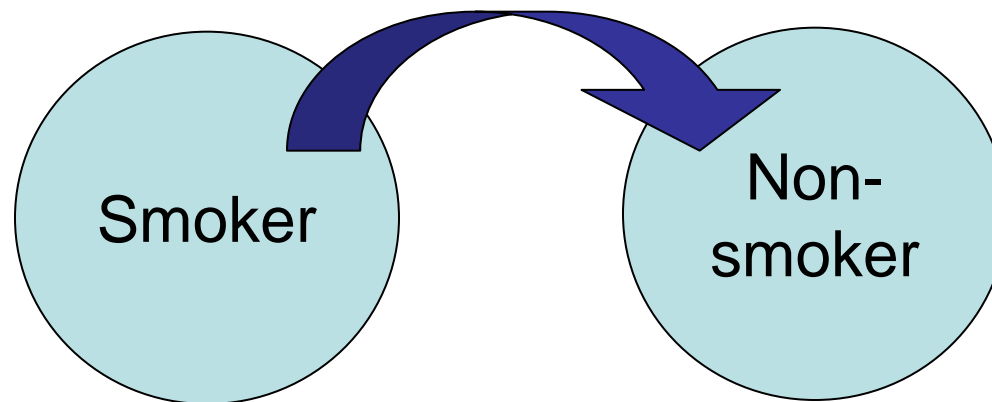
Governments should create disincentives for individuals to participate in negative health behaviour

Paternalism

The government needs laws to prevent individuals from participating in unhealthy behaviour

Beauchamp (1980)

- *“Public Health and Individual Liberty”*
- Written with American context in mind
 - Highly libertarian, laissez-faire focussed





Existing National Legislation

- Non-smoker's Health Act of 1985
 - Banned smoking in workplaces
 - Did not include bars and restaurants
- Tobacco Act of 1997
 - Regulation of production and sale of cigarettes/tobacco

Bans in public places have become a primarily provincial-led initiative

Existing Provincial Legislation

- Ban of Smoking in Public Enclosed Places
 - 2006 - Ontario/Quebec
 - Many other provinces followed
- Smoke-Free Ontario Act
 - Prohibition of smoking on partially/fully covered patios

Existing Municipal Bylaws

- Ban of Smoking in Public Outdoor Spaces
 - Patios, beaches, parks
 - 2012- Ottawa, Vancouver
- Not applied in other nearby cities
 - Toronto, Victoria

Comprehensiveness

- Unequal distribution



One Caveat



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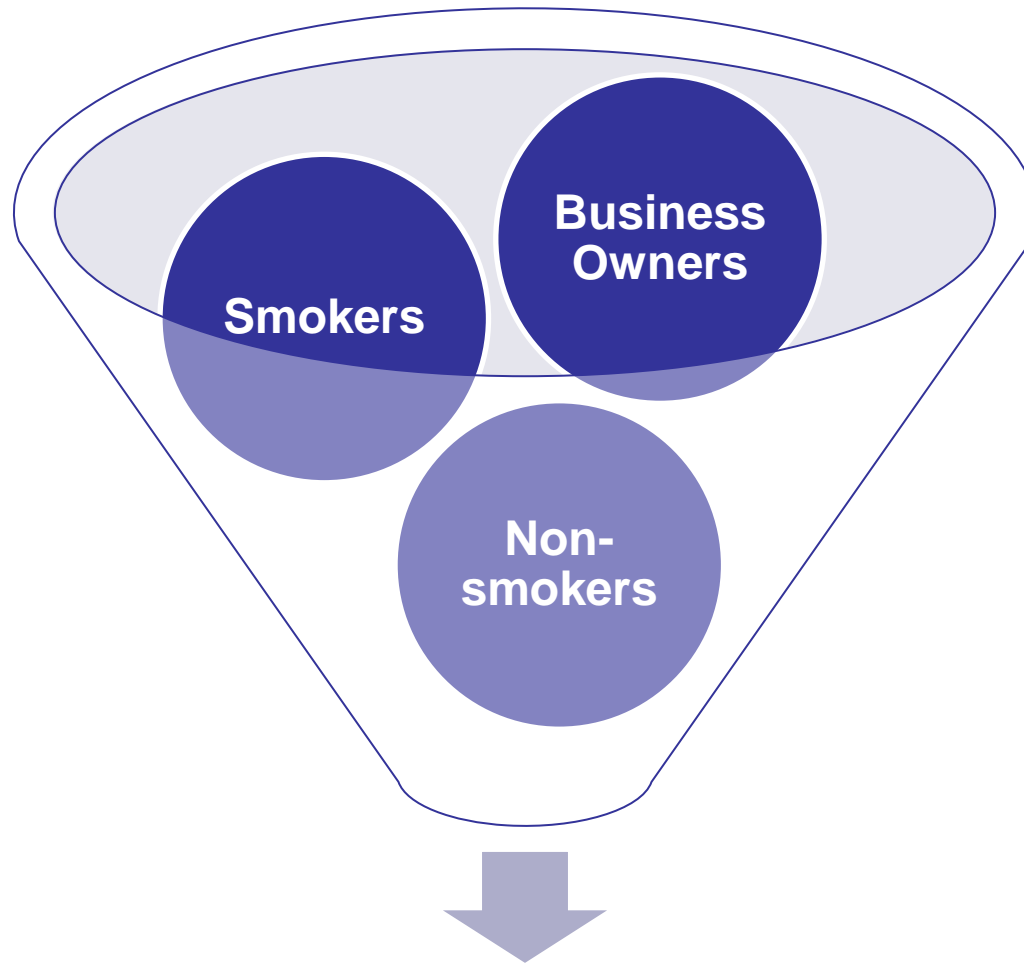


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Capacity for Enforcement

- Previously enforced by business owners
 - Parks and beaches have limited staff
 - Ottawa reports of limited enforcement
- Howard S Gans (1911)
 - “Liberally enforced” laws
 - Unenforceable laws → public mistrust



Interest Groups

Business Owners

Smokers and Non-smokers

Concluding Remarks

- Paternalistic laws are justifiable due to strong evidence
 - What if the evidence is not strong?
- Comprehensive and enforceable laws are needed
 - Is there enough manpower to enforce the law
- Support is high among various groups
 - Heavy smokers will have most limited freedom

Future Research

- Public opinions measured
- Effects of bylaws on surrounding areas and affected areas
- Further environmental effects in open areas

Thank you!

Questions/Comments?

audreyj.kim@mail.utoronto.ca

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