

8. Cariboo CHSS Report

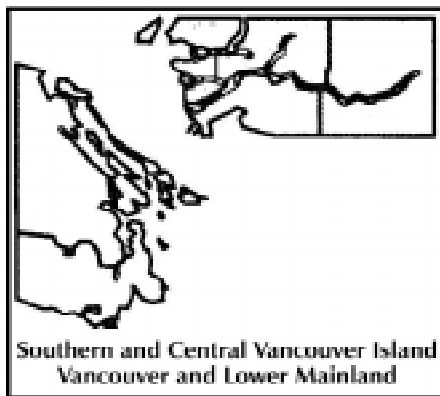
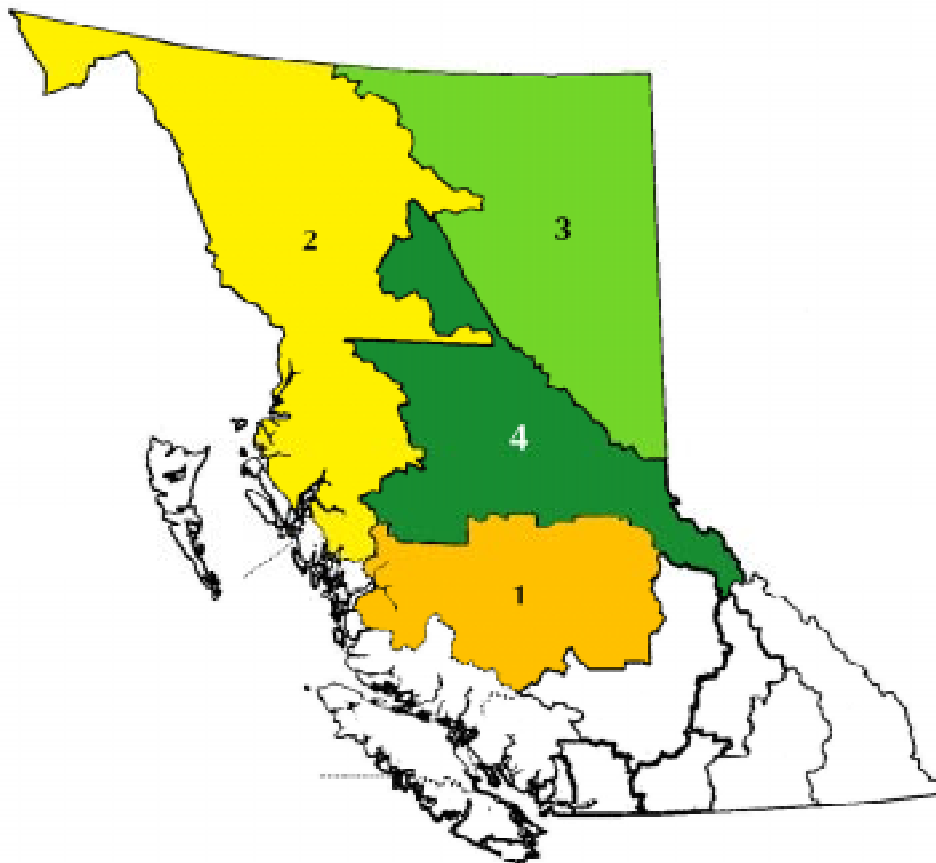
8.1 Introduction

The results presented in this report are based on approximately 1,000 interviews with B.C. residents living within the Cariboo 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 Cariboo have been compared with results for the province overall and a macro region called the North which includes Cariboo, Northern Interior, North West, and Peace Liard.

BETTER TEAMWORK, BETTER CARE - PUTTING SERVICES FOR PEOPLE FIRST



- North Region:**
1) Cariboo
2) North West
3) Peace Liard
4) Northern Interior

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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 Cariboo area make up 28% of residents while former smokers represent 30% and never smokers 43%. The vast majority of current smokers (83%) are daily smokers. The use of other forms of tobacco such as cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco is very low at 1% to 3%. In looking at overall tobacco use, 30% of Cariboo residents are current users, 29% are former users, 22% are lifetime abstainers and 19% are past experimenters or beginners. The average age of initiation for current and former cigarette smokers is similar (15.4 and 16.2). The average age of initiation is higher for ever users (current and former) of other forms of tobacco – cigars (21.2), pipes (25.1) and smokeless tobacco (20.7).

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

ETS - Just over six-in-ten non-smokers and 35% smokers report physical irritation to their eyes, breathing or throat due to ETS. Amongst non-smokers, 13% report every day or almost every day ETS exposure at home, 14% at work or school and 11% in other indoor settings. This results in 30% of Cariboo non-smoking residents who are exposed to ETS every day or almost every day or the equivalent of 22% of all Cariboo residents. In total, 52% of Cariboo residents' health is being adversely affected by tobacco (30% through current tobacco use and 22% through ETS).

8.3 Tobacco Use Status of Cariboo Residents

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the residents of the Cariboo CHSS (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 the Cariboo (aged 12+), is 28%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 23%, while non-daily smokers represent 5% of all residents. As shown in the graph, this prevalence rate is fairly similar to that found in the North region (28%) but higher than for the entire province (22%).

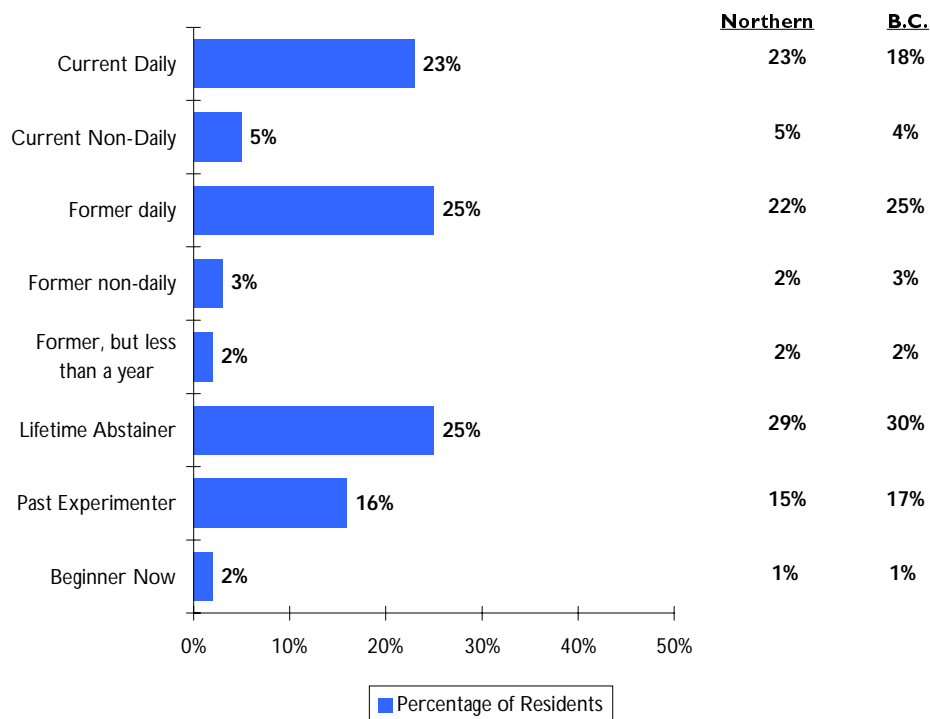
Former cigarette smokers comprise 30% of all Cariboo residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (25%), former non-daily smokers (3%), and former smokers, who quit less than a year ago (2%). These percentages are quite similar to those found for the North region and the entire province.

By contrast, Cariboo CHSS residents who have never smoked cigarettes represent 43% of the population aged 12+ years. These never users include lifetime abstainers (25%), past experimenters (16%), and beginners (2%). A comparison with these same

percentages for the North region and for the entire province suggests a similar pattern, with the exception of the slightly fewer lifetime abstainers in the Cariboo area.

In sum, current cigarette smokers make up 28% of residents in the Cariboo area, while former smokers represent 30% and never smokers 43%. Overall, these proportions are fairly similar to those found for the North region and the province.

Cigarette Smoking Status of Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



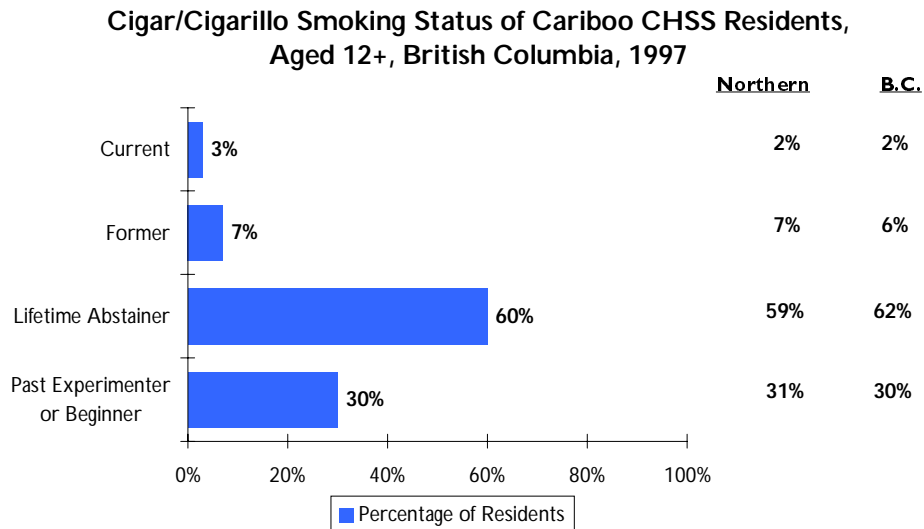
8.3.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status

Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status

For cigar smoking among residents of the Cariboo, 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 Cariboo residents is just 3%. 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 appears quite similar to that found for the North region and provincially.

The graph also shows that former cigar smokers in the Cariboo area represent 7% of residents, while those who have never smoked cigars make up 90% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (60%) and past experimenters or beginners (30%). These percentages are also in line with those found for the North region and for the whole province.

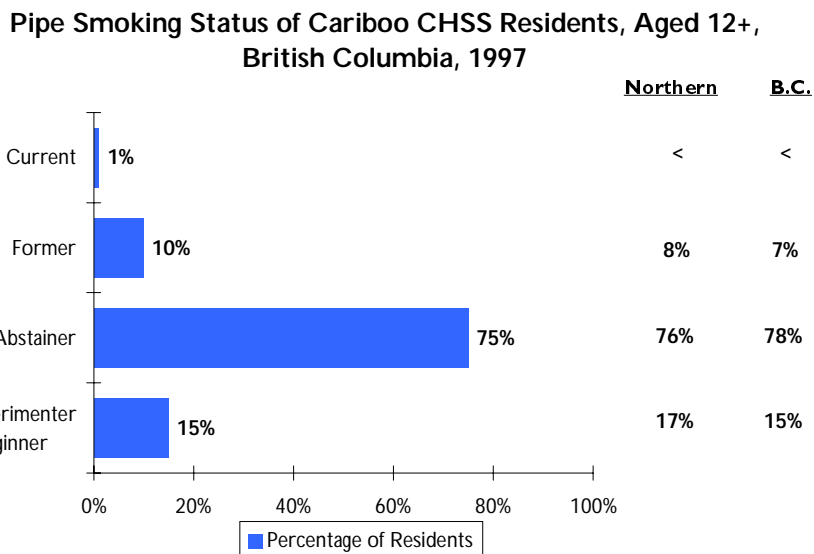


Pipe Smoking Status

For the smoking of pipe tobacco among Cariboo 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 Cariboo residents is 1%. Like cigar smoking, there are insufficient numbers of pipe smokers in the Cariboo 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 North region and provincially.

The graph also indicates that former pipe smokers in the Cariboo represent 10% of all residents, while those who have never smoked pipe tobacco make up fully 90% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (75%) and a smaller group of past experimenters or beginners (15%). These percentages are also in keeping with those found for the North region and for the whole province.



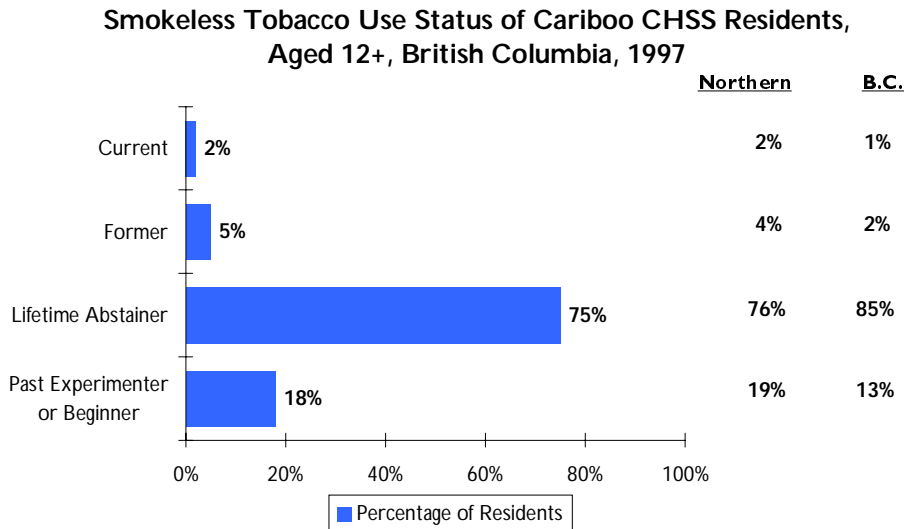
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Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among Cariboo 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 current prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among the residents of the Cariboo is just 2%. There are also insufficient numbers of smokeless users to distinguish between daily and non-daily use. As shown in the graph, this very low prevalence of smokeless tobacco use is also apparent in both the North region and the entire province.

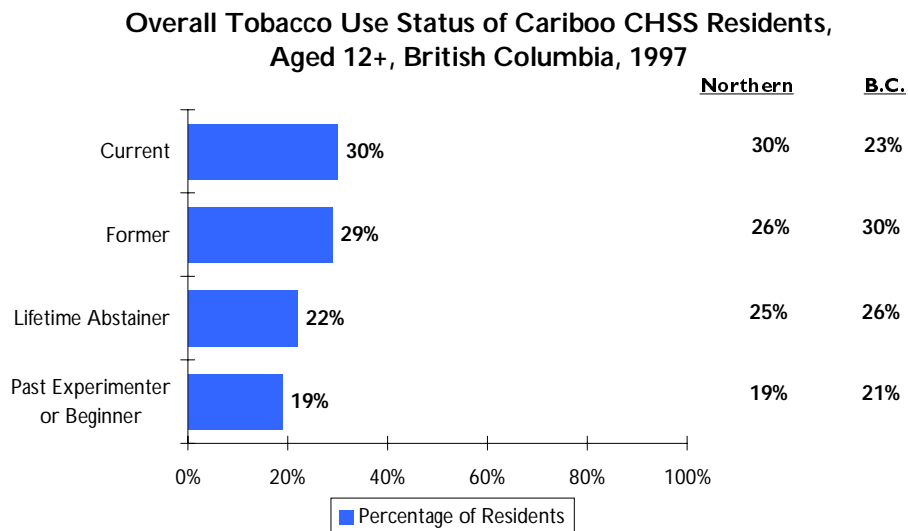
Former users of smokeless tobacco products represent only 5% of all Cariboo residents, while residents who have never used smokeless tobacco represent fully 93% of the population aged 12+ years. As shown in the graph, this never user group includes lifetime abstainers (75%) and past experimenters or beginners (18%). This percentage for past experimenters/beginners in the Cariboo is slightly higher than the survey findings for the province as a whole (13%), but is consistent with results for the rest of the North region.



8.3.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among Cariboo 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 the Cariboo.

Non-use is presently the norm among residents of the Cariboo, with 70% of the aged 12+ population indicating they do not currently use any form of tobacco. On the other hand, the survey does show that 30% of residents are currently using at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users also represent 29% of the Cariboo population, while never users include past experimenters or beginners at 19% and lifetime abstainers at 22%. As shown in the graph, these findings are fairly similar to that found elsewhere in province, with the prevalence rate for current users the same as the regional rate at 30% but slightly higher than the provincial rate of 23%.



8.4 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

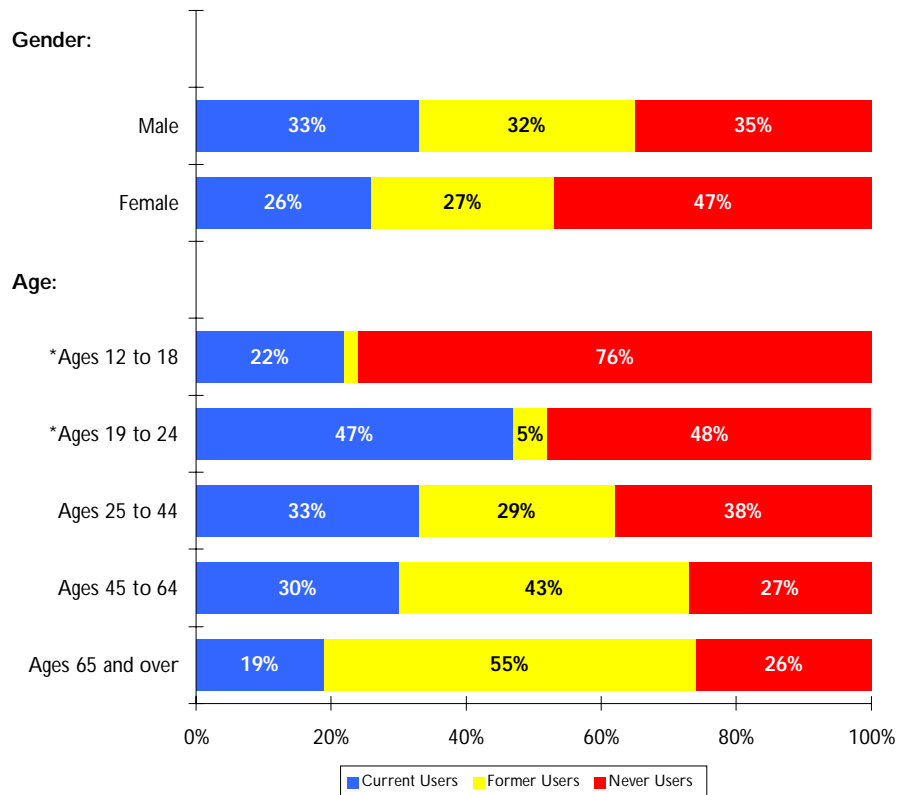
In this section, use of any form of tobacco (i.e., current, former vs. never) has been cross tabulated against a range of social demographic characteristics of residents, in order to demonstrate a number of social and economic variations in tobacco usage. As already outlined in *Overall Tobacco Use Status*, 30% of all Cariboo residents are current tobacco users, 29% are former users, and 41% 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 some differences between male and female residents, age related differences are more apparent. Male residents are slightly more likely than female residents to be both current tobacco users (33% vs. 26%) and former tobacco users (32% vs. 27%). On the other hand, female residents are more likely than male residents to have never been a tobacco user (47% vs. 35%).

In terms of age, current tobacco use is highest among 19 to 24 year olds (47%) and 25 to 44 year olds (33%), and lowest among 12 to 18 year olds (22%) and those aged 65 and over (19%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 2% among 12 to 18 year olds to 55% among residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of residents who have never used tobacco drops dramatically from 76% of 12 to 18 years olds to 48% of those aged 19 to 24 years and continues to decline across the 25 to 44, 45 to 64 and 65+ age groupings.

Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Cariboo CHSS Residents by Gender and Age, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

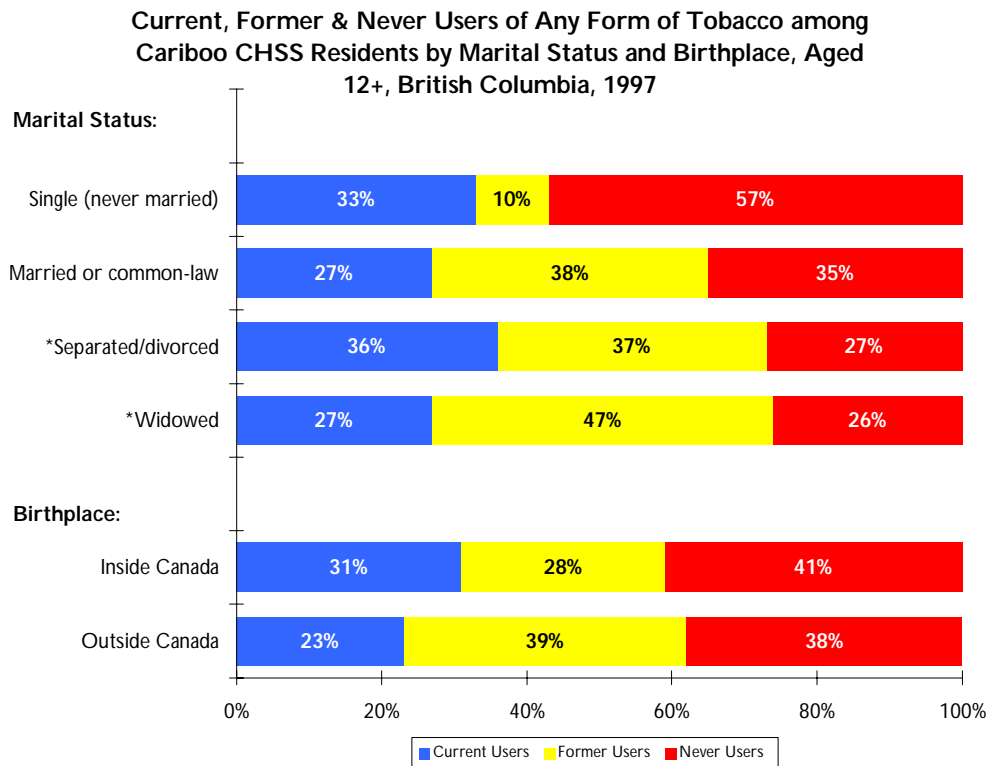


Current users = daily users + non-daily users

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

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. It appears whether or not residents of the Cariboo were born in Canada is related to their lifetime experience with tobacco, as 31% of residents born in Canada are current users compared to 23% of residents born outside of Canada. Additionally, differences in rates of tobacco use are 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 (36%), while the proportion of former users is highest among those who are presently widowed (47%). Finally, those residents who have never married (i.e., single) are most likely (57%) to have never used tobacco.



Current users = daily users + non-daily users

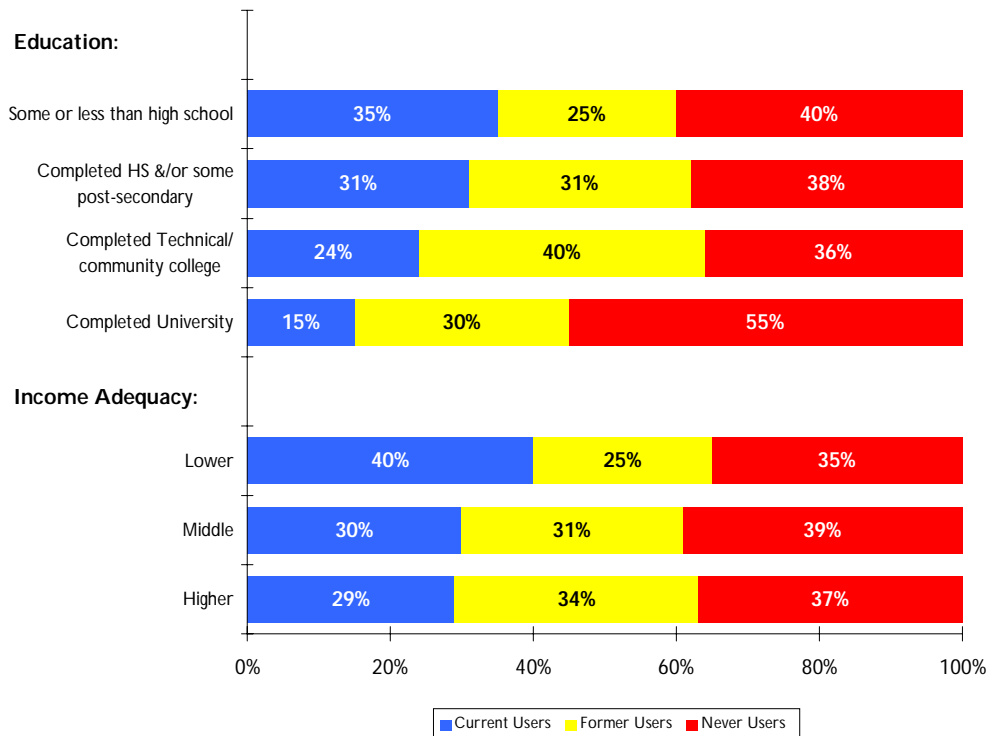
*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

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 low income adequacy (40%), and conversely the lowest proportion of current users is found for residents who are university graduates (15%).

Furthermore, the proportion of residents who have never used any form of tobacco is considerably higher among university graduates (55%), than among technical/ community college graduates (36%) and high school graduates (38%).

Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Cariboo CHSS Residents by Education & Income Adequacy, British Columbia, 1997



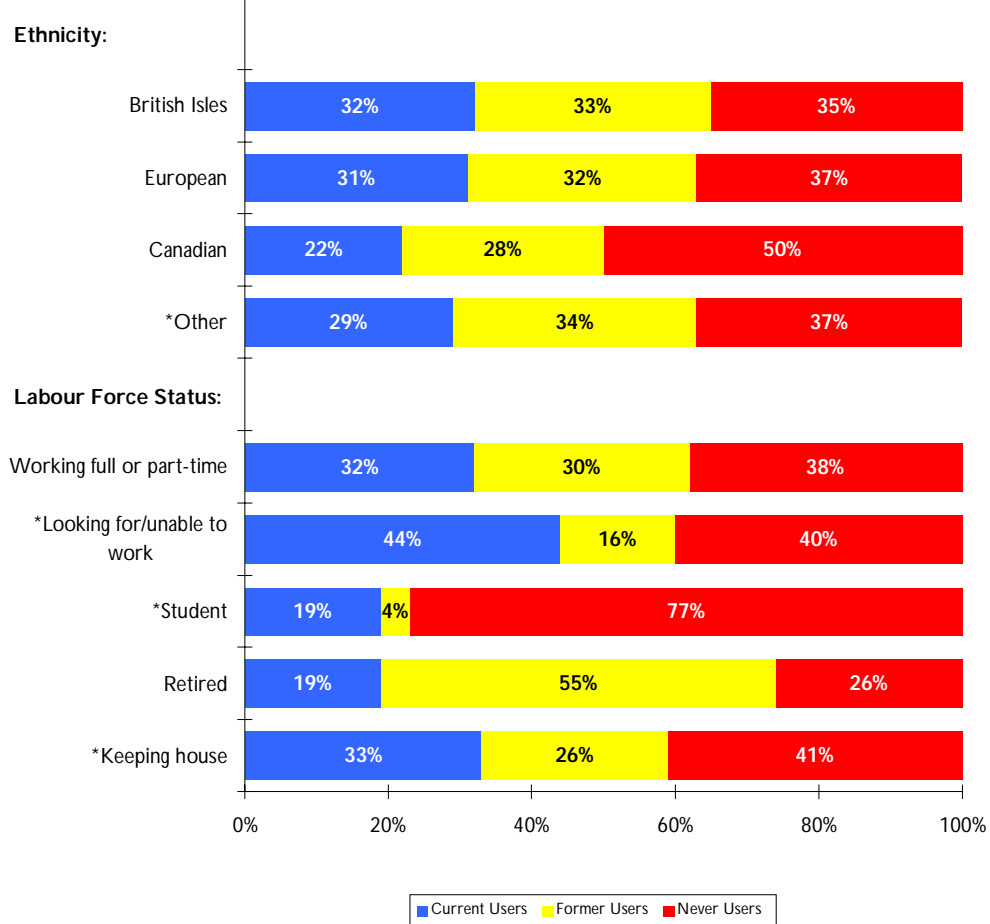
Current users = daily users + non-daily users

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 Cariboo residents who are either looking for work or who are unable to work the proportion of current users is 44%. By contrast, the proportion of current users among those working full or part-time is just 32%. Current use of any form of tobacco by students and retired residents is very low (19% and 19% respectively), but these proportions are largely attributable to the age of these residents, rather than their labour force status.

Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Cariboo CHSS 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

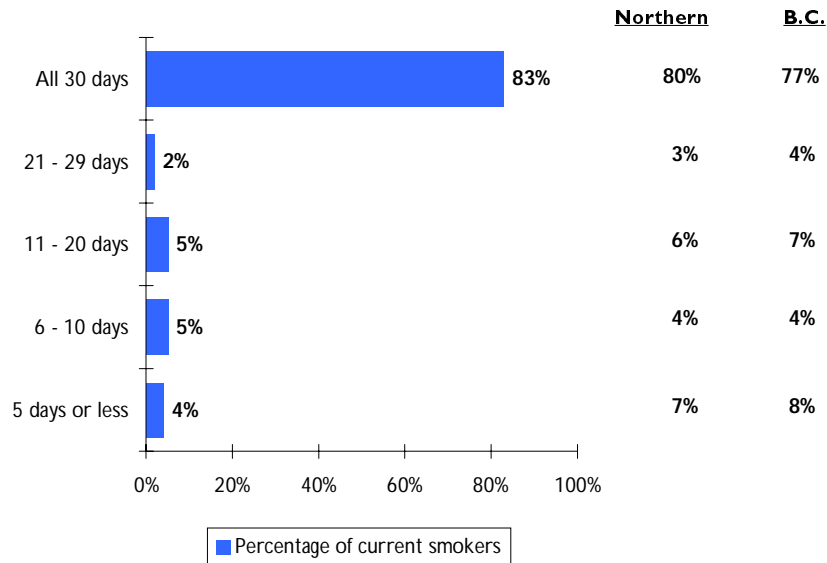
8.5 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users

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.

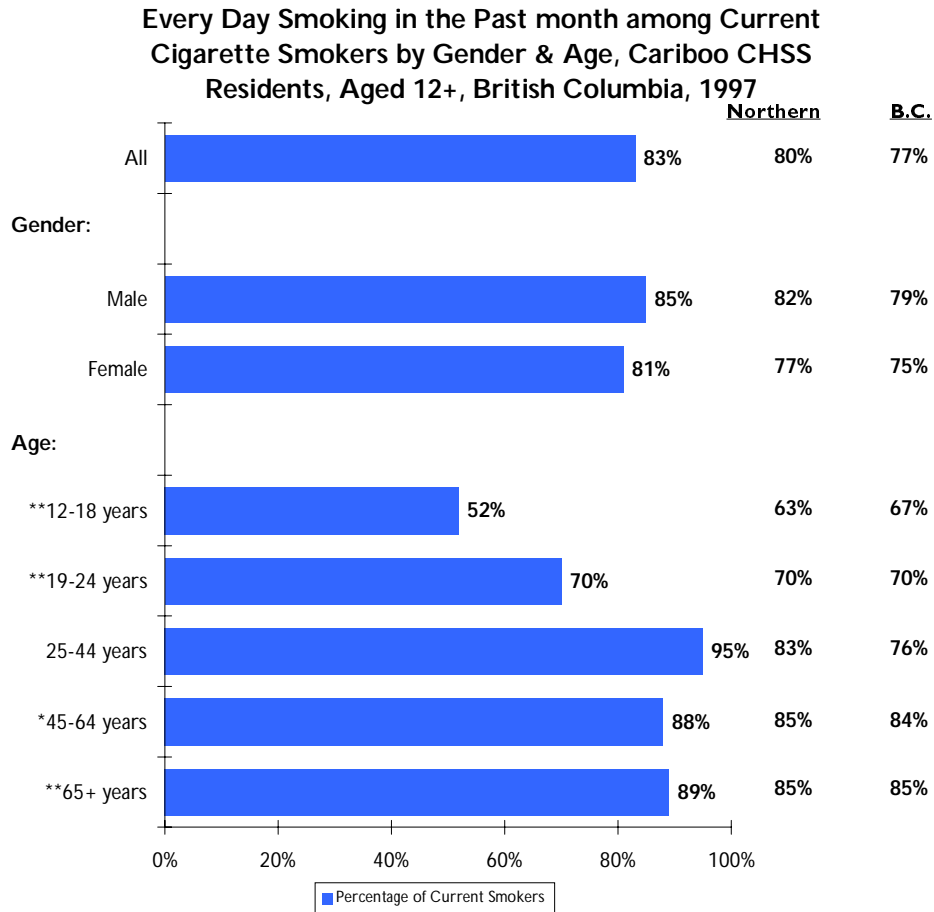
8.5.1 Days Smoked in Past Month

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers in the Cariboo 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 only 4% of smokers, while smoking on all 30 days during the past month was reported by fully 83% of current cigarette smokers. This rate for every day smoking is slightly higher than that found across the province (77%), but about the same as in the North region (80%).

Days Smoked in the Past month among Current Cigarette Smokers, Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



As shown in the following graph, males are slightly more likely to report smoking on all 30 days in the past month (i.e., are daily smokers) than are females (85% vs. 81%). Similarly, smoking on all 30 days during the past month is lowest among 12 to 18 year old cigarette smokers (52%) and then rises with each aging grouping to a high of 95% for ages 25 to 44, and then declines slightly for ages 45+ years. These gender and age differences in percentages are generally consistent with those reported by cigarette smokers in the North region and in the province. It does, however, seem noteworthy that every day smoking by both males and females in the Cariboo is slightly higher than in the province generally (85% vs. 79% for males and 81% vs. 75% for females).

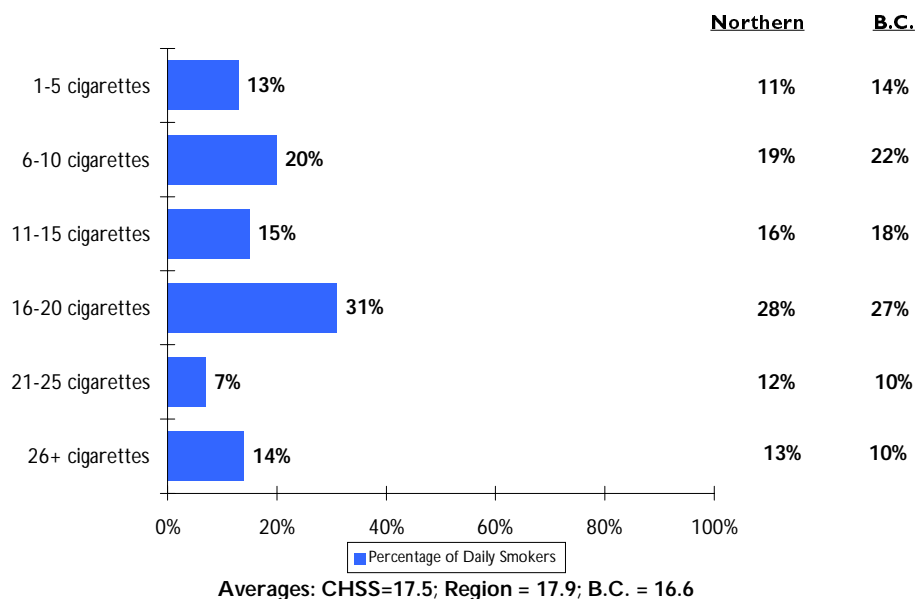


Current cigarette smokers = daily smokers + non-daily smokers
 *Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100
 **Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

8.5.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

Among daily cigarette smokers in the Cariboo only 13% report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, but as can be seen in the graph below, 21% report averaging more than 20 cigarettes per day. The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers in the Cariboo area is 17.5. This average number is nearly identical to the averages for daily cigarette smokers in the North region (17.9 per day), although slightly higher than for the entire province (16.6 per day).

**Average Number of Cigarettes per Day among Daily
Cigarette Smokers, Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+,
British Columbia, 1997**



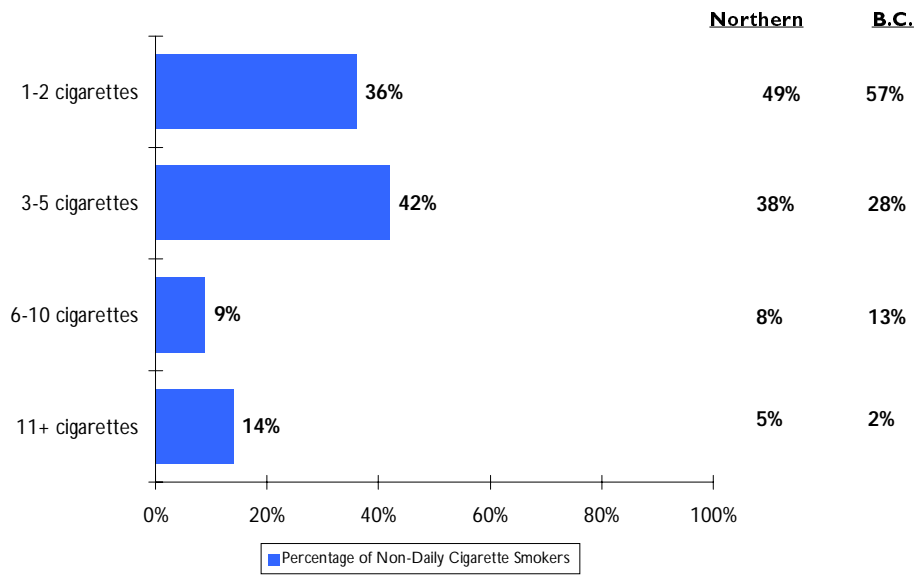
As shown in the table below, on average males smoke more per day than females (18.6 vs. 16.2). Additionally, the average number of cigarettes per day is highest in the 25 to 44 year age grouping (19.7), and lowest in the 12 to 18 age group (9.6). Although these gender differences are similar for the North region and for the province as a whole, those aged 45-64 tend to have highest averages for cigarettes per day in the region and province.

Average Number of Cigarettes per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers by Gender & Age, Cariboo CHSS Residents Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Cariboo CHSS	North region	B.C.
All	17.5	17.9	16.6
Gender:			
Male	18.6	19.3	18.2
Female	16.2	16.0	15.0
Age:			
**12-18 years	9.6	11.4	10.5
*19-24 years	13.8	14.2	13.3
25-44 years	19.7	18.8	16.8
*45-64 years	18.4	20.0	19.2
**65+ years	18.6	17.9	17.1
*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 Cariboo (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 36% of these smokers report having only 1 to 2 per day, 42% report having 3 to 5 per day, and just 14% report having 11 or more cigarettes per day on the days that they smoke. The average number of cigarettes per day for this non-daily group is 5.1. These percentages are consistent with those of other non-daily cigarette smokers in the North region and the province (see graph), with the exception of the 14% who said they smoke 11 or more cigarettes per day on smoking days. However, given the small sample numbers here, this difference (14% vs. 5% & 2%) could easily be accounted for by sampling variability. Nevertheless, the average number of cigarettes per day for non-daily smokers in the Cariboo (at 5.1) is slightly higher than for the region and the province.

**Average Number of Cigarettes per Day on Smoking Days
among Non-Daily Cigarette Smokers‡, Cariboo CHSS
Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



Averages: CHSS=5.1; Region=3.8; B.C.=3.5

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

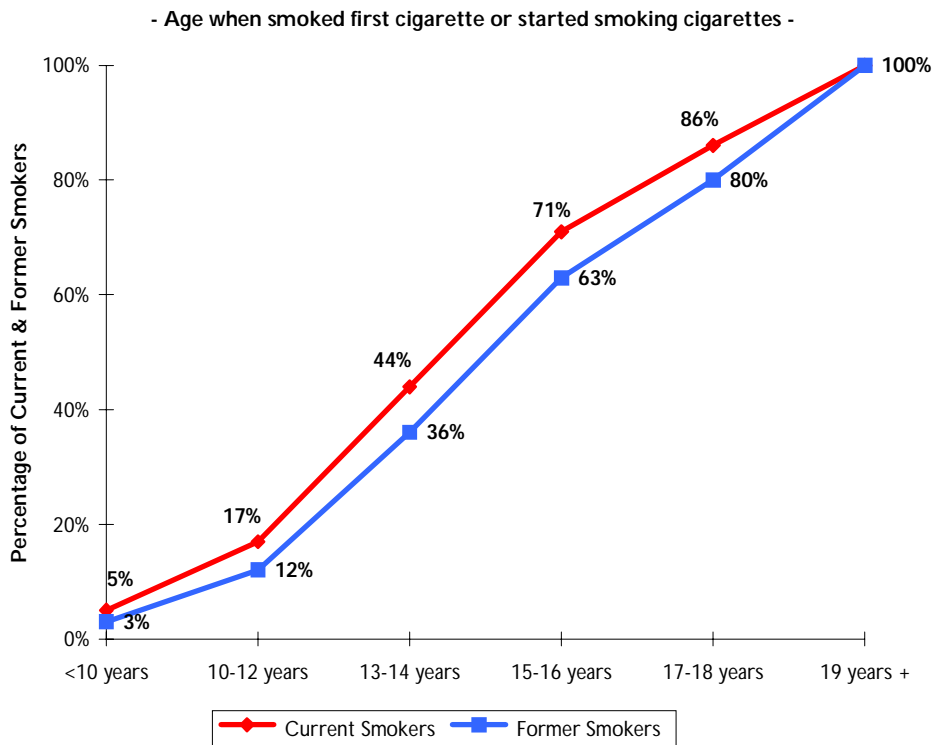
8.6 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use

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 Cariboo is displayed in the graph below for both current cigarette smokers and former cigarette smokers. Among **current** cigarette smokers, 17% began smoking before the age of 13, 44% began smoking before age 15 and 86% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those Cariboo residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 15.4 years. This pattern of responses is similar among **former** cigarette smokers, with 12% indicating they began smoking before the age of 13, 36% began before age 15 and 80% 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, Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

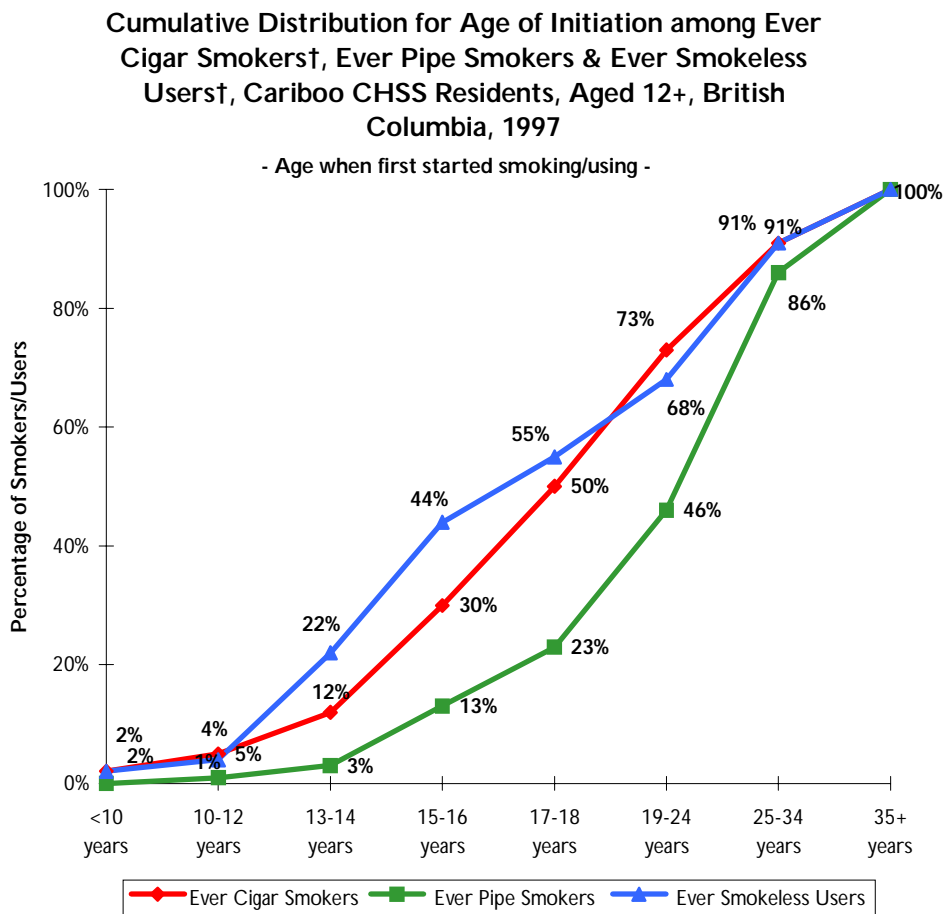


As shown in the table below, these average ages for the onset of cigarette smoking are nearly identical to those observed in the North region and in the entire province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Cariboo CHSS	North region	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Current	15.4	15.2	15.7
Former	16.2	15.9	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 Cariboo who have ever used (current + former) cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco are displayed in the graph below.



†Ever = Current + Former
 †Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

Among those Cariboo residents who have ever smoked cigars, just 5% began smoking cigars before age 13, 50% began before age 19, 73% 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 21.2 years. Yet, this average age is similar to the averages found for cigar smokers in the North region (20.6 years) and the province (22.8 years).

For Cariboo residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco, just 1% began smoking a pipe before age 13, 23% began before age 19, 46% began before age 25, and 86% began before age 35. The average age of onset for pipe smoking is even older than that for cigars at 25.1 years. Yet, this average is also fairly close to the average ages found for pipe smokers in the North region (24.3 years) and the province (24.6 years).

Among those residents of the Cariboo who have ever used smokeless tobacco, 4% began before age 13, 55% began before age 19, 68% began before age 25, and 91% began before age 35. The average age of onset for smokeless tobacco use is lower than that of pipes and cigars, at 20.7 years. This average age for the onset of smokeless tobacco use is also in keeping with the averages for the North 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†, Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Cariboo CHSS	North region	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Ever Cigar Smoker	21.2	20.6	22.8
Ever Pipe Smoker	25.1	24.3	24.6
Ever Smokeless User	20.7	20.7	21.8

†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

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

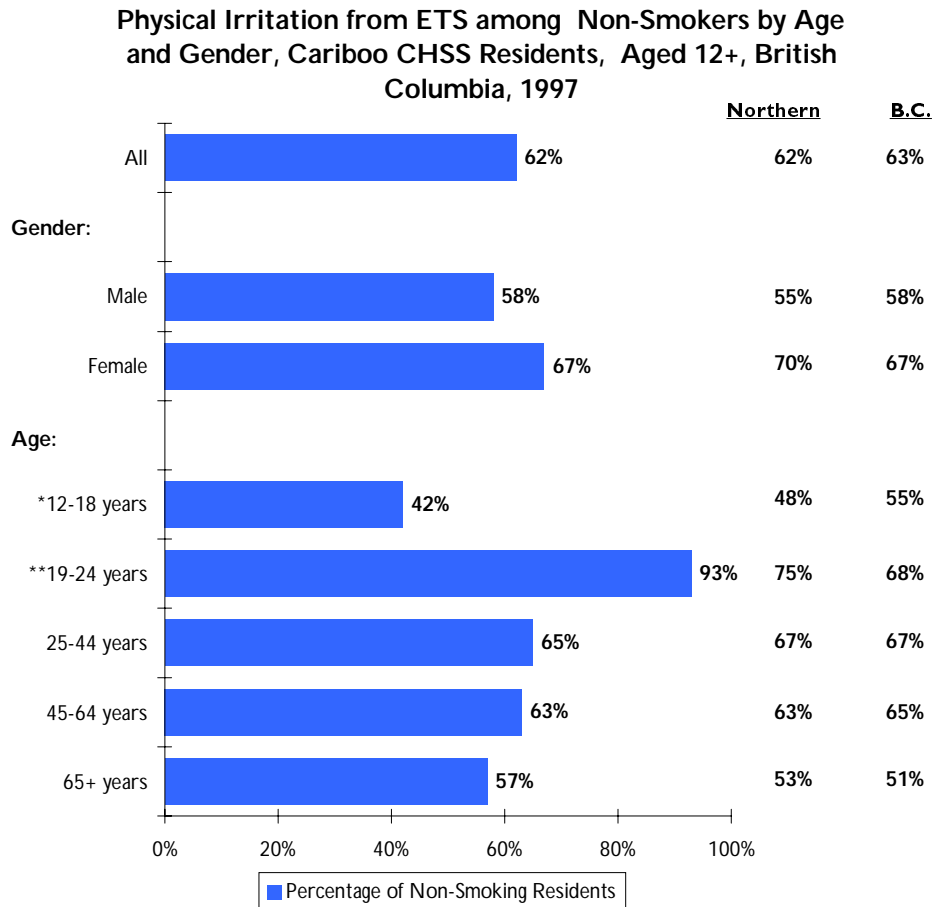
In addition to inquiring directly about tobacco use, the survey also asked residents of the Cariboo about their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), sometimes known as secondhand smoke, in their own homes, at work and school and in other public places. Being exposed to ETS was defined as spending 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 (62%) of non-smokers (i.e., those Cariboo residents who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, even 35% of current smokers report physical irritation.

Some gender differences in the proportion of non-smokers are evident with 58% of males versus 67% of females indicating they are usually irritated by ETS. Age related differences are also evident with 42% of non-smokers aged 12 to 18 versus 93% of non-smokers aged 19 to 24 being irritated by ETS, yet this proportion then declines steadily with age to just 57% 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 North region and the province, with the exception of the percentage for non-smokers aged 19-24 where the Cariboo (93%) and North region (75%) are both higher than that for the province (68%).

Education plays a role as well, as residents with less than a high school education are less likely to be irritated (52%) than those who have completed high school (67%) or university (72%). 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, ethnicity, and labour force status.



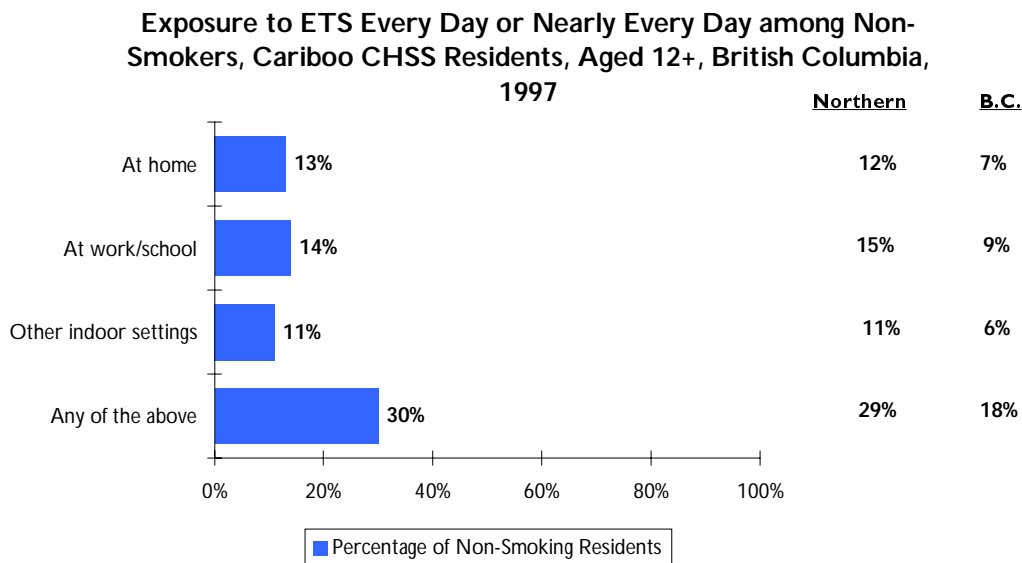
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

**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

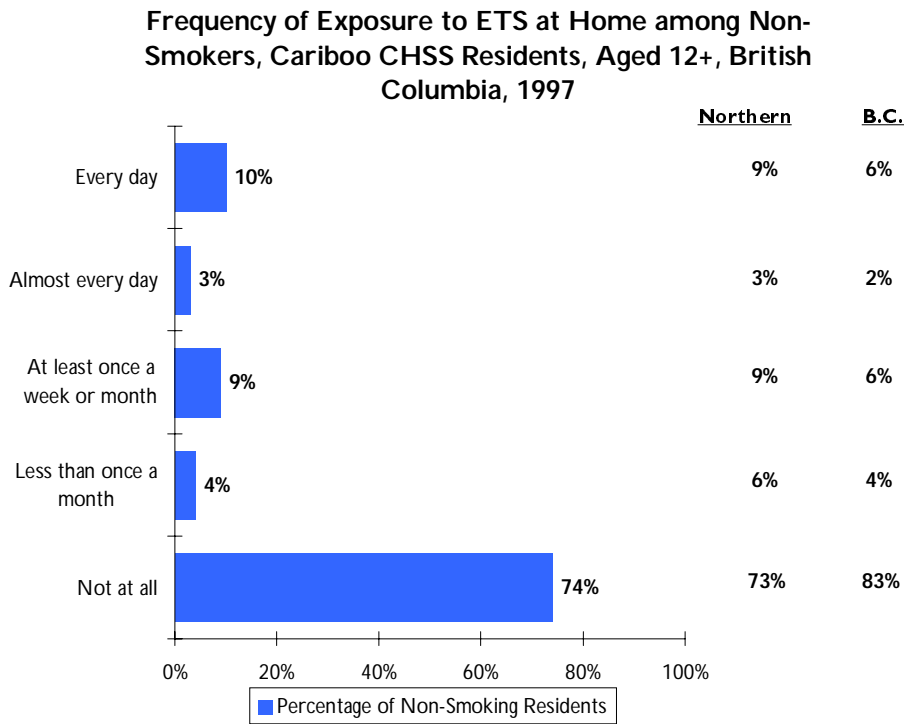
The graph below combines some of the survey findings concerning exposure to ETS for non-smoking residents of the Cariboo. Specifically, it displays the proportion of non-smoking residents who have daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS at home, at work or school, and in other public settings, separately. More importantly, however, this graph shows that 30% 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 about the same as that observed for the entire North region (29%), but is much higher than for the province as a whole (18%). It seems especially noteworthy that the 30% of non-smoking residents, who are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily, translates into 22% of all Cariboo residents.



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

8.7.3 Exposure to ETS at Home

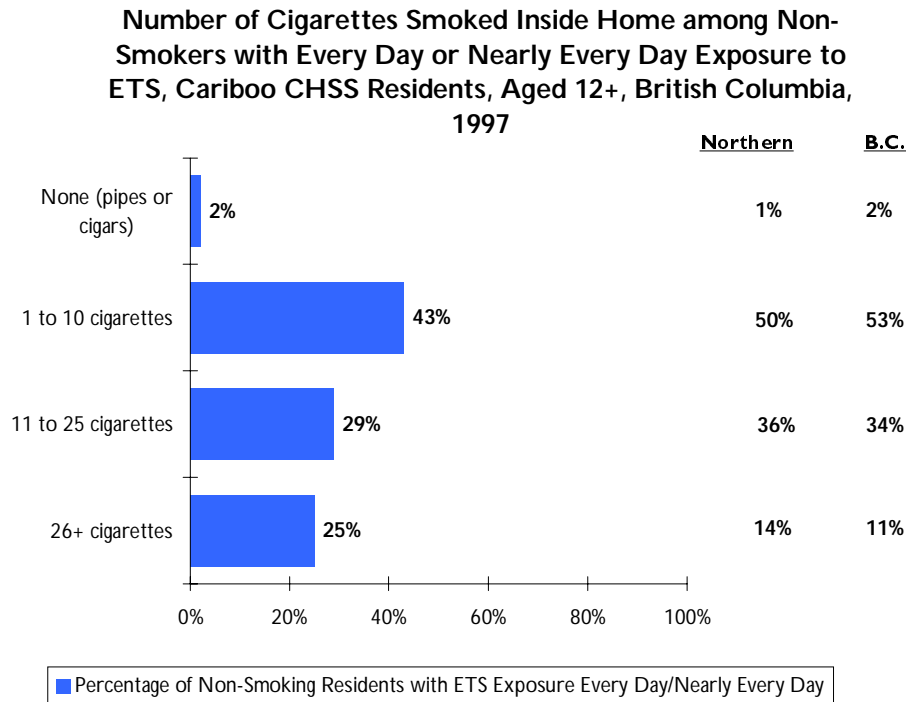
Non-Smokers: For non-smoking residents, response options for frequency of exposure to ETS inside your own home included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all. As shown in the graph to follow, 13% of non-smokers in the Cariboo report being exposed to ETS inside their home on a daily or nearly daily basis. On the other hand, 74% report no exposure to ETS at all in their homes. Non-smokers in the Cariboo have slightly higher ETS exposure levels than their counterparts in the entire province, but about the same as in the North region.



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

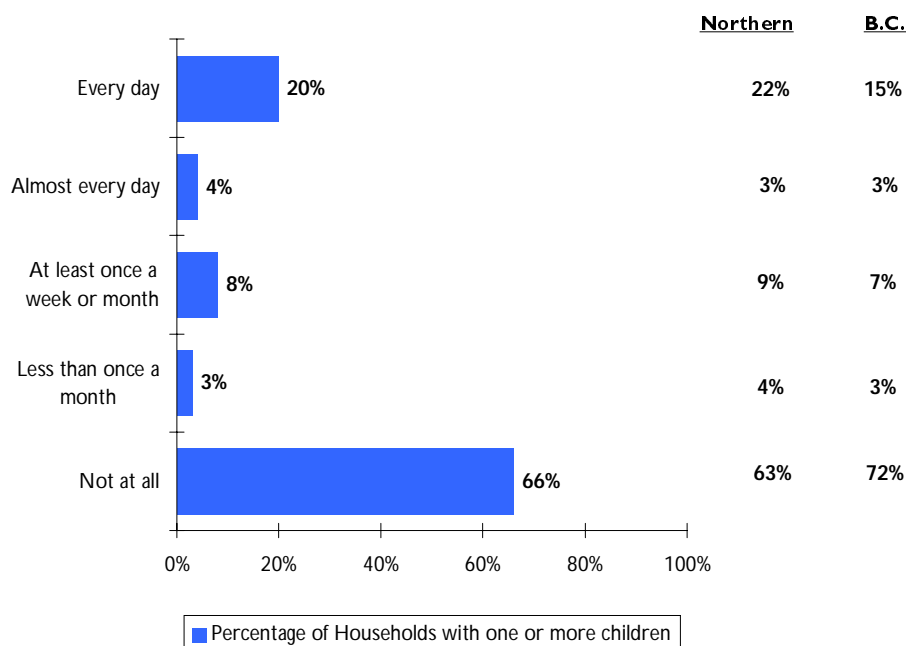
Cariboo residents who are exposed to ETS inside their homes every day or nearly every day, were also asked how many cigarettes are smoked inside your home on a typical day. As shown in the graph below, 43% of these residents indicated they are exposed to

smoke from 1 to 10 cigarettes per day and 29% 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 20.0, and as shown in the graph, this average is somewhat higher than for other non-smokers in the North region (16.7) and the province (14.3).



Households with Children: ETS exposure in Cariboo households with children age 11 and under are highlighted in the graph below. In 24% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 66% there is no ETS exposure at all. These percentages are slightly different, and less positive, than are found for households with children in the whole province (18% - daily/nearly daily, 72% - not at all) although about the same as the rest of the North region (25% - daily/nearly daily, 63% - not at all).

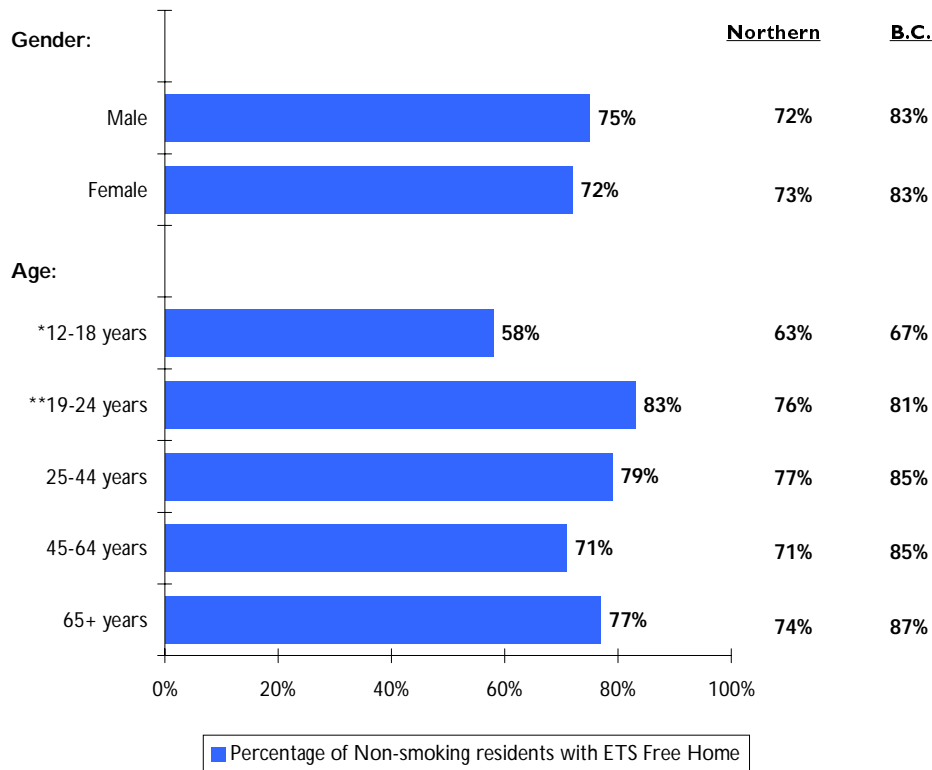
**Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged
11 Years and Under, Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+,
British Columbia, 1997**



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 19.0. This average is about the same as for the North region (19.3), but is marginally higher than that found for such households in the entire province (18.2).

ETS Free Households Non-smoking residents of the Cariboo who live in households with no ETS exposure at all are about equally likely to be male or female (75% vs. 72%), but as shown in the graph, this probability tends to vary more with the age of the resident. For instance, just 58% of 12 to 18 year old non-smoking residents live in households with no ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 83% among non-smokers aged 19 to 24 years.

Non-Smokers with ETS Free Households by Gender & Age, Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



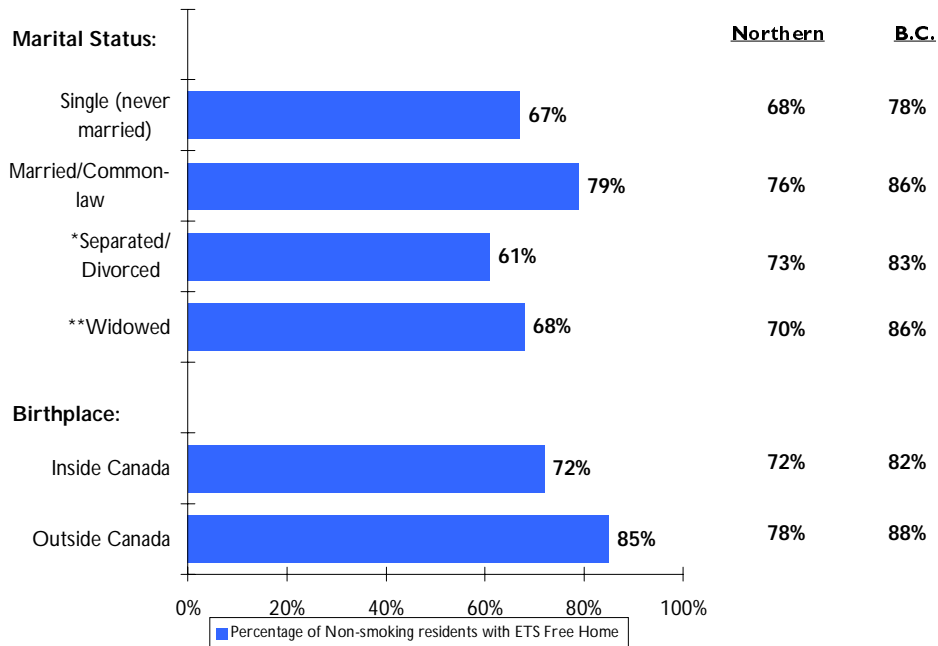
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

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

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

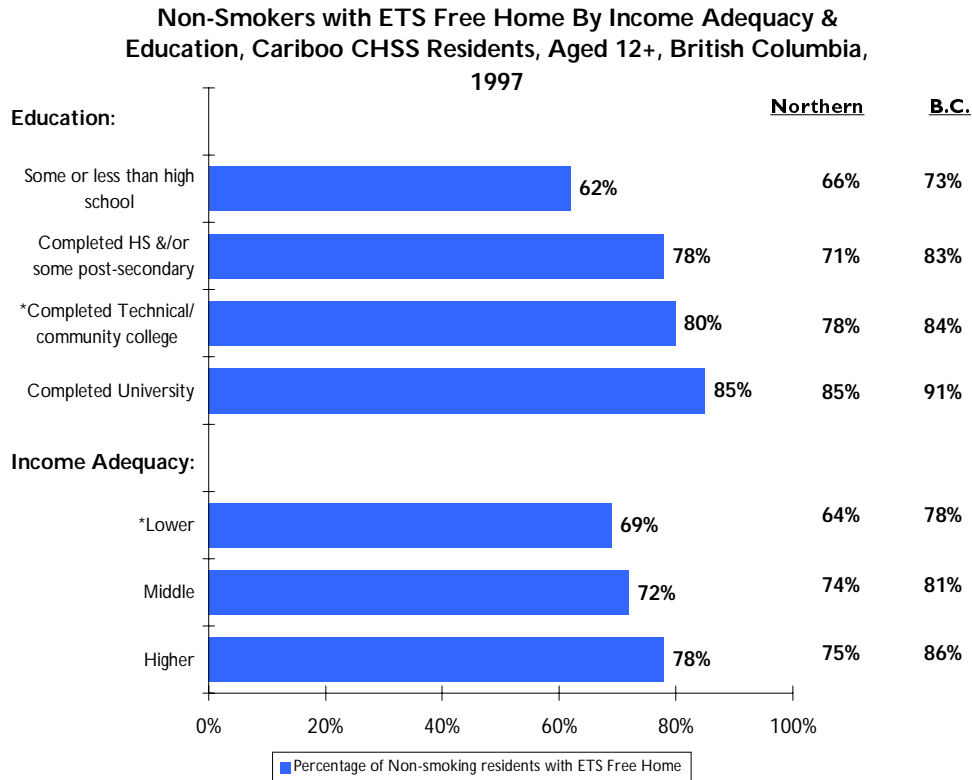
Non-smokers living in a household with no ETS exposure at all are more likely among Cariboo residents who were born outside of Canada, in comparison to those born in Canada (85% vs. 72%). Similarly, as shown in the following graph, separated/divorced residents who do not smoke are least likely to live in household with no ETS exposure at all (61%), while non-smokers who are married are most likely to live in an ETS free home (79%).

**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Marital Status & Birthplace,
Cariboo 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

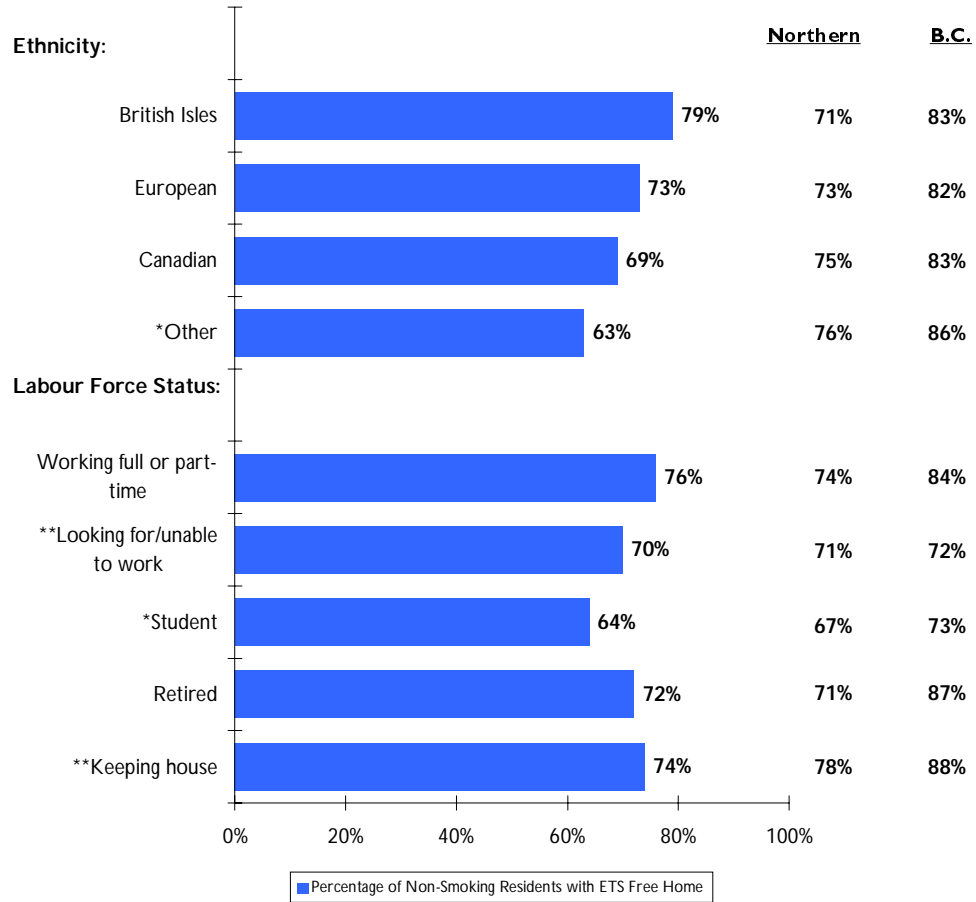
The probability of non-smokers living in an ETS free household is also associated with the income adequacy of the household, and their educational achievements. As exhibited in the graph following, just 69% of non-smoking residents with lower income adequacy live in households without any ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 78% among non-smokers with higher income adequacy. A similar difference is apparent between residents with less than a high school education (62%) and those who are university graduates (85%).



*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 Cariboo residents who do not smoke. Ethnic group membership appears to be related to whether or not residents live in a household with no ETS exposure at all, as it is clearly highest among British residents (79%) and lowest among residents in “other” ethnic groups (63%). However, small sample numbers for some ethnic groups preclude a definitive answer. On the other hand, differences between labour force groupings are also apparent. For example, non-smokers who are students and those who are looking for work or are unable to work, are least likely to live in an ETS free household (64% and 70% respectively). Conversely, non-smoking residents who are presently employed or keeping house are most likely to live in an ETS free household (76% and 74%, respectively).

Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Ethnicity & Labour Force Status, Cariboo 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

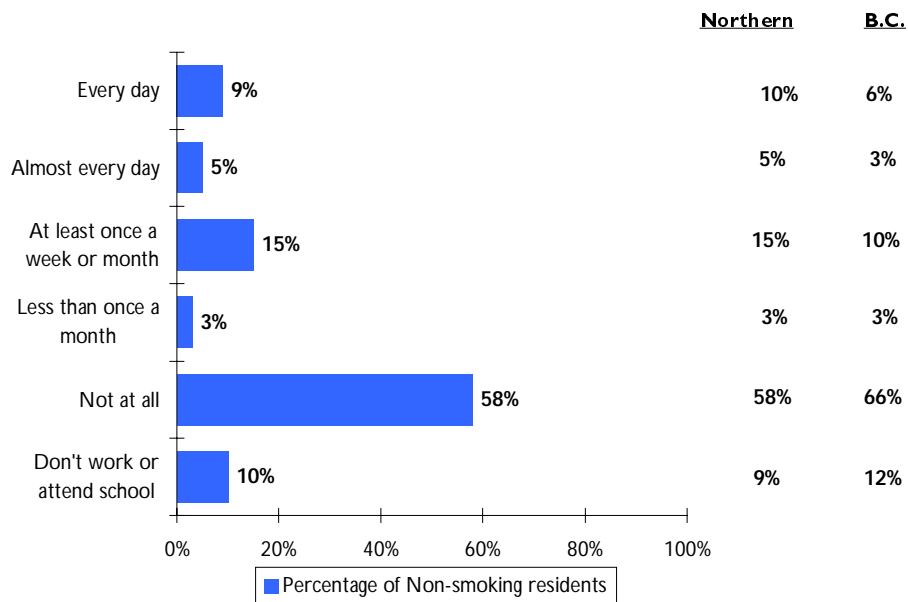
**Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

8.7.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in the Cariboo 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, 14% of non-smokers report exposure to ETS every day or nearly every day when at work or school, while 58% said they are not exposed to ETS at all. This later percentage is in keeping with the survey findings for the entire North region (58%), but is lower than that for the province (66%).

Frequency of Exposure to ETS at Work or School among Non-Smokers, Cariboo CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



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

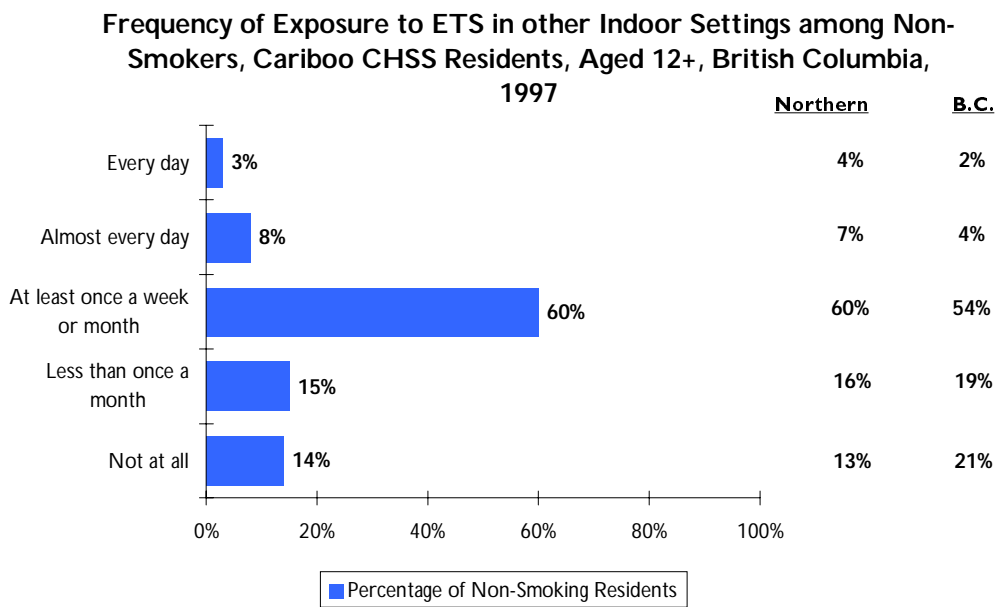
Non-smoking residents who are university graduates, are somewhat more likely to report not being exposed to any ETS while at work or attending school (79%). By

comparison, other demographic descriptors appear to be unrelated to whether or not the non-smoking residents of the Cariboo are exposed to ETS at work or school (data not shown).

8.7.5 Exposure to ETS in Other Indoor Settings

Finally, all non-smokers in the Cariboo 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 86% of the non-smoking residents in the Cariboo. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by 11% of non-smoking residents. This percentage appears to be slightly higher than for the province (6%), but the same as for the North region generally (11%).

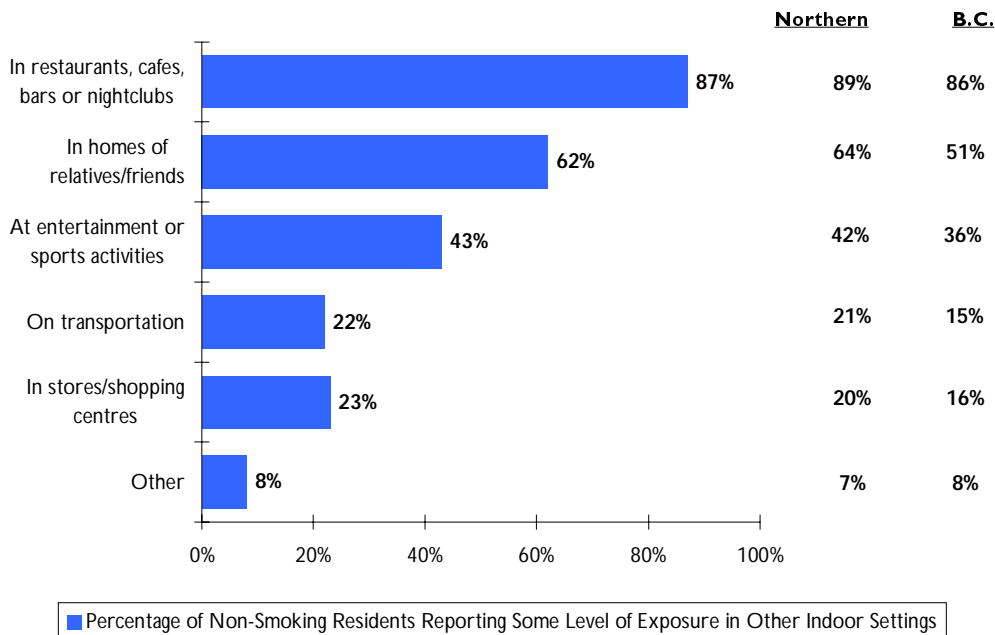


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

The 86% of non-smoking residents of the Cariboo who indicated some level of exposure to ETS in the other indoor settings, were also asked specifically about being exposed 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 (62%) and restaurants, cafes, bars or nightclubs (87%), than they do for transportation (22%) and stores or shopping centres (23%). Moreover, this general pattern of findings is also evident in the survey data for the entire North region and for the province.

Exposure to ETS in Specific Indoor Settings among Non-Smokers, Cariboo 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+).

	Cariboo CHSS Sample	North region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Gender			
Male	52	52	49
Female	49	48	51
Age			
12-19	17	17	13
20-24	10	11	9
25-44	32	36	34
45-64	29	27	28
65+	12	9	17
<i>Average</i>	40.2	38.4	42.8
Marital Status			
Single	32	35	35
Married/Common Law	55	53	49
Separated/Divorced	7	8	8
Widowed	5	4	7
Children			
None	67	66	76
One	16	16	12
Two or more	17	18	12
Education			
Less than High School	11	11	6
Some High School	24	22	16
Completed High School	29	26	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	16	19	21
Some University	7	7	10
Completed University	7	9	15
Graduate Degree	4	4	8
Income Adequacy			
Low	6	6	5
Lower-Middle	13	11	10
Middle	27	26	26
Upper-Middle	37	37	38
High	18	21	21

	Cariboo CHSS Sample	North region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Labour Force Status			
Working full-time	40	44	41
Working part-time	10	9	9
Self-Employed	10	10	9
Looking for work or unable to work	8	8	6
Student	11	11	10
Retired	14	11	20
Keeping house	6	6	4
Place of Birth			
In Canada	88	88	79
Outside Canada	12	12	21
Ethnicity			
British	45	42	47
European	44	44	38
South Asian	2	2	2
South East Asian	1	2	6
Canadian	15	15	13
Aboriginal	7	8	3

Demographically, the Cariboo region differs from British Columbia on the following:

Marital Status - the Cariboo area has more married residents (55% vs. 49%) and fewer single residents (32% vs. 35%);

Education - the Cariboo area has more residents with some high school (24% vs. 16%) and fewer who are university graduates (11% vs. 23%).

Place of Birth - the Cariboo area has more residents born inside Canada (88% vs. 79%) and fewer born outside Canada (12% vs. 21%); and,

Ethnicity - the Cariboo have fewer residents with a South East Asian background (1% vs. 6%) and more with a European background (44% vs. 38%);

Labour Force Status - the Cariboo has fewer residents who are retired (14% vs. 20%); and,

Children - the Cariboo has fewer households without any children (67% vs. 76%), and more households with two or more children (17% vs. 12%).