Background & international outdoor smokefree area policies



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Smokefree Outdoor Areas Symposium,

University of Otago, Wellington, NZ

George Thomson,

Overview

- Brief background
- International trends
- International evidence for the effects

New South Wales Health advert



Background to smokefree outdoor policies

Initially driven by SHS

- Significant smoke effects at over 10m from smokers

Yamato H, et al. Kobe J Med Sci 2013;59:E93-105

- and at least 9m from a burning cigarette in light winds

Hwang J, Lee K. Nicotine Tob Res 2014;16:478-84

Continued issue of smoke from outside going inside

Edwards R, Wilson N. N Z Med J 2011;124, 27-37

Increasingly also driven by smoking visibility

- Normalisation: overestimate by public of smoking rates
- Smoking cues increase relapses Peuker et al. J Subst Abuse Treat 2014;46, 183-8

International outdoor smokefree area trends

- Enforceable
- Initially locally driven



- Wider range of areas
 - 100% outdoor dining: NSW, Qld, Sth Australia (2016),
 - + US and Canadian cities/states
 - 100% outdoor bars http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/SmokefreeOutdoorDining.pdf
 - Entrances: NSW, Qld, 8 US states, 6 Canadian provinces

http://www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/otago302606.pdf

- Larger areas covering more people
 - Pedestrian malls, city blocks, small cities

Evidence of smokefree area policy effects

- Californian smokers: Perception of smokefree parks/dining associated with increased quit attempts Zablocki et al *Prev Med* 2014;59, 73-78
- Those *not* exposed to smoking on Ontario bar/restaurant outdoor areas:
 - more likely to have tried to quit
 - over twice as likely to not relapse





Summary: Smokefree outdoor policies

- Widespread, increasing in scope
- Increasingly to help quitting rather than just protect from SHS
- Increasing evidence of effectiveness



