

Prevention System Quality Index 2020 Supplementary Tables

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Indicator title
Percentage of adults (age 20 and older) who reported smoking cigarettes every day or occasionally, by sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined
Tobacco taxes as a percentage of average total retail price per carton of 200 cigarettes, by province or territory, 2018
Percentage of non-smoking adults (age 20 and older) who reported exposure to second-hand smoke every day or almost every day, by location, sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2016 combined
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Supplementary Table S1:**Percentage of adults (age 20 and older) who reported smoking cigarettes every day or occasionally, by sex and**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval	Significance
Ontario	Ontario	17.7	17.0	18.3	NA
Sex	Male	21.2	20.1	22.2	Reference
Sex	Female	14.3	13.5	15.1	Y
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	26.3	24.5	28.1	Y
Income quintile	Q2	18.6	17.0	20.2	Y
Income quintile	Q3	17.7	16.2	19.2	Y
Income quintile	Q4	15.0	13.7	16.3	Y
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	12.6	11.4	13.7	Reference

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

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Supplementary Table S2:**Tobacco taxes as a percentage of average total retail price per carton of 200 cigarettes, by province or**

Province or territory	Pre-tax price (\$)	Total taxes (\$)	Average total retail price (\$)	Tax as a percentage of total retail price (%)
British Columbia	36.31	92.67	128.97	71.9
Manitoba	40.74	98.92	139.66	70.8
Nova Scotia	41.66	96.97	138.64	69.9
Saskatchewan	39.79	90.79	130.58	69.5
Quebec	29.28	66.07	95.35	69.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.79	89.75	129.53	69.3
Prince Edward Island	42.08	91.24	133.32	68.4
New Brunswick	45.60	92.96	138.56	67.1
Ontario	39.20	73.80	113.01	65.3
Alberta	43.52	79.72	123.24	64.7
Yukon	49.68	90.53	140.21	64.6
Nunavut	54.42	90.76	145.18	62.5
Northwest Territories	57.73	91.77	149.50	61.4

Report date:

September 2020

Sources:

Total taxes retrieved from provincial or territorial government websites
Average Annual Retail Price (after tax) of Cigarette Cartons, custom repo

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Pc

Notes:

Total retail price data represent a simple standardized unit price of cigar
The Consumer Price Index uses the final price paid by the consumer and
Users are advised to exercise caution when comparing to the official (we
Average prices should not be used as a measure of pure price change thr

territory, 2018

for the tobacco taxes in effect or announced in 2018 (see Technical Appendix for citations)

ort (Statistics Canada)

opulation Health and Prevention

ette cartons across geographies recorded by the Consumer Price Index

includes all applicable taxes

ighted) average prices table released by Statistics Canada as the calculation methods are different

rough time because the product and outlet sample can vary between sampling periods

Supplementary Table S3:

Percentage of non-smoking adults (age 20 and older) who reported exposure to second-hand smoke every day or almost every day, by location, sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2016 combined

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Home (%)	Home low 95% confidence interval	Home high 95% confidence interval	Home significance	Vehicle (%)	Vehicle low 95% confidence interval	Vehicle high 95% confidence interval	Vehicle significance	Public (%)	Public low 95% confidence interval	Public high 95% confidence interval	Public significance
Ontario	Ontario	2.9	2.5	3.4	NA	3.7	3.2	4.1	NA	14.6	13.7	15.5	NA
Sex	Male	2.9	2.4	3.5	Reference	4.0	3.3	4.7	Reference	14.5	13.1	15.9	Reference
Sex	Female	2.9	2.4	3.5	N	3.4	2.9	4.0	N	14.8	13.6	16.0	N
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	3.6	2.6	4.6	Y	4.5	3.4	5.6	Y	18.2	15.7	20.6	Y
Income quintile	Q2	4.7†	3.3	6.1	Y	5.6	4.3	7.0	Y	17.6	15.0	20.1	Y
Income quintile	Q3	2.8†	1.8	3.8	Y	3.3†	2.3	4.3	N	14.2	12.0	16.4	N
Income quintile	Q4	2.6	1.9	3.3	Y	3.0†	2.1	3.8	N	12.4	10.8	14.1	N
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	1.4†	1.0	1.9	Reference	2.5	1.8	3.2	Reference	11.6	10.2	13.1	Reference

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2016 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

Home: Percentage of current non-smoking adults who reported current exposure to second-hand smoke in their homes every day or almost every day

Vehicle: Percentage of current non-smoking adults who reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in a private vehicle every day or almost every day in the past month

Public: Percentage of current non-smoking adults who reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in public places every day or almost every day in the past month

†Interpret with caution due to high sampling variability in the estimate

Supplementary Table S4:

Percentage of non-smoking adolescents (ages 12 to 19) who reported exposure to second-hand smoke every day or almost every day, by location, sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2016 combined

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Home (%)	Home low 95% confidence interval	Home high 95% confidence interval	Home significance	Vehicle (%)	Vehicle low 95% confidence interval	Vehicle high 95% confidence interval	Vehicle significance	Public (%)	Public low 95% confidence interval	Public high 95% confidence interval	Public significance
Ontario	Ontario	9.0	7.4	10.7	NA	6.0	4.5	7.5	NA	29.7	26.9	32.4	NA
Sex	Male	10.0	7.4	12.7	Reference	6.1†	3.6	8.6	Reference	24.2	20.8	27.7	Reference
Sex	Female	8.0	6.0	10.0	N	5.8	4.2	7.5	N	35.6	31.5	39.6	Y
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	12.4	8.9	16.0	Y	9.1†	5.8	12.5	N	37.4	31.5	43.3	Y
Income quintile	Q2	10.7†	7.2	14.1	Y	4.0†	2.1	5.9	N	29.7	23.5	36.0	N
Income quintile	Q3	5.1†	2.9	7.4	N	3.5†	2.0	4.9	N	27.8	22.7	32.8	N
Income quintile	Q4	9.4†	3.2	15.7	N	‡	‡	‡	N	23.3	18.0	28.5	N
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	3.5†	1.6	5.4	Reference	5.5†	2.9	8.1	Reference	24.0	18.2	29.7	Reference

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2016 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

Home: Percentage of current non-smoking adolescents who reported current exposure to second-hand smoke in their homes every day or almost every day

Vehicle: Percentage of current non-smoking adolescents who reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in a private vehicle every day or almost every day in the past month

Public: Percentage of current non-smoking adolescents who reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in public places every day or almost every day in the past month

†Interpret with caution due to high sampling variability in the estimate

‡Estimate has been suppressed due to very high sampling variability caused by small cell counts

Supplementary Table S5:
Smoke-free policies in local housing corporations w

Local housing corporation	Name and effective date of corporate smoke-free policy
The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board	The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board Housing Services Smoke Free Policy. Effective September 1, 2015.
CityHousing Hamilton	CityHousing Hamilton Corporation Smoke-Free Living Policy. Effective January 1, 2020.

Housing York Inc.	Smoke-Free Policy for Housing York Inc. Effective November 1, 2014.
Ottawa Community Housing	Ottawa Community Housing No-Smoking Policy. Effective May 31, 2014.

Peel Living	Peel Living Smoke-Free Living Policy. Effective November 1, 2018.
Simcoe County Housing Corporation	Simcoe County Hosuing Corporation Non Smoking Policy. Effective November 2018.

Waterloo Region Housing	Waterloo Region Housing Smoke-Free Policy. Effective April 1, 2010.
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Windsor Essex Community Housing Corporation	Smoke-Free Policy Windsor Essex Community Housing Corporation Effective January 1, 2018.
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Report date: September 2020

Sources: Smoke-free policies posted on t

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care On

Note: The presence of a smoke-free pr

With 1,500 or more residential units, Ontario, 2020

Policy statement on smoking prohibitions and exceptions (*Excerpt only; see policy document for complete information*)

POLICY: Smoking and or holding lit tobacco is prohibited inside all The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board owned and operated buildings, including private units, balconies, patios, interior and exterior common areas and within a distance of five meters away from any entrance or exit, windows, or any air intake. As of September 1, 2015, all tenants and their guests and visitors are prohibited from smoking or holding lit tobacco of any kind (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc.) anywhere on the leased premises.

STANDARDS OF APPLICATION: The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board will work with new tenants to provide information related to the Smoke Free Policy and to ensure tenants are aware of their responsibility in adhering to this Policy and ensuring their guests and visitors also adhere to this Policy. Tenants who have signed a Lease Agreement prior to September 1, 2015 will be 'grandfathered' (exempt) from the section of the Policy that applies to smoking indoors, as long as they continue to reside in the same unit. Should the tenant transfer to another unit owned or operated by The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board, a new Lease Agreement will be signed and the Smoke Free Policy will apply in its entirety as it does to a new tenant. All smoking in outdoor common areas will be prohibited as of September 1, 2015, regardless of when the tenant Lease Agreement was signed. Current tenants who wish to follow the Smoke Free Policy can sign a new lease that includes the Smoke Free Policy provision.

POLICY: CityHousing Hamilton (CHH) and Hamilton Public Health are committed to promoting a healthy community and providing smoke-free environments in any new builds, retrofitted buildings, and tenants with new leases beginning January 1, 2020 in multi-unit buildings owned by CHH for tenants, visitors and workers. This policy lays out restrictions on smoking lit tobacco, cannabis or shisha, and will be introduced into all new builds, retrofitted buildings and leases beginning January 1, 2020 in multi-unit buildings owned by CHH.

SCOPE: The policy will apply to all workers, visitors and new tenants in all CityHousing Hamilton multi-unit buildings by requirements in their leases including Occupants and Visitors invited by the residents. This policy also applies to all CHH staff and to any Business Invitees at any designated smoke free building.

Exemptions

1. Medical Use of Cannabis: This policy does not prohibit the medical use of cannabis by a tenant who: a. Maintains a valid Authorization to Possess Marijuana from Health Canada and provides such authorization to CHH; and b. Provides medical documentation (e.g. physician note) stating that the tenant must smoke cannabis and is medically advised against leaving their unit to smoke elsewhere or cannot use alternative forms of cannabis.

Definition of Smoking: Inhaling, exhaling, breathing, burning or carrying a lit or burning cigarette, cigar, tobacco or other similar product whose use generates smoke.

Existing Tenants: Existing tenants who have signed leases prior to November 1, 2014, including occupants, guests, visitors, and business invitees will continue to comply with the terms of their existing lease, which permits smoking within their rental unit. This includes areas such as apartment patios and or balconies. In townhouse units, this includes front yards and back yards. In outdoor common areas, tenants are permitted to smoke a minimum of five metres (16 feet) or more away from windows, doors, and vents. Existing tenants will have the option of signing new leases containing no smoking clauses.

New Tenants: Leases entered into on or after November 1, 2014, will not permit smoking in the rental unit. This means that smoking will not be permitted on apartment balconies and or patios. For tenants in townhouse units, smoking is prohibited in front and back yards. The policy applies to all household occupants, guests, visitors, and business invitees. In outdoor common areas, tenants are permitted to smoke a minimum of five metres (16 feet) or more away from windows, doors, or vents.

Transferred Tenants: Tenants with leases prior to November 1, 2014 and who are transferred to another unit for eligibility and or other legislative reasons (e.g. overhoused), will continue to maintain their “grandfathered” status in their new unit until the end of their tenancy. Any existing tenant requesting an internal transfer after November 1, 2014 will not retain their “grandfathered” status to smoke in their new unit.

Contractors and Service Personnel: Staff will work with existing contractors to achieve policy compliance. New contracts will include no smoking policy provisions.

Exemptions: To ensure compliance with the Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2006, there are two exemptions to the no-smoking policy:

OCH supports a smoke-free environment and is committed to promoting a healthy community with safe living and working environments.

No tenant, occupant, resident, guest, staff, or business invitee shall smoke on the leased premises, in any OCH building or any OCH property.

Leased premises include: 1. inside the unit 2. balconies 3. patios 4. private yards rented with the unit 5. other areas specifically included in the lease OCH building is a structure with a roof and walls owned by OCH, including, but not limited to: 1. any residential premises 2. offices 3. workshops 4. community houses. OCH property is outdoor common spaces owned by OCH including, but not limited to: 1. playgrounds or surfaces 2. parking lots 3. parks 4. lawns 5. gardens 6. flowerbeds

Exemptions

Current tenants and their guests: Tenants who signed a lease prior to implementation of this policy will be exempt from the policy that applies to smoking in their leased premises, as long as they continue to live in the same unit. Current tenants and occupants, including their guests, may continue to smoke in the leased premises which include the interior of the rental unit, on their balconies and private yards. No current tenant or occupant, including their guests, may smoke on any outdoor common spaces owned by OCH including playgrounds or surfaces, parking lots, parks, lawns, gardens and flowerbeds. If a current tenant transfers to another unit, the tenant must sign a new lease and comply with the OCH No-Smoking policy as a new tenant within the leased premises.

POLICY: In accordance with Peel Housing Corporation's commitment to providing smoke-free environments for residents, workers, and visitors, it shall be a requirement under the lease of each unit and for all persons who work on/Are invited onto the Leased Premises that Smoking is prohibited in the Leased Premises of all multi-unit housing buildings owned by Peel Housing Corporation

SCOPE: The policy shall apply to all New Tenants by requirement in their leases, and to all Current Tenants who voluntarily consent to amend their unit leases, including Occupants and Visitors invited by Tenants. This policy also applies to all Peel Housing Corporation staff and to any Business Invitees at all multi-unit housing buildings owned by Peel Housing Corporation.

Exemptions:

1. Current Tenants will be exempt from this policy as long as they continue to live in the same unit. If a Current Tenant transfers to another unit, the Current Tenant must sign a new lease and comply with this Smoke-Free Living Policy as a New Tenant.
2. Medical Use of Cannabis: This policy does not prohibit the medical use of cannabis by a Tenant who:
 - a. Maintains a valid Authorization to Possess Marijuana from Health Canada and provides such authorization to Peel Housing Corporation; and
 - b. Provides medical documentation (e.g. physician note) stating that the Tenant must smoke cannabis and is

POLICY STATEMENT

Under the Smoke-Free Ontario Act 2017:

- smoking means smoking (inhaling and exhaling) or holding lighted tobacco or cannabis (medical or recreational)
- vaping means inhaling or exhaling vapour from an electric cigarette (e-cigarette) or holding an activated e-cigarette, whether or not the vapour contains nicotine
- If you smoke or vape where it is not allowed, you may be charged with an offence and subject to a fine (\$1000 for the first offence, \$5000 for any further offence), if convicted

Staff will ensure that all new tenants are aware of the non-smoking policy, sign a non-smoking lease and are made aware of the consequences if found to be in violation of the non-smoking clause.

For the protection of Simcoe County Housing Corporation, there will be a Smoke Free Disclaimer in the lease, as follows:

The Landlord specifically disclaims any implied or express warranties that the building, common areas or Tenant's premises will have higher air quality standards than any other rental property. The Landlord cannot promise that the rental premises or common areas will be free from second-hand smoke. The Tenant acknowledges that the Landlord's ability to police, monitor and enforce compliance with this policy is dependent on voluntary compliance by the Tenant and the Tenant's guests and other occupants of the complex. Tenants with respiratory ailments, allergies or any other physical, mental, emotional or psychological conditions relating to smoke are put on notice that the Landlord does not assume any higher duty of care to enforce this policy than any other Landlord obligation under this lease.

PROCEDURES

Existing Tenants: Tenants with leases signed prior to November 13, 2018 will continue to be bound by the terms of their existing lease, which do not prohibit smoking in their rented premises. An exception to this date would be tenants who signed a lease at a designated non-smoking effective January 1, 2012 or the [6] properties which

This Smoke-Free Policy is in effect for all Waterloo Region Housing (WRH) and Region of Waterloo Community Housing Inc. (ROWCHI) buildings or units. All new tenants, as well as current tenants who transfer to another WRH or ROWCHI unit on/After April 1, 2010, must follow this Policy as outlined in the lease agreement they have signed. Tenants who have signed lease agreements before April 1, 2010, must follow the section of the Policy that applies to smoking outside only as well as existing restrictions related to smoking in common areas.

Policy:

New tenants and transfers, and their guests or visitors: New tenants, transfers, and their guests or visitors are not allowed to smoke or hold lit tobacco of any kind (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, etc.) anywhere on their Leased Premises. This means inside their rental unit, on balconies or patios. When smoking outside, all tenants and their guests or visitors must be at least five (5) metres away from any windows, entrances or exits to the building. Non-smoking and smoking areas will be clearly marked and ashtrays provided outside apartment buildings.

Current tenants: Tenants who have signed lease agreements before April 1, 2010, will be 'grandfathered' (exempt) from the section of the Policy that applies to smoking indoors as long as they continue to live in the same unit. This means they can continue to smoke in their rental unit, on balconies and patios. If they transfer to another unit that is owned by WRH or ROWCHI, a new lease agreement must be signed, and the Smoke-Free Policy will apply in its entirety as it does to a new tenant. When smoking outside, all tenants (including current tenants) and their guests or visitors must be at least five (5) metres away from any windows, entrances or exits to the building. Non-smoking and smoking areas will be clearly marked and ashtrays provided outside apartment buildings. Current tenants who wish to follow the Smoke-Free Policy can sign a new lease that includes the Smoke-Free Policy. This can be arranged by contacting your Property Manager or Community Relations Worker.

Note: The Region of Waterloo also has a No-Smoking Bylaw which states that smoking in public areas of buildings (such as hallways, stairwells, common rooms and lounges) is not allowed.

Exemptions to the Smoke-Free Policy

This policy will protect the health of residents and workers from the dangers of second-hand smoke. Therefore, due to the irritation and known health risks of exposure to second-hand smoke, increased risk of fire, mounting maintenance, materials and services costs, all forms of smoking shall be prohibited. Definition of Smoking: The use of tobacco or non-tobacco products in any form including a lighted cigar, cigarette, e-cigarette, hookah or water pipe, pipe or any other lighted, or heated equipment used to smoke, burn, heat or vaporize the substances.

Existing Tenants: Existing tenants who have signed leases prior to January 1, 2018 including occupants, guests, visitors, and business invitees will continue to comply with the terms of their existing lease, which permits smoking within their rental unit. This includes areas such as apartment patios and or balconies. In townhouse units, this includes front yards and back yards. Existing tenants will have the option of signing new leases containing no smoking clauses.

New Tenants: Leases entered into on/After January 1, 2018 will not permit smoking in the rental unit. This means that smoking will not be permitted on apartment balconies and or patios. For tenants in townhouse units, smoking is prohibited in front and back yards. The policy applies to all household occupants, guests, visitors, and business invitees.

In outdoor common areas, tenants and their guests or visitors are permitted to smoke a minimum of at least nine (9) metres away from any windows, doors, vents, entrances or exits to the building.

he web or sent via email from select local housing corporations that reported having corporate smoke-free policy
tario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention
olicy at each of the 13 local housing corporations in Ontario with 1,500 or more units was determined by reviewing

their website and contacting the corporation to verify what was found

Supplementary Table S6:
Percentage of adults (age 25 and older) reporting current daily or occasional smoking, who reported making 1 or more serious attempts to quit smoking (at least 24 hours) in the past 12 months, by selected sociodemographic factors, Ontario, 2017

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Ontario	Ontario	48.1	40.7	55.5
Sex	Male	50.5	40.0	60.9
Sex	Female	45.4	35.2	56.0
Age	25 to 34 years	48.7†	30.4	67.4
Age	35 to 44 years	49.3†	30.8	68.0
Age	45 to 54 years	46.0†	31.6	61.0
Age	55 to 64 years	46.8	35.3	58.6
Age	65 years or older	42.7	30.8	55.4
Income	Less than \$40,000	55.2	40.2	69.3
Income	\$40,000 to \$69,999	62.7	47.4	75.9
Income	\$70,000 to \$99,999	53.9†	34.3	72.5
Income	\$100,000 or more	52.3	37.2	67.0
Education	Less than secondary	60.0	41.7	75.9
Education	Secondary-school graduate	42.9	32.3	54.1
Education	Post-secondary graduate	48.1	36.9	59.5
Region	Northern	39.7†	26.7	54.3
Region	Southern	48.8	40.9	56.7
Residence	Urban	48.7	40.7	56.8
Residence	Rural	42.3†	26.6	59.7
Immigration	Canadian-born	44.9	37.2	52.8
Immigration	10 years in Canada or less	‡	‡	‡
Immigration	More than 10 years in Canada	77.0	58.2	88.9
Sexual orientation	Gay, lesbian or bisexual	‡	‡	‡
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual	45.2	38.0	52.7

Report date: September 2020

Source: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 2017

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention

Notes: † Interpret with caution due to high sampling variability in the estimate

‡ Estimate has been suppressed due to very high sampling variability caused by small cell counts

Supplementary Table S7:**Percentage of adults (age 20 and older) reporting past daily or occasional smoking, who stopped smo**

Public health unit	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Ontario	51.5	50.3	52.7
Algoma	42.0	36.6	47.5
Brant County	47.3	41.0	53.5
Chatham-Kent	48.6	41.6	55.5
Durham Region	52.7	47.4	57.9
Eastern Ontario	50.2	42.2	58.1
Elgin-St. Thomas	53.2	45.9	60.6
Grey Bruce	49.6	43.7	55.4
Haldimand-Norfolk	53.7	45.2	62.1
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	50.5	43.6	57.3
Halton Region	56.4	51.2	61.5
Hamilton	52.8	46.9	58.7
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	43.7	37.8	49.6
Huron County	48.9	42.5	55.3
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington	50.8	45.0	56.5
Lambton	48.0	41.8	54.2
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	50.5	45.7	55.2
Middlesex-London	49.0	43.2	54.7
Niagara Region	51.4	46.1	56.7
North Bay Parry Sound District	49.2	42.8	55.5
Northwestern	45.0	40.1	50.0
Ottawa	57.6	53.0	62.2
Oxford County	55.1	49.0	61.1
Peel	50.2	45.1	55.3
Perth District	51.2	44.0	58.4
Peterborough County-City	53.4	47.9	59.0
Porcupine	44.0	38.9	49.0
Region of Waterloo	52.4	48.1	56.6
Renfrew County and District	51.9	44.1	59.7
Simcoe Muskoka District	53.5	48.7	58.3
Sudbury and District	42.6	36.9	48.3
Thunder Bay District	47.9	41.3	54.6
Timiskaming	46.4	39.3	53.6
Toronto	49.9	45.7	54.1
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	56.6	50.2	63.1
Windsor-Essex County	50.3	44.4	56.1
York Region	55.6	50.1	61.1

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statisti

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Ca

Notes:

Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 201

king completely at least 1 year ago, by public health unit, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

Significance
Reference
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cs Canada)
ncer Control, Population Health and Prevention
1 Canadian population

Supplementary Table S8:**Percentage of adults (age 20 and older) reporting past daily or occasional smoking, who stopped smoking**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval	Significance
Ontario	Ontario	51.5	50.3	52.7	NA
Sex	Male	49.9	48.3	51.5	Reference
Sex	Female	53.6	51.8	55.4	Y
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	37.0	34.6	39.5	Y
Income quintile	Q2	49.2	45.9	52.4	Y
Income quintile	Q3	52.2	49.6	54.7	Y
Income quintile	Q4	56.9	54.1	59.6	Y
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	60.8	58.4	63.2	Reference

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 Statistics Canada

Prepared by: Ontario Health Cancer Care Ontario, Prevention and Cancer Control, Population

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

3 completely at least 1 year ago, by sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

1 Health and Prevention

Supplementary Table S9:**Percentage of adults (age 19 and older) who reported drinking more alcohol than guideline limits for cancer**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval	Significance
Ontario	Ontario	8.5	8.1	9.0	NA
Sex	Male	8.5	7.9	9.1	Reference
Sex	Female	8.6	7.9	9.2	N
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	4.8	4.0	5.6	Y
Income quintile	Q2	5.7	4.9	6.5	Y
Income quintile	Q3	8.5	7.3	9.6	Y
Income quintile	Q4	9.4	8.5	10.3	Y
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	14.1	12.9	15.3	Reference

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

Drinking more alcohol than guideline limits for cancer prevention: drinking more 1

prevention, by sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

Health and Prevention

than 2 drinks a day for men or more than 1 drink a day for women

Supplementary Table S10:**Minimum retail price of alcohol sold in alcohol retail stores set by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario**

Year	Spirits 40.0% ABV 750 mL bottle (\$ per standard	Ontario wine 12.5% ABV 750 mL bottle (\$ per standard drink)	Imported wine 12.5% ABV 750 mL bottle (\$ per standard drink)
2013	1.39	0.93	1.12
2014	1.42	0.94	1.13
2015	1.44	0.95	1.14
2016	1.46	0.96	1.15
2017	1.49	1.17	1.17
2018	1.52	1.32	1.32
2019	1.55	1.45	1.45

Report date: September 2020

Sources: Minimum Retail Price Index Factor, 2013 to 2019 (Liquor Control Board of Ontario)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Sciences

Notes: Minimum retail prices include taxes and container deposits and are effective as of the date of implementation.
Off-premises alcohol outlet: retail store in which alcohol is purchased, but consumption occurs elsewhere.
Recommended minimum price: Hill-McManus D, et al. Model-based appraisal of alcohol pricing in Ontario.
The recommended minimum price is adjusted for the sample year using the BAC model.

Ontario, by product type, per standard drink (17.05 millilitres of alcohol), Ontario, 2013 to 2019

Beer 5.0% ABV 12 x 341 mL bottle (\$ per standard drink)	Beer 6.0% ABV 473 mL can (\$ per standard drink)	Recommended minimum price (\$)
1.25	1.20	1.57
1.27	1.23	1.59
1.29	1.23	1.61
1.31	1.26	1.64
1.33	1.29	1.67
1.35	1.29	1.70
1.06	1.29	1.75

ario)

tion Health and Prevention

annually as of March 1 for the relevant year

assumed elsewhere

l of alcohol minimum pricing in Ontario and British Columbia: a Canadian adaptation of the Sheffield Alcohol
bank of Canada's inflation calculator using the baseline price of \$1.50 in 2010 dollars.

I Policy Model Version 2. Sheffield: SCHARR, University of Sheffield; 2012.

Supplementary Table S11:**Percentage of alcohol retail stores that are privately owned, by public health unit, Ontario, as of January 201**

Public health unit	Percent
Ontario	79.3
Algoma	70.2
Brant County	83.9
Chatham-Kent	73.0
Durham Region	82.9
Eastern Ontario	71.6
Elgin-St. Thomas	73.1
Grey Bruce	73.8
Haldimand-Norfolk	78.3
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	73.4
Halton Region	83.6
Hamilton	83.7
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	85.1
Huron County	71.9
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington	80.6
Lambton	72.3
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	73.3
Middlesex-London	84.8
Niagara Region	91.8
North Bay Parry Sound District	71.6
Northwestern	59.0
Ottawa	81.8
Oxford County	81.5
Peel	81.1
Perth District	80.6
Peterborough County-City	76.0
Porcupine	66.7
Region of Waterloo	86.4
Renfrew County and District	68.4
Simcoe Muskoka District	77.7
Sudbury and District	68.8
Thunder Bay District	73.2
Timiskaming	52.6
Toronto	77.5
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	80.5
Windsor-Essex County	86.2
York Region	80.4

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Lists of Brewers Retail (The Beer Store), farmers' markets, farmer

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Co

Notes:

Privately owned alcohol retail stores are Brewers Retail stores (T
Alcohol retail stores are also called off-premises alcohol outlets a

nt-on-premise locations, off-site wineries, on-site wineries, on-site breweries, on-site distilleries and grocery
ntrol, Population Health and Prevention
'he Beer Store), farmers' markets, ferment-on-premise locations, off-site wineries, on-site wineries, on-site b
and are places where people buy alcohol to drink elsewhere. Alcohol retail stores include publicly and private

r stores, January 2019 (Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario). Lists of Agency Stores and LCBO stores, J
reweries, on-site distilleries, grocery stores and LCBO Agency Stores (i.e., all alcohol retail outlets except LCB
ely owned stores.

January 2019 (Liquor Control Board of Ontario).

30 stores)

Supplementary Table S12:**Number of alcohol retail stores per 10,000 people (age 15 and older), by public health unit, Ontario, Janu**

Public health unit	Number per 10,000
Ontario	2.5
Algoma	4.8
Brant County	2.4
Chatham-Kent	4.1
Durham Region	2.2
Eastern Ontario	3.8
Elgin-St. Thomas	3.4
Grey Bruce	5.6
Haldimand-Norfolk	4.8
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	4.8
Halton Region	2.2
Hamilton	1.7
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	7.0
Huron County	6.5
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington	3.4
Lambton	4.2
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	5.0
Middlesex-London	2.5
Niagara Region	5.4
North Bay Parry Sound District	6.0
Northwestern	5.5
Ottawa	2.1
Oxford County	2.8
Peel	1.0
Perth District	4.7
Peterborough County-City	4.0
Porcupine	5.2
Region of Waterloo	2.5
Renfrew County and District	4.2
Simcoe Muskoka District	3.3
Sudbury and District	4.7
Thunder Bay District	4.4
Timiskaming	6.8
Toronto	1.3
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	3.0
Windsor-Essex County	3.1
York Region	1.4

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Lists of Brewers Retail (The Beer Store), farmers' marke

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and C

Notes:

Ontario's 2019 population, age 15 and older, by public h

Alcohol retail stores are also called off-premises alcoho

ary 2019

ts, ferment-on-premise locations, off-site wineries, on-site wineries, on-site breweries, on-site distilleries and
Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention
health unit, was estimated based on the Ministry of Finance's population projection, 2018–2041, based on the

l outlets and are places where people buy alcohol to drink elsewhere. Alcohol retail stores include publicly a

d grocery stores, 2018 to 2019 (Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario). Lists of Agency Stores and LCBC

e 2011 census

nd privately owned stores.

Canada).

Supplementary Table S13:**Percentage of adults (age 18 and older) who reported eating vegetables and fruit fewer than 5 times per week**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Ontario	Ontario	77.1	76.4	77.8
Sex	Male	83.0	82.0	83.9
Sex	Female	71.5	70.5	72.6
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	82.0	80.5	83.5
Income quintile	Q2	77.9	76.0	79.8
Income quintile	Q3	75.6	73.9	77.3
Income quintile	Q4	75.9	74.4	77.4
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	74.7	73.3	76.1

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Sciences

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

es per day, by sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

Significance
NA
Reference
Y
Y
Y
N
N
Reference

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ulation

Supplementary Table S14:**Percentage of adolescents (ages 12 to 17) who reported eating vegetables and fruit fewer than 5 times per day,**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval	Significance
Ontario	Ontario	79.4	77.5	81.4	NA
Sex	Male	81.4	78.7	84.2	Reference
Sex	Female	77.3	74.5	80.2	Y
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	82.7	78.8	86.6	Y
Income quintile	Q2	85.0	81.1	88.8	Y
Income quintile	Q3	79.1	75.1	83.0	N
Income quintile	Q4	73.2	68.1	78.2	N
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	72.8	67.2	78.4	Reference

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

, by sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

d Prevention

Supplementary Table S15:
 Percentage of households that were food insecure in the past year, overall (marginal, moderate and severe combined), by level of food insecurity and by sex, Ontario, 2017

Sex	Overall (%)	Overall low 95% confidence interval	Overall high 95% confidence interval	Overall significance	Marginal (%)	Marginal low 95% confidence interval	Marginal high 95% confidence interval	Marginal significance	Moderate (%)	Moderate low 95% confidence interval	Moderate high 95% confidence interval	Moderate significance	Severe (%)	Severe low 95% confidence interval	Severe high 95% confidence interval	Severe significance
Ontario	15.0	14.1	16.0	NA	5.0	4.4	5.7	NA	6.3	5.6	6.9	NA	3.7	3.3	4.2	NA
Males	12.9	11.6	14.1	Reference	4.7	3.9	5.5	Reference	5.0	4.2	5.8	Reference	3.1	2.5	3.8	Reference
Females	16.8	15.4	18.3	Y	5.3	4.4	6.2	N	7.3	6.3	8.3	Y	4.2	3.5	4.9	Y

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention

Notes:

Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

Marginal food insecurity: Some indication of worry or an income-related barrier to adequate, secure food access

Moderate food insecurity: Compromise in quality or quantity of food consumed by adults or children

Severe food insecurity: Disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake among adults or children

Supplementary Table S16:
Percentage of students in publicly funded secondary schools who earned at least 1 credit in courses with a food literacy component during their secondary school education, Ontario, 2005/06 to 2012/13 Grade 9 cohorts

Grade 9 cohort	Percent
2005/06	33.8
2006/07	34.4
2007/08	35.2
2008/09	35.7
2009/10	35.7
2010/11	34.3
2011/12	33.2
2012/13	32.1

Report date: September 2020

Source: Ontario School Information System (Ministry of Education), 2005/06 to 2017/18

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention, based on analytic results provided by the Dissemination and Reporting Unit, Ministry of Education

Notes: Includes public and publicly funded Roman Catholic elementary and secondary schools
Excludes private schools, publicly funded hospital and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities, summer, night and adult continuing education day schools
Excludes courses related to food handling or cooking that are offered to students participating in the Specialist High Skills Majors programs
Includes students who began Grade 9 in the 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, and 2012/13 school years and earned 1 or more credits in a course that included a food literacy component, any year within 5 years of enrolling in Grade 9

Supplementary Table S17:**Percentage of adults (age 18 and older) not meeting recommended levels of moderate-to-vigorous p**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Ontario	Ontario	42.3	41.5	43.1
Sex	Male	39.7	38.5	40.8
Sex	Female	44.8	43.7	45.9
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	50.1	48.1	52.2
Income quintile	Q2	48.2	46.1	50.4
Income quintile	Q3	43.7	41.9	45.6
Income quintile	Q4	37.6	35.9	39.2
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	33.3	31.5	35.0

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Pop

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian popul
The Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines recommend 150 minutes of mo

Physical activity, by sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

Significance
NA
Reference
Y
Y
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Reference

Population Health and Prevention
Initiative
Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity per week for adults (age 18 and older)

Supplementary Table S18:**Percentage of adolescents (ages 12 to 17) not meeting recommended levels of moderate-to-vigorous physical**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval	Significance
Ontario	Ontario	72.9	70.7	75.2	NA
Sex	Male	66.8	63.5	70.2	Reference
Sex	Female	79.6	76.8	82.4	Y
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	82.2	78.2	86.2	Y
Income quintile	Q2	72.1	66.8	77.4	N
Income quintile	Q3	70.3	65.2	75.3	N
Income quintile	Q4	66.1	60.7	71.6	N
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	66.0	60.3	71.7	Reference

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population
The Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines recommend 60 minutes or more of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily

Physical activity, by sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

Health and Prevention

Rate-to-vigorous physical activity a day for adolescents ages 12 to 17

Supplementary Table S19:**Percentage of adults (age 18 and older) who reported use of active transportation in the previous week**

Public Health Unit	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Ontario	48.0	47.2	48.8
Algoma	45.1	40.0	50.2
Brant County	42.5	38.5	46.5
Durham Region	46.5	42.7	50.3
Elgin-St. Thomas	39.6	33.0	46.1
Grey Bruce	43.0	38.4	47.5
Haldimand-Norfolk	37.7	33.3	42.1
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	46.7	41.4	52.1
Halton Region	40.2	36.9	43.6
Hamilton	50.0	46.3	53.7
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	40.8	35.6	45.9
Huron County	47.5	41.6	53.4
Chatham-Kent	44.7	39.9	49.5
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington	46.6	41.5	51.8
Lambton	38.3	33.8	42.8
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	40.7	35.5	45.9
Middlesex-London	46.1	41.8	50.4
Niagara Region	38.3	34.6	42.1
North Bay Parry Sound District	44.9	39.8	50.0
Northwestern	42.4	36.0	48.8
Ottawa	57.0	54.1	59.9
Oxford County	37.5	33.4	41.7
Peel	44.3	41.0	47.5
Perth District	46.8	40.3	53.2
Peterborough County-City	43.3	37.9	48.8
Porcupine	42.4	36.3	48.5
Renfrew County and District	39.7	34.3	45.1
Eastern Ontario	38.7	33.1	44.3
Simcoe Muskoka District	40.0	36.6	43.5
Sudbury and District	40.1	36.2	43.9
Thunder Bay District	38.8	33.8	43.9
Timiskaming	46.9	40.6	53.2
Region of Waterloo	47.0	43.5	50.5
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	41.9	37.7	46.1
Windsor-Essex County	37.4	33.7	41.0
York Region	41.8	38.9	44.6
Toronto	61.6	59.2	64.0

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Stat

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and

Notes:

Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2
Active transportation: active ways, like walking or cycl

by public health unit, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

Significance
Reference
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Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention
011 Canadian population
ing, to get to places such as school, the bus stop, the shopping centre, work or to visit friends

Supplementary Table S20:**Percentage of adults (age 18 and older) who reported use of active transportation on most days of the**

Public Health Unit	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Ontario	19.2	18.6	19.8
Algoma	17.3	13.8	20.8
Brant County	15.9	12.6	19.1
Durham Region	15.8	13.4	18.2
Elgin-St. Thomas	11.7	8.8	14.7
Grey Bruce	17.6	14.9	20.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	15.5	12.1	19.0
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	17.7	14.3	21.2
Halton Region	14.2	12.1	16.4
Hamilton	19.7	16.7	22.7
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	13.9	10.7	17.2
Huron County	16.2	12.1	20.4
Chatham-Kent	16.0	11.5	20.5
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington	18.7	15.4	22.1
Lambton	11.2	8.5	13.9
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	11.8	8.4	15.2
Middlesex-London	18.7	15.7	21.8
Niagara Region	14.4	11.4	17.3
North Bay Parry Sound District	15.6	12.5	18.6
Northwestern	15.6	11.2	20.1
Ottawa	24.3	21.9	26.6
Oxford County	14.6	11.1	18.2
Peel	17.3	15.0	19.5
Perth District	21.5	17.3	25.6
Peterborough County-City	15.5	12.4	18.5
Porcupine	16.8	11.8	21.7
Renfrew County and District	14.2	10.6	17.9
Eastern Ontario	15.2	11.8	18.6
Simcoe Muskoka District	14.5	11.7	17.3
Sudbury and District	15.1	12.2	17.9
Thunder Bay District	14.1	11.4	16.8
Timiskaming	17.2	12.0	22.3
Region of Waterloo	17.4	14.9	19.9
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	16.5	13.7	19.2
Windsor-Essex County	10.9	8.6	13.3
York Region	15.9	13.7	18.1
Toronto	28.1	26.1	30.1

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Stati

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and

Notes:

Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 20

Active transportation: active ways, like walking or cycli

week (4 or more days), by public health unit, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

Significance
Reference
N
Y
Y
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N
Y
N
Y
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N
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ing, to get to places such as school, the bus stop, the shopping centre, work or to visit friends

Supplementary Table S21:**Percentage of adults (age 18 and older) who reported use of active transportation in the previous**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Ontario	Ontario	48.0	47.2	48.8
Sex	Male	46.3	45.1	47.5
Sex	Female	49.6	48.5	50.8
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	52.9	50.9	55.0
Income quintile	Q2	48.1	46.2	50.1
Income quintile	Q3	46.6	44.8	48.4
Income quintile	Q4	46.2	44.5	48.0
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	46.7	44.9	48.5

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, F

Notes:

Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population.
Active transportation: active ways, like walking or cycling, to get to place.

week, by sex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

Significance
NA
Reference
Y
Y
N
N
N
Reference

Population Health and Prevention
Population
places such as school, the bus stop, the shopping centre, work or to visit friends

Supplementary Table S22:**Percentage of adolescents (ages 12 to 17) who reported use of active transportation in the previous**

Public Health Unit	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Ontario	78.7	76.6	80.8
Algoma	80.5	68.9	92.0
Brant County	82.9	72.9	92.9
Durham Region	71.4	61.9	80.8
Elgin-St. Thomas	72.6	60.9	84.2
Grey Bruce	72.5	60.2	84.8
Haldimand-Norfolk	56.3	42.0	70.7
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	72.3	60.1	84.5
Halton Region	83.2	75.9	90.5
Hamilton	80.4	72.0	88.8
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	66.7	52.7	80.8
Huron County	64.1	49.8	78.5
Chatham-Kent	87.1	79.7	94.5
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington	62.0	50.4	73.5
Lambton	78.3	66.8	89.8
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	71.4	60.2	82.6
Middlesex-London	86.6	79.9	93.3
Niagara Region	78.2	68.9	87.5
North Bay Parry Sound District	72.7	60.6	84.8
Northwestern	81.6	68.4	94.8
Ottawa	77.7	69.3	86.2
Oxford County	77.2	65.8	88.6
Peel	76.8	68.8	84.8
Perth District	82.4	72.0	92.8
Peterborough County-City	84.7	74.7	94.8
Porcupine	76.2	62.2	90.2
Renfrew County and District	74.8	63.3	86.4
Eastern Ontario	68.2	56.7	79.6
Simcoe Muskoka District	85.4	78.4	92.4
Sudbury and District	75.0	63.7	86.3
Thunder Bay District	70.6	59.1	82.1
Timiskaming	85.9	74.4	97.4
Region of Waterloo	85.7	79.3	92.0
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	82.1	74.1	90.1
Windsor-Essex County	71.9	62.1	81.8
York Region	82.1	74.8	89.3
Toronto	81.5	74.8	88.2

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Stat

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and

Notes:

Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2

Active transportation: active ways, like walking or cyc

s week, by public health unit, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

[illegible]

Statistics Canada)
| Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention
2011 Canadian population

ling, to get to places such as school, the bus stop, the shopping centre, work or to visit friends

Supplementary Table S23:**Percentage of adolescents (ages 12 to 17) who reported use of active transportation in the previous week, by s**

Sociodemographic factor	Category	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval	Significance
Ontario	Ontario	78.7	76.6	80.8	NA
Sex	Male	80.5	77.8	83.2	Reference
Sex	Female	76.8	73.7	79.9	N
Income quintile	Q1 (lowest)	77.2	72.7	81.6	N
Income quintile	Q2	81.2	77.2	85.1	N
Income quintile	Q3	78.4	74.4	82.4	N
Income quintile	Q4	79.1	74.4	83.8	N
Income quintile	Q5 (highest)	76.7	70.8	82.6	Reference

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2017 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and

Notes: Estimates are adjusted to the age distribution of the 2011 Canadian population

Active transportation: active ways, like walking or cycling, to get to places such as school, th

ex and income quintile, Ontario, 2015–2017 combined

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ie bus stop, the shopping centre, work or to visit friends

Supplementary Table S24:**Percentage of publicly funded elementary and secondary schools with at least 1 full or part-time teacher**

School years	Elementary: Full-time (%)	Elementary: Part-time (%)	Elementary: Full-time and part-time (%)	Secondary: Full-time (%)
2006/07	8.7	2.9	11.6	8.2
2007/08	11.5	3.6	15.1	9.0
2008/09	11.3	3.6	14.9	11.7
2009/10	11.0	3.8	14.8	13.4
2010/11	12.1	4.0	16.1	13.4
2011/12	12.7	4.2	16.9	12.7
2012/13	15.5	4.3	19.8	13.4
2013/14	16.8	2.9	19.7	14.3
2014/15	17.5	4.2	21.7	14.7
2015/16	19.5	4.2	23.7	15.0
2016/17	18.2	3.5	21.7	12.4

Report date: September 2020

Source: Ontario School Information System, 2006/07 to 2016/17 (Ministry of Education)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Sciences

Notes: Includes public and publicly funded Roman Catholic elementary and secondary schools

Excludes private schools, publicly funded hospital and provincial schools, care homes

Excludes teachers on leave and long-term occasional teachers, principals and other staff

Full time: 1.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) or more; note that 1.0 FTE or more do not necessarily mean a full-time position

ne specialist teacher assigned to teach health and physical education, Ontario, 2006/07 to 2016

Secondary: Part-time (%)	Secondary: Full-and part-time (%)
4.5	12.7
6.5	15.5
8.2	19.9
8.8	22.2
9.1	22.5
7.6	20.3
7.9	21.3
7.4	21.7
7.9	22.6
7.2	22.2
7.9	20.3

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ry schools
e, treatment and correctional facilities, summer, night and adult continuing education day schools
vice-principals
es not necessarily mean there are 1 or more full-time specialist teachers because 2 or more part-

0-17 school years

;

Part-time specialist teachers may account for 1.0 FTE or more. Part time: Greater than 0 and less than

1.0 FTE.

Supplementary Table S25:**Overall provincial ratio of students (in schools with a full or part-time specialist teacher assigned to teach h**

School years	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary and secondary combined
2006/07	311	751	397
2007/08	217	857	297
2008/09	183	836	280
2009/10	249	811	377
2010/11	251	905	379
2011/12	241	840	344
2012/13	220	792	306
2013/14	164	732	232
2014/15	341	735	423
2015/16	219	692	284
2016/17	222	739	287

Report date: September 2020

Source: Ontario School Information System, 2006/07 to 2016/17 (Ministry of Education)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and F

Notes: Includes public and publicly funded Roman Catholic elementary and secondary schools
Excludes private schools, publicly funded hospital and provincial schools, care, treatment and c
Excludes teachers on leave and long-term occasional teachers, principals and vice-principals
Full time: 1.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) or more; note that 1.0 FTE or more does not necessaril

health and physical education) to 1 teacher in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, Ontario,

Prevention

correctional facilities, summer, night and adult continuing education day schools

may mean there are 1 or more full-time specialist teachers because 2 or more part-time specialist teachers may

2012/13 to 2016/17 school years

/ account for 1.0 FTE or more. Part time: Greater than 0 and less than 1.0 FTE.

Supplementary Table S26:**Percentage of students in publicly funded secondary schools who earned 1 or more health and physical education credits, by grade, Ontario, 2005/06 to 2016/17 school years**

School years	Grade 9 (%)	Grade 10 (%)	Grade 11 (%)	Grade 12 (%)
2005/06	83.0	41.9	41.4	25.1
2006/07	84.6	43.7	43.2	25.8
2007/08	85.5	44.2	44.4	25.2
2008/09	86.0	44.1	47.0	25.8
2009/10	86.2	44.1	46.9	25.9
2010/11	86.6	43.9	47.6	25.8
2011/12	86.8	43.4	47.9	26.2
2012/13	87.4	43.8	48.0	26.1
2013/14	88.6	44.4	48.9	26.0
2014/15	86.5	44.3	42.6	27.4
2015/16	86.7	44.3	42.1	27.6
2016/17	86.3	44.2	42.1	28.2

Report date: September 2020

Source: Ontario School Information System, 2005/06 to 2016/17 (Ministry of Education)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention, based on analytic results provided by the Dissemination and Reporting Unit, Ministry of Education

Notes: Includes public and publicly funded Roman Catholic secondary schools

Excludes private schools, publicly funded hospital and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities, summer, night and adult continuing education day schools

Supplementary Table S27:**Percentage of adults (age 18 and older) and adolescents (ages 12 to 17) who reported using 1 or more sun protection measure, by sex, Ontario, 2015–2016**

Sex	Adults (%)	Adults low 95% confidence interval	Adults high 95% confidence interval	Adults significance	Adolescents (%)	Adolescents low 95% confidence	Adolescents high 95% confidence interval	Adolescents significance
Ontario	70.1	69.2	71.1	NA	62.9	59.8	65.9	NA
Males	64.2	62.7	65.7	Reference	57.4	53.0	61.9	Reference
Females	75.6	74.4	76.9	Y	68.5	64.6	72.4	Y

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2016 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention

Notes: Sun protection measures include:

Typically spending fewer than 30 minutes in the sun during peak hours, OR

Spending 30 minutes or more in the sun and always or often doing at least 1 of the following: seeking shade and avoiding the sun, OR wearing protective clothing

Sun protection measure excludes sunglasses

ective clothing and a hat, OR wearing sunscreen SPF30 or higher on face and body

Supplementary Table S28:**Percentage of adults (age 18 and older) who reported having had a sunburn in the past 12 months, by sex, O**

Sex	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval	Significance
Ontario	31.2	30.3	32.2	NA
Males	34.1	32.7	35.4	Reference
Females	28.6	27.4	29.8	Y

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2016 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Pr

Ontario, 2015–2016

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Supplementary Table S29:**Percentage of adults (age 18 and older) reporting 1 or more sunburns in the past year, who reported using**

Sex	Percent	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval	Significance
Ontario	64.7	63.0	66.3	NA
Males	60.6	58.3	62.9	Reference
Females	69.4	67.0	71.7	Y

Report date: September 2020

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015–2016 (Statistics Canada)

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health a

Notes: Sun protection measures include:

Typically spending fewer than 30 minutes in the sun during peak hours, OR

Spending 30 minutes or more in the sun and always or often doing at least 1 of the followi

Sun protection measure excludes sunglasses

1 or more sun protection measure, by sex, Ontario, 2015–2016

ind Prevention

ing: seeking shade and avoiding the sun, OR wearing protective clothing and a hat, OR wearing sunscreen SPF30 c

or higher on face and body

Supplementary Table S30:

Shade policies in the planning policy documents of local municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more, Ontario, as of May 2019

Municipality	Confirmation received from municipality	Statements on the provision of shade in planning documents (strongest statements identified)	Strength of shade policy
Ajax	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "To achieve the environmental principles in Section 1.2 of this Plan, the Town shall:...m) Provide shade, using natural and artificial structures placed in convenient, accessible locations in a manner that is sensitive to the surrounding environment to create protection against ultraviolet radiation at the right time of day and at the right time of year." (Official Plan, Section 2.2.1 m) "Matters relating to sustainable design elements on adjoining municipal highways to create attractive transitions from the private to public realms. These elements shall include, but are not limited to: ... ii) landscaping for winter protection and snow drift, and summer solar protection; ... xii) weather protection such as, but not limited to canopies, awnings, and colonnades" (Site Plan, Control By-law, Sections 9. b) Private Should be provided "The Town intends to enhance the connectivity, sustainability and aesthetics of streetscapes and landscaping throughout the Built Environment, and strengthen connectivity to the Greenlands System by ensuring proper attention to detail is provided in the design and implementation of streetscapes and landscaping. Accordingly, the Town shall:...c) Require all new development to provide amenity for the adjacent public realm to render these areas attractive, interesting, comfortable and functional for pedestrians by providing:... iii) weather protection and shade, such as canopies and or or awnings" (Official Plan, Section 2.5.2.1c)	Strong
Barrie	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "The retention of forests and tree planting will be encouraged to enhance and improve the "urban forest" and tree cover as a means of improving air quality and reducing energy use through shading, sheltering, and screening." (Official Plan Section 3.7.2.1 d) "The City shall develop and maintain a safe, well-linked and fully integrated active transportation network...This network will include trails, urban trails, cycling lanes and street features, such as furniture, lighting, signage and tree or man-made shade structures that are conducive to creating and sustaining pedestrians and cyclists." (Official Plan Section 4.6.2.4c)	Moderate
Brampton	No	Municipal Should be considered City Parks, Community Parks, Neighbourhood Parks "where feasible shall: ... Provide a range of opportunities for both outdoor active and passive recreation which may include but is not limited to the following: ... shade structure ..." (Official Plan, Sections 4.7.3.1.1, 4.7.3.2.1 and 4.7.3.3.1) "Provide shade within 10 years for at least 50% of the walkways or sidewalk lengths." (City of Brampton, City of Vaughan and Town of Richmond Hill. Measuring the sustainability performance of new development. Metric 8, Recommended Minimum Target)	Limited
Burlington	No	Municipal Should be considered "Consideration must be given to the impact on the streetscape to ensure a balance is found between the concerns with utility wire conflicts and the creation of a streetscape that is attractive and provides shade protection for pedestrians" (Urban Forest Management Plan, Section 4.2) Private Should be provided "When outdoor amenity area is provided at grade, design it to: include multiple activities and functions such as a play area, dog run, seating, shade structure, or water features" (Design Guidelines for Mixed-Use and Residential Mid-Rise Buildings Section 2.5.16)	Limited
Cambridge	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "Wherever feasible and appropriate the City will seek to provide increased shade in the open space system both on its own lands and elsewhere in collaboration with the School Boards, the Region, the GRCA, community organizations and private landowners." (Official Plan, Section 7.1.12) (NEW) Should be considered "The City will promote and foster the creation of a quality built environment through urban design. In order to provide guidance to the development process in terms of achieving a high standard of design and meeting the urban design objectives and policies of this Plan, the City will prepare and adopt urban design guidelines which address items such as the following:...n) shade and access to sunlight..." (Official Plan Section, 5.14.1 n) Private Should be provided "Wherever feasible and appropriate the City will seek to provide increased shade in the open space system both on its own lands and elsewhere in collaboration with the School Boards, the Region, the GRCA, community organizations and private landowners." (Official Plan Section, 7.1.12 (NEW))	Moderate
Chatham-Kent	No	Municipal Should be considered "The Municipality shall consider the creation of an Urban Forestry Plan with particular attention to the planting of street trees, improving streetscapes, and sustaining and expanding the tree canopy to provide adequate shade provision, reduce heat exposure, and improve air quality." (Official Plan, Section 2.2.1.2.6)	Limited
Greater Sudbury	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "Municipal road improvement projects will be designed to include the provision of trees where appropriate in order to enhance urban aesthetics and to provide shade canopy and other environmental benefits." (Official Plan, Section 9.4.5) "All community design will be properly integrated with the City's Natural Environment features and existing built form....mature trees will be protected in order to provide share canopy and to maintain their aesthetic and heritage value." (Official Plan, Section 14.4.1) Should be considered "The improvement of bus stops with shaded structures integrated into bus shelters, route information displays, bus bay construction, and the addition of bike racks on buses." (Official Plan, Section 11.3.1e) "Landscaping will be used to frame desired views or focal points, direct pedestrian movement, and satisfy functional requirements, such as providing shade and buffering." (Official Plan, Section 14.7.3) "In designing parks, the City will: consider the needs of a diverse and aging population through the provision of washrooms, seating, shade or shelter, community gardens drinking fountains, pathways and picnic areas." (Official Plan, Section 7.3.1.3b) Private Should be considered "Landscaping will be used to frame desired views or focal points, direct pedestrian movement, and satisfy functional requirements, such as providing shade and buffering. All new development proposals will be evaluated for their opportunity to create, maximize or enhance existing views through landscaping." (Official Plan, Section 14.5.3)	Moderate

Guelph	No	Municipal Should be provided "Urban Squares, such as plazas, courtyards and piazzas, are publicly accessible open space with sitting areas and shade trees that allow for passive use, special events and social interaction. They are often predominantly hard-surfaced" (Official Plan, Section 8.20.1) Should be considered "The City will encourage and support energy efficient development by: encouraging opportunities to reduce the need for building cooling through green or reflective roofs where appropriate, insulation, reduced or efficient glazing and effective shade landscaping;" (Official Plan, Section 4.1.6.3v) "Active transportation measures will be promoted in accordance with the following provisions: ensure that bikeways and pedestrian walkways are integrated into and designed as part of new road and other infrastructure projects in the City. Special consideration will be given to matters such as bike lanes, physically separated bikeways and provisions for a comfortable pedestrian environment which may include shade trees, street furniture, bicycle racks, lighting, signed and safe street crossings and other traffic controls;" (Official Plan, Section 5.4.3iii) "Road design will balance the provisions for a safe, accessible, functional and attractive pedestrian-oriented environment with an acceptable level of motor vehicle traffic. To achieve a pedestrian oriented public realm and streetscape, a variety of techniques may be implemented, depending on the function and context of the road, including: widening sidewalks to allow for a comfortable pedestrian environment as well as retail displays, outdoor café seating, benches and shade street trees;" (Official Plan, Section 8.2.7i) "The selection of plant material: is encouraged to provide shade where appropriate" (Official Plan, Section 8.17.2Viii) Private Should be provided "Common Outdoor Amenity Areas must include multiple functions or activities that encourage meeting, gathering or play (i.e. play area, seating, community garden, shade structure, barbecues, water features" (Built Form Standards for Mid-rise Buildings and Townhouses, Section 6.3) "All site should maximize tree canopy cover through a combination of existing and new trees. Canopy cover should be calculated at 75% maturity. Strategically locate shade trees in key areas, such as near play areas, walkways within Common Outdoor Amenity Spaces and amongst surface parking areas" (Built Form Standards for Mid-rise Buildings and Townhouses, Section 6.5.1 and 6.5.6)	Moderate
Hamilton	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "Interiors of parking lots shall include landscaped islands, when possible, to provide shade and visual relief from hard surfaces. Landscaped islands should be of sufficient size to ensure growth of vegetation." (Urban Hamilton Official Plan, Chapter B communities, Section 3.3.10.7) Private Should be provided "Interiors of parking lots shall include landscaped islands, when possible, to provide shade and visual relief from hard surfaces. Landscaped islands should be of sufficient size to ensure growth of vegetation." (Urban Hamilton Official Plan, Chapter B communities, Section 3.3.10.7)	Moderate
Kingston	No	Municipal Should be provided "Most growth will occur within the Urban Boundary, where development will be directed to achieve greater sustainability through: where possible, the preservation of mature trees for shade and their other beneficial ecological and community effects." (Official Plan, Section 2.1.1j) "The City shall maintain or enhance the character of valued streetscapes, community areas, and landscapes by: providing shade through natural or built means to provide comfortable outdoor environments and provide protection from ultraviolet radiation." (Official Plan, Section 8.5b) "Provide shade in resting areas, gathering spots and recreational areas, as well as along routes for active transportation." (Design guidelines for communities, Section 3.3 f.) "Provide opportunities for shade along pathways." (Design guidelines for communities, Section 3.5 h.) "Provide seating in shaded areas for social interaction, casual surveillance, and to support accessibility. Include waste receptacles at these locations." (Design guidelines for communities, Section 5.6 m.) "Use trees to create canopy and shade." (Design guidelines for communities, Section 5.9 e.) Private Should be provided "Design outdoor amenity areas for maximum human comfort and enjoyment. These should be located in areas with some sun exposure, but should also include shade cover, especially during peak sun exposure times. Outdoor seating areas should be provided, along with other landscape elements and structures, such as pergolas and gazebos." (Design guidelines for residential lots, Section 8.1 f.) "Ensure high quality communal outdoor amenity areas that comply with the following standards: ...Receive sunlight, even in the winter, but offer shaded areas for peak sun exposure times..." (Design guidelines for residential lots, Section 8.3 f.) "Provide shade over play spaces for children, including formal play equipment and seating for adults." (Design guidelines for residential lots, Section 8.3 k.) "Use trees to create canopy and shade especially in parking areas and passive open space areas." (Design guidelines for residential lots 9.1 f.)	Moderate
Kitchener	No	Municipal Should be provided "The City will consider the provision of shade as an essential component when planning, developing or retrofitting community facilities and public parks." (Official Plan, Section 8.C.1.10.) "The City will require the provision of shade, either natural or constructed, to provide protection from sun exposure, mitigate the urban heat island, and reduce energy demands provided it does not does not generate unacceptable adverse impacts." (Official Plan, Section 11.C.1.22.) "The City will design pedestrian-friendly streets by: v) providing shade as an essential component of streetscape design..." (Official Plan, Section 13.C.1.4. d) v) Private Should be provided "The City will require the provision of shade, either natural or constructed, to provide protection from sun exposure, mitigate the urban heat island, and reduce energy demands provided it does not does not generate unacceptable adverse impacts." (Official Plan, Section 11.C.1.22.)	Strong
London	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "Tree planting will focus on the preferential planting of large shade tree species where possible to maximize long-term benefits." (Official Plan, Section 401.2) "Shade trees should be incorporated into designs, planted, and maintained to achieve an effective tree canopy cover along non-motorized mobility routes, such as sidewalks, cycling lanes and pathways, and around public gathering places such as plazas, transit stops, benches, and playgrounds, in conformity with the City Building policies of this Plan." (Official Plan, Section 401.7) Should be considered "[Neighbourhood] Parks will be designed to reflect the demographics of the surrounding area and may focus on children and adolescents recreational needs, but will also offer appropriate spaces, shaded seating areas and other amenities for a broader demographic" (Official Plan, Section 412) "District Parks are intended to serve groups of neighbourhoods and are designed with an emphasis on facilities for organized sports and unprogrammed activities which may include: lit sports fields, spray pads, tennis courts, skateboard parks, parking lots, major play structures, gathering areas, ample benches, and shaded areas." (Official Plan, Section 413) "To better reflect changes in London's population, greater attention should be paid to incorporating amenities (such as washrooms, benches or seating areas, shaded areas, picnic areas, floral gardens, open spaces that can accommodate new activities, etc.) that increase the usability of parks for older adults and residents of different ethnic backgrounds." (Parks and Recreation Strategic Master Plan, Recommendation 121)	Moderate

Markham	No	Municipal Should be considered "The following considerations are critical for appropriate tree selection: ... Selection of large shade trees where space is available to maximize long term benefits." (Streetscape Manual, Section 4.0) Private Should be provided "To achieve sustainable design and development or redevelopment of Markham's communities by addressing, where feasible: c) the use of materials and plantings (ie. green or white roofs, the use of light-coloured paving materials and planting to provide shade) to reduce local heat-island effects" (Official Plan, Section 6.2.2.2) Should be considered "To consider the application of innovative sustainable design practices and technologies in site planning and building design through the development approval process and in particular, through the application of a sustainable development checklist as part of the site plan control application process to: c) reduce the urban heat-island effect of development sites and the cooling requirements of buildings by: ii. encouraging tree planting and other landscaping to increase evapotranspiration and create shade; iii. using architectural devices to create shade" (Official Plan, Section 6.2.3.1)	Moderate
Milton	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "The Town shall ensure that as many trees and other vegetation as possible are retained on sites subject to development by requiring the submission of a tree inventory and saving plan for all applications, with priority being given to trees and other vegetation most suited to adoption to post-construction conditions, through the following criteria:...d) by establishing specific landscaping requirements in site plans for private development and for public projects which ensure the provision of trees and other vegetation which: ...vii) reflect the following functional criteria: density of shade, density of visual screening in all seasons, sound attenuation qualities..." (Official Plan, Section 2.8.3.50) "District Park: trees of a variety of species for improved environment, visual interest and providing a minimum of 20 % shade coverage in the entire park at 2 or 3 maturity. Trees of a variety of species for improved environment, visual interest and providing a minimum of 20 % shade coverage in the entire park at 2 or 3 maturity.(Engineering and Parks Standards Manual, Section 1.4.7.Type3) Private Should be provided "The Town shall ensure that as many trees and other vegetation as possible are retained on sites subject to development by requiring the submission of a tree inventory and saving plan for all applications, with priority being given to trees and other vegetation most suited to adoption to post-construction conditions, through the following criteria:...d) by establishing specific landscaping requirements in site plans for private development and for public projects which ensure the provision of trees and other vegetation which: ...vii) reflect the following functional criteria: density of shade, density of visual screening in all seasons, sound attenuation qualities..." (Official Plan, Section 2.8.3.50)	Moderate
Mississauga	Yes	Private Should be considered "Where surface parking is permitted, the following will apply. Parking should: g. provide appropriate landscape treatment to provide shading of parking areas." (Official Plan, Section 9.5.5.3) "To achieve and enhance the campus setting development image, the following design guidelines will be used to evaluate the design aspects of development proposals: ... d. landscaping and planting for a campus setting should incorporate the following:...provide summer shade and protection from winter winds" (Official Plan, Section 15.5.1.3 Sheridan Park Corporate Centre)	Limited
Oakville	No	Municipal Should be provided "Landscaping should be incorporated to provide shade and wind protection." (Official Plan, Section 6.10.3) "Surface parking areas should incorporate planted landscaped areas that: ...b) provide shade, wind break, and visual relief from hard surfaces..." (Official Plan, Section 6.13.4) "Community spaces should be designed and landscaped to provide wind protection and shade or sun as the season requires." (Sustainable Design Guidelines, Section 2.1.5.1) Should be considered "Where possible, shade trees should be installed along walkways to enhance pedestrian comfort, reduce surface temperatures and help buffer walkways from vehicular travel." (Sustainable Design Guidelines, Section 2.1.4.7) Private Should be provided "Landscaping should be incorporated to provide shade and wind protection." (Official Plan, Section 6.10.3) "Surface parking areas should incorporate planted landscaped areas that: ...b) provide shade, wind break, and visual relief from hard surfaces." (Official Plan, Section 6.13.4) "Community spaces should be designed and landscaped to provide wind protection and shade or sun as the season requires." (Sustainable Design Guidelines, Section 2.1.5.1) Should be considered "Where possible, shade trees should be installed along walkways to enhance pedestrian comfort, reduce surface temperatures and help buffer walkways from vehicular travel." (Sustainable Design Guidelines, Section 2.1.4.7)	Moderate
Oshawa	Yes	Municipal Should be provided All Central Areas and Corridors "shall be in accordance with up-to-date principles of good design, including adaptability over time, climate change resiliency, respect for, and integration with, natural features and functions, and long-term sustainability, and reflect an approach to urban design and infrastructure development that takes into account the following: Incorporating elements for weather protection, such as colonnades, awnings and canopies, as well as natural and built shade structures" (Official Plan, Sections 2.1.2.2.k.iv and 2.1.6.2.d.iv) (NEW)	Moderate
Ottawa	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "The portion of the development which impacts the public realm will be held to the highest site design standards and should incorporate enhanced public realm improvements, such as: shade trees, median planting and treatments and other landscaping;" (Official Plan, Section 4.11.19b) (NEW) District Park, Community Park, Neighbourhood Park or Parkette, Urban Parkette "shall have: Deciduous trees planted in groups for shade and continuous canopy cover, particularly near children's play areas; Amenities may include shade structure. " (Park and Pathway Development Manual) (NEW) Should be considered "Landscaping can provide summer shade and protection from winter winds." (Official Plan, Section 4.9)	Moderate

Richmond Hill	No	Municipal Should be provided "Seating and shade areas should be designed in coordination with pathways and play area locations." (Urban Design Guidelines, Section 4.1.3 Community Structure and Identity: Parks 10.) Private Should be provided "Design landscaping to:...Provide protection from excessive wind and sun" (Urban Design Guidelines, Section 5.5 Landscape Design 1.) "Provide rain, wind, and sun weather-protection canopies at primary building entrances, for exterior patio seating areas along the street, and for specific pedestrian amenities associated with the building." (Urban Design Guidelines, Section 6.73 Retail Commercial Buildings: Buildings with Drive Through Facilities 10.) Should be considered "Development is encouraged to mitigate local heat island effects by including:...b. locating trees or other plantings to provide shading for at least 50% of sidewalks, patios and driveways, and within 15 metres of buildings." (Official Plan, Section 3.2.3 18b) "Provide shade within 10 years for at least 50% of the walkways or sidewalk lengths." (City of Brampton, City of Vaughan and Town of Richmond Hill. Measuring the sustainability performance of new development. Metric 8, Recommended Minimum Target)	Moderate
St. Catharines	No	Municipal Should be provided "Street Trees a) CANOPY & SHADE: Provide street trees with close regular spacing to create a continuous tree canopy. Large gaps in the street tree canopy should be avoided where possible." (Downtown Urban Design Guidelines, Streetscape Design, Section 3.13a) "Coverings and shelter: Open spaces should strategically integrate coverings to maximize pedestrian comfort such as shade trees, awnings, umbrellas, trellis, or other form of canopy" (Downtown Urban Design Guidelines, Streetscape Design, Section 3.20)	Moderate
Thunder Bay	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "At least 50% of park areas not used for sports fields should be treed to provide shade and expand the urban forest." (Urban Design and Landscape Guidelines, Performance Standard 2B a) "Playground equipment should be imaginative, easily maintained and should be located in areas shaded by trees." (Urban Design and Landscape Guideline, Performance Standard 2C b) "Areas adjacent to transit shelters should be well-lit, and should incorporate seating and tree planting for shade." (Urban Design and Landscape Guideline, Performance Standard 5 i) "Street Furniture and Landscape Zone: The Street Furniture and Landscape Zone should be located between the sidewalk and vehicle traffic. The zone contains landscaped areas with site furnishings, and infrastructure facilities such as benches, bicycle locks, transit shelters, and utilities. Along the Image Routes and key corridors, these areas should be planted with consistent street trees to provide shade, reduce the urban heat island effect, create a buffer between pedestrian and vehicle traffic, and minimize stormwater run-off." (Urban Design and Landscape Guideline, Performance Standard 9)	Moderate
Toronto	No	Municipal Should be provided "...preserving and enhancing the urban forest by: i) providing suitable growing environments for trees; ii) increasing tree canopy coverage and diversity, especially of long lived native and large shade trees; and iii) regulating the injury and destruction of trees..." (Official Plan, Section 3.4 d) "Design sidewalks and boulevards for uses all year long. Street trees offer shade and relief from sun, rain, wind and snow" (Complete Streets Guidelines, Section 4.1.5) Private Should be provided "Reduce ambient surface temperatures, and provide shade for human health and comfort." (Green Standard for new low-rise residential development, p. 2) "Reduce ambient surface temperatures, and provide shade for human health and comfort." (Green Standard for new mid to high-rise residential and all industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) development, p. 4)	Moderate
Vaughan	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "Every street shall be designed to accommodate street trees to give streets a unity of form and shade for pedestrians." (Official Plan, 11.3.12.24 Steeles West Corridor) (NEW) "The design of rooftops and parking areas should minimize the heat island effect, through rooftop gardens, green roofs and the planting of shade trees between parking aisles." (Official Plan, Section 11.3.13.3 Steeles West Corridor Secondary Plan) (NEW) "The urban tree canopy provides shade, beauty and wildlife habitats; moderates microclimates for human comfort and buildings; mitigates wind; reduces glare and reflection; and helps to unify a streetscape. All streets in the VMC should be lined with appropriate trees resistant to salt, disease, drought and pests." (Official Plan, Section 11.12 Vaughan Mills Centre Secondary Plan, 4.4.7) (NEW) Should be considered "Every street shall be designed to accommodate street trees to give streets a unity of form and shade for pedestrians. In areas designated on Schedule 13 as New Community Areas, the following policies shall apply:..." Reduced urban heat island effects including the consideration of integrating green and white roofs, greening to provide shade, and light-coloured surface materials consistent with the Regional Official Plan" (Official Plan, Section 9.2.2.14.) "Street trees should be planted approximately 6 - 10 m on centre, depending on tree canopy size, to ensure adequate continuous tree pit soil volumes and a continuous protection from the elements for pedestrians depending on expected canopy maturity." (City-wide Streetscape Implementation Manual and Financial Strategy) Private Should be considered "In areas designated on Schedule 13 as New Community Areas, the following policies shall apply:...Reduced urban heat island effects including the consideration of integrating green and white roofs, greening to provide shade, and light-coloured surface materials consistent with the Regional Official Plan" (Official Plan, Section 9.2.2.14.) "Provide shade within 10 years for at least 50% of the walkways or sidewalk lengths." (City of Brampton, City of Vaughan and Town of Richmond Hill. Measuring the sustainability performance of new development. Metric 8, Recommended Minimum Target) "On private properties through the site plan review process, [there are] guidelines for greening and shade that allows staff to request tree planting on all private streets and encourage applicants to incorporate shade structures and large shade trees for tot lots and seating areas within amenity areas." (Email communication)	Moderate

Waterloo	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "Site Amenities: Design sites and buildings to include a range of on-site amenities such as benches, trash receptacles, bike parking, large canopy trees and or or shade structures to provide for more healthy active outdoor and urban spaces for social gathering, relaxation and enjoyment that results in a higher quality of life." (Official Plan, Section 3.11.1) "When planning for and developing new City facilities such as parks and public spaces, or refurbishing existing City-owned facilities, the City will consider the provision of shade an essential component." (Official Plan, Section 8.7.3.4) "Design outdoor spaces to be accessible by all users and to provide opportunities for rest, shade, socializing and weather protection." (Urban Design Manual, Section 2.3.4) "Existing trees within municipal parkland blocks should be saved wherever feasible to support the health of the urban forest. The planting of trees within municipal parkland blocks is encouraged to provide shade and to enhance the urban forest." (Official Plan, Section 10.5.2.1 (14)) Private Should be provided "Site Amenities: Design sites and buildings to include a range of on-site amenities such as benches, trash receptacles, bike parking, large canopy trees and or or shade structures to provide for more healthy active outdoor and urban spaces for social gathering, relaxation and enjoyment that results in a higher quality of life." (Official Plan, Section 3.11.1) "Design outdoor spaces to be accessible by all users and to provide opportunities for rest, shade, socializing and weather protection." (Urban Design Manual, Section 2.3.4)	Strong
Whitby	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "The design of parks should incorporate plant material that is tolerant of urban conditions with an emphasis on native species, and hard landscape elements, including shade structures, in appropriate locations" (Official Plan, Section 6.2.3.10.5) (NEW) Private Should be provided "Landscaped islands should provide shade with suitable plant material and utilize low impact development principles." (Official Plan, Section 6.2.3.14) (NEW) "Landscaping shall be provided to: provide shade and wind protection" (Official Plan, Section 6.2.3.15) (NEW)	Moderate
Windsor	Yes	Municipal Should be provided "Council will ensure the provision of sufficient landscaping along roads at various intervals in accordance with the following general principles:... (a) provide windbreaks and shade along pedestrian and cycling networks;" (Official Plan, Section 8.11.2.5) Private Should be considered "Council will encourage a proposed development or infrastructure undertaking to retain and incorporate natural features and functions with regard to, but not limited to, the following: ... (c) its contribution to shading and screening on site and for adjacent properties." (Official Plan, Section 8.5.2.3)	Moderate

Report date: September 2020

Sources: Municipal planning documents posted on the web and or or additional documents sent via email from the municipality for each of the 26 Ontario local municipalities with populations of 100,000 or greater as of 2016 census

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention

Notes: Shade policies are defined as guidelines that the municipality follows when evaluating plans for developing or redeveloping sites and appear as statements in planning policy documents.

Strong shade policies indicate that shade should be provided for a broad range of both municipally and privately owned sites.

Moderate shade policies indicate that shade should be provided for only a few types of municipally and or or privately owned sites.

Limited shade policies indicate that shade should be considered for 1 or more type of municipally and or or privately owned sites, but it is not essential.

Supplementary Table S31:**Tanning bed use in students in Grade 7 to 12, by grade, Ontario, 2014 and 2015**

Grade	2014 (%)	2015 (%)
Grade 7	2.5	2.7
Grade 8	2.6	2.8
Grade 9	5.9	6.1
Grade 10	8.9	11.0
Grade 11	7.5	9.0
Grade 12	14.0	13.0

Report date: September 2020

Source: Atkinson J, Cawley C, Marrett L, McWhirter J, Nadalin V, Rosen CF, et al. An assessment of

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health

Notes: Surveys were commissioned by the Ontario Sun Safety Working Group members including Ipsos Reid was contracted to conduct a pre-legislation online survey (in spring of 2014) of In 2014, 1,561 adolescents participated in the survey (10% response rate) and 2,305 adole

the first year of a ban on tanning beds and lamps among adolescents in Ontario, Canada. Toronto: Ontario Surveillance and Prevention
g the Canadian Cancer Society, Cancer Care Ontario, and Ryerson University
· Ontario adolescents under age 18 in Grade 7 to 12 and subsequently contracted to repeat the survey 1 year
escents participated in 2015 (14% response rate).

in Safety Working Group; 2017.

after commencement of the legislation (in spring 2015).

Supplementary Table S32:

Annual average ambient fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentrations (µg/m³), by monitoring station, Ontario, 2013 to 2017

Location of monitoring station	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Barrie	7.5	7.6	7.6	6.5	7.0
Belleville	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.8
Brampton	8.5	8.9	8.4	6.8	7.0
Brantford	8.5	9.2	8.7	7.3	7.2
Burlington	8.7	9.6	9.4	7.6	7.0
Chatham	8.1	8.6	8.1	6.6	6.4
Cornwall	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.4	5.9
Dorset	5.4	5.3	5.6	4.6	4.6
Grand Bend	7.3	8.1	7.7	6.0	5.1
Guelph	8.1	8.9	8.4	6.9	6.8
Hamilton Downtown	10.1	10.8	10.2	8.2	8.5
Hamilton Mountain	9.2	9.4	9.0	7.2	7.4
Hamilton West	9.6	9.9	9.9	7.9	7.5
Kingston	6.5	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.3
Kitchener	8.7	9.3	8.8	7.3	7.0
London	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.1	7.0
Mississauga	7.9	8.7	8.5	7.2	6.8
Morrisburg	6.7	7.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newmarket	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.0	5.9
North Bay	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.6
Oakville	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.0	6.9
Oshawa	7.4	7.7	7.5	5.9	5.9
Ottawa Central	7.1	6.8	6.9	5.6	5.8
Ottawa Downtown	7.0	7.0	6.9	5.9	5.9
Parry Sound	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.8	4.6
Petawawa	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.1
Peterborough	7.4	6.9	6.8	5.8	5.8
Port Stanley	7.4	8.2	8.0	6.5	6.3
Sarnia	8.5	9.0	8.4	INS	7.0
Sault Ste. Marie	5.6	6.0	5.9	4.9	5.0
St. Catharines	8.5	8.8	8.4	6.9	7.0
Sudbury	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.4	5.0
Thunder Bay	6.3	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.1
Tiverton	5.8	6.5	6.4	5.1	5.1
Toronto Downtown	8.3	8.7	8.4	7.0	7.4
Toronto East	8.2	8.9	8.5	7.0	7.4
Toronto North	8.3	9.2	9.4	7.3	7.4
Toronto West	8.8	9.1	8.5	7.0	7.4
Windsor Downtown	9.2	10.1	9.3	8.1	7.8
Windsor West	10.0	10.7	9.9	8.5	8.5

Report date: September 2020

Source: Air Quality in Ontario 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 reports (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks)

Available from <http://www.airqualityontario.com/press/publications.php> and <https://www.ontario.ca/document/air-quality-ontario-2017-report>

Prepared by: Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Cancer Control, Population Health and Prevention based on analytic results presented in Air Quality in Ontario 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 reports

Notes: INS: insufficient data in any one quarter to calculate a valid average ambient concentration

N/A: PM_{2.5} not monitored in that year

Supplementary Table S33:**Amount of nickel used (in tonnes) and number of employees working at facilities using nickel, by industry, C****A. Use (tonnes)**

Industry name (NAICS code)	2013	2014	2015
Primary metal manufacturing (331)	733,891	733,718	738,116
Mining and quarrying (212)	122,952	123,238	117,818
Transportation equipment manufacturing (336)	5,022	5,170	5,609
Fabricated metal product manufacturing (332)	4,770	4,169	4,113
Machinery manufacturing (333)	1,506	1,311	1,262
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing (335)	770	825	770
Chemical manufacturing (325)	716	661	666
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing (324)	111	660	606
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (326)	55	1	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing (339)	49	55	55
Other	75	220	220
Total	869,915	870,027	869,235

B. Number of employees

Industry name (NAICS code)	2013	2014	2015
Primary metal manufacturing (331)	12,759	13,197	13,075
Mining and quarrying (212)	6,294	6,431	6,598
Transportation equipment manufacturing (336)	11,694	11,544	14,930
Fabricated metal product manufacturing (332)	4,999	3,333	3,369
Machinery manufacturing (333)	1,380	1,779	1,129
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing (335)	1,112	1,346	1,266
Chemical manufacturing (325)	591	710	701
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing (324)	1,592	1,808	1,550
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (326)	180	199	232
Miscellaneous manufacturing (339)	75	88	68
Other	214	454	440
Total	40,890	40,889	43,358

C. Number of facilities

Industry name (NAICS code)	2013	2014	2015
Primary metal manufacturing (331)	31	29	30
Mining and quarrying (212)	15	14	14
Transportation equipment manufacturing (336)	28	28	32
Fabricated metal product manufacturing (332)	31	28	25
Machinery manufacturing (333)	6	6	5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing (335)	5	6	5
Chemical manufacturing (325)	5	5	5
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing (324)	3	3	3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (326)	1	1	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing (339)	1	1	1
Other	5	4	4
Total	131	125	125

Report date:

Sep-20

Source:

Ontario Toxics Reduction Progra

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ont

Notes:

Excludes facilities that are exem

Nickel use (tonnes): estimated b

Ontario, 2013 to 2016

2016
737,969
112,772
5,663
4,068
1,292
715
661
610
1
55
220
864,027

2016
12,983
7,714
14,699
3,034
1,681
882
653
1,770
254
65
412
44,147

2016
28
14
32
25
6
4
5
3
1
1
4
123

m, 2013 to 2016 (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks)
tario), Prevention and Cancer Control (Occupational Cancer Research Centre)
pt from the Ontario Toxics Reduction Program (i.e., use or release nickel in quantities below the legislated th
y selecting the mid-point value for each facility's reported range of use, summing these values across all faci

thresholds)
ilities for each sector

Supplementary Table S34:**Amount of formaldehyde used (in tonnes) and number of employees working at facilities using formaldehyde****A. Use (tonnes)**

Industry name (NAICS code)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Paper manufacturing (322)	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,616
Chemical manufacturing (325)	2,868	12,762	11,662	1,767
Wood product manufacturing (321)	1,436	1,431	1,233	1,332
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (327)	165	176	19	19
Computer and electronic product manufacturing (334)	55	55	55	55
Transportation equipment manufacturing (336)	16	20	15	15
Other	124	136	248	251
Total	10,330	20,246	18,897	9,054

B. Number of employees

Industry name (NAICS code)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Paper manufacturing (322)	3,511	3,353	3,120	3,286
Chemical manufacturing (325)	1,711	1,778	1,169	1,719
Wood product manufacturing (321)	1,616	2,056	2,404	2,455
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (327)	489	467	439	417
Computer and electronic product manufacturing (334)	485	525	545	550
Transportation equipment manufacturing (336)	14,658	14,326	10,738	10,722
Other	6,074	7,877	10,827	11,776
Total	28,544	30,382	29,242	30,925

C. Number of facilities

Industry name (NAICS code)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Paper manufacturing (322)	7	6	5	5
Chemical manufacturing (325)	10	7	7	9
Wood product manufacturing (321)	6	6	8	7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (327)	2	2	2	2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing (334)	1	1	1	1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (336)	3	3	3	3
Other	3	4	5	5
Total	32	29	31	32

Report date:

Sep-20

Source:

Ontario Toxics Reduction Program, 2013 to 2016 (Min

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and

Notes:

Excludes facilities that are exempt from the Ontario Toxics Reduction Program
Formaldehyde use (tonnes): estimated by selecting th

ede, by industry, Ontario, 2013 to 2016

istry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks)
Cancer Control (Occupational Cancer Research Centre)
oxics Reduction Program (i.e., use or release formaldehyde in quantities below the legislated thresholds)
e mid-point value for each facility's reported range of use, summing these values across all facilities for each

sector

Supplementary Table S35:

Up-to-date human papillomavirus vaccination coverage (%) in 12- and 13-year-old students, by public

Public Health Unit	2013/14 Females age 13	2014/15 Females age 13	2015/16 Females age 13	2016/17 Females age 13	2016/17 Females and males age 12
Ontario	61.5	60.4	61.0	59.6	56.3
Algoma	63.2	62.0	60.2	63.7	61.5
Brant County	70.5	71.3	64.7	71.6	64.1
Chatham-Kent	58.3	56.0	59.2	63.5	59.7
Durham Region	70.2	69.6	71.6	72.0	65.8
Eastern Ontario	68.8	64.2	64.5	62.8	60.6
Elgin-St. Thomas	52.0	52.1	45.4	48.0	49.0
Grey Bruce	65.2	65.2	71.5	65.5	60.9
Haldimand-Norfolk	54.3	53.7	55.8	55.0	53.7
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	64.3	51.2	52.6	54.9	50.0
Halton Region	36.8	44.8	49.0	43.1	44.0
Hamilton	63.4	61.7	61.5	60.2	63.4
Hastings and Prince Edward Counties	58.8	54.0	52.1	53.6	51.3
Huron County	59.9	56.2	46.7	57.0	55.2
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington	65.3	61.0	63.5	67.3	67.5
Lambton	39.2	41.7	35.2	39.2	38.8
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District	56.8	56.2	50.8	58.6	54.2
Middlesex-London	52.6	50.3	50.6	49.8	50.7
Niagara Region	63.0	59.2	58.6	61.1	60.4
North Bay Parry Sound District	62.4	57.3	57.3	56.8	58.1
Northwestern	59.6	54.9	57.7	44.6	44.9
Ottawa	57.5	60.1	64.7	65.0	59.9
Oxford County	54.6	52.5	54.4	53.1	51.7
Peel	60.8	61.8	65.6	56.2	55.2
Perth District	50.1	53.6	63.1	57.7	62.2
Peterborough County-City	60.1	56.7	59.9	56.1	54.9
Porcupine	65.2	62.1	63.7	67.4	64.8
Renfrew County and District	56.4	57.6	54.7	63.3	56.2
Simcoe Muskoka District	68.8	66.9	65.7	65.9	64.4
Sudbury and District	58.9	54.7	51.4	60.1	54.8
Thunder Bay District	45.9	46.5	44.3	54.0	50.7
Timiskaming	69.5	51.4	50.6	56.2	55.9
Toronto	66.4	66.4	66.9	66.6	59.4
Region of Waterloo	61.9	61.4	60.2	63.4	57.2
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	62.3	59.1	56.6	58.9	50.6
Windsor-Essex County	61.9	55.8	60.0	59.7	58.1
York Region	67.9	62.9	55.8	50.0	46.5

Report date:

September 2020

Source:

Digital Health Immunization Repository, 2013 to 2018 (Mir

Prepared by:

Ontario Health (Cancer Care Ontario), Prevention and Canc

Notes:

The HPV vaccination program was for female students in C
Coverage is expressed as the percentage of enrolled stude
The Digital Health Immunization Repository (DHIR) is the d
Vaccination coverage is based on the student's vaccination

health unit, Ontario, 2013/14 to 2017/18 school years

2017/18 Females and males age 12
59.9
55.8
60.9
60.1
68.6
60.2
45.6
64.2
51.2
53.5
55.7
63.8
60.7
53.8
70.8
42.6
48.9
52.1
59.7
56.8
47.1
62.7
51.1
55.3
67.0
56.3
66.6
60.6
67.7
57.2
51.2
49.7
64.2
61.2
58.4
60.9
56.7

istry of Health) in: Public Health Ontario's Immunization Coverage Reports for School Pupils in Ontario for the 2017/18 school year. Public Health Ontario, Population Health and Prevention, based on analytic results provided by Immunization and Vaccine I

grade 8 from 2013/14 to 2015/16. In 2016/17, the program was expanded to male students, and the grade of students who were considered to be up-to-date for the HPV vaccination and birth cohort.

data source for both the denominator and numerator. The denominators used to assess vaccination coverage of students status assessed through DHIR's up-to-date estimate, which uses student age cohorts (i.e., 12-year-olds/13-year-

ministration was changed to Grade 7. For the 2016/17 school years, the program included female students in
school pupils are established by student demographic information uploaded into the DHIR database by the p
-olds) and whether the student satisfies either of the following: 3 valid doses in accordance with the 3-dose s

Grade 8 and male and female students in Grade 7, to ensure a cohort was not missed.

public health units for schools located within their geographic boundaries. However, the extent to which hom
chedule OR 2 valid doses in accordance with the 2-dose schedule.

e-schooled, independent school students, or students who have dropped out of school are captured in the d

enominator is variable.

[illegible]

Digital Health Immunization Repository, 2013 to 2018 (Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care)

The District Health Information Repository (DHIR) is the data source for both the denominator and numerator. The denominator assesses vaccination coverage of school pupils, are established by student demographic information uploaded into the DHIR database by the public health units for schools located within four earrondissement boundaries. However, the extent to which home-schooled, independent school students, or students who have dropped out of school are captured in the denominator is variable. Vaccination coverage is based on the student's vaccination status assessed through DHIR's up-to-date coverage estimates, which uses student age cohorts (i.e., 12-year-olds) and whether the student satisfies 1 of the following: 2 valid doses in accordance with the 3-dose schedule; 2 valid doses in accordance with the 2-dose schedule; or have a documented exemption for evidence of immunity.