prevention policies directory

Canadian Partnership Against Cancer Local and Provincial/Territorial Ultraviolet Radiation Policy Pack Webinar

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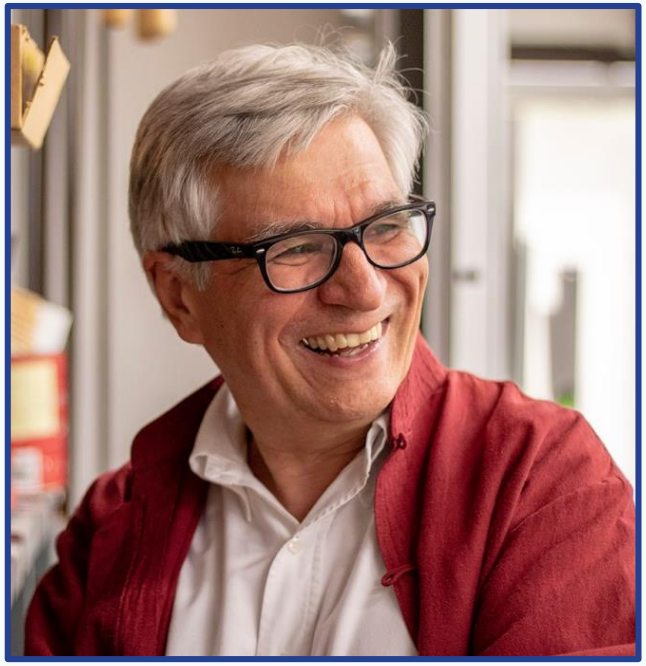
JULY 9, 2019

CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CANCER | PARTENARIAT CANADIEN CONTRE LE CANCER

Webinar Objectives

- Increase awareness of the Partnership's Cancer Prevention Policy pack resources and development process
- Learn about key content within the UVR policy pack
- Learn how the policy pack can be used to inform work related to UVR policy
- Identify strategies for developing UVR policies and lessons learned from real world examples

Introducing the Presenters…



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Canadian Partnership Against cancer

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Cancer Prevention Policy Packs

CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CANCER
PARTENARIAT CANADIEN CONTRE LE CANCER

Prevention Policies Directory

Access current Canadian policies. Learn from other jurisdictions. Inform change.

View All Prevention Policies

Browse by category | About | Resources

Risk factor	Policy type	Policy intervention
Setting	Jurisdiction	Location

Browse prevention policies on an interactive map

Some policies are applicable to certain provinces, territories or regions. For easy reference, we've introduced a new way to browse.

View on map

www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/preventionpolicies
http://www.partenariatcontrelecancer.ca/politiquesdesprevention

Prevention Policies Directory

Access current Canadian policies. Learn from other jurisdictions. Inform change.

All Prevention Policies | Show on Map

Filter your results

reset

Risk factor
- Alcohol consumption (0)
- Built environment (0)
- General (2)
- Infectious agents (1)
- Nutrition (0)
- Occupational and environmental exposures (2)
- Physical activity (0)
- Tobacco use (1)
- [x] UV and ionizing radiation (23)

Policy intervention
- Active transportation +
- Alcohol +
- Infectious Agents +
- Nutrition +
- Tobacco +
- Ultraviolet Radiation −
  - Ultraviolet Radiation (23)
  - Artificial UVR (23)
  - Eye protection (11)
  - [x] Indoor tanning (23)
  - Protective clothing (0)
  - Shade (0)

We've listed **23** policies under your selection of **"Policy intervention"** AND **"Risk factor"**. The most recently adopted policies are first.

Artificial Tanning Regulation, Alta Reg 233/2017

Location: Alberta

Risk factor: UV and ionizing radiation
Year last amended:

Policy intervention: Artificial UVR, Indoor tanning, Ultraviolet Radiation
Year of adoption: 2017

Skin Cancer Prevention (Artificial Tanning) Act, SA 2015, c S-7.9

Location: Alberta

Risk factor: UV and ionizing radiation
Year last amended: 2018

Policy intervention: Artificial UVR, Indoor tanning, Ultraviolet Radiation
Year of adoption: 2015

General, O Reg 99/14

Location: Ontario

Risk factor: UV and ionizing radiation
Year last amended:

Policy intervention: Artificial UVR, Eye protection, Indoor tanning, Ultraviolet Radiation
Year of adoption: 2014

Personal Services Regulations, NLR 4/14

Location: Newfoundland and Labrador

Risk factor: UV and ionizing radiation
Year last amended:

Policy intervention: Artificial UVR, Eye protection, Indoor tanning, Ultraviolet Radiation
Year of adoption: 2014

Prevention Policies Directory

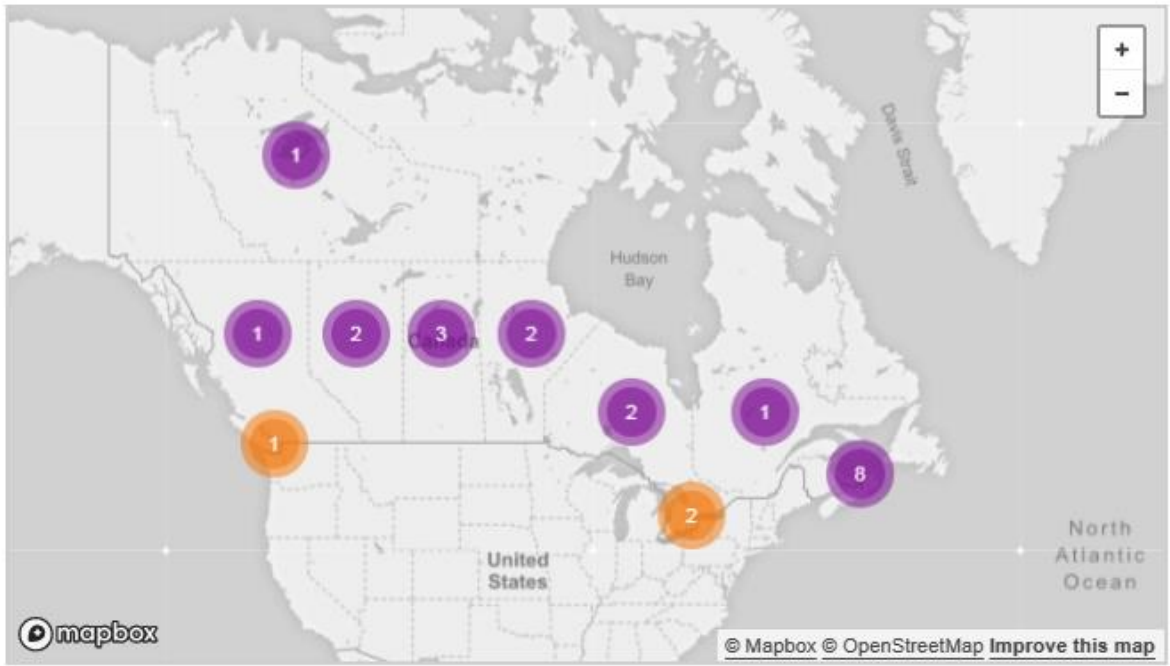
Access current Canadian policies. Learn from other jurisdictions. Inform change.

All Prevention Policies | Show on Map

Filter your results reset

Risk factor

- Alcohol consumption (0)
- Built environment (0)
- General (2)
- Infectious agents (1)
- Nutrition (0)
- Occupational and environmental exposures (2)
- Physical activity (0)
- Tobacco use (1)
- UV and ionizing radiation (23)



Jurisdictions Federal Provincial / Territorial Municipal / Regional

www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/preventionpolicies
http://www.partenariatcontrelecancer.ca/politiquesdesprevention

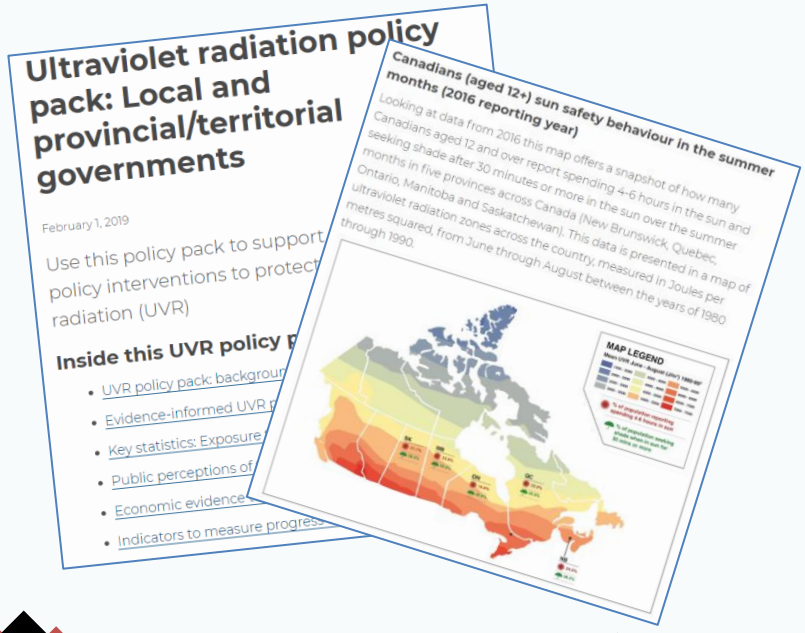
EN

Cancer Prevention Policy Packs

ACCELERATE UPTAKE OF CANCER PREVENTION POLICIES ACROSS CANADA

prevention **policies** directory

+



What ✓
Who ✓
Where ✓
When ✓

~~Wh~~
~~So Wh~~
~~Ho~~

Why ✓
So What ✓
How ✓

UVR Policy Pack

www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/UVRpolicypack

www.partenariatcontrelecancer.ca/resource-politiques-UV

CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CANCER
PARTENARIAT CANADIEN CONTRE LE CANCER

Ultraviolet radiation policy pack: Local and provincial/territorial governments

February 1, 2019

Use this policy pack to support evidence-informed policy interventions to protect against ultraviolet radiation (UVR)

Inside this UVR policy pack

- UVR policy pack: background evidence
- Evidence-informed UVR policy actions
- Key statistics: Exposure to solar and artificial UVR in Canada
- Public perceptions of the issue of exposure to UVR and cancer
- Economic evidence to support UVR policy
- Indicators to measure progress on UVR policy

www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/UVRpolicypack

www.partenariatcontrelecancer.ca/resource-politiques-UV

UVR Policy Pack

Background evidence: UVR + Cancer

Key Statistics on UVR exposure

Provincial/territorial and municipal policy analysis of evidence-informed UVR policy actions (based on a cancer prevention policy pack framework)

prevention policies directory

level of adoption across Canada

+

other analyses (UVR Guidelines)

**Note: Expert advisors were convened for feedback on pack content*

Levels of Adoption of Evidence-Informed Policy Action(s) across Canada

	**high**	most jurisdictions have adopted evidence-informed policy action(s)
	**medium**	some jurisdictions have adopted evidence-informed policy action(s)
	**low**	few, if any, jurisdictions have adopted evidence-informed policy action(s)

Summary of evidence-informed UVR policy adoption by provincial and territorial governments across Canada

Click on each policy action for details on what evidence-informed UVR policies have been adopted by provincial and territorial governments.

Policy issue	Policy actions	Level of adoption
UVR protection policies	Sun safety policies in child care settings	MEDIUM 
	Sun safety policies in schools	LOW 
	Occupational solar UVR protection policies	LOW 
	Occupational artificial UVR policies	MEDIUM 
Commercial tanning	Ban the use and/or sale of commercial tanning units	LOW 
	Restrict use of commercial tanning units by minors	HIGH 
	Advertising and marketing of tanning services	LOW 
	Warning label requirements for commercial tanning units	HIGH 

Sun safety policies in child care settings

Issue

Develop UVR protection policies in child care settings, schools, recreational settings for children and adolescents, and workplaces with outdoor workers[1,2,3]

Action

Adopt sun safety policies within child care settings[3,4]

- Provide ultraviolet protection control measures in line with best practice (e.g., protective clothing (hats, sunglasses, other), use of sunscreen, modelling by teachers, shade, scheduling of recess, education and enforcement) [3,4]

Degree of policy adoption*

MEDIUM

Current action(s) in Canada

Although most provinces and territories address sun safety practices within policies that regulate child care, policies vary in the extent to which they comprehensively prevent UVR exposures:

- Four provinces (NL, NS, ON, MB) and two territories (NT, NU) require that children wear protective clothing (including sunglasses and hats) for outdoor play.
- Five provinces (NL, NS, QC, ON, MB) and two territories (NT, NU) require application of sunscreen for outdoor play.

Child Care Regulations, NLR 39/17

Location: Newfoundland and Labrador **Risk factor:** Nutrition, Tobacco use, UV and ionizing radiation

Policy intervention: Drinking water, Food provision, Nutrition, Nutritional standards, Protective clothing, Shade, Smoke-free place, Solar UVR, Sunscreen, Tobacco, Tobacco smoke, Ultraviolet Radiation

Setting: Childcare facilities **Policy status:** Active **Policy type:** Regulation **Jurisdiction:** Provincial/Territorial

Year last amended: 2017 **Year of adoption:** 2017 **Year repealed:**

Related evidence

Solar Ultraviolet Radiation

Newfoundland and Labrador Childcare Policy and Standards Manual

View policy

RADIATION – KNOWN CARCINOGEN (IARC 1)

CONTENTS

Solar UV Radiation Profile

QUICK SUMMARY

- Radiation from the sun between wavelengths of 100 and 400 nanometres on the electromagnetic spectrum
- **Associated cancers:** Skin cancer (well known); eye cancers (limited evidence)
- **Most important routes of exposure:** Skin or eye contact
- **Occupational exposures:** Approx. 1.5 million Canadians are exposed at work, primarily in construction and farming industries
- **Environmental exposures:** Those closer to the equator and at higher altitudes experience higher exposure levels; maximum solar radiation levels occur during the summer when the sun is at its maximum elevation
- **Fast fact:** The southern prairies are the sunniest place in Canada, receiving approximately 2,400 hours of bright sunshine per year.

General Information

Solar ultraviolet radiation (UVR) includes wavelengths in the electromagnetic spectrum between 100-400 nm. It is used by plants for photosynthesis and by humans to synthesize Vitamin D.[1] The three components of UVR are UV-A (315-400 nm), UV-B (280-315 nm) and UV-C (100-280 nm).[1,2]

What provinces and territories have mandated solar UVR guidelines in child care settings?

The table below outlines provinces and territories that have adopted solar UVR guidelines, mandated by legislation, for children and child care workers within licensed child care establishments.

Province or Territory	Protective clothing for outdoor play	Application of sunscreen for outdoor play	Modelling of sun protective behaviours by staff	Provision of shade in outdoor play space	Scheduling of recess based on sunshine and UV index
Newfoundland and Labrador [1]	✓	✓			✓
Prince Edward Island					
Nova Scotia [2]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Brunswick [3,4]			✓	✓	✓
Québec [5]		✓		✓	
Ontario [6,7]	✓	✓		✓	
Manitoba [8,9]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saskatchewan [10]				✓	
Alberta					
British Columbia [11]				✓	
Yukon					
Northwest Territories [12]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nunavut [13]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Summary of evidence-informed UVR policy adoption by local governments across Canada

Click on each policy action for details on what evidence-informed UVR policies have been adopted by local governments.

Policy issue	Policy actions	Level of adoption
Design of built and external environments	Shade in planning and development policies	LOW 
UVR protection policies	Shade at sites within the community	LOW 
	Shade in new and existing policies	LOW 
	Local sun safety policies in child care settings	LOW 
Commercial tanning	Ban the use of the use and/or sale of commercial tanning units	LOW 
	Restrict the use of commercial tanning units by minors	LOW 

Local sun safety policies in child care settings

Issue

Develop UVR protection policies in child care settings, schools, recreational settings for children and adolescents, and workplaces with outdoor workers[1,2,3]

Action

Adopt sun safety policies within child care settings[2]

- Provide ultraviolet protection control measures in line with best practice (e.g., protective clothing (hats, sunglasses, other), use of sunscreen, modelling by teachers, shade, scheduling of recess, education and enforcement) [2,4]

Degree of policy adoption*

LOW

Current action(s) in Canada

Toronto's Policy for the Provision of Shade at Parks, Forestry and Recreation Sites is the only local shade policy that specifically commits to providing shade protection at child care and recreation centres, programs and camps. No other municipality** has a policy requiring shade or other solar UVR protection measures within child care centres.

For more information on municipalities that have adopted guidance documentation for protection from solar UVR, please see Solar UVR guidelines at the local level.

Toronto – Policy for the Provision of Shade at Parks, Forestry and Recreation Sites

Location: Ontario, Toronto **Risk factor:** UV and ionizing radiation **Policy intervention:** Shade, Solar UVR, Ultraviolet Radiation

Setting: Population/community-wide **Policy status:** Active **Policy type:** Policy **Jurisdiction:** Municipal/Regional

Year last amended: **Year of adoption:** 2007 **Year repealed:**

Related evidence

Solar Ultraviolet Radiation

View policy

What municipalities have solar UVR guidelines?

The table below outlines municipalities that have adopted optional solar UVR guidelines for adults, children and municipal workers.

Municipality	Workers	Children/Youth	General population
St. John's, NL			
Conception Bay South, NL			
Charlottetown, PE [1]			✓
Summerside, PE			
Halifax, NS			
Region of Queens Municipality, NS			
Fredericton, NB [2,3]			✓
Moncton, NB [4]			✓
Saint John, NB [5]			✓
Montréal, QC			
Longueuil, QC			
Québec City, QC			
Toronto, ON [6,7,8]			
Regional Municipality of Peel, ON [9]			✓
Mississauga, ON [10,11]			✓
Brampton, ON [12,13,14,15]			✓
Caledon, ON [16]		✓	✓
Hamilton, ON [17,18,19]	✓		✓
London, ON [20,21]			✓
Ottawa, ON [22,23]			✓
Winnipeg, MB			
Brandon, MB			
Regina, SK [24]			✓

UVR Policy Pack

Background evidence: UVR + Cancer

Key Statistics on UVR exposure

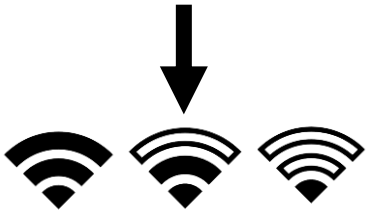
Provincial/territorial and municipal policy analysis of evidence-informed UVR policy actions (based on a cancer prevention policy pack framework)

prevention policies directory

Public perceptions on UVR and cancer

Economic evidence to support UVR policy

Indicators to measure progress



level of adoption across Canada

+

other analyses (UVR Guidelines)

Note: Expert advisors were convened for feedback on pack content

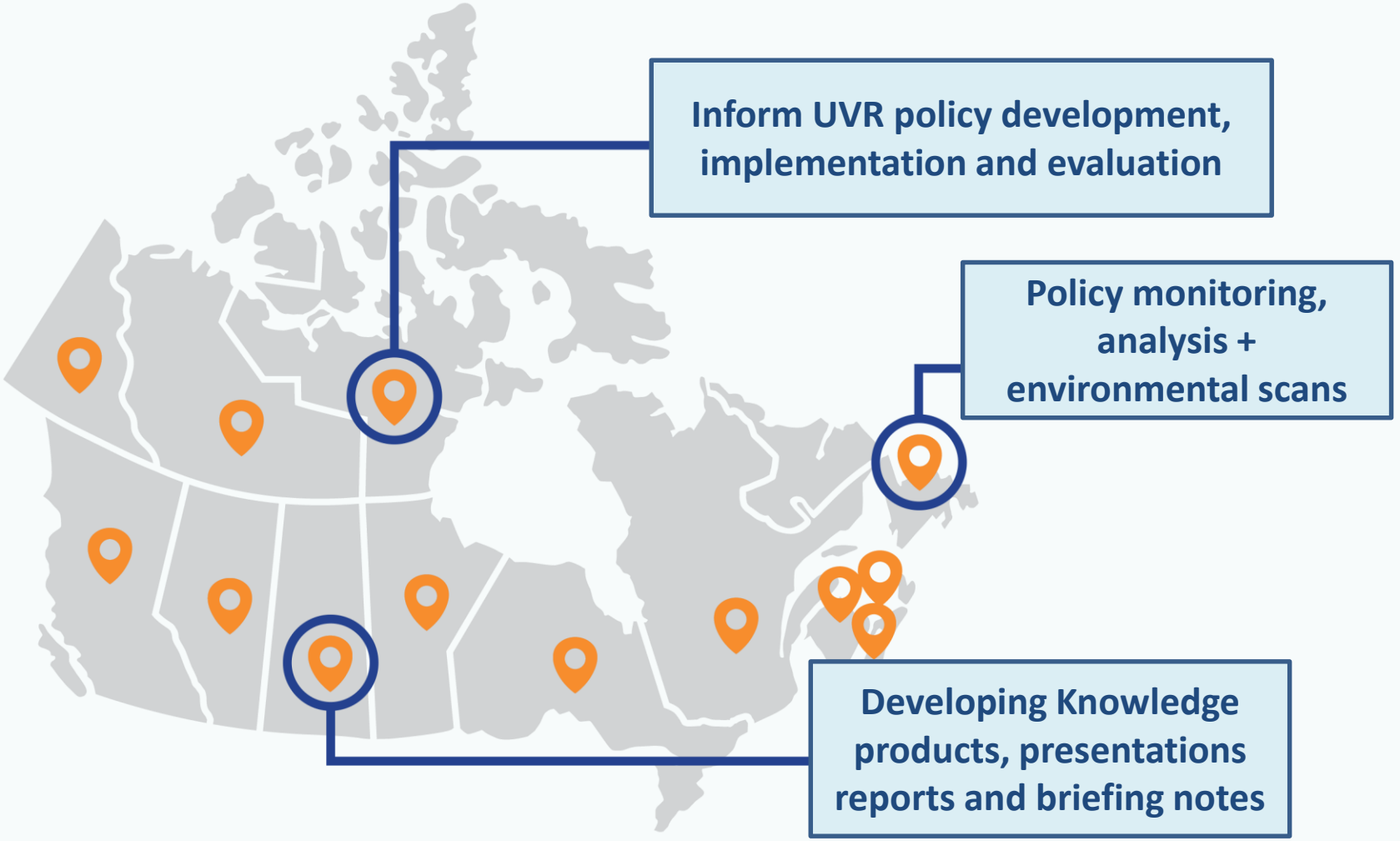
UVR Policy Pack

ACCELERATE UPTAKE OF CANCER PREVENTION POLICIES ACROSS CANADA

- Curates information from the Prevention Policies Directory and other key sources to support adoption of evidence-informed UVR policies in Canada
- Identify Canadian innovators/early adopters
- Identify gaps in evidence-informed policy action at provincial/territorial and local levels
- Identify and support development and use of economic analyses
- Identify and develop policy evaluation indicators

UVR Policy Pack + Prevention Policies Directory

HOW CAN THEY BE USED IN PRACTICE?



Other policy packs on cancer and chronic disease prevention topics!

- Alcohol Consumption

- Ultraviolet radiation

- Healthy eating

- Commercial tobacco

- Physical activity

- HPV Immunization (Coming Soon!)

https://www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/tools/prevention-policies-directory/cancer-prevention-policy-packs/

https://www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/fr/tools/prevention-policies-directory/cancer-prevention-policy-packs/

Canadian Partnership Against Cancer Local and Provincial/Territorial Ultraviolet Radiation Policy Pack Webinar

George Thomas Kapelos

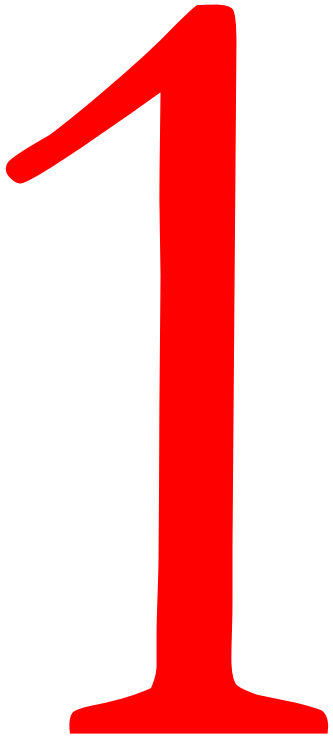
Professor, Department of Architectural Science, Ryerson University

Chair, UVR Working Group (Shade Policy Committee), Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition

Member, Ontario Sun Safety Working Group

RYERSON UNIVERSITY

Part 1: Policy – what is policy and how is policy implemented?



Part 1: Policy – meaning and implementation

- Introductions
- What is policy?
- The CPAC policy Packs
- The creation of policy

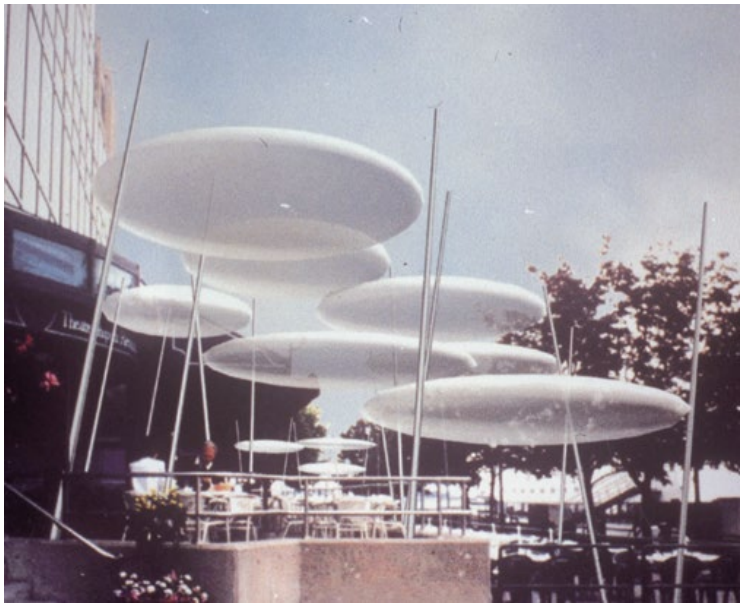
Initiation

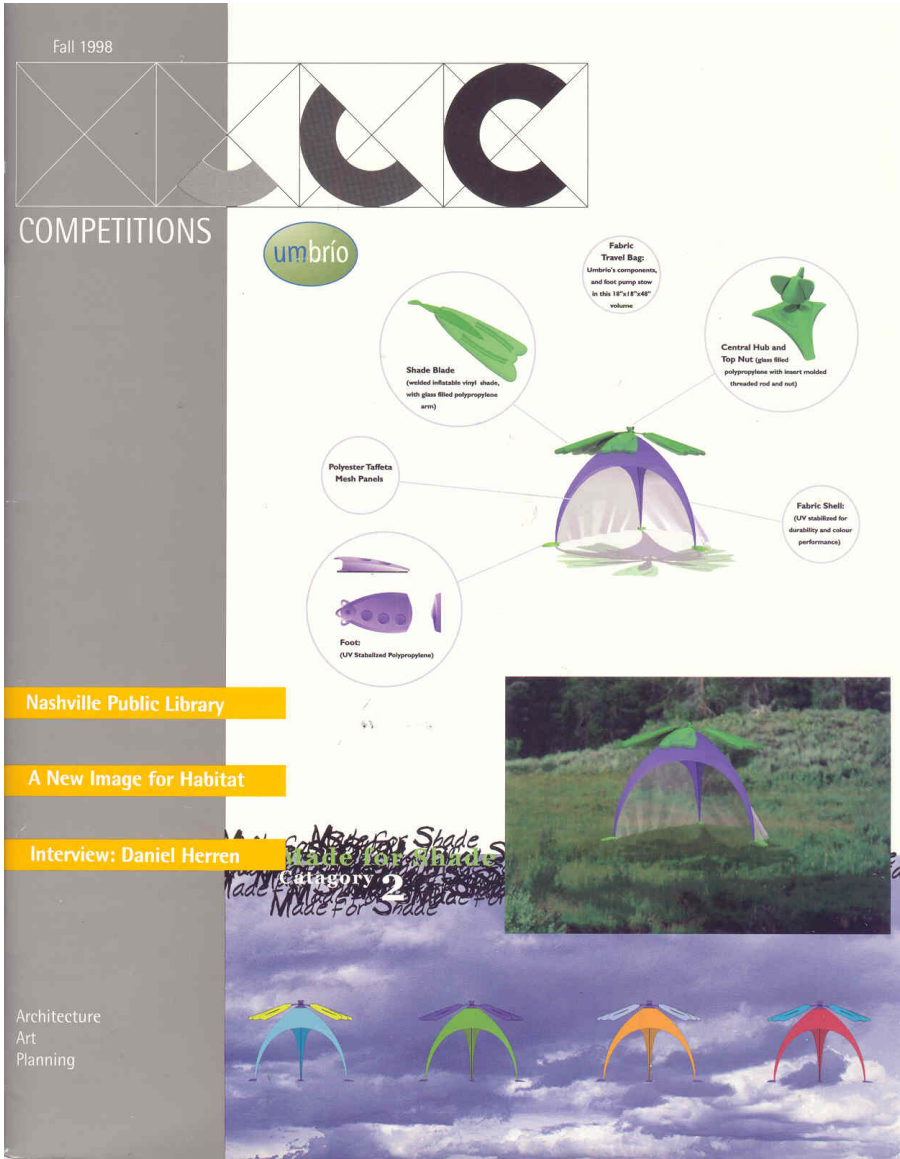
Design Ideas Competitions

Made for Shade

Canadian Dermatological Association

1999





Explorations: policy

Shade Bootcamp

SHADE *bootcamp!* *Shade Bootcamp*

Ryerson University

2018

Policy <> Practice

Shade Policy Framework

This Shade Policy Framework includes elements SunSmart considers essential to an effective Local Government Shade Policy. Local Government Authorities in Victoria are welcome to use this framework to develop their own stand-alone Shade Policy. SunSmart also encourages councils to incorporate statements on skin cancer prevention and shade provision in strategic statements such as the Municipal Public Health Plan, Municipal Strategic Statement and Municipal Early Years Plan.

<NAME LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY> SHADE POLICY

Rationale
As part of creating a healthy and safe environment, local government has a key role to play in providing the community with public places, facilities, open spaces and services that provide protection from sun exposure.

Sun exposure has been identified as the cause of around 99% of non-melanoma skin cancers and 95% of melanoma in Australia.[1] Skin cancer is therefore one of the most preventable forms of cancer. Skin cancers account for around 83% of all new cancers diagnosed each year in Australia[2] with at least one in every two Australians being diagnosed with skin cancer in their lifetime.[3]

Shade provides good protection from the sun and it can be very easy for people to use. Shade alone can reduce overall exposure to UV radiation by about 75%.[4]

Shade as an Environmental Design Tool for Skin Cancer Prevention

Little work has been done to explore the use of shade for skin cancer prevention in the context of the built environment. In an effort to address this gap and draw attention to the intersection between architectural and public health practice, we reviewed research on shade design, use, and policies published from January 1, 1996, through December 31, 2017.

Our findings indicate that various features influence the sun-protective effects of shade, including the materials, size, shape, and position of the shade

Dawn M. Holman, MPH, George Thomas Kapelos, MCP, MArch, Meredith Shoemaker, MPH, and Meg Watson, MPH

Although a large and growing body of research describes the relationship between the built and natural environments and public health,[1] little has been done to explore the potential role of shade in this context.[2] In this article, we define shade as a built or natural intervention that provides protection from ultraviolet radiation (UV). In addition to reducing UV exposure, shade can ameliorate the urban heat island effect (a phenomenon whereby urban areas are generally warmer than surrounding

designers, landscape architects, planners, and public health practitioners can work collaboratively to advance shade provision for skin cancer prevention.

METHODS

We searched PubMed for the following search string: ((shade) AND (ultraviolet OR sun OR UV OR (skin cancer))) NOT (dentis* or fluorescence or algae or genome or embryo or growth or marking or phyto* or dental or

reports, including review articles summarizing key aspects of the literature on this topic and relevant white papers, gray literature, and other documents (e.g., surveillance and policy reports) available online but not indexed in PubMed. In addition, we used our own knowledge of work done regarding shade as a tool for skin cancer prevention to ensure we had capture relevant reports that were not indexed in PubMed. We included articles and other documents that described at least 1 of the following

"Review of design, policies, and use of shade for sun protection: the intersection between environmental design and skin cancer prevention", Dawn M. Holman Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta GA, USA; George Thomas Kapelos, Ryerson University; Meredith Shoemaker, Dawn M. Holman Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta GA, USA; Meg Watson, Dawn M. Holman Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta GA, USA, *American Journal of Public Health*, 2018; 108:1607-1612.

What is a *policy?*

"A course or principle of action adopted or proposed by an organization or individual."

Oxford English Dictionary 10th Edition 1999

Shade and “environmental design”

CPAC Policy Packs identify a broad range of policy activities on UV including ones that might include shade design

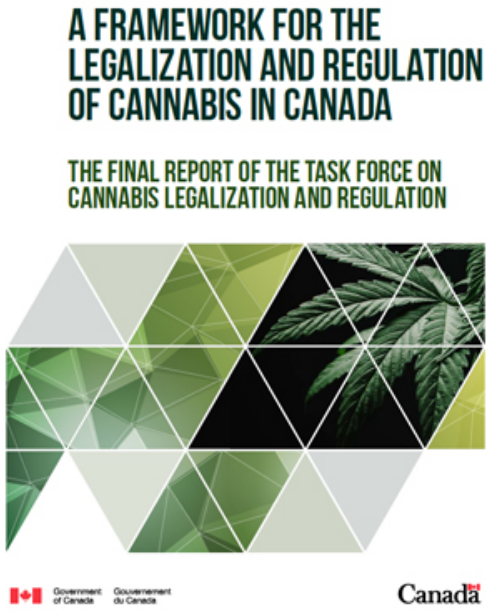
- cycling networks
- tree planting
- school grounds
- facilities for young children
- recreation areas
- UV in other locations

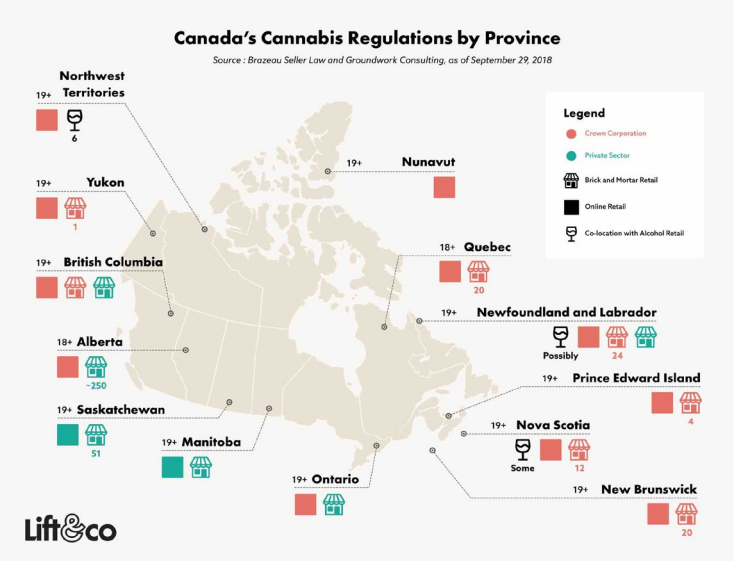
Policy Types

- Substantive policies: rights and duties

VS

- Administrative policies: rules by which they're delivered





Policy Types

- Horizontal Policies: created by one or more organizations around a larger set of issues

VS

- Vertical Policies: issue related / organization specific

Part 2: Strategies for developing UV policies…

Establish priorities, goals and a time table

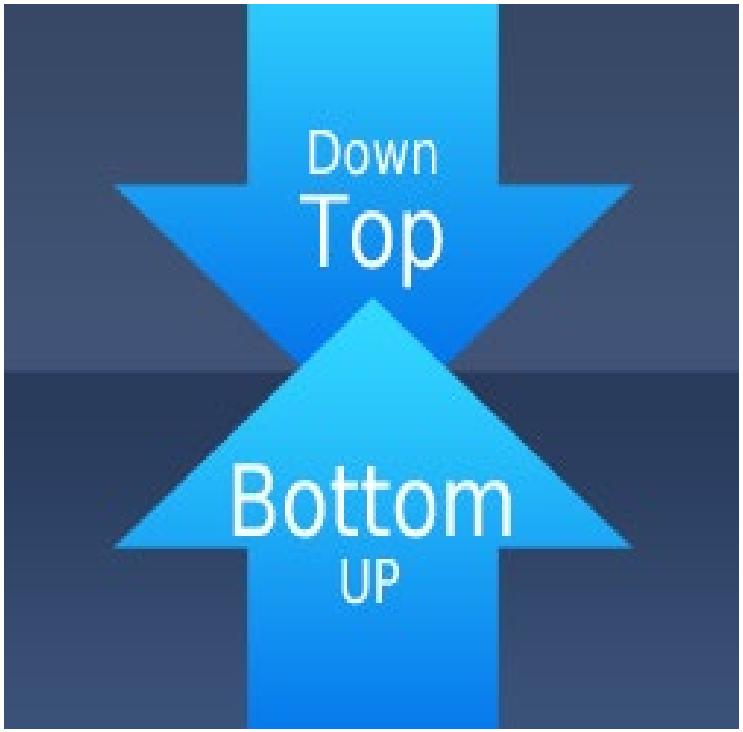
- What is reasonable?
- What do you hope to accomplish?
- Set priorities? Is it policy? Is it demonstration?
- Get buy-in from your team / community!

Top down versus bottom up strategies

Decide whether you're going to approach the problem from a to-down (large scale) approach

OR

Are you going to do it through one or more small scale activities / interventions?



Understand the risks of whatever strategy you may choose

What is your role in this?

- Where do you / your group want to "sit" in your work?
- Do you want to facilitate? – i.e. help others
- Do you want to be an advocate?
- Know the difference
  - Facilitators – have flexibility / seize opportunities
  - Advocates – cause-oriented, at the forefront of change = change-makers

Identify possible, allies and obstacles

\+ Allies, partners, affinity groups

Who might share your goals or who may have common interests?

- Examples: Advocates for children's safety / health, Health equity promoters

-- Obstacles / Opponents

Where may difficulties / obstacles / opponents be found?

- Obstacles may be financial, structural, ideological

Are there areas of commonality with other groups

People concerned about climate change?

- Extreme heat / Urban heat island

People concerned about occupational health?

- Outdoor workers

Recreation groups?

- Places where people gather outdoors – ball parks, stadia, public parks,

Health equity advocates?

- People concerned about equitable distribution of resources

Build alliances possibly start with "low hanging fruit" – those who can easily be brought on board

E.g. "Shade Sails" Dovercourt Community Group (2005)

Know the territory in which you're planning to operate

- Do some research on all the places UV protection could be "insinuated" into local activities
- Go beyond your comfort zone – identify "unusual suspects" (e.g. transportation planners , bus shelters…)

What is in the municipality's "official plan"?

- What is in the municipality's "official plan"?
- Is there a statement on healthy citizens and healthy places?
- Is there a statement on recreation areas, parks, open spaces and health?

Evidence!

- Have access to evidence to back up the development of alliances and strategies
- e.g. web-based resources
  - Ontario Sun Safety Working Group
  - Canadian Dermatology Association
  - CPAC Policy Packs

Part 3: Our experience in Toronto

Part 3: Our experience in Toronto – hits and misses

- The composition of our group
- A chronology of key events including setbacks (2007) and opportunities (after 2007)
- Ways in which we've insinuated ourselves into the policy making and implementation process
- Recent activities – TPH moving forward to work with other departments to ensure policy is in all affinity areas
- The current environment (fiscal constraints, accountability) and how to manage that (i.e. real life!)

Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition

Ultraviolet Radiation (UVR) / Shade Policy Committee

Like us on Facebook

Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that solar radiation and more particularly, the ultra violet portion of solar radiation, is a human carcinogen for skin cancer.

Skin cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in Canada; yet, it is largely preventable.

Anyone can get skin cancer and it can be serious, even deadly.

Children are at higher risk.

To date, Toronto is the only city in Canada with a mandate to ensure shade, through trees or structures, is a key consideration in planning and design of all City-owned and operated outdoor venues, especially where children are most exposed.

The 2014 US Surgeon General's *Call to Action* to prevent skin cancer cites Toronto's Shade Policy as one of the success stories in skin cancer prevention.

What is the Risk?

- In addition to skin cancer, UVR exposure also increases the risk of lip cancer, some types of eye melanoma, cataracts, premature skin aging and wrinkling.
- Ontario has the strongest UVR in Canada, especially during the summer months.
- Some characteristics predispose people to a higher risk of developing skin cancer, e.g., fair skin, red hair, freckles and a tendency to burn easily.

It's in the Numbers

- In 2014, it is estimated that 6,500 Canadians will be diagnosed with melanoma and 1,050 Canadians will die from it.
- About 1 in 59 Canadian men and 1 in 73 Canadian women are expected to develop melanoma during their lifetime; 1 in 395 will die from it.
- In Ontario, skin cancer accounts for about 1/3 of cancers diagnosed.
- The burden of illness from skin cancer in Canada was $532 million in 2004 and projected to rise to $922 million by 2031.

There Are Many Benefits to Shade

Shade-providing trees or structures

- Reduces the urban heat island effect by cooling pavements and parking lots.
- Improves energy efficiency by reducing the cost of air conditioning during the summer.
- Provides a cool, comfortable environment that fosters participation in physical activity.

Shade-providing trees and other vegetation

- Reduces air pollution and improves air quality by slowing smog formation.
- Reduces the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Enables children to play in outdoor environments, which promotes their physical, social and emotional health and well-being.

Moving Forward

- Continue to promote the implementation of more shade in the Master Operational Plans of and Toronto's agencies, boards, commissions and divisions (ABCDs); Strengthen linkages with the City's existing policies/ bylaws in support of shade (e.g., the Official Plan and Toronto's Green Standard).
- Promote the *Shade Policy and Guideline* as a model for other municipalities to follow, in Canada and beyond.
- Promote shade as an adaptation strategy for a healthier and more sustainable environment.
- Promote the application of the PF&R Shade Provision Design Standards.
- Seek new opportunities and partnerships to integrate shade planning for health into the policies and guidelines developed by other City of Toronto Divisions (e.g., Official Plan Review, Complete Streets Guidelines, Tree Planting Standards).
- Address the many co-benefits of shade and support investment in green infrastructure, while expanding collaboration in this area.
- Step up collaboration with youth and youth-led agencies.
- Support TPH's sun safety programs and recommendations.
- Support the Ontario Sun Safety Working Group (OSSWG) to develop consistent messages in the areas of solar and artificial UVR.
- Promote the Skin Cancer Prevention Act.

The TCPC UVR/Shade Policy Committee develops, shares and advocates for healthy public policies to reduce overall exposure to UVR (both solar and artificial).

Our Partners

www.toronto.ca/health/tcpc

2000
- UVR Working Group (WG) of the TCPC convenes.
- Prepare the report, A Survey and Recommendations of Current Sun-safety Policies and Programs.
- The WG focuses on shade as the niche strategy to protect against overexposure to UVR and the risk of skin cancer.

2002
- Assist the City's Human Resources Committee to develop a City-wide sun-protection policy for outdoor workers.

2003
- Ryerson and TCPC co-host the Designing for Shade Design Forum and Charette with special guest Australian shade guru, John Greenwood.

2004
- The WG, now the Shade Policy Committee, submits the report, *Shade Policy and Technical Considerations for the City of Toronto*, which was approved by the Board of Health (BOH), but not endorsed by City Council.

2005
- Implement a series of pilot activities:
  - Shade audit of two Toronto parks, resulting in How to Conduct a Shade Audit report;
  - Erect a Sail Shade Canopy over children's wading pool at Dovercourt Park;
  - Organize Shade for Good Health and a Green City conference;
  - Advocate for increased shade as part of Toronto's Nathan Phillips Square's (NPS) revitalization.

2007
- Toronto Board of Health approves the *Shade Policy for the City of Toronto* and forwards to the City Manager for implementation.

2008-09
- Ryerson University and Toronto's Park, Forestry and Recreation's (PF&R) shade audit of 8 Toronto playgrounds and water play facilities using Webshade, demonstrates insufficient shade.

2010
- *Shade Guidelines*, created by Committee in collaboration with PF&R with support from TPH as directed by Board of Health and City Council to operationalize the shade policy.

2011
- Advocate for shade as an adaptation strategy at the Liveable Cities Forum.
- Contribute to Toronto's Urban Forest Strategic Management Plan.
- Influence the creation of a shade structure over the children's play area in Toronto's Wychwood Carbarns Park.
- Present the *Shade Policy and Guidelines* at the 1st International Conference on UVR and Skin Cancer Prevention in Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Act as "expert panel" for Waterloo Health to develop their own shade policy.
- *Shade Policy and Guidelines* featured as an example of a municipal healthy public policy in Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health Annual Report.

2012
- Committee's successful advocacy results in increased shade (both natural and constructed form) in NPS.
- Toronto's PF&R develops the Shade Provision Design Standards to aid with implementing the *Shade Guidelines*.

2013
- Dispute to the BOH in support of TPH to ban indoor tanning for youth under 18.
- Present to Health Canada's Cool Communities annual Webinar Series.
- Advocate for increasing shade in venues where athletes are present to Pan Am/Para Pan Am Executives.
- The *Shade Policy and Guidelines* is featured in a US online magazine, Perfect Skin Protection.

2014
- MOHLTC enacts the Skin Cancer Prevention Act which bans the use of indoor tanning beds by youth under the age of 18 in Ontario.
- Committee's Shade video: Partners in Action receives the Canadian Dermatology Association (CDA) 2014 Public Education Award.
- The *Shade Policy and Guidelines* experience is shared with the Société canadienne du cancer, Division du Québec and Utah Health.
- Evaluation of the *Shade Policy and Guidelines* underway.

Fall 2014

[1] Canadian Cancer Society. (2014) Melanoma: deadliest type of skin cancer is on the rise. Retrieved from: Melanoma: deadliest type of skin cancer is on the rise. [2] Canadian Partnership Against Cancer. (2010). The Economic Burden of Skin Cancer in Canada: Current and Projected

The composition of our group

Our group is made up of people from a broad number of disciplines and represent both city of Toronto staff and individuals from the private sectors, including professionals, academics and not-for-profit groups

(Some of) who we are …

The Toronto experience

Nine members were absent when this photo was taken.

The phases of our activity

Early days:

- familiarization with the issue
- Developing allies
- Advocacy

- SETBACK: went to Toronto City Council too early with a "Policy" that required the city to develop shade

Middle days: Evidence

- Building a case – evidence and testing shade (the Audit)

- SUCCESS: modified our approach with a policy that was suggestive, not directive

Implementation phase: Facilitation

- Developed guidelines
- Tested these with PF&R
- Reviewed implementation
- Continued insinuation
- Continued advocacy

- SUCCESS: broader reach

Current phase: Policy Review

- More research
- TPH takes the lead
- Direct action with all City departments

- SUCCESS: OUTCOME to be determined

The phases of our activity

Early days:

- Familiarization with the issue
- Developing allies
- Advocacy

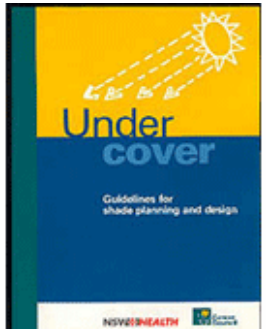
designing for shade

SETBACK: went to Toronto City Council too early with a "Policy" that required the city to develop shade

The phases of our activity

Middle days: Providing evidence & re-evaluating our approach

- Building a case – evidence and testing shade (the Audit)



SUCCESS: modified our approach with a policy that was suggestive, not directive

Toronto's Shade Policy, 2007

TORONTO

STAFF REPORT
ACTION REQUIRED

Shade Policy for the City of Toronto

Date:	September 4, 2007
To:	Board of Health
From:	Medical Officer of Health
Wards:	All
Reference Number:	

SUMMARY

Skin cancer resulting from overexposure to ultraviolet radia
common cancer in Ontario, representing one third of all nev
costs are considerable due to the sheer number of cases. Fo
form of skin cancer, treatment options are few; hence preve

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health recommends that:

1. the Board of Health recommend that Toronto City Council endorse the following Policy Statement for Shade:

   The provision of shade can be an effective means of reducing exposure to ultraviolet radiation (UVR) and its associated health risks such as skin cancer. Furthermore, the presence of shade can encourage physical activity, reduce greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions, mitigate the urban heat island effect, and reduce energy costs.

   The provision of shade, either natural or constructed, should be an essential element when planning for and developing new City facilities such as parks or public spaces, and in refurbishing existing City-owned and operated facilities and sites. Increasing shade in Toronto contributes to a healthier and more sustainable City.

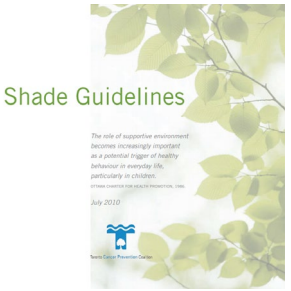
2. the Board of Health request the Medical Officer of Health to direct the Shade Policy Committee to develop specific guidelines, by Summer 2008, to assist City agencies, boards, commissions and divisions to operationalize the Shade Policy.

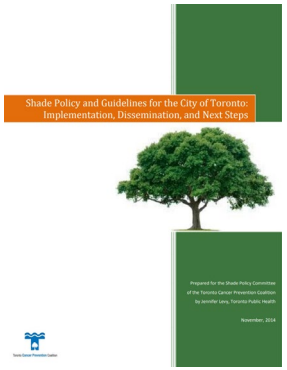
3. the Board of Health request the Medical Officer of Health to forward this report to City Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Divisions.

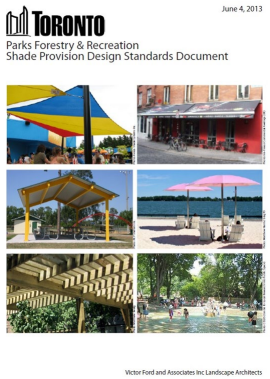
The phases of our activity

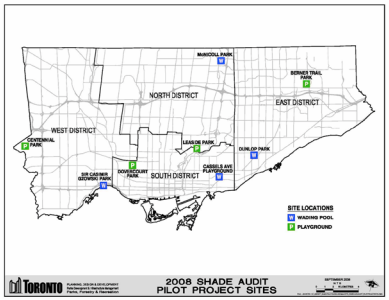
Implementation phase: Facilitation

- Developed guidelines
- Tested these with PF&R
- Reviewed implementation
- Continued insinuation
- Continued advocacy









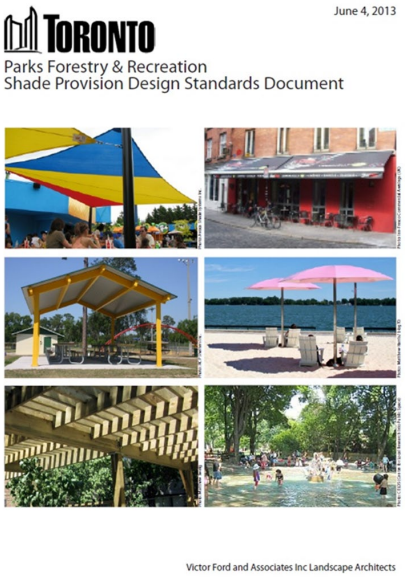
SUCCESS: broader reach, greater buy-in, recognition

Film *Partners in Action* (2014)

action https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jg1jD6E43Z4

"Insinuation"

- Ways in which we've insinuated ourselves into the policy making and implementation process
  - Parks Forestry & Recreation- procurement process
  - Day Care Facilities – shade, a provision for new day care



The phases of our activity

Current phase: Policy Review

- More research: "Shade vs. Shadow" report
- TPH takes the lead
- Direct action with all City departments


Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition

On Shade and Shadow
A case study on the impacts of overshadowing by tall buildings on Toronto's greenspaces

A report prepared for the Shade Policy Committee (SPC), Ultraviolet Radiation Working Group (UVRWG) of the Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition (TCPC) by Forest and Field Landscape Architecture Inc. Toronto Ontario
30 November 2018

SUCCESS: OUTCOME to be determined

Moving forward …

Recent activities – TPH moving forward to work with other departments to ensure policy is in all affinity areas

- 2018, working with TPH, UVRWG prepared a technical report for the Board of Health, as part of the shade policy review
- 2019, TPH is conducting an review with all city divisions of shade activities in city divisions, as part of the development of a new shade policy

The current environment

2018, new government at Queen's Park + new MoH for City of Toronto

Fiscal constraints and review of priorities by TPH

Part 4: Conclusions and challenges

…

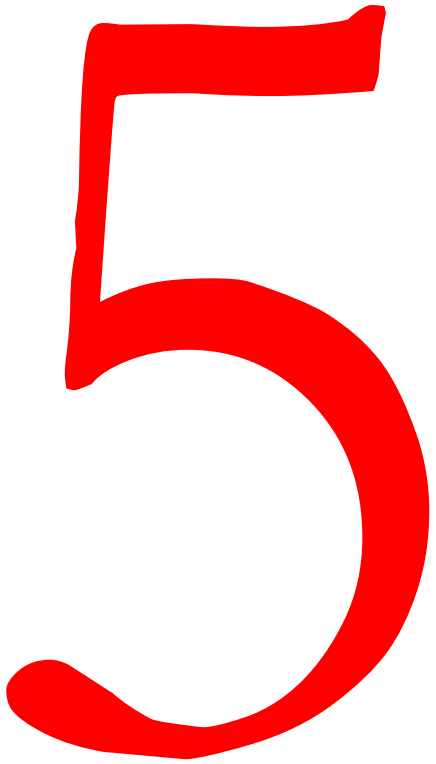
Part 4: Conclusions and Challenges

- Set a target: keeping UV, cancer prevention and population health on the agenda
- Find ways to document successes to reinforce messages
- Measure your progress, set reasonable goals and celebrate advances
- Develop indicators to record take-up of UV protection activities

Challenges

- Developing evidence to support shade / UV protection
  - UV Protection in specific areas / activities
  - Measures of take-up and levels of support for UV protection
  - Best ways to provide shade
  - Longer term issues

Part 5: Questions / Discussions



Thank you!

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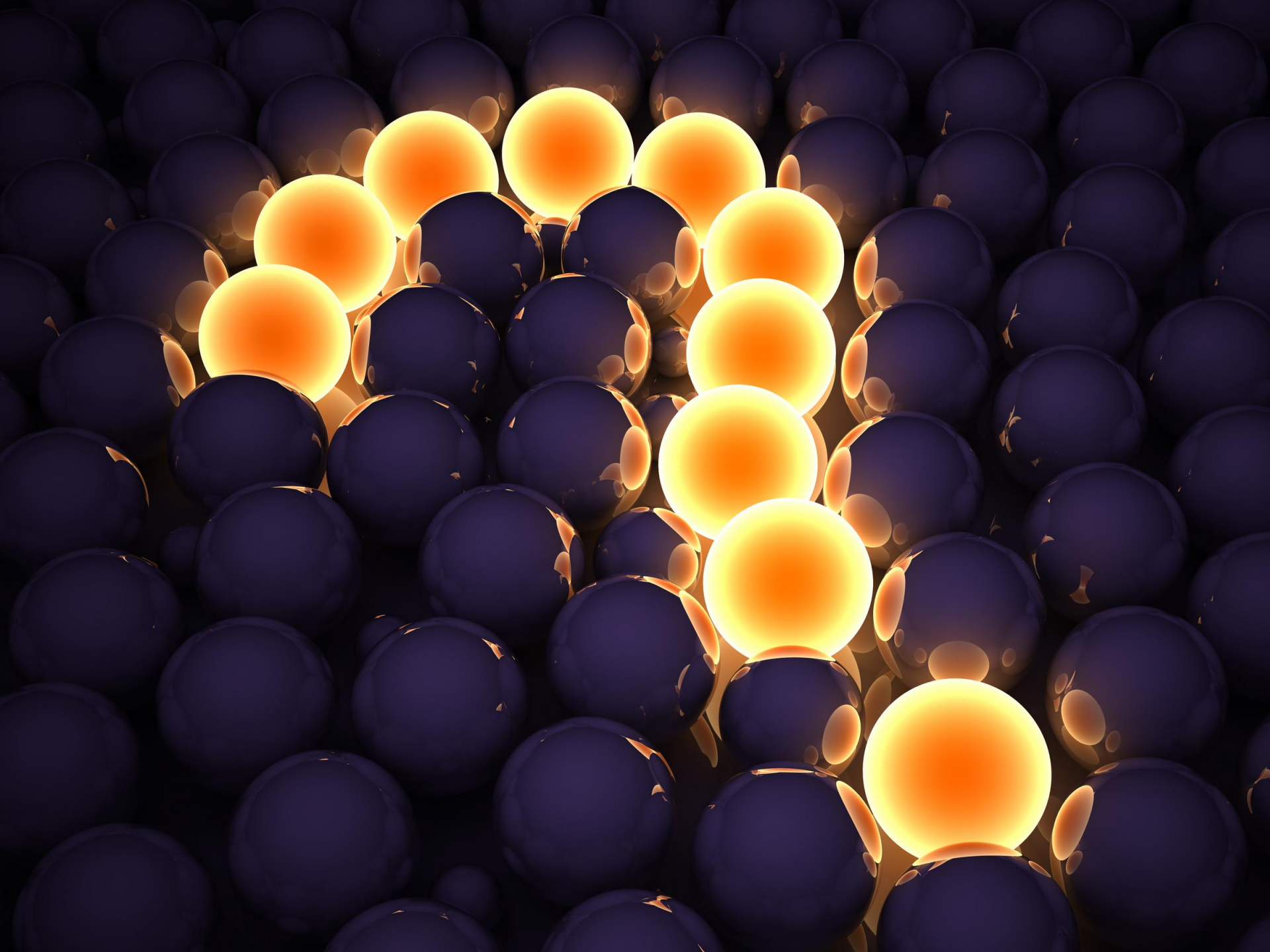

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@PrevPolicies

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With special thanks to our UVR policy pack expert advisors:

George Kapelos: Professor, Architectural Science - Ryerson University

Cheryl Peters: Research Scientist - Alberta Health Services

Judith Purcell: Coordinator, Prevention, Nova Scotia Cancer Care Program – Nova Scotia Health Authority

Richard Stanwick: Chief Medical Health Officer – Vancouver Island Health Authority

prevention policies directory

Thank you!

Please complete our webinar evaluation survey (coming soon to your inbox!)

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