



## Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces

A Selected Bibliography from the Tobacco Control Reference Catalogue  
September 2011

Canadian Cancer Society (2010). Smoke-free outdoor bylaws : join the growing trend. Ottawa : Canadian Cancer Society. [http://www.cctc.ca/files/ccs-bylaws-2010/at\\_download/file](http://www.cctc.ca/files/ccs-bylaws-2010/at_download/file)

A list of municipalities that have enacted smoke-free outdoor bylaws in Canada. The type of outdoor area - such as a patio, playground, park, entrance/exit, beach, bus stop, sport field, etc - and the corresponding municipality are detailed. Five benefits of smoke-free outdoor bylaws are also described.

Forsythe, J. and Physicians for a Smoke-Free Canada (2010). Smoke-free outdoor public spaces : a community advocacy toolkit. Ottawa : Physicians for a Smoke-Free Canada. [http://www.smoke-free.ca/pdf\\_1/Smoke-free%20outdoor%20spaces%20advocacy%20sept2010.pdf](http://www.smoke-free.ca/pdf_1/Smoke-free%20outdoor%20spaces%20advocacy%20sept2010.pdf)

Introduction - The issues: why smoke-free outdoor spaces? - The evidence - Campaign management - Campaign communications - Campaign tips and tools - Feedback on the toolkit

Kaufman, P., R. Ferrence, J. Cohen et al. (2010). "Smoking in urban outdoor public places : behaviour, experiences, and implications for public health." Health & place. 16(5): 961-968. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2010.05.012>

Identified factors that influence where people smoke outdoors and examines the impact of smoking on people who use outdoor public places in Toronto, Ontario. Shelter, convenience, the social culture of smoking, visibility, and the presence of non-smokers were key factors that influenced where people smoked. Smoking at building entrances was problematic

Kaufman, P., B. Zhang, S.J. Bondy, et al. (2011). Not just 'a few wisps' : real-time measurement of tobacco smoke at entrances to office buildings. Tobacco control. 20(3): 212-218. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tc.2010.041277>

This paper presents data on levels of tobacco smoke inside and outside entrances to office buildings. Peak levels (10 s averages) of PM 2.5 were as high as 496 µg/m<sup>3</sup> when smoking was present. These findings support smoke-free policies at entrances to buildings to protect non-smokers from exposure to tobacco smoke.

Kennedy, R.D. (2010). Smoke-Free patios - a study of air quality on patios that permit or restrict smoking in the city of Ottawa. Ottawa : Ottawa Council on Smoking and Health. <http://www.smokefreeottawa.com/2006-en/pdfs/newsConferenceBackgrounder.pdf>

Respirable suspended particles (PM 2.5) were measured using a TSI SidePak AM510 Personal Aerosol Monitor in August 2010. Findings reveal that some patios allowing smoking had average PM 2.5 levels equivalent to ambient background levels (little or no active smoking or smoking more than 10m away); nonetheless, the majority of patios had levels significantly higher than background levels suggesting drifting secondhand smoke.

Physicians for a Smoke-Free Canada (2010). Smoke-free patios : percentage of Canadians living in communities where workers and public are protected. Ottawa : Physicians for a Smoke-Free Canada. [http://www.smoke-free.ca/pdf\\_1/2010/smoke-free-patios-population.pdf](http://www.smoke-free.ca/pdf_1/2010/smoke-free-patios-population.pdf)

As at 2009, only 20% of Canadians live in communities where workers and the public are protected from secondhand smoke (SHS) on outdoor public patios.

Propel Centre for Population Health Impact, R.D. Kennedy; and C. Munhall. (2010). Smoke-free outdoors : the Woodstock story [video recording]. Waterloo, ON : Propel Centre for Population Health Impact.

<http://www.propel.uwaterloo.ca/index.cfm?section=4&page=148&newsID=29>

This brief video clip describes how Woodstock, Ontario initiated a comprehensive outdoor smoking bylaw. Research conducted after the bylaw found smoking in outdoor areas decreased and support for the bylaw increased.

Wilson, N., D. Weerasekera, T. Blakely et al. (2010). "What is behind smoker support for new smokefree areas? National survey data." BMC public health. 10(1): 498. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-10-498>

Examined support among New Zealand adult smokers for six new smokefree areas (cars, playgrounds, entranceways, beaches, outdoors at pubs, outdoor eating areas) and also examined how this support is associated with specific sociodemographic variables, attitudes and behaviours. A majority (59%) of smokers supported at least three new completely smokefree areas (cars, playgrounds, entranceways).