

# Smoke-free Patios

Only 22% of Canadians live in communities where workers and the public are protected from second-hand smoke on restaurant patios.

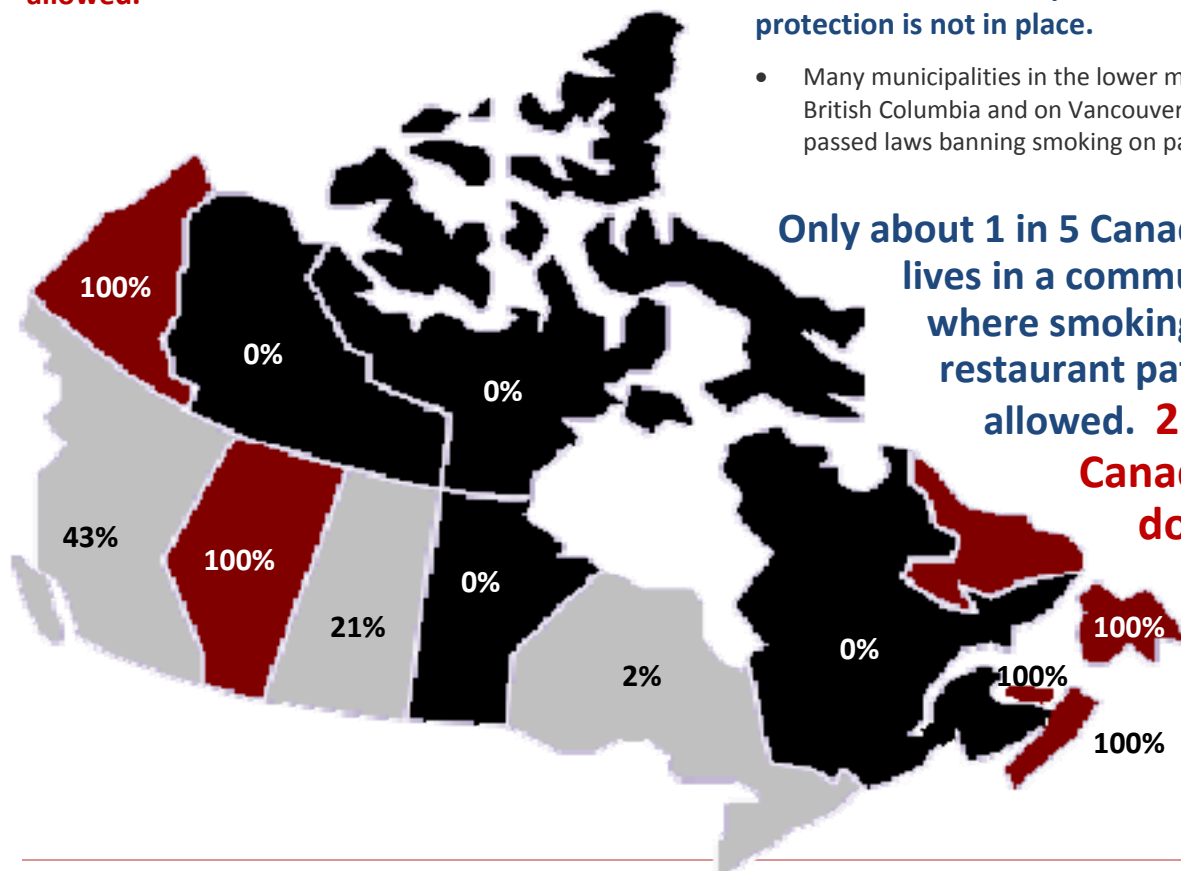
Every level of Canadian government can pass laws to protect the public from exposure to cigarette smoke.

- The federal government has the authority to pass laws to protect federally-regulated workers (including those working in the banking, communications, and interprovincial transport sectors, as well as federal government employees)
- Provincial governments have the authority to pass laws to protect the public from exposure to smoke in areas under their jurisdiction (including bars, sports and other commercial venues)

Most provinces also allow municipalities to pass laws to provide greater levels of protection than are offered by provincial law.

- 4 provinces and 1 territory have passed laws to ban smoking on patios and outdoor hospitality venues.
- Citizens and workers of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Alberta and the Yukon are protected from exposure to smoke on patios. Citizens in Prince Edward Island are also protected until 10 p.m.

Percentage of population living in a community where smoking on restaurant patios is not allowed.



Some municipalities (mostly in western Canada) have passed laws to protect their communities because province-wide protection is not in place.

- Many municipalities in the lower mainland of British Columbia and on Vancouver Island have passed laws banning smoking on patios.

Only about 1 in 5 Canadians lives in a community where smoking on restaurant patios is not allowed. **25 million** Canadians don't.

Physicians *for a* Smoke-Free Canada

Jurisdiction	Date in effect	Population Protected	Provincial population	Percentage protected
<b>British Columbia</b>		<b>1,755,196</b>	<b>4,113,487</b>	<b>43%</b>
Capital Regional District (Victoria)	July 1, 2007	330,088		
Delta	November 6, 2001	96,723		
Pitt Meadows	July 16, 2002	15,623		
Port Coquitlam	January 13, 2003	52,687		
Port Moody	October 28, 2008	27,512		
Richmond	March 31, 2009	174,461		
Squamish	July 29, 2008	14,949		
Surrey	July 31, 2008	394,980		
Vancouver	April 15, 2008	578,040		
West Vancouver	July 27, 2009	42,130		
Whistler	May 19, 2009	9,248		
White Rock	January 1, 2009	18,755		
<b>Alberta</b>	January 1, 2008	<b>3,290,350</b>	<b>3,290,350</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>		<b>202,340</b>	<b>968,157</b>	<b>21%</b>
Saskatoon	July 1, 2004	202,340		
<b>Manitoba</b>			<b>1,148,401</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Ontario</b>		<b>274,487</b>	<b>12,160,282</b>	<b>2%</b>
Brighton	December 2, 2008	10,253		
Burpee and Mills	July 7, 2003	329		
Huron Shores	May 31, 2004	1,696		
Kingston	May 1, 2003	117,207		
Tehkummah	May 4, 2004	382		
Thunder Bay	July 1, 2004	109,140		
Woodstock	September 1, 2008	35,480		
<b>Quebec</b>			<b>7,546,131</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>			<b>729,997</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	December 1, 2006	<b>913,462</b>	<b>913,462</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	September 15, 2009	<b>135,851</b>	<b>135,851</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	July 1, 2005	<b>505,469</b>	<b>505,469</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Yukon Territory</b>	May 15, 2008	<b>30,372</b>	<b>30,372</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>			<b>29,474</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>			<b>41,464</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Canada</b>		<b>7,107,527</b>	<b>31,612,897</b>	<b>22%</b>

### Sources:

- Non-Smokers' Rights Association – Smoking and Health Action Foundation. (Summer 2010) Compendium of Smoke-free Workplace and Public Place Bylaws. [http://www.nsra-adnf.ca/cms/file/Compendium\\_Summer\\_2010.pdf](http://www.nsra-adnf.ca/cms/file/Compendium_Summer_2010.pdf).
- Statistics Canada. Census 2006. [http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/search-recherche/frm\\_res.cfm?Lang=E](http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/search-recherche/frm_res.cfm?Lang=E).