

# VAPING IN CANADA

Geographic distribution and  
sociodemographic correlates  
of e-cigarette use

Daniel J Corsi, PhD | Adam M Lippert, PhD



## ATLAS

Email \_\_\_\_\_ [dcorsi@cheo.on.ca](mailto:dcorsi@cheo.on.ca)

Website \_\_\_\_\_ [cheoresearch.ca](http://cheoresearch.ca)

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**Daniel J Corsi, PhD**

Dr. Corsi received his PhD in Population and Public Health in 2012 from McMaster University. He completed his postdoctoral training at the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies in 2014, where he specialized in innovative methods to understand the influence of socioeconomic status on health and a focus on substance use epidemiology. He is a Scientist with the CHEO Research Institute and an Assistant Professor at the University of Ottawa.

**Adam M Lippert, PhD**

Dr. Lippert received his PhD in Demography and Sociology in 2013 from the Pennsylvania State University. He completed his postdoctoral training at the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies in 2015, specializing in population health science and geospatial methods. He is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Colorado in Denver.



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## Executive Summary

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Community-level data is crucial to nicotine surveillance and efforts to lower tobacco consumption, but the availability of such data across Canada is lacking. National surveys of substance use cannot reach all communities, and those that are included may be represented by only a few individual survey respondents. This problem leads to a question: *how can reliable community-level estimates of nicotine use be generated from data with sparse community sampling?*

Addressing this challenge lies at the centre of this project. We drew on data from ten nationally-representative surveys of nicotine use – including electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) – in Canada across four survey platforms conducted between 2013 and 2021. These surveys include over 225,000 respondents from nearly 300 communities in all 13

provinces and territories (“Provinces”). Using the combined data, we derived empirical estimates of community-level smoking and “vaping” with techniques to correct for the imprecision of community-specific estimates in sparsely-sampled communities. The resulting empirically-estimated data provide insights on the geography of nicotine and ENDS use, the communities where such use is most common, and the range of policy responses that our findings recommend. We pay particular attention to ENDS use as these technologically novel devices constitute the fastest-growing method of nicotine use in Canada.

In the following sections, we illustrate these findings with a library of graphics and maps and discuss the community correlates of electronic cigarette use.

## Background

Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) are a broad class of devices used to heat and vaporize a liquid solution, delivering an inhalable aerosol to users. Because the solutions often contain nicotine, these devices are popularly referred to as electronic cigarettes or “e-cigs.” Using an ENDS device is often called vaping as opposed to smoking due to the aerosolized vapour delivered to the user. These terms will be used throughout this report.

Vaping has become increasingly popular since e-cigarettes were first introduced to North American markets in 2004 in Canada and in 2007 in the United States.<sup>1,2</sup> The first modern electronic cigarette – Ruyan – was developed by Chinese pharmacist Hon Lik and released in China in 2003. However, the technology to generate nicotine aerosol from a liquid solution was first explored in the early 1990s by various companies including Philip Morris.<sup>3</sup> Data from the 2020 Canadian Tobacco and Nicotine Survey (CTNS) reveal that 35% of teens aged 15-19 (CTNS) reveal that 35% of teens aged 15-19 and 43% of young adults aged 20-24 had vaped in their lifetimes; 14% and 13% reported past-month vaping, respectively.<sup>4</sup> These figures represent a considerable rise in e-cigarette use over time. Comparable estimates from the 2013 Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drugs Survey (CTADS) – the survey replaced by the CTNS – showed that lifetime and past-month use among teens was 19.8%



and 2.6%, and 20.1% and 3.9% among 20-24-year-olds, respectively.<sup>5</sup> The trend of rising ENDS use is concerning because e-cigarette use among younger people is associated with higher odds of future cigarette smoking.<sup>6</sup>

Risks associated with vaping are not isolated to the initiation of conventional smoking. Emerging evidence has shown there are direct risks, too. E-cigarette aerosols contain compounds that are carcinogenic and damaging to pulmonary health. These include heavy metals, aldehydes, and nitrosamines<sup>7</sup> – compounds associated with DNA and cellular damage, oxidative stress, and respiratory impairments.<sup>8,9</sup> Other adverse outcomes associated with ENDS use include damage to teeth and gums,<sup>10</sup> impaired neurological development,<sup>11</sup> and heightened vulnerability to infectious diseases.<sup>12</sup>

As the scientific community continues to elucidate the physiological risks of



An ENDS user holds a discrete USB-sized vaping device.

vaping, policy responses have lagged behind the proliferation of novel ENDS technologies and product development.

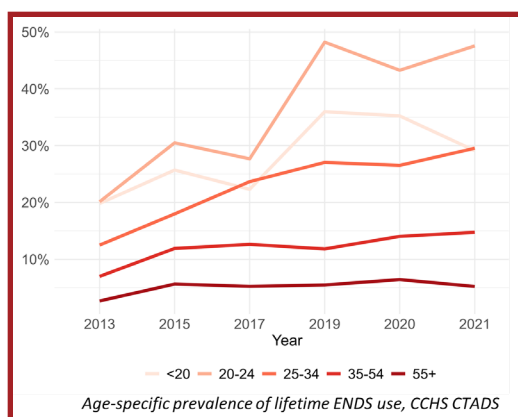
By 2007,

commercially viable ENDS devices were widely available across North America and Europe. However, tobacco companies and inventors, including Herbert A. Gilbert, had begun exploring the possibility of smokeless devices that would heat but not burn tobacco as well as tobacco alternatives in the 1960s, hoping to develop “safer” or more “socially acceptable” products.<sup>13</sup> The term “vape” was coined in 1979 by physician Norman Jacobson and engineer Phil Ray, founder of Computer Terminal Corporation – a company that pioneered the development of the first desktop computers. Jacobson long sought a safer alternative to conventional smoking, and while his “non-combustible cigarette” was a commercial failure, it provided the blueprint for next-gen ENDS devices. One such device arrived in 2003 when Hon Lik filed patents on three continents for his invention, serving as the template for most modern e-cigarettes today. Commercial production of Lik’s device began in 2004, and sales of the Ruyan e-cigarette began shortly after that. In 2013, Philip Morris launched the MarkTen e-cigarette, which the company had been developing since 1990.<sup>3</sup>

The evolution of ENDS devices and accessories continues to the day. While first-gen devices were relatively simple pen-like apparatuses designed to mimic “analog” cigarettes in appearance, consumers now have many more options. These range from disposable options – the leading choice for teenage users<sup>14</sup> – that are more characteristic of the earliest products to ornate reusable options replete with LED lights, decorative features, and other cosmetic distinctions that appeal to the status-conscious user.<sup>15</sup> The choice of which device to use has consequences for the user’s health. Larger and more expensive units often have more powerful internal heating elements powered by higher-voltage batteries that vaporize liquid nicotine solutions at higher temperatures, releasing more toxins such as aldehydes and acetones than lower-powered alternatives.<sup>16</sup>

The most modern incarnations of ENDS devices favour discretion, with diminutive options that can be used clandestinely in environments where vaping is prohibited, like public spaces, at home, and in school. This particular innovation correlates with a spike in use among adolescents and young adults after 2015 when the first Juul devices – measuring less than 100mm – were available for purchase.<sup>17,18</sup> An instant hit with teenage users, “juuling” quickly entered the ENDS lexicon<sup>15</sup> as a verb denoting both a specific brand and the health behaviour its products enable.

Trends in ENDS Use, Canada 2013-2021



Among the most consequential ENDS innovations is the proliferation of flavoured nicotine cartridges, pods, and e-liquids with teen appeal. In the US, nearly 85% of adolescent and young adult ENDS users report using flavoured e-cigarettes<sup>16</sup>; among the most popular flavours reported in the 2022 National Youth Tobacco Survey were fruit flavours (69%) followed by candy or dessert flavours (38%). Several studies have found that flavoured e-cigarette products are marketed using packaging and language that resonates specifically with youthful consumers – especially minors.<sup>19</sup> In addition, e-cigarette marketing also engages youth through television, video, and other electronic platforms and social media advertisements.<sup>20</sup>

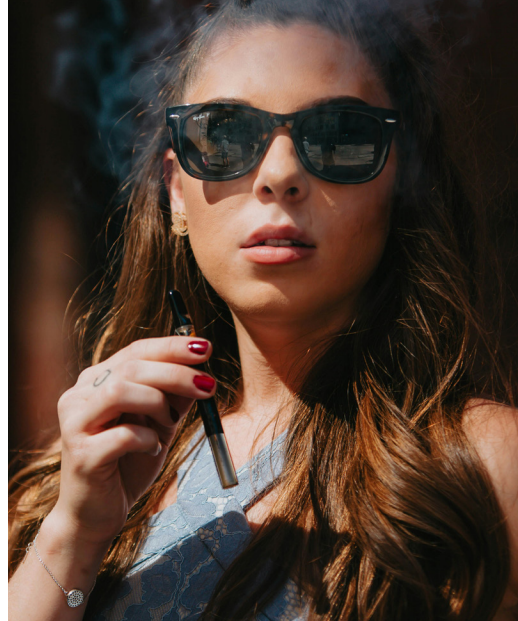
Flavoured vaping products have drawn the ire of federal and regional governments in Canada and the US. However, the legislation to control these products has been slower to come into force. In Canada, flavouring and sweeteners have been banned from conventional cigarettes and cigarette products across all Canadian provinces since a 2009 amendment to the Tobacco Act, and later expanded in 2015 to restrict

menthol additives.<sup>21</sup> Similarly, in the US, the 2009 Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act bans flavoured cigarettes in addition to making the selling of tobacco products to minors, tobacco-brand sports sponsorships, entertainment events or other social or cultural events and free giveaways of sample cigarettes or brand-name promotional items illegal. However, this legislation does not extend to vaping products.<sup>22</sup> In Canada, the Tobacco and Vaping Products Act sets a minimum age of 18 for the legal sale of vaping products, places restrictions on advertisements, health warnings, and maximum nicotine content (20 mg/ml since 2021), but stops short of controlling non-tobacco flavours. In select Provinces, including Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, any e-cigarette liquid other than tobacco flavour is prohibited (see **Appendix A** for federal and provincial regulations on ENDS products). National policy around e-cigarette flavourings is still in development in the US. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) holds authorization for e-cigarette sales in the US, and since 2021, the agency has been limiting sales authorization to tobacco-flavoured products only. In 2022, the FDA issued marketing denial orders to Juul for the company to stop selling and distributing all Juul devices and pods. Furthermore, a recent landmark court case filed by 33 states and Puerto Rico led to a \$440 million settlement against the makers of the minuscule Juul devices for sparking a national surge in teen vaping.<sup>23</sup>

## Purpose

Given these risks – and the limited use of ENDS as cessation aids for young smokers<sup>24</sup> – the climbing prevalence of e-cigarette use is cause for concern. Individual risk indicators for ENDS use include younger age<sup>25</sup>, male sex/gender<sup>24,26,27</sup>, social influences via associations with friends who vape or smoke or cohabiting with nicotine users<sup>24</sup>, and status as a cigarette smoker.<sup>24,27</sup>

Ecological factors have also been identified as potential risks for e-cigarette use. Among school-aged populations, attending schools with permissive cultural norms vis-à-vis nicotine use and rich networks of classmates who vape is associated with a higher likelihood of e-cigarette use net of personal risk factors, including co-residence with cigarette smokers or ENDS users.<sup>28</sup> Moreover, school-level influences on teen vaping appear to grow in importance with the introduction of novel vaping technologies<sup>29</sup>, which includes the discrete Juul devices – an adolescent fan-favourite since their introduction to the Canadian market in 2018. At the neighbourhood level, e-cigarette retailer density is linked to community racial and ethnic composition, with retailers congregating in areas predominated by non-white ethnic minorities.<sup>30</sup>



While extant research highlights the relevance of ecological factors to community-mediated ENDS availability and use, gaps exist in the current data infrastructure that limits ecological studies of e-cigarette use and its community correlates. The reason for this stems from practical matters inherent to nearly all observational studies. In large national surveys, compromises must be made to collect data representative of all of Canada, if not each community represented in a given study. Consequently, many communities may only be represented by a few survey respondents, hindering the ability to generate reliable community-level estimates of nicotine and ENDS use. Here, we introduce a technique known as precision-weighted estimation (PWE)<sup>31</sup> as a way to remedy this problem and to measure and evaluate the prevalence of vaping across the geographic level of Census Divisions in Canada.

## Methods

This research aimed to generate a publicly-available dataset of empirically derived estimates of nicotine and ENDS use. We achieved this by estimating a series of multilevel regression models using PWE to correct empirical estimates for imprecision. This process unfolds over several steps:

- 01** We first merged restricted-use data from ten national surveys conducted between 2013 and 2021 on 225,991 respondents, preserving geographic identifiers of all participants' Province and Census Division of residence.
- 02** We then estimated random-intercepts multilevel regression models of multiple nicotine and ENDS use outcomes, adjusting for survey type, year, and respondent age and sex (Equation 1).
- 03** Adjusted estimates of community-level (Province or Census Division) nicotine and ENDS use are retained from the multilevel models.
- 04** PWE is then applied to these estimates via a “shrinkage” estimator that attenuates the least precise estimates toward the grand mean of the full sample following Equation 2<sup>32</sup>. In this equation, the shrinkage estimator is given by multiplying a community-specific residual ( $\mathbf{r}_j$ ) by the ratio of a community-level variance component ( $\sigma^2_{u0}$ ) and the total variance of the estimate ( $\sigma^2_{u0} + \sigma^2_{e0}$ ) adjusted for each community-specific sample size ( $\mathbf{n}_j$ ). Intuitively, this attenuates – or shrinks – the empirical estimates of all outcomes towards the grand mean in the sample, particularly for communities that provided relatively few survey respondents.

Eq 1.

$$\mathbf{y}_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbf{x}_{1ij} + (\mathbf{u}_{0j} + \mathbf{e}_{0ij})$$

Eq 2.

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}}_{0j} = \mathbf{r}_j \times \frac{\sigma^2_{u0}}{\sigma^2_{u0} + \sigma^2_{e0}/\mathbf{n}_j}$$

## Data Concatenation

We concatenated our ten survey datasets into a single analytical file using standardized coding for each census-defined geography (Province and Census Division) and survey-year identifiers. Each survey – described below – involved participants aged 12 years and older, with one exception. Sub-populations of interest for estimates of nicotine and ENDS use rates across both levels of geography included: conventional cigarette smokers, females and males, and younger people, including adolescents under the age of 20 and young adults (20-24 years old).

## Data Sources

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### *Canadian Tobacco Alcohol and Drug Survey (CTADS):*

The CTADS is an ongoing nationally representative (with the exclusion of the territories) telephone-based survey that monitors the use of tobacco, e-cigarettes, alcohol, and drugs across the Canadian population. The biennial survey is available from 2013 until 2017. CTADS targets all Canadians aged 15 years and older living in Canadian provinces, with an average response rate of 77.1%. The sample sizes in 2013-2017 varied between 14,565 and 16,349 respondents. CTADS asks respondents about various aspects of ENDS use, including the source of e-cigarettes, use of ENDS for smoking cessation, harm perception, and reason for initiating ENDS use.

In 2019, CTADS was revised such that it is now conducted as two new independent surveys: The Canadian Tobacco and Nicotine Survey (CTNS) and Canadian Alcohol and Drug Survey (CADS).

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### *Canadian Tobacco and Nicotine Survey (CTNS):*

The CTNS sample survey collects data primarily on tobacco and nicotine use. The target population is individuals aged 15 years or older living in one of 10 Canadian provinces. Individuals who are members of collectives, living on reserves, or institutionalized were excluded from this survey. Approximately 8,614 respondents aged 15 or older completed the survey in 2019, whereas 8,112 respondents completed the 2020 survey and 9,908 in 2021. The survey collects data on cigarette smoking, use of tobacco products, vaping as well as alcohol and cannabis use.

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*Canadian Alcohol and Drugs Survey (CADS):*

The CADS is administered to all Canadian individuals 15 years or older. Individuals residing in any of the 3 Canadian territories, institutionalized individuals or residents on First Nations reserves are excluded from participating in this survey. In 2019, 10,293 respondents answered questions about alcohol consumption, alcohol-impaired driving, cannabis use, psychoactive pharmaceutical drugs, and illicit drugs. The CADS captures information on alcohol use in pregnancy from individuals with pregnancy within the last 5 years.

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*Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS):*

The CCHS is a large-scale annual health survey that covers a range of topics, including detailed questions on smoking, e-cigarettes (since 2015), and was designed to provide data on health indicators at sub-provincial levels. An advantage of the CCHS is the large sample size which permits analyses at even smaller levels of geography, for example, census DA, than are possible with the CTADS. The CCHS targets all Canadians aged 12 years and older, and the sample size is approximately 65,000 respondents annually. Individuals not captured by CCHS are those living on Indigenous Reserves or Crown Land, institutional residents, full-time members of the Canadian Forces, and residents in certain remote regions. The sample design provides reliable estimates at the sub-provincial level with a multi-stage sampling allocation strategy to give relatively equal importance to all regions and provinces.<sup>33</sup> The CCHS asks respondents if they are currently pregnant, their pregnancy history in the past five years, and past-month days ENDS use.

Restricted-use versions of each data source include postal code identifiers, which allow mapping to the standard Census Geographics at the Provincial and sub-Provincial levels. We use the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF), originally developed by Statistics Canada<sup>34</sup> and an associated SAS program to map respondent six-digit postal codes to Census Dissemination Areas (DA). Individuals are assigned to their DA of residence using the program, and the corresponding Census Division can be identified. The PCCF uses probabilistic assignment if a DA overlaps multiple postal codes.

The lowest level of aggregation used in this analysis was the Census Division to ensure the privacy of survey respondents and comply with the survey-specific rules for data aggregation and release. Census Divisions are second-level geographies in Canada, one level below the Provinces.<sup>35</sup> Census Divisions are primarily used for statistical and data presentation. However, in certain provinces, including British Columbia, Nova Scotia,

New Brunswick, Ontario, and others, Census Divisions correspond to regional divisions or historic counties. In other areas, Census Divisions correspond to groupings of urban or rural municipalities. Previous research has demonstrated that health outcomes vary across Census Divisions,<sup>36</sup> highlighting their importance for monitoring area-based inequalities in health outcomes and risk factors.

The databases required to carry out this study exist at Statistics Canada and were accessed via the Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN), and the Ottawa-Outaouais Research Data Centre (ORDC).

## Outcomes

Area-level **primary outcomes** include the percentage of the [Provincial/Census Division] population reporting lifetime and past-month ENDS use and conventional cigarette smoking. These outcomes were estimated for all ten Provinces in Canada (and, where available, 3 territories) and 293 Census Divisions. Because past-month use is frequently used as an indicator of current or active use, we focused our analysis on past-month nicotine and e-cigarette use. We estimated use rates for these geographies for the entire concatenated sample and separately by age and sex/gender. In addition to adjustments for the data source and survey year, estimates for the full sample are corrected for differential propensities for survey participation by age and sex/gender – demographic traits related to ENDS use and smoking. All analyses to derive empirical estimates of smoking and vaping incorporate survey weights provided with the individual survey files. These were adjusted when pooling across surveys and for use in multilevel models.<sup>37,38</sup>

## Correlates

Drawing upon the 2016 Canadian Census, we relate several census division-level correlates to e-cigarette use rates. These indicators were calculated from the 2016 census master file aggregated to the level of census divisions. They include median age, percentage visible minority, composition by indigenous status, aggregate education (i.e., percent with a four-year college degree), median income, proportion low income (based on an after-tax low-income measure), proportion unemployed (among the population aged 15-years and over), female labour opportunity index, and the index of concentration at the extremes (ICE), which quantifies the extent to which individuals are in the top income quintile versus the bottom.<sup>39</sup> Visible minority is defined as non-Caucasian individuals, including Chinese, Black, South Asian, Southeast Asian, Latin American, Arab, other or multiple visible minorities. Indigenous people are defined as individuals with First Nations, Metis, or Inuit identities. The female labour opportunity index is the ratio of females to males in ‘white collar’ occupations defined in the NOC 2016.

We also examined the following provincial policies related to e-cigarettes, which fit broadly into six categories: i) price and taxation, ii) retail sale, iii) controls on product flavouring, iv) advertising, v) places that prohibit the use of ENDS products, and vi) places that prohibit the sale of ENDS products. Price and taxation include the imposition of financial charges by provincial governments on individuals, manufacturers or retailers on sales of e-cigarettes and ENDS products. These fees may be added to vaping products as a tax or as a fee applied to manufacturers or retailers. Retail sales policies include regulations placed on the sale and promotion of ENDS products in stores and on the internet to restrict the exposure and availability of ENDS products to youth. This is assessed through the age restrictions placed on the sale of ENDS products, where they may be sold and how they are allowed to be displayed and promoted in these stores.

Controls on ENDS Product Flavoring: the provincial restrictions placed on the sale of flavoured ENDS products are a potential solution to reducing ENDS initiation and limiting a potential driver of combustible tobacco use in youth.<sup>40,41</sup> We examine this through the restrictions on ENDS product flavours allowed for sale in the province and the location of sale permitted for any flavoured ENDS products allowed.

Advertising includes provincial restrictions placed on public advertisement of ENDS products for retailers and manufacturers. Constrictiveness of public advertising of ENDS products is assessed through bans on outdoor signage, lifestyle ads, sponsorships, and youth-appealing ads.

Places that Prohibit the Use of ENDS Products: The limitations implemented by the provincial governments on the areas where e-cigarette products are permitted. Provinces aim to reduce ENDS product use and encourage vaping cessation in their populations by restricting the availability of areas where ENDS products are allowed to be used. These restrictions allow fewer opportunities for people to smoke together or alone in public, lowering the visibility of people who smoke and decreasing its social accessibility.<sup>42</sup> Restrictiveness is assessed through the number of places (including healthcare facilities, childcare facilities, school properties, post-secondary campuses, workplaces, indoor public places, patios, public transit/vehicles, private vehicles with minors, playgrounds, outdoor recreational facilities, outdoor cultural events, parts of provincial parks and public beaches) that prohibit the use of ENDS products.

Places Where the Sale of ENDS Products is Prohibited: Another dimension layer of the control of sale is the limitations implemented by the provincial governments on the places permitted to sell ENDS products. Places prohibited from selling ENDS products cannot sell these products as retailers nor register to become specialty vape stores. Such places include non-specialty vape stores, hospitals/health care facilities, long-term care facilities, pharmacies, post-secondary campuses, schools, childcare settings, vending machines, government buildings, amusement parks/arcades, theatres, recreation centers, libraries and cultural centers, casinos, temporary facilities and the internet.

## Analysis

The following section summarizes our findings in a series of descriptive data visualizations. These include graphs that depict the concordance between smoking and vaping rates across Provinces, ENDS use between women and men, and differences by age. We rely extensively on mapping to illustrate the geographic dispersion of high and low smoking and vaping rates across Provinces and Census Divisions, and we employ spatially explicit correlational analysis using Lee's L statistic<sup>43</sup>, which is given by the following formula:

$$\text{Eq 3. } L_{x,y} = \frac{(\sum_i [(\sum_j w_{ij}(x_j - \bar{x})) \cdot (\sum_j w_{ij}(y_j - \bar{y}))])}{\sqrt{(\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2) \cdot (\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2)}}$$

where  $w_{ij}$  is a row-standardized spatial weight for every  $i$ th Census Division in each  $j^{\text{th}}$  network of nearby Census Divisions. This equation is essentially an amalgam of Pearson's  $r$  and Moran's  $I$  statistics to produce  $L_{x,y}$  – a measure of both bivariate correlation and spatial autocorrelation ranging from -1 (indicating an inverse relationship between two variables) to +1 (indicating a positive relationship).

Spatial analyses were conducted in RStudio, using packages for cartography and mapping, assessing geographic clustering of outcome measures, and examining correlations among community factors and nicotine-use outcomes while adjusting for the spatial structure of the outcomes under investigation.

To assess the presence of provincial policies, we summed the number of restrictions in place at a provincial level as of July 2023, within each of the six identified policy domains. We also calculated an overall policy score based on the total number of restrictions at a provincial level and ranked provinces by the total scores, with higher ranks given to locations with more policy controls on ENDS products in place.

## Privacy

It is of utmost importance that the identity and privacy of the population, particularly marginalized groups, be protected. Throughout all analyses, small cell sizes that may pose a risk to identification and privacy were suppressed or merged with neighbouring units to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistical Act.

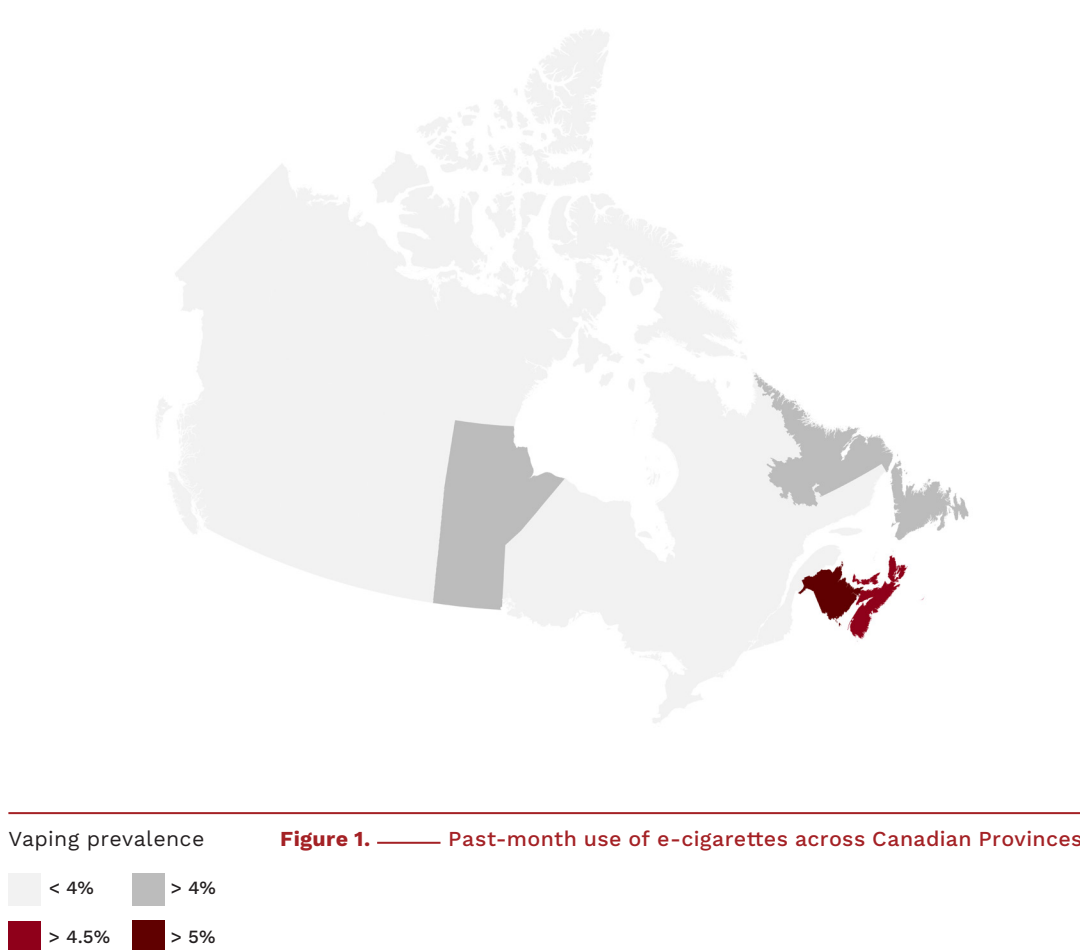
## Results

### Provincial Patterns

We begin by taking a wide-angle view of smoking and ENDS use at the Provincial level. For the sake of parsimony, we include the Territories in our definition of a “province.”

**Figure 1** illustrates the overall prevalence of past-month ENDS use – a standard proxy for current use – across all ages, males and females for each province using the empirical estimates derived via the methods previously described. The map reveals that the highest use rates are concentrated in the Atlantic provinces,

with New Brunswick (5.6%), Prince Edward Island (4.8%), Nova Scotia (4.7%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (4.5%) as the provinces with the highest rates of use followed by Manitoba (4.1%) in the Prairie region. The remaining provinces had overall ENDS use prevalence of less than 4%, with Ontario being the lowest at 3.1%.



As discussed, regulations for electronic cigarettes vary considerably across the provinces. Here, we summarize the provincial policies currently in place across the six major categories of ENDS use restrictions. Most provinces had less than the maximum number of policy controls implemented for the price, taxation, and advertising of e-cigarettes, with 8 provinces having no legislation related to price and taxation and 5 provinces having no legislation on advertising (**Table 1**). A further 5 provinces had no legislation related to controls on flavouring. Quebec announced plans to restrict flavours in vaping liquids in April 2023, however, the policy was yet to be fully implemented at the time of this report. Most provinces have some restrictions on ENDS use and sales location.

As of 2023, Nova Scotia has implemented the most policies to restrict ENDS use and sale, followed by Nunavut and Prince Edward Island. The overall policy scores ranking in the province shows a moderate inverse correlation with the prevalence of e-cigarette use in the combined dataset. Pearson's correlation ( $r$ ) had a value of -0.36. We found a similar correlation ( $r = -0.36$ ) when we examined the ENDS use prevalence for the most recent year of data (2021). This analysis was conducted to determine whether policies have a different relationship with recent ENDS use prevalence rates that are higher. We further detail ENDS use and sale policies at the federal and provincial levels, including legislation dates in the **Appendix**.

**Table 1.** Criteria and Scores Comparing Provincial Policies on the Control of E-cigarettes and Vaping

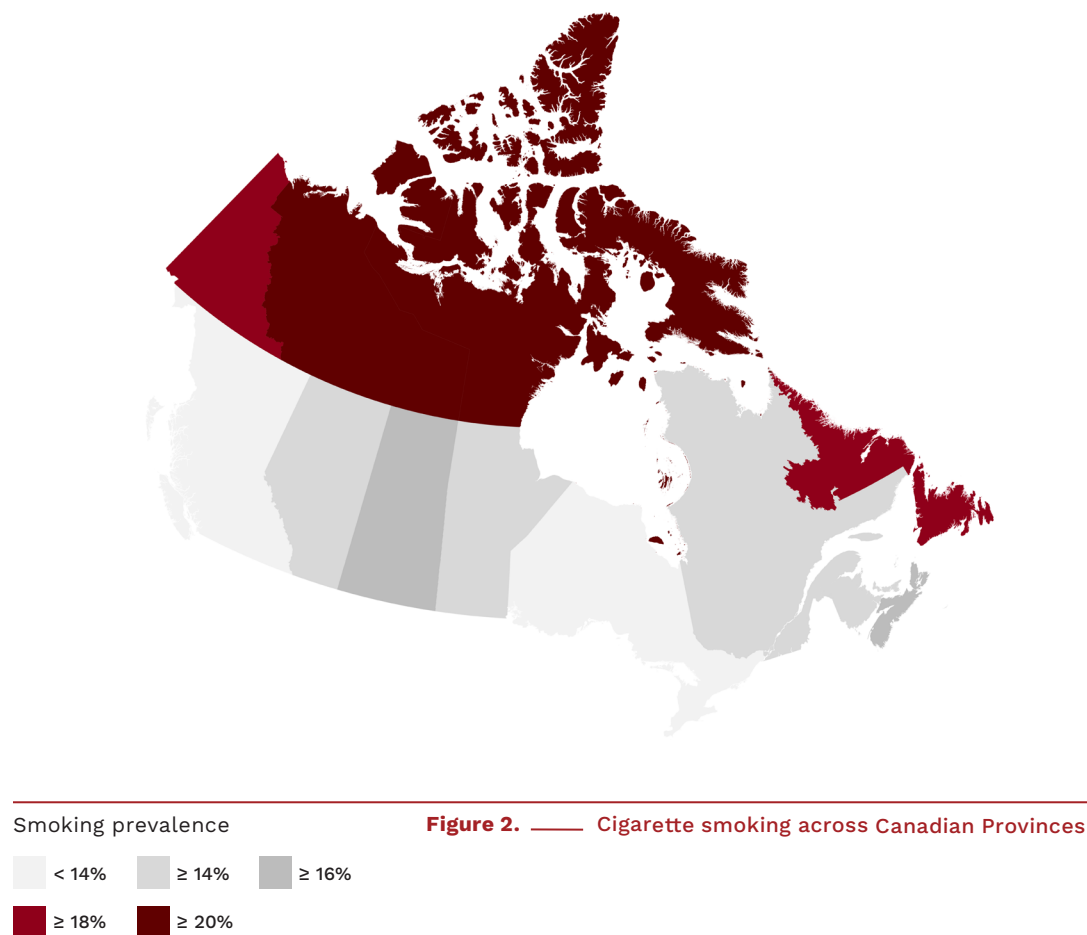
| Province                  | Price and Taxation (3) |   | Retail Sale (4) |   | Controls on Flavouring (3) |     | Advertissing (4) |    | Places that Prohibit Use (5) |  | Places that Prohibit Sale (5) |  | Overall Score (24) | Rank | Rank of E-cig |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|---|----------------------------|-----|------------------|----|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|------|---------------|
| Ontario                   | 0                      | 2 | 1               | 0 | 4.5                        | 2.5 | 10               | 5  | 5                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| British Columbia          | 1                      | 2 | 1               | 1 | 2                          | 2   | 9                | 9  | 1                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Alberta                   | 0                      | 2 | 0               | 1 | 4                          | 1.5 | 8.5              | 11 | 6                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Quebec                    | 0                      | 3 | 0               | 2 | 3                          | 4   | 12               | 4  | 7                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Saskatchewan              | 1                      | 2 | 1               | 1 | 2                          | 2   | 9                | 9  | 4                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Nunavut                   | 1                      | 2 | 3               | 1 | 4                          | 4   | 15               | 2  |                              |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Yukon                     | 0                      | 2 | 0               | 0 | 3                          | 0.5 | 5.5              | 13 |                              |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Northwest Territories     | 0                      | 2 | 3               | 0 | 3                          | 1.5 | 9.5              | 8  |                              |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Manitoba                  | 0                      | 2 | 0               | 1 | 2.5                        | 1   | 6.5              | 12 | 2                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1                      | 2 | 0               | 0 | 3                          | 4   | 10               | 5  | 8                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Nova Scotia               | 1                      | 2 | 3               | 1 | 4.5                        | 4   | 15.5             | 1  | 3                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| Prince Edward Island      | 0                      | 4 | 3               | 1 | 2                          | 3.5 | 13.5             | 3  | 9                            |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |
| New Brunswick             | 0                      | 2 | 3               | 0 | 4.5                        | 0.5 | 10               | 5  | 10                           |  |                               |  |                    |      |               |

Note to table 1: Provinces are graded on six domains for policies related to e-cigarettes, ENDS devices and vaping. Within each domain, the maximum score is shown in brackets. The overall score is the summation of points across the domains, with a maximum score of 24. We then ranked each province and territory, with 1 corresponding to the most restrictive policies and 13 being the least restrictive. The rank for e-cigarette prevalence varies between 1 for the lowest prevalence and 10 for the highest. The e-cigarette ranks are applied to provinces only.

Provinces are graded on six domains for policies related to e-cigarettes, ENDS devices and vaping. Within each domain, the maximum score is shown in brackets. The overall score is the summation of points across the domains, and a rank is applied, with 1 corresponding to the most restrictive policies and 13 is the least restrictive.

We examine crude correlations between e-cigarette use prevalence and the number of policies currently restricting

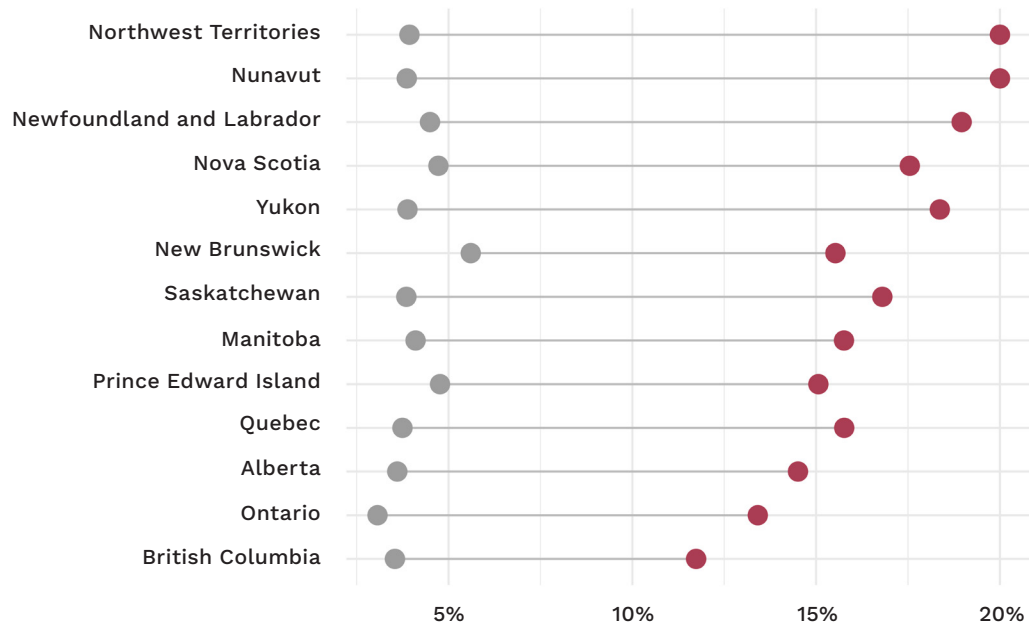
ENDS use and sale at the provincial level. First, we use the e-cigarette prevalence from our combined dataset, estimates with our method over 2013-2021, with the ranking shown in the last column of Table 1. We also examine electronic cigarette use in 2021 to isolate policies' effect on more recent e-cigarette use rates. Both analyses found a slight inverse association, suggesting that provinces with more stringent policies also had higher e-cigarette prevalence.



An examination of conventional cigarette use across the Provinces suggests a degree of discordance between e-cigarette use and conventional smoking. Quebec, which has higher smoking rates than the national average (15.7% for past 30-day use based on our estimates and 12.2% from the 2020-2021 Canadian Tobacco and Nicotine Survey), features lower vaping rates than nine other Provinces in our dataset. We estimated the vaping prevalence to be 3.7% across the study period. The province

where past-month ENDS use is highest – New Brunswick (5.6%) – has a similar rate of conventional smoking as Quebec, but was among the lowest for prevalence of current ENDS use in this evaluation (Figure 3). This comparison does not account for the intensity of one's use of either product. Different patterns may be revealed along dimensions of use intensity, including cigarettes consumed per day among smokers or analogous measures of ENDS use intensity.

The (dis)concordance between conventional and electronic cigarette use across the provinces is shown in **Figure 3** below.

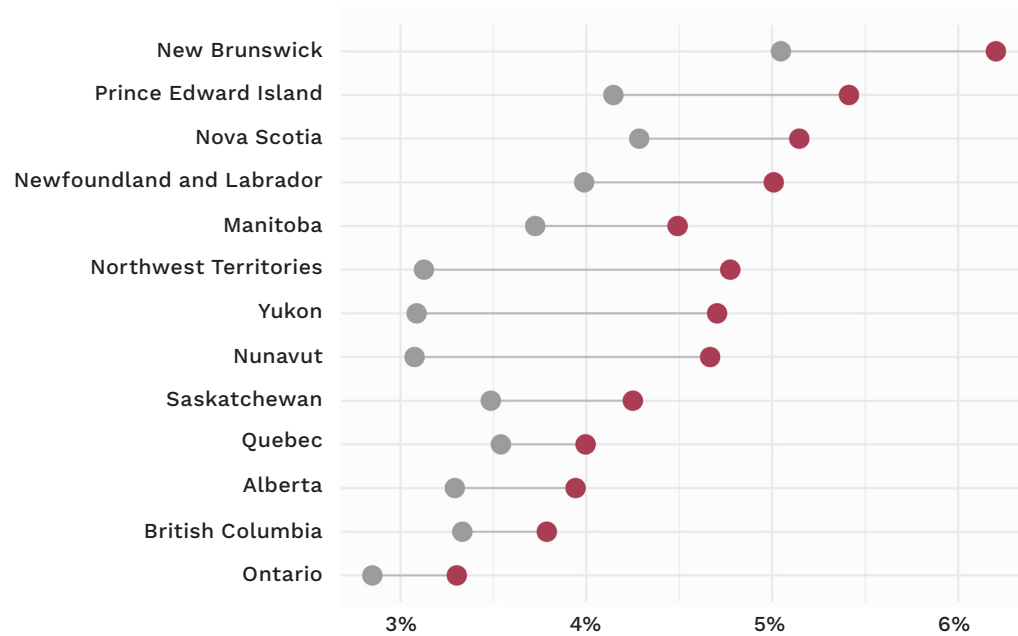


**Figure 3.** — Past-month e-cigarette use by active smoking status and province

● Cigarette  
● E-cigarette

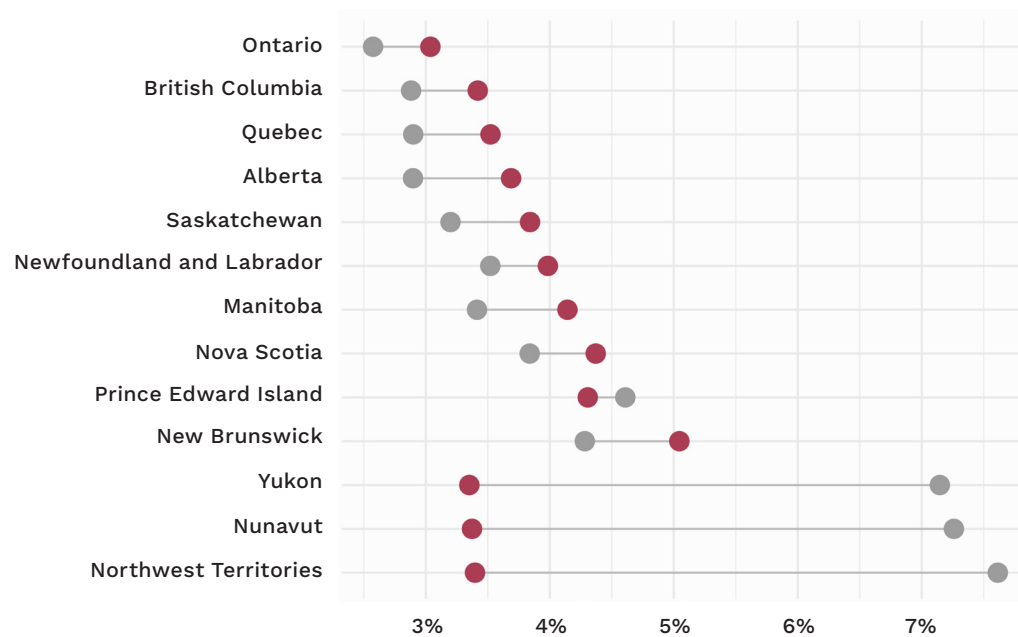
The associations between provincial vaping and smoking rates are variable. Select Provinces (e.g., Ontario) demonstrate more efficacy in controlling the use of ENDS and combustible cigarettes. In contrast, others either feature relatively high rates of both (e.g., Nova Scotia) or asymmetries in the prevalence of either (e.g., Quebec, New Brunswick), adding to the evidence of a variable landscape in nicotine use across the provinces.

In addition to smoking status, male sex/gender has repeatedly been identified in past studies as a risk indicator of e-cigarette use.<sup>24,26</sup> Our data also illustrate this finding and clearly show that across all provinces, men and boys are more likely to have used e-cigarettes in the past month than women and girls (**Figure 4**).



● Male  
● Female

**Figure 4.** — Past-month e-cigarette use by sex and province



● ≥ 20 years old  
● Under 20 years old

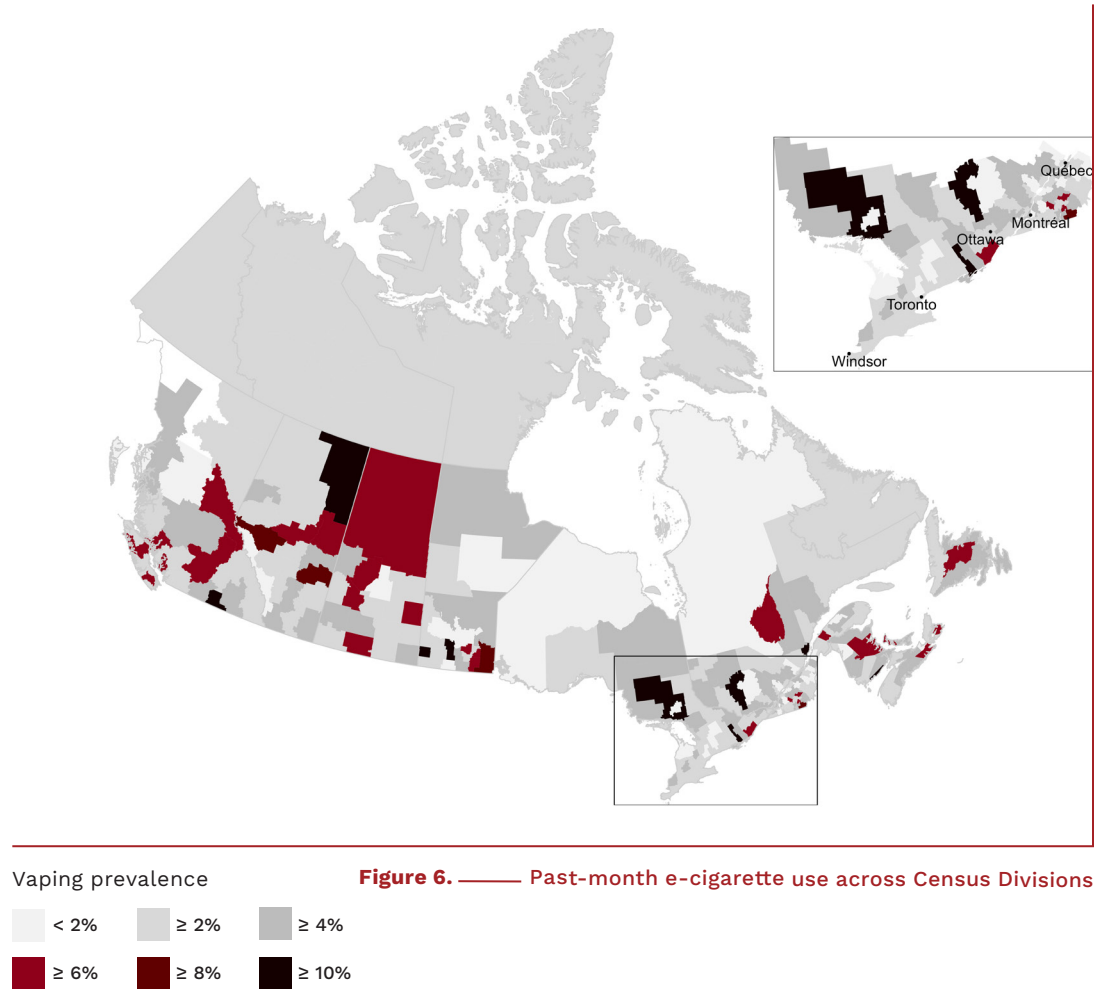
**Figure 5.** — Past-month e-cigarette use by age and province

Across most Provinces, ENDS use rates are higher among adults aged 20 and older than adolescents under 20. Exceptions include the Territories and Prince Edward Island, where precision-weighted estimates of past-month e-cigarette use are higher among adolescents (4.6%) than adults (4.3%) – concerning findings given the association between e-cigarette use and future smoking initiation among younger ENDS users.<sup>6</sup> Other noteworthy findings from **Figure 5** include the low active vaping rates among both youth and adults in Ontario. The empirically-estimated prevalence of past-month vaping among teenagers in Ontario is 2.6%, compared to 3% for adults. With lower rates of youth and adult ENDS use than all other provinces and lower rates of smoking than all others but British Columbia (adult smoking only), our data suggest that Ontario is performing well in nicotine abstinence across several measures.

## Sub-Provincial Patterns

We now focus on the geographic unit of the Census Division (CD). While CDs may not be imbued with the legislative power of provinces, they are closer approximations of the communities that everyday citizens engage with on a daily basis. Indeed, demographers have documented the importance of “spatial scale” in approximating the borders that community dwellers identify as their communities.<sup>44</sup> As such, any study of communities and health is well-advised to consider multiple spatial scales in defining a community and its relation to the conditions that create healthy and unhealthy places. This includes exposures to nicotine and e-cigarette advertisements, limits to local product availability and use opportunities, and the cultural conditions shaping high or low rates of nicotine consumption. As such, we view CDs akin to the community settings in which health behaviours – like vaping – unfold or fail to.

Inset maps are provided to discern more clearly nicotine use patterns in the smaller geographies along the population corridors of Ontario and Quebec – home to the Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal metropolitan areas. **Figure 6** illustrates the spatial dispersion of ENDS use across CDs, highlighting sub-provincial variation in ENDS use rates concealed by the lower spatial resolution at the provincial level. Results in this figure show that even in the provinces with the lowest rates of ENDS use, the prevalence of vaping is not uniform across CDs. Ontario – the province with the lowest overall rates of vaping – is home to several CDs with vaping rates eclipsing 20%. The Sudbury District northwest of Toronto is one such district, with past-month vaping rates exceeding 10%. Similarly, the districts of Lennox-Addington and Leeds-Grenville in southeastern Ontario bear ENDS use rates that deviate from the provincial norm.



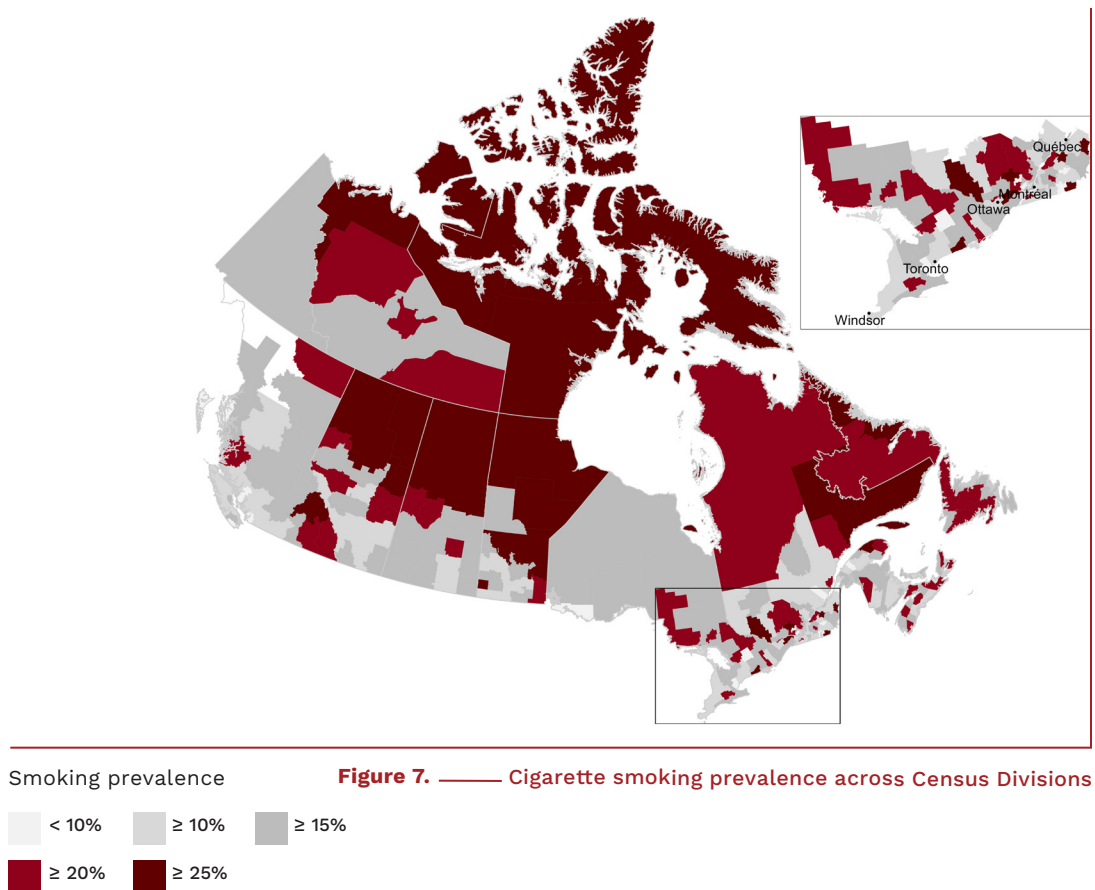
Moving further east reveals select CDs with high e-cigarette use relative to the rest of the province. Acton, Coaticook, Les Sources, and Sherbrooke districts east of the Montreal metroplex have higher rates than their peers in Quebec. With some exceptions (e.g., Charlevoix Est) the prevalence of ENDS use in the remaining districts in Quebec largely adhere to the patterns shown at the provincial level.

While the overall rate of ENDS use in Quebec is comparatively low to its peers, rates of use are high in the neighbouring provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. **Figure 6** suggests that a few select districts within these Provinces drive this. Although New Brunswick features the highest overall rates of ENDS use, this is

primarily driven by vaping behaviours in only two districts: Northumberland and Saint John. Similarly, Nova Scotia's high use rates result from vaping behaviours prevailing in Guysborough and Cape Breton. In Prince Edward Island, vaping rates are highest in Prince County – lending to the higher overall rates of ENDS use in the province.

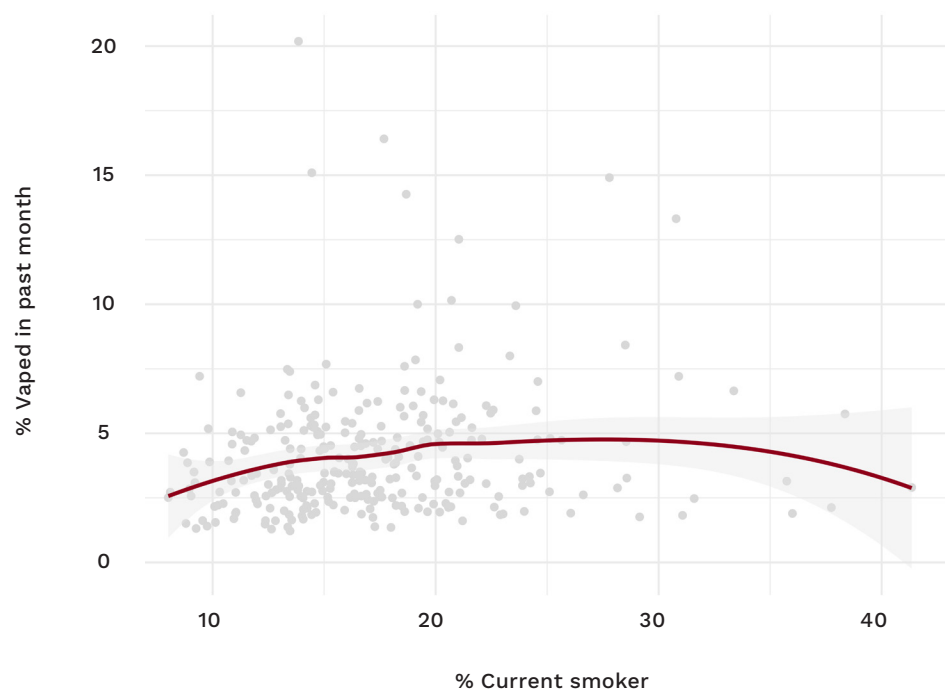
Similar patterns of high rates of ENDS use in select suburban, exurban, and rural CDs are evident across the country. In the Greater Vancouver CD, rates are below 4% - the second lowest category of ENDS use prevalence – while in the Sunshine Coast district just north of the Vancouver metropolitan area, rates eclipse 6%. In the central Prairie Regions of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, high rates of e-cigarette use are noted in select, largely exurban and rural districts flanking the US border, including Manitoba's Division 8 – home to the lands of the Sandy Bay and Long Plain First Nations peoples.

Similar to the Provincial level, the concordance between conventional and electronic cigarette use at the CD level is inconsistent. **Figure 7** shows that along the population corridors and principal cities of Ontario and Quebec, numerous districts with high – and in some cases the highest – rates of conventional smoking are the same with low vaping rates. ENDS use is relatively common in the suburban districts connecting Ottawa to Montreal and in the exurban and rural areas of Quebec shown in the inset map above – compared to the urban core areas where vaping rates are modest at best.



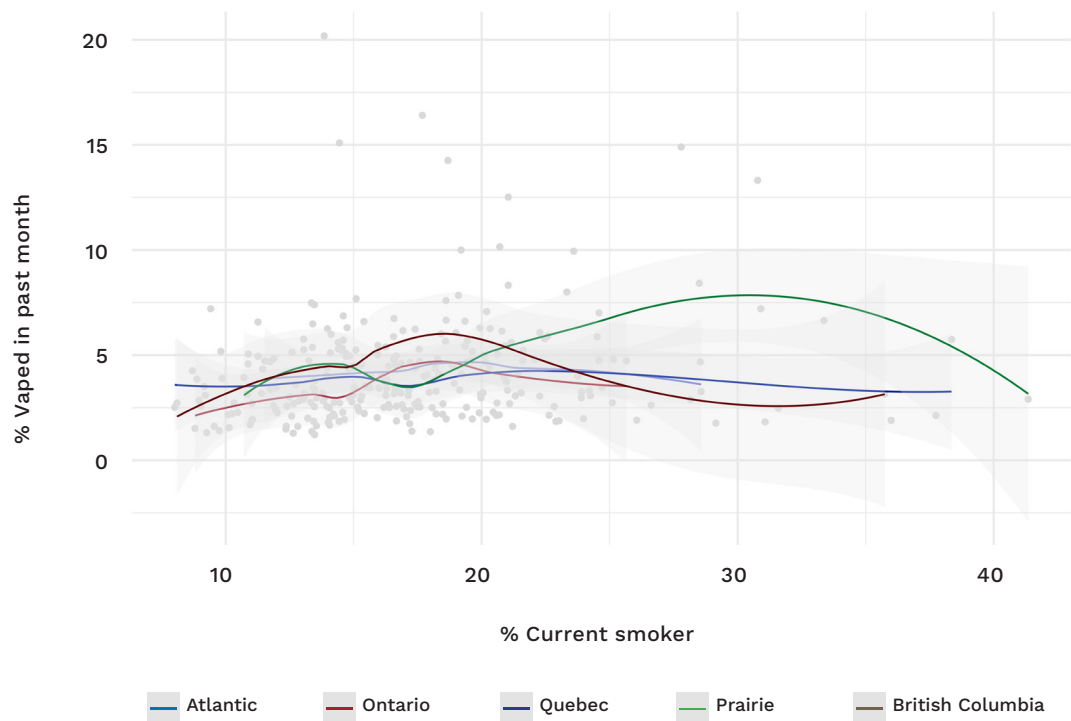
To illustrate these patterns differently, we look at the relationship between conventional smoking and e-cigarette use across 282 CDs in our dataset. The major finding is that there was only modest concordance between smoking and vaping (Figure 8).

The figure below portrays the generally positive relationship between conventional smoking at the CD level and the prevalence of vaping, particularly in CDs with conventional smoking rates of less than 25%. While the bivariate association between combustible and electronic cigarette use is statistically meaningful ( $p < .05$ ) and positive, it is not strong by conventional standards, yielding a Pearson's correlation coefficient of only 0.15. Regional variation in this relationship and some outlier districts with higher conventional smoking and moderate vaping, and vice-versa likely contribute to the modest relationship between both forms of nicotine use at the national level.



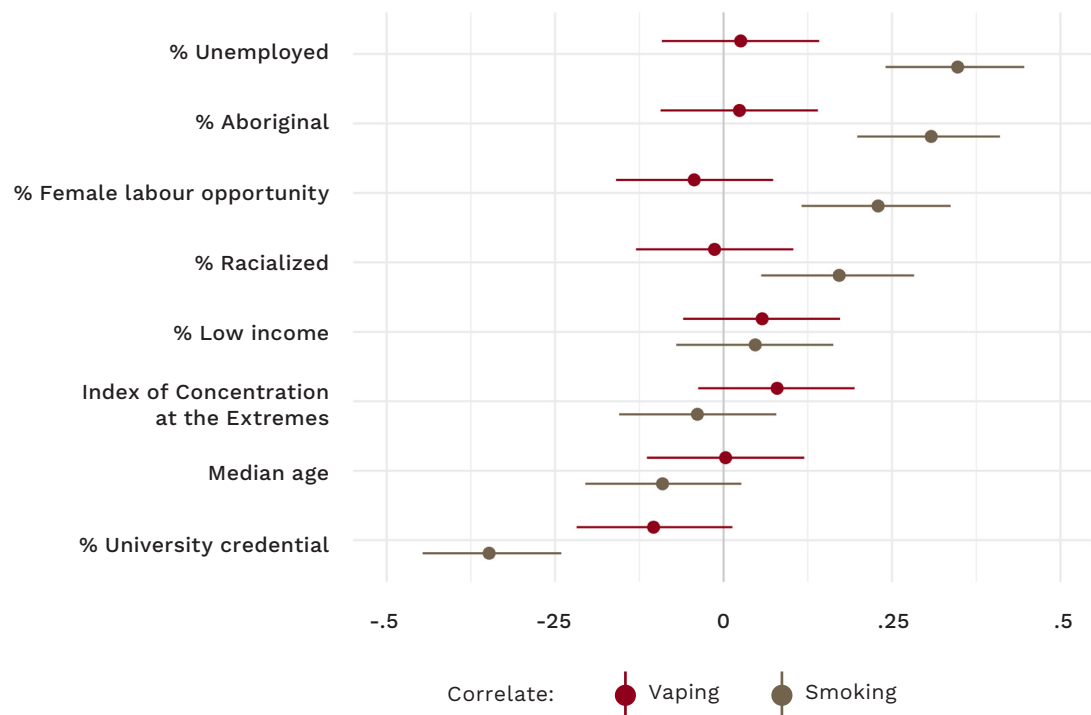
Estimates based on 282 Census Divisions, excluding those in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon.

**Figure 8.** — Correlation between conventional and electronic cigarette use among Census Divisions



**Figure 9.** — Correlation between conventional and electronic cigarette use among Census Divisions by Region

A similar relationship was observed within selected regions and provinces (Figure 9). The association between conventional smoking and e-cigarette use was generally positive across most CDs. However, there appear to be several outlier CDs where current smoking rates are relatively high, but e-cigarette use is moderate. In contrast, a few other CDs have high rates of vaping without a corresponding increase in conventional smoking.



Estimates estimated as Pearson correlation coefficients accompanied by 95% confidence interval

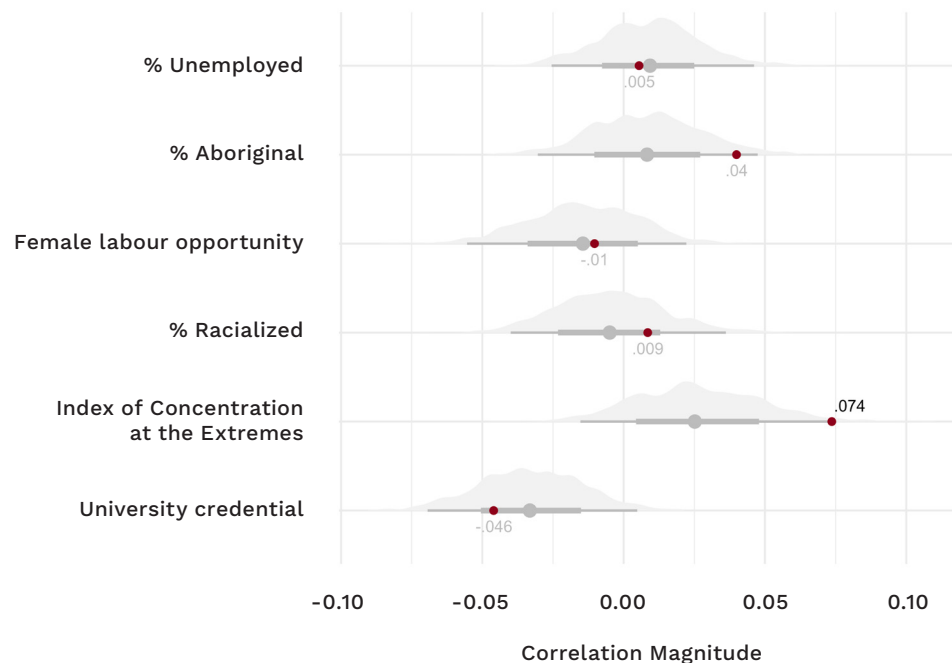
**Figure 10.** Correlations of vaping and smoking with area-level demographic and socioeconomic indicators

### Associations between Current Smoking and Electronic-cigarette Use Prevalence by Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators in Census Divisions

We use bivariate correlations (Figure 10) to assess associations between electronic and conventional cigarette usage and CD-level demographic and socioeconomic correlates. Across CDs, certain demographic characteristics were associated with higher rates of conventional smoking but not vaping, including higher unemployment, a greater proportion of indigenous and racialized persons, and increased female labour opportunities. In contrast, smoking rates were significantly lower in CDs with a greater share of the population with university degrees. Electronic cigarette use prevalence was also moderately inversely correlated with the proportion of individuals with university degrees, although the other characteristics were not associated with e-cigarette use.

Basic correlations provide an instructive if preliminary, glimpse of the community traits associated with high and low rates of nicotine use, but ignoring the spatial structure of such associations risks introducing bias into empirical estimates. This is because health phenomena and their correlates tend to cluster in space, and ignoring this clustering can attenuate associations between seemingly-unrelated factors. We address this possibility by defining “spatial neighborhoods” for CDs in the study, omitting the vast geographic borders of the Territories where CD-level spatial analysis is impractical. This definition is based on a three-nearest neighbor approach – an approach which begins by identifying the geographic centroid of each Census Division and calculating its three nearest neighboring CDs on the basis of Euclidean distances from CD centroid (an “as the crow flies” method). This approach overcomes the challenges of relating CDs sharing a spatial neighborhood that may include water boundaries separating the closest CDs from one another.

In our analysis the 3-neighbor solution yielded the highest Moran’s  $i$  value – an indicator of spatial clustering, and the preferred metric for evaluating alternative methods of defining a spatial neighborhood like adjacency-based methods like the queen’s or rook’s approach.<sup>45</sup> For past-month e-cigarette use at the CD level, the Moran’s  $i$  value was equal to .23 – a value that is indicative of moderate though significant spatial clustering evidenced by a  $p$ -value < .001 derived via Monte Carlo simulation with 1,000 iterations.



Correlation coefficients (shown in red) are based on Lee’s L Method which accounts for spatial autocorrelation of both the outcome and its correlates. Distributions and box plots are based on 1,000 simulated correlations of randomized values of the outcome and correlates. Correlation coefficients lying outside of these regions are unlikely due to chance alone.

**Figure 11.** — Spatial correlations of vaping with area-level traits

Following identification of the spatial neighborhood, spatial weights (see Eq 3) are derived to ‘weight’ correlations between vaping rates and CD-level correlates, correcting for the spatial autocorrelation of both correlates and ENDS use across CDs sharing a spatial neighborhood. **Figure 11** displays results from this exercise and provides some evidence that biases associated with spatial autocorrelation are consequential to identifying the associations sought in **Figure 10**. Two pieces of information are shown in the figure: (1) a distribution of correlation terms derived from 1,000 permutations of *randomized* data for both vaping and correlates, and (2) actual correlation coefficients obtained using the Lee’s *l* method. Correlation coefficients with values lying outside the range of correlations derived from randomized data are unlikely by chance alone. Using this method, we find that our measure of economic segregation and income composition (the index of concentration at the extremes, or “ICE”) is significantly and positively associated with e-cigarette use after adjusting for the spatial autocorrelation of vaping and the ICE metric ( $P = .074$ , simulated  $p\text{-value} < .05$ ). We note that the magnitude of this association on a scale ranging from -1 to +1 – is small, even if it is significant in statistical terms. No other correlation coefficient had a significant [simulated]  $p\text{-value}$ , as illustrated by their positioning within the range of simulated correlations from randomized data.

## Discussion

In recent years, the use of electronic cigarettes and electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) have rapidly expanded in Canada. Following their introduction to Canadian markets in 2004, the rising popularity of vaping – particularly among teenagers and young adults – has fueled a resurgence in nicotine use following decades of decline from the mid-1990s. These trends are concerning for several reasons:

- 
1. The increased use of electronic cigarettes threatens the progress made in nicotine abstinence since the mid-1990s.
  2. Vaping and its role in tobacco initiation.
  3. Increases in ENDS use may portend an increasing prevalence of ENDS-related sequelae observed among youth, including respiratory illness and carcinogenic exposure.
  4. Recent evidence indicates very few positive use cases among younger populations, who show little sign of ENDS use for tobacco cessation.
-

The emphasis of this work was to provide a better understanding of the scope and magnitude of ENDS use across geographic, demographic and socioeconomic communities and to help identify areas where a further policy response to ENDS use may be warranted. Our primary findings include that the provinces with the highest ENDS use prevalence were in the Atlantic Provinces (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador), followed by Manitoba. Second, our sub-provincial estimation revealed considerable variability in e-cigarette use across Census Divisions. Select suburban and exurban communities in the population corridors of Ontario and Quebec have relatively high vaping rates – suggesting an urban advantage, with low rates of vaping in cities suggesting that centralized urban communities may be better able to control ENDS use than outlying communities. We further identified that males are far more likely to use ENDS products across all provinces than females. Last, there was a moderate and inverse relationship between provincial policies implemented to control ENDS use and ENDS use prevalence, suggesting that policies may be implemented after ENDS prevalence increases, although further investigation is required.

This project is the first detailed data atlas on the current geographic distribution of vaping prevalence in Canada across all age groups, along with its community-level, demographic, and socioeconomic correlates. Current data limitations prevent

understanding adolescent and adult vaping and the community-level correlates associated with ENDS use. Our application of precision-weighted estimation via multilevel modelling provides one approach to addressing this data gap and a public research tool to assess community ENDS use and ecological factors associated with vaping. This information will enable healthcare professionals, policy planners, researchers, and the public to understand the scope of the epidemic in Canada and facilitate strategies to reduce ENDS use among youth and young adults.

Despite the advantages of our methodology, there are some limitations. One limitation is that obtaining a sufficient sample size across geographic areas necessitated pooling multiple surveys over 8 years. The resulting data may reduce temporal variability, which may be a limitation given the rapidly changing rates of ENDS use prevalence in Canada. In addition, we pooled surveys with somewhat different designs and sample methodologies that may introduce some variability in the data. We favoured these decisions to pool the data in this way to obtain robust estimates of vaping by geography and to focus on understanding regional and provincial variability in vaping patterns. Therefore, the vaping rates presented here should be considered the ‘average’ rates across the study period. In some instances, we provide the most recent data from a single survey in 2021 as a comparison. An additional limitation is that the precision-weighted estimation to provide area-specific predictions has some

uncertainty, and all regions are treated as part of a larger ‘distribution’. To address this, we did not specifically compare any 2 regions to see which had a higher or lower rate of e-cigarette use prevalence. The fact remains that better and high-resolution data on vaping is needed in Canada to track these critical changes over time and across regions.

### Recommendations

Based on our findings, we offer the following recommendations to address the control of ENDS use in Canada and to guide future research priorities in this area.

First, ENDS, including e-cigarettes and novel vaping products, appear to have limited use for tobacco cessation and may increase the likelihood of conventional cigarette use.

These products often directly appeal to youth through flavourings and online and social media advertisements. Most provinces already restrict locations where ENDS can be used and sold; however, additional restrictions around flavoured products are only established in a handful of jurisdictions. In addition, stricter controls on advertising and implementing additional taxes on consumers or costs and fees to manufacturers may result in reductions in vaping rates.

Second, our inverse correlation between policy implementation and vaping rates suggests that these policies are applied in response to vaping increases. Therefore, we urge providers such as Ontario, where rates are still somewhat lower, to pre-emptively introduce legislation that could control further increases in vaping prevalence.

Third, some of the highest-use areas appear to be suburban and exurban communities outside of major urban centres. The discordance in vaping use rates between cities and the surrounding communities may be occurring for several reasons, including that cities and municipalities may introduce local bylaws or legislation to further control ENDS within their geographic boundaries, either through advertising, sale, or other restrictions that may not exist in the outlying communities. Further, obtaining ENDS products in smaller communities outside of large urban centres may be easier or cheaper. Therefore, we would strongly suggest additional policy controls and enforcement be targeted in these regions where other legislation may be lacking. Due to the nature of the legislative structure in Canada, this would likely have to come directly from the provincial governments.

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## Appendix

### Federal and provincial regulations related to e-cigarette use in Canada

#### Federal

|                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Legislation and date</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tobacco and Vaping Product Act, (in effect May 23, 2018; last amend. January 1, 2023)</li><li>• Non-Smoker's Health Act</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Legal age for purchase</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 18 years of age +</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Sale/purchase restriction</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vaping products appealing to youth cannot be sold to youth</li><li>• No person (unless exempted by regulations) is permitted to sell a tobacco product by means of a display that permits a person to handle the product before paying for it.</li><li>• Devices that dispense tobacco are not permitted in places the public has access to.</li><li>• Maximum nicotine concentration: 20mg/mL</li><li>• Taxes imposed on vaping device/liquid (excise tax):</li><li>• For vaping liquids<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o \$1 per 2 millilitres (mL), or fraction thereof, for the first 10 mL of vaping substance in the vaping device or immediate container</li><li>o \$1 per 10 mL, or fraction thereof, for amounts over the first 10 mL</li></ul></li><li>• For vaping solids:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o \$1 per 2 grams (g), or fraction thereof, for the first 10 g of vaping substance in the vaping device or immediate container</li><li>o \$1 per 10 g, or fraction thereof, for amounts over the first 10 g</li></ul></li></ul> |
| <b>Marketing</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prohibiting use of certain ingredients flavour label: name or description of a flavour or vaping cannot be promoted as a flavour that are appealing to youth, candy or confectionary, cannabis, soft drink, energy drink.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

- Packaging must display information required by the regulations about the product and its emissions and about the health hazards/effects arising from the use of the product and its emissions.
- Promotion of vaping products (including by means of packaging) that is believed to discourage tobacco cessation, encourage the resumed use of tobacco products or that would lead someone to believe that health benefits may be derived from the use of the product or from its emissions, is prohibited.
- Vape product manufacturer and retailers that youth can access, cannot offer any promotion for vaping product purchase.
- Promotion cannot be published, broadcasted or disseminated (broadcast advertisement, billboards/outdoor signs, lifestyle ads, sponsorships and youth-appealing ads are prohibited for vaping products and brands).

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**Use/Where people can vape**

- Cannot vape/smoke in areas that are not designated smoking rooms and areas in workplaces (Non-smokers' Health Act, Last amend. Oct. 17, 2018).

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**Other regulations**

- The Vaping Products Labelling and Packaging Regulations:
  - o e-cigarettes and refill vaping products with nicotine must display the nicotine concentration and health warning regarding nicotine and addictiveness.
  - o Packaging must be child-resistant and display warning of toxicity.
  - o All ingredients present in the vaping substance must be listed, regardless of nicotine content.
- Nicotine Concentration in Vaping Products Regulations (NCVPR):
  - o Nicotine limit for vaping products manufactured or imported for sale in Canada: 20mg/mL

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**Notes**

- Although lifestyle marketing is prohibited, advertisement and marketing is available on internet and social media, depicting e-cigarette as youth appealing and socially acceptable.
- Although promotion cannot be broadcasted or disseminated, it is vague without location-based restriction of vaping product advertisement. Possibility of exposure to international vaping advertisement in social media may have been overlooked.

**Links**

Tobacco and Vaping Product Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/7vtp>  
 Non-Smoker's Health Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/7vbb>

**Provincial – British Columbia****Legislation and date**

- Tobacco and Vapour Products Control Act (in effect on Sept 1, 2016; last amend. October 17, 2018)
- Tobacco and Vapour Products Control Regulation
- Public Health Act: E-Substance Regulations (in effect July 20, 2020; last amend. April 4, 2022)

**Legal age for purchase**

- 19 years of age +

**Sale/purchase restriction**

- All point of sale display banned except where minors are prohibited.
- Any retail selling vaping products must post two mandated warning signs at the cash till or point of sale (only the signs provided by the Ministry of Health).
- The Sale of e-cigarettes is prohibited in and on the premises of: health care facilities; pharmacies; post-secondary campuses; school property; government buildings; recreation centers.
- Vending machines for vaping products must be in adult only venues, including duty free shops.
- The sale of all flavoured vaping products is restricted to adult-only stores.
- In Adults-only stores, vaping products can be tested/used:
  - o Demonstration purpose only for customers.
  - o Customer sampling is possible if the product is consumed offsite.
  - o 2 customers maximum sampling at any time.
  - o Retailers must ensure second-hand vapour does not escape to public areas.
- Maximum nicotine concentration: 20mg/mL.
- HST at a rate of 20% to vaping devices and liquids.

**Marketing**

- Vaping products must not be advertised outside or inside of retail stores, where minors (under 19 yo) can see, access or hear the advertisement.

- If an adult - only store, promotion and display must be inside the store (Applies to duty free shops as well).
  - o Sandwich board, newspaper or billboard cannot be used outside the retail store.
- Vapour products packaging must display the nicotine concentration and have labels with health warnings.

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**Use/Where people can vape**

- Prohibited to vape anywhere (e.g: inside or on the premises of public and workplaces) smoking is banned (healthcare facilities, school properties, workplaces, indoor public places, private vehicles with a minor present), with the exception of vape shops where minors are not allowed to enter; with a maximum of two people sampling a product at the same time.
- 

**Other regulations****Notes**

- British Columbia has not banned the sale of flavoured vape products.
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**Links**

Tobacco and Vapour Products Control Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/84dk>  
 Tobacco and Vapour Products Control Regulation: [https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/232\\_2007](https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/232_2007)  
 Public Health Act: E-Substance Regulations: [https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/186\\_2020](https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/186_2020)

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**Provincial – Alberta****Legislation and date**

- Tobacco, Smoking and Vaping Reduction Act (in effect January 1, 2006; amended in 2021 to regulate vaping products)
  - Tobacco Reduction Regulation
- 

**Legal age for purchase**

- 18 years old
- 

**Sale/purchase restriction**

- The sale of tobacco or vape products is banned in health facilities, at the campus of post-secondary institutions, in or on the premises of any mobile outlet and in pharmacies or any retail stores where a pharmacy is present.
  - Vending machines for vaping products are prohibited.
-

- The sale of flavoured tobacco or vaping products is prohibited \*(Indicated in 7.4(1) of the Tobacco, Smoking and Vaping Reduction Act and was supposed to be enacted in 2022, but has not happened yet)

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**Marketing**

- The advertisement or promotion of vaping products is not permitted to be visible from outside a place in which these products are sold or offered.
- It is prohibited to display tobacco or vaping products (in any place where they are sold) in a manner that would permit a consumer to view or handle the product before purchasing.

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**Use/Where people can vape**

- Smoking or vaping inside a public area, a healthcare facility, a workplace, a childcare facility, on school property, in a public vehicle or in a vehicle where a minor is present is prohibited.
- Smoking or vaping is prohibited in or within prescribed distance from any playground; sports or playing field; park; zoo; outdoor theatre; public pool or splash pad; doorway, window or ventilation system/area of any public or workplace.

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**Other regulations**


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**Note**

- Replaced the Protection from Second-Hand Smoke In Public Building Act.

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**Links**

Tobacco, Smoking and Vaping Reduction Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/8281>  
Tobacco Reduction Regulation: <https://canlii.ca/t/83tt>

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**Provincial – Saskatchewan**


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**Legislation and date**

- Tobacco and Vapour Products Control Act (in effect Feb 2020) (Tobacco Control Act amended in 2019 to include vapour products)

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**Legal age for purchase**

- 18 years

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**Sale/purchase restriction**

- Restrictions on signs that list the vaping products and prices (size, color, height of letters, etc)

- The sale of vaping products is banned from schools, health facilities, long term care, pharmacies, government buildings, amusement parks, arcades and theatres where youth frequent.
- Vending machines with vaping products are only permitted in adult-only, specialty vape shops.
- Sale of flavoured vapour products (other than tobacco, mint menthol) is only permitted in adult-only specialty vape shops.
- Sales tax of 20% of vaping products.

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**Marketing**

- Vaping products and promotional or advertisement materials must not be visible from outside of the premises.
- The display of vaping products, product advertising and promotional signs in a retail business where young persons have access is prohibited.

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**Use/Where people can vape**

- The use of vaping products in and around public buildings, including childcare facilities, schools and school grounds, in a public vehicle and inside a vehicle with person(s) under 16 years of age is prohibited.
- Banning people from using vaping products within 3 metres of a doorway, window or air intake of an enclosed public place.

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**Other regulations**


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**Note**

- Replaced The Minors Tobacco Act
- Saskatchewan has not banned the sale of flavoured tobacco products

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**Links**

Tobacco and Vapour Products Control Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/x55>

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**Provincial – Manitoba**


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**Legislation and date**

- Smoking and Vapour Products Control Act (May 20, 2021)
- Smoking and Vapour Products Control Regulation

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**Legal age for purchase**

- 18 years

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**Sale/purchase restriction**

- Prohibiting the display of a vapour product that is visible to children in any place or premises in which vapour products are sold.
- For retailers that are not qualified as a vapour product shop, several requirements for store signage listing vaping products for sale.
- The sale of vaping products is banned from healthcare facilities, government building, pharmacies and establishments that contain a pharmacy.
- The sale of tobacco or e-cigarette products in public vending machines is not permitted.

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**Marketing**

- Vaping products and promotional or advertisement materials must not be visible from outside of the premises.
- Prohibiting the advertising and promotion of vapour products in any place or premises in which these products are sold (an exception to this restriction for vapour product shops, which meet requirements specified in the regulations.)

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**Use/Where people can vape**

- The use of vapour products in enclosed public spaces, workplaces, group living facility, public vehicles or a private vehicle in which a person(s) under the age of 16 are present, designated areas of provincial parks and public beaches is prohibited.
- The proprietor and employees of a tobacconist/vapour product shop may use the products in the shop to test a product for the purpose of a sale but are responsible in ensuring that second hand smoke does not escape the shop.

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**Other regulations**

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**Note**

- Manitoba has not banned flavoured vaping products.
- This Act does not prohibit: an Aboriginal person from using tobacco, a non-Aboriginal person from using tobacco with an Aboriginal person or a person from supplying tobacco or tobacco-related products to an Aboriginal person if the act is in accordance with an Aboriginal tradition, practice or ceremony.

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**Links**

Smoking and Vapour Products Control Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/8gnf>  
 Smoking and Vapour Products Control Regulation: <https://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/regs/current/pdf-regs.php?reg=174/2004>

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## Provincial – Ontario

### Legislation and date

- Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017
- Ontario Regulation 268/18 (under the Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017)

### Legal age for purchase

- 19

### Sale/purchase restriction

- Retailers must post the age restriction signs based on the products.
- All stores selling vaping products must post A Vapour Product Age restriction sign and identification sign at the point of sale.
- The sale of tobacco or vapour products is prohibited in hospitals, psychiatric facilities, long-term care homes, a pharmacies, schools or campuses of a post-secondary institution and childcare facilities.
- Vending machines for vaping products are prohibited.
- The sale of flavoured vaping products (all flavours other than tobacco, menthol/mint) is restricted to specialty vape stores and licensed cannabis retail stores
- The sale of vapour products with a nicotine concentration of over 20mg/mL is restricted to specialty vape stores.

### Marketing

- Promotion of vaping products anywhere other than vape stores and cannabis retail stores is prohibited.
- For non-registered specialty vape stores (retail), vapour products: must be hidden from view until a customer buys them, cannot be handled by a customer before they have bought them and cannot be promoted.
- Registered specialty vape stores can display and promote vaping products only within the establishment, but these displays cannot be visible from outside the establishment. People younger than 19 years cannot enter the store.

### Use/Where people can vape

- The use of an e-cigarette in any indoor public place, workplace, school property, childcare facility, healthcare facility, restaurant or bar patio, playground, outdoor recreational facilities, outdoor cultural events, designated parts of provincial parks, on public beaches and in a public or private vehicle where a person under the age of 16 is present is prohibited.
- For registered specialty vape stores, in-store testing and sampling is permitted if certain conditions are met.

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## Other regulations

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### Note

- Tobacco, menthol, unflavored and mint-flavour are not considered as flavored vaping products, and can be sold at other retail stores.
- At the request of an Indigenous resident, the operator of an area where smoking is prohibited, shall set aside an indoor area, for the use of tobacco for traditional Indigenous cultural or spiritual purposes.

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### Links

Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017: <https://canlii.ca/t/90x9>  
 Ontario Regulation 268/18 (under the Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017): <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/180268>

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## Provincial – Quebec

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### Legislation and date

- Tobacco Control Act (November 26, 2015)
- Regulation under the Tobacco Control Act

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### Legal age for purchase

- 18 years

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### Sale/purchase restriction

- The sale of vapour products is banned in healthcare facilities, longterm care facilities, pharmacies, post-secondary campuses, schools, childcare facilities, amusement parks, arcades, theatres, recreation centres, cultural centres, bars and restaurants, temporary facilities and over the internet.
- The sale of vapour products through a vending machine is prohibited.
- The sale of flavoured tobacco or electric smoking devices are prohibited.
- Maximum nicotine concentration: 20mg/mL

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### Marketing

- Prohibiting displaying vaping products in public view (except in specialized vaping product stores which are age restricted, and such displays are not visible from the outside)
- Notice prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors and a warning

attributed to the Minister concerning the harmful effects of tobacco on health must be posted in public view in every tobacco retail outlet.

- Advertising vaping products in various manners, such as advertising that is directed at minors, false or misleading, lifestyle advertising, testimonial or endorsements, uses a slogan, refers to persons, characters or animals, contains graphics (with limited exceptions), and outdoors is prohibited.

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#### Use/Where people can vape

- The use of an e-cigarette or e-cigarette product in healthcare facilities, childcare facilities, on school property, restaurant or bar patio, in a public or private vehicle where a person under the age of 16 is present, playgrounds and outdoor recreational facilities is prohibited.
- Prohibited to use vaping products within a 9-m radius of door, window or air vent.

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#### Other regulations

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##### Note

- All restrictions of the Act apply to all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and any devices that is put into individual's mouth and inhale any substance that may or may not contain nicotine.
- On Nov 26, 2015, the fines for various offences under the Act have been increased.
- Cannabis vape sales not allowed in Quebec.

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##### Links

Tobacco Control Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/xd6>  
 Regulation under the Tobacco Control Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/7v88>

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### Provincial – New Brunswick

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#### Legislation and date

- Smoke Free Places Act
- Tobacco and Electronic Cigarette Sales Act (Amended on June 5, 2015 to include e-cigarettes)

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#### Legal age for purchase

- 19 (under 19 cannot enter a vape shop unless accompanied by an adults)

**Sale/purchase restriction**

- The sale of tobacco, smoking supplies or electronic cigarettes is prohibited in pharmacies and stores connected to pharmacies.

**Marketing**

- Tobacco, smoking supplies or electronic cigarettes are not permitted to be displayed or promoted by designated retailers in a way that would permit a consumer to view these products from outside the store.
- Vaping products are not permitted to be displayed by retailers in a way that would allow customers to view the product before purchasing them.
- The sale of flavoured tobacco and e-cigarette cartridges, including mint/menthol, is banned.

**Use/Where people can vape**

- The use of electronic cigarettes is not permitted in enclosed public places, healthcare facilities, childcare facilities, on school properties, workplaces, within 3m of any point of the perimeter of an outdoor eating or drinking area, within 9m of a door, an air intake or a window, a provincial park, on a public beach, outdoor recreational facility, playground, cultural event, in a group living facility, a public vehicle or in a vehicle while a person under the age of 16 is present.

**Other regulations****Note**

- “Smoke” is to smoke, inhale, hold or have control over an ignited tobacco product or electronic cigarette.
- New Brunswick has banned flavoured vaping products.

**Links**

Smoke Free Places Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/8pxx>  
Tobacco and Electronic Cigarette Sales Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/88dz>

**Provincial – PEI****Legislation and date**

- Tobacco and Electronic Smoking Device Sales and Access Act (Tobacco Sales and Access act amended in 2015 to include electronic smoking devices)
- Tobacco and Electronic Smoking Device Sales and Access Act Regulations

|                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Legal age for purchase</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 years</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Sale/purchase restriction</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sign displaying the types of tobacco offered for sale and their prices may be affixed to the counter or wall at each cash register (must conform to regulatory requirements).</li> <li>• The sale of vaping products in healthcare facilities, pharmacies, long-term care homes, schools, on post-secondary campuses, government buildings, amusement parks, arcades, theatres and recreation centres are prohibited.</li> <li>• Prohibits selling vaping products outside of age restricted tobacconist shops.</li> <li>• The sale of vapour products through a vending machine is prohibited.</li> <li>• The sale of flavoured tobacco or electric smoking devices are prohibited.</li> <li>• *PEI budget has announced that a vape tax will be applied, but has not been implemented yet and no further details released</li> </ul> |
| <b>Marketing</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibits advertising in a way that is misleading as to the health effects of the device.</li> <li>• Promotion or advertisement of tobacco or e-cigarette products may not be visible from outside the place or premises it is sold, is not permitted in a place to which people under the age of 21 are permitted.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Use/Where people can vape</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forbidden to use an e-cigarette in indoor public places, healthcare facilities, a workplace, post-secondary, any public vehicle or private vehicle while a child under 19 years is present, 4.5 meters from any entrance or window or on a patio between 10pm-3am.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Other regulations</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Note</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEI has banned all flavoured vapour products.</li> <li>• No details found on the maximum nicotine concentration permitted under provincial legislation.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Links</b> | Tobacco and Electronic Smoking Device Sales and Access Act: <a href="https://canlii.ca/t/8d4n">https://canlii.ca/t/8d4n</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|              | Tobacco and Electronic Smoking Device Sales and Access Act Regulations: <a href="https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/sites/default/files/legislation/t03-1g-tobacco_and_electronic_smoking_device_sales_and_access_regulations.pdf">https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/sites/default/files/legislation/t03-1g-tobacco_and_electronic_smoking_device_sales_and_access_regulations.pdf</a> |

## Provincial – Nova Scotia

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Legislation and date</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoke-Free Places Act</li> <li>• Tobacco Access Act (sale and promotion)</li> <li>• Tobacco Access Act Regulations</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Legal age for purchase</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 years</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Sale/purchase restriction</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaping specialty store must display e-cigarette door decal (23cmx18cm) at the entrance.</li> <li>• Non-specialty vendors must display Tobacco Access Act point of purchase identification sign.</li> <li>• Health warning and point of purchase signs required to meet the specifications of the Act</li> <li>• The sale of vaping products in healthcare facilities, long term care homes, pharmacies, post-secondary campuses, schools, government buildings, amusement parks, arcades, theatres, library, cultural centres, recreation centres, casinos, bars or restaurants, temporary facilities and over the internet is prohibited.</li> <li>• The sale of vapour products through a public vending machine is prohibited.</li> <li>• The sale of flavoured tobacco or electric smoking devices are prohibited</li> <li>• Maximum nicotine concentration: 20mg/mL</li> <li>• Additional tax on vaping products: an additional 20 percent tax on any vaping-related devices. Vaping liquid will also be taxed at 50 cents per milliliter.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Marketing</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The display of vaping products is prohibited in non-specialty stores.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

- Specialty shop may display vaping products that are visible from outside, but advertising materials cannot be displayed.
- Signs that conform to regulatory requirements showing the availability and price of vaping products are permitted.

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**Use/Where people can vape**

- Smoke-Free Places Act: Forbidden to use an e-cigarette in healthcare facilities, childcare facilities, school properties, post-secondary, workplaces, restaurant or bar patio, playgrounds, outdoor recreational facilities, cultural events, designated parts of provincial parks, public beaches and inside a public vehicle or a vehicle with a minor present).

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**Other regulations**


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**Note**

- As of April 1, 2020, Nova Scotia became the first province to entirely ban the sale of flavoured vaping products, except tobacco flavours.

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**Links**

Smoke-Free Places Act: <https://nslegislature.ca/sites/default/files/legc/statutes/smoke-free%20places.pdf>  
 Tobacco Access Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/87p8>  
 Tobacco Access Regulations: <https://novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/tobacc.htm>

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**Provincial – Newfoundland and Labrador**


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**Legislation and date**

- Tobacco and Vapour Products Control Act
- Smoke-Free Environment Act 2005
- Smoke-Free Environment Regulations

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**Legal age for purchase**

- 19 years

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**Sale/purchase restriction**

- The sale of vapour products in healthcare facilities, long term care facilities, pharmacies, post-secondary institutions and schools, childcare facilities, government buildings, amusement parks, arcades, theatres, libraries, cultural centres, recreation centres and temporary facilities is prohibited.

- The sale of vapour products through a vending machine is prohibited.
- Vaping products shops can display products if:
  - o The only business conducted is the sale of vapour products;
  - o Products and promotional material are not visible from outside the shop or located on the exterior of the shop;
  - o The owner does not permit a person under the age of 19 to enter the premises unless accompanied by an adult.
- Sales tax of 20% of vaping products.

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**Marketing**

- Retail sellers are not permitted to display products in which they may be visible inside the premises, or visible from outside the premises.
- Vapour products cannot be promoted or advertised as being sold in the premises by using materials such as posters and signage.
- Maximum 3 signs to indicate the availability of vaping products are allowed in the store with some restrictions including size, color and etc.
- Any kind of promotional material that reflects a brand of vapour product is prohibited in any place a vapour product is sold.

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**Use/Where people can vape**

- The Smoke-Free Environment Act 2005 prohibits the use of electronic cigarettes in indoor public places, healthcare facilities, childcare facilities, workplaces, post-secondary institutions, restaurants, licensed liquor establishments and in motor vehicles while persons under the age of 16 are present.

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**Other regulations**


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**Note**

- This province prohibits the sale of flavoured tobacco, but as of 2023, has not regulated the sale of flavoured vaping products. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/cssd/files/healthyliving-pdf-changes-smokefree-tobacco-acts.pdf>
- Ban on cannabis vape sales was reversed in 2022.

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**Links**

Tobacco and Vapour Products Control Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/89s8>  
 Smoke-Free Environment Act 2005: <https://canlii.ca/t/8b08>  
 Smoke-Free Environment Regulations: <https://assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/regulations/rc050054.htm>

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## Territorial – Yukon

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Legislation and date</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Tobacco and Vaping Products Control and Regulation Act (effective March 5, 2020)</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Legal age for purchase</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>19 years</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Sale/purchase restriction</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The sale of vaping products is prohibited in pharmacies and stores connected to a pharmacy.</li><li>Non specialty vaping stores may not display vaping products in a place that would permit an individual to view or handle the product before purchasing.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Marketing</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prohibits advertising or promoting vaping products if seen by young person or outside the place.</li><li>Manager can post one or more sign that lists products and prices under certain regulations</li><li>Places where smoking and vaping is not permitted must ensure that proper signs are posted, indicating that such an act is prohibited within the building or on the premises.</li></ul>                                                                           |
| <b>Use/Where people can vape</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The use of electronic cigarettes is not permitted in indoor public places, healthcare facilities, childcare facilities, school properties, workplaces, restaurant and bar patios, in public or private vehicles where a young person is present, or more than 2 employees are present inside.</li><li>Prohibited to smoke or vape within 5 meters (or otherwise prescribed) from a doorway, window or air intake of an enclosed place where smoking is prohibited.</li></ul> |
| <b>Other regulations</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Note</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Smoke-Free Places Act, implemented in 2008 is no longer in force since March 2020 and was replaced by the above mentioned Act.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Links</b>                     | The Tobacco and Vaping Products Control and Regulation Act:<br><a href="https://laws.yukon.ca/cms/images/LEGISLATION/acts/tovapcr.pdf">https://laws.yukon.ca/cms/images/LEGISLATION/acts/tovapcr.pdf</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

## Territorial – North West Territories

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Legislation and date</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smoking Control and Reduction Act (effective on March 31, 2020)</li> <li>Tobacco Vapour Products Control Act (effective on March 31, 2020)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Legal age for purchase</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19</li> <li>Exception: if vaping products are given to a minor as solely for use in traditional Indigenous spiritual or cultural practices or ceremonies.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Sale/purchase restriction</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retailers should display signs respecting the legal age to purchase that conform to regulatory requirements</li> <li>Vaping products should be displayed in a retail to have employee's intervention to access vaping products</li> <li>The sale of vaping products is prohibited in healthcare facilities, pharmacies, schools and recreation centres.</li> <li>Vending machines dispensing vaping products cannot be in public places or where public has access.</li> <li>Effective March 25th 2022, the sale of flavoured vapour products (excluding mint/menthol) became illegal in the Northwest territories.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Marketing</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirements to post evidence-based warning signs in retail stores informing people about the risks and harms linked to smoking</li> <li>Advertisement and promotion of vaping products are prohibited:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In vaping products retailers</li> <li>In places where minors are allowed to access</li> <li>Outdoor sign (billboard, portable sign, sign on bench vehicles, and etc.)</li> <li>Vehicle, building if a advertisement is visible from outside.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                                                                                               |
| <b>Use/Where people can vape</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of vaping products and devices is prohibited in healthcare facilities, childcare facilities, school properties, indoor public places, restaurant/bar patios, public transit, playgrounds, outdoor recreational facilities and motor vehicles where another person who is under 19 years of age is present.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

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## Other regulations

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### Note

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### Links

Smoking Control and Reduction Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/9q37>  
 Tobacco Vapour Products Control Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/9q36>

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## Territorial – Nunavut

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### Legislation and date

- Tobacco and Smoking Act (June 2021)
  - Tobacco and Smoking Regulation
- 

### Legal age for purchase

- 19
- 

### Sale/purchase restriction

- The sale of tobacco or smoking products in or at a health facility, a childcare facility; a long-term care facility; a pharmacy, a post-secondary campus, a restaurant/bar, playing field or sports complex, recreational centre, cultural or entertainment facility, amusement park, school, temporary facility or over the internet is prohibited.
  - Vending machines dispensing vaping products cannot be in public places or where public has access.
  - The sale of flavoured tobacco and vapour products is prohibited.
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### Marketing

- Prohibited to advertise or promote tobacco or smoking products where minors are permitted and in a manner that does not comply with the provincial regulations.
  - Must ensure that tobacco and smoking products are not visible to customers unless requested by customer.
  - The inside of the tobacconist, vape shop or shisha shop cannot be visible from outside.
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### Use/Where people can vape

- A person shall not smoke in or on the premises of a hospital, a childcare facility, a long-term care facility, public housing, a pharmacy, a restaurant or bar, a sports or playing field, an arena, a recreational centre, a school, university or college, a work building, a public structure or a vehicle where a minor is present.

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**Other regulations**

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**Note**

- No information on regulating nicotine concentrations in the provincial legislation.
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**Links**

Tobacco and Smoking Act: <https://canlii.ca/t/55w0t>  
Tobacco and Smoking Regulation: <https://canlii.ca/t/c0l7>