Report

Endgame Measures and Harm Reduction

Survey conducted among Canadians

Report prepared for:







We know Canadians





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CONTEXT, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY



Léger was commissioned by Coalition québécoise pour le contrôle du tabac (CQCT) and Physicians for a Smoke-Free Canada to conduct a survey to assess the perceptions and opinion of Canadians about the provincial lawsuits against tobacco companies.

METHODOLOGY AND RESPONDENTS

In order to meet research objectives, a **Web survey** was conducted from **September 29**th **to October 11**th, **2021**, among a sample of 2,400 Canadians, aged 18 and over, who could speak English or French.

The following quotas were established:

	Atl. prov.	Qc	On	Alb., Man., Skt.	ВС	TOTAL
Quota	120	1,000	800	300	180	2,400
n=	120	1,000	800	300	180	2,400

WEIGHTING

In order to ensure a representative sample of the Canadian population, the results were weighted according to gender, age, mother tongue, education, presence of child(ren) in household and provinces.

OTES TO READERS

ROUNDINGS

It should be noted that the numbers presented have been rounded. However, numbers before rounding have been used to calculate the sums presented. For this reason, these sums may not match manual summation of the numbers presented.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

In this report, the numbers in **red** indicate a statistically significantly **lower** difference, while the numbers in **green** indicate a statistically significant **higher** difference from the complement.

DNK

Reference to "DNK" in the report means "Don't know."



KEY FINDINGS | Endgame Measures and Harm Reduction



CANADIANS THINK NEW RULES WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN TRADITIONAL APPROACHES

Moreover, when given a choice between some ways to reduce smoking in Canada, a law banning the sale of tobacco and nicotine products in convenience and general stores and a law that requires companies to reduce nicotine in cigarettes would be the two most effective ways according to respondents.

Finally, Canadians seem to agree that raising the legal age to 21 would be the least effective way to reduce smoking in Canada.

LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING CIGARETTES AND VAPING PRODUCTS

- **79%** Governments should not focus on getting smokers to switch to vaping products but should focus instead on helping smokers quit smoking and nicotine use altogether.
- To protect young people from starting to use e-cigarettes, vaping products should not be sold in attractive flavours, even if that means that smokers trying to quit can only access flavourless or tobacco flavoured products.
- E-cigarettes and vaping liquids should be made available only through pharmacies or smoking cessation clinics to smokers who have tried to stop smoking but have been unsuccessful with other proven treatments.
- The tobacco and vaping industries can be trusted to market new nicotine products in ways that reduce the overall number of people who smoke and doesn't hook new young users.
- To encourage smokers to switch to e-cigarettes, vaping products should be made available in attractive flavours even if that means that more young people start using them.

THE CONSENSUS IS THAT CANADIANS WANT TO REDUCE THE PRESENCE OF PRODUCTS WITH NICOTINE ESPECIALLY TO AVOID NEW YOUNG USERS.

We are seeing the beginnings of a tobacco control strategy emerging in the responses. In fact, a majority of Canadians agree with the fact that governments should help smokers quit smoking rather than trying to switch to vaping.

More than half of Canadians also believe that vapping products should not be sold in attractive flavours, that they should be made available only in pharmacies, and that they should be used only when people are unsuccessful in quitting smoking using other methods.



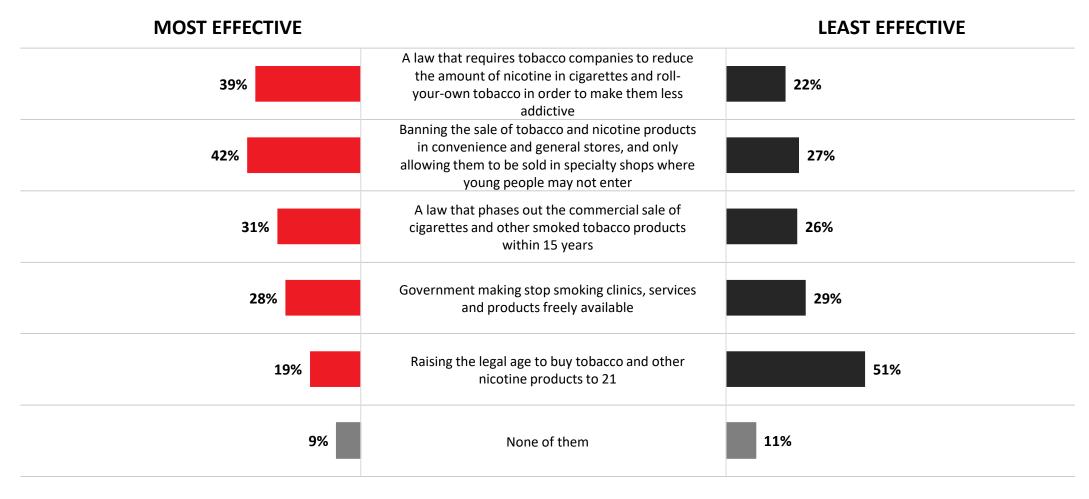


MOST AND LEAST EFFECTIVE WAYS TO REDUCE SMOKING IN



10

CANADA (1/3)



Q4./Q5. Among the following, which two (2) do you think would be MOST/LEAST effective at reducing smoking in Canada? TWO MENTIONS POSSIBLE - Because respondents were able to give several answers, the total of mentions may exceed 100%.

MOST AND LEAST EFFECTIVE WAYS TO REDUCE SMOKING IN



CANADA (2/3) – DETAILED RESULTS (MOST EFFECTIVE)

		SMOKING HABITS		REGION		
	TOTAL	Cigarettes	E-cigarettes	Non-smokers	Quebec	ROC
n=	2,400	311	108	1,998	1,000	1,400
Banning the sale of tobacco and nicotine products in convenience and general stores, and only allowing them to be sold in specialty shops where young people may not enter	42%	26%	36%	45%	40%	42%
A law that requires tobacco companies to reduce the amount of nicotine in cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco in order to make them less addictive	39%	43%	30%	39%	43%	38%
A law that phases out the commercial sale of cigarettes and other smoked tobacco products within 15 years	31%	20%	28%	33%	34%	30%
Government making stop smoking clinics, services and products freely available	28%	40%	49%	25%	26%	28%
Raising the legal age to buy tobacco and other nicotine products to 21	19%	21%	23%	18%	19%	19%
None of them	9%	13%	11%	8%	5%	10%

Q4. Among the following, which two (2) do you think would be MOST effective at reducing smoking in Canada? TWO MENTIONS POSSIBLE - Because respondents were able to give several answers, the total of mentions may exceed 100%.

MOST AND LEAST EFFECTIVE WAYS TO REDUCE SMOKING IN



CANADA (3/3) – DETAILED RESULTS (LEAST EFFECTIVE)

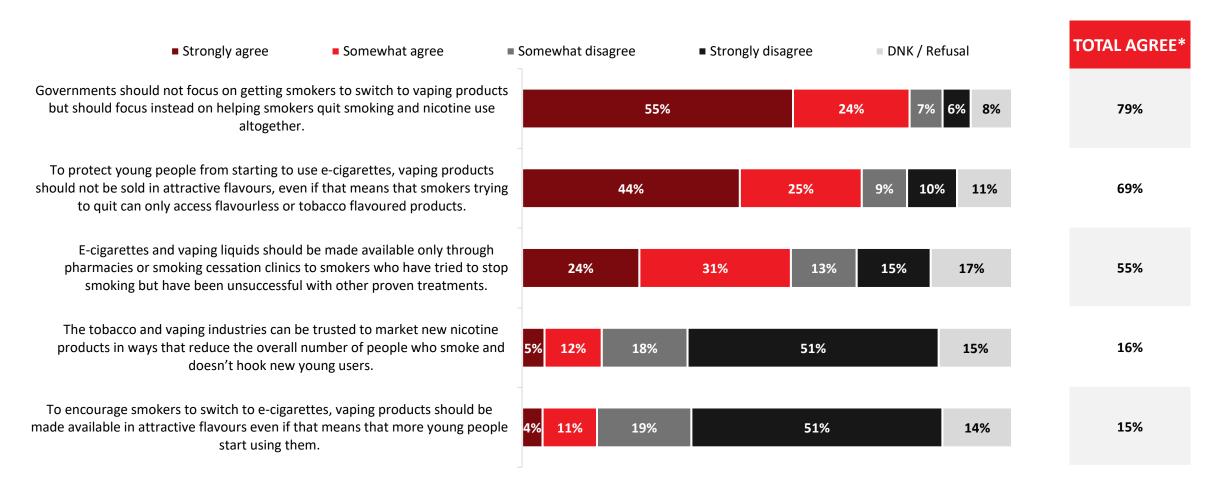
		SMOKING HABITS		REGION		
	TOTAL	Cigarettes	E-cigarettes	Non-smokers	Quebec	ROC
n=	2,400	311	108	1,998	1,000	1,400
Raising the legal age to buy tobacco and other nicotine products to 21	51%	49%	44%	53%	56%	50%
Government making stop smoking clinics, services and products freely available	29%	18%	19%	32%	30%	29%
Banning the sale of tobacco and nicotine products in convenience and general stores, and only allowing them to be sold in specialty shops where young people may not enter	27%	34%	31%	26%	29%	27%
A law that phases out the commercial sale of cigarettes and other smoked tobacco products within 15 years	26%	25%	37%	26%	28%	26%
A law that requires tobacco companies to reduce the amount of nicotine in cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco in order to make them less addictive	22%	22%	28%	22%	22%	22%
None of them	11%	13%	11%	10%	8%	11%

Q5. Among the following, which two (2) do you think would be LEAST effective at reducing smoking in Canada? TWO MENTIONS POSSIBLE - Because respondents were able to give several answers, the total of mentions may exceed 100%.



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LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING CIGARETTES AND VAPING PRODUCTS (1/2)



Q6. Some people think that electronic cigarettes/vaping products might be less harmful than cigarettes. Others think that their risks remain unknown, especially in the long run. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Base: All respondents (n=2,400)

TOTAL AGREE: % Strongly agree + % Somewhat agree

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LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING CIGARETTES AND VAPING PRODUCTS (2/2)

% TOTAL AGREE*		SI	MOKING HABI	TS	REG	ION
	TOTAL	Cigarettes	E-cigarettes	Non-smokers	Quebec	ROC
n=	2,400	311	108	1,998	1,000	1,400
Governments should not focus on getting smokers to switch to vaping products but should focus instead on helping smokers quit smoking and nicotine use altogether.	79%	75%	63%	81%	79%	79%
To protect young people from starting to use e-cigarettes, vaping products should not be sold in attractive flavours, even if that means that smokers trying to quit can only access flavourless or tobacco flavoured products.	69%	57%	29%	74%	71%	69%
E-cigarettes and vaping liquids should be made available only through pharmacies or smoking cessation clinics to smokers who have tried to stop smoking but have been unsuccessful with other proven treatments.	55%	51%	37%	57%	59%	53%
The tobacco and vaping industries can be trusted to market new nicotine products in ways that reduce the overall number of people who smoke and doesn't hook new young users.	16%	27%	34%	14%	17%	16%
To encourage smokers to switch to e-cigarettes, vaping products should be made available in attractive flavours even if that means that more young people start using them.	15%	23%	55%	12%	16%	15%

Q6. Some people think that electronic cigarettes/vaping products might be less harmful than cigarettes. Others think that their risks remain unknown, especially in the long run. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Base: All respondents (n=2,400)

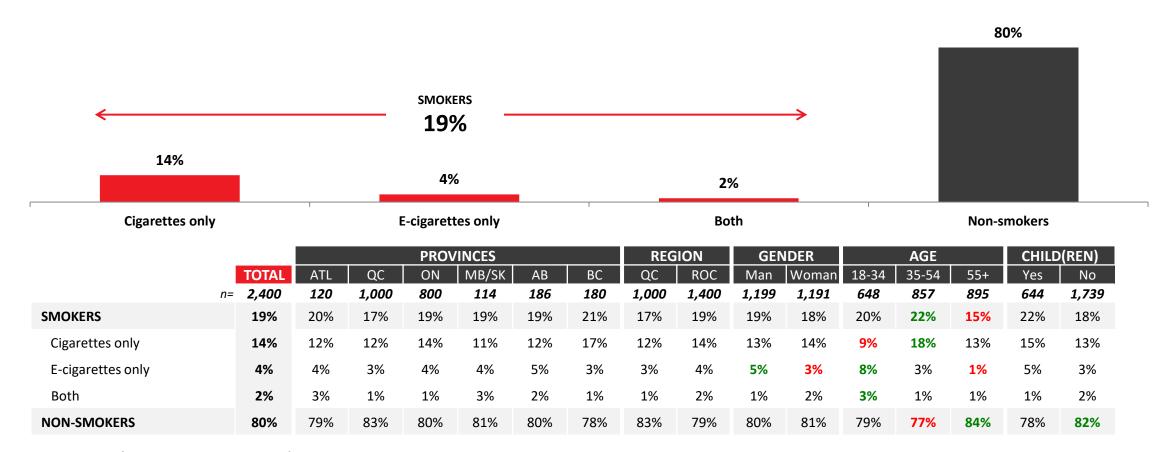
TOTAL AGREE: % Strongly agree + % Somewhat agree



RESPONDENTS PROFILE

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SMOKING HABITS



S1. Do you smoke (cigarettes or e-cigarettes)?





	TOTAL	SMOKERS	NON-SMOKERS
n=	2,400	384	1,998
GENDER	·		•
Male	48%	49%	48%
Female	51%	50%	52%
Other	1%	1%	0%
AGE			
Between 18 and 24	11%	9%	11%
Between 25 and 34	16%	20%	15%
Between 35 and 44	16%	18%	16%
Between 45 and 54	18%	22%	17%
Between 55 and 64	18%	18%	18%
Between 65 and 74	15%	11%	16%
75 or older	6%	2%	7%
PROVINCES			
Atlantic	7%	7%	7%
Québec	23%	21%	24%
Ontario	38%	39%	38%
Saskatchewan + Manitoba	7%	7%	7%
Alberta	11%	11%	11%
British-Columbia	14%	15%	13%

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		TOTAL	SMOKERS	NON-SMOKERS
	n=	2,400	384	1,998
MOTHER TONGUE				
English		21%	18%	22%
French		68%	75%	67%
Other		11%	7 %	12%
CHILD(REN)				
Yes		27%	30%	26%
No		72%	68%	74%
EDUCATION				
Elementary / High School		29%	35%	28%
College		43%	47%	41%
University		27%	16%	30%
OCCUPATION				
Working full time		42%	45%	42%
Working part time		8%	10%	8%
Self-employed / freelance work		5%	6%	4%
Student		7%	5%	8%
Homemaker		4%	4%	4%
Unemployed		7%	13%	5%
Retired		25%	16%	28%



RESPONDENTS PROFILE (2/2)

	_			
		TOTAL	SMOKERS	NON-SMOKERS
	n=	2,400	384	1,998
MARITAL STATUS				
Single		30%	36%	28%
Married or living together		56%	48%	58%
Widowed		4%	4%	4%
Separated		2%	2%	2%
Divorced		7%	9%	7%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
\$19,999 or less		7%	13%	6%
Between \$20,000 and \$39,999		17%	20%	16%
Between \$40,000 and \$59,999		17%	19%	16%
Between \$60,000 and \$79,999		13%	13%	14%
Between \$80,000 and \$99,999		13%	10%	14%
\$100,000 or more		23%	19%	25%
ETHNIC ORIGINS				
Canadian		75%	78%	75%
Other		40%	40%	39%





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