

8. Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Report

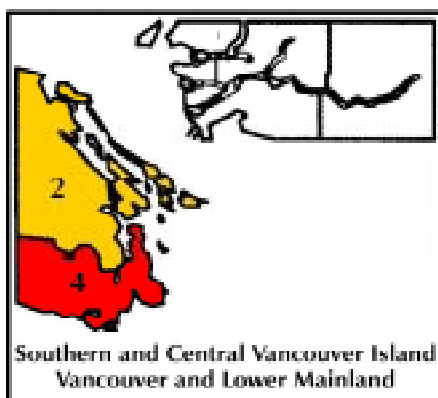
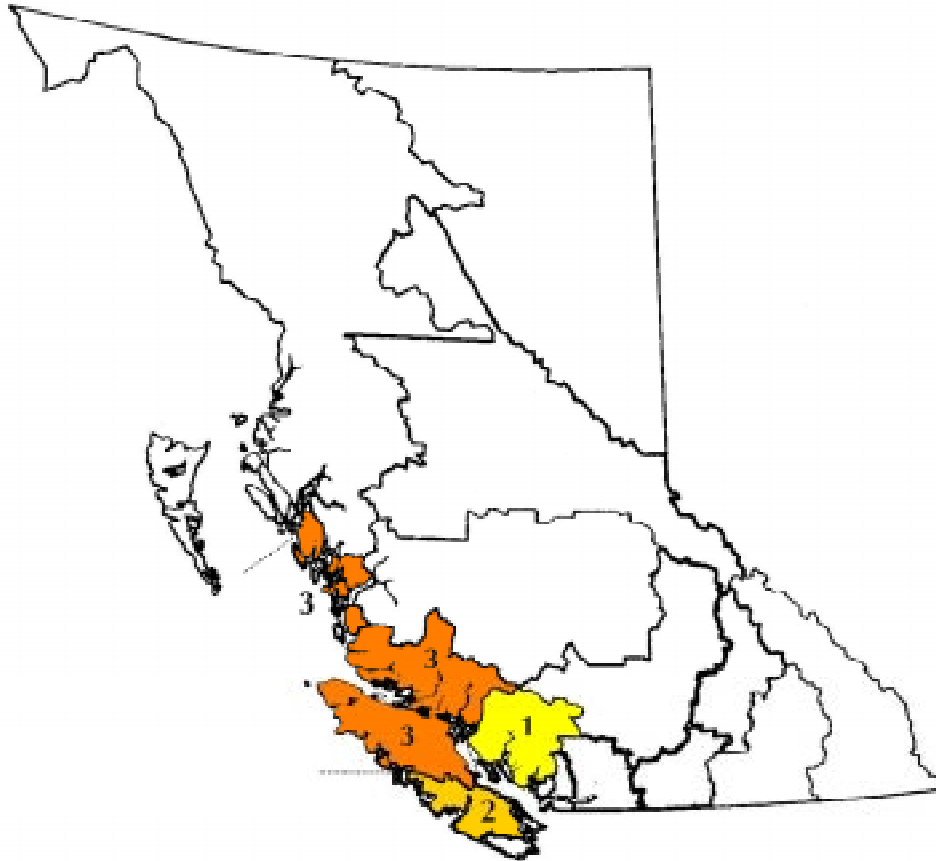
8.1 Introduction

The results presented in this report are based on approximately 1,000 interviews with B.C. residents living within the Upper Island/Central Coast Community Health Services Society. 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 the Upper Island/Central Coast 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 Upper Island/Central Coast area make up 26% of residents while former smokers represent 35% and never smokers 40%. The vast majority of current smokers (79%) are daily smokers. The use of other forms of tobacco such as cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco is very low at 1% or less. In looking at overall tobacco use, 27% of Upper Island/Central Coast residents are current users, 35% are former users, 22% are lifetime abstainers and 16% are past experimenters or beginners. The average age of initiation for current and former cigarette smokers is similar (14.7 and 16.0). The average age of initiation is higher for ever users (current and former) of other forms of tobacco – cigars (22.9), pipes (24.6) and smokeless tobacco (22.3).

In the Upper Island/Central Coast area certain socio-demographic characteristics are related to tobacco use – age, marital status, education, country of birth, income adequacy, and labour force status. For example, residents more likely to be users are those who have low income adequacy and those between the ages 19 to 24.

ETS - Almost two-thirds of non-smokers and 44% 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, 10% at work or school and 7% in other indoor settings. This results in 21% of Upper Island/Central Coast non-smoking residents who are exposed to ETS every day or almost every day or the equivalent of 15% of all Upper Island/Central Coast residents. In total, 42% of Upper Island/Central Coast residents' health is being adversely affected by tobacco (27% through current tobacco use and 15% through ETS).

8.3 Tobacco Use Status of Upper Island/Central Coast Residents

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the residents of Upper Island/Central Coast (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 Upper Island/Central Coast (aged 12+), is 26%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 21% while non-daily smokers represent 5% of all residents. As shown in the graph, this prevalence rate is slightly higher than that found in the Island/Coast region (22%) and the entire province (22%).

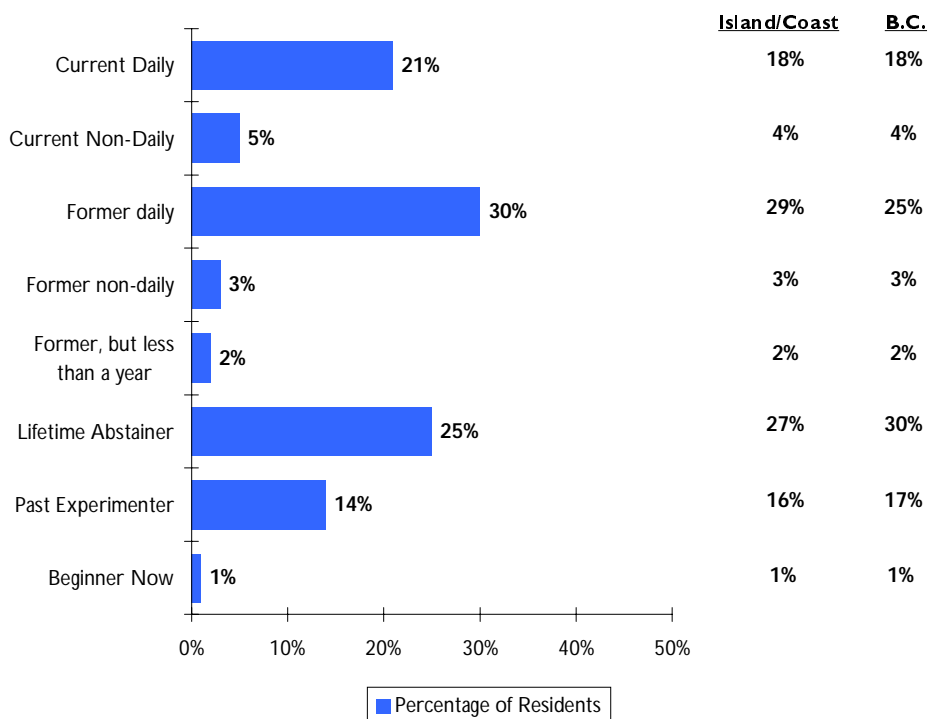
Former cigarette smokers comprise 35% of all Upper Island/Central Coast residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (30%), former non-daily smokers (3%), and former smokers, who quit less than a year ago (2%). The percentages of former smokers is similar to that found for the Island/Coast region (34%) but is higher than for the entire province (30%).

By contrast, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS residents who have never smoked cigarettes represent 40% of the population aged 12+ years. These never users include lifetime abstainers (25%), past experimenters (14%), and beginners (1%). This

percentage of never smokers is slightly lower than that found in the Island/Coast region (44%) and the province (48%).

In sum, current cigarette smokers make up 26% of residents in Upper Island/Central Coast, while former smokers represent 35% and never smokers 40%. Overall, the Upper Island/Central Coast has more current smokers and, more former smokers, but fewer never smokers compared to the Island/Coast region and the province.

**Cigarette Smoking Status of Upper Island/Central Coast
CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



8.3.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status

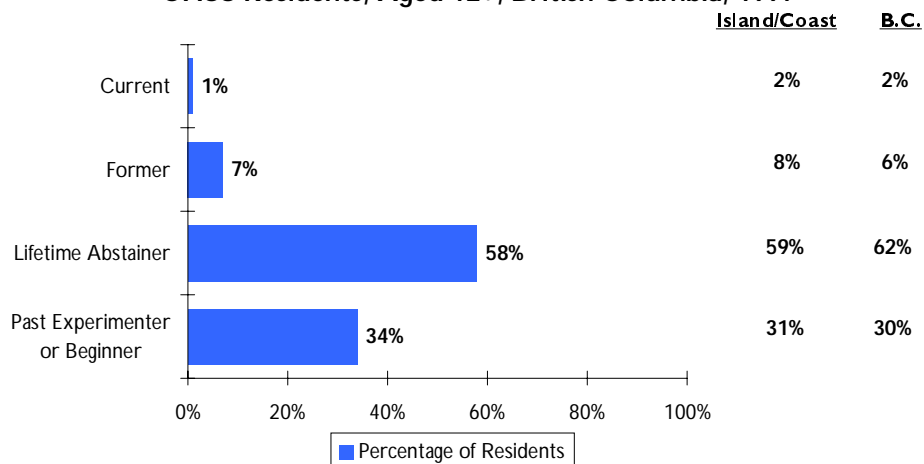
Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status

For cigar smoking among residents of Upper Island/Central Coast, 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 Upper Island/Central Coast residents is just 1%. 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 smokers appears quite similar to that found for the Island/Coast region and provincially, at 2% and 2% respectively.

The graph also shows that former cigar smokers in the Upper Island/Central Coast represent 7% of residents, while those who have never smoked cigars make up 92% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (58%) and past experimenters or beginners (34%). These percentages are also in line with those found for the Island/Coast region and for the whole province.

**Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status of Upper Island/Central Coast
CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



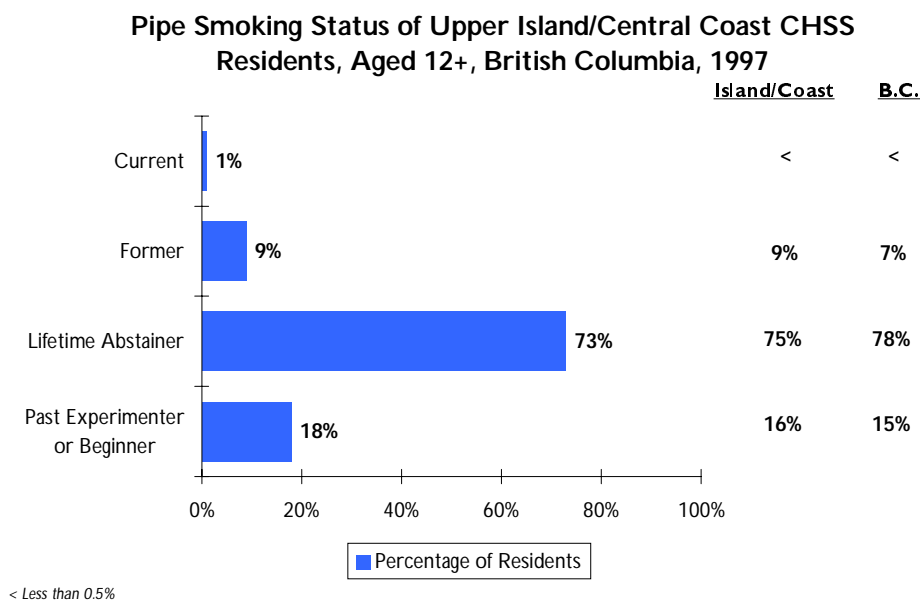
Pipe Smoking Status

For the smoking of pipe tobacco among Upper Island/Central Coast 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 the Upper Island/Central Coast residents is 1%. Like cigar smoking, there are insufficient numbers of pipe smokers in Upper Island/Central Coast to distinguish between daily and non-daily users. As exhibited in the following 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 the Upper Island/Central Coast 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 (73%) and a smaller group of past experimenters or beginners (18%). These percentages are also in keeping with those found for the Island/Coast region and for the

whole province with the exception of lifetime abstainers of which there are fewer (Upper Island/Central Coast - 75%, B.C. - 78%).



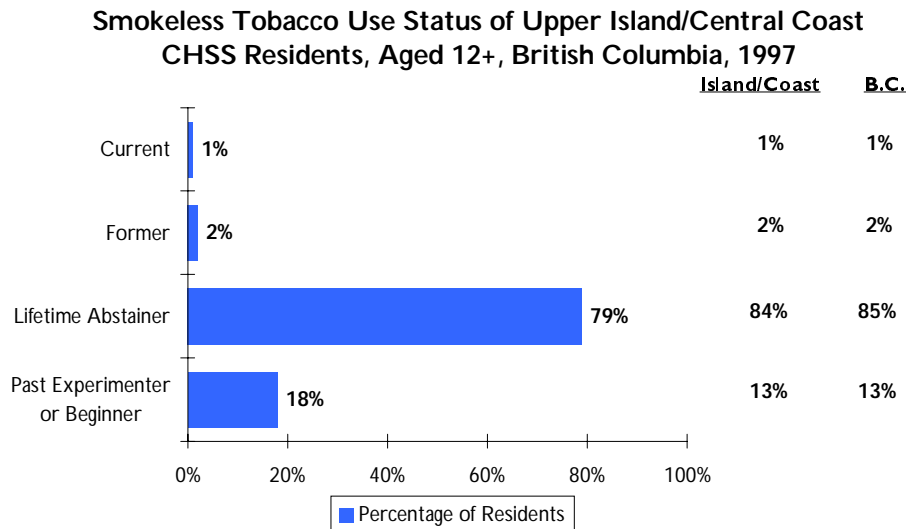
Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among Upper Island/Central Coast 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 (See graph).

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among the residents of Upper Island/Central Coast is 1%. As shown in the graph, this low prevalence for 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 Upper Island/Central Coast 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 (79%) and past experimenters or beginners

(18%). This percentage for past experimenters/beginners is somewhat higher than found in the Island/Coast region and province (13% each). Additionally, the percentage of Upper Island/Central Coast who are lifetime abstainers is slightly lower than that found in the Island/Coast region (84%) and the province (85%).

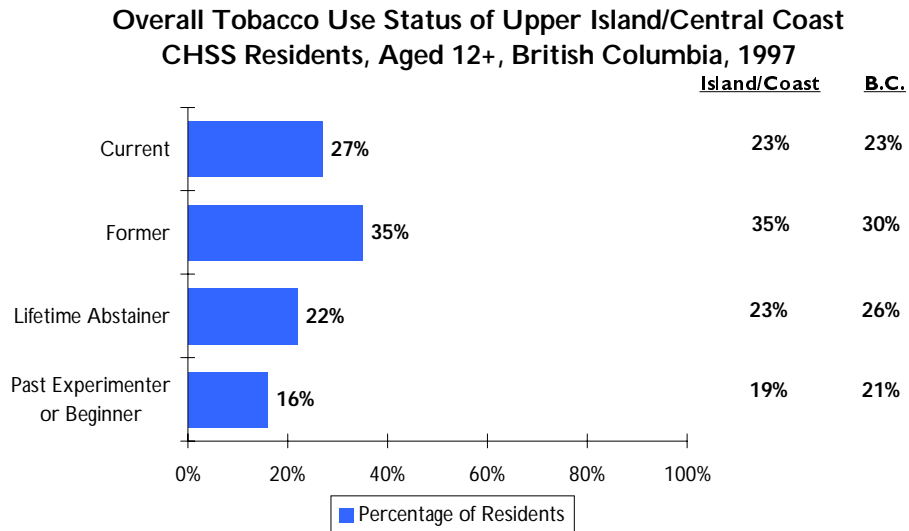


8.3.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among Upper Island/Central Coast residents aged 12+ years is summarized in the following graph. 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 the Upper Island/Central Coast.

Non-use is presently the norm among residents of Upper Island/Central Coast, with 73% of the aged 12+ population indicating they do not currently use any form of tobacco. On the other hand, the survey does show that 27% of residents are currently using at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users represent 35% of the Upper Island/Central Coast population, while never users include past experimenters or beginners at 16% and lifetime abstainers at 22%. As shown in the graph, these findings

are fairly similar to that found elsewhere in province, with the exception of the prevalence of current users (27%) which is slightly higher than the Island/Coast regional rate and the provincial rate of 23%.



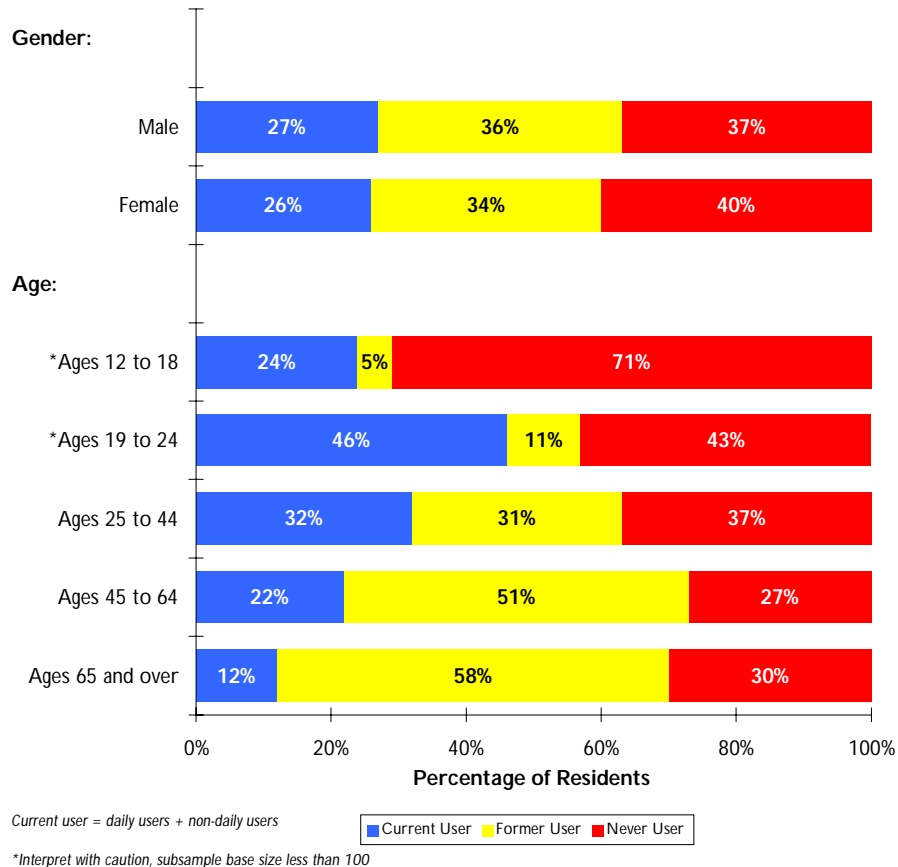
8.4 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

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*, 27% of all Upper Island/Central Coast residents are current tobacco users, 35% are former users, and 38% 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 only very small differences between male and female residents, age related differences are more apparent. Current tobacco use is highest among 19 to 24 year olds (46%), and lowest among 45 to 64 year olds (22%) and those aged 65 and over (12%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 5% among 12 to 18 year olds to 58% among residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of residents who have never used tobacco drops dramatically from 71% of 12 to 18 years olds to 27% of those aged 45 to 64 years, and 30% of those aged 65 and over.

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

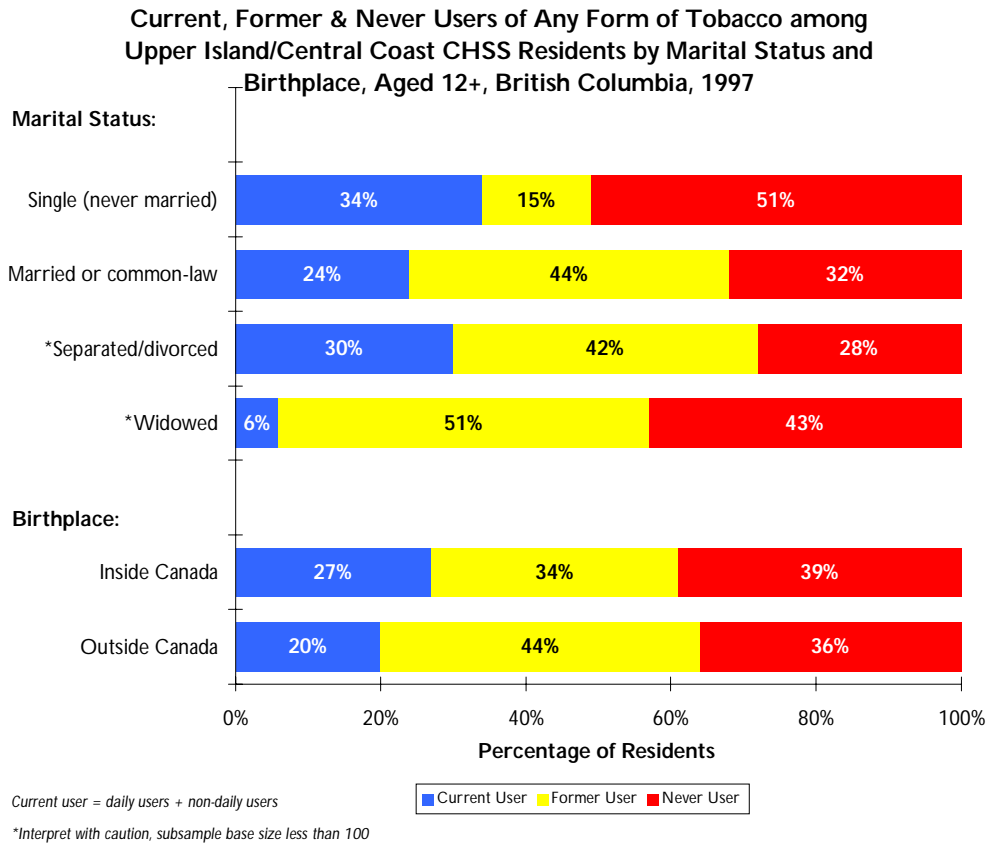


8.4.2 Birthplace and Marital Status

The graph below displays the relationship between tobacco use and place of birth, as well as marital status. Whether residents of Upper Island/Central Coast are born inside or outside of Canada appears to be somewhat related to their lifetime experience with tobacco. Upper Island/Central Coast residents who were born in Canada are more likely to be current users of tobacco (27% vs. 20%) while residents who were born outside of Canada are more likely to be former users of tobacco (44% vs. 34%).

Differences in rates of tobacco use are also evident, as a function of marital status. For instance, the proportion of current users is highest among residents who are single

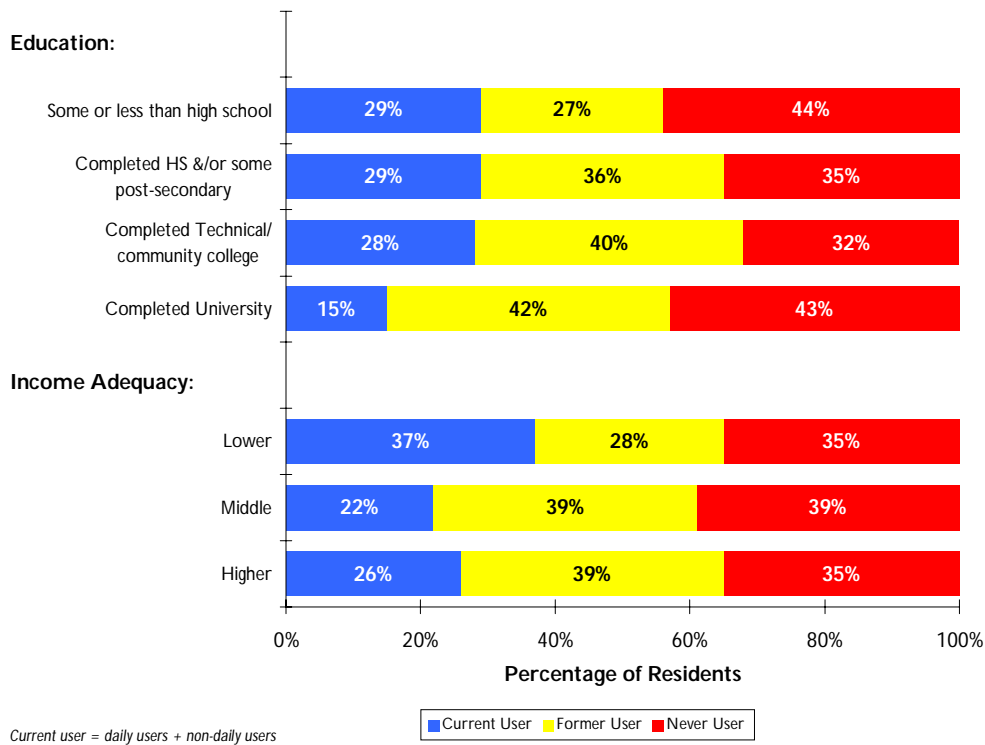
(34%) or separated/divorced (30%) and lowest among those who are widowed (6%). The proportion of former users is highest among those who are presently widowed (51%). Finally, those residents who have never married (i.e., single) are most likely (51%) to have never been users of tobacco.



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 (37%), and conversely the lowest proportion of current users is found for residents who are university graduates (15%).

Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents by Education & Income Adequacy, British Columbia, 1997

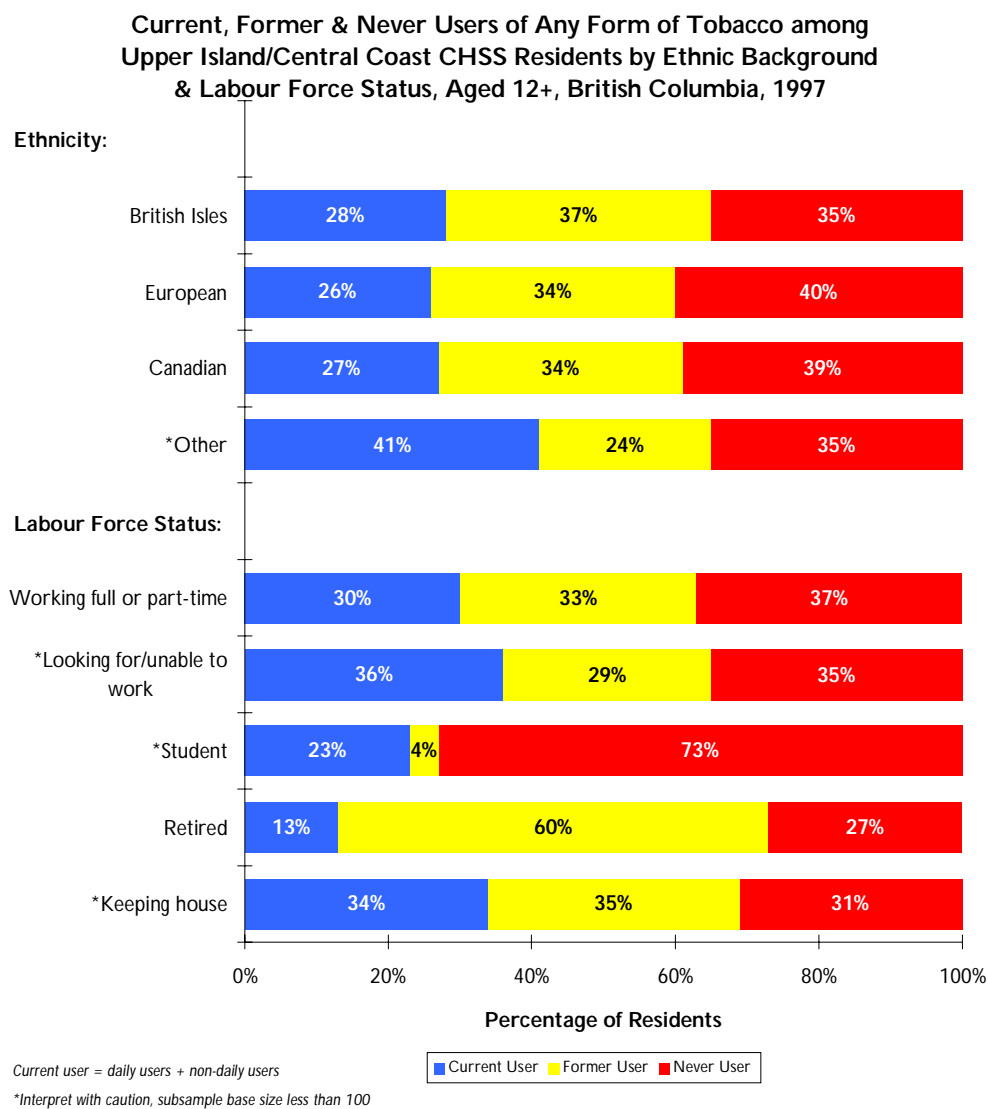


8.4.4 Ethnicity and Labour Force Status

The graph to follow 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, although those with an ethnic background of "other" are more likely to be current users (41%). 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 Upper Island/Central Coast residents who are either looking for work or who are unable to work the proportion of current users is 36%. By contrast, the proportion of current users among those working full or part-time is 30%.

Current use of any form of tobacco by students and retired residents is quite low (23% and 13% respectively), but these proportions are largely attributable to the age of these residents, rather than their labour force status. Meanwhile, those residents who are keeping house have a fairly high prevalence rate for current use at 34%.



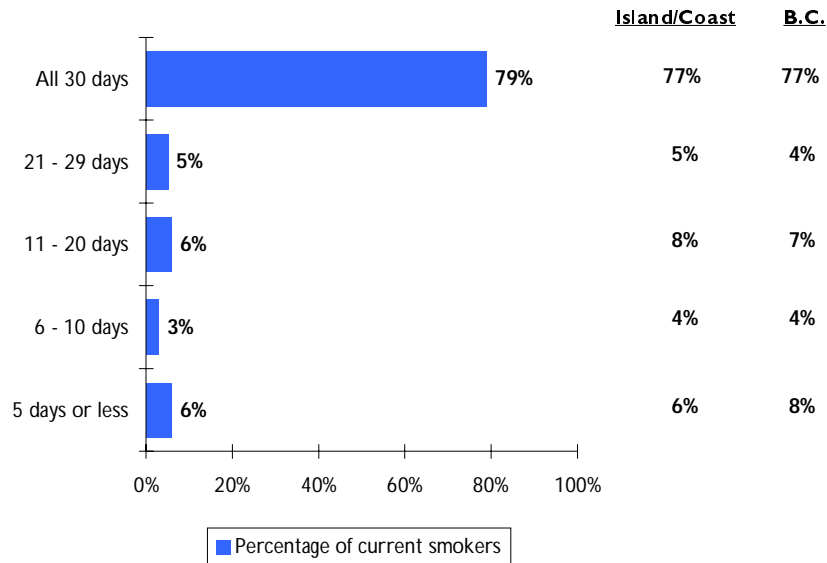
8.5 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users

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.

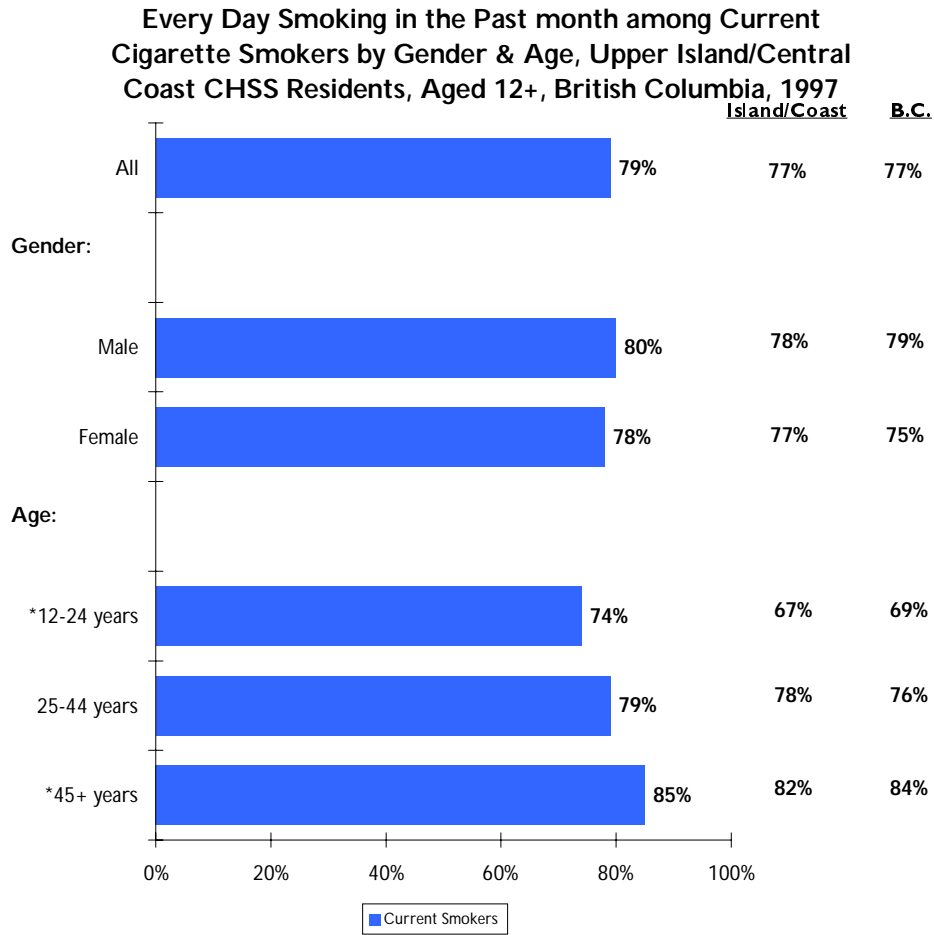
8.5.1 Days Smoked in Past Month

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers in the Upper Island/Central Coast 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 6% of smokers, while smoking on all 30 days during the past month was reported by fully 79% 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, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



As shown in the following graph, males and females are about equally likely (80% 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 (74%), but rises with each age to a high of 85% 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.



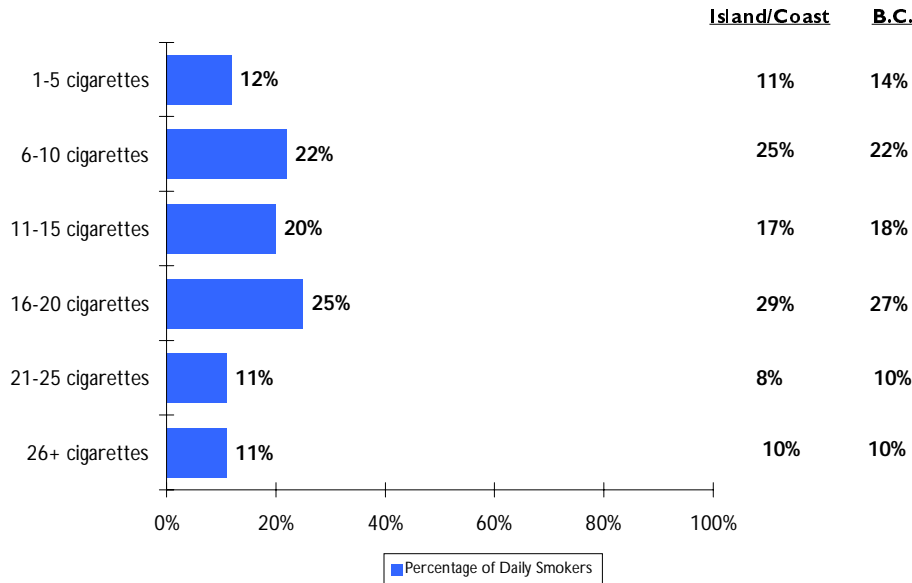
Current cigarette smokers = daily smokers + non-daily smokers

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

8.5.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

Among daily cigarette smokers in the Upper Island/Central Coast only 12% report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, but as can be seen in the following graph, 22% report averaging more than 20 cigarettes per day. The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers in the Upper Island/Central Coast is 17.4. This average number is just marginally higher than 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, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



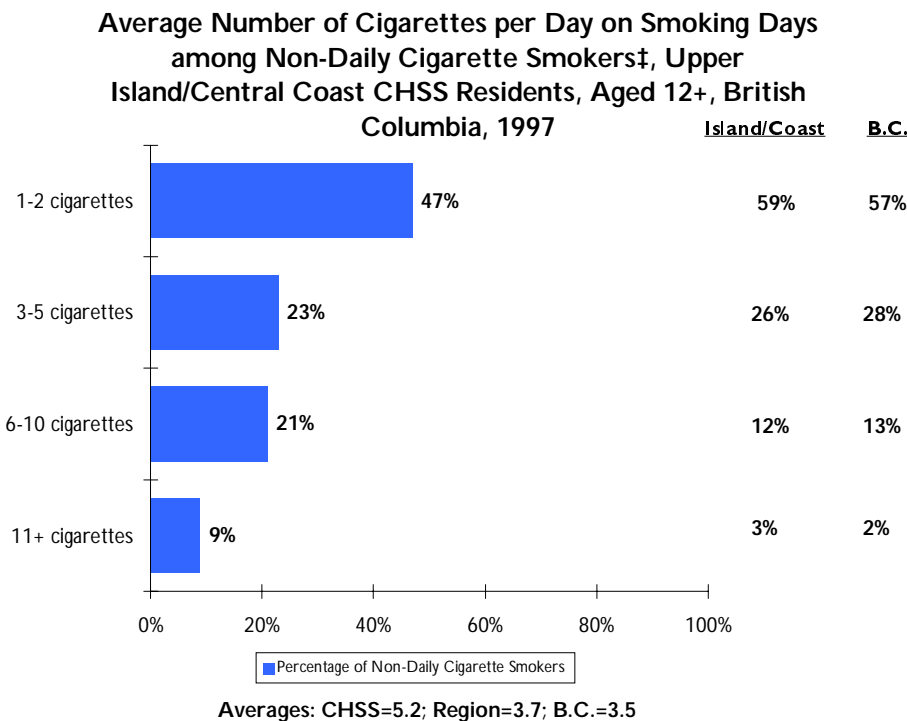
Averages: CHSS=17.4; Region = 16.6; B.C. = 16.6

As shown in the table below, males smoke more on average per day than females (18.8 vs 15.9). The average number of cigarettes smoked per day is highest in the 45 and over age grouping (21.7), and lowest in the 12 to 24 age group (10.8). 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, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Upper Island/ Central Coast CHSS	Island/Coast	B.C.
All	17.4	16.6	16.6
Gender:			
Male	18.8	18.4	18.2
Female	15.9	14.9	15.0
Age:			
**12-24 years	10.8	11.5	12.2
*25-44 years	17.9	16.8	16.8
*45+ years	21.7	19.0	18.7
*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100			
**Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50			

8.5.3 Cigarettes per Day by Non-Daily Smokers

The number of cigarettes smoked per day by non-daily cigarette smokers in the Upper Island/Central Coast (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 47% of these smokers report having only 1 to 2 per day, 23% report having 3 to 5 per day, and 21% 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 5.2, which is somewhat higher than the average found for the Island/Coast region (3.7) and the province (3.5).



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

8.6 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use

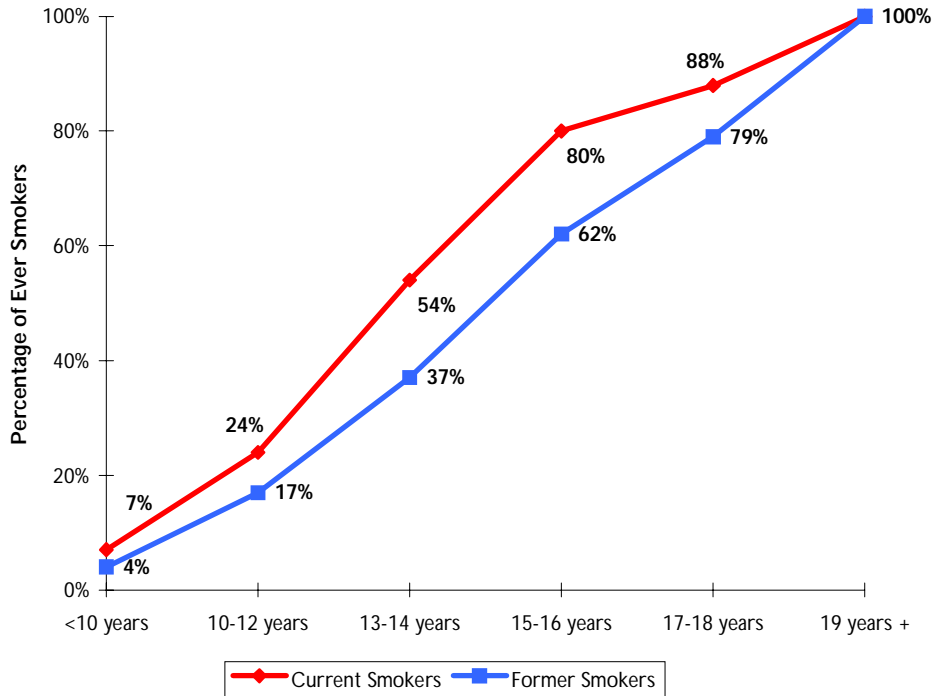
Both former and current users of tobacco identified by the survey were asked their age when they first started using various tobacco products. In the case of cigarettes, they were asked either their age when they smoked their first whole cigarette (if aged 12 to 19 years), or alternatively, their age 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 the Upper Island/Central Coast is displayed in the graph below for current cigarette smokers, and former cigarette smokers. Among **current** cigarette smokers, 24% began smoking before the age of 13, 54% began smoking before age 15 and 88% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those Upper Island/Central Coast residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 14.7 years. This pattern of responses is similar among **former** cigarette smokers, with 17% indicating they began smoking before the age of 13, 37% began before age 15 and 79% began before age 19. The average age of initiation among former cigarette smokers is 16.0 years.

Cumulative Distribution for Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

- Age when smoked first cigarette or started smoking cigarettes -

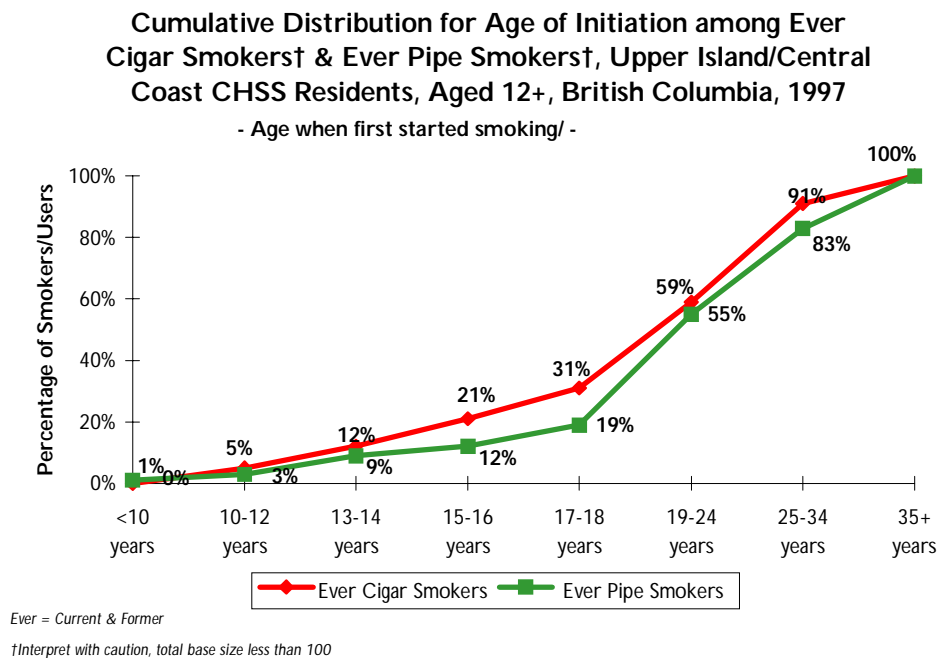


As shown in the table below, these average ages for the onset of cigarette smoking are slightly younger than those observed across the Island/Coast region and the entire province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current and Former Cigarette Smokers, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Upper Island/ Central Coast CHSS	Island/Coast	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Current	14.7	15.5	15.7
Former	16.0	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 the Upper Island/Central Coast who have ever used (current + former) cigars and pipes are displayed in the graph below. The base size for residents who have ever used smokeless users is too small for reliable estimation and is not displayed.



Among those Upper Island/Central Coast residents who have ever smoked cigars, just 5% began smoking cigars before age 13, 31% began before age 19, 59% began before age 25, and 91% began before age 35. Compared to cigarette smoking, the average age of onset for cigar smoking is somewhat older at 22.9 years and this is consistent with the averages found for cigar smoking in the Island/Coast region (23.2 years) and the province (22.8 years).

For Upper Island/Central Coast residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco, just 3% began smoking a pipe before age 13, 19% began before age 19, 55% began before age 25, and 83% began before age 35. Yet, this average age of onset for pipe smoking is even older than that for cigars at 24.6 years. This is very close to the average ages found for pipe smoking in the Island/Coast region (24.9 years) and identical to the average age found in the province.

The average age of onset for smokeless tobacco use is lower than that of pipes and cigars, at 22.3 years. Taking into account the very small sample size, the average age for the onset of smokeless tobacco use is fairly similar to the average for the Island/Coast region (20.7 years) and for the entire province (21.8 years).

Average Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smokers†, Ever Pipe Smokers† & Ever Smokeless Users‡, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Upper Island/ Central Coast CHSS	Island/Coast	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Ever Cigar Smoker	22.9	23.2	22.8
Ever Pipe Smoker	24.6	24.9	24.6
Ever Smokeless User	22.3	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

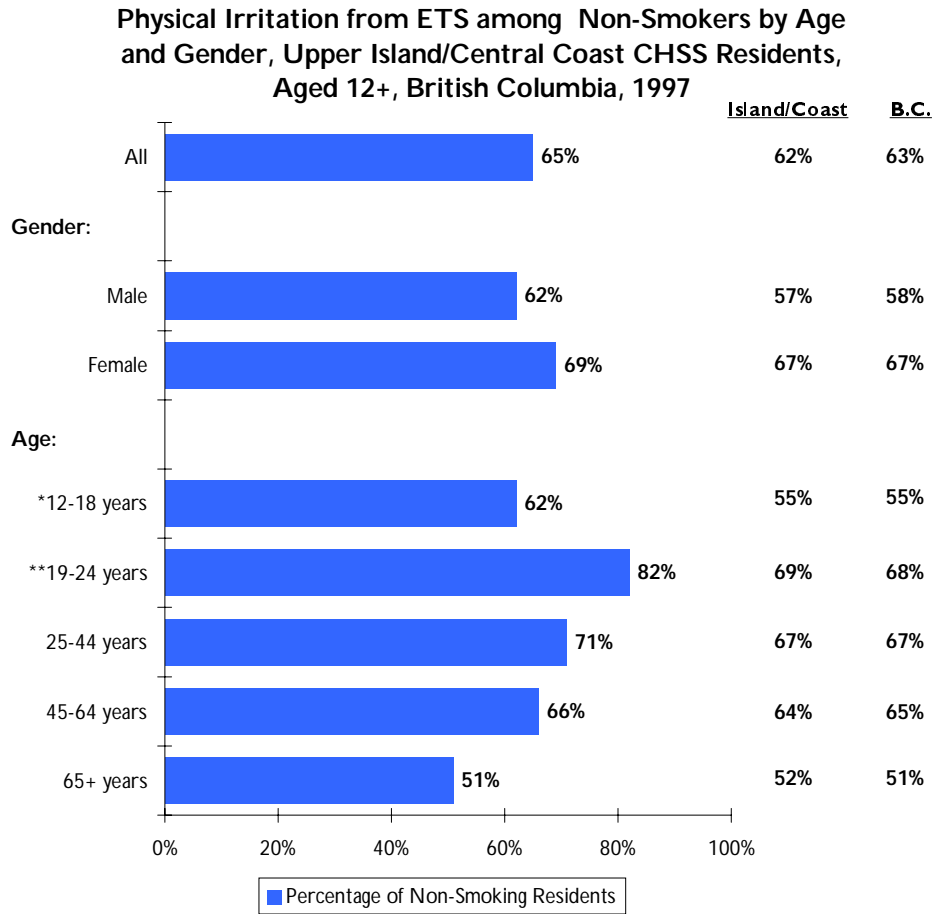
In addition to inquiring directly about tobacco use, the survey also asked residents of the Upper Island/Central Coast about their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), sometimes known as secondhand smoke, in their own homes, at work and school and in other public places. Being exposed to ETS 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 to follow. Almost two-thirds (65%) of non-smokers (i.e., those Upper Island/Central Coast residents who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, even 44% of Upper Island/Central Coast current smokers report physical irritation.

Some gender differences in the proportion of non-smokers are evident with 62% of males versus 69% of females indicating they are usually irritated by ETS. Age related differences are also evident with 82% of non-smokers aged 19-24 irritated by ETS, yet this proportion declines steadily with age to just 51% among non-smokers aged 65 and over. As displayed in the graph, this general pattern of findings by gender and age is also reflected in the survey data for the Island/Coast region and the province.

By contrast, there are no substantial differences in the proportion of non-smoking residents who are irritated by ETS as a function of other demographic descriptors.



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

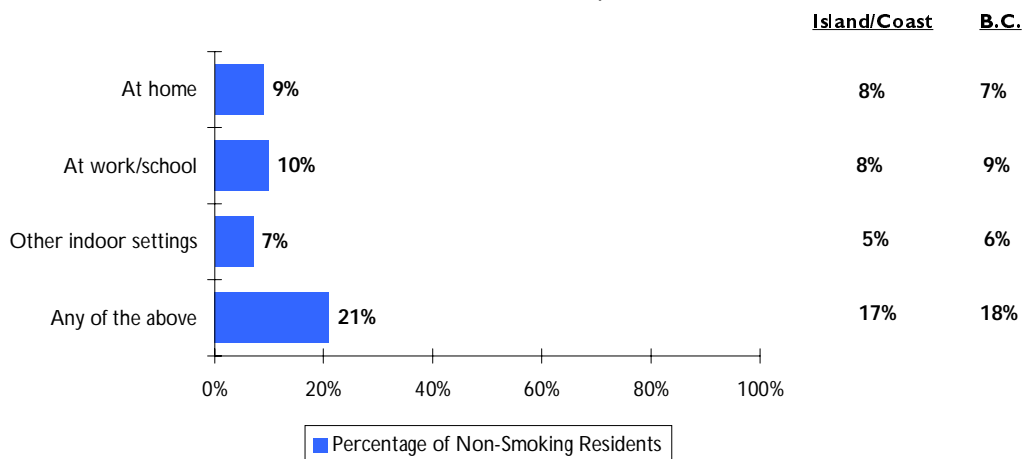
*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

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

8.7.2 Overall Exposure to ETS

Finally, the following graph combines some of the survey findings concerning exposure to ETS for non-smoking residents of the Upper Island/Central Coast. 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 21% 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 21% of non-smoking residents, who are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily, translates into 15% of all Upper Island/Central Coast residents.

Exposure to ETS Every Day or Nearly Every Day among Non-Smokers, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

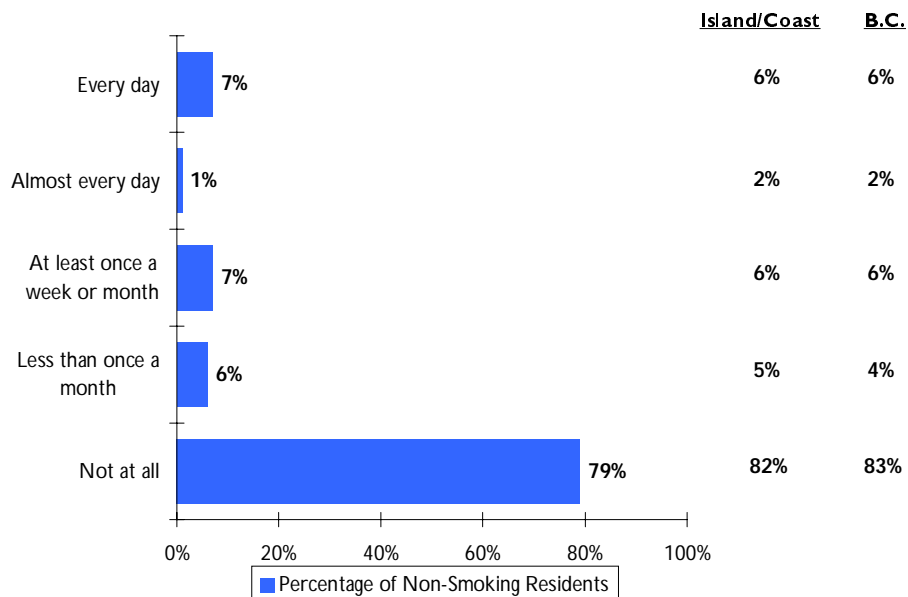


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

8.7.3 Exposure to ETS at Home

Non-Smokers: For non-smoking residents, response options for frequency of exposure to ETS inside their 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, 8% of non-smokers in the Upper Island/Central Coast 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, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

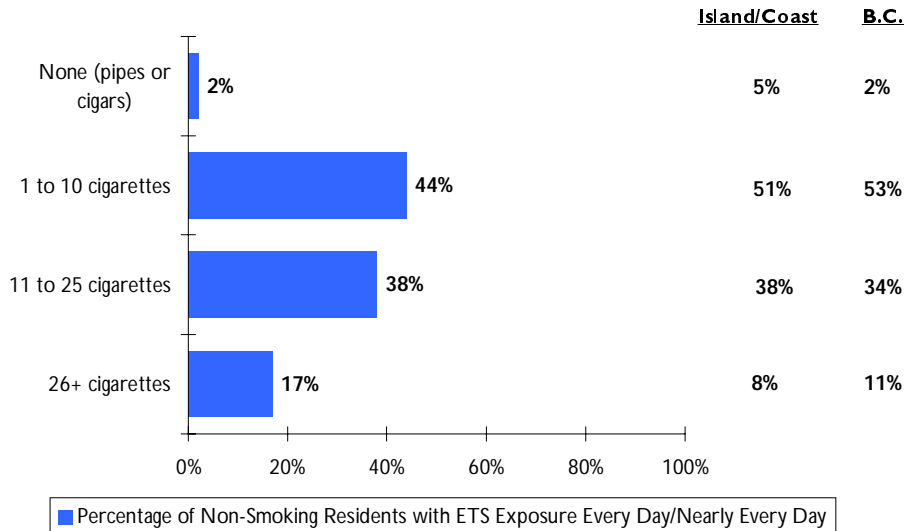


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

Upper Island/Central Coast 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-four percent of these residents indicated they are exposed to smoke from 1 to 10 cigarettes per day and 38% 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 16.7, and as shown in the graph to follow, this average is higher than for 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†, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

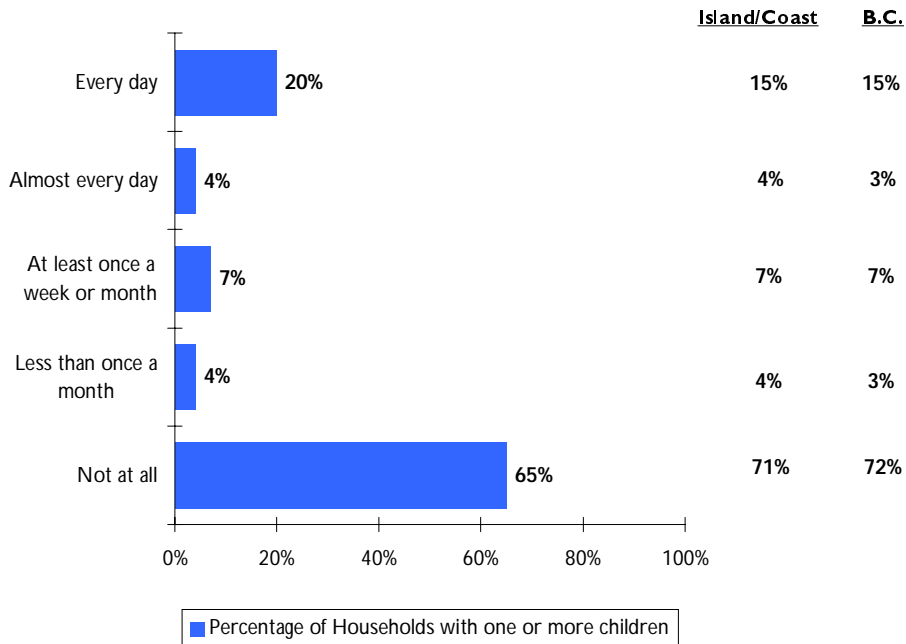


Average: Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS = 16.7; Region = 13.1; B.C. = 14.3

†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

Households with Children: ETS exposure in Upper Island/Central Coast households with children age 11 and under are highlighted in the following graph. In 24% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 65% there is no ETS exposure at all. Percentages for no ETS exposure are slightly different, and less positive, than are found for households with children across the Island/Coast region and in the whole province.

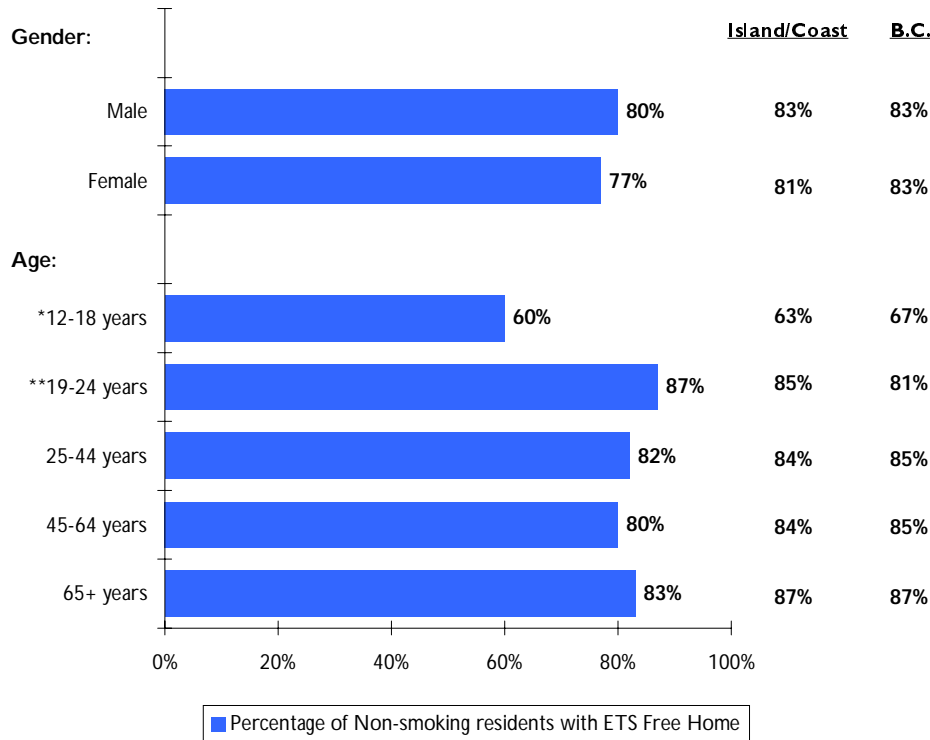
Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged 11 Years and Under, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



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 22.3. This average is also higher 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 the Upper Island/Central Coast who live in households with no ETS exposure at all are about equally likely to be male or female (80% vs. 77%), but as shown in the graph, this probability tends to vary more with the age of the resident. For instance, just 60% of 12 to 18 year old non-smoking residents live in households with no ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 87% among non-smokers aged 19 to 24. This percentage then remains quite high across the 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and over age categories.

**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Households by Gender & Age,
Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+,
British Columbia, 1997**

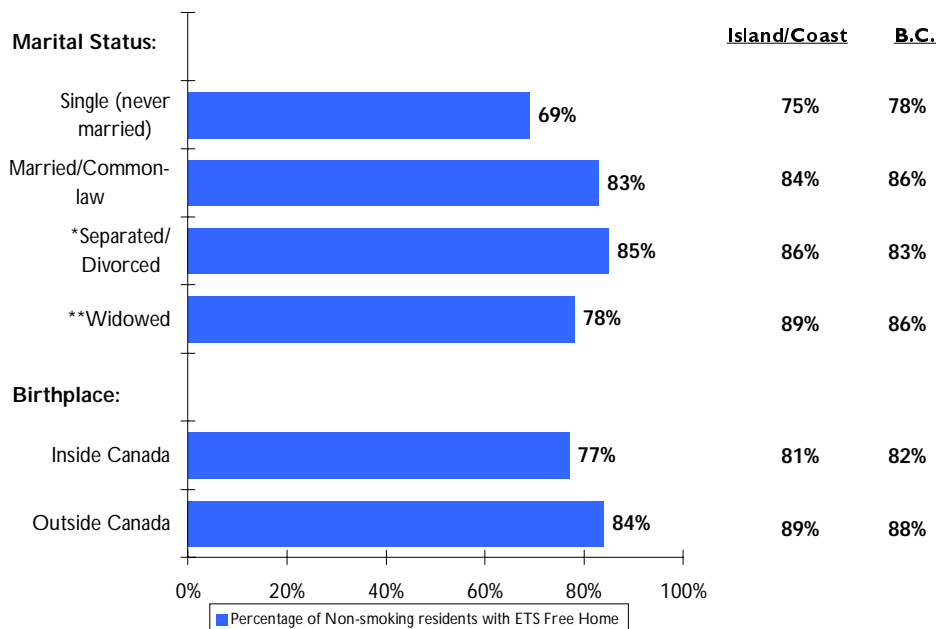


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100 Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

The probability of non-smokers living in a household with no ETS exposure at all are more likely among Upper Island/Central Coast residents who were born outside of Canada, in comparison to those born in Canada (84% vs. 77%). Similarly, as shown in the following graph, single non-smoking residents are less likely to live in household with no ETS exposure at all (69%), compared to non-smokers who are either married (83%), separated or divorced (85%) or widowed (78%).

**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Marital Status & Birthplace,
Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British
Columbia, 1997**



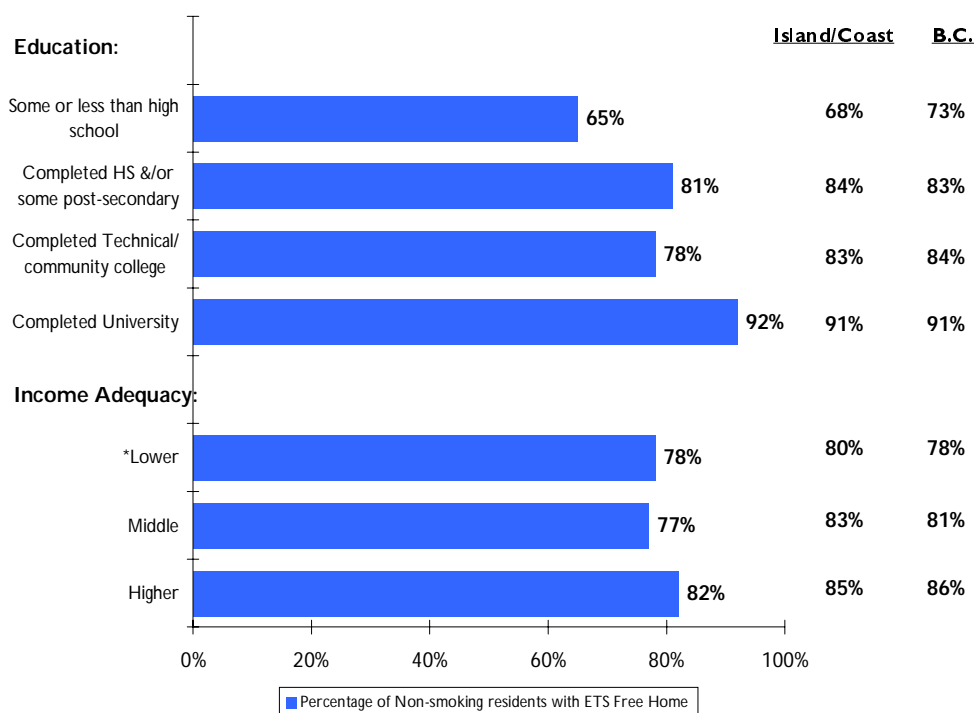
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

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

The probability of non-smokers living in an ETS free household is not strongly related with the income adequacy of the household, but is slightly higher among those with the highest income adequacy level (82%). In terms of education, a clearer relationship exists as 65% of non-smoking residents with less than a high school education live in households without any ETS exposure at all. The incidence rises to 92% among non-smokers who have completed university.

Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home By Income Adequacy & Education, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

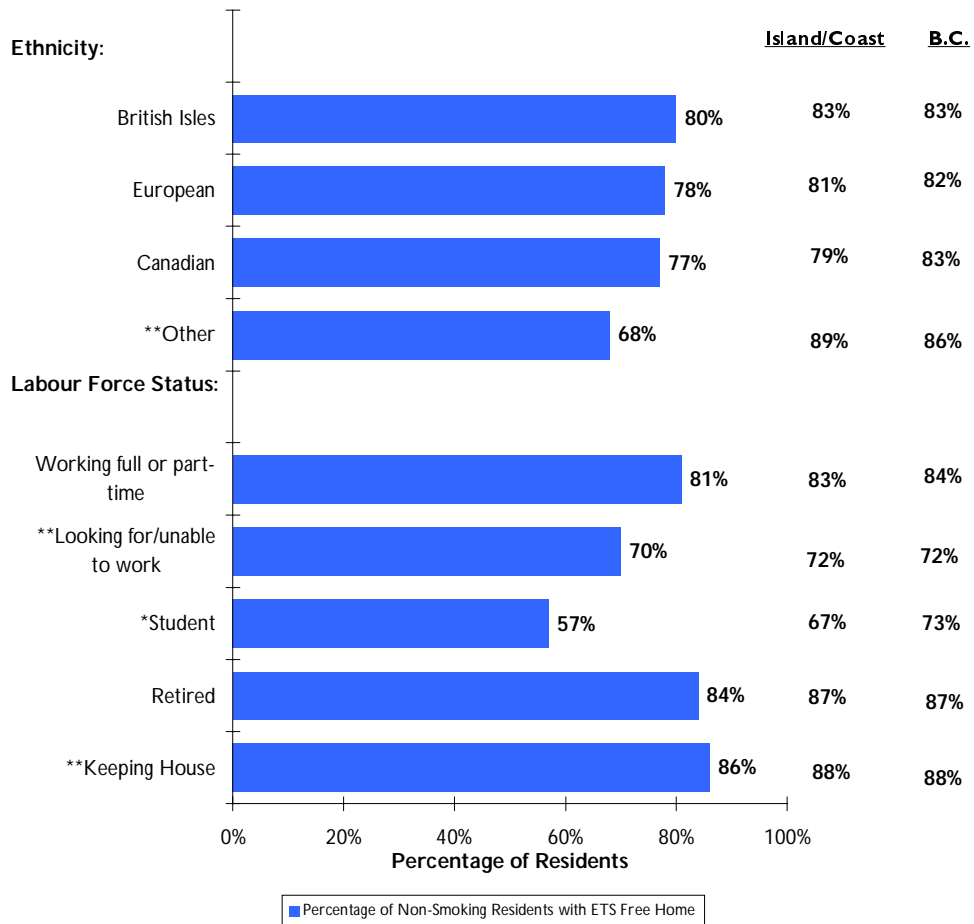


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

The graph to follow displays the same relationship for the ethnicity and labour force status of Upper Island/Central Coast residents who do not smoke. For the most part, ethnic group membership does not appear to be strongly related to whether non-smoking residents live in a household with no ETS exposure at all, although residents who identified themselves with “other” ethnic backgrounds are least likely to be in an ETS free home (68%). 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 students are least likely to live in an ETS free household (57%). Conversely, residents who are either keeping house (86%), retired (84%) or working full-time (81%) are more likely to live in an ETS free household.

Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Ethnicity & Labour Force Status, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS 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

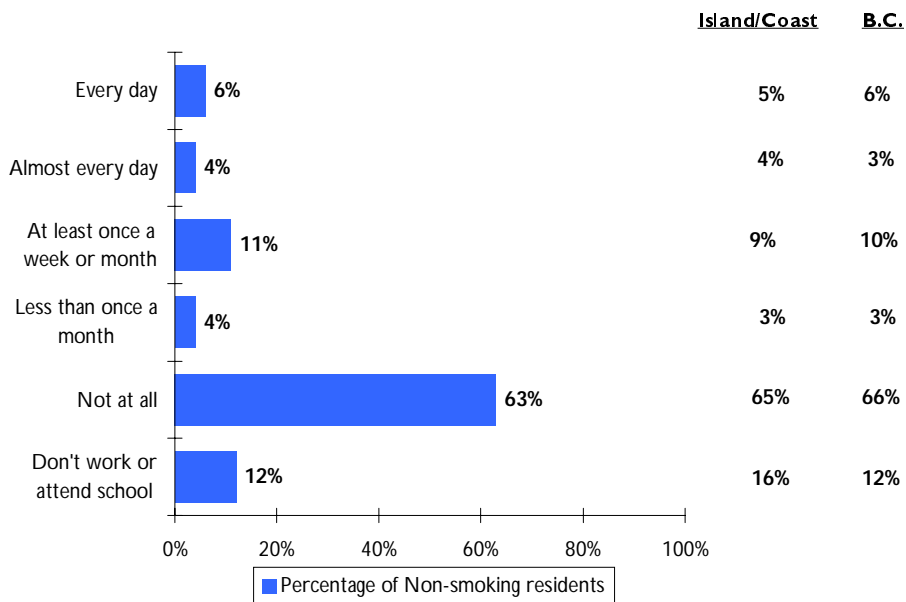
**Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

8.7.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in Upper Island/Central Coast 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, 10% of non-smokers report exposure to ETS every day or nearly every day when at work or school, while 63% said they are not exposed to ETS at all. This later percentage is generally in keeping with 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, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS 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 university graduates, are somewhat more likely to report not being exposed to any ETS while at work or attending school (70% and

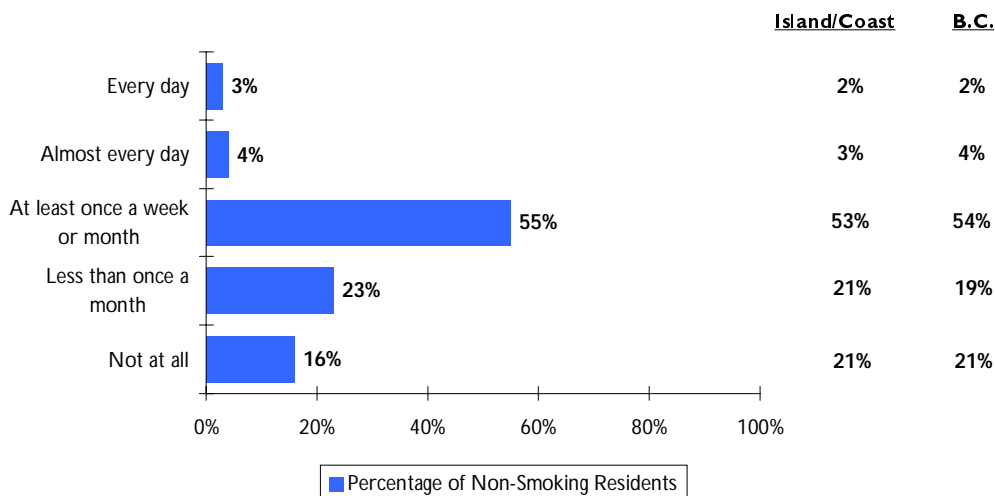
75% respectively). By comparison, other demographic descriptors appear to be unrelated to whether or not the non-smoking residents of the Upper Island/Central Coast are exposed to ETS at work or school (data not shown).

8.7.5 Exposure to ETS in Other Indoor Settings

All non-smokers in Upper Island/Central Coast 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 84% of the non-smoking residents in the Upper Island/Central Coast. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by 7% of non-smoking residents. This 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, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

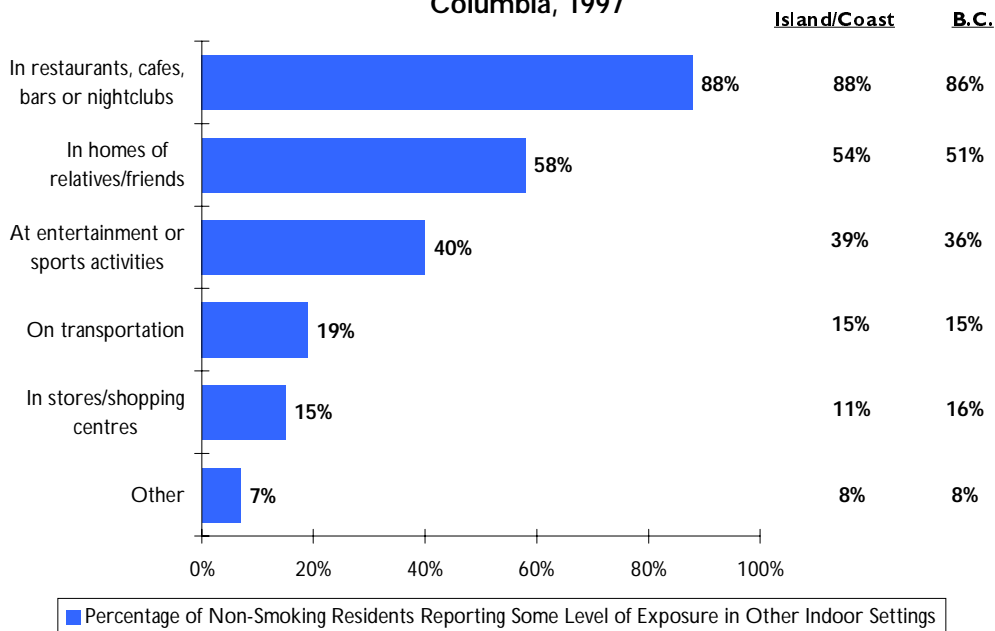


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

The 84% of non-smoking residents of the Upper Island/Central Coast 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 (88%), than they do for transportation (19%) and stores or shopping centres (15%). 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, Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



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

8.8 Demographics of Survey Sample

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+).

	Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Sample	Island Coast Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Gender			
Male	51	49	49
Female	49	51	51
Age			
12-19	15	12	13
20-24	8	8	9
25-44	34	32	34
45-64	30	29	28
65+	14	20	17
<i>Average</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>42.8</i>
Marital Status			
Single	32	31	35
Married/Common Law	57	52	49
Separated/Divorced	7	8	8
Widowed	4	8	7
Children			
None	69	77	76
One	15	12	12
Two or more	16	11	12
Education			
Less than High School	7	6	6
Some High School	19	15	16
Completed High School	27	23	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	22	21	21
Some University	8	10	10
Completed University	9	14	15
Graduate Degree	6	8	8
Income Adequacy			
Low	5	6	5
Lower-Middle	11	11	10
Middle	27	27	26
Upper-Middle	40	38	38

High	17	19	21
	Upper Island/Central Coast CHSS Sample	Island Coast Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Labour Force Status			
Working full-time	36	37	41
Working part-time	10	10	9
Self-Employed	10	10	9
Looking for work or unable to work	7	6	6
Student	11	10	10
Retired	19	24	20
Keeping house	7	4	4
Place of Birth			
In Canada	86	82	79
Outside Canada	14	18	21
Ethnicity			
British	54	58	47
European	38	34	38
South Asian	1	1	2
South East Asian	1	2	6
Canadian	15	14	13
Aboriginal	6	3	3

Demographically, the Upper Island/Central Coast differs from B.C. on the following:

Marital Status - the Upper Island/Central Coast has more married residents (57% vs. 49%);

Children - the Upper Island/Central Coast has a lower proportion of households without children (69% vs. 76%) and a higher proportion with two or more children (16% vs. 12%);

Education - the Upper Island/Central Coast has more residents with high school or less (53% vs. 45%) and fewer university graduates (15% vs. 23%);

Income Adequacy - the Upper Island/Central Coast has fewer residents with a high income adequacy (17% vs. 21%);

Labour Force Status - Upper Island/Central Coast has fewer residents working full-time (36% vs. 41%);

Place of Birth - the Upper Island/Central Coast has more residents who were born in Canada (86% vs. 79%), and fewer who were born outside of Canada (14% vs. 21%); and,

Ethnicity - Upper Island/Central Coast has more residents with a British background (54% vs. 47%), and an Aboriginal background (6% vs. 3%), and less with a South East Asian background (1% vs. 6%).