Hookah (Waterpipe) Use in Licensed Establishments



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Board of Health Decisions - March 2014

- 1. Consult with community stakeholders on measures, including prohibition, to address the health risks of waterpipe (hookah) smoking in Toronto commercial establishments and connected patios
- Report international best practices on hookah legislation and an economic impact analysis on businesses

Current Report Presents:

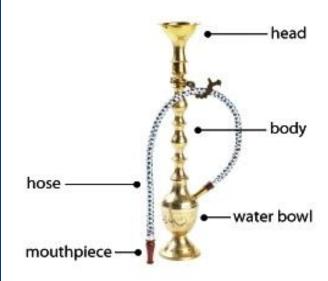
- Update on health evidence
- Consultation findings
- Proposed policy approach



Hookah Smoking

- Hookahs are used to smoke tobacco or nontobacco products called shisha
- Also known as waterpipe, narghile, hubble bubble, ghelyoon, ghalyan, goza, arghile
- Usually heated by burning charcoal
- Often a collective activity
- Traditionally used to smoke tobacco in Iran,
 South Asian and Middle Eastern countries,
 but their use has increased in North America,
 especially among youth and young adults

A typical hookah



Key Concerns

- Hookah smoking poses health risks to users and those exposed to the smoke, including employees
- About 60 Toronto businesses allow hookah use on their premises, more than any other Ontario municipality
- Hookah use in licensed establishments normalizes smoking in public places
- 10% of Ontario students (grades 7-12) used a hookah in the past year in 2013
- 38% of Ontario students (grades 9-12) believe hookah use is less harmful than smoking cigarettes





Air Quality at Toronto Hookah Businesses

A 2013 study conducted by the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit (OTRU) at 12 indoor and 5 outdoor hookah cafes in Toronto found:

- High levels of CO and PM_{2.5} (fine air pollutant particles)
- Air pollution at levels that are considered harmful to human health
- Outdoor hookah cafes showed less harmful levels than indoors, but air quality levels were still poor
- High levels of air nicotine found in most locations suggest that tobacco shisha is smoked in contravention of the SFOA



Consultation Results

Overall themes and key findings:

- Low awareness about the health risks of hookah smoking
- Visiting hookah establishments is a social and cultural practice for many
- Nearly half of patrons would still visit the businesses even if they did not offer hookah smoking
- Mixed views on a possible prohibition

Jurisdictional Scan

A growing number of Canadian and American jurisdictions have addressed hookah use through various laws or bylaws.

- In Ontario: Peterborough, Orillia, Bradford, West Gwillimbury and Barrie
- Outside of Ontario: Quebec, Alberta, Nova Scotia and City of Vancouver
- In the United States: the states of Illinois, New Mexico, Michigan, New Jersey and Maine, and the City of Chicago and New York City

Why prohibition?

- Most health protective option to address health risks to hookah users, employees and non-smoking patrons
- Need to reduce visibility and acceptability of smoking in public places
- Follow trend of municipalities around the world which prohibit hookah use at commercial establishments
- Can be paired with public education to address misconceptions about health risks





Proposed Approach - Licensing By-Law

- TPH recommends hookah use be prohibited at Toronto establishments that are licensed or required to be licensed.
- Executive Director, Municipal Licensing & Standards will report to the Licensing and Standards Committee on June 25, 2015.
- This approach will:
 - Capture any type of licensed establishment (including connected patios)
 - Prevent new businesses from offering hookah





Proposed Approach - Implementation

- TPH recommends that changes come into force on October 1, 2015
- TPH would enforce the regulatory changes in response to complaints
- Progressive enforcement in response to complaints after changes are enacted to allow time for education of operators and the public
- TPH/MLS could communicate by-law requirements through the (annual) renewal process for licenses

Public Education Strategy

Address low awareness of health risks among:

- hookah users / patrons
- business owners
- post-secondary students
- cultural groups

Activities:

- Print and online ads NOW magazine, Metro, BlogTO
- Restaurant / Bars restrooms (6 weeks)
- TPH website and social media
- Youth and cultural events (YHAN) /Pan Am Games
- Sustainment via integration in TPH program work education, enforcement, website and social media

