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POR # 392-06

Second Hand Smoke in Multiple Unit Residential Buildings

March 30, 2007

Prepared for:

Health Canada

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Ce rapport est aussi disponible en français sur demande

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Prepared by:
Decima Research

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Introduction

Decima Research is pleased to present the following report to the Tobacco Control Programme of the Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch of Health Canada. This report summarizes the results of a telephone survey conducted to evaluate Canadians' knowledge, awareness and behaviors towards second-hand smoke in multiple unit residential buildings.

The Government of Canada's Federal Tobacco Control Strategy (FTCS), championed by many parties, works towards the reduction and possible elimination of tobacco use. Health Canada's Tobacco Control Programme (TCP) plays a leadership role in implementing that Strategy.

Second-hand smoke (SHS) contains 4000 chemicals, at least 60 of which are carcinogens, and exposure can lead to cancer, asthma, heart disease, and emphysema, among other things. Families living in multiple unit residential buildings (MURBs), such as townhouses or apartments, may be exposed to second-hand smoke from neighbours as it can travel through open windows or doors, openings designed for electrical wiring, plumbing, ductwork etc.

Prior to this study, there was no national information on the prevalence of drifting SHS in MURBs, smoke-free policies in such buildings, and actions of residents who experience this type of exposure.

Decima was commissioned to conduct a study on behalf of Health Canada designed to achieve the following objectives:

- Establish baseline of Canadian awareness, knowledge, and behaviour towards SHS in MURBs
- Gather quantitative data on target audience awareness of building policies, exposure to drifting SHS, and action taken to remedy the exposure.

The research was conducted via telephone surveys with a representative sample of Canadian adults 18 years of age or older, living in multiple unit residential buildings. The questions were placed on Decima's weekly Televox omnibus over three consecutive weeks. A total of 3071 surveys were completed between February 19th and March 11th, 2007, and the margin of error for a sample of this size is $\pm 1.77\%$ at the 95% confidence level. A third or 1055 of the surveys were completed with residents in Multiple Unit Residential Buildings (MURBS). A sample of this size yields a margin of error of $\pm 3.1\%$, nineteen times out of twenty.

Provided under separate cover is a set of detailed banner tables that present the results for all telephone survey questions.

A more detailed description of the methodology used to conduct this research is provided at the end of this report.

Executive Summary

The research prime at the Health Canada Public Opinion Research and Evaluation Directorate was Amanda Hayne-Farrell, Senior Public Opinion Research Advisor. The research was conducted in February and March 2007 under contract # H1011-060067, POR 392-06 and HC POR-06-88.

This report presents the results of telephone surveys measuring Canadians' knowledge, awareness and behaviour with regards to second-hand smoke (SHS) in multiple unit residential buildings (MURBS). The following are the key findings from this research.

Dwellings

A third of Canadians live in multiple unit residential buildings such as a semi-detached house, row house, town house, duplex, apartment in a multi-story building or in a basement of a house, condominium or two-story house.

Smoking Habits

While most Canadians do not smoke at all (79%), about one in five does, smoking daily or occasionally. A higher prevalence of smoking appears among Canadians in Alberta (24%), and Quebec (23%), those between the ages of 18 and 34 (25%), and those who have an annual income of less than \$40,000 (25%).

Almost a quarter of Canadian smokers indicate they smoke between one and four cigarettes daily (23%) while another quarter report they smoke greater than 20 per day (13% smoke 20-24 per day, and 12% smoke greater than 25 per day.)

While the majority (80%) of Canadians do not allow cigarettes to be smoked inside the home, almost three-quarters (74%) feel that smokers have the right to smoke in their own home. Francophones (38%), those who earn less than \$40,000 per year (31%) and Canadians over the age of 55 (26%) are the most likely to allow smoking inside the home.

Second-hand Smoke

Most Canadians (95%) think that exposure to second-hand smoke is a health problem; three-quarters thinking it is a major health problem. Non-smokers (80%) are more likely than daily smokers (46%) to think exposure to second-hand smoke is a major problem.

About two-thirds (67%) of Canadians are bothered by other people's smoking or second-hand smoke; the majority (71%) of this group is made up of non-smokers. Women are more likely to be bothered by second-hand smoke than men (women 72% vs. men 63%).

Smoke in Buildings

Two-thirds (66%) of Canadians who rent MURBS or own condominiums rarely or never notice the smell of tobacco in the indoor common area; less than two in ten (16%) notice the smell often or very often.

When it comes to smoke actually seeping or drifting into personal living spaces, almost two-thirds (64%) indicate they have never experienced this, and 15% say it rarely happens. Residents of condos are the most likely to say they never experience seeping or drifting smoke (85%).

Of those who have experienced smoke seeping or drifting into their living space from elsewhere, 85% would prefer to live in a building where smoking was either not allowed anywhere, or not allowed in designated areas. Generally, this group is not willing to pay anymore in rent or condo fees to live in a smoke-free building.

The most common way that smoke seeps into personal living space is through an open window or door from a neighbour's patio, balcony, or outdoor common area (62%). Therefore, not surprisingly, the most common action undertaken when smoke drifts or seeps is prevention, by closing windows and doors (56%).

Policies and Bylaws

The majority of MURBS do not have a smoke-free policy (59%), but where they do, condos are the most likely to have them (58%). Almost half of the smoke free policies reported prohibit smoking in indoor common areas only.

A little over one quarter (27%) of MURB residents report that their building has a policy that prohibits smoking everywhere on the property. Indoor common areas, such as the lobby, laundry, stairwells/ hallways and parking garage, are the most common area where smoking is prohibited (44%).

Research Firm: Decima Research

Contract # H 1011-060067

Contract awarded: February 13, 2007 (Amended March 8, 2007)

For more information on this study please email por-rop@hc-sc.gc.ca

Sommaire

Dans le cadre de cette étude, la personne-ressource de la Division de la recherche sur l'opinion publique et de l'évaluation de Santé Canada était Amanda Hayne-Farrell, conseillère principale en recherches sur l'opinion publique. Cette recherche a été effectuée en février et en mars en vertu du contrat numéro H1011-060067 dans le cadre du projet numéro ROP 392-06 et SC ROP-06-88.

Ce rapport présente les résultats des sondages téléphoniques effectués pour évaluer la connaissance et le comportement des Canadiens à l'égard de la fumée secondaire dans les immeubles résidentiels à logements multiples (IRLM). Les faits saillants de cette étude suivent.

Logements

Le tiers des Canadiens habitent dans des immeubles résidentiels à logements multiples tels que des maisons jumelées, des maisons en rangée, des duplex, des appartements situés dans des immeubles à logements de plusieurs étages, dans des sous-sols de maison, des condominiums ou des maisons à deux étages.

Usage du tabac

Tandis que la plupart des Canadiens ne fument pas du tout (79 %), environ un Canadien sur cinq fume tous les jours ou à l'occasion. Le nombre de fumeurs canadiens est plus élevé en Alberta (24 %), au Québec (23 %), chez les 18-34 ans (25 %) et chez les personnes dont le revenu annuel est inférieur à 40 000 \$ (25 %).

Près du quart des fumeurs canadiens (23 %) indiquent qu'ils fument d'une à quatre cigarettes par jour et un autre quart affirment qu'ils fument plus de 20 cigarettes par jour (13 % d'entre eux en fument de 20 à 24 et 12 % d'entre eux en fument plus de 25).

Alors que la majorité (80 %) des Canadiens ne permettent pas que l'on fume des cigarettes à l'intérieur chez eux, près des trois quarts d'entre eux (74 %) croient que les fumeurs devraient avoir le droit de fumer dans leur propre domicile. Les francophones (38 %), les personnes qui gagnent moins de 40 000 \$ par année (31 %) et les Canadiens de plus de 55 ans (26 %) sont les plus susceptibles de croire qu'il devrait être permis de fumer à l'intérieur chez soi.

Fumée secondaire

La plupart des Canadiens (95 %) croient que l'exposition à la fumée secondaire est un problème pour la santé; les trois quarts d'entre eux croient qu'il s'agit d'un problème majeur pour la santé. Les non-fumeurs (80 %) sont plus nombreux que les fumeurs quotidiens (46 %) à croire que l'exposition à la fumée secondaire est un problème majeur.

Environ les deux tiers (67 %) des Canadiens sont incommodés par les fumeurs ou la fumée secondaire; dans ce groupe, la majorité des répondants (71 %) sont des non-fumeurs. Les femmes sont généralement plus nombreuses que les hommes à être incommodées par la fumée secondaire (72 % des femmes comparativement à 63 % des hommes).

Fumée dans les immeubles

Les deux tiers (66 %) des Canadiens qui sont locataires dans un IRLM ou qui sont propriétaires d'un condo sentent rarement, voire jamais l'odeur de la fumée de tabac à l'intérieur des aires communes; moins de deux répondants sur dix (16 %) sentent cette odeur souvent ou très souvent.

Près des deux tiers (64 %) des répondants indiquent qu'ils n'ont jamais remarqué de la fumée entrer ou s'infiltrer dans leur espace de vie personnel et 15 % des répondants déclarent que cela arrive rarement. Les répondants qui habitent un condo sont les plus susceptibles de dire qu'ils ne remarquent jamais de fumée qui entre ou s'infiltré (85 %) chez eux.

85 % des répondants qui ont remarqué de la fumée entrer ou s'infiltrer dans leur espace de vie personnel préféreraient habiter dans un immeuble où il est interdit de fumer partout ou interdit de fumer dans des zones désignées. De façon générale, ce groupe de répondants n'est pas prêt à payer davantage pour le loyer ou les frais de condo afin de vivre dans un immeuble sans fumée.

Le plus souvent, la fumée s'infiltré dans les espaces de vie personnels par une fenêtre ou une porte ouverte et provient du patio ou du balcon du voisin ou encore d'une aire commune extérieure (62 %). Ainsi, rien d'étonnant à ce que la mesure la plus souvent prise pour empêcher la fumée d'entrer ou de s'infiltrer, est de fermer les fenêtres et les portes (56 %).

Politiques et règlements

La majorité des IRLM ne sont pas dotés d'une politique sans fumée (59 %); ceux qui en sont le plus souvent dotés sont les condos (58 %). Près de la

moitié des politiques sans fumée qui ont été signalées interdisent l'usage du tabac uniquement dans les aires communes intérieures.

Un peu plus du quart des résidents d'IRLM (27 %) affirment qu'une politique qui interdit de fumer partout sur la propriété est en vigueur dans leur immeuble. Le plus souvent (44 %), il est interdit de fumer dans les aires communes intérieures telles que le hall d'entrée, la salle de lavage, les escaliers, les corridors et le garage.

Société : Centre de Recherche Décima

Numéro de contrat : H 1011-060067

Date d'octroi : le 13 février 2007 (modifié le 8 mars, 2007)

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur cette étude, veuillez envoyer un courriel à l'adresse suivante : por-rop@hc-sc.gc.ca

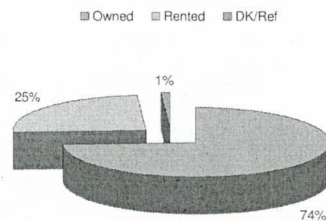
Detailed Results

Dwellings

Three quarters of Canadians own their homes and 34% live in Multiple Unit Residential Buildings (MURBs).

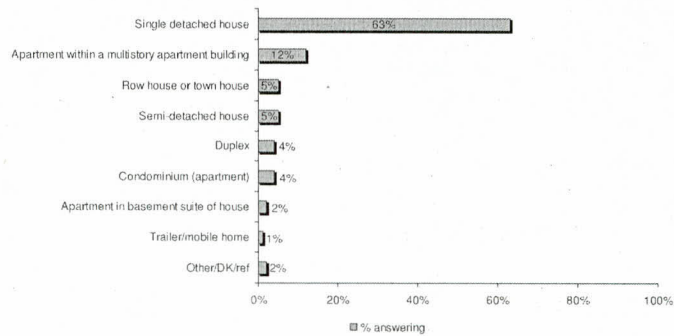
Rent or Own?

Is your home owned, either by you or a member of this household, or rented?



Residence

How would you describe your residence?

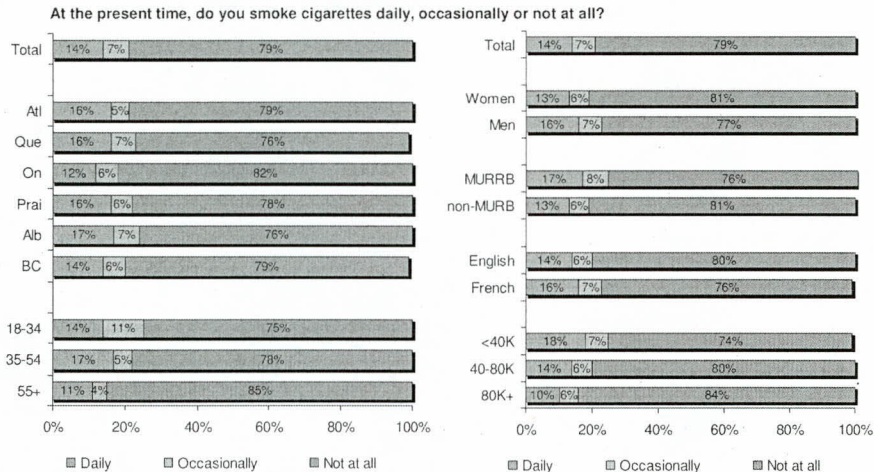


Smoking Habits

Most Canadians do not smoke cigarettes. Those who have an annual income of less than \$40,000 per year, those between the ages of 18 and 34, and residents of Alberta and Quebec are more likely to smoke than other segments of the population.

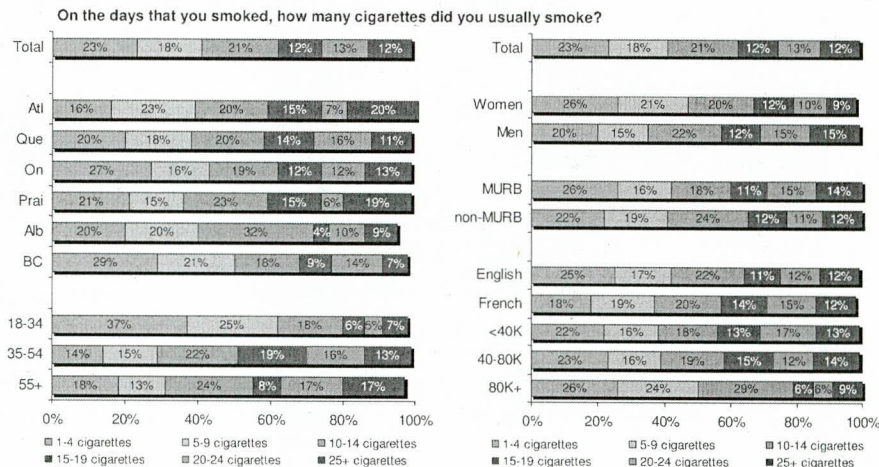
Eight in ten (79%) Canadians report that they do not smoke at all, while 14% indicate they smoke daily, and 7% report smoking occasionally. Of Canadians living in MURBs, 17% smoke daily and 8% smoke occasionally.

Do You Smoke - Demographics



Almost a quarter of Canadian smokers indicate they smoke between one and four cigarettes daily; another quarter report they smoke more than 20 per day.

How Many Cigarettes - Demographics



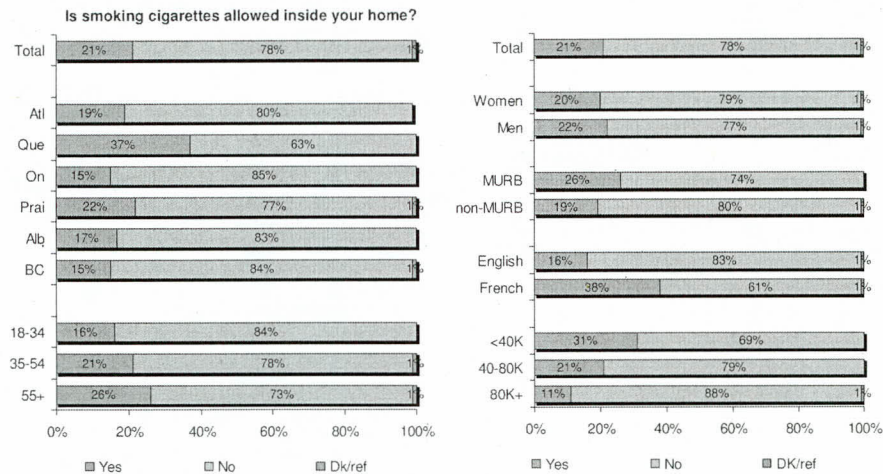
The majority of Canadians do not allow cigarettes to be smoked inside the home.

Eight in ten Canadians (78%) do not allow smoking in the home. Those living in MURBs are more likely to allow smoking in their home (26%, compared to 19% in non-MURBs).

When looking at the data across demographic subgroups, a number of differences exist: Francophones are more likely than Anglophones to allow smoking in the home (38% to 16% respectively), as are residents of Quebec (37%), when compared with the national average (21%). As well, those who earn less than \$40,000 per year are more likely to allow smoking in the home than those earning between \$40,000 - \$80,000 and over \$80,000 (31% vs. 21% and 11% respectively.).

Age is also a factor: Canadians 55 years of age and older (26%) are more likely to allow smoking inside than those under the age of 55 years (21% of those between 34-54 and 16% of those between 18 and 34.)

Smoking Inside Home? - Demographics



Decima Research

Canada



Health Canada Santé Canada

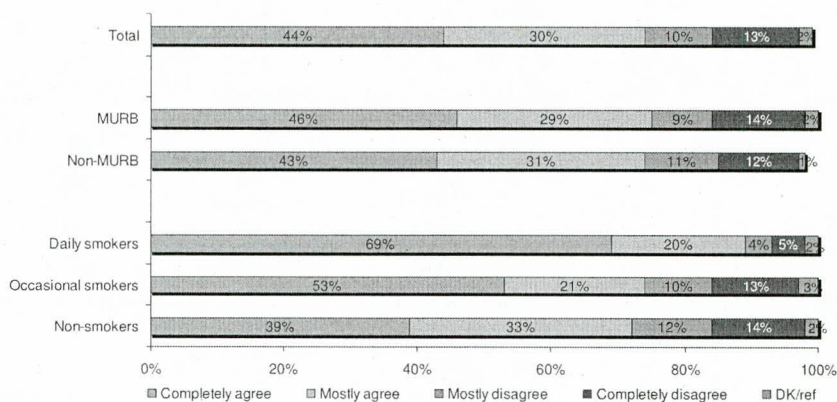
Base: ALL
N=3071

Almost three quarters of Canadians agree that people who smoke tobacco products should have the right to do so in their own home.

Close to one half (44%) of Canadians indicate they completely agree that smokers have the right to smoke in their own home, and a further 30% mostly agree. A quarter disagrees, either mostly (10%) or completely (13%). While 43% of those in single detached homes completely agree, 46% of those in MURBs do.

Right to Smoke in Home?

Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement: *People who smoke tobacco products should have the right to do so in their home.*



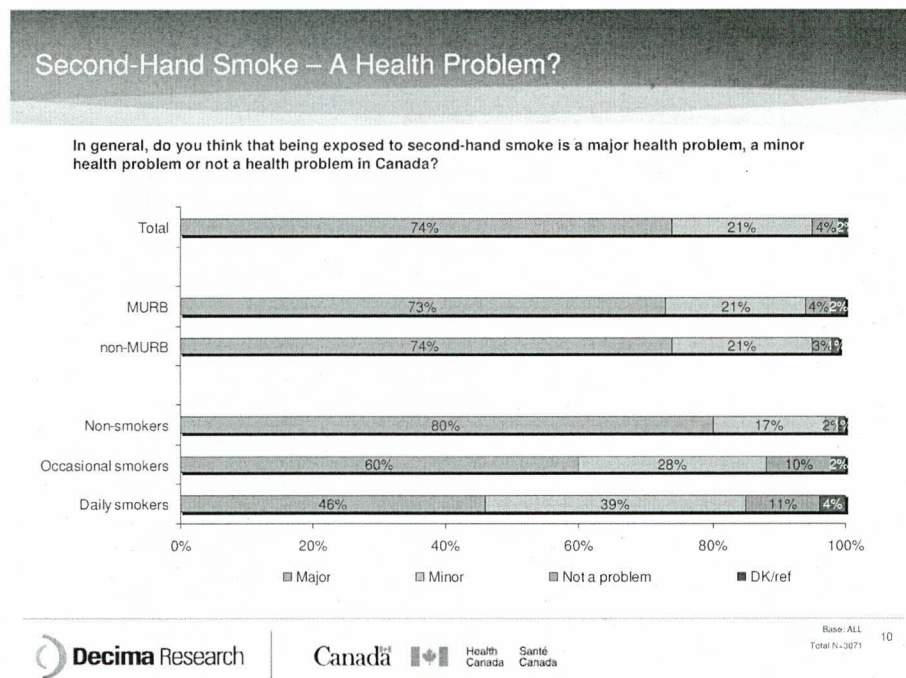
The segments of the population who are more likely to completely agree that people who smoke tobacco products should have the right to do so in their home include Canadians who smoke either daily or occasionally (64% vs. 39% who do not smoke at all) and French speaking Canadians (84% vs. 72% English speaking Canadians.)

Second-hand smoke

Generally, Canadians think exposure to second-hand smoke is a major health problem.

Almost all Canadians (95%) think exposure to second-hand smoke is a health problem. More specifically, three in four (74%) think it is a major problem, and 21% think it is a minor problem. A fraction (4%) of Canadians thinks it is not a problem.

Not surprisingly, the attitudes of non-smokers and smokers vary on this topic. Non-smokers (80%) are significantly more likely than occasional (60%) and daily smokers (46%) to think exposure to second-hand smoke is a major problem. One in ten smokers does not believe it is a problem, compared to only 2% of non-smokers.

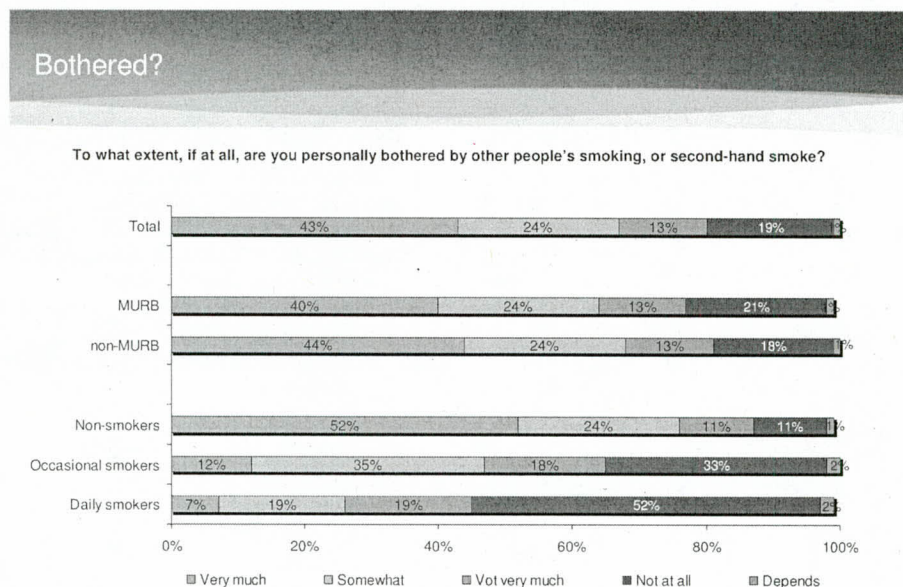


Canadians between the ages of 18-34 are more likely than those aged between 35 – 54 and over 55 years to think second-hand smoke is a major health problem (80% vs. 71% and 72% respectively.) As well, Quebecers (77%) and residents of Ontario (76%) are the most likely to think second-hand smoke is a major health problem. Women are more likely than men to think second-hand smoke is a major problem (79% vs. 69%, respectively.)

Most Canadians are bothered by other people's smoking or second-hand smoke. One in ten says they are not bothered at all.

Almost seven in ten Canadians are bothered by other people's smoking or second-hand smoke. Specifically, 43% are very much bothered, 24% are bothered somewhat, 13% are not bothered very much, and 19% indicate they are not at all bothered.

Non-smokers are seven times more likely to be very much personally bothered by other people's smoking or second-hand smoke as daily smokers (52% vs. 7%.) Occasional smokers are about twice as likely (14%) as daily smokers to be very much bothered.



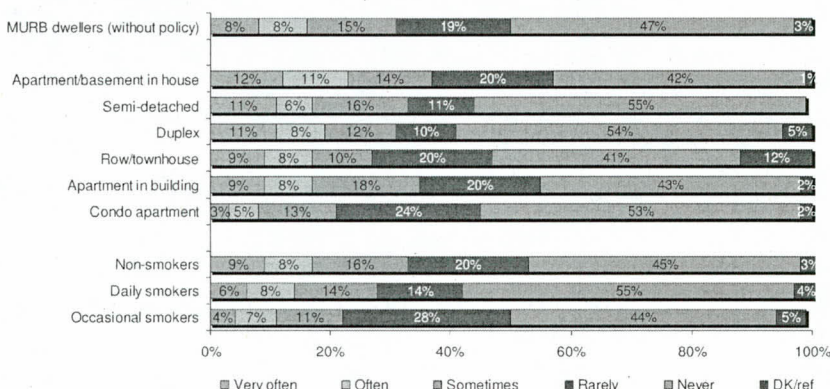
A number of differences are revealed when looking at various sub-groups of the population: Anglophones are more likely to be bothered by other people's smoking (45% vs. 37% of Francophones.) Residents of British Columbia (47%) and Ontario (46%) are most likely to be bothered very much by second-hand smoke, when compared with other regions, specifically Quebec (39%), Manitoba/ Saskatchewan (38%), and Alberta (39%). Women are more likely than men to be bothered by other people's smoking or second-hand smoke (72% vs. 63% respectively)

Two-thirds of Canadians who live in MURBS rarely or never notice the smell of tobacco in the indoor common area; less than two in ten notice the smell often or very often.

Equal numbers of Canadians living in MURBs report they notice the smell often or very often (8%). This contrasts with the 15% who report they sometimes notice it, and the nearly two in ten who report they rarely notice it. Almost half (47%) of those asked report they never notice the smell of tobacco in the indoor common areas.

Notice Smell?

How often have you noticed the smell of tobacco smoke in the indoor common areas (including lobby, laundry, stairwells/hallways and parking garage) in your building?



When considering the various sub-groups of the population, we see a number of differences in the level of daily smoking. For example: Non-smokers, followed by daily smokers, are more likely than occasional smokers to often notice the smell of tobacco smoke in the indoor common areas (17% and 14%, vs. 11%, respectively).

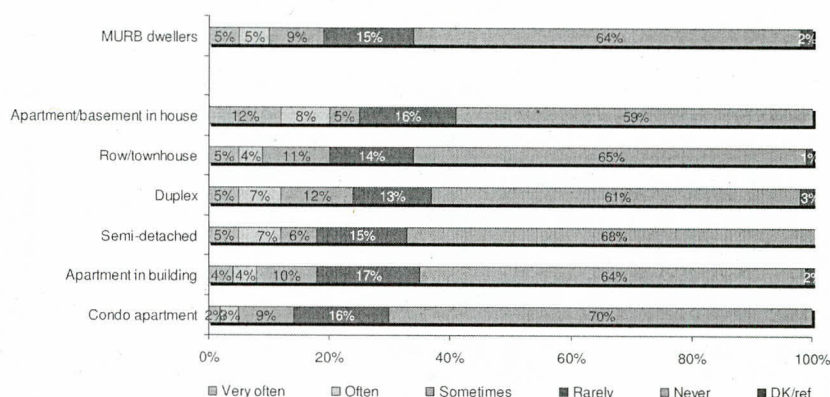
Renters of apartments/basement suites in houses are almost three times more likely to notice smoke often, when compared to owners of condos (23% vs. 8% respectively). Condo owners and renters of semi-detached homes or duplexes are the most likely to report they never notice tobacco smoke in the indoor common areas of their buildings (53% , 55%, and 54% respectively) versus renters of townhouses (41%), apartment/ basement suites in houses (42%) and apartments in multi-story buildings (42%).

Almost four in five of residents in MURBS have rarely or never experienced smoke drifting or seeping into their personal living space.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of MURB residents indicate they have never experienced smoke drifting or seeping into their personal spaces, while 15% say this happened rarely. Only one in ten has experienced it often or very often.

Drifting Smoke?

In your current residence, how often have you experienced smoke drifting or seeping into your personal living space?

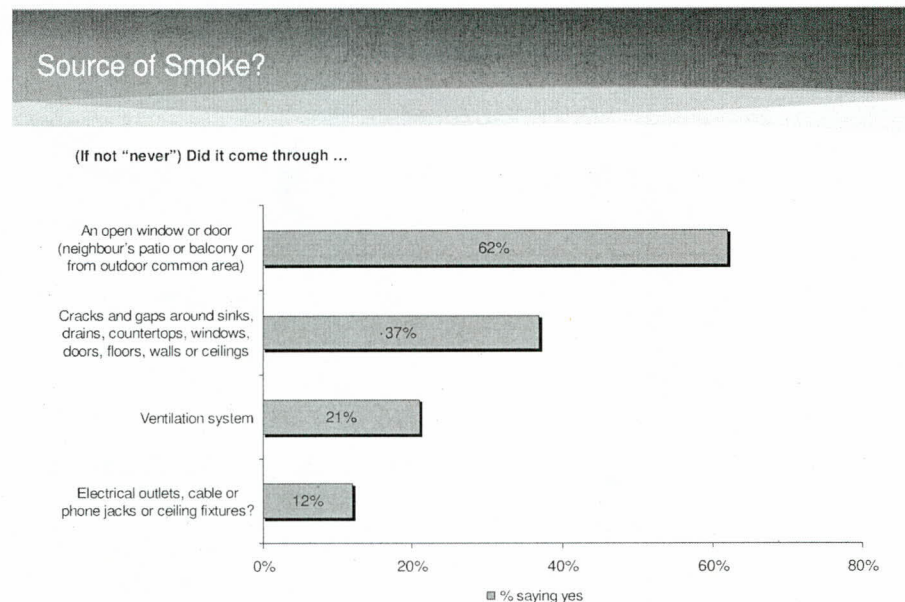


Statistically significant differences among MURB residents include: MURB residents living in condos are more likely to rarely or never experience smoke drifting or seeping (86%); and MURB residents living in apartments/basement suites in houses are the most likely to often experience smoke drifting or seepage (20%).

Almost two-thirds of Canadians in MURBs who experienced smoke drifting or seeping into their personal space indicate that it came through an open window or door.

By a wide margin, the most common reason selected for how the smoke comes through is an open window or door (62%). Nearly two in five (37%) indicate that smoke comes through cracks and gaps around sinks, drains

countertops etc. vs. the one in five (21%) who indicate it comes through the ventilation system. Finally, just over one in ten (12%) report that smoke comes in through electrical outlets, cable or phone jacks, or ceiling fixtures.

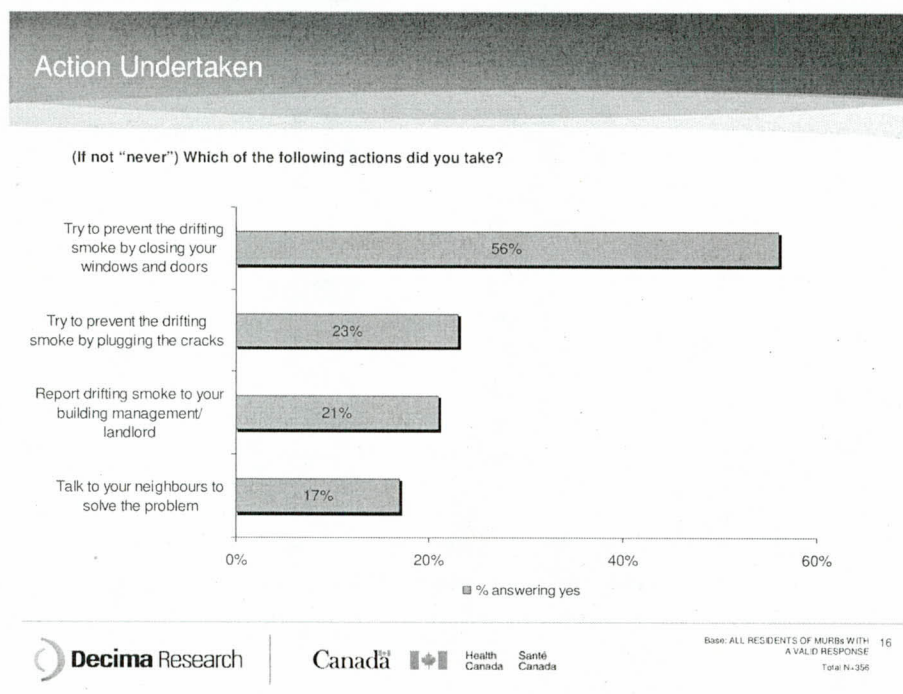


Residents of apartments in multi-story buildings are the most likely to indicate that the smoke came through an open window or door (74%) and the most likely to indicate the smoke comes through cracks and gaps around sinks, drains etc. (50%).

On the other hand, residents of apartments/basement suites in houses who experience smoke seeping into their living space are more likely than people in other types of MURBs to indicate that smoke comes in through electrical outlets, cable or phone jacks, etc (33%). Residents of duplexes and apartments/basement suites in houses are more likely than those in other MURBs to select the ventilation system as a way that smoke comes through (31%, compared to 21% overall and 10% for people in row or townhouses).

Generally, when Canadians in MURBs experience smoke drifting or seeping into their personal space, they try to prevent it by closing windows and doors. This finding fits with the experience that the smoke is usually drifting in through an open window or door.

More than half of MURB residents (56%) try to prevent the drifting of smoke by closing windows and doors, while a little over one in five try to prevent the drifting smoke by plugging cracks (23%) and/or report the drifting smoke to their building manager/ landlord (21%). Finally, a little less than one in five talks to neighbours to solve the problem (17%).



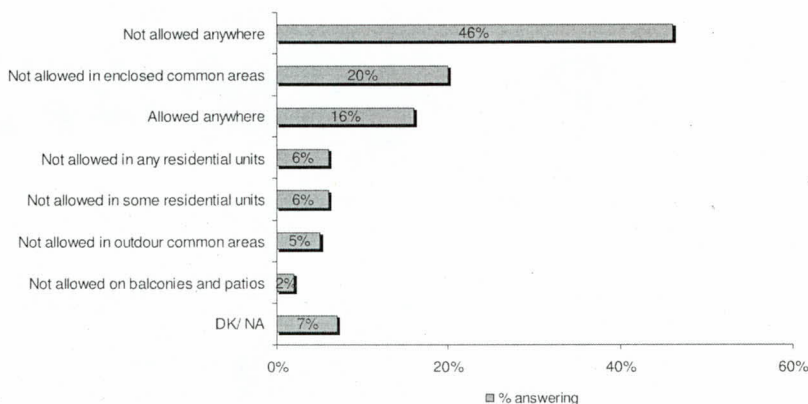
Most MURB residents would prefer to live in buildings where smoking is either not allowed anywhere, or not allowed in designated areas.

A strong majority (85%) of MURB residents who have experienced smoke drifting or seeping into their personal space to some degree would prefer to live in a building where smoking was not allowed in certain areas. Specifically, nearly half would prefer to live in a building where smoking is not allowed anywhere (46%), and about one in five would go so far as to say they'd prefer to live in a building where smoking is not allowed in enclosed common areas (20%). Only 16% of MURB residents would prefer to live in a building where smoking is allowed anywhere.

Only about one in twenty indicate they'd prefer to live in a building that did not allow smoking in any residential units (6%); in some residential units (6%); or in outdoor common areas (5%.) Finally, a fraction of respondents said they'd prefer to live in a building where smoking is not allowed on balconies or patios.

Residence Preference?

Would you prefer to live in a building where smoking is ...



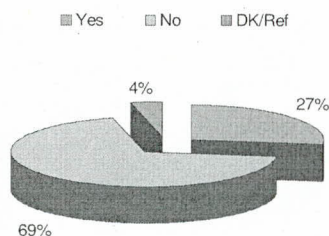
Of statistical significance is that 57% of non-smokers would prefer to live in buildings where smoking is not allowed. Furthermore, more than half of the residents who live in semi-detached, multi-story buildings and condos would prefer to live in buildings where smoking is not allowed (53%, 55%, and 54% respectively).

Most MURB residents who rent or pay condo fees would not pay more in rent or condo fees to live in a smoke-free building. And those that would pay more generally would be willing to pay about \$50 or less.

More than two-thirds of MURB renters or condo owners would not be willing to pay more to live in a smoke-free building (69% vs. 27% of those who are willing to pay more.)

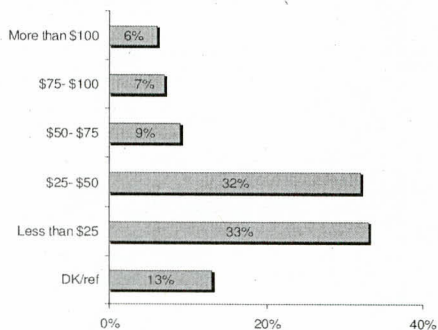
Willing to Pay More Rent?

Would you be willing to pay more rent money or condo fees to live in a smoke-free building?



Base: ALL RESIDENTS OF MURBS
Total N=674

(If YES) How much more rent money or condo fees would you be willing to pay to live in a similar type of smoke-free home?



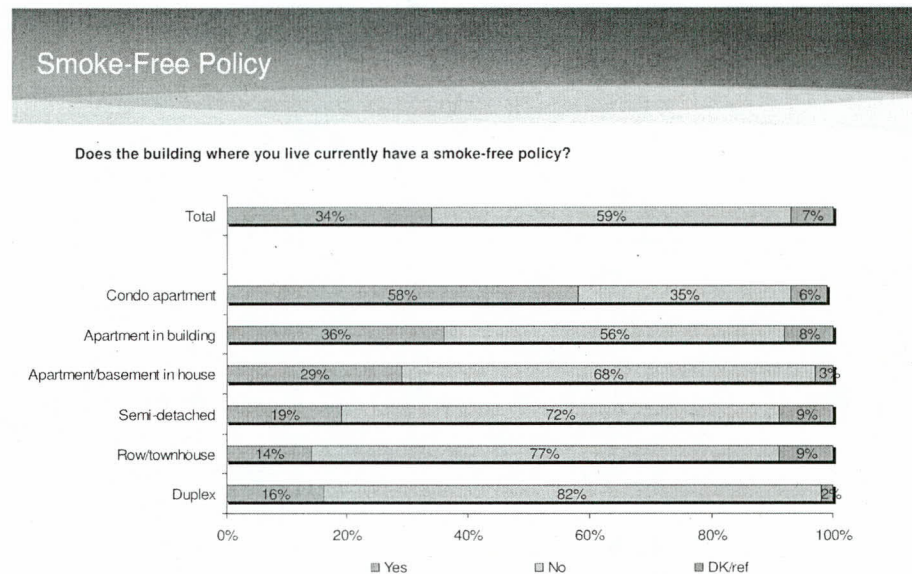
Base: RESIDENTS WHO ARE WILLING TO PAY MORE RENT MONEY OR CONDO FEES TO LIVE IN A SMOKE-FREE BUILDING
Total N=179

Of those MURB renters and condo owners who are willing to pay more money to live in a smoke-free building, the majority are willing to pay \$50 and less (32% for \$25-\$55, and 33% for less than \$25). In addition, about one in ten are willing to pay between \$50 and \$75. A limited few are willing to pay more than \$100 (6%)

Policies and Bylaws

Most MURBs do not have a smoke-free policy, but where they do, condos are the most likely to have them.

Nearly three in five residents of MURBS report that their building does not have a smoke-free policy (59% vs. 34% that do have a policy.) Few did not know whether or not their building has a policy (7%).



Condos and multi-story apartment buildings are the most likely to have smoke-free policies (58% and 36% respectively), while duplexes and row houses are the most likely not to have smoke-free policies (82% and 77% respectively.)

Residents of Quebec and Alberta are equally as likely to indicate that their building does not have a policy (71%)

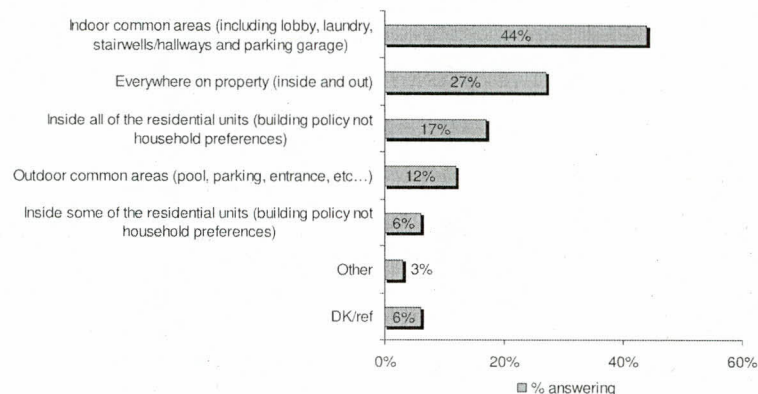
Almost half of the smoke free policies reported prohibit smoking in indoor common areas only. A further third prohibit smoking everywhere on the property.

Indoor common areas, such as the lobby, laundry, stairwells/ hallways and parking garage, are the most common area where smoking is prohibited

(44%). This is followed by smoking restrictions on the whole of the property, inside and out (27%). Almost two in ten (17%) MURB residents report that smoking is prohibited inside all residential units, and just over one in ten (12%) report that it is prohibited in outdoor common areas, such as pools, parking lots, and entrances. Few policies prohibit smoking in only some residential units (6%).

Smoke-Free Policy - Areas

(If YES) Where is smoking prohibited?



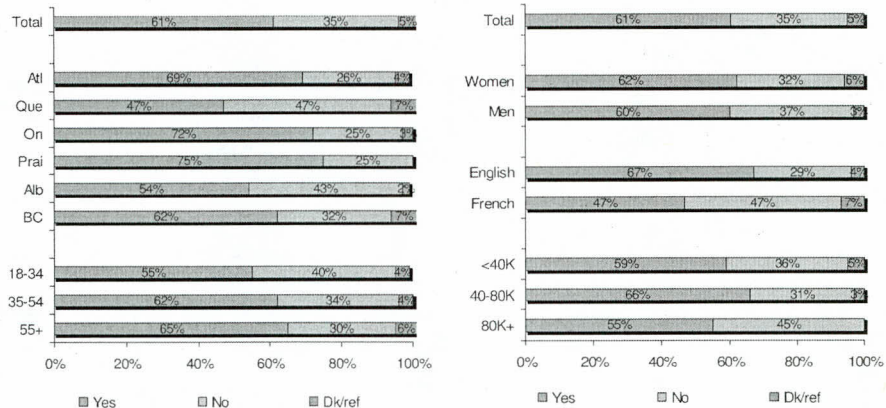
Looking at the various types of MURBs we see the following differences in smoke-free policies: Duplexes are most likely to prohibit smoking inside all residential units (61%); Multi-story apartments and apartments/ basement suites in houses are most likely to prohibit smoking in indoor common areas (43% and 40% respectively); Condos are most likely to prohibit smoking in indoor common areas (53%)

Almost two-thirds of those who live in apartments or condos report that they are aware of community bylaws that prohibit smoking in indoor common areas.

Three in five (61%) apartment or condo residents indicate that they are aware of bylaws in their community that prohibit smoking in indoor common areas; just over a third (35%) are not aware of such bylaws.

Awareness of Bylaws

Are you aware of bylaws in your community that prohibit smoking in indoor common areas including lobby, stairwells/hallways, laundry rooms, etc?



Residents of the Prairie provinces (75%) and Ontario (72%) are the most likely to be aware of policies in their community that prohibit smoking; and Francophones and residents of Quebec are equally the least likely to be aware of smoke-free policies in their community (47%).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Smoking is not prevalent in Canadian society; with nearly 80% of Canadian adults reporting they do not smoke at all. However, 14% indicate they smoke daily, and 7% report smoking occasionally. While the majority (80%) of Canadians do not allow cigarettes to be smoked inside the home, almost three-quarters feel that smokers have the right to smoke in their own home.

While about seven in ten Canadians are bothered by second-hand smoke, almost all Canadians think that exposure to second-hand smoke is a health problem, and three quarters of this group feel it is a major health problem.

It appears that the majority of those who live in MURBS rarely or never notice the smell or tobacco in indoor common areas. When it comes to smoke actually seeping or drifting into personal living spaces, almost two-thirds indicate they have never experienced this, and 15% say it rarely happens.

Generally, those who live in MURBs, and especially those who experience smoke seepage would prefer to live in a building where smoke was either not allowed anywhere, or not allowed in designated areas. Broadly speaking, this group is not willing to pay anymore in rent or condo fees to live in a smoke free building.

The research shows that the most common way that smoke comes through is through an open window or door from a neighbour's patio, balcony, or outdoor common area (62%). The most common action undertaken when smoke drifts or seeps is prevention, by closing windows and doors (56%).

Appendices

Appendix A: Methodology

Data Collection

Data for this survey were collected using the teleVox, Decima's national omnibus survey. A total of 3071 surveys were completed. The margin of error for a random sample of this size is $\pm 1.77\%$ at the 95% confidence level. Data collection for this study was conducted for the three weeks between February 19th and March 11th 2007, using CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing).

Respondent Qualification

Interviewers must adhere to quotas to ensure that an accurate representation of male and female respondents, 18 years of age or older, are obtained within each region.

All interviewing across the country is conducted by fully bilingual interviewers. The language of interview is "as it falls" on a national basis, which means that the respondent has the opportunity to complete the interview in either English or French, which ever they prefer.

Sampling

Each week a random sample is generated and the quotas are disproportionately allocated by region as follows:

Region	N=1000	
	Interviews	Error interval
Atlantic	100	+/- 9.8%
Quebec	250	+/- 6.2%
Ontario	325	+/- 5.4%
Manitoba/Saskatchewan	100	+/- 9.8%
Alberta	100	+/- 9.8%
British Columbia	125	+/- 8.8%
Total Canada	1,000	+/- 3.1%

Within the regional quotas assigned for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) quotas are instilled to maintain an adequate number of completed interviews in Canada's three largest markets; Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal. The data is weighted in tabulation to replicate actual population distribution by age and sex within region according to the 2001 Census data.

For this research (three weeks in total), the regional sample sizes and margins of error were as follows:

Region	N=3071	
	Interviews	Error interval
Atlantic	315	+/- 5.5%
Quebec	760	+/- 3.6%
Ontario	991	+/- 3.1%
Manitoba/Saskatchewan	313	+/- 5.5%
Alberta	305	+/- 5.6%
British Columbia	387	+/- 5.0%
Total Canada	3,071	+/- 1.8%

Among MURB residents, the regional sample sizes and margins of error were as follows:

Region	N=1055	
	Interviews	Error interval
Atlantic	789	+/- 12.4%
Quebec	312	+/- 5.6%
Ontario	355	+/- 5.2%
Manitoba/Saskatchewan	73	+/- 11.5%
Alberta	87	+/- 10.5%
British Columbia	150	+/- 8.0%
Total Canada	1,055	+/- 3.0%

Sampling Techniques

The Decima TeleVox uses the most up-to-date and accurate sample available on the market. Every Canadian household that has a telephone number has an equal chance of being selected for the study. New exchanges are added monthly.

Quality Control

Decima Research experience and expertise in public opinion and market research extend to the quality and standards of the Decima TeleVox. Interviews are conducted by experienced staff who are thoroughly briefed by supervisors to ensure a complete understanding of the questionnaire content and flow. Detailed interviewing instructions form the basis for all briefings and are strictly adhered to, guaranteeing quality and efficiency in results.

Appendix B: Questionnaire

English

1. At the present time, do you smoke cigarettes daily, occasionally or not at all?
 - 1 Daily
 - 2 Occasionally
 - 3 Not at all
 - 9 DK/NA
2. (Skip if Q1=3 or 9) On the days that you smoke, how many cigarettes do you usually smoke?
 - 1 1-4 cigarettes
 - 2 5-9 cigarettes
 - 3 10-14 cigarettes
 - 4 15-19 cigarettes
 - 5 20-24 cigarettes
 - 6 25+ cigarettes
 - 9 DK/NA
3. Is smoking cigarettes allowed inside your home?
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 9 DK/NA
4. Do you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement:

People who smoke tobacco products should have the right to do so in their home.

 - 1 Completely agree
 - 2 Mostly agree
 - 3 Mostly disagree
 - 4 Completely disagree
 - 9 DK/NA
5. In general, do you think that being exposed to second-hand smoke is a major health problem, a minor health problem or not a health problem in Canada?
 - 1 Major
 - 2 Minor
 - 3 Not a problem
 - 9 DK/NA

6. To what extent, if at all, are you personally bothered by other people's smoking, or second-hand smoke? Would that be...
- 1 Very Much
 - 2 Somewhat
 - 3 Not very much
 - 4 Not at all
 - 5 Depends (volunteered)
 - 9 DK/NA
7. Is your home owned, either by you or a member of this household, or rented?
- 1 Owned by you or a member of this household
 - 2 Rented
 - 9 DK/NA
8. How would you describe your residence, where you live?
- 1 Single detached house →go to end (does not qualify for this section)
 - 2 Semi-detached house
 - 3 Row house or townhouse
 - 4 Duplex
 - 5 Apartment within a multistory apartment building
 - 6 Apartment or basement suite within a house
 - 7 Condominium (apartment)
 - 8 Other – specify
 - 9 DK/NA

Ask Question 9, 9a and 9b (if applicable) to all renters with residence type 2-8 and owners of condominium apartments.

9. ^a Does the building where you live currently have a smoke-free policy? By this we don't mean you or your family's decision not to smoke in your home, but a smoke-free policy of the owner of or the company that manages your building or the condo corporation you may belong to.
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No →go to question 9b
 - 9 DK/NA→go to question 9b
- b) ^a (If yes to Q9) Where is smoking prohibited?
- 1 Everywhere on property (inside and out)
 - 2 Indoor common areas (including lobby, laundry, stairwells/hallways and parking garage)

- 3 Outdoor common areas (pool, parking, entrance, etc...)
- 4 Inside some of the residential units (building policy not household preferences)
- 5 Inside all of the residential units (building policy not household preferences)
- 6 Other – specify
- 9 DK/NA

C. How often have you noticed the smell of tobacco smoke in the indoor common areas (including lobby, laundry, stairwells/hallways and parking garage) in your building?

- 1 Very often
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- 5 Never
- 9 DK/NA

Ask all (residence types 2-8).

10. In your current residence, how often have you experienced smoke drifting or seeping into your personal living space?

- a
- 1 Very often
 - 2 Often
 - 3 Sometimes
 - 4 Rarely
 - 5 Never → go to question 11
 - 9 DK/NA → go to question 11

b. Did it come through ...

1 An open window or door, such as from a neighbour's patio or balcony, from the hallway or from an outdoor common area?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

2 (Repeat if necessary: Did it come through) Electrical outlets, cable or phone jacks or ceiling fixtures?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

3 (Repeat if necessary: Did it come through) Cracks and gaps around sinks, drains, countertops, windows, doors, floors, walls or ceilings?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

4 (Repeat if necessary: Did it come through) The ventilation system?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

c. Which of the following actions did you take? Did you...

i) Report the drifting smoke to your building management/landlord?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

ii) Try to prevent the drifting smoke from entering your residence by plugging the cracks and gaps?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

iii) Try to prevent the drifting smoke from entering your residence by closing your windows or doors?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

iv) Talk to your neighbours to solve the problem?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

11. Would you prefer to live in a building where smoking is ...

- 1 Not allowed anywhere
- 2 Not allowed in enclosed common areas
- 3 Not allowed in outdoor common areas
- 4 Not allowed on balconies and patios

- 5 Not allowed in some residential units
- 6 Not allowed in any residential units
- 7 Allowed everywhere
- 9 DK/NA

Ask Question 12 residents of apartments and condominium apartments.

12. Are you aware of bylaws in your community that prohibit smoking in indoor common areas including the lobby, stairwells/hallways, laundry rooms, etc...?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

Ask Question 13 to all renters with residence type 2-8 and owners of condominium apartments.

13. Would you be willing to pay more rent money or condo fees to live in a smoke-free building?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DK/NA

14. (If yes to Q13) How much more monthly rent money or condo fees would you be willing to pay to live in a similar type of smoke-free home?

- 1 Less than \$25
- 2 \$25- \$50
- 3 \$50- \$75
- 4 \$75- \$100
- 5 More than \$100
- 9 DK/NA

French

1. Actuellement, fumez-vous la cigarette tous les jours, à l'occasion ou jamais?

1 Tous les jours
2 À l'occasion
3 Jamais
9 NSP/PDR

2. (Sautez si Q1=3 ou 9) Les jours où vous fumez, environ combien de cigarettes fumez-vous habituellement?

1 1 à 4 cigarettes
2 5 à 9 cigarettes
3 10 à 14 cigarettes
4 15 à 19 cigarettes
5 20 à 24 cigarettes
6 25 cigarettes et plus
9 NSP/PDR

3. Est-il permis de fumer la cigarette à l'intérieur chez vous?

1 Oui
2 Non
9 NSP/PDR

4. Êtes-vous tout à fait en accord, plutôt en accord, plutôt en désaccord ou tout à fait en désaccord avec l'énoncé suivant :

Les gens qui fument des produits du tabac devraient avoir le droit de le faire chez eux.

1 Tout à fait en accord
2 Plutôt en accord
3 Plutôt en désaccord
4 Tout à fait en désaccord
9 NSP/PDR

5. De façon générale, croyez-vous que l'exposition à la fumée secondaire soit un problème majeur pour la santé, un problème mineur pour la santé ou qu'elle ne pose aucun problème pour la santé au Canada?

1 Problème majeur
2 Problème mineur
3 Aucun problème
9 NSP/PDR

6. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous personnellement incommodé(e) par les fumeurs ou la fumée secondaire? L'êtes-vous :

1 Beaucoup

- 2 Un peu
 - 3 Pas vraiment
 - 4 Pas du tout
 - 5 Cela dépend (dit spontanément)
 - 9 NSP/PDR
7. Est-ce que vous, ou un membre de votre ménage, êtes propriétaire de votre logement ou si vous en êtes locataire?
- 1 Propriétaire (vous, ou un membre de votre ménage)
 - 2 Locataire
 - 9 NSP/PDR
8. Comment décririez-vous le logement où vous habitez?
- 1 Une maison unifamiliale →allez à la fin (n'est pas admissible pour cette section)
 - 2 Une maison jumelée
 - 3 Une maison en rangée
 - 4 Un duplex
 - 5 Un appartement dans un immeuble à logements de plusieurs étages
 - 6 Un appartement ou un logement situé dans le sous-sol d'une maison
 - 7 Un condo
 - 8 Autre - veuillez préciser
 - 9 NSP/PDR

Posez les questions 9, 9a et 9b (si applicables) à tous les locataires dont le type de logement correspond aux codes 2-8 et aux propriétaires de condos.

9. Une politique sans fumée est-elle en vigueur dans l'immeuble où vous habitez? Nous ne faisons pas référence ici à la décision que vous ou votre famille avez peut-être prise de ne pas fumer chez vous, mais bien à une politique sans fumée instaurée par le propriétaire, l'entreprise qui gère l'immeuble ou le syndicat des copropriétaires auquel vous appartenez peut-être.
- 1 Oui
 - 2 Non →passez à la question 9b
 - 9 NSP/PDR→passez à la question 9b
- a. (Si oui à Q9) Où est-il interdit de fumer?
- 1 Partout sur la propriété (à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur)
 - 2 Dans les aires communes intérieures (y compris le hall d'entrée, la salle de lavage, les escaliers/les corridors, le garage)

- 3 Dans les aires communes extérieures (piscine, stationnement, entrée, etc.)
- 4 À l'intérieur de certaines unités résidentielles (selon la politique de l'immeuble et non les préférences du ménage)
- 5 À l'intérieur de toutes les unités résidentielles (selon la politique de l'immeuble et non les préférences du ménage)
- 6 Autre - veuillez préciser
- 9 NSP/PDR

b. Combien de fois avez-vous senti l'odeur de la fumée de tabac à l'intérieur des aires communes (y compris le hall d'entrée, la salle de lavage, les escaliers/les corridors, le garage) dans votre immeuble?

- 1 Très souvent
- 2 Souvent
- 3 Parfois
- 4 Rarement
- 5 Jamais
- 9 NSP/PDR

Posez à tous (dont le type de logement correspond aux codes 2-8).

10. À l'endroit où vous habitez actuellement, combien de fois avez-vous remarqué de la fumée entrer ou s'infiltrer dans votre espace de vie personnel?

- 1 Très souvent
- 2 Souvent
- 3 Parfois
- 4 Rarement
- 5 Jamais → passez à la question 11
- 9 NSP/PDR → passez à la question 11

c. La fumée est-elle entrée chez vous...

- 1 Par une fenêtre ou une porte ouverte, provenant par exemple du patio ou du balcon d'un voisin, du corridor ou d'une aire commune extérieure?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

2 (Répétez au besoin : La fumée est-elle entrée chez vous...) Par les prises électriques, par les prises de téléphone ou de câble ou par les plafonniers?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

3 (Répétez au besoin : La fumée est-elle entrée chez vous...) Par les fissures ou les interstices autour des évier, des drains, des comptoirs, des fenêtres, des portes, des planchers, des murs ou des plafonds?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

4 (Répétez au besoin : La fumée est-elle entrée chez vous...) Par le système de ventilation?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

d. Lesquelles de ces mesures avez-vous prises? Avez-vous...

v) Fait part de la fumée qui circulait au gestionnaire/au propriétaire de l'immeuble?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

vi) Tenté d'empêcher la fumée de s'infiltrer chez vous en bouchant les fissures et les interstices?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

vii) Tenté d'empêcher la fumée de s'infiltrer chez vous en fermant les fenêtres et les portes?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

viii) Parlé aux voisins pour régler le problème?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

11. Préféreriez-vous habiter dans un immeuble où fumer est...

- 1 Interdit partout
- 2 Interdit dans les aires communes fermées
- 3 Interdit dans les aires communes extérieures
- 4 Interdit sur les balcons et les patios
- 5 Interdit dans certaines unités résidentielles
- 6 Interdit dans toutes unités résidentielles
- 7 Permis partout
- 9 NSP/PDR

Posez la question 12 aux répondants qui habitent dans un appartement ou un condo.

12. Êtes-vous au courant s'il existe des règlements dans votre collectivité qui interdisent l'usage du tabac dans les aires communes intérieures, y compris les halls d'entrée, les escaliers/les corridors, les salles de lavage, etc.?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

Posez la question 13 aux locataires dont le type de logement correspond aux codes 2-8 et aux propriétaires de condo.

13. Seriez-vous prêt(e) à payer un loyer ou des frais de condo plus élevés pour vivre dans un immeuble sans fumée?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non
- 9 NSP/PDR

14. (Si oui à Q13) Quel montant seriez-vous prêt(e) à déboursier de plus chaque mois en loyer ou en frais de condo pour vivre dans le même type de logement, mais sans fumée?

- 1 Moins de 25 \$
- 2 De 25 \$ à 50 \$
- 3 De 50 \$ à 75 \$
- 4 De 75 \$ à 100 \$
- 5 Plus de 100 \$
- 9 NSP/PDR