



ENVIRONICS
RESEARCH GROUP

**Smoking In Public Places:
Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan**

Final Report

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environics Research Group Limited was retained by Health Canada to survey the general public, including non-smokers and smokers, in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, on attitudes toward second-hand smoke and smoking in public places.

The surveys were designed to sample 800 of the general population in each province, plus an oversample of smokers to bring the total to 800 smokers in each province. Environics conducted interviews by telephone as follows: 1,404 adults, including 800 smokers, in Quebec, December 9 to 28, 2004; 1,443 adults, including 801 smokers, in Ontario, December 7 to 23, 2004; and 1,413 adults, including 802 smokers, in Saskatchewan, December 7 to 22, 2004. The margin of error for samples of this size is plus or minus 2.6 percentage points, 19 times in 20.

The survey was conducted to measure knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of the population, both smokers and non-smokers, to serve as a baseline against which to measure and evaluate the impact of the smoking ban which came into effect in Saskatchewan on January 1, 2005, as well as any bans which may result from recent proposals announced in Ontario and Quebec.

This report briefly summarizes the findings for Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

On December 15, 2004, while this survey was being conducted in Ontario, the Ontario government announced that it would be introducing legislation to ban smoking in all public places in Ontario, to become effective June 1, 2006. In the Ontario sample for this survey, all 642 interviews with non-smokers and 379 interviews with smokers were completed between December 9 and 14, before this announcement; an additional 422 interviews with smokers were conducted between December 15 and 23. This report notes significant differences in responses between smokers interviewed December 9 to 14, and those interviewed December 15 to 23..

For the total population figures reported in the following sections, the sample was weighted to reflect the actual proportion of smokers and non-smokers in the population of each province, to accurately reflect public opinion in each province.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environics Research Group Limited a été chargé par Santé Canada de réaliser un sondage auprès du grand public, comprenant des fumeurs et des non-fumeurs, dans les provinces de Québec, de l'Ontario et de la Saskatchewan, afin de mesurer les attitudes relatives à la fumée secondaire et au tabagisme dans les lieux publics. # 1

Les sondages ont été conçus pour un échantillon de 800 membres de la population en général, ainsi qu'un suréchantillon de fumeurs pour ainsi porter le total à 800 fumeurs dans chaque province. Environics a réalisé des entrevues par téléphone auprès d'un échantillon qui se répartit ainsi : 1 404 adultes, comprenant 800 fumeurs, au Québec, du 9 au 28 décembre 2004; 1 443 adultes, comprenant 802 fumeurs, en Ontario, du 7 au 23 décembre 2004; et 1 413 adultes, comprenant 801 fumeurs, en Saskatchewan, du 7 au 22 décembre 2004. La marge d'erreur pour des échantillons de cette taille est de plus ou moins 2,6 points de pourcentage, 19 fois sur 20.

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Le sondage a été réalisé afin de mesurer les connaissances, les attitudes et les habitudes de la population, fumeurs et non-fumeurs, et de se servir de ces résultats comme données de référence pour mesurer et évaluer l'incidence de l'interdiction de fumer qui est entrée en vigueur en Saskatchewan le 1^{er} janvier 2005, ainsi que toutes interdictions pouvant résulter des récentes propositions annoncées en Ontario et au Québec. Base line

Ce rapport résume brièvement les résultats observés au Québec, en Ontario et en Saskatchewan.

Le 15 décembre 2004, soit au cours de la réalisation de ce sondage en Ontario, le gouvernement de l'Ontario a annoncé qu'il déposerait un projet de loi portant sur l'interdiction de fumer dans tous les lieux publics en Ontario, qui entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} juin 2006. Pour l'échantillon de l'Ontario utilisé pour ce sondage, la totalité des 642 entrevues de non-fumeurs et 379 entrevues de fumeurs ont été complétées entre les 9 et 14 décembre, soit avant cette annonce; 422 entrevues additionnelles de fumeurs ont été réalisées entre les 15 et 23 décembre. Ce rapport note d'importantes différences entre les réponses données par les fumeurs interviewés du 9 au 14 décembre et ceux interviewés du 15 au 23 décembre.

Pour les données recueillies au sein de la population en général qui sont rapportées dans les parties suivantes, l'échantillon a été pondéré pour correspondre à la proportion réelle des fumeurs et des non-fumeurs au sein de la population de chaque province, afin de refléter fidèlement l'opinion publique dans chaque province.

2.0 SUMMARY OF SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

Support for a Comprehensive Ban on Smoking in Public Places

- Levels of support for a ban on smoking in public places are remarkably similar in all three provinces, for both the total population and for smokers. Support for such a ban among the general population stands at almost eight in ten in each province, while support among smokers is less than a majority.

Support for Bans in Specific Public Places

- Levels of support for bans on smoking in specific public places, among both smokers and the total population, are similar in Ontario and Saskatchewan.
- Levels of support for bans, among both smokers and the total population, are generally lower in Quebec than in the other two provinces, although Quebec smokers are as likely as Ontario and Saskatchewan smokers to support bans in bingo halls and casinos.
- Across all three provinces, support for a smoking ban is highest for shopping malls, arenas, community centres and workplaces; it is lowest for bans in casinos and bars, taverns or pubs.

Effects of Smoking Bans on Visits to Specific Public Places

- Respondents were asked if they would be more likely to go there in the future, less likely, or would it make no difference if each of a number of public places were completely smoke-free. The “net change in visits” is the difference between the number who would be more likely to go and the number less likely to go.
- For the general population, all “net change in visits” results are positive; thus more people are likely to visit all of these places if they were smoke-free than the number who would stay away if they were smoke-free. Overall, the “net change in visits” among the general population is largest in Ontario and smallest in Quebec.
- In the general population, the largest positive net changes are found for: shopping centres, community centres and arenas in Quebec; and restaurants, shopping centres, and community centres in Ontario and Saskatchewan
- Among smokers, there is positive net change in visits in Ontario for shopping malls and arenas, and positive net change in visits in Saskatchewan for shopping centres; all other net changes among smokers are negative.

- Negative “net change in visits” among smokers for most locations is similar in Quebec and Saskatchewan, with the exception of bingo halls, casinos and restaurants, where the net changes are smaller in Quebec than in Saskatchewan. For almost all locations, negative net changes are smallest in Ontario (with the exception of bingo halls, where it is smallest in Quebec).
- Among smokers in all three provinces, the largest negative net change in visits is found for bars, pubs or taverns. In Ontario and Saskatchewan, the next largest negative net change is found for casinos; in Quebec, it is found for restaurants.
- In the total population, the proportions that will not change their number of visits is generally higher in Quebec than in the other two provinces.
- Among smokers, the proportions that will not change their numbers of visits are, for the most part, similar in all three provinces, although the proportions that will not change their number of visits to casinos, and, to a lesser extent, bingo halls, are higher in Quebec.

2.0 RÉSUMÉ DES INTERDICTIONS DE FUMER

Appuis en faveur d'une interdiction complète de fumer dans les lieux publics

- Les niveaux d'appui en faveur d'une interdiction de fumer dans les lieux publics sont remarquablement analogues dans les trois provinces, tant au sein de l'ensemble de la population qu'auprès des fumeurs. Les appuis en faveur d'une telle interdiction au sein de la population en général s'élèvent à près de huit sur dix dans chaque province, alors que les appuis chez les fumeurs sont moins que majoritaires.

Appuis en faveur de l'interdiction de fumer dans des lieux publics précis

- Les niveaux d'appui en faveur d'interdictions de fumer dans des lieux publics précis, chez les fumeurs et l'ensemble de la population, sont semblables en Ontario et en Saskatchewan.
- Les niveaux d'appui en faveur d'interdictions de fumer dans des lieux publics précis, chez les fumeurs et l'ensemble de la population, sont généralement plus faibles au Québec que dans les deux autres provinces, quoique les fumeurs du Québec ont tout aussi tendance que les fumeurs de l'Ontario et de la Saskatchewan à être en faveur d'interdictions dans les salles de bingo et les casinos.
- Dans les trois provinces, les appuis en faveur d'une interdiction de fumer sont les plus élevés pour les centres commerciaux, les arénas, les centres communautaires et les lieux de travail; ils sont les plus faibles pour les casinos et les bars, tavernes ou brasseries.

Incidence des interdictions de fumer sur la fréquentation de lieux publics précis

- Les répondants ont été invités à dire s'ils auraient davantage tendance à fréquenter ces endroits dans l'avenir, moins tendance ou si cela n'aurait aucune incidence si chacun des lieux publics mentionnés devenaient entièrement sans fumée. Le « changement net dans les visites » représente la différence entre le nombre de ceux qui auraient plus tendance à fréquenter cet endroit et le nombre de ceux qui auraient moins tendance à s'y rendre.
- Pour l'ensemble de la population, tous les résultats en termes de « changement net dans les visites » sont positifs; c'est-à-dire qu'un plus grand nombre de personnes auraient tendance à fréquenter tous ces endroits s'ils devenaient sans fumée que le nombre de ceux qui s'abstiendraient d'y aller s'ils devenaient sans fumée. Dans l'ensemble, le « changement net dans les visites » au sein de la population en général est le plus grand en Ontario et le plus faible au Québec.
- Au sein de la population en général, les changements nets dans les visites sont les plus grands pour : les centres commerciaux, les centres communautaires et les

arénas au Québec; ainsi que les restaurants, les centres commerciaux et les centres communautaires en Ontario et en Saskatchewan.

- Chez les fumeurs, on note un changement net dans les visites des centres commerciaux et des arénas, en Ontario; ainsi qu'un changement net dans les visites des centres commerciaux, en Saskatchewan; alors que tous les autres changements nets dans les visites sont négatifs chez les fumeurs.
- Le « changement net dans les visites » négatif observé chez les fumeurs pour la plupart des endroits est semblable au Québec et en Saskatchewan, à l'exception des salles de bingo, des casinos et des restaurants, où les changements nets dans les visites sont plus faibles au Québec qu'en Saskatchewan. Pour pratiquement tous les endroits, les changements nets et négatifs dans les visites sont les plus faibles en Ontario (à l'exception des salles de bingo, où les plus faibles changements sont observés au Québec).
- Chez les fumeurs des trois provinces, les plus grands changements nets et négatifs dans les visites s'observent pour les bars, les brasseries ou les tavernes. En Ontario et en Saskatchewan, le deuxième plus grand changement net et négatif dans les visites touche les casinos; au Québec, il touche les restaurants.
- Au sein de l'ensemble de la population, les proportions de ceux qui ne modifieront pas le nombre de leurs visites sont généralement plus élevées au Québec que dans les deux autres provinces.
- Chez les fumeurs, les proportions de ceux qui ne modifieront pas le nombre de leurs visites sont, pour la plupart, semblables dans les trois provinces, bien que les proportions de ceux qui ne modifieront pas le nombre de leurs visites des casinos et, dans une moindre mesure, des salles de bingo, sont plus élevées au Québec.

3.0 QUEBEC

- The proportions of smokers who have been led to think about quitting in the last six months by a number of factors are as follows:
 - Concern for personal health: 55% frequently, 20% sometimes.
 - Concern about their smoking and their health expressed by family or friends: 34% frequently, 20% sometimes.
 - Concern about the effect of cigarette smoke on non-smokers: 34% frequently, 23% sometimes.
 - Information they have seen about ways to quit or how to quit: 26% frequently, 24% sometimes.
 - Smoking restrictions in places they go to like restaurants, bars, shopping centres or other public places: 23% frequently, 15% sometimes.
 - Smoking restrictions where they work: 20% frequently, 10% sometimes.
- 70% of Quebecers say the harm to health of smokers caused by smoking is very serious; 49% of smokers say it is very serious.
- 62% of Quebecers say the harm to the health of non-smokers caused by second-hand smoke is very serious; 41% of smokers say it is very serious.
- In the past six months, 54% have heard a great deal and 31% have heard some about the health effects of second-hand smoke; among smokers, 59% have heard a great deal and 24% have heard some.
- In the past six months, 57% have heard a great deal and 28% have heard some about restrictions against smoking in public places; among smokers, 63% have heard a great deal and 24% have heard some.
- Among Quebecers:
 - 97% agree that young children should be protected from situations of second-hand smoke; 93% of smokers agree.
 - 93% agree that people who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any workplace; 86% of smokers agree.
 - 91% agree that people who smoke should always be willing to put out their cigarettes if someone near them is bothered by the smoke; 81% of smokers agree.
 - 89% agree that people who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any public place; 76% of smokers agree.
 - 88% agree that it's OK for non-smokers to ask someone not to smoke around them; 77% of smokers agree.
 - 73% agree that it is better to move away from a person whose smoking is bothering you than to ask that person to stop smoking; 73% of smokers agree.
 - 59% would generally feel comfortable asking a smoker to put out a cigarette or to not smoke; 50% of smokers agree.
 - 16% agree that second-hand smoke is not as harmful as some people say; 32% of smokers agree.
- 88% of smokers are usually willing to put out a cigarette or not to smoke if someone asks them.

- Proportions of Quebecers who agree that second-hand smoke can cause the following:
 - Asthma attacks in children: 92% (82% of smokers)
 - Chest infections in children: 90% (82% of smokers)
 - Lung cancer in non-smokers: 88% (72% of smokers)
 - Bronchitis in children: 88% (79% of smokers)
 - Heart disease in non-smoking adults: 73% (60% of smokers)
 - Strokes in non-smoking adults: 55% (47% of smokers)
 - Ear infections in children: 46% (37% of smokers)
 - SIDS or crib death: 46% (38% of smokers)
 - Multiple sclerosis in non-smoking adults: 25% (19% of smokers)
 - Arthritis in non-smoking adults: 25% (18% of smokers)
 - Alzheimer's Disease in non-smoking adults: 21% (15% of smokers)
- Proportions bothered by second-hand smoke:
 - Very much: 49% (15% of smokers)
 - Somewhat: 23% (24% of smokers)
- Proportions exposed to second-hand smoke (by frequency of exposure):

	Exposure to second-hand smoke		Exposure in enclosed public places	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Every day/almost every day	30%	52%	23%	34%
Few times/week	22%	23%	21%	18%
Once a week	16%	9%	15%	12%
1-3 times/month	17%	7%	13%	7%
Less than once/month	11%	4%	15%	11%
Never	4%	4%	13%	17%

- 22% say others smoke inside their home (45% of smokers) and 12% say others smoke in their car (30% of smokers).
- Among smokers, 84% smoke inside their home and 59% in their car.
- Among employed Quebecers, 59% say smoking is restricted completely (52% of smokers), 26% say it is allowed only in designated areas (28% of smokers), 7% say it is restricted only in certain areas (7% of smokers) and 9% say it is not restricted at all (12% of smokers) in their place of work.
- 84% say there are currently restrictions on smoking in restaurants (85% of smokers), 82% in workplaces (86% of smokers), and 82% in shopping malls (92% of smokers).
- A large majority of 77% (46% of smokers) support a law banning smoking in all public places.

- The survey suggests that smokers may be less likely to visit the locations listed if these places were to become smoke-free, but these declines are offset by a significant net increase in attendance by the general public going to all eight places if they were smoke-free (ranging from +15 for casinos to +28 for shopping malls). Thus, the general public in Quebec, the majority of whom are non-smokers, will find all these places more attractive as destinations if they were smoke-free. Even in the case of bars and taverns (where the net negative change among smokers is greatest), analysis of the net changes in visits indicates that the number within the general population that would be more likely to visit is greater than the number of smokers who would be less likely to visit if taverns and bars became smoke-free.. (Net change=more likely to visit – less likely to visit – see table below).
- The survey also shows that a majority of the general public, and smokers, supports a ban on smoking in all nine places asked in the survey (with the exception of casinos, and bars and taverns among smokers – see table below).

	Support Bans		Net Change in Visits		No Difference in Visits*	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Arenas	81%	67%	+26	-6	61%	75%
Shopping malls/centres	80%	67%	+28	-7	58%	74%
Workplaces	78%	64%	-	-	-	-
Community centres, meeting/banquet halls	76%	59%	+27	-13	55%	69%
Restaurants	74%	50%	+24	-26	43%	54%
Bowling alleys	72%	50%	+21	-12	63%	73%
Bingo halls	71%	51%	+17	-11	71%	74%
Casinos	65%	42%	+15	-17	70%	72%
Bars, pubs or taverns	59%	26%	+17	-36	55%	52%

* Includes those who volunteered “don’t go there.”

- Attitudes toward smoking in bars and taverns, and restaurants:

	Bars and Taverns		Restaurants	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Not allowed in any section	22%	9%	35%	19%
Allowed only in enclosed smoking section	46%	31%	45%	41%
Allowed only in smoking section	17%	28%	16%	32%
Allowed in all sections	13%	30%	4%	7%

- 25% of smokers say they would be more likely to quit if smoking bans were in effect.
- 41% of Quebecers (18% of smokers) would support a law that would ban smoking in the areas outside all public buildings.

4.0 ONTARIO

- The proportions of smokers who have been led to think about quitting in the last six months by a number of factors are as follows:
 - Concern for personal health: 55% frequently, 22% sometimes.
 - Concern about their smoking and their health expressed by family or friends: 41% frequently, 22% sometimes.
 - Concern about the effect of cigarette smoke on non-smokers: 33% frequently, 19% sometimes (Dec. 9-14, 37% frequently; Dec. 15-23, 30% frequently)
 - Information they have seen about ways to quit or how to quit: 24% frequently, 21% sometimes.
 - Smoking restrictions in places they go to like restaurants, bars, shopping centres or other public places: 22% frequently, 13% sometimes.
 - Smoking restrictions where they work: 17% frequently, 11% sometimes.
- 83% of Ontarians say the harm to health of smokers caused by smoking is very serious; 61% of smokers say it is very serious.
- 71% of Ontarians say the harm to the health of non-smokers caused by second-hand smoke is very serious; 46% of smokers say it is very serious.
- In the past six months, 33% have heard a great deal and 42% have heard some about the health effects of second-hand smoke; among smokers, 46% have heard a great deal and 31% have heard some.
- In the past six months, 63% have heard a great deal and 26% have heard some about restrictions against smoking in public places; among smokers, 72% have heard a great deal and 17% have heard some (Dec. 9-14, 69% heard a great deal; Dec.15-23, 76% heard a great deal).
- Among Ontarians:
 - 97% agree that young children should be protected from situations of second-hand smoke; 96% of smokers agree.
 - 95% agree that people who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any workplace; 90% of smokers agree.
 - 93% agree that people who smoke should always be willing to put out their cigarettes if someone near them is bothered by the smoke; 85% of smokers agree (Dec. 9-14, 65% strongly agree; Dec. 15-23, 59% strongly agree).
 - 92% agree that it's OK for non-smokers to ask someone not to smoke around them; 86% of smokers agree (Dec. 9-14, 63% strongly agree; Dec. 15-23, 57% strongly agree).
 - 89% agree that people who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any public place; 77% of smokers agree.
 - 74% agree that it is better to move away from a person whose smoking is bothering you than to ask that person to stop smoking; 75% of smokers agree.
 - 73% would generally feel comfortable asking a smoker to put out a cigarette or to not smoke; 61% of smokers agree (Dec. 9-14, 37% strongly agree; Dec. 15-23, 32% strongly agree).
 - 19% agree that second-hand smoke is not as harmful as some people say; 38% of smokers agree.

- 91% of smokers are usually willing to put out a cigarette or not to smoke if someone asks them (Dec. 9-14, 78% strongly agree; Dec. 15-23, 69% strongly agree).
- Proportions of Ontarians who agree that second-hand smoke can cause the following:
 - Asthma attacks in children: 92% (85% of smokers: Dec.9-14, 65% strongly agree; Dec. 14-23, 57% strongly agree)
 - Lung cancer in non-smokers: 91% (77% of smokers)
 - Bronchitis in children: 88% (78% of smokers: Dec.9-14, 54% strongly agree; Dec. 14-23, 45% strongly agree)
 - Chest infections in children: 87% (80% of smokers: Dec.9-14, 53% strongly agree; Dec. 14-23, 45% strongly agree)
 - Heart disease in non-smoking adults: 77% (69% of smokers)
 - Strokes in non-smoking adults: 66% (59% of smokers)
 - Ear infections in children: 49% (40% of smokers)
 - SIDS or crib death: 48% (38% of smokers)
 - Multiple Sclerosis in non-smoking adults: 31% (24% of smokers)
 - Alzheimer's Disease in non-smoking adults: 31% (21% of smokers)
 - Arthritis in non-smoking adults: 27% (18% of smokers)
- Proportions bothered by second-hand smoke:
 - Very much: 51% (8% of smokers)
 - Somewhat: 26% (29% of smokers)
- Proportions exposed to second-hand smoke (by frequency of exposure):

	Exposure to second-hand smoke		Exposure in enclosed public places	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Every day/almost every day	23%	52%*	8%	12%
Few times/week	14%	16%	7%	7%
Once a week	15%	11%	11%	8%
1-3 times/month	20%	10%	15%	8%
Less than once/month	21%	7%	27%	14%
Never	7%	4%	31%	50%

* Dec. 9-14, 55% of smokers say every day/almost everyday; Dec 15-23, 49% say every day/almost every day

- 11% say others smoke inside their home (27% of smokers) and 11% say others smoke in their car (30% of smokers).
- Among smokers, 57% smoke inside their home and 66% in their car.
- Among employed Ontarians, 46% say smoking is restricted completely (38% of smokers), 33% say it is allowed only in designated areas (38% of smokers), 13% say it is restricted only in certain areas (14% of smokers) and 6% say it is not restricted at all (9% of smokers) in their place of work.
- 93% say there are currently restrictions on smoking in restaurants (95% of smokers), 86% in workplaces (91% of smokers), and 86% in shopping malls (95% of smokers).

- A large majority of 78% support a law banning smoking in all public places (44% of smokers: Dec.9-14, 50% support; Dec. 14-23, 40% support).
- The survey suggests that smokers may be less likely to visit most of the locations listed (with the exception of shopping centres and arenas) if these places were to become smoke-free, but these declines are offset by a significant net increase in attendance by the general public going to all eight places if they were smoke-free (ranging from +27 for casinos to +53 for restaurants). Thus, the general public in Ontario, the majority of whom are non-smokers, will find all these places more attractive as destinations if they were smoke-free. Even in the case of bars and taverns (where the net negative change among smokers is greatest), analysis of the net changes in visits indicates that the number within the general population that would be more likely to visit is greater than the number of smokers who would be less likely to visit if taverns and bars became smoke-free. (Net change=more likely to visit – less likely to visit – see table below).
- The survey also shows that a majority of the general public, and smokers, support a ban on smoking in all nine places asked in the survey (with the exception of bingo halls, casinos, and bars and taverns among smokers – see table below).

Total Sample	Support Bans		Net Change in Visits		No Difference in Visits*	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Shopping malls/centres	90%	77%	+52	+8	39%	71%
Workplaces	87%	71%	–	–	–	–
Community centres, meeting/banquet halls	86%	69%	+50	–4	37%	66%
Restaurants	85%	63%	+53	–9	28%	54%
Arenas	84%	71%	+44	+1	44%	70%
Bowling alleys	80%	61%	+39	–8	46%	67%
Bingo halls	74%	48%	+28	–15	56%	67%
Casinos	72%	43%	+27	–22	52%	60%
Bars, pubs or taverns	69%	35%	+33	–32	42%	47%

* Includes those who volunteered “don’t go there.”

- The survey data shows that, in general, support for bans on smoking among smokers dropped immediately following the announcement of the Ontario government’s intention to legislate a smoking ban; even in those cases where overall support remained essentially the same, strong support is higher among smokers interviewed before December 15. There is also a trend in the net change in visits, with smokers interviewed between December 15 and 23 being less likely to visit most locations. However, there is little significant change in the numbers of smokers for whom a smoking ban in a particular location would make no difference.
- If the net change found among smokers interviewed December 15-23 is extrapolated to the entire smokers sample, even in the case of bars and taverns (where the net negative change among smokers is greatest), analysis of the net changes in visits

indicates that the number within the general population that would be more likely to visit is greater than the number of smokers who would be less likely to visit if taverns and bars became smoke-free.

Smokers Sample	Support Bans		Net Change in Visits		No Difference in Visits*	
	Dec 9-14	Dec 15-23	Dec 9-14	Dec 15-23	Dec 9-14	Dec 15-23
Shopping malls/centres	79%	76%	+9	+6	70%	74%
Workplaces	74%	69%	–	–	–	–
Community centres, meeting/banquet halls	67%	65%	–4	–2	63%	68%
Restaurants	67%	59%	–4	–12	54%	54%
Arenas	71%	71%	+2	+1	70%	70%
Bowling alleys	65%	57%	–5	–10	70%	65%
Bingo halls	53%	44%	–12	–17	68%	65%
Casinos	46%	40%	–21	–23	61%	59%
Bars, pubs or taverns	37%	32%	–28	–36	47%	48%

* Includes those who volunteered “don’t go there.”

- Attitudes toward smoking in bars and taverns, and restaurants:

	Bars and Taverns		Restaurants	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Not allowed in any section	26%	8%	58%	35%*
Allowed only in enclosed smoking section	45%	40%	30%	38%
Allowed only in smoking section	18%	36%	10%	24%
Allowed in all sections	8%	16%	1%	2%

* Dec. 9-14, 37%; Dec. 15-23, 33%)

- There is majority support for provincial government advertising and public awareness campaigns in the following areas:
 - Awareness of the benefits of quitting smoking: 90% support (78% of smokers: Dec. 9-14, 53% strong support; Dec. 15-23, 47% strong support)
 - Information to smokers about ways to quit: 90% support (80% of smokers: Dec. 9-14, 58% strong support; Dec. 15-23, 51% strong support)
 - Awareness of the benefits of smoke-free public places and workplaces: 87% support (65% of smokers: Dec. 9-14, 40% strong support; Dec. 15-23, 32% strong support)
- 23% of smokers say they would be more likely to quit if smoking bans were in effect.
- 56% of Ontarians (21% of smokers) would support a law that would ban smoking in the areas outside all public buildings.

5.0 SASKATCHEWAN

- The proportions of smokers who have been led to think about quitting in the last six months by a number of factors are as follows:
 - Concern for personal health: 50% frequently, 28% sometimes.
 - Concern about their smoking and their health expressed by family or friends: 35% frequently, 28% sometimes.
 - Concern about the effect of cigarette smoke on non-smokers: 33% frequently, 25% sometimes.
 - Smoking restrictions in places they go to like restaurants, bars, shopping centres or other public places: 23% frequently, 19% sometimes.
 - Information they have seen about ways to quit or how to quit: 20% frequently, 27% sometimes.
 - Smoking restrictions where they work: 17% frequently, 13% sometimes.
- 78% of Saskatchewan residents say the harm to health of smokers caused by smoking is very serious; 56% of smokers say it is very serious.
- 67% say the harm to the health of non-smokers caused by second-hand smoke is very serious; 47% of smokers say it is very serious.
- In the past six months, 41% have heard a great deal and 39% have heard some about the health effects of second-hand smoke; among smokers, 45% have heard a great deal and 35% have heard some.
- In the past six months, 75% have heard a great deal and 19% have heard some about restrictions against smoking in public places; among smokers, 79% have heard a great deal and 14% have heard some.
- Among Saskatchewan residents:
 - 98% agree that young children should be protected from situations of second-hand smoke; 95% of smokers agree.
 - 94% agree that people who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any workplace; 90% of smokers agree.
 - 93% agree that people who smoke should always be willing to put out their cigarettes if someone near them is bothered by the smoke; 87% of smokers agree.
 - 93% agree that it's OK for non-smokers to ask someone not to smoke around them; 87% of smokers agree.
 - 90% agree that people who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any public place; 80% of smokers agree.
 - 71% agree that it is better to move away from a person whose smoking is bothering you than to ask that person to stop smoking; 75% of smokers agree.
 - 70% would generally feel comfortable asking a smoker to put out a cigarette or to not smoke; 61% of smokers agree.
 - 22% agree that second-hand smoke is not as harmful as some people say; 38% of smokers agree.
- 94% of smokers are usually willing to put out a cigarette or not to smoke if someone asks them.

- Proportions of Saskatchewan residents who agree that second-hand smoke can cause the following:
 - Asthma attacks in children: 92% (88% of smokers)
 - Bronchitis in children: 90% (82% of smokers)
 - Lung cancer in non-smokers: 89% (74% of smokers)
 - Chest infections in children: 88% (82% of smokers)
 - Heart disease in non-smoking adults: 78% (65% of smokers)
 - Strokes in non-smoking adults: 69% (57% of smokers)
 - Ear infections in children: 56% (52% of smokers)
 - SIDS or crib death: 53% (44% of smokers)
 - Alzheimer's Disease in non-smoking adults: 29% (23% of smokers)
 - Multiple Sclerosis in non-smoking adults: 28% (25% of smokers)
 - Arthritis in non-smoking adults: 26% (19% of smokers)
- Proportions bothered by second-hand smoke:
 - Very much: 40% (6% of smokers)
 - Somewhat: 32% (29% of smokers)
- Proportions exposed to second-hand smoke (by frequency of exposure):

	Exposure to second-hand smoke		Exposure in enclosed public places	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Every day/almost every day	32%	66%	12%	21%
Few times/week	14%	13%	10%	10%
Once a week	15%	8%	12%	11%
1-3 times/month	17%	6%	16%	11%
Less than once/month	17%	4%	21%	11%
Never	3%	3%	28%	34%

- 13% say others smoke inside their home (35% of smokers) and 14% say others smoke in their car (39% of smokers).
- Among smokers, 63% smoke inside their home and 69% in their car.
- Among employed Saskatchewan residents, 47% say smoking is restricted completely (31% of smokers), 27% say it is allowed only in designated areas (35% of smokers), 14% say it is restricted only in certain areas (21% of smokers) and 11% say it is not restricted at all (12% of smokers) in their place of work.
- 83% say there are currently restrictions on smoking in restaurants (85% of smokers), 82% in workplaces (87% of smokers), and 81% in shopping malls (88% of smokers).
- 93% (and 95% of smokers) have heard of legislation to ban smoking in enclosed public places and workplaces on January 1, 2005.
- A large majority of 79% (47% of smokers) support a law banning smoking in enclosed public places and workplaces.
- The survey suggests that smokers may be less likely to visit the locations listed if these places were to become smoke-free, but these declines are offset by a significant

net increase in attendance by the general public going to all eight places if they were smoke-free (ranging from +27 for casinos and bingo halls to +46 for restaurants). Thus, the general public in Saskatchewan, the majority of whom are non-smokers, will find all these places more attractive as destinations if they were smoke-free. Even in the case of bars and taverns (where the net negative change among smokers is greatest), analysis of the net changes in visits indicates that the number within the general population that would be more likely to visit is greater than the number of smokers who would be less likely to visit if taverns and bars became smoke-free. (Net change=more likely to visit – less likely to visit – see table below).

- The survey also shows that a majority of the general public, and smokers, supports a ban on smoking in all nine places asked in the survey (with the exception of bingo halls, casinos, and bars and taverns among smokers – see table below).

	Support Bans		Net Change in Visits		No Difference in Visits*	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Shopping malls/centres	89%	78%	+44	+1	46%	76%
Arenas	85%	70%	+37	-5	48%	71%
Community centres, meeting/banquet halls	85%	67%	+42	-10	44%	69%
Workplaces	84%	69%	-	-	-	-
Bowling alleys	82%	63%	+36	-11	50%	71%
Restaurants	82%	61%	+46	-17	35%	55%
Bingo halls	75%	49%	+19	-18	63%	68%
Casinos	70%	43%	+19	-27	59%	60%
Bars, pubs or taverns	67%	31%	+22	-42	49%	44%

* Includes those who volunteered “don’t go there.”

- Attitudes toward smoking in bars and taverns, and restaurants:

	Bars and Taverns		Restaurants	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Not allowed in any section	29%	7%	59%	32%
Allowed only in enclosed smoking section	43%	40%	27%	39%
Allowed only in smoking section	19%	34%	13%	28%
Allowed in all sections	7%	17%	1%	1%

- 27% of smokers say they are more likely to quit once smoking bans are in effect.
- 46% of Saskatchewan residents (17% of smokers) would support a law that would ban smoking in the areas outside all public buildings.

6.0 SUMMARY OF SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

Support for a Comprehensive Ban on Smoking in Public Places

- Levels of support for a ban on smoking in public places are remarkably similar in all three provinces, for both the total population and for smokers. Support for such a ban among the general population stands at almost eight in ten in each province, while support among smokers is less than a majority.

Support Bans	Quebec		Ontario		Saskatchewan	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Total support	77%	46%	78%	44%	79%	47%
Strongly support	59%	28%	62%	27%	62%	25%
Somewhat support	18%	18%	16%	17%	17%	22%
Total oppose	23%	52%	21%	55%	20%	52%
Strongly oppose	12%	35%	12%	37%	11%	31%
Somewhat oppose	11%	17%	9%	18%	9%	21%

Support for Bans in Specific Public Places

- Levels of support for bans on smoking in specific public places, among both smokers and the total population, are similar in Ontario and Saskatchewan.
- Levels of support for bans, among both smokers and the total population, are generally lower in Quebec than in the other two provinces, although Quebec smokers are as likely as Ontario and Saskatchewan smokers to support bans in bingo halls and casinos.
- Across all three provinces, support for a smoking ban is highest for shopping malls, arenas, community centres and workplaces; it is lowest for bans in casinos and bars, taverns or pubs.

Support Smoking Bans	Quebec		Ontario		Saskatchewan	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Arenas	81%	67%	84%	71%	85%	70%
Shopping malls/centres	80%	67%	90%	77%	89%	78%
Workplaces	78%	64%	87%	71%	84%	69%
Community centres, meeting/banquet halls	76%	59%	86%	69%	85%	67%
Restaurants	74%	50%	85%	63%	82%	61%
Bowling alleys	72%	50%	80%	61%	82%	63%
Bingo halls	71%	51%	74%	48%	75%	49%
Casinos	65%	42%	72%	43%	70%	43%
Bars, pubs or taverns	59%	26%	69%	35%	67%	31%

Effects of Smoking Bans on Visits to Specific Public Places

- Respondents were asked if they would be more likely to go there in the future, less likely, or would it make no difference if each of a number of public places were completely smoke-free. The “net change in visits” is the difference between the number who would be more likely to go and the number less likely to go.
- For the general population, all “net change in visits” results are positive; thus more people are likely to visit all of these places if they were smoke-free than the number who would stay away if they were smoke-free. Overall, the “net change in visits” among the general population is largest in Ontario and smallest in Quebec.
- In the general population, the largest positive net changes are found for: shopping centres, community centres and arenas in Quebec; and restaurants, shopping centres, and community centres in Ontario and Saskatchewan
- Among smokers, there is positive net change in visits in Ontario for shopping malls and arenas, and positive net change in visits in Saskatchewan for shopping centres; all other net changes among smokers are negative.
- Negative “net change in visits” among smokers for most locations is similar in Quebec and Saskatchewan, with the exception of bingo halls, casinos and restaurants, where the net changes are smaller in Quebec than in Saskatchewan. For almost all locations, negative net changes are smallest in Ontario (with the exception of bingo halls, where it is smallest in Quebec).
- Among smokers in all three provinces, the largest negative net change in visits is found for bars, pubs or taverns. In Ontario and Saskatchewan, the next largest negative net change is found for casinos; in Quebec, it is found for restaurants.

- In the total population, the proportions that will not change their number of visits is generally higher in Quebec than in the other two provinces.
- Among smokers, the proportions that will not change their numbers of visits are, for the most part, similar in all three provinces, although the proportions that will not change their number of visits to casinos, and, to a lesser extent, bingo halls, are higher in Quebec.

Quebec	Support Bans		Net Change in Visits		No Difference in Visits	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Arenas	81%	67%	+26	-6	61%	75%
Shopping malls/centres	80%	67%	+28	-7	58%	74%
Workplaces	78%	64%	-	-	-	-
Community centres, meeting/banquet halls	76%	59%	+27	-13	55%	69%
Restaurants	74%	50%	+24	-26	43%	54%
Bowling alleys	72%	50%	+21	-12	63%	73%
Bingo halls	71%	51%	+17	-11	71%	74%
Casinos	65%	42%	+15	-17	70%	72%
Bars, pubs or taverns	59%	26%	+17	-36	55%	52%

Ontario	Support Bans		Net Change in Visits		No Difference in Visits	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Shopping malls/centres	90%	77%	+52	+8	39%	71%
Workplaces	87%	71%	-	-	-	-
Community centres, meeting/banquet halls	86%	69%	+50	-4	37%	66%
Restaurants	85%	63%	+53	-9	28%	54%
Arenas	84%	71%	+44	+1	44%	70%
Bowling alleys	80%	61%	+39	-8	46%	67%
Bingo halls	74%	48%	+28	-15	56%	67%
Casinos	72%	43%	+27	-22	52%	60%
Bars, pubs or taverns	69%	35%	+33	-32	42%	47%

Saskatchewan	Support Bans		Net Change in Visits		No Difference in Visits	
	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers	Total	Smokers
Shopping malls/centres	89%	78%	+44	+1	46%	76%
Arenas	85%	70%	+37	-5	48%	71%
Community centres, meeting/banquet halls	85%	67%	+42	-10	44%	69%
Workplaces	84%	69%	-	-	-	-
Bowling alleys	82%	63%	+36	-11	50%	71%
Restaurants	82%	61%	+46	-17	35%	55%
Bingo halls	75%	49%	+19	-18	63%	68%
Casinos	70%	43%	+19	-27	59%	60%
Bars, pubs or taverns	67%	31%	+22	-42	49%	44%

APPENDICES

Survey Methods

The findings are based on the results of interviews conducted by telephone between December 7 to 28 with three samples:

- 1,404 adults, including 800 smokers, in Quebec, December 9 to 28, 2004
- 1,443 adults, including 801 smokers, in Ontario, December 7 to 23, 2004
- 1,413 adults, including 802 smokers, in Saskatchewan, December 7 to 22, 2004.

Sample Selection

In all three provinces, the sample was designed to survey approximately 800 of the general public in each province, plus an oversample of smokers to bring the total number of smokers to 800. The following strata were used in allocating interviews in each province:

- Gender –50/50
- Community size – six categories, based on population distribution data by province (over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants, 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants and under 5,000 inhabitants)

The final samples in the three provinces are distributed as follows.

	Weighted N	Unweighted N	Margin of Error
Quebec	1,404	1,404	2.6
Smokers	351	800	3.5
Non-smokers	1,053	604	4.0
Ontario	1,443	1,443	2.6
Smokers	289	801	3.5
Non-smokers	1,154	642	3.9
Saskatchewan	1,413	1,413	2.6
Smokers	339	802	3.5
Non-smokers	1,074	611	4.0

Environics uses a sampling method in which sample is generated using the RDD (random digit dialling) technique. Samples are generated using a database of active phone ranges. These ranges are made up of a series of contiguous blocks of 100 contiguous phone numbers and are revised three to four times per year after a thorough analysis of the most recent edition of an electronic phonebook. Each number generated is put through an appropriate series of validation procedures before it is retained as part of a sample. Each number generated is looked up in a recent electronic phonebook database to retrieve geographic location, business indicator and “do not call” status. The postal code for listed numbers is verified for accuracy and compared against a list of valid codes for the sample stratum. Non-listed numbers are assigned a “most probable” postal code based on the data available for all listed numbers in the phone exchange. This sample selection technique ensures both unlisted numbers and numbers listed after the directory publication are included in the sample.

In each multi-person household contacted, respondents were screened first for the presence of a smoker in the household; if more than one smoker was present, qualified respondents were then screened for random selection using the "most recent birthday" method. If no smoker was present in the household, then all respondents were screened by the "most recent birthday" method. The use of this technique produces results that are as valid and effective as enumerating all qualified persons within a household and selecting one randomly.

The final results for these surveys have been weighted to reflect the actual incidence of smokers in the populations surveyed, based on CTUMS provincial incidence data for 2003.

Telephone Interviewing

Interviewing was conducted by telephone at Environics' central facilities in Toronto, Montreal, and Calgary. Interviews were conducted in English and French, in accordance with Health Canada policy that promotes input and access by official language communities. Field supervisors were present at all times to ensure accurate interviewing and recording of responses. Ten percent of each interviewer's work was unobtrusively monitored for quality control in accordance with the standards set out by the Canadian Association of Marketing Research Organizations. A minimum of five calls were made to a household before classifying it as a "no answer."

Completion Results: Quebec

A total of 1,404 interviews were completed. The margin of error for a sample of 1,404 is +/- 2.6 percentage points, 19 times in 20. The following table presents the detailed completion results for this survey of 1,404 interviews.

Total dialled sample	22,471
Household not eligible	5,252
Non-residential/not in service	5,710
Language barrier	227
Subtotal	11,189
New Base (22,471 – 11,189)	11,282
No answer/line busy/ respondent not available	3,604
Refusals	6,217
Mid-interview refusals	57
Subtotal	9,878
Net Completions (11,282 – 9,878)	1,404

Completion Results: Ontario

A total of 1,443 interviews were completed. The margin of error for a sample of 1,443 is +/- 2.6 percentage points, 19 times in 20. The following table presents the detailed completion results for this survey of 1,443 interviews.

Total dialled sample	26,391
Household not eligible	4,486
Non-residential/not in service	7,442
Language barrier	968
Subtotal	12,896
New Base (26,391 – 12,896)	13,495
No answer/line busy/ respondent not available	5,343
Refusals	6,622
Mid-interview refusals	87
Subtotal	12,052
Net Completions (13,495 – 12,052)	1,443

Completion Results: Saskatchewan

A total of 1,413 interviews were completed. The margin of error for a sample of 1,413 is +/- 2.6 percentage points, 19 times in 20. The following table presents the detailed completion results for this survey of 1,413 interviews.

Total dialled sample	19,358
Household not eligible	3,187
Non-residential/not in service	4,784
Language barrier	210
Subtotal	8,181
New Base (19,358 – 8,181)	11,177
No answer/line busy/ respondent not available	4,868
Refusals	4,832
Mid-interview refusals	64
Subtotal	9,764
Net Completions (11,177 – 9,764)	1,413



December 8, 2004

**Smoking In Public Places Ontario/Quebec/Saskatchewan
PN5620
Questionnaire – Draft 4**

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____ of Environics Research Group Ltd. We are conducting a survey for the Government of Canada on issues affecting Canadians. Please be advised that we are not selling nor soliciting anything.

We choose telephone numbers at random, then select one person from a household to be interviewed.

- A. First, to see if your household qualifies, do you or does anyone in your household work for an advertising or market research firm, or a tobacco company?

1 - Yes **THANK AND TERMINATE**
2 - No **CONTINUE**

- B. May I please speak to the person in your household who is 18 years of age or older, and has had the most recent birthday.

#01 Yes **GO TO C**
#02 Not Available **SCHEDULE CALL-BACK**
#03 Refused..... **THANK AND TERMINATE**
#04 No one 18 or older **THANK AND TERMINATE**

- C. **(READ ONLY IF NECESSARY)** Are you male or female?

1 - Male
2 - Female

- D. Do you prefer to be interviewed in English or French?

1 – English
2 – French

E. Language of survey

- 1 - English
- 2 - French

This survey is registered with the national survey registration system. The information you provide is anonymous and is collected under the confidentiality provisions of the Privacy Act.

GO TO MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION FOR ADULT SMOKERS OVERSAMPLE

Hello, my name is _____ of Environics Research Group Ltd. We are conducting a survey for the Government of Canada on issues affecting Canadians. Please be advised that we are not selling nor soliciting anything.

We choose telephone numbers at random, then select one person from a household to be interviewed.

A. Do you or does anyone in your household work for an advertising or market research firm, or a tobacco company?

- 1 - Yes **THANK AND TERMINATE**
- 2 - No **CONTINUE**

B. Does anyone in your household age 18 or older smoke cigarettes either everyday or occasionally?

- 1 - Yes **ASK C**
- 2 - No **THANK AND TERMINATE**
- 3 - DK/NA **THANK AND TERMINATE**

C1. Is there more than one smoker in your household who is 18 or older?

- 1 - Yes, more than one **ASK D**
- 2 - One only **ASK C2**

C2. Is that you?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No - May I speak to that person now? **CONTINUE TO E OR SCHEDULE CALL-BACK**

D. May I please speak to the smoker with the most recent birthday?
CONTINUE OR SCHEDULE CALL-BACK

E. (READ ONLY IF NECESSARY) Are you male or female?

- 1 - Male
- 2 - Female

F. Do you prefer to be interviewed in English or French?

- 1 - English
- 2 - French

G. Language of survey

- 1 - English
- 2 - French

This survey is registered with the national survey registration system. The information you provide is anonymous and is collected under the confidentiality provisions of the Privacy Act.

GO TO MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

X

MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

SMOKING AND QUITTING BEHAVIOUR

1. At the present time, do you smoke cigarettes (manufactured or roll your own) every day, occasionally or not at all?

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 - Every day | SMOKER |
| 2 - Occasionally (less than every day) | SMOKER |
| 3 - Not at all | NON- SMOKER |
| 4 - DK/NA | NON- SMOKER |

2. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your life?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- 3 - DK/NA

NON- SMOKERS GO TO Q.8

3. **IF SMOKE EVERY DAY, ASK:** On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke per day?

PROBE FOR A PRECISE NUMBER. IF RESPONDENT SAYS ONE PACK A DAY PROBE FOR NUMBER OF CIGARETTES IN A PACK

--	--

cigarettes per day (response must be numerical – do not accept range)

2 - DK/NA

IF SMOKE OCCASIONALLY, ASK:

4. On the days that you smoke, about how many cigarettes do you smoke?

--	--

 cigarettes per day

2 - DK/NA

ASK ALL SMOKERS

5. a) Have you ever tried to quit smoking?

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1 - Yes | ASK b |
| 2 - No | GO TO Q.6 |
| 3 - DK/NA | GO TO Q.6 |

b) In the past year, how many times have you stopped smoking for at least 24 hours because you were trying to quit smoking? **READ**

- 1 - Once
- 2 - Twice
- 3 - Three times
- 4 - More than three times
- 5 - Not in the past year
- 6 - DK/NA

ASK ALL SMOKERS

6. a) Are you now seriously thinking of quitting smoking?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1 - Yes | ASK b |
| 2 - No | GO TO Q.7 |
| 3 - DK/NA | GO TO Q.7 |
| 4 - Refused | GO TO Q.7 |

IF YES TO Q.6(a), ASK :

b) When do you think you will try to quit?

READ

- 1 - Within the next 30 days,
- 2 - Within the next 6 months, or
- 3 - Not within the next 6 months
- 4 - DK/NA

ASK ALL SMOKERS

7. Whether or not you have plans to quit smoking, how often, in the last six months since about June 15, have each of the following led you to think about quitting: frequently, sometimes, rarely, or not at all? **READ AND ROTATE**

a) Concern for your personal health?

- 1 - Frequently
- 2 - Sometimes
- 3 - Rarely
- 4 - Not at all
- 5 - DK/NA

b) Concern about the effect of your cigarette smoke on non-smokers?

c) Smoking restrictions where you work?

d) Smoking restrictions in places you go to like restaurants, bars, shopping centres or other public places?

e) Information you have seen about ways to quit or how to quit?

f) Concern about your smoking and health expressed by family or friends?

AWARENESS/HEALTH EFFECTS/ATTITUDES TOWARD SECOND HAND SMOKE

ASK ALL

8. Please tell me if you think that each of the following is very, somewhat, not very or not at all serious. **READ – DO NOT ROTATE**

a) The harm to the health of smokers caused by smoking cigarettes

- 1 - Very serious
- 2 - Somewhat serious
- 3 - Not very serious
- 4 - Not at all serious
- 5 - DK/NA

b) The harm to the health of non-smokers caused by breathing in second-hand smoke from cigarettes that other people are smoking

9. Thinking about the last six months, that is, since about June 15, have you heard a great deal, some, not very much or nothing at all about each of the following topics.

a) The health effects of second hand smoke?

- 1 – Great deal
- 2 – Some
- 3 - Not very much
- 4 - Nothing at all
- 5 - DK/NA

b) Restrictions against smoking in public places?

10. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements: **READ AND ROTATE**

a) People who smoke should always be willing to put out their cigarettes if someone near them is bothered by the smoke.

- 1 - Strongly agree
- 2 - Somewhat agree
- 3 - Somewhat disagree
- 4 - Strongly disagree
- 5 - DK/NA

b) You would generally feel comfortable asking a smoker to put out a cigarette or to not smoke.

c) Second-hand smoke is not as harmful as some people say.

d) It is better to move away from a person whose smoking is bothering you than to ask that person to stop smoking.

e) Young children should be protected from situations of second-hand smoke.

f) People who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any public place.

g) It's OK for non-smokers to ask someone not to smoke around them.

h) People who don't smoke should have the right to a smoke-free environment in any workplace.

SMOKERS ONLY

i) You are usually willing to put out a cigarette or not to smoke if someone were to ask you.

ASK ALL

11. Here is a list of health effects and diseases affecting non-smokers that may or may not be caused by breathing in second-hand smoke from cigarettes that other people are smoking. Based on what you know or believe please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree that second-hand smoke can cause each of the following.

READ AND ROTATE

a) Asthma attacks in children

- 1 - Strongly agree
- 2 - Somewhat agree
- 3 - Somewhat disagree
- 4 - Strongly disagree
- 5 - DK/NA

b) Ear infections in children

- c) Heart disease in non-smoking adults
- d) Arthritis in non-smoking adults
- e) Lung cancer in non-smokers
- g) SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome) or Crib Death
- h) Strokes in non-smoking adults
- i) Multiple sclerosis in non-smoking adults
- j) Alzheimer's disease in non-smoking adults
- k) Chest infections in children
- l) Bronchitis in children

EXPERIENCE WITH SECOND-HAND SMOKE

12. Does being exposed to second-hand smoke bother you: **READ**

- 1 - Very much
- 2 - Somewhat
- 3 - Not very much, or
- 4 - Not at all
- VOLUNTEERED**
- 5 - DEPENDS
- 6 - DK/NA

13. How often are you personally in a situation of breathing in second-hand smoke? ...
Would that be ... **READ**

- 1 - every day or almost every day
- 2 - a few times a week
- 3 - about once a week
- 4 - about one to three times a month
- 5 - less than once a month, or
- 6 - never
- 7 - DK/NA

14. How often are you personally in a situation of breathing in second-hand smoke in enclosed public places you go to such as workplaces, shopping malls, public transit or other ENCLOSED PUBLIC PLACES? **READ**

- 1 - every day or almost every day
- 2 - a few times a week
- 3 - about once a week
- 4 - about one to three times a month
- 5 - less than once a month, or
- 6 - never
- 7 - DK/NA

ASK SMOKERS

15. Do you smoke ...

a) Inside your home?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- 3 - DK/NA

b) Inside your car or vehicle?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- VOLUNTEERED**
- 3 - Don't have car
- 4 - DK/NA

ASK ALL

16. Do other members of your household smoke ...

a) Inside your home?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- 3 - DK/NA

b) Inside your car or vehicle?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- VOLUNTEERED**
- 3 - Don't have car
- 4 - DK/NA

17. Are you currently employed outside the home?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 - Yes | ASK 18 |
| 2 - No | GO TO Q.19 |
| 3 - DK/NA | GO TO Q.19 |

18. At your place of work, is smoking restricted completely, allowed only in designated areas, restricted only in certain areas or not restricted at all?

- 1 - Restricted completely
- 2 - Allowed only in designated areas
- 3 - Restricted only in certain areas
- 4 - Not restricted at all
- 5 - DK/NA

ASK ALL

19. As far as you know, are there currently any restrictions on smoking in your community or city in any of the following places? **READ AND ROTATE**

a) Workplaces

- 1 – Yes
- 2 – No
- 3 – DK/NA

b) Restaurants

c) Shopping malls

REGULATIONS

SASKATCHEWAN ONLY

20. Are you aware of or have you heard anything about legislation that will ban smoking in enclosed public places on January 1?

- 1 – Yes
- 2 – No
- 3 – DK/NA

SASKATCHEWAN ONLY

21. a) Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose a law that will ban smoking in enclosed public places in (Saskatchewan)?

- 1 – Strongly support
- 2 – Somewhat support
- 3 – Somewhat oppose
- 4 – Strongly oppose
- 5 – DK/NA

ONTARIO/QUEBEC ONLY

b) Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose a law that would ban smoking in all public places in (Ontario/Quebec)?

- 1 – Strongly support
- 2 – Somewhat support
- 3 – Somewhat oppose
- 4 – Strongly oppose
- 5 – DK/NA

ASK ALL

22. Please tell me if you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose a law that would ban smoking (**QUEBEC ONLY:** including smoking rooms) in

22a-1

(9)

15

7

each of the following places in (Ontario/Quebec/Saskatchewan)? **READ AND ROTATE**

a) Bingo halls

- 1 - strongly support
- 2 - somewhat support
- 3 - somewhat oppose
- 4 - strongly oppose
- 5 - DK/NA

b) Bowling alleys

c) Bars, pubs or taverns

d) Arenas

e) Community centres, meeting halls and banquet halls

f) Restaurants

g) Workplaces

h) Casinos

i) Shopping malls and shopping centres

23. Which of the following statements comes closest to how you feel about smoking in bars and taverns? Smoking should ... **READ**

- 1 - Not be allowed in any section of a bar or tavern
- 2 - Be allowed only in an enclosed smoking section
- 3 - Be allowed only in a smoking section of a bar or tavern
- 4 - Be allowed in all sections of a bar or tavern?
- 5 - DK/NA

24. Which of the following statements comes closest to how you feel about smoking in restaurants? Smoking should ... **READ**

- 1 - Not be allowed in any section of a restaurant
- 2 - Be allowed only in an enclosed smoking section
- 3 - Be allowed only in a smoking section of a restaurant
- 4 - Be allowed in all sections of a restaurant?
- 5 - DK/NA

a → h
⑧ 25. If each of the following places in your community were to be completely smoke-free, would you be more likely to go there in the future, would you be less likely, or would it make no difference? **READ AND ROTATE**

a) Bingo halls

- 1 - more likely to go there in the future
- 2 - less likely to go there in the future
- 3 - no difference

VOLUNTEERED

4 - don't/never go there

5 - DK/NA

- b) Bowling alleys
- c) Bars, pubs or taverns
- d) Arenas
- e) Community centres, meeting halls and banquet halls
- f) Restaurants
- g) Casinos
- h) Shopping malls and shopping centres

ONTARIO ONLY

26. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the Government (Ontario/Saskatchewan) sponsoring an advertising and public awareness campaign in each of the following areas ... **READ AND ROTATE**

- a) To raise awareness of the benefits of smoke-free public places and workplaces?

- 1 - Strongly support
- 2 - Somewhat support
- 3 - Somewhat oppose
- 4 - Strongly oppose
- 5 - DK/NA

- b) To raise awareness of the benefits of quitting smoking?
- c) To provide information to smokers about ways to quit?

ASK SASKATCHEWAN SMOKERS

27. a) When smoking will no longer be allowed in enclosed public places on January 1, will this make you ... **READ**

- 1 - More likely to quit
- 2 - Less likely to quit, or
- 3 - Have no impact for you?
- 4 - DK/NA

ASK ONTARIO AND QUEBEC SMOKERS

b) If smoking were no longer allowed in public places, would this make you ... **READ**

- 1 - More likely to quit
- 2 - Less likely to quit, or
- 3 - Have no impact for you?
- 4 - DK/NA

ASK ALL

28. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose a law that would ban smoking in the areas outside all public buildings in (Ontario/Quebec/Saskatchewan)?

- 1 - Strongly support
- 2 - Somewhat support
- 3 - Somewhat oppose
- 4 - Strongly oppose
- 5 - DK/NA

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

29. Finally, a few questions for statistical purposes. Please be assured that all your responses will be kept entirely anonymous and absolutely confidential. In what year were you born?

- 1 - SPECIFY _____
- 2 - DK/NA

30. What is the highest level of education you have reached?

DO NOT READ

- 1 - Elementary school or less (no schooling to grade 7)
- 2 - Some high school (grades 8 - 11)
- 3 - Completed high school (grades 12 or 13 or OAC)
- 4 - Some community college, vocational or trade school (or some CEGEP)
- 5 - Completed community college, vocational or trade school (or complete CEGEP)
- 6 - Some university (no degree)
- 7 - Completed university (Bachelor's degree)
- 8 - Post graduate university (Master's, Ph.D., completed or not)
- 9 - DK/NA

31. Which of the following best describes your employment status? Are you...

READ

- 1 - Employed full-time (30 hours/week or more)
- 2 - Employed part-time
- 3 - Unemployed or looking for a job
- 4 - Staying at home full-time (home-maker, social assistance)
- 5 - Student
- 6 - Retired
- 7 - OTHER (**VOLUNTEERED**)
- 8 - DK/NA

32. Are you...

READ

- 1 - Married or living as a couple
- 2 - Single
- 3 - Widowed
- 4 - Separated
- 5 - Divorced
- 6 - DK/NA

33. Are there any children in your household under the age of 18?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- 3 - DK/NA

34. How many people live in your household including yourself?

--	--

2 - DK/NA

35. Into which of the following categories would you put the total annual income, before taxes and deductions, for 2003, of all members of your household, including yourself? Is it... **READ**

- 1 - Less than \$20,000
- 2 - \$20,000 to \$39,999
- 3 - \$40,000 to \$59,999
- 4 - \$60,000 to \$79,999
- 5 - \$80,000 to \$99,999
- 6 - \$100,000 and over
- 7 - Refuse/DK/NA

36. Are you an Aboriginal person?

CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: A First Nations, Métis, Inuit or another?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- 3 - DK/NA

37. From which group - First Nations, Métis, Inuit or another?

- 1 - First Nations
- 2 - Métis
- 3 - Inuit

4 – Other (**SPECIFY**)

5 – DK/NA

38. (**IF CODE 1 AT Q.36**) Over the last twelve months, have you been living primarily on reserve or off reserve?

1 – On reserve

2 – Off reserve

3 – DK/NA

We may want to follow up with another survey in the future. Would you be able to participate?

1 - Yes/maybe

2 - No

IF YES/MAYBE, RECORD NAME AND NUMBER.

In case my supervisor wishes to verify this interview, may I please have your first name or initials?

_____.

And to verify that I have dialed correctly is this : _____.

1 - Yes

2 - No

If incorrect, please input correct phone number: _____.

If we have any further questions, may we call you back?

1 - Yes

2 - No

That completes my interview. Thank you for your assistance.

(Health Canada code _____)



ENVIRONICS
R E S E A R C H G R O U P

Le 8 décembre 2004

**Le tabagisme dans les endroits publics en
Ontario, au Québec et en Saskatchewan**

PN5620

Questionnaire français - Version 4

INTRODUCTION

Bonjour, je m'appelle _____ et je travaille pour Environics Research Group Ltd. Nous faisons un sondage pour le compte du gouvernement du Canada sur des sujets qui sont importants pour les Canadiens. Soyez assuré que nous ne voulons rien vous vendre et que nous ne sollicitons rien.

Nous choisissons des numéros de téléphone au hasard, puis nous sélectionnons dans le foyer une personne qui sera interviewée.

- A. Premièrement, pour voir si votre foyer se qualifie, est-ce que vous-même ou un membre de votre famille travaillez pour une agence de publicité ou une firme d'études de marché, ou pour une compagnie de tabac?

1 - Oui

2 - Non

REMERCIER ET TERMINER

CONTINUER

- B. Est-ce que je pourrais parler à la personne de votre foyer qui a 18 ans ou plus et qui a eu son anniversaire le plus récemment?

1 - Oui

2 - Non disponible

3 - Refus

4 - NSP/PR

PASSER À C

ORGANISER LE RAPPEL

REMERCIER ET TERMINER

REMERCIER ET TERMINER

- C. **(LIRE SEULEMENT SI NÉCESSAIRE)** Êtes-vous un homme ou une femme?

1 - Homme

2 - Femme

D. Préférez-vous que l'entrevue se déroule en anglais ou en français ?

- 1 - Anglais
- 2 - Français

E. Langue de l'entrevue

- 1 - Anglais
- 2 - Français

Ce sondage est enregistré en vertu du système national d'enregistrement des sondages. Toutes les informations que vous nous fournirez demeureront anonymes et tout à fait confidentielles. Elles seront protégées en vertu de la Loi fédérale sur la protection des renseignements personnels. .

PASSER AU QUESTIONNAIRE PRINCIPAL

INTRODUCTION POUR LE SURÉCHANTILLON ADULTE

Bonjour, je m'appelle _____ et je travaille pour Environics Research Group Ltd. Nous faisons un sondage pour le compte du gouvernement du Canada sur des sujets qui sont importants pour les Canadiens. Soyez assuré que nous ne voulons rien vous vendre et que nous ne sollicitons rien.

Nous choisissons des numéros de téléphone au hasard, puis nous sélectionnons dans le foyer une personne qui sera interviewée.

A. Premièrement, pour voir si votre foyer se qualifie, est-ce que vous-même ou un membre de votre famille travaillez pour une agence de publicité ou une firme d'études de marché, ou pour une compagnie de tabac?

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 - Oui | REMERCIER ET TERMINER |
| 2 - Non | CONTINUER |

B. Est-ce qu'il y a quelqu'un dans votre foyer qui a 18 ans ou plus et qui fume la cigarette tous les jours ou à l'occasion ?

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| 1 - Oui | DEMANDER C |
| 2 - Non | REMERCIER ET TERMINER |
| 3 - NSP/PR | REMERCIER ET TERMINER |

C1. Est-ce qu'il y a dans votre foyer plus d'une personne qui a 18 ans ou plus et qui fume?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 - Si plus d'une personne | DEMANDER D |
| 2 - Seulement une | DEMANDER C2 |

C2. Est-ce que c'est vous?

1 - Oui

2 - Non - Est-ce que je pourrais parler à cette personne maintenant?

POURSUIVRE OU ORGANISER UN RAPPEL.

D. Est-ce que je pourrais parler au fumeur ou à la fumeuse qui a fêté son anniversaire le plus récemment?

POURSUIVRE OU ORGANISER UN RAPPEL.

E. **(LIRE SEULEMENT SI NÉCESSAIRE)** Êtes-vous un homme ou une femme?

1 - Homme

2 - Femme

F. Préférez-vous que l'entrevue se déroule en français ou en anglais ?

1 - Anglais

2 - Français

G. Langue de l'entrevue

1 - Anglais

2 - Français

Ce sondage est enregistré en vertu du système national d'enregistrement des sondages. Toutes les informations que vous nous fournirez demeureront anonymes et tout à fait confidentielles. Elles seront protégées en vertu de la Loi fédérale sur la protection des renseignements personnels. .

PASSER AU QUESTIONNAIRE PRINCIPAL

QUESTIONNAIRE PRINCIPAL

COMPORTEMENT DE FUMEUR ET HABITUDES

1. À l'heure actuelle, est-ce que vous fumez la cigarette (de commerce ou roulées) tous les jours, à l'occasion ou jamais?

1 - Tous les jours

2 - À l'occasion (pas tous les jours)

3 - Jamais

4 - NSP/PR

FUMEUR

FUMEUR

NON-FUMEUR

NON-FUMEUR

2. Est-ce que vous avez fumé au moins 100 cigarettes dans votre vie?

- 1 - Oui
- 2 - Non
- 3 - NSP/PR

POUR LES NON-FUMEURS, PASSER À Q.8

3. **SI FUME TOUS LES JOURS, DEMANDER :** En moyenne, combien de cigarettes fumez-vous chaque jour?

SONDER POUR OBTENIR UN NOMBRE PRÉCIS. SI LE RÉPONDANT RÉPOND UN PAQUET PAR JOUR, SONDER POUR SAVOIR COMBIEN IL Y A DE CIGARETTES DANS LE PAQUET.

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cigarettes par jour (la réponse doit être numérique - ne pas accepter de fourchette)

2 - NSP/PR

SI FUME À L'OCCASION, DEMANDER :

4. Les jours où vous fumez, environ combien de cigarettes fumez-vous?

--	--

cigarettes par jour (la réponse doit être numérique - ne pas accepter de fourchette)

2 - NSP/PR

DEMANDER À TOUS LES FUMEURS

5. a) Est-ce que vous avez déjà essayé d'arrêter de fumer?

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Oui | POSER b |
| 2 - Non | PASSER À Q.6 |
| 3 - NSP/PR | PASSER À Q.6 |

- b) Au cours de la dernière année, combien de fois avez-vous arrêté de fumer pendant au moins 24 heures parce que vous essayiez de cesser de fumer?

LIRE

- 1 - Une fois
- 2 - Deux fois
- 3 - Trois fois
- 4 - Plus de trois fois
- 5 - Pas pendant la dernière année
- 6 - NSP/PR

DEMANDER À TOUS LES FUMEURS

6. a) En ce moment, est-ce que vous envisagez sérieusement d'arrêter de fumer?

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Oui | POSER b |
| 2 - Non | PASSER À Q.7 |
| 3 - NSP/PR | PASSER À Q.7 |
| 4 - Refus | PASSER À Q.7 |

SI OUI À Q.6(a), DEMANDER Ý:

- b) À quel moment envisagerez-vous d'essayer de cesser de fumer?
LIRE

- 1 - D'ici les 30 prochains jours,
- 2 - D'ici les 6 prochains mois, ou
- 3 - Pas d'ici les 6 prochains mois
- 4 - NSP/PR

DEMANDER À TOUS LES FUMEURS

7. Et même si vous avez mentionné que vous n'avez pas actuellement l'intention de cesser de fumer, à quelle fréquence au cours des 6 derniers mois, donc depuis le 15 juin, est-ce que chacune des choses suivantes vous a amené à penser à cesser de fumer? Est-ce que serait souvent, à l'occasion, rarement ou jamais?

LIRE EN ROTATION

- a) La préoccupation au sujet de votre propre santé?

- 1 - Souvent
- 2 - À l'occasion
- 3 - Rarement
- 4 - Jamais
- 5 - NSP/PR

- b) La préoccupation au sujet des effets de la fumée de vos cigarettes sur les non-fumeurs?
- c) Les restrictions sur la cigarette en milieu de travail?
- d) Les restrictions sur la cigarette dans des endroits où vous allez, comme des restaurants, des bars, des centres commerciaux ou d'autres endroits publics ?
- e) Des informations que vous avez vues au sujet des moyens de cesser de fumer ou des méthodes pour y parvenir ?
- f) Des préoccupations exprimées par votre famille ou vos amis relatives à votre consommation de tabac et à votre santé ?

CONNAISSANCE/EFFETS SUR LA SANTÉ/ATTITUDES À L'ÉGARD DE LA FUMÉE SECONDAIRE
DEMANDER À TOUS

8. Veuillez me dire si vous pensez que chacune des possibilités suivantes est très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout. **LIRE - NE PAS FAIRE DE ROTATION**

a) le danger pour la santé des fumeurs causé par le fait de fumer la cigarette

- 1 - Très grave
- 2 - Assez grave
- 3 - Pas très grave
- 4 - Pas grave du tout
- 5 - NSP/PR

b) le danger pour la santé des non-fumeurs causé par le fait de respirer la fumée des cigarettes que les autres fument

9. Et si on pense aux six derniers mois, c'est-à-dire autour du 15 juin, est-ce que vous avez entendu parler beaucoup, un peu, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout de chacun des sujets suivants ?

a) Les effets sur la santé de la fumée des autres ?

- 1 – Beaucoup
- 2 – Un peu
- 3 – Pas beaucoup
- 4 – Pas du tout
- 5 - NSP/PR

b) Des réglementations contre la consommation de tabac dans les endroits publics?

10. Est-ce que vous êtes fortement d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord avec les énoncés suivants:

LIRE EN ROTATION

a) Les gens qui fument devraient toujours être d'accord à éteindre leur cigarette si quelqu'un autour d'eux est incommodé par la fumée.

- 1 - Fortement d'accord
- 2 - Plutôt d'accord
- 3 - Plutôt en désaccord
- 4 - Fortement en désaccord
- 5 - NSP/PR

b) En général, vous vous sentiriez à l'aise de demander à un fumeur d'éteindre sa cigarette ou de ne pas fumer.

c) La fumée secondaire n'est pas aussi dangereuse qu'on le dit.

d) Il vaut mieux s'éloigner d'une personne dont la fumée vous incommode que de lui demander d'éteindre sa cigarette.

- e) Les jeunes enfants devraient être protégés contre les situations où ils sont exposés à la fumée secondaire.
- f) Les gens qui ne fument pas devraient avoir le droit à un environnement sans fumée dans tous les endroits publics.
- g) Les non-fumeurs ont le droit de demander à quelqu'un de ne pas fumer près d'eux.
- h) Les gens qui ne fument pas devraient avoir le droit de vivre dans un environnement sans fumée.

FUMEURS SEULEMENT

- i) Vous êtes généralement prêt à éteindre votre cigarette ou à ne pas fumer si quelqu'un vous le demande.

DEMANDER À TOUS

11. Voici maintenant une liste d'effets et de maladies qui touchent les non-fumeurs et qui peuvent être ou non causés par la fumée des autres, c'est-à-dire la fumée qu'on respire et qui est produite par la cigarette d'autres personnes. En fonction de ce que vous savez ou de ce que vous croyez, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes fortement d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord pour dire que la fumée des autres peut provoquer les effets suivants?

LIRE EN ROTATION

- a) Crises d'asthme chez les enfants

- 1 - Fortement d'accord
- 2 - Plutôt d'accord
- 3 - Plutôt en désaccord
- 4 - Fortement en désaccord
- 5 - NSP/PR

- b) Infections de l'oreille chez les enfants
- c) Maladies cardiaques chez les adultes non fumeurs
- d) Arthrite chez les adultes non fumeurs
- e) Cancer du poumon chez les non-fumeurs
- f) Décès par cause du syndrome de la mort subite du nourrisson
- g) Accidents cérébrovasculaires (ACV) chez des adultes non fumeurs
- h) Sclérose en plaques chez des adultes non fumeurs
- i) Maladie d'Alzheimer chez des adultes non fumeurs
- j) Infections pulmonaires chez les enfants
- k) Bronchites chez les enfants

LA FUMÉE DES AUTRES

12. Est-ce que le fait d'être exposé à la fumée des autres vous dérange : **LIRE**

- 1 - Beaucoup
- 2 - Un peu
- 3 - Pas beaucoup, ou
- 4 - Pas du tout

NON SUGGÉRÉ

5 – ÇA DÉPEND

6 – NSP/PR

13. À quelle fréquence vous trouvez-vous personnellement dans une situation où vous étiez exposé à la fumée des autres ? ... Est-ce que ce serait ... **LIRE**

1 – tous les jours ou presque chaque jour

2 – quelques fois par semaine

3 – environ une fois par semaine

4 – environ de une à trois par mois

5 – moins d'une fois par mois, ou

6 – jamais

7 – NSP/PR

14. À quelle fréquence êtes-vous exposé à la fumée des autres dans des endroits publics comme les lieux de travail, les centres commerciaux, le transport en commun ou d'AUTRES ENDROITS PUBLICS ? **LIRE**

1 – chaque jour ou presque

2 – quelquefois par semaine

3 – environ une fois par semaine

4 – trois fois par mois ou moins

5 – moins d'une trois par mois, ou

6 – jamais

7 – NSP/PR

DEMANDER AUX FUMEURS

15. Est-ce que vous fumez... ..

a) Dans votre domicile?

1 - Oui

2 – Non

3 – NSP/PR

b) Dans votre voiture ou dans votre véhicule?

1 - Oui

2 – Non

NON SUGGÉRÉ

3 – NE POSSÈDE PAS DE VÉHICULE

4 – NSP/PR

DEMANDER À TOUS

16. Est-ce que d'autres membres de votre foyer fument...

a) Dans votre domicile?

- 1 – Oui
- 2 – Non
- 3 – NSP/PR

b) Dans votre véhicule?

- 1 – Oui
- 2 – Non
- NON SUGGÉRÉ**
- 3 – Ne possède pas d'automobile
- 4 – NSP/PR

17. Est-ce que vous occupez actuellement un emploi à l'extérieur de votre domicile ?

- 1 – Oui **POSER 18**
- 2 – Non **PASSER À Q.19**
- 3 – NSP/PR **PASSER À Q.19**

18. Dans votre milieu de travail, est-ce que l'usage du tabac est défendu partout, permis seulement dans des endroits désignés, restreint seulement dans certains endroits, ou pas restreint du tout?

- 1 – Défendu partout
- 2 – Permis seulement dans des endroits désignés
- 3 – Restreint seulement dans certains endroits
- 4 – Pas restreint du tout
- 5 – NSP/PR

DEMANDER À TOUS

19. Pour autant que vous le sachiez, est-ce qu'il existe actuellement des restrictions au sujet du tabagisme dans votre collectivité ou votre municipalité, et dans les endroits suivants ?

LIRE EN ROTATION

a) Lieux de travail

- 1 – Oui
- 2 – Non
- 3 – NSP/PR

- b) Restaurants
- c) Centres commerciaux

RÉGLEMENTATIONS

SASKATCHEWAN SEULEMENT

20. Est-ce que vous êtes au courant d'une loi ou est-ce que vous avez entendu parler d'une loi qui interdirait la consommation de tabac dans des endroits clos et publics, à partir du premier janvier ?

1 – Oui
2 – Non
3 – NSP/PR

SASKATCHEWAN SEULEMENT

21. a) Est-ce que vous êtes fortement favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé ou fortement opposé à une loi qui interdirait la consommation de tabac dans les endroits clos et publics en (Saskatchewan)?

1 – Fortement favorable
2 – Plutôt favorable
3 – Plutôt opposé
4 – Fortement opposé
5 – NSP/PR

ONTARIO/QUÉBEC SEULEMENT

- b) Est-ce que vous êtes fortement favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé ou fortement opposé à une loi qui interdirait la consommation de tabac dans tous les lieux publics (en Ontario/au Québec)?

1 – Fortement favorable
2 – Plutôt favorable
3 – Plutôt opposé
4 – Fortement opposé
5 – NSP/PR

22. Veuillez me dire si vous êtes fortement favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé ou fortement opposé à une loi qui interdirait la consommation de tabac (QUÉBEC SEULEMENT : y compris les fumoirs) dans chacun des endroits suivants au (Ontario/Québec/Saskatchewan)? **LIRE EN ROTATION**

- a) Salles de bingo

1 – Fortement favorable
2 – Plutôt favorable
3 – Plutôt opposé
4 – Fortement opposé
5 – NSP/PR

- b) Salles de quilles

- c) Bars, pubs ou tavernes

- d) Arénas

- e) Centres communautaires, centres de rencontre et salles de banquets

- f) Restaurants
- g) Lieux de travail
- h) Casinos
- i) Centres commerciaux et grandes surfaces

23. Parmi les affirmations suivantes, laquelle correspond le mieux à votre sentiment à l'égard de la consommation de tabac dans les bars et les tavernes?

La cigarette . . **LIRE**

- 1 – Ne devrait être autorisée dans aucune section d'un bar ou d'une taverne
- 2 – Ne devrait être autorisée que dans une section fermée réservée aux fumeurs
- 3 – Ne devrait être autorisée que dans la section réservée aux fumeurs d'un bar ou d'une taverne
- 4 – Devrait être autorisée dans toutes les sections d'un bar ou d'une taverne
- 5 – NSP/PR

24. Parmi les affirmations suivantes, laquelle correspond le mieux à votre sentiment à l'égard du tabagisme dans les restaurants?

La cigarette . . **LIRE**

- 1 – Ne devrait être autorisée dans aucune section d'un restaurant
- 2 – Ne devrait être autorisée que dans une section fermée réservée aux fumeurs
- 3 – Ne devrait être autorisée que dans la section réservée aux fumeurs dans un restaurant
- 4 – Devrait être autorisée dans toutes les sections d'un restaurant
- 5 – NSP/PR

25. Si chacun des endroits suivants de votre collectivité devenait un environnement sans fumée, est-ce que vous auriez plus tendance à y aller, moins tendance à y aller ou est-ce que ça ne ferait pas de différence ? **LIRE EN ROTATION**

a) Salles de bingo

- 1 – Pas plus tendance
- 2 – Moins tendance
- 3 – Pas de différence
- NON SUGGÉRÉ**
- 4 – n'y va pas/n'y va jamais
- 5 – NSP/PR

b) Salles de quilles

c) Bars, pubs ou tavernes

d) Arénas

e) Centres communautaires, centres de rencontre et salles de réception

f) Restaurants

- g) Casinos
- h) Centres commerciaux et grandes surfaces

ONTARIO SEULEMENT

26. Est-ce que vous êtes fortement favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé ou fortement opposé au fait que le gouvernement du (Ontario/Saskatchewan) commandite une campagne de publicité dans chacun des domaines suivants ... **LIRE EN ROTATION**

- a) Pour faire la promotion des endroits publics et des lieux de travail qui sont des environnements sans fumée

- 1 – Fortement favorable
- 2 – Plutôt favorable
- 3 – Plutôt opposé
- 4 – Fortement opposé
- 5 – NSP/PR

- b) Pour faire la promotion des avantages de cesser de fumer
- c) Pour donner aux fumeurs des informations sur les façons de cesser de

DEMANDER AUX FUMEURS DANS SASKATCHEWAN

27. a) Lorsqu'il ne sera plus permis de fumer dans des endroits publics et clos, le premier janvier, est-ce que vous aurez.. **LIRE**

- 1 – Plus tendance à cesser de fumer
- 2 – Moins tendance à cesser de fumer
- 3 – Ça n'aura pas de différence?
- 4 – NSP/PR

DEMANDER AUX FUMEURS DANS ONTARIO ET QUÉBEC

- b) S'il était interdit de fumer dans des endroits publics, est-ce que cela vous donnerait ... **LIRE.**

- 1 – Plus tendance à cesser de fumer
- 2 – Moins tendance à cesser de fumer
- 3 – Ça n'aurait pas de différence?
- 4 – NSP/PR

DEMANDER À TOUS

28. Est-ce que vous êtes fortement favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé ou fortement opposé à une loi qui interdirait de fumer directement à l'extérieur de tous les édifices publics (en Ontario/au Québec/en Saskatchewan)?

- 1 – Fortement favorable
- 2 – Plutôt favorable
- 3 – Plutôt opposé
- 4 – Fortement opposé
- 5 – NSP/PR

DONNÉES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES

DEMANDER À TOUS

29. Enfin, je vais vous poser quelques questions à des fins statistiques. Soyez assuré que toutes vos réponses demeureront entièrement anonymes et confidentielles. En quelle année êtes-vous né?

- 1 - PRÉCISER _____
- 2 - NSP/PR

30. Quel est le niveau de scolarité le plus élevé que vous avez atteint? **NE PAS LIRE**

- 1 - Cours primaire ou moins
- 2 - Une partie du cours secondaire
- 3 - Le cours secondaire
- 4 - Une partie du cours collégial, du cours professionnel ou du cours technique (ou une partie du cégep)
- 5 - Le cours collégial, professionnel ou technique (ou le cégep)
- 6 - Une partie du cours universitaire (sans diplôme)
- 7 - Un baccalauréat
- 8 - Des études supérieures (maîtrise ou doctorat, terminé ou non)
- 9 - NSP/PR

31. Laquelle des catégories suivantes décrit le mieux votre statut d'emploi? Est-ce que vous êtes...? **LIRE**

- 1 - Au travail à temps plein (30 heures par semaine ou plus)
- 2 - Au travail à temps partiel
- 3 - Sans emploi ou à la recherche d'un emploi
- 4 - Au foyer à temps plein (au foyer, aide sociale)
- 5 - Aux études
- 6 - À la retraite
- 7 - AUTRE (**NE PAS LIRE**)
- 8 - NSP/PR

32. Est-ce que vous êtes...?

LIRE

- 1 - Marié ou vivant en couple
- 2 - Célibataire
- 3 - Veuf/veuve
- 4 - Séparé
- 5 - Divorcé
- 6 - NSP/PR

33. Est-ce qu'il y a dans votre foyer des enfants de moins de 18 ans?

- 1 - Oui
- 2 - Non
- 3 - NSP/PR

34. Combien de personnes vivent dans votre foyer, en vous incluant?

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2 - NSP/PR

35. Laquelle des catégories suivantes correspond le mieux au revenu total de tous les membres de votre foyer et de vous-même, avant impôt, en 2003? Est-ce que c'est...?

LIRE

- 1 - Moins de 20 000 \$
- 2 - De 20 000 \$ à 39 999 \$
- 3 - De 40 000 \$ à 59 999 \$
- 4 - De 60 000 \$ à 79 999 \$
- 5 - De 80 000 \$ à 99 999 \$
- 6 - 100 000 \$ et plus
- 7 - Refus/NSP/PR

36. Est-ce que vous êtes autochtone ?

PRÉCISER SI NÉCESSAIRE : Membre des Premières Nations, Métis ou Inuit?

- 1 - Oui
- 2 - Non
- 3 - NSP/PR

37. De quel groupe faites-vous partie – Premières Nations, Métis, Inuit ou un autre groupe ?

- 1 - Premières Nations
- 2 - Métis
- 3 - Inuit
- 4 - Autre (PRÉCISER)
- 5 - NSP/PR

38. (SI CODE 1 À Q.36) Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que vous avez principalement vécu dans une réserve ou à l'extérieur d'une réserve ?

- 1 - Dans une réserve
- 2 - À l'extérieur d'une réserve
- 3 - NSP/PR

Nous pourrions continuer cette étude dans l'avenir. Est-ce que vous voudriez y participer?

- 1 - Oui/peut-être
- 2 - Non

**SI OUI/PEUT-ÊTRE, INSCRIRE LE NOM ET LE NUMÉRO DE
TÉLÉPHONE.**

Au cas où mon superviseur voudrait vérifier cette entrevue, est-ce que vous pourriez me donner votre prénom ou vos initiales? _____

Et pour vérifier que j'ai bien composé le bon numéro, est-ce que je suis au :
_____.

- 1 - Oui
- 2 - Non

Si le numéro est inexact, inscrire le numéro de téléphone exact :

Si nous avons d'autres questions à poser, est-ce que nous pouvons vous rappeler?

- 1 - Oui
- 2 - Non

Merci beaucoup.
(Code de Santé Canada _____)