



Smoke-Free Outdoor Patio Survey

For the City of Greater Sudbury

Sudbury & District Health Unit
November 2013



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Health Unit

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Executive Summary

The City of Greater Sudbury and the Sudbury & District Health Unit were asked to conduct an opinion survey on the topic of Smoke-Free Patios. This request came from the City of Greater Sudbury Municipal Council at the June 11, 2013 meeting. The request was explicit in its request to target Restaurant and Bar establishments within the City of Greater Sudbury.

Tobacco use continues to be the leading cause of preventable deaths worldwide¹. Locally, prevalence rates of current smokers (12+) are higher in the Sudbury & District (26%) vs. Ontario (19%)⁷. Recent data showed that 15% of SDHU area residents reported being exposed to smoke in public places⁷. Furthermore, the levels of second-hand smoke concentrations on outdoor restaurant and bar patios can be as high as indoor levels when individuals are smoking¹⁰.

To reach Ontario's goal of having the lowest smoking rate in Canada, laws to ban smoking on restaurant and bar patios can support cessation efforts and assist with prevention¹³. Smoke-free laws can also prevent relapse among individuals who have quit, by limiting visibility of social smoking^{14,15}. The potential influence on cessation rates and prevention is very relevant for young adults, who have the highest smoking rates in Ontario, and often frequent or work at restaurant and bar patios¹⁷.

The results show that 57% of City of Greater Sudbury bar, restaurant and eatery establishment respondents that participated in the survey conducted in October 2013 are in support of a smoke-free outdoor public patio bylaw. To add, 60% of the respondents also strongly disagree that a smoke-free patio bylaw would have an effect on their business.

The Sudbury & District Health Unit has found that more than half of the City of Greater Sudbury restaurant, bar and food establishments are supportive of a smoke-free outdoor patio bylaw.

Background

The City of Greater Sudbury and the Sudbury & District Health Unit (SDHU) were asked to conduct an opinion survey on the topic of Smoke-Free Patios. This request came from the City of Greater Sudbury Municipal Council at the June 11, 2013 meeting. The request was explicit in its request to target Restaurant and Bar establishments within the City of Greater Sudbury.

The survey results were used to generate a report to municipal council in order to better inform decision makers regarding potential smoke-free municipal spaces including a smoke-free patio by-law for the City of Greater Sudbury.

Prevalence of Smoking

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable deaths worldwide¹. It is estimated that tobacco use kills more than 5 million people annually¹. Recent statistics indicate that one Canadian dies every 11 minutes from tobacco². In 2008, there were 2.45 million tobacco users in Ontario³ representing 23% (19% were current smokers, ages 12+) of the province's total population⁴. Tobacco consumption has also been linked to many negative health issues⁵. Tobacco use can lead to cancer, heart disease, stroke, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, osteoporosis, diabetes and premature death⁶.

Locally, the percentage of people ages 12 and over who were current smokers (daily or occasional) was significantly higher in the SDHU area (26%) than in Ontario (19%) in 2011/12⁷. To add, the proportion of the SDHU area population exposed to smoke in public places did not change statistically between 2009/10 and 2011/12. In 2011/12, 15% of SDHU area residents (12+) reported being exposed to smoke in public places; this was not statistically different from Ontario (13%)⁷. The age-standardized area mortality rate for lung cancer is higher in the SDHU area than in Ontario overall⁸.

On a positive note, within the SDHU catchment area, 47% of smokers had indicated that they had tried to quit for at least 24 hours in the previous year, which is similar to results from Ontario⁹.

Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke

The levels of second-hand smoke concentrations on restaurant and bar patios can be as high as levels indoor when individuals are smoking¹⁰. Tobacco smoke is known to impact air quality up to 12 meters away¹¹ and the drift of smoke can impact patrons and workers indoors and on the patios¹². Studies indicate that bar and restaurant staff could be exposed to second-hand smoke 40-70% of their time at work¹⁰.

To reach Ontario's goal of having the lowest smoking rate in Canada, laws to ban smoking on restaurant and bar patios can support cessation efforts and assist with prevention¹³. Smoke-free laws can

also prevent relapse among individuals who have quit, by limiting visibility of social smoking^{14,15}. Reduced social exposure is also known to decrease the likelihood that children and youth will start to use tobacco, therefore limiting youth experimentation¹⁶. The potential influence on cessation rates and prevention is very relevant for young adults, who have the highest smoking rates in Ontario, and often frequent or work at restaurant and bar patios¹⁷.

Quit Rates

The proportion of SDHU area adults who have reported being current smokers has decreased from 32% in 2001 to 23% in 2011¹⁸. This positive change is likely due to years of intensive public health efforts, culminating in the enactment of legislation banning smoking in public places locally (on May 31, 2003) and provincially (on May 31, 2006)⁸. In 2005, more than two-thirds (72%) of homes in the SDHU area were smoke-free, a proportion that is consistent with the provincial rate (71%). The data indicates community readiness for smoke-free living.

Despite this positive change, there is a large portion of the SDHU catchment area still smoking⁷ and our rates remain unchanged¹⁸. In order for continued progress, physical (drifting smoke) and social exposure (seeing and smelling smoke) to cigarettes need to be limited or they can start to normalize smoking and can provide sensory cues for relapse among quitters¹⁹.

Smoke-Free Ontario Act Regulations

In July 2009, the Smoke-Free Ontario Act Regulation was amended to clarify the requirements as it pertains to outdoor bar and restaurant patios²⁰.

The Act prohibits smoking on an outdoor patio if any portion of a patio is covered or partially covered by a roof.

The operator of a restaurant or bar must prohibit smoking on an outdoor patio if:

1. The patio is fully or partially covered by a roof.
 - A roof includes an awning, tarp, canvas sheeting or other permanent or temporary covering that is capable of excluding rain or impeding airflow, or both;
 - A stand-alone umbrella covering a single table would not be considered a roof, however, if umbrellas are used in such a way so as to serve as a roof, an inspector may view it as such and act accordingly; or
2. The patio is adjacent to a smoke-free patio (partially or fully covered by a roof) or is a section of a smoke-free patio (partially or fully covered by a roof). For example, if an L-shaped patio has a section that is covered, smoking is prohibited on both the covered and uncovered sections of the patio.

However:

- If there are adjacent patios in an establishment that are separated by at least one-half storey (1.37 meters), and one is covered by a roof and the other uncovered, smoking is permitted on the uncovered patio.

In Ontario, 12 municipalities including Ottawa and Kingston currently have 100% smoke-free patios²¹. In order to promote a healthier community, other cities such as, North Bay, Toronto, and Hamilton are highly recommending smoke-free patio bylaws²².

Patio Definition below as per the SFOA²³:

Covered and partially covered restaurant and bar patios

13. (1). Covered and partially covered restaurant and bar patios are prescribed areas for the purposes of paragraph 7 of subsection 9 (2) of the Act. O. Reg. 261/09, s. 2.

(2). A covered or partially covered restaurant or bar patio is an area that is not an enclosed public place or enclosed workplace, but that meets all the criteria set out in the following paragraphs:

- (1) The public is ordinarily invited or permitted access to the area, either expressly or by implication, whether or not a fee is charged for entry, or the area is worked in or frequented by employees during the course of their employment whether or not they are acting in the course of their employment at the time.
- (2) Food or drink is served or sold or offered for consumption in the area, or the area is part of or operated in conjunction with an area where food or drink is served or sold or offered.
- (3) The area is covered, in whole or in part, by a physical barrier of any size, whether temporary or permanent, that is capable of excluding rain or impeding airflow, or both.
- (4) The area is not primarily a private dwelling. O. Reg. 261/09, s. 2.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a place is considered to be included in an area that is a covered or partially covered restaurant or bar patio unless,

- (a) It is not contiguous with or adjacent to the area;
- (b) It is on a different level from the area, and the difference in height is at least 1.37 metres; or
- (c) It is an enclosed public place or enclosed workplace. O. Reg. 261/09, s. 2.

In 2011, 76.9% of adults in the SDHU catchment area supported smoke-free patios²⁴. Uncovered patios are workplaces just as covered patios are workplaces. Employees in uncovered patios however are not currently protected from the health effects of second-hand smoke.

Economic Impact of Smoke-Free Patios

There is some indication in the literature of short-term fluctuations in restaurant sales following a smoke-free legislation, however there is no evidence of any long-term negative impacts on restaurants or other food service venues²².

Smoke-free legislation acts to denormalize smoking which aids in smoking cessation and tobacco use prevention efforts. Smoking on patios is visible and therefore smoke-free patio restrictions could help to reduce the exposure of tobacco use. Reduced social exposure is known to decrease the likelihood that children and youth will start to use tobacco, therefore limiting youth experimentation¹⁶. The potential impact on cessation rates and prevention is particularly relevant for young adults, who have the highest smoking rates in Ontario, and often socialize or work at restaurant and bar patios¹⁶.

Smoke-free bylaws that include patios ensure that restaurant and bar patios are accessible to everyone. Recent research demonstrated that approximately 80% of the population in Ontario does not smoke. Smoke-free patio regulations may increase rather than decrease patronage of restaurant and bar patios²⁵. Five years after the implementation of indoor smoking bans under the Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 87% of Ontario residents surveyed agree that the legislation has 'increased their enjoyment of dining out at a

restaurant or visiting a bar’, while three quarters (74%) agree that it ‘encouraged them to visit restaurants and bars more often or stay longer²⁵.

To add, every study conducted that shows a negative economic impact in the hospitality sector due to smoke-free policies was funded by the tobacco industry¹⁹.

Methodology

Design

The City of Greater Sudbury (CGS) and the Sudbury & District Health Unit (SDHU) were asked by the City of Greater Sudbury Municipal Council to conduct a survey of owners/operators of bars and food premise establishments on their opinion regarding Smoke-Free Patios. The survey was completed using a combination of a telephone-based survey and an internet-based survey that was made available on the SDHU website. This project was approved by Sudbury & District Health Unit Research and Ethics Review Committee.

Recruitment

The inclusion criterion for this survey was all bars and food premise establishments in the City of Greater Sudbury. In total, a list of 398 candidates was generated by the SDHU Environmental Health Division based on bars and food premise establishments in operation on October 1, 2013. However, contact was only possible through mail and or telephone and some establishments were closed for the season or recently out of business during the time of the survey. As a result, 22 establishments were unable to be contacted; therefore the eligible sample was 376. Recruitment was also done through collaborative media campaigns with the City of Greater Sudbury. Strategies included: web banners, links to website, advertisement in the Northern Life, earned media from CBC radio Canada October 11 2013 (French) and CBC radio October 18 2013 (English).

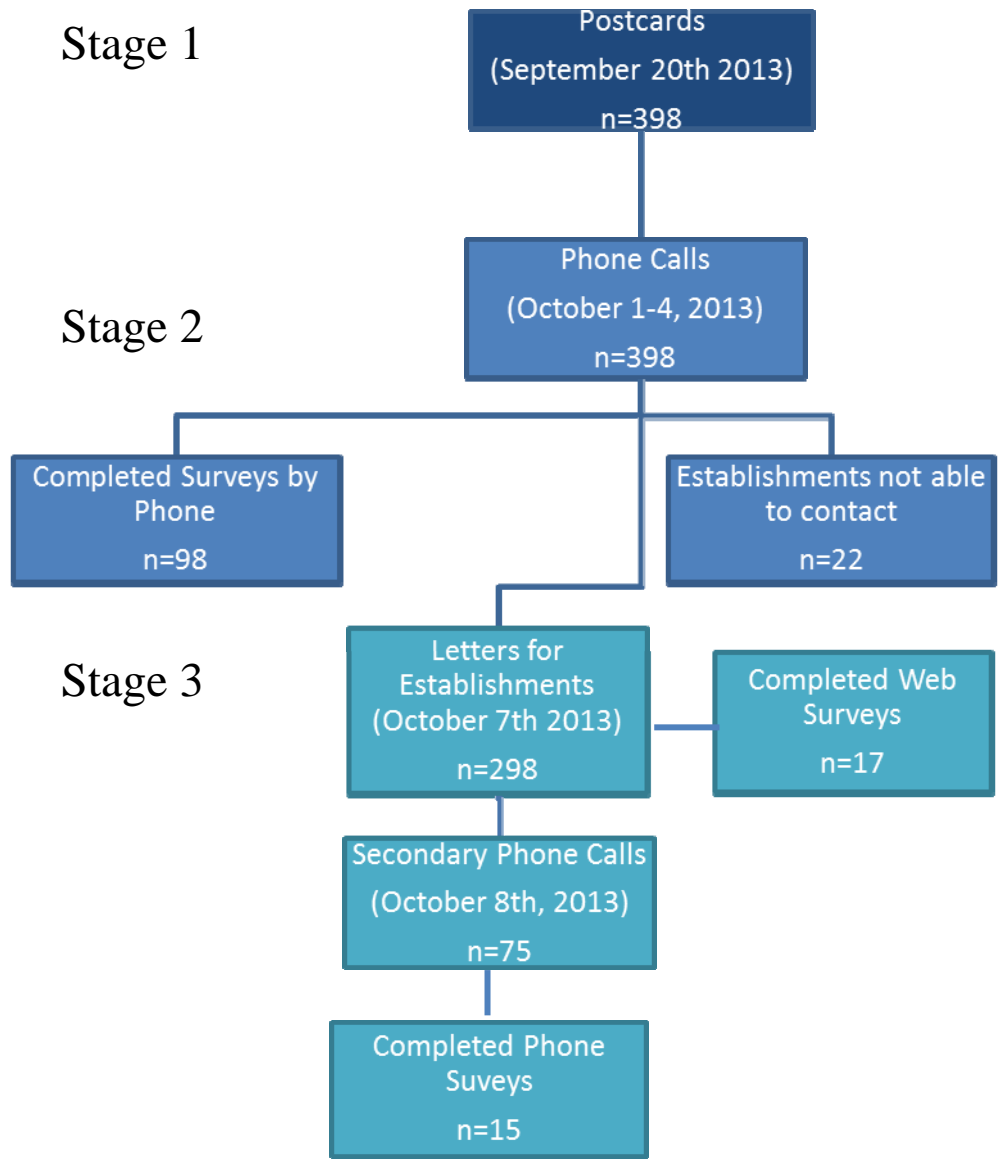
Data Collection

Data collection took place in three stages:

1. During Stage 1, post cards were mailed to the owners/operators of bar and food premise establishments informing them that an SDHU staff would be in contact with them regarding the smoke-free patios survey (see Appendix A).
2. During Stage 2, each owner/operator received a telephone call from a SDHU research assistant (RA).
 - a. If an owner/operator was available they were asked if they would like to participate in a 3-5 minute survey over the telephone.
 - i. If the owner/operator was available and willing to participate in the survey over the telephone, a consent form (see Appendix B (English), Appendix C (French)) was read to the respondent and the survey was completed over the telephone. The owner/operator's responses were recorded on a paper version of the survey by the RA and later entered in an online survey program.

- ii. If the owner/operator was available at the time of the call but did not want to complete the survey over the telephone, they were notified that the establishment would be receiving an information letter with a link inviting them to participate in the survey at a later time via the Internet or with a SDHU Research Assistant over the telephone at their convenience.
 - b. If the owner/operator was not available at the time of the call, a message was left with the individual answering the phone stating that the establishment would be mailed an information letter providing instructions on how to complete the survey via the Internet or telephone.
 - c. If the bar and food premise establishment was called but no one answered, the name of the establishment was noted so that a second attempt at calling them could be completed at a later time. In instances where voicemail was available, a message was left stating that a letter would be sent to them providing instructions on how to complete the survey via the Internet or telephone.
3. During Stage 3, an information letter was mailed to all bar and food premise establishments that had not completed the survey over the telephone (see Appendix D). The letter provided the owner/operator with a link to the survey and a unique ID code for their establishment. In addition, owners/operators were provided with a telephone number to reach the SDHU Survey phone line where they could call and conduct a telephone survey at their convenience.

Figure 1: Recruitment and data collection for Smoke-Free Patio Survey



Data Collection Tools

Telephone calls to all bar and food premise establishments began on October 1, 2013. During Stage 2 and Stage 3 surveys that were completed over the telephone were recorded by a Research Assistant on a paper copy and were then inputted into an online survey program. On October 7, 2013, the owners/operators of the bar and food premise establishments who had not already completed the survey by telephone were mailed a letter. The letter consisted of a link to the online survey with a unique ID code, or the option to call a SDHU Research Assistant to complete the survey by telephone. The online survey link was active from October 8 to October 31 2013. The survey consisted of six closed-ended questions and an opportunity for comments at the end.

Data Analysis

The surveys completed online by the owner/operator of the bar and food premise establishments were completed using Fluid Survey. All surveys that were completed over the telephone were documented on a paper copy by a Research Assistant. The paper copy was given a unique ID code and then entered into Fluid Survey by a Research Assistant.

For the closed-ended questions, the analyses were carried out using the report feature on Fluid Survey. Additional analyses were conducted using Stata 13.1. All data collected from the surveys were checked for data entry errors. A large number of the respondents answered “other” when asked to identify the type of establishment and described themselves in a variety of ways. All surveys that were responded to with “other” were analyzed further to see if the bar and food premise establishment fit into one of the predefined options and recoded accordingly. Descriptive statistics including frequency distributions were completed for each of the six survey questions. Final numbers were rounded to nearest whole numbers. A further analysis was conducted on questions 3 and 4 of the survey. Respondents that answered “strongly support” or “somewhat support” were grouped together for question 3 as well as the respondents that answered “strongly oppose” or “somewhat oppose.” Similarly for question 4, respondents that answered “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” were grouped together as well as respondents that answered “somewhat disagree” or “strongly disagree”.

The comments provided at the end of the survey were grouped and categorised using a thematic analysis methodology, where information segments were sorted by category, identifying patterns and commonalities. Identified patterns were grouped into themes. Two research team members categorised the qualitative data and compared their findings, arriving at a common list of themes.

Results

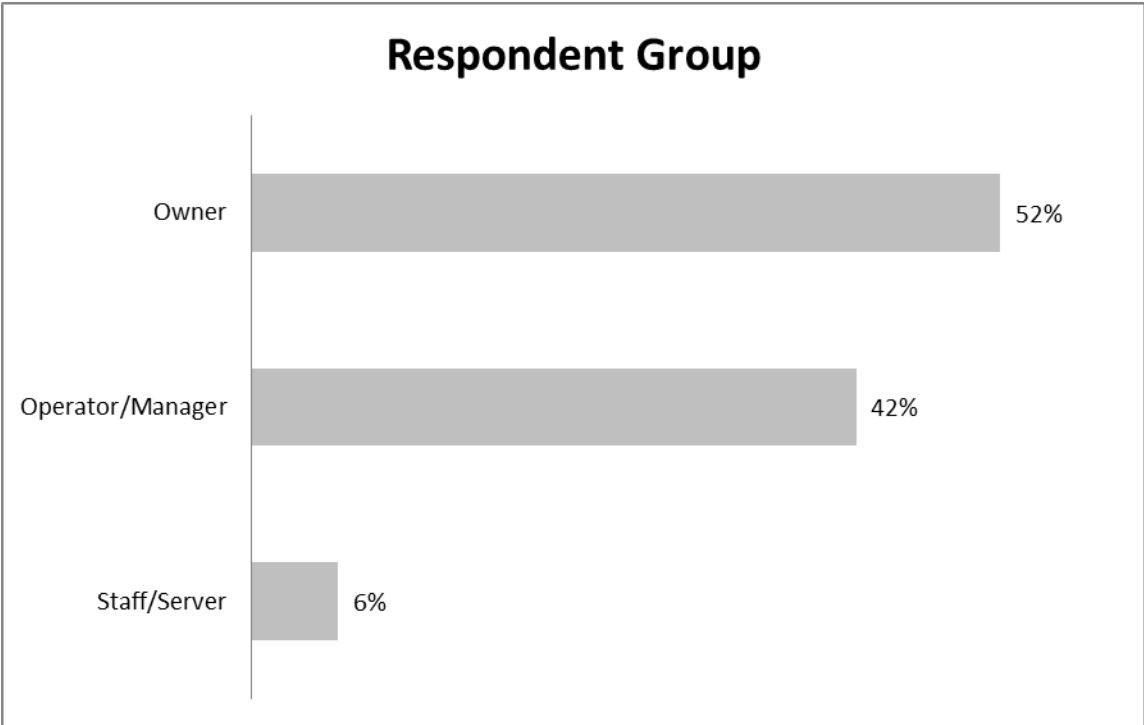
Survey Responses

From a potential list of 398 bar, restaurant and eatery establishments a total of 376 were successfully contacted. This was due to some seasonal bar and food premise establishments being closed for the season and recent business closures.

Each establishment was contacted at least once via phone or mail-out methods. Of the establishments contacted, a total of 131 respondents completed the survey giving a response rate of 35%.

Over half the respondent groups were Owners (52%) with the remainder being Operators/Managers (42 %) or Staff/Servers (6%) (See Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Respondent Group



Of the 131 respondents, the majority, 62% were strictly restaurants and 24% were a bar and restaurant combination, typically where alcohol drinks were served (figure 3). This was followed by 11% seasonal recreational establishments which included chip stands, arena canteens etc.

Figure 3: Type of Establishment

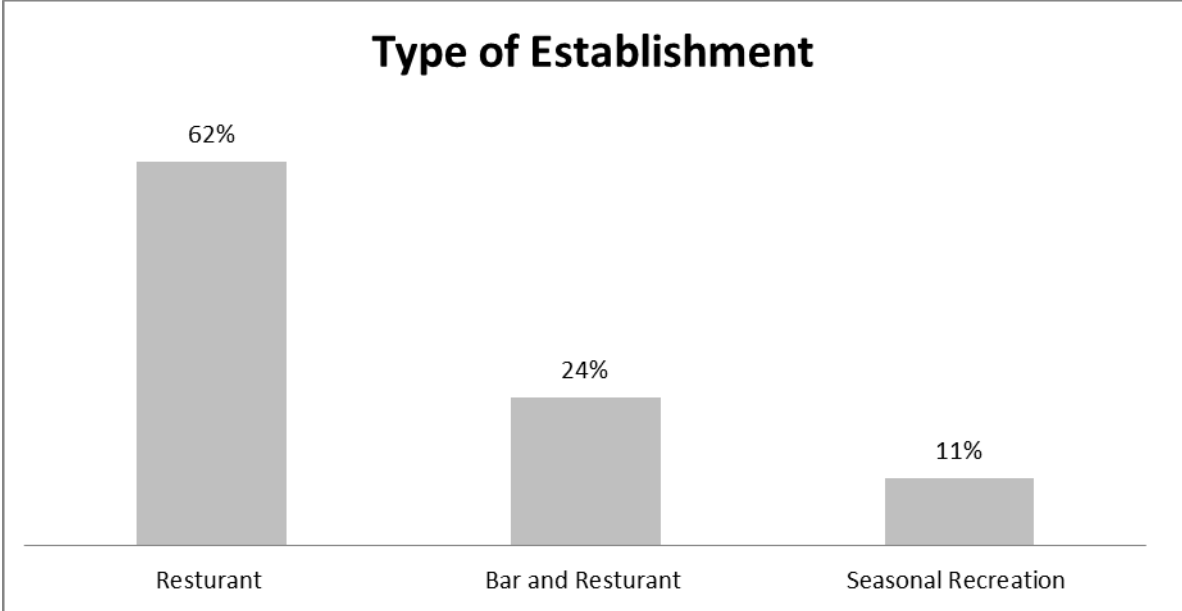


Figure 4 below consists of the responses to the question “What is your opinion about a local by-law making all outdoor public patios (covered and uncovered) smoke-free, where food and drink are sold or served?” These results show that most respondents (57%) are in support of the bylaw.

Figure 4: Opinion on Smoke-Free Patios

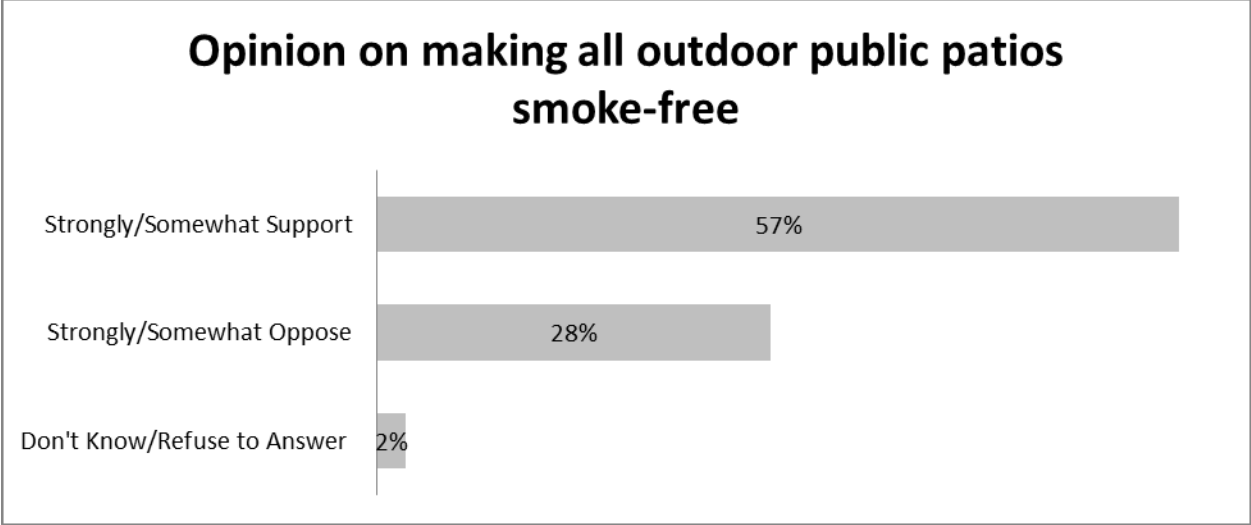
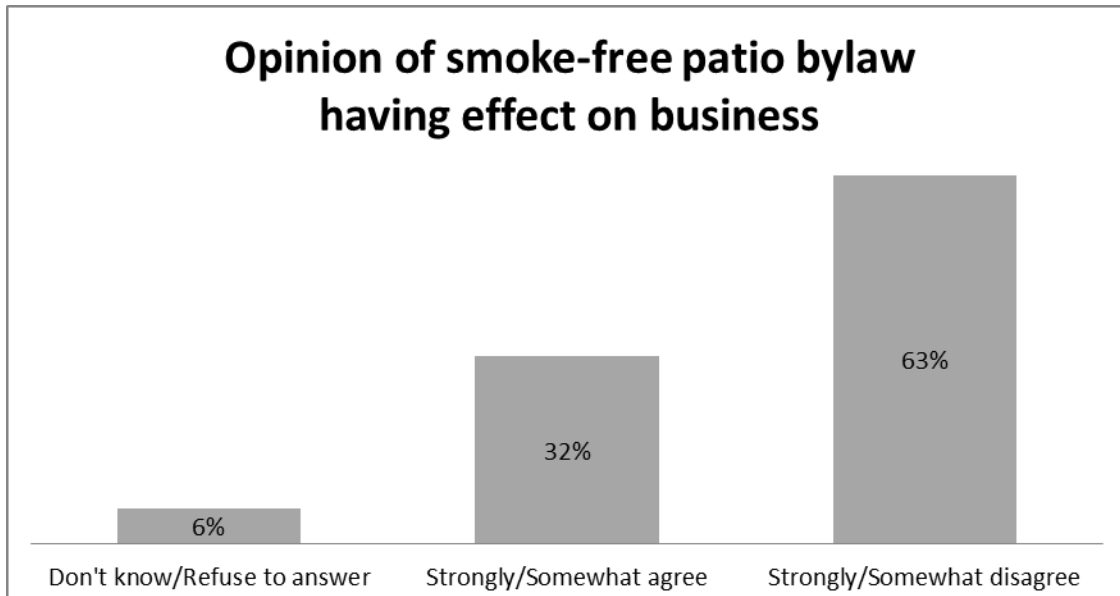


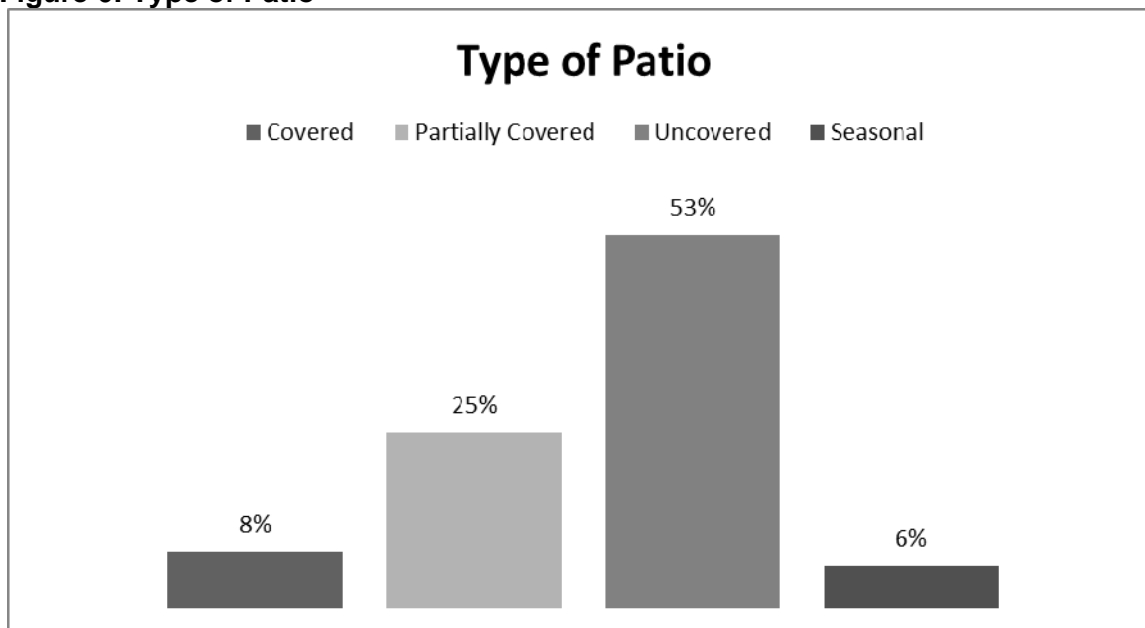
Figure 5 below shows the results of the opinion question that asked “In your opinion do you believe that a municipal by-law prohibiting smoking on all patios would have any effect on your business?” The majority (60%) of respondents strongly disagreed that a smoke-free patio would have an effect on their business, compared to 21% that strongly agreed.

Figure 5: Opinion on Smoke-Free Patios: Effect on Business



Of the 131 establishments, 27% currently operate an outdoor patio and 73% do not. Of the 19 establishments that currently have outdoor patios, 53% are uncovered, 25% are partially covered, 8% are fully covered and 6% are seasonal sidewalk patios. See Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: Type of Patio



To add, most (76%) establishments do not currently have any policies that restrict smoking beyond the Smoke-Free Ontario Act (question 6). This leaves room for education and support for our local establishments.

Respondents were also asked to provide additional comments regarding bylaw on smoke-free outdoor patios. A total of 51 comments were categorized into three major themes. Themes included: supportive; opposed; and neither supportive nor opposed.

18 respondents shared opinions in the support of a smoke-free bylaw on outdoor patios. Respondents expressing positive comments had suggestions about creating a progressive community. A specific example of this is shared from a patio owner's opinion stating *"People are getting less tolerant of breathing smoke from cigarettes. Non-smokers are not exposed to cigarette smoke like they were in the past, therefore they are not tolerant. A level non-smoking playing field for all patios would be appreciated, as it stands, non-smokers cannot enjoy our patio"*. This owner is suggesting that a smoke-free patio may be more enjoyable for everyone. Respondents also expressed that creating a smoke-free environment is a *"smart, progressive move"* that is long *"overdue"*.

In contrast, 26 respondents shared a concern regarding a smoke-free outdoor patios bylaw. These concerns may have been generated by a variety of previous experiences or perceived outcomes. For example, one patio owner suggested that *"a change in legislation will have a negative impact on my already declining revenue income. People will just move from the patio to the sidewalk outside my restaurant making a big mess"*. In addition to this comment, many respondents felt that the bylaw would be taking things *"too far"* and that *"smokers' rights"* are being jeopardized.

There were a few comments that neither supported nor opposed the bylaw. Recommendations were made regarding smoke-free outdoor spaces about giving the option to the establishment to make their own bylaw. Examples include *'designated areas'* or *'where food is served'*. To add, one respondent advocated for increased cessation support for smokers who want to quit if a bylaw were to be passed; he suggested (the SDHU or CGS) *"should provide more assistance to help those smokers become smoke-free. Put some money into this, especially those who can't afford the assistance"*.

Discussion

Overall, 57% of respondents ‘strongly or somewhat’ support the idea of a local bylaw making all outdoor patios (covered and uncovered) smoke-free vs. 28% of respondents that ‘strongly or somewhat disagree.’ These results are comparable to the majority of Ontario adults (57%) that agreed smoking should be banned from all restaurants and bar patios²⁶. Particular reasons Ontarians advocated for this was to increase protection from smoke exposure, to demonstrate positive role modeling for youth and to increase enjoyment of dining experiences¹⁷.

In terms of businesses, 73% of Sudbury respondents identified that they do not currently operate an outdoor patio. Of the 27% that have an outdoor patio, 53% are uncovered, 25% were partially covered, 8% covered and 6% were seasonal. Sixty-three percent of respondents ‘strongly/somewhat disagree’ that a municipal by-law prohibiting smoking on all patios would have any effect on their business. Examples of this were indicated by responses such as *“I have a fast food restaurant that does not have smoking now so this law would have no impact”,* and *“I don’t think it will have a negative effect (decrease) on business. As it stands, our patio is smoke-free”*. The data indicates that although most establishments in Sudbury do not have patios, some establishments with patios are supportive of a smoke-free bylaw. Anecdotal results from Kingston, Ontario where there has a ban on outdoor patios since 2003 indicate no economic losses¹⁷. To add, researchers have found that cities and provinces that have implemented smoking bans on outdoor patios have not reported economic harm²⁷.

The above evidence is comparable to the survey results where 32% of the respondents that ‘strongly and somewhat agree’ a by-law would have an effect on their business. Respondents expressed discomfort through comments such as *“40 years, I know my clientele and I would be out of business, we were proactive and put in an outdoor patio so don’t take it away from us.* Another respondent spoke of the trends since the Smoke-Free Ontario Act by highlighting that *“we limited smokers’ ability to be in a bar (customers decreased from 50%). Alcohol and smoking go hand in hand. The government should ban smoking”*. This respondent’s negative experience with the SFOA contributes to a concern surrounding the bylaw. Similar concerns were clearly expressed through the comments section of the survey. Thoughts of economic losses associated with bylaws are common, but more studies are finding that cost savings may be realized through reduced absenteeism, increased productivity and reduced health insurance premiums with a smoke-free workplace²⁸.

Currently, 77% of establishments do not have any policies that restrict smoking beyond the Smoke-free Ontario Act legislation. Of the 22% that do have additional policies (mainly for staff), examples include: designated smoking areas, no smoking on property, encouraging staff not to smoke through incentives, etc.

Summary of Findings

The results show that 57% of City of Greater Sudbury bar, restaurant and eatery establishment respondents that participated in the survey conducted in October 2013 are in support of a smoke-free outdoor public patio bylaw. To add, 60% of the respondents also strongly disagree that a smoke-free patio bylaw would have an effect on their business.

The Sudbury & District Health Unit has found that more than half of the City of Greater Sudbury restaurant, bar and food establishments are supportive of a smoke-free outdoor patio bylaw.

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Appendix A: Postcard Mailouts

Your opinion matters.

We are looking for your opinion about smoke-free patios.
We will be contacting you in October.



Make it a
Healthy Day!
Sudbury & District Health Unit
Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district

For more information about this survey, please call
705.522.9200, ext. 773.

Votre opinion compte.

Nous cherchons à connaître votre opinion sur les terrasses sans fumée.
Nous communiquerons avec vous au mois d'octobre.



Visez
Santé
dès aujourd'hui!
Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district
Sudbury & District Health Unit

Afin d'en savoir plus sur le sondage, veuillez composer le 705.522.9200, poste 773.

Appendix B: Script for Survey CGS (English)

Script for Survey CGS Community Consultations SF Outdoor Patios-Restaurants and Bars

Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the Sudbury & District Health Unit. Could I please speak to the owner or manager of your establishment?

-If able to speak to the owner or manager:

Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the Sudbury & District Health Unit. Could I please speak to the owner or manager of your establishment?

The Sudbury & District Health Unit in collaboration with the City of Greater Sudbury is conducting a survey to collect opinions on the subject of Smoke-Free Outdoor Patios. Opinions are being sought from establishments and services in the City of Greater City where food or drink are served. Is now a good time to ask a few questions regarding outdoor patios? The survey will take approximately 5 minutes to complete.

-If now is a good time, proceed to survey intro and questions.

-If now is not a good time:

Thank you for taking my call. You will receive a letter by mail with a link to the on line survey which you can complete at a time that is convenient for you.

Thanks again.

Bye.

-If not able to speak to the owner or manager:

Thank you for taking my call. A letter will be mailed to the owner or manager of your establishment with a link to the on line survey.

Thanks again.

Bye.

-If you are connected to a voice recorder:

Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the Sudbury & District Health Unit. The Sudbury & District Health Unit in collaboration with the City of Greater Sudbury is conducting a survey to collect opinions on the subject of Smoke-Free

Outdoor Patios. A letter will be mailed to the owner or manager of your establishment with a link to the on line survey.
We value your opinion.

(Survey Intro)

Thank you for agreeing to participate in the survey.

Presently, the Smoke-free Ontario Act prohibits smoking on all covered or partially covered patios, but does not address smoking on uncovered patios or seasonal patios on sidewalks. In other municipalities where smoke-free patio by-laws exist there have not been any reports of negative effects on business.

Your participation is completely voluntary and you can withdraw at any time. This conversation will not be recorded but responses will be entered into an electronic database that will be used to analyze the data. The information that you provide will be stored in a secure location and only accessed by the research team at the Sudbury & District Health Unit. The results will be presented in a report to the City of Greater Sudbury Municipal Council. Your identity and the identity of your establishment will not be revealed in the report.

Do you have any questions before we proceed?

(Survey Questions)

Question #1: In your establishment are you a/an

Owner Operator/manager Staff/server Other: please describe: _____

Question #2: Is your establishment a

Bar Restaurant Bar and Restaurant Mobile Food Truck/Stand

Other: please describe _____

Question #3: What is your opinion about a local by-law making all outdoor public patios (covered and uncovered) smoke-free, where food and drink are sold or served?

Strongly support Somewhat support Somewhat oppose Strongly oppose
Don't know Refuse to answer

Question #4: In your opinion do you believe that a municipal by-law prohibiting smoking on all patios would have any effect on your business?

Strongly agree Somewhat agree Somewhat disagree Strongly disagree
Don't know Refuse to answer

Please describe:

Question #5: Do you currently operate an outdoor patio?

Yes No Don't know Refuse to answer

If yes, what type of patio?

Covered Uncovered Seasonal sidewalk Other: please describe: _____

Question #6: Do you currently have any policies in your establishment that restrict smoking, beyond the Smoke-Free Ontario Act legislation?

Yes No Don't know Refuse to answer

Please describe:

Thank you for your time. Do you have any additional comments you would like to share regarding a by-law on Smoke-free outdoor patios?

(At the end of the discussion:)

Thank you for your participation, it is greatly appreciated.

Thanks again. Bye.

Note to the R.A.: If the responder chooses Refuse to answer on 2 or more question, interrupt the survey and state the following:

You are free to withdraw at any time. Should you choose to discontinue the survey the information you provided up to this point will be destroyed and therefore will not be used in the data analysis. Would you like to continue or withdraw from the survey?

Statement was read to the respondent _____ **Continued** _____
Withdrew _____

Appendix C: Script for Survey CGS (French)

French Script for Survey CGS Community Consultations SF Outdoor Patios-Restaurants and Bars

Bonjour (bon après-midi). Je m'appelle _____ et je vous appelle au nom du Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district. Pourrais-je parler à la personne qui possède ou qui gère votre établissement?

- Si vous pouvez parler à la personne qui possède ou qui gère l'établissement :

Bonjour (bon après-midi). Je m'appelle _____ et je vous appelle au nom du Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district. Pourrais-je parler à la personne qui possède ou qui gère votre établissement?

Le Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district, en collaboration avec la Ville du Grand Sudbury, procède à un sondage pour recueillir des opinions sur les terrasses extérieures sans fumée. Nous cherchons à obtenir l'avis d'établissements et de services du Grand Sudbury où des boissons ou des aliments sont servis. Le moment est-il bien choisi pour vous poser quelques questions sur les terrasses extérieures? Le sondage prendra environ cinq minutes.

- Si le moment est bien choisi, passez à l'introduction au sondage et aux questions.

- Si le moment est mal choisi :

Merci d'avoir pris mon appel. Vous recevrez une lettre par la poste avec un lien vers le sondage en ligne, que vous pourrez remplir à votre convenance. Merci encore.
Au revoir.

- Si vous ne pouvez parler à la personne qui possède ou qui gère l'établissement :

Merci d'avoir pris mon appel. Une lettre sera envoyée par la poste à la personne qui possède ou qui gère votre établissement avec un lien vers le sondage en ligne. Merci encore.
Au revoir.

- Si vous tombez sur un répondeur :

Bonjour (bon après-midi). Je m'appelle _____ et j'appelle au nom du Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district. Ce dernier, en collaboration avec la Ville du Grand Sudbury, procède à un sondage pour recueillir des opinions sur les terrasses extérieures sans fumée. Une lettre sera envoyée par la poste à la personne qui possède ou qui gère votre établissement avec un lien vers le sondage en ligne.
Votre opinion nous importe.

(Introduction au sondage)

Merci d'avoir accepté de participer au sondage.

Actuellement, la Loi pour un Ontario sans fumée interdit de fumer sur toutes les terrasses couvertes complètement ou partiellement, mais ne vise pas les terrasses non couvertes ou les terrasses saisonnières sur les trottoirs. Dans d'autres municipalités où des règlements sur les terrasses sans fumée ont été adoptés, aucun effet négatif sur le commerce n'a été signalé.

Votre participation est tout à fait volontaire et vous pouvez vous retirer en tout temps. Cette conversation ne sera pas enregistrée, mais vos réponses seront saisies dans une base électronique de données qui servira à l'analyse des données. Les renseignements que vous fournirez seront stockés en lieu sûr et seule l'équipe de recherche du Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district y aura accès. Les résultats seront exposés dans un rapport au conseil municipal de la Ville du Grand Sudbury. Votre identité et le nom de votre établissement n'y seront pas révélés.

Avez-vous des questions avant que nous commençons?

(Questions du sondage)

1^{re} question : Dans votre établissement, êtes-vous

Propriétaire? Exploitant (e) ou gérant (e)? Membre du personnel, serveur ou
serveuse? Autre : veuillez préciser : _____

2^e question : Votre établissement est-il un

Bar? Restaurant? Resto-bar? Cantine mobile ou stand?

Autre : veuillez préciser : _____

3^e question : Quel est votre avis sur un règlement local qui rendrait sans fumée toutes les terrasses extérieures publiques (couvertes ou non) où des boissons et des aliments sont vendus ou servis?

Tout à fait d'accord Quelque peu d'accord Quelque peu en désaccord
Tout à fait en désaccord
Ne sait pas Refuse de répondre

4^e question : Croyez-vous qu'un règlement municipal interdisant de fumer sur toutes les terrasses aurait un effet quelconque sur votre commerce?

Tout à fait d'accord Quelque peu d'accord Quelque peu en désaccord Tout à
fait en désaccord

Ne sait pas Refuse de répondre

Veuillez préciser :

5^e question : Exploitez-vous une terrasse extérieure?

Oui Non Ne sait pas Refuse de répondre

Si oui, quel genre de terrasse?

Couverte Non couverte Saisonnière sur le trottoir Autre : veuillez préciser : _____

6^e question : Votre établissement a-t-il des politiques limitant le tabagisme, au-delà de la Loi pour un Ontario sans fumée?

Oui Non Ne sait pas Refuse de répondre

Veuillez préciser :

Merci de m'avoir consacré du temps. Avez-vous d'autres commentaires à partager sur l'idée d'un règlement sur les terrasses extérieures sans fumée?

(À la fin de la discussion :)

Merci de votre participation. Elle est grandement appréciée.

Merci encore. Au revoir.

Note : si la personne qui répond choisit de refuser de répondre à au moins deux questions, mettez fin au sondage et déclarez ce qui suit :

Vous pouvez vous retirer en tout temps. Si vous choisissez d'interrompre le sondage, les renseignements que vous aurez fournis jusqu'alors seront détruits et ne seront donc pas utilisés aux fins d'analyse de données. Souhaitez-vous continuer ou non?

La déclaration a été lue à la personne répondante _____ A continué _____

S'est retirée _____

Appendix D: Smoke-Free Survey

October, 2013

To owner/operator:

The Sudbury & District Health Unit in collaboration with the City of Greater Sudbury is conducting a survey to collect opinions on the subject of Smoke-Free Outdoor Patios. Opinions are being sought from establishments and services in the City of Greater where food or drink are served. Your opinion is very important in this matter. The survey will take approximately five minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary and you can withdraw at any time. Responses will be entered into a database that will be used to analyze the data. The results will be presented in a report to the City of Greater Sudbury Municipal Council. Your identity and the identity of your establishment will not be revealed in the report.

To complete the on line survey, please follow the next steps.

- Go to the SDHU home page at www.sdhu.com and look for the link to the survey under WHAT 'S NEW.
- To complete the survey on line you are provided with this anonymous *Code Number* _____ (include all 10 digits and 2 dashes).

To complete the survey by telephone please call the Sudbury & District Health Unit at 705.522.9200, ext. 773. This survey will be open starting Tuesday, October 1, 2013 and closing on Thursday, October 31, 2013. Thank you in advance for your participation in this process.

À l'intention du propriétaire/gérant(te) de l'établissement

Le Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district, en collaboration avec la Ville du Grand Sudbury, procède à un sondage pour recueillir des opinions sur les terrasses extérieures sans fumée. Nous cherchons à obtenir l'avis d'établissements et de services du Grand Sudbury où des boissons ou des aliments sont servis. Votre opinion sur la question nous importe beaucoup. Le sondage prendra environ cinq minutes. Votre participation est volontaire et vous pouvez vous retirer en tout temps. Vos réponses seront saisies dans une base de données qui servira à l'analyse des données. Les résultats seront exposés dans un rapport au conseil municipal de la Ville du Grand Sudbury. Votre identité et le nom de votre établissement n'y seront pas révélés.

Pour remplir le sondage en ligne, veuillez suivre les étapes ci-dessous.

- Allez à la page d'accueil du SSPSD, à l'adresse www.sdhu.com, et recherchez le lien vers le sondage sous NOUVELLES.
- Pour remplir le sondage en ligne, vous avez un *code numérique* anonyme : _____ (entrez les 10 chiffres et les 2 traits).

Pour remplir le sondage par téléphone, veuillez appeler le Service de santé publique de Sudbury et du district au 705.522.9200, poste 773. Le sondage sera ouvert à compter du mardi 1^{er} octobre 2013 et se terminera le jeudi 31 octobre 2013. Merci à l'avance de votre participation au processus.

Penny Sutcliffe, MD, MHSc, FRCPC
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Executive Officer
Médecin-hygiéniste et directrice générale

