

8. Central Vancouver Island RHB Report

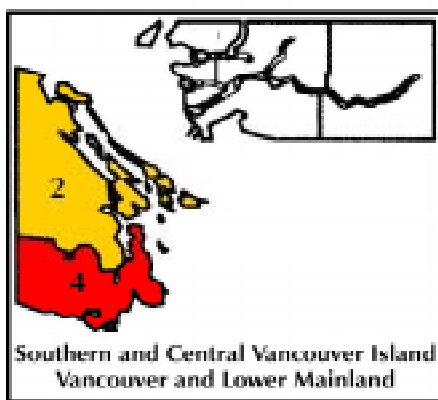
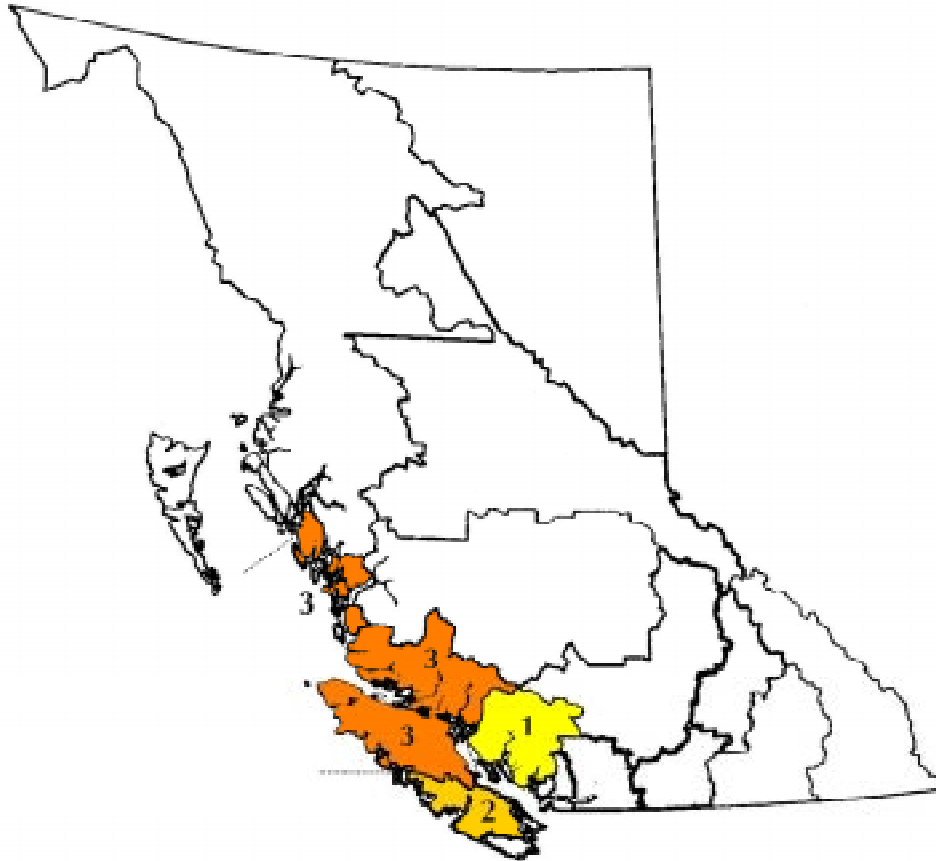
8.1 Introduction

The results presented in this report are based on approximately 1,000 interviews with B.C. residents living within the Central Vancouver Island Regional Health Board. The margin of error for a sample size of 1,000 is $\pm 3.1\%$ nineteen times out of twenty. The entire provincial sample was weighted to known age and gender proportions by the 18 RHBs/CHSSs (as per 1996 Statistics Canada data).

Information in this report pertains to the base questionnaire – prevalence of tobacco use, demographics of tobacco use, frequency of use, age of initiation, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

Results for Central Vancouver Island have been compared with results for the province overall and a macro region called the Island/Coast which includes Coast Garibaldi, Central Vancouver Island, Capital and Upper Island/Central Coast.

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- Island/Coast Region:**
1) Coast Garibaldi
2) Central Vancouver Island
3) Upper Island/Central Coast
4) Capital

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Boundary Source: BC STATS, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations 21MAY97

8.2 Summary

Tobacco Use - Current cigarette smokers in the Central Vancouver Island area make up 24% of residents while former smokers represent 34% and never smokers 42%. The vast majority of current smokers (80%) are daily smokers. The use of other forms of tobacco such as cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco is very low at 2% or less. In looking at overall tobacco use, 25% of Central Vancouver Island residents are current users, 35% are former users, 21% are lifetime abstainers and 19% are past experimenters or beginners. The average age of initiation for current and former cigarette smokers is similar (15.8 and 16.2). The average age of initiation is higher for ever users (current and former) of other forms of tobacco – cigars (23.5), pipes (24.6) and smokeless tobacco (19.1).

In the Central Vancouver Island area certain socio-demographic characteristics are related to tobacco use – age, marital status, income adequacy, and labour force status. For example, residents more likely to be users are those with lower income adequacy and those between the ages 19 to 24.

ETS - Almost two-thirds of non-smokers and 34% smokers report physical irritation to their eyes, breathing or throat due to ETS. Amongst non-smokers, 9% report every day or almost every day ETS exposure at home, 11% at work or school and 7% in other indoor settings. This results in 22% of Central Vancouver Island non-smoking residents who are exposed to ETS every day or almost every day or the equivalent of 17% of all Central Vancouver Island residents. In total, 42% of Central Vancouver Island residents' health is being adversely affected by tobacco (25% through current tobacco use and 17% through ETS).

8.3 Tobacco Use Status of Central Vancouver Island Residents

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the residents of Central Vancouver Island (aged 12+), allows for a precise determination of their tobacco use status at the time of the survey. These survey findings concerning the use of cigarettes and alternate forms of tobacco (cigars, pipe tobacco and smokeless tobacco) are presented below.

8.3.1 Cigarette Smoking Status

For cigarette smoking, eight user groups are identified: current daily; current non-daily; former daily; former non-daily; former, but less than a year; lifetime abstainer; past experimenter; and beginner (See graph on next page).

The current prevalence of cigarette smoking among all residents of Central Vancouver Island (aged 12+), is 24%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 20% while non-daily smokers represent 4% of all residents. As shown in the graph, this prevalence rate is consistent with that found in the Island/Coast region (22%) and the entire province (22%).

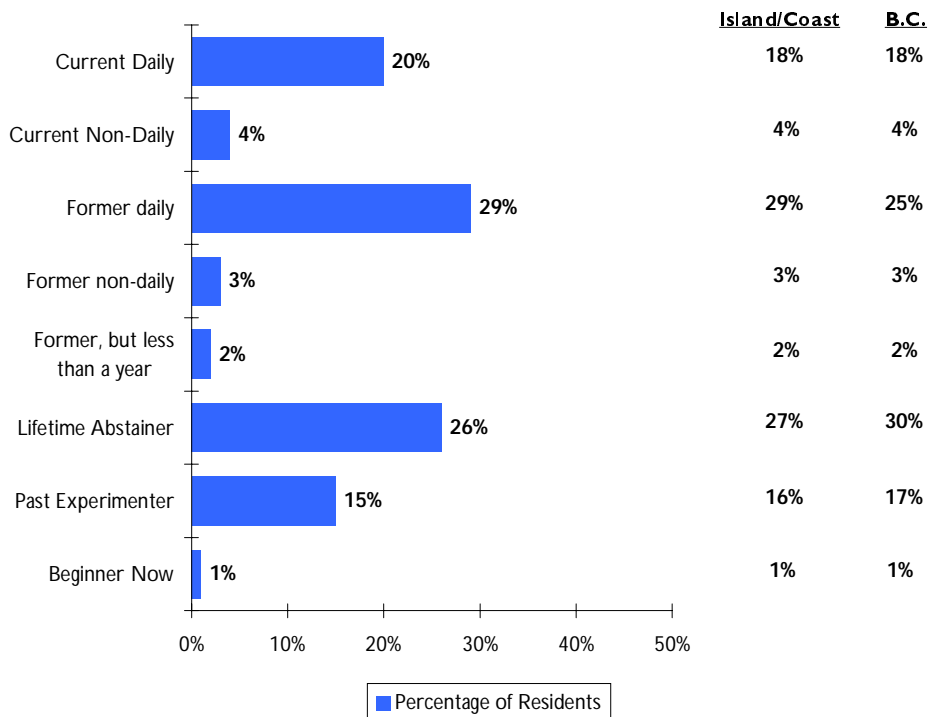
Former cigarette smokers comprise 34% of all Central Vancouver Island residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (29%), former non-daily smokers (3%), and former smokers, who quit less than a year ago (2%). These percentages are also quite similar to those found for the Island/Coast region and the entire province.

By contrast, Central Vancouver Island RHB residents who have never smoked cigarettes represent 42% of the population aged 12+ years. These never users include lifetime abstainers (26%), past experimenters (15%), and beginners (1%). This percentage for

never smokers is consistent with the findings for the Island/Coast region, but lower than those found in the province (48%).

In sum, current cigarette smokers make up 24% of residents in Central Vancouver Island, while former smokers represent 34% and never smokers 42%. All of these proportions are consistent with those found for the Island/Coast region, however, the proportion of former users is slightly higher than for the entire province (34% vs. 30%) and the proportion of never users is slightly lower (42% vs. 48%).

Cigarette Smoking Status of Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



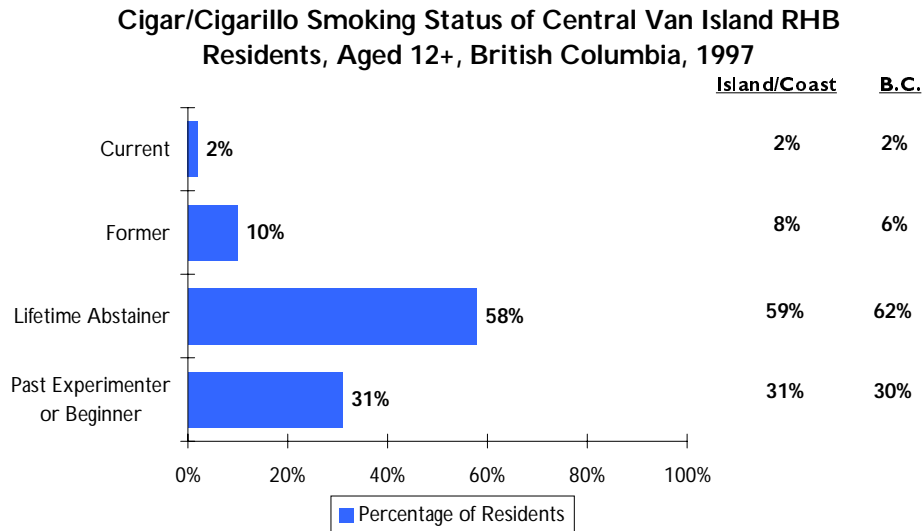
8.3.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status

Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status

For cigar smoking among residents of Central Vancouver Island, four user groups are identified by the survey: current (daily & non-daily), former, lifetime abstainer, and past experimenter or beginner (See graph).

The current prevalence of cigar smoking among Central Vancouver Island residents is just 2%. Unlike cigarette smoking, there are insufficient numbers of cigar smokers to distinguish between daily and non-daily users. As shown in the graph, this low percentage for current users is the same as to that found for the Island/Coast region and provincially, at 2% each.

The graph also shows that former cigar smokers in Central Vancouver Island represent 10% of residents, while those who have never smoked cigars make up 89% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (58%) and past experimenters or beginners (31%). These percentages are also in line with those found for the Island/Coast region and for the whole province.

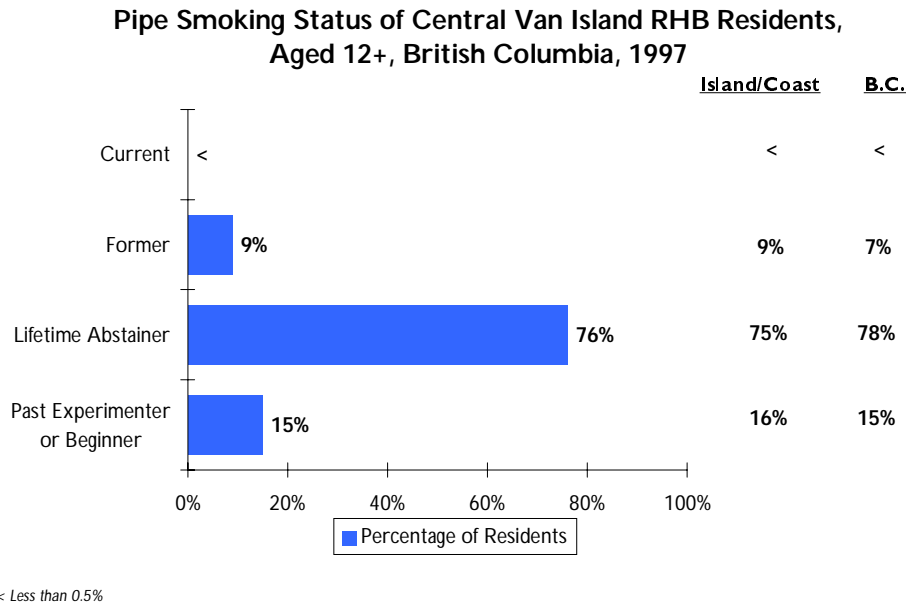


Pipe Smoking Status

For the smoking of pipe tobacco among Central Vancouver Island residents, the survey also identifies four user groups: current (daily & non-daily), former, lifetime abstainer, and past experimenter or beginner (See graph).

The current prevalence of pipe smoking among Central Vancouver Island residents is less than 0.5%. Like cigar smoking, there are insufficient numbers of pipe smokers in Central Vancouver Island to distinguish between daily and non-daily users. As exhibited in the graph, this extremely low prevalence rate is consistent with that found in the Island/Coast region and provincially.

The graph also indicates that former pipe smokers in Central Vancouver Island represent 9% of all residents, while those who have never smoked pipe tobacco make up fully 91% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (76%) and a smaller group of past experimenters or beginners (15%). These percentages are also in keeping with those found for the Island/Coast region and for the whole province.

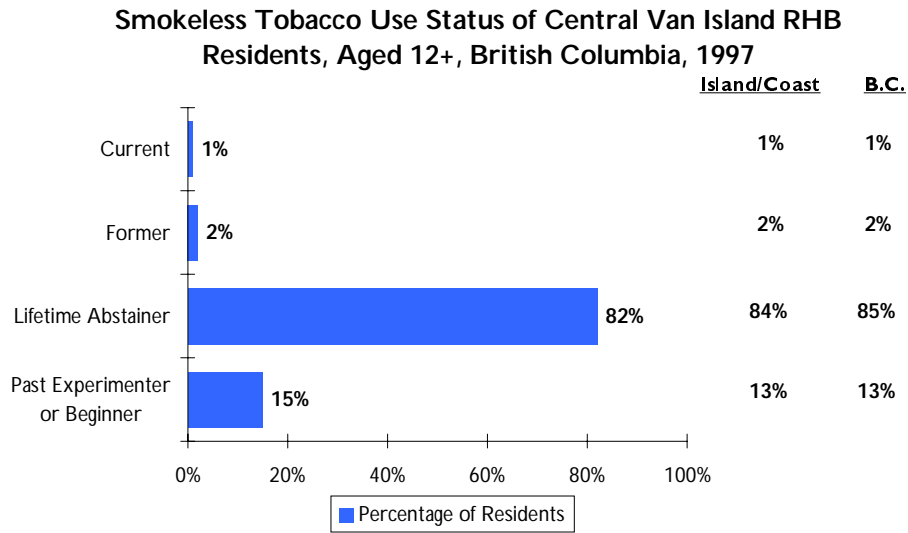


Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among Central Vancouver Island residents was treated similarly by the survey and four user groups are identified: current (daily & non-daily), former, lifetime abstainer, and past experimenter or beginner.

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among the residents of Central Vancouver Island is 1%. As shown in the graph, this low prevalence of smokeless tobacco use is also found in both the Island/Coast region and the entire province.

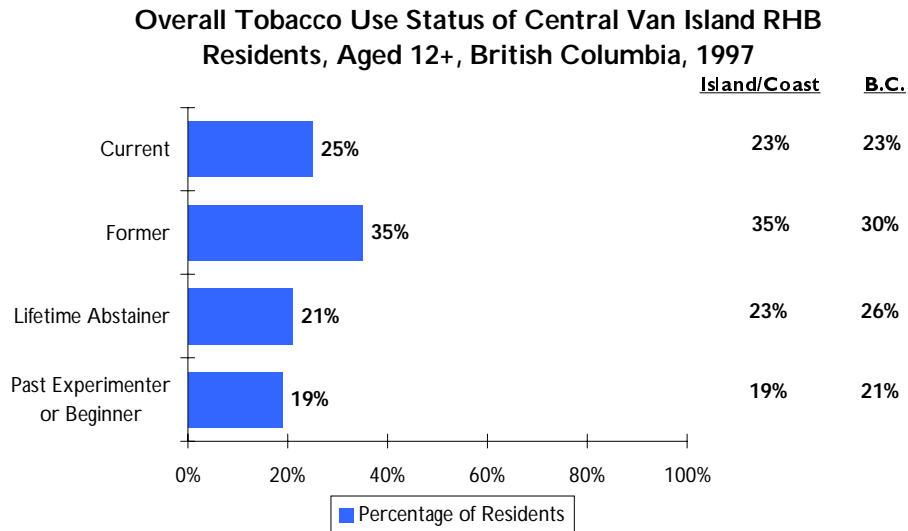
Former users of smokeless tobacco products represent only 2% of all Central Vancouver Island residents, while residents who have never used smokeless tobacco represent fully 97% of the population aged 12+ years. As shown in the graph, this never user group includes lifetime abstainers (82%) and past experimenters or beginners (15%). These percentages are also consistent with that found across the Island/Coast region and province.



8.3.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among Central Vancouver Island residents aged 12+ years is summarized in the graph below. This graph combines some of the information contained in the previous four graphs, to provide a present snapshot of the overall use of tobacco in Central Vancouver Island.

Non-use is presently the norm among residents of Central Vancouver Island, with 75% of the aged 12+ population indicating they do not currently use any form of tobacco. On the other hand, the survey does show that 25% of residents are currently using at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users represent 35% of the Central Vancouver Island population, while never users include past experimenters or beginners at 19% and lifetime abstainers at 21%. As shown in the graph, these findings are similar to those for the Island/Coast region but differ from the province for former users (35% vs 30%) and lifetime abstainers (21% vs. 26%).



8.4 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

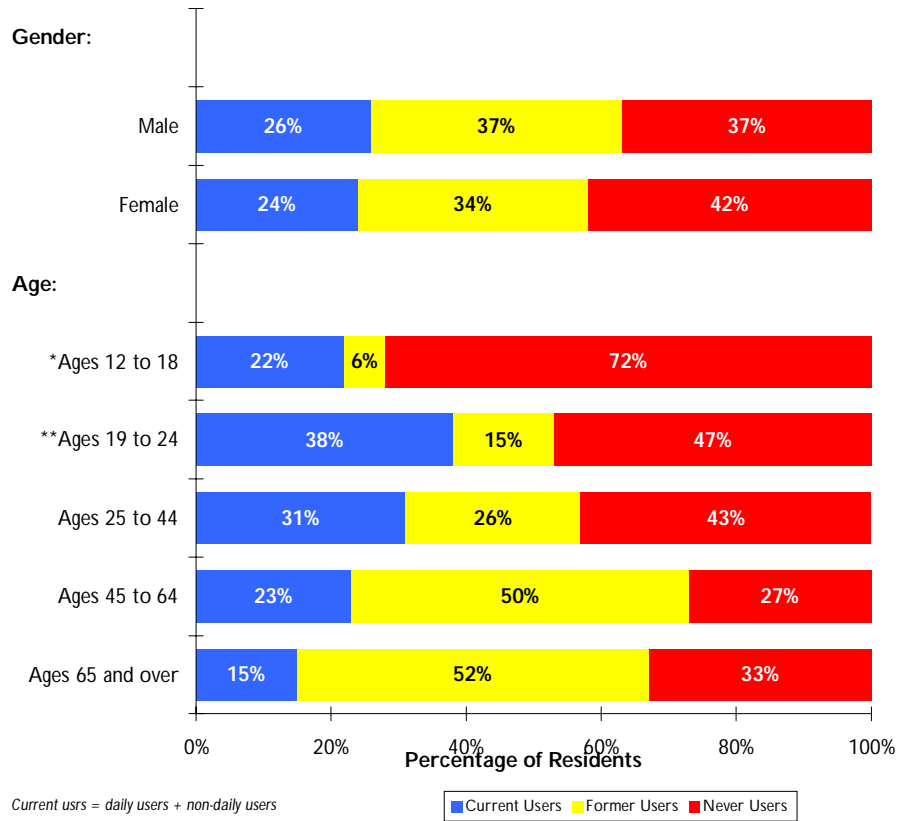
In this section, use of any form of tobacco (i.e., current, former vs. never) has been cross tabulated against a range of social demographic characteristics of residents, in order to demonstrate a number of social and economic variations in tobacco usage. As already outlined in *Overall Tobacco Use Status*, 25% of all Central Vancouver Island residents are current tobacco users, 35% are former users, and 40% are never users.

8.4.1 Gender and Age

The following graph highlights differences in tobacco use as a function of gender and age. While there are no major differences between male and female residents, age related differences are more apparent. Current tobacco use is highest among 19 to 24 year olds (38%) and 25 to 44 year olds (31%), and lowest among those aged 65 and over (15%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 6% among 12 to 18 year olds to 52% among residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of

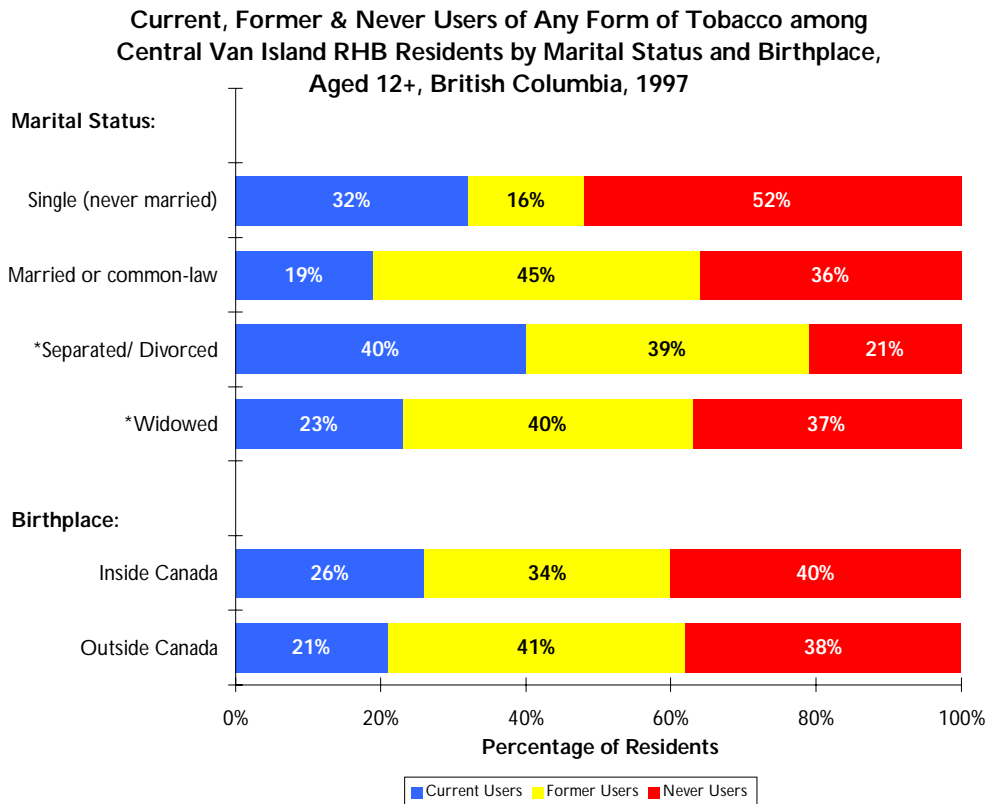
residents who have never used tobacco drops dramatically from 72% of 12 to 18 years olds to 27% of those aged 45 to 64 years and 33% of those aged 65 and over.

Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Central Van Island RHB Residents by Gender and Age, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



8.4.2 Birthplace and Marital Status

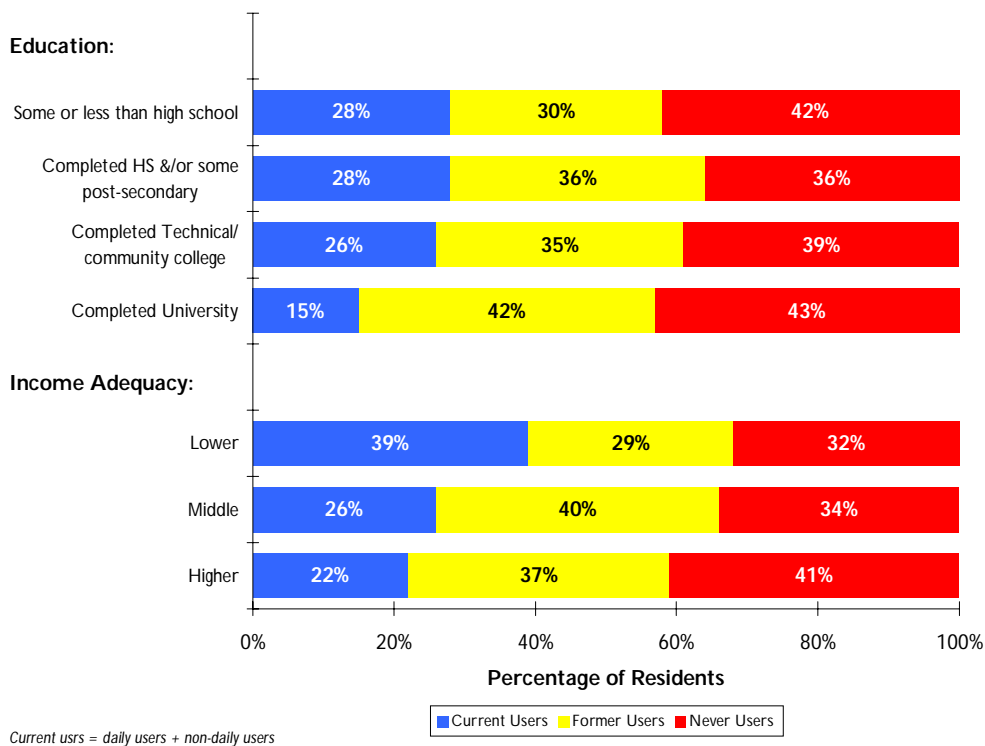
The graph below displays the relationship between tobacco use and place of birth, as well as marital status. Whether residents of Central Vancouver Island are born inside or outside of Canada appears somewhat related to their lifetime experience with tobacco, in that those born inside Canada are more likely to be current users (26% vs 21%) and those born outside are more likely to be former users (41% vs 34%). Differences in rates of tobacco use are also clearly evident, in the graph, as a function of marital status. For instance, the proportion of current users is highest among residents who are separated or divorced (40%), while the proportion of former users is highest among those who are presently married (45%). Finally, those residents who have never married (i.e., single) are most likely (52%) to have never been users of tobacco.



8.4.3 Income Adequacy and Education

The graph below shows the relationship between tobacco use and income adequacy for the household, as well as the educational achievements of residents. A higher proportion of current users is evident among residents with lower income adequacy (39%), while the lowest proportion is among those with higher income adequacy (22%). Similarly, those residents with the highest level of education - university graduates - are the least likely to be current users (15%).

Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Central Van Island RHB Residents by Education & Income Adequacy, British Columbia, 1997

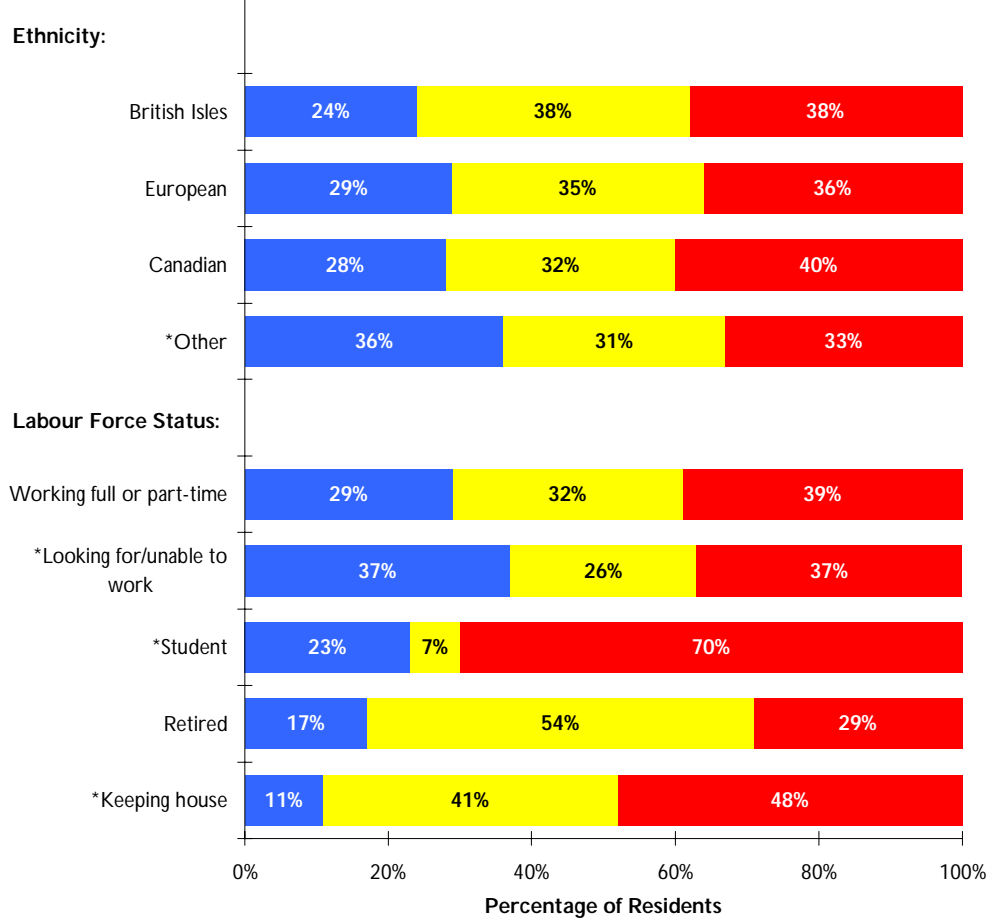


8.4.4 Ethnicity and Labour Force Status

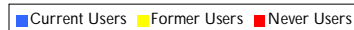
The graph below exhibits the relationship between tobacco use and residents' ethnic/cultural background, as well as the labour force status of residents at the time of the survey. Variations in tobacco use according to ethnic/cultural grouping are few, however given the small sample numbers for some of the ethnic groupings, these survey findings seem less certain.

Variations in tobacco use according to labour force status are more apparent from the graph. For example, among Central Vancouver Island residents who are either looking for work or who are unable to work the proportion of current users is 37%. By contrast, the proportion of current users among those working full or part-time is 29%. Current use of any form of tobacco by students and retired residents is quite low (23% and 17% respectively), but these proportions are largely attributable to the age of these residents, rather than their labour force status. Current tobacco use among those keeping house is also low at just 11%.

Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Central Van Island RHB Residents by Ethnic Background & Labour Force Status, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Current users = daily users + non-daily users



*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

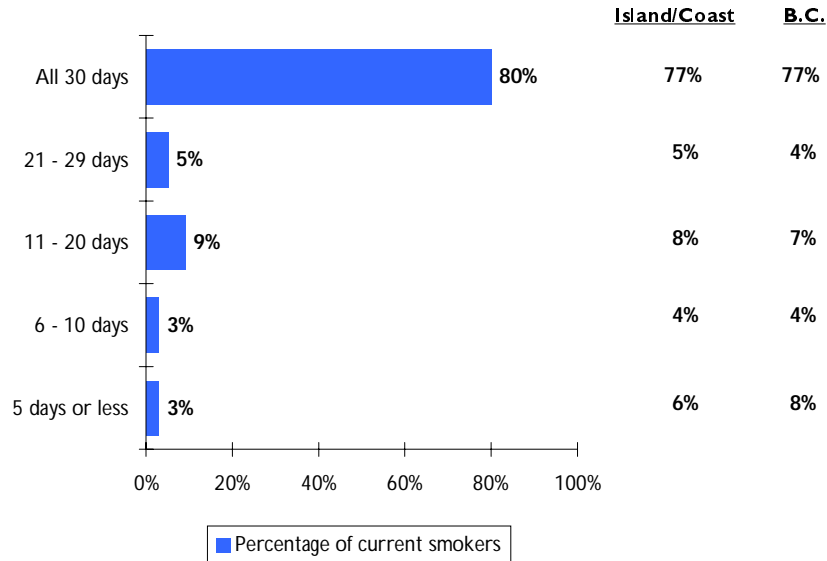
8.5 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users

In addition to identifying current cigarette smokers, the survey also inquired about their frequency of smoking during the past month. All current cigarette smokers were asked on how many of the last 30 days they smoked at least one cigarette. If they smoked on 10 or fewer days in the past month, they were also asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked on these days. If they smoked on more than 10 days during the past month, they were asked how many cigarettes they smoked on each of the last seven days prior to conducting the survey.

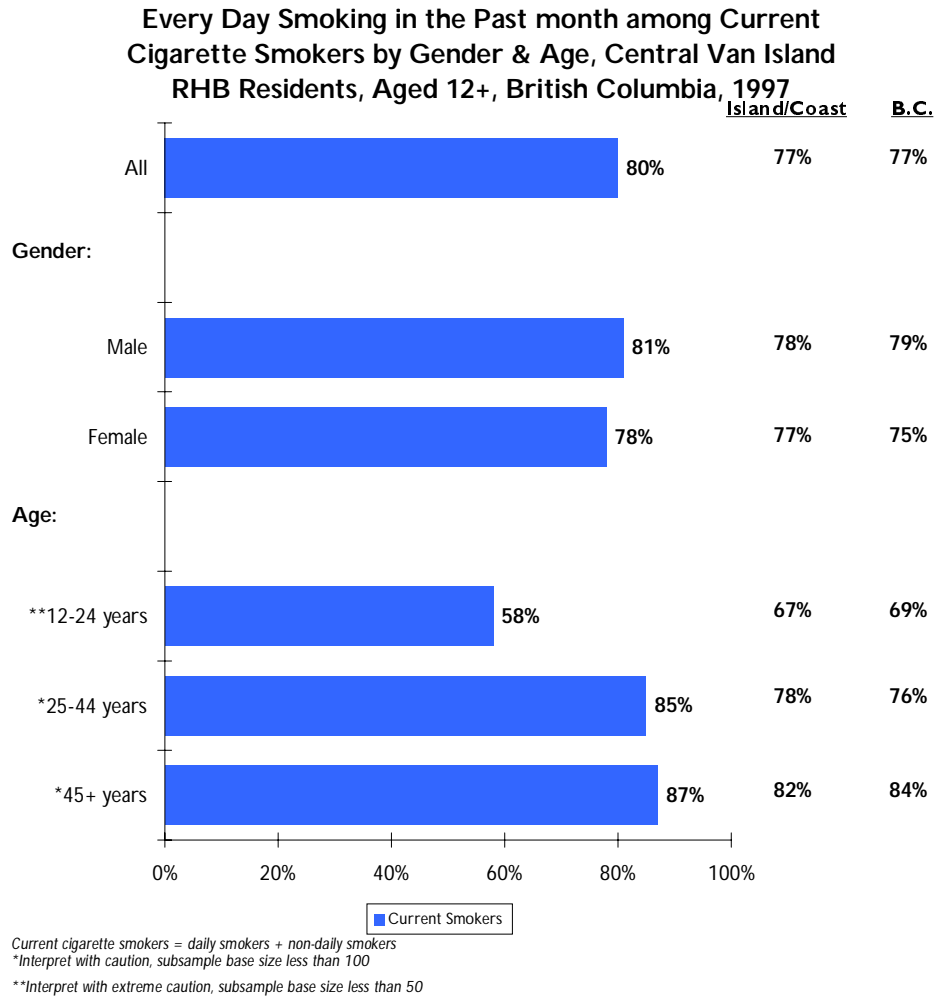
8.5.1 Days Smoked in Past Month

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers in Central Vancouver Island had at least one cigarette is displayed in the graph following. Very infrequent smoking, such as on 5 or fewer days per month is reported by 3% of smokers, while smoking on all 30 days during the past month was reported by fully 80% of current cigarette smokers. This rate for every day smoking is consistent with that found across Island/Coast region and the province (both 77%).

Days Smoked in the Past month among Current Cigarette Smokers, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



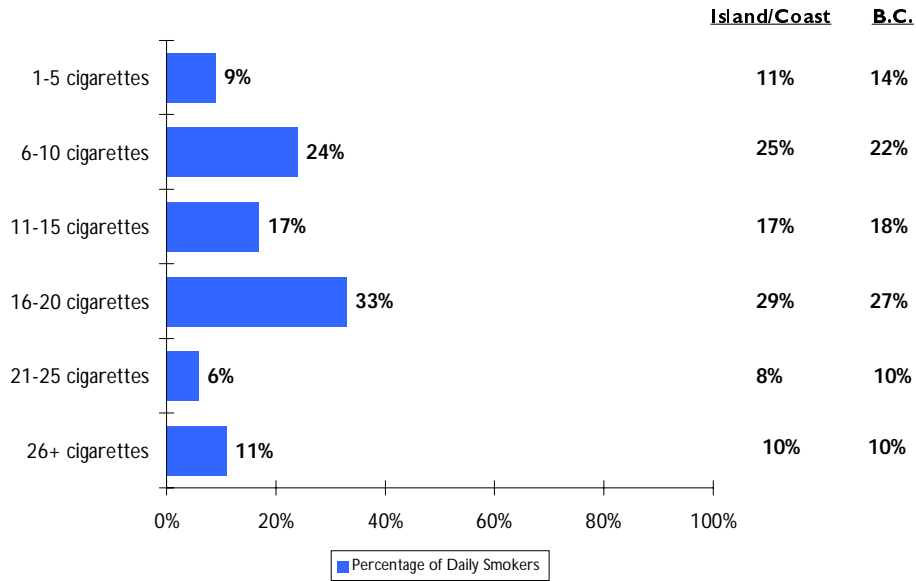
As shown in the following graph, males and females are about equally likely (81% and 78% respectively) to report smoking on all 30 days in the past month (i.e., are daily smokers). Smoking on all 30 days during the past month is lowest among 12-24 year old cigarette smokers (58%) and then rises with each age to a high of 87% for ages 45+. These gender and age differences are generally consistent with those reported by cigarette smokers across the Island/Coast region and the province.



8.5.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

Among daily cigarette smokers in Central Vancouver Island only 9% report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, but as can be seen in the graph below, 17% report averaging more than 20 cigarettes per day. The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers in Central Vancouver Island is 17.2. This average number is generally quite close to the averages for daily cigarette smokers in the Island/Coast region (16.6 per day) and for the entire province (also 16.6 per day).

Average Number of Cigarettes per Day among Daily Cigarette Smokers, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Averages: RHB=17.2; Region = 16.6; B.C. = 16.6

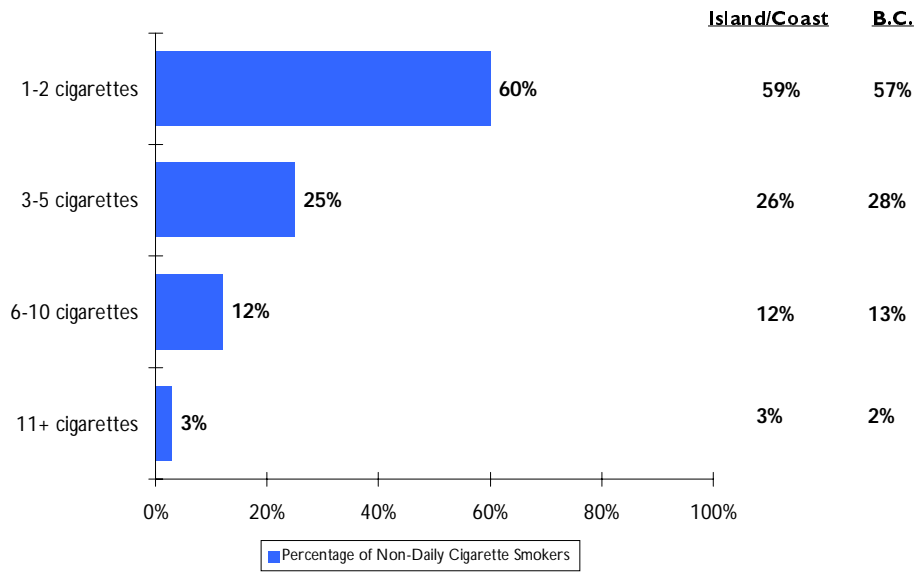
As shown in the table below, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day is higher among males than females (20.0 vs. 14.6) and in the 45 and over age grouping (18.8). The average number of cigarettes smoked per day is lowest among the 12 to 24 age group (12.6). Both these gender and age differences are apparent for the Island/Coast region and for the province as a whole.

Average Number of Cigarettes per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers by Gender & Age, Central Van Island RHB Residents Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Central Vancouver Island	Island/Coast	B.C.
All	17.2	16.6	16.6
Gender:			
*Male	20.0	18.4	18.2
Female	14.6	14.9	15.0
Age:			
**12-24 years	12.6	11.5	12.2
*25-44 years	17.9	16.8	16.8
*45+ years	18.8	19.0	18.7
<small>*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100</small>			
<small>**Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50</small>			

8.5.3 Cigarettes per Day by Non-Daily Smokers

The number of cigarettes smoked per day by non-daily cigarette smokers in Central Vancouver Island (i.e., those who report either occasional smoking or had smoked on 1 to 29 days in the past month) are displayed in the graph below. By contrast, fully 60% of these smokers report having only 1 to 2 per day, 25% report having 3 to 5 per day, and 12% report having 6 to 10 cigarettes per day on the days that they smoke. The average number of cigarettes per day for this non-daily group is 3.8. These percentages are consistent with those found in both the Island/Coast region and the province.

**Average Number of Cigarettes per Day on Smoking Days
among Non-Daily Cigarette Smokers, Central Van Island
RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



Averages: RHB=3.8; Region=3.7; B.C.=3.5

8.6 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use

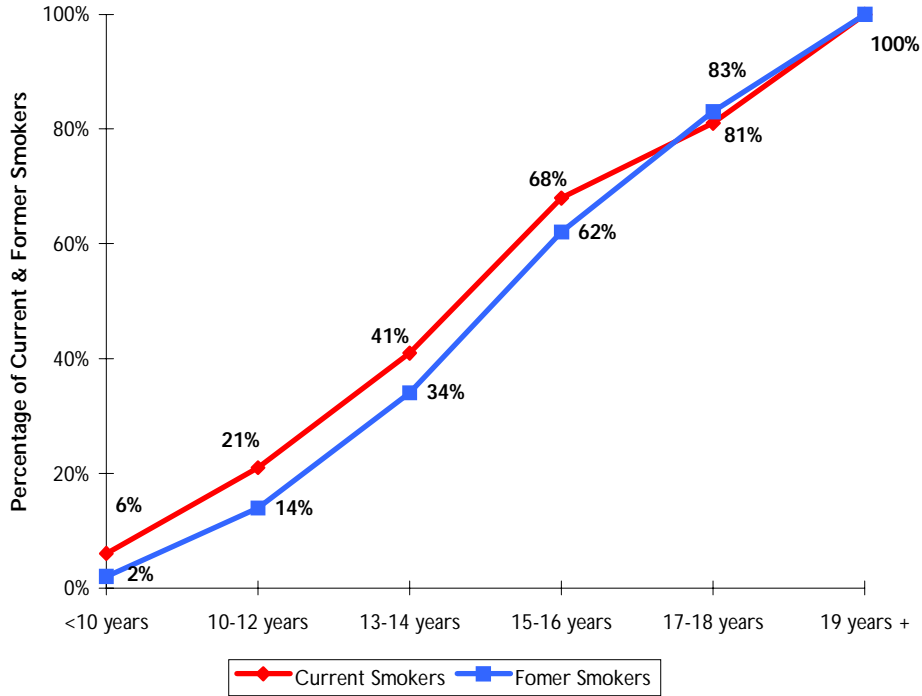
Both former and current users of tobacco identified by the survey were asked their age when they first started using various tobacco products. In the case of cigarettes, they were asked either their age when they smoked their first whole cigarette (if aged 12 to 19 years), or alternatively, their age when they first started smoking cigarettes (if aged 20 years and older). For cigar, pipe and smokeless tobacco users, they were simply asked their age when they first started using the product.

8.6.1 Age of Initiation for Cigarette Smoking

The cumulative age of initiation for cigarette smoking among residents of Central Vancouver Island is displayed in the graph for both current cigarette smokers and former cigarette smokers. Among **current** cigarette smokers, 21% began smoking before the age of 13, 41% began smoking before age 15 and 81% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those Central Vancouver Island residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 15.8 years. This pattern of responses is similar among **former** cigarette smokers, with 14% indicating they began smoking before the age of 13, 34% began before age 15 and 83% began before age 19. The average age of initiation among former cigarette smokers is 16.2 years.

Cumulative Distribution for Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

- Age when smoked first cigarette or started smoking cigarettes -



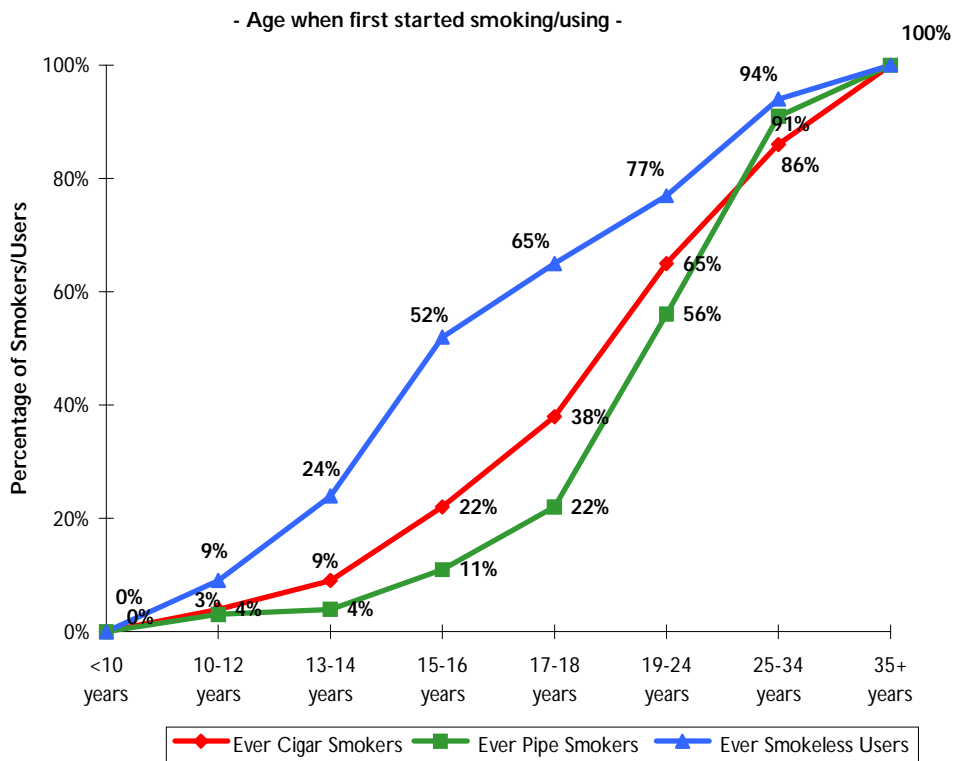
As shown in the table below, these average ages for the onset of cigarette smoking are very consistent with those observed in the Island/Coast region and in the entire province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Central Vancouver Island	Island/Coast	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Current	15.8	15.5	15.7
Former	16.2	16.3	16.4

8.6.2 Age of Initiation for Cigars, Pipes & Smokeless Tobacco

Due to the low prevalence of cigar and pipe smoking, as well as smokeless tobacco use, it is not possible to examine the age of initiation for current versus former users separately. Therefore, the cumulative age of initiation for residents of Central Vancouver Island who have ever used (current + former) cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco are displayed in the graph below.

Cumulative Frequency Distribution for Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smokers, Ever Pipe Smokers† & Ever Smokeless Users‡, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Ever = Current & Former

†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

‡Interpret with extreme caution, total base size less than 50

Among those Central Vancouver Island residents who have ever smoked cigars, just 4% began smoking cigars before age 13, 38% began before age 19, 65% began before age 25, and 86% began before age 35. Compared to cigarette smoking, the average age of onset for cigar smoking is somewhat older at 23.5 years and this is consistent with the

averages found for cigar smoking across the Island/Coast region (23.2 years) and the province (22.8 years).

For Central Vancouver Island residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco, just 3% began smoking a pipe before age 13, 22% began before age 19, 56% began before age 25, and 91% began before age 35. The average age of onset for pipe smoking is even older than that for cigars at 24.6 years. Yet, this is very close to the average age for pipe smoking found in the Island/Coast region (24.9 years) and identical to the average age found in the province.

Among those residents of Central Vancouver Island who have ever used smokeless tobacco, 9% began before age 13, 65% began before age 19, 77% began before age 25, and 94% began before age 35. The average age of onset for smokeless tobacco use is lower than that of pipes and cigars, at 19.1 years. This average age for the onset of smokeless tobacco use is slightly lower than the averages for the Island/Coast region (20.7 years) and for the entire province (21.8 years) but is based on a very small sample size.

Average Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smokers, Ever Pipe Smokers† & Ever Smokeless Users‡, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Central Vancouver Island	Island/Coast	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Ever Cigar Smoker	23.5	23.2	22.8
Ever Pipe Smoker	24.6	24.9	24.6
Ever Smokeless User	19.1	20.7	21.8

†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100
‡Interpret with extreme caution, total base size less than 50

8.7 Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) among Non-Smokers

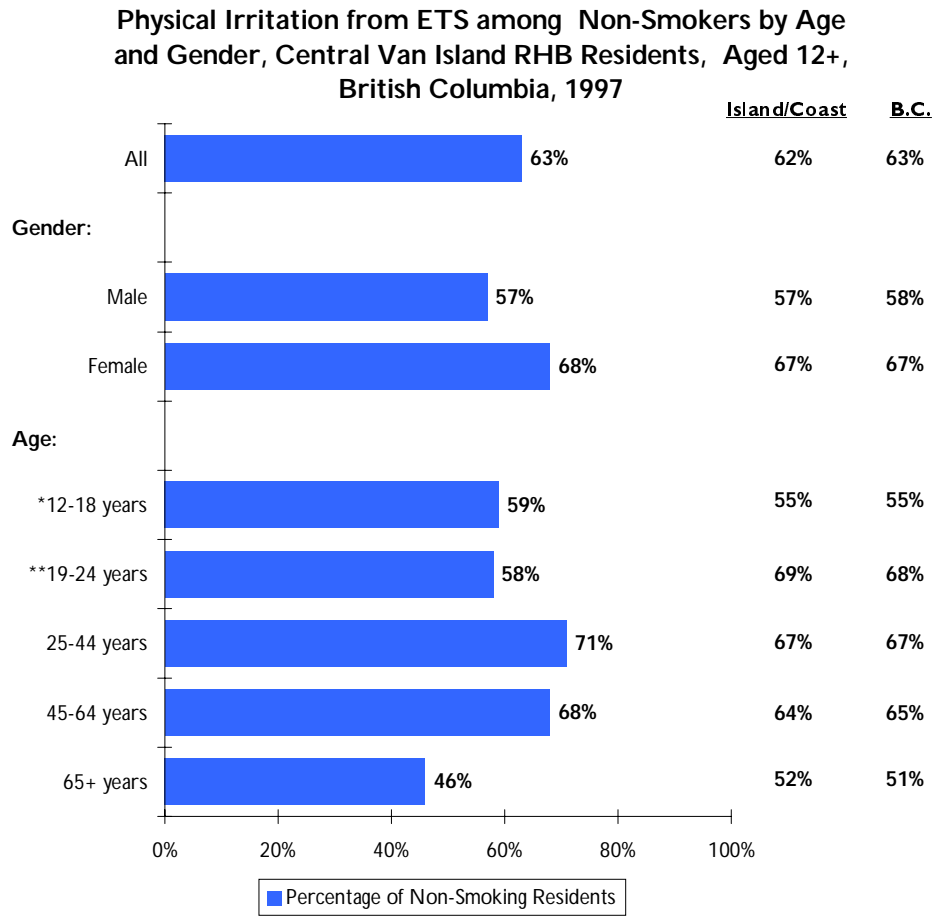
In addition to inquiring directly about tobacco use, the survey also asked residents of Central Vancouver Island about their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), sometimes known as secondhand smoke, in their own homes, at work and school and in other public places. Being exposed to ETS was defined as spending at least 10 minutes in an enclosed area where someone is smoking or in a room where people are smoking.

8.7.1 Irritation From Exposure to ETS

The survey asked all residents, if "tobacco smoke usually causes physical irritation to your eyes, your breathing or your throat" Yes responses to this question for non-smokers are outlined the graph below. Almost two-thirds (63%) of non-smokers (i.e., those Central Vancouver Island residents who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, even 34% of current smokers report physical irritation.

Some gender differences in the proportion of non-smokers are evident with 57% of males versus 68% of females indicating they are usually irritated by ETS. Age related differences are also evident with 58% of non-smokers aged 19-24 irritated by ETS, yet this proportion increases to 71% among non-smokers aged 25 to 44. As displayed in the graph, this general pattern of findings for gender and age is also reflected in the survey data for the Island/Coast region and the province. The one exception is for non-smokers aged 19 to 24, where the proportion who report physical irritation from ETS (58%) is lower than the same proportion for the Island/Coast region (69%) and the province (68%).

By contrast, there are no substantial differences in the proportion of non-smoking residents who are irritated by ETS as a function of country of birth, marital status, income adequacy, education, ethnicity, and labour force status.



Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

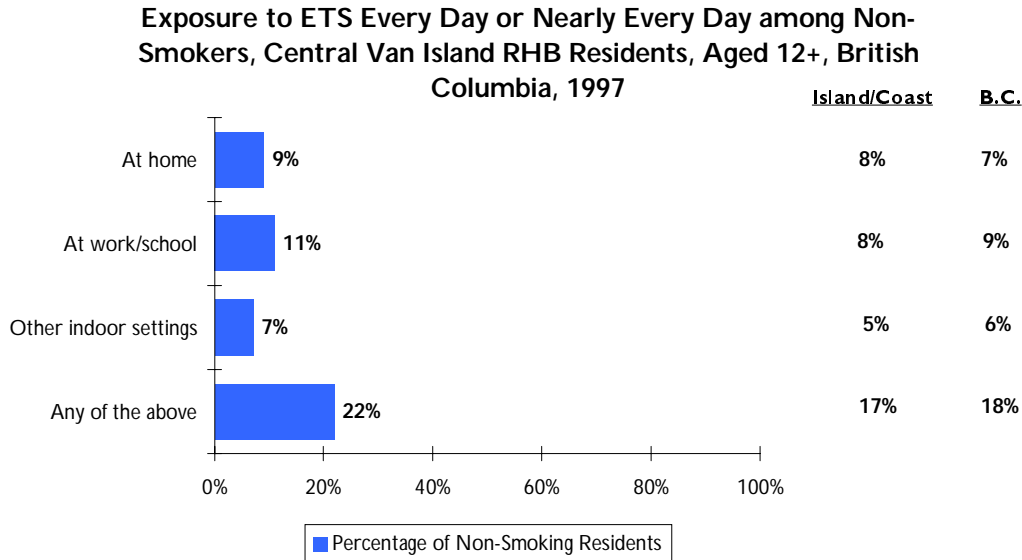
**Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100*

***Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50*

8.7.2 Overall Exposure to ETS

The graph below combines some of the survey findings concerning exposure to ETS for non-smoking residents of Central Vancouver Island. Specifically, it displays the proportion of non-smoking residents who have daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS at home, at work or school, and in other public settings, separately. More importantly, however, this graph shows that 22% of non-smoking residents are exposed to ETS daily

or nearly daily in at least one of these three different types of settings. This proportion is slightly higher than that observed for the Island/Coast region (17%) and for the province as a whole (18%). Furthermore, it seems especially noteworthy that the 22% of non-smoking residents, who are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily, translates into 17% of all Central Vancouver Island residents.

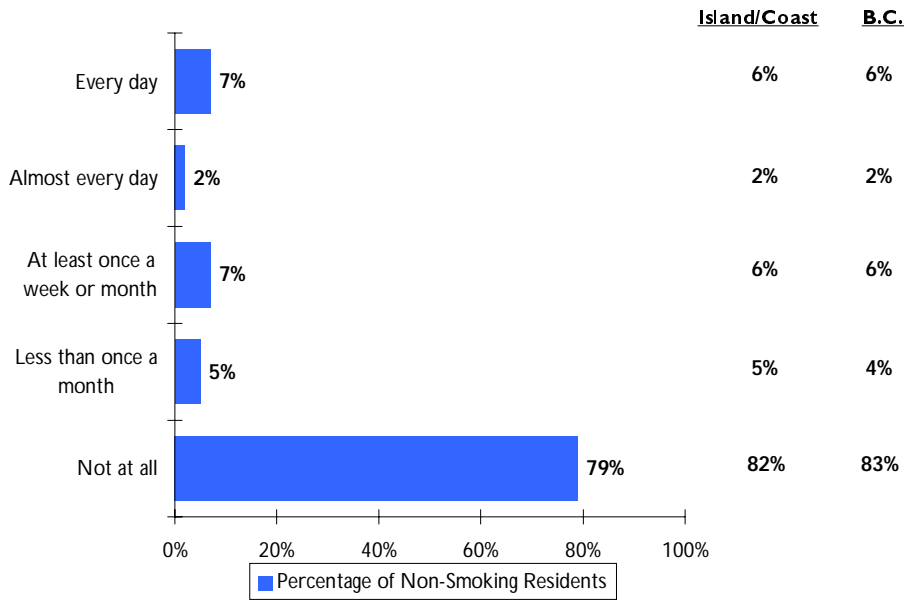


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

8.7.3 Exposure to ETS at Home

Non-Smokers: For non-smoking residents, response options for frequency of exposure to ETS inside your own home included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all. As shown in the graph to follow, 9% of non-smokers in Central Vancouver Island report being exposed to ETS inside their home on a daily or nearly daily basis. On the other hand, 79% report no exposure to ETS at all in their homes.

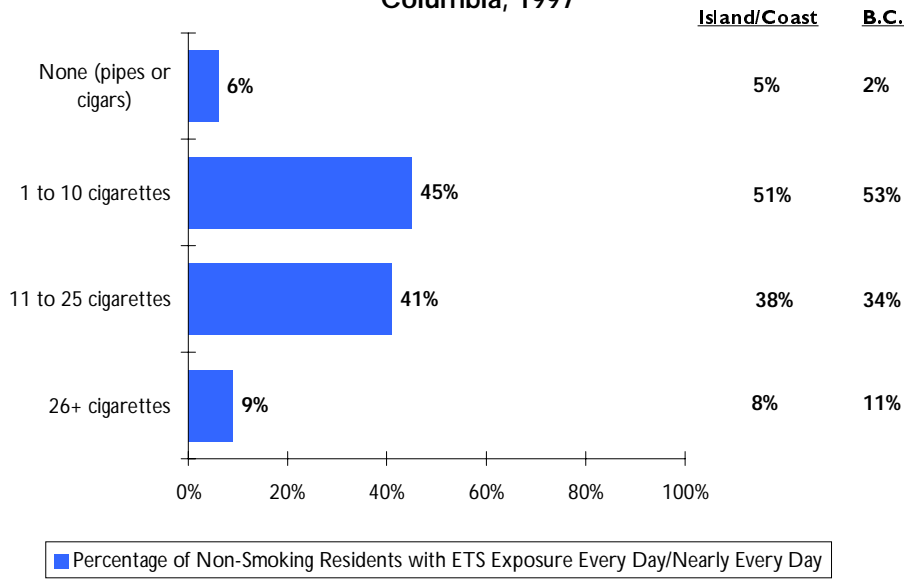
Frequency of Exposure to ETS at Home among Non-Smokers, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

Central Vancouver Island residents who are exposed to ETS inside their homes every day or nearly every day, were also asked how many cigarettes are smoked inside your home on a typical day. Forty-five percent of these residents indicated they are exposed to smoke from 1 to 10 cigarettes per day and 41% reported they are exposed to smoke from 11 to 25 cigarettes per day. The average number of cigarettes smoked inside these homes on a typical day is 13.9, and as shown in the graph to follow, this average is consistent with other non-smokers across the Island/Coast region (13.1) and the province (14.3).

Number of Cigarettes Smoked Inside Home among Non-Smokers with Every Day or Nearly Every Day Exposure to ETS†, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

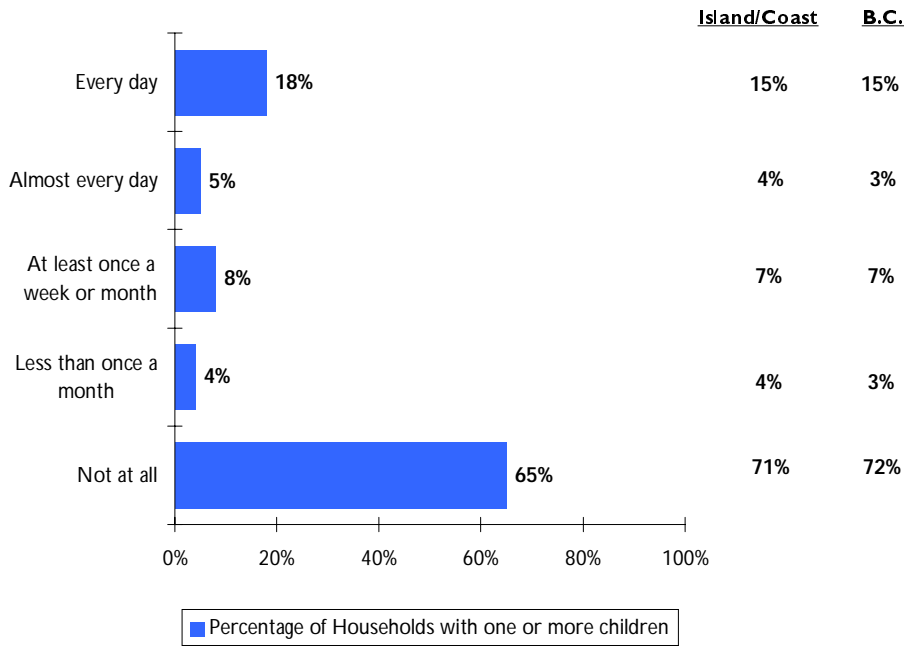


Average: Central Van Island RHB = 13.9; Region = 13.1; B.C. =14.3

†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

Households with Children: ETS exposure in Central Vancouver Island households with children age 11 and under are highlighted in the graph below. In 23% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 65% there is no ETS exposure at all. These percentages are slightly different, and less positive, than are found for households with children in the Island/Coast region (19% - daily/nearly daily, 71% - not at all) and in the whole province (18% - daily/nearly daily, 72% - not at all).

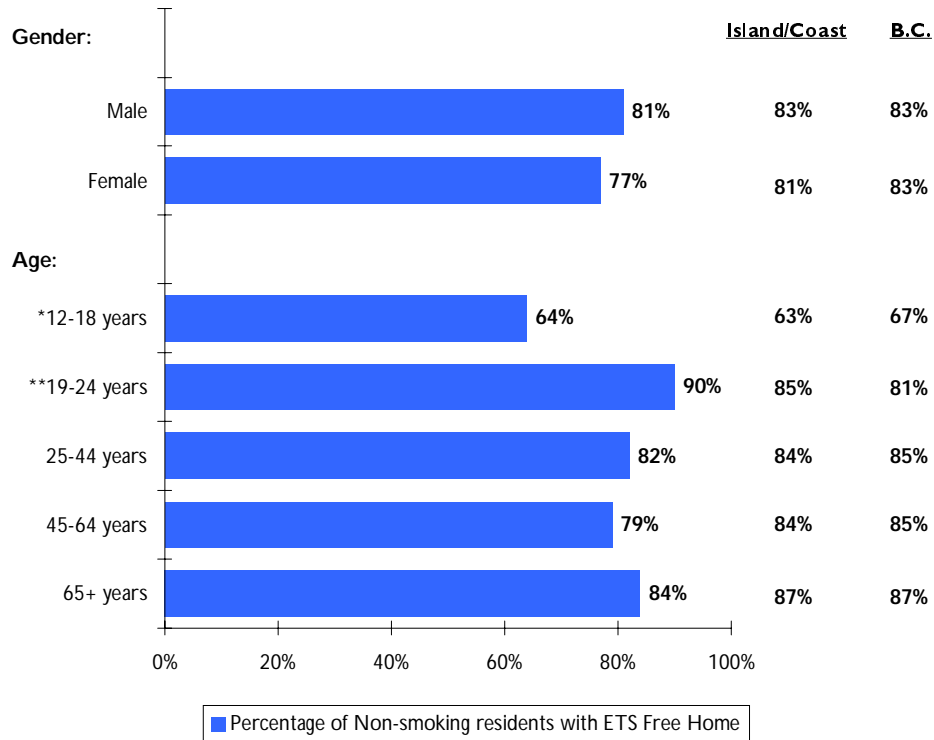
Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged 11 Years and Under, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



For those households with children aged 11 and under, and which have daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, the average number of cigarettes smoked inside the home on a typical day is 16.4. Taking the very small sample size into account, this average is not that much different than that found for such households in the Island/Coast region (17.9) and the province (18.2).

ETS Free Households Non-smoking residents of Central Vancouver Island who live in households with no ETS exposure at all are only slightly more likely to be male than female (81% vs. 77%). As shown in the graph, this probability tends to vary more with the age of the resident. For instance, just 64% of 12 to 18 year old non-smoking residents live in households with no ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 90% among non-smokers aged 19 to 24. This percentage then remains in the 79% to 84% range for those in the 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and over age categories.

**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Households by Gender & Age,
Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British
Columbia, 1997**

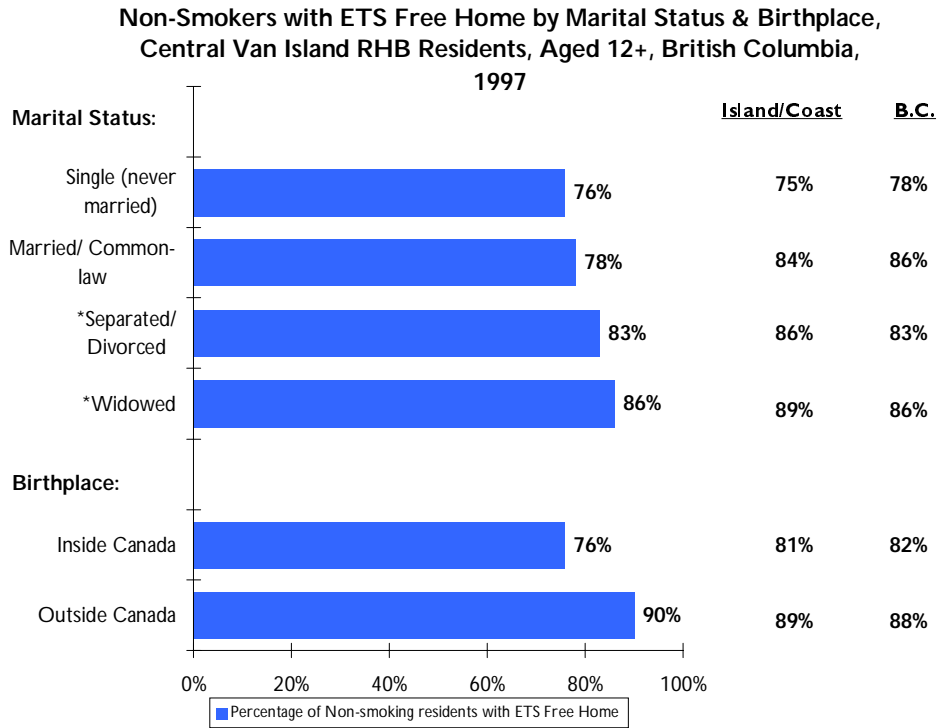


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

**Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

Non-smokers living in a household with no ETS exposure at all are more likely among Central Vancouver Island residents who were born outside of Canada, in comparison to those born in Canada (90% vs. 76%). Similarly, as shown in the following graph, single non-smoking residents are least likely to live in household with no ETS exposure at all (76%), while widowed residents are most likely to live in an ETS free household (86%).

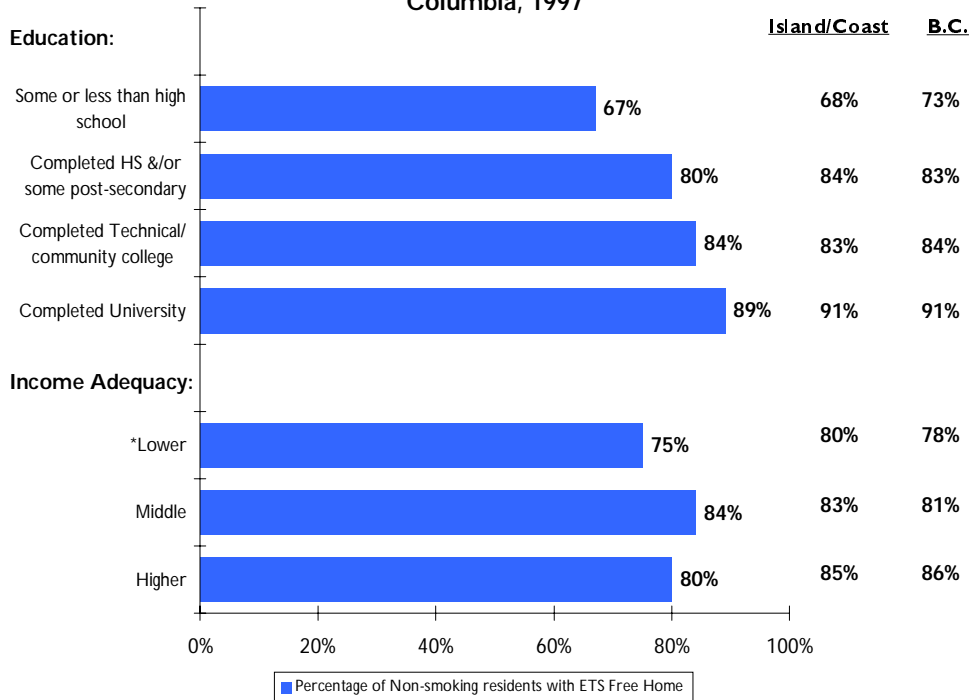


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.
Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

The probability of non-smokers living in an ETS free household is also associated with the income adequacy of the household, as 75% of residents with lower income adequacy live in an ETS free household versus 84% of residents in the middle income adequacy bracket

The probability of non-smokers living in an ETS free household is also related to their educational achievements. As exhibited in the graph below, just 67% of non-smoking residents with less than a high school education live in households without any ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 89% among non-smokers who have completed university.

Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home By Income Adequacy & Education, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

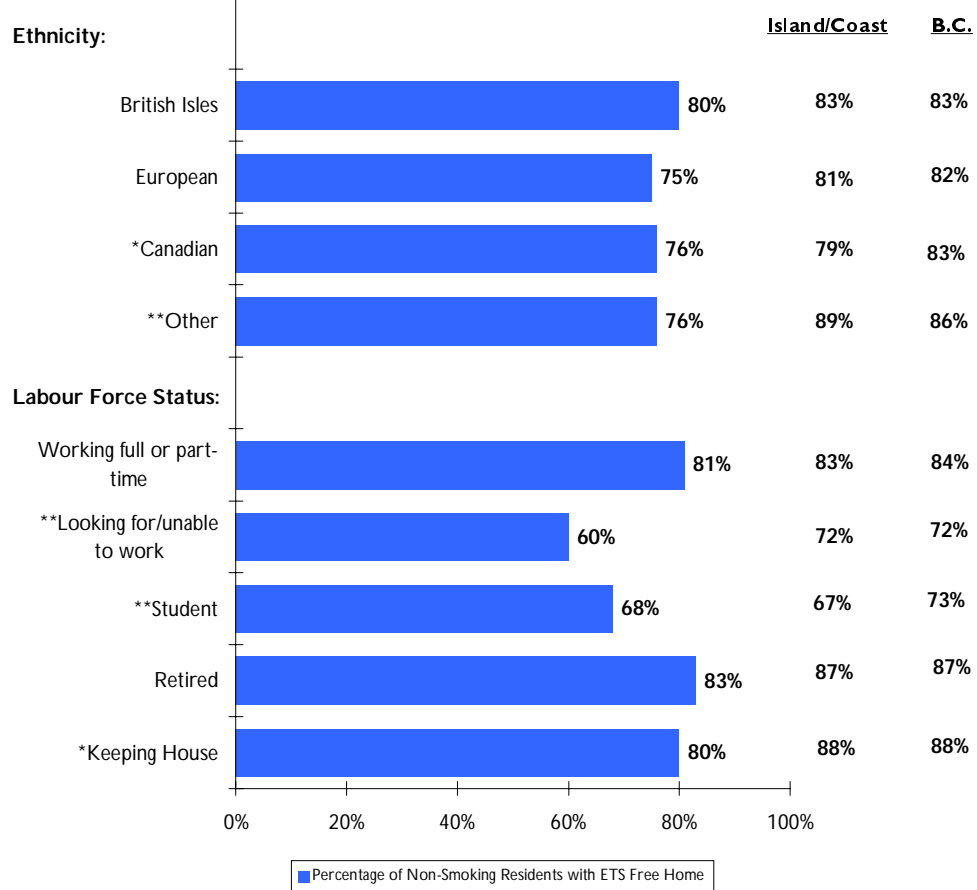


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

The graph below displays the same relationship for the ethnicity and labour force status of Central Vancouver Island residents who do not smoke. For the most part, ethnic group membership appears to be unrelated to whether or not non-smoking residents live in a household with no ETS exposure at all. However, small sample numbers for some ethnic groups preclude a definitive answer. On the other hand, differences between labour force groupings are more apparent. For example, non-smokers who are looking for work or unable to work are least likely to live in an ETS free household (60%) as well as students (68%). Conversely, residents who are retired (83%), are keeping house (80%) or working (81%) are the most likely to live in an ETS free home.

Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Ethnicity & Labour Force Status, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

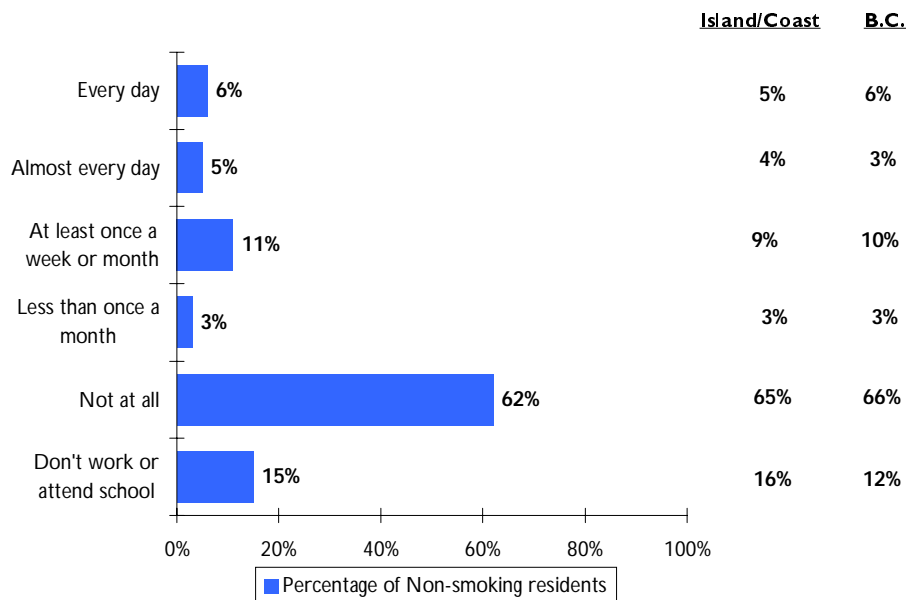
**Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

8.7.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in Central Vancouver Island were also asked about exposure to ETS at work or school. Response options for frequency of exposure to ETS at work or school included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all.

As shown in the graph to follow, 11% of non-smokers report exposure to ETS every day or nearly every day when at work or school, while 62% said they are not exposed to ETS at all. This percentage who are ETS free at work or school is slightly lower than the survey findings for the entire Island/Coast region (65%) and for the province (66%).

Frequency of Exposure to ETS at Work or School among Non-Smokers, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

Both female residents and those who are graduates of college or technical school, are somewhat more likely to report not being exposed to any ETS while at work or

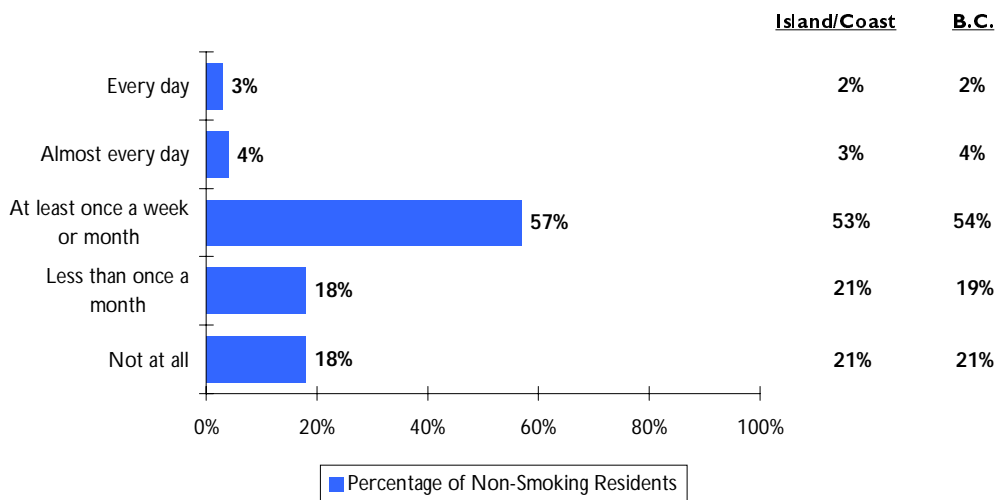
attending school (65% and 74% respectively). By comparison, other demographic descriptors appear to be unrelated to whether or not the non-smoking residents of Central Vancouver Island are exposed to ETS at work or school (data not shown).

8.7.5 Exposure to ETS in Other Indoor Settings

All non-smokers in Central Vancouver Island were asked, “apart from your home and place of work/school, are you exposed to tobacco smoke in any other indoor settings, such as other people’s homes, bars or restaurants.” Response options for frequency of exposure to ETS in other indoor setting also included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all.

As shown in the graph below, some level of exposure to ETS in indoor settings such as other people’s homes, restaurants or bars was reported by 82% of the non-smoking residents in Central Vancouver Island. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by 7% of non-smoking residents. This later percentage appears consistent with that for the Island/Coast region generally (5%) and for the province (6%).

Frequency of Exposure to ETS in other Indoor Settings among Non-Smokers, Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

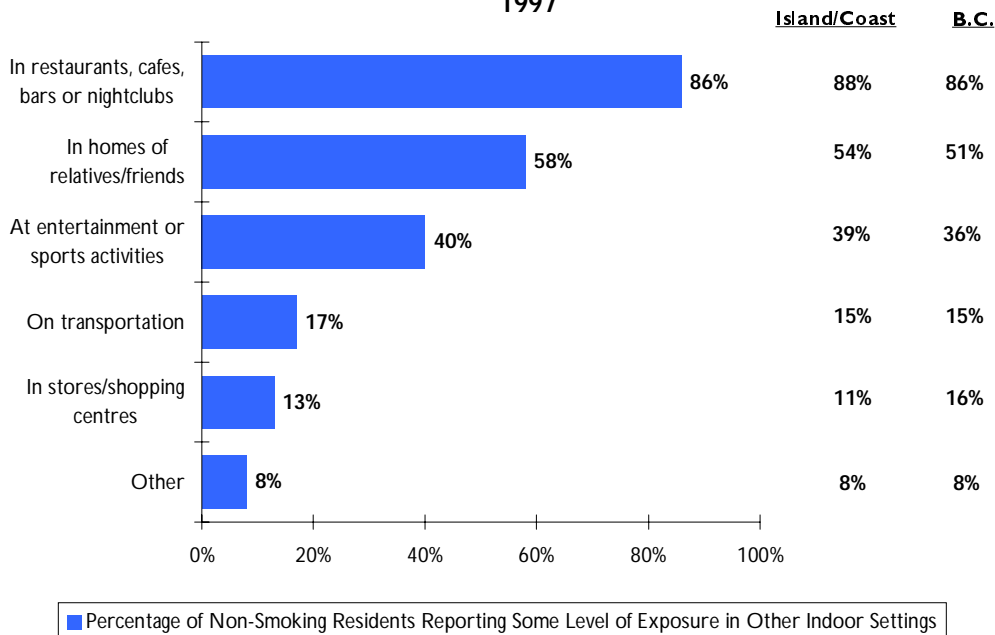


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

The 82% of non-smoking residents of Central Vancouver Island who indicated some level of exposure to ETS in the other indoor settings, were also asked specifically about exposure to ETS in the following settings: public or private transportation; homes of friends or relatives; entertainment or sporting events; restaurants, bars or nightclubs; stores or shopping centres; and any other indoor settings.

As displayed in the following graph, a higher proportion of non-smoking residents report exposure to ETS in settings such as other people’s homes (58%) and restaurants, cafes, bars or nightclubs (86%), than they do for transportation (17%) and stores or shopping centres (13%). Moreover, this general pattern of findings is also evident in the survey data for the entire Island/Coast region and for the province.

**Exposure to ETS in Specific Indoor Settings among Non-Smokers,
Central Van Island RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia,
1997**



Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

8.8 Demographics of Survey Samples

The following table presents demographic information from the weighted samples. Therefore, age and gender proportions for provincial results will be representative of province (aged 12+).

	Central Vancouver Island RHB Sample	Island/ Coast Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Gender			
Male	50	49	49
Female	50	51	51
Age			
12-19	13	12	13
20-24	8	8	9
25-44	30	32	34
45-64	30	29	28
65+	20	20	17
<i>Average</i>	44.9	44.5	42.8
Marital Status			
Single	30	31	35
Married/Common Law	53	52	49
Separated/Divorced	8	8	8
Widowed	9	8	7
Children			
None	76	77	76
One	14	12	12
Two or more	11	11	12
Education			
Less than High School	7	6	6
Some High School	19	15	16
Completed High School	24	23	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	22	21	21
Some University	9	10	10
Completed University	11	14	15
Graduate Degree	6	8	8
Income Adequacy			
Low	6	6	5
Lower-Middle	12	11	10
Middle	28	27	26
Upper-Middle	38	38	38
High	17	19	21

	Central Vancouver Island RHB Sample	Island/Coast Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Labour Force Status			
Working full-time	33	37	41
Working part-time	10	10	9
Self-Employed	10	10	9
Looking for work or unable to work	8	6	6
Student	9	10	10
Retired	25	24	20
Keeping house	5	4	4
Place of Birth			
In Canada	83	82	79
Outside Canada	17	18	21
Ethnicity			
British	58	58	47
European	35	34	38
South Asian	2	1	2
South East Asian	2	2	6
Canadian	13	14	13
Aboriginal	4	3	3

Demographically, Central Vancouver Island differs from B.C. on the following:

Age - Central Vancouver Island has more residents aged 65+ (20% vs. 17%) and a higher average age (44.9 years vs. 42.8 years);

Marital Status - the Central Vancouver Island has more married residents (53% vs. 49%) and fewer single residents (30% vs. 35%);

Education - the Central Vancouver Island has more residents with high school or less (50% vs. 45%) and fewer university graduates (17% vs. 23%);

Income Adequacy - the Central Vancouver Island has less residents with a high income adequacy (17% vs. 21%);

Labour Force Status - Central Vancouver Island has fewer residents working full-time (33% vs. 41%) and more retired residents (25% vs. 20%);

Place of Birth - the Central Vancouver Island has more residents who were born in Canada (83% vs. 79%); and,

Ethnicity - Central Vancouver Island has more residents with a British background (58% vs. 47%), and fewer with a South East Asian background (2% vs. 6%).