

8. Peace Liard CHSS Report

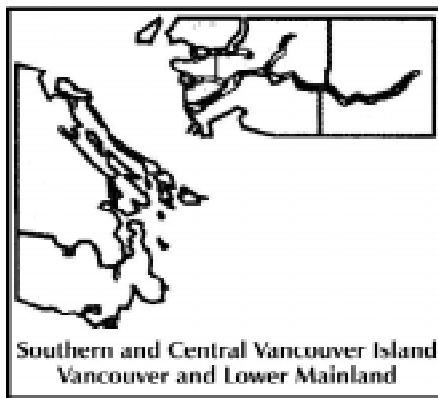
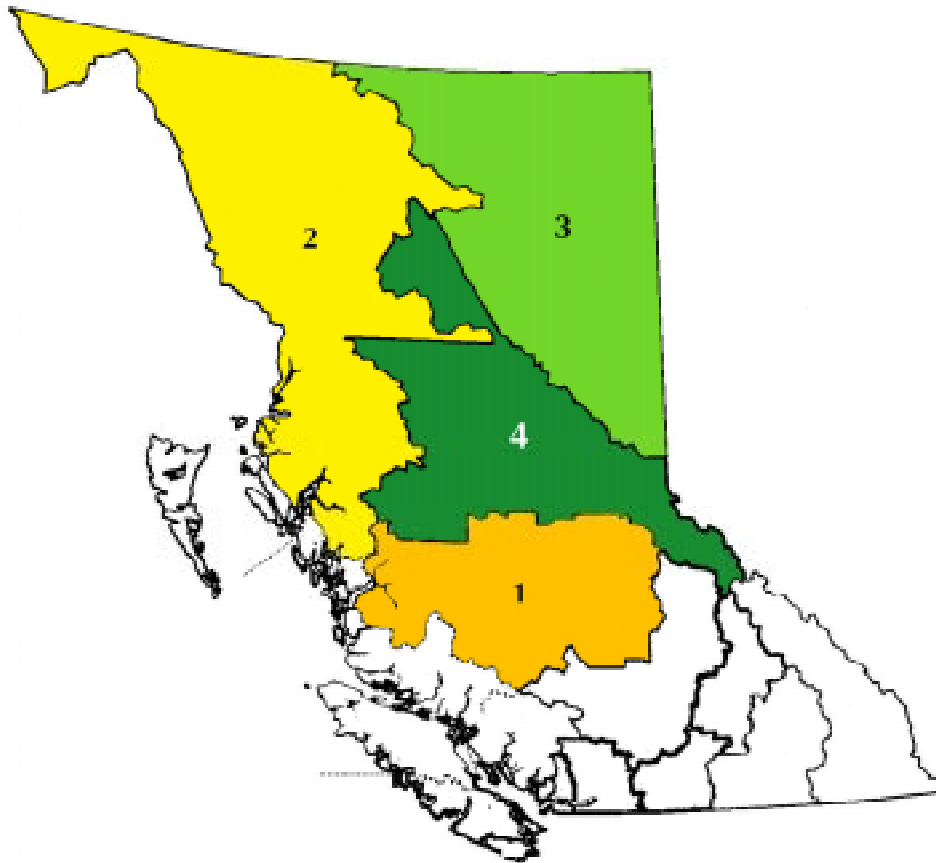
8.1 Introduction

The results presented in this report are based on approximately 1,000 interviews with B.C. residents living within the Peace Liard 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 Peace Liard 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

Prepared by: Planning & Evaluation Division, Ministry of Health and Ministry Responsible for Seniors
Boundary Source: BC STATS, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations 21MAY97

8.2 Summary

Tobacco Use - Current cigarette smokers in the Peace Liard area make up 29% of residents while former smokers represent 26% and never smokers 45%. The vast majority of current smokers (82%) are daily smokers. The use of other forms of tobacco such as cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco is very low at 3% or less. In looking at overall tobacco use, 32% of Peace Liard residents are current users, 26% are former users, 25% are lifetime abstainers and 18% are past experimenters or beginners. The average age of initiation for current and former cigarette smokers is similar (15.2 and 15.6). The average age of initiation is higher for ever users (current and former) of other forms of tobacco – cigars (20.7), pipes (24.1) and smokeless tobacco (21.6).

In the Peace Liard area certain socio-demographic characteristics are related to tobacco use – gender, age, marital status, education, country of birth, ethnicity and labour force status. For example, residents more likely to be users are those who are male, those who were born in Canada and those between the ages 19 to 24.

ETS - Six-in-ten non-smokers and 39% smokers report physical irritation to their eyes, breathing or throat due to ETS. Amongst non-smokers, 15% report every day or almost every day ETS exposure at home, 19% at work or school and 13% in other indoor settings. This results in 34% of Peace Liard non-smoking residents who are exposed to ETS every day or almost every day or the equivalent of 24% of all Peace Liard residents. In total, 56% of Peace Liard residents' health is being adversely affected by tobacco (32% through current tobacco use and 24% through ETS).

8.3 Tobacco Use Status of Peace Liard Residents

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the residents of Peace Liard (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).

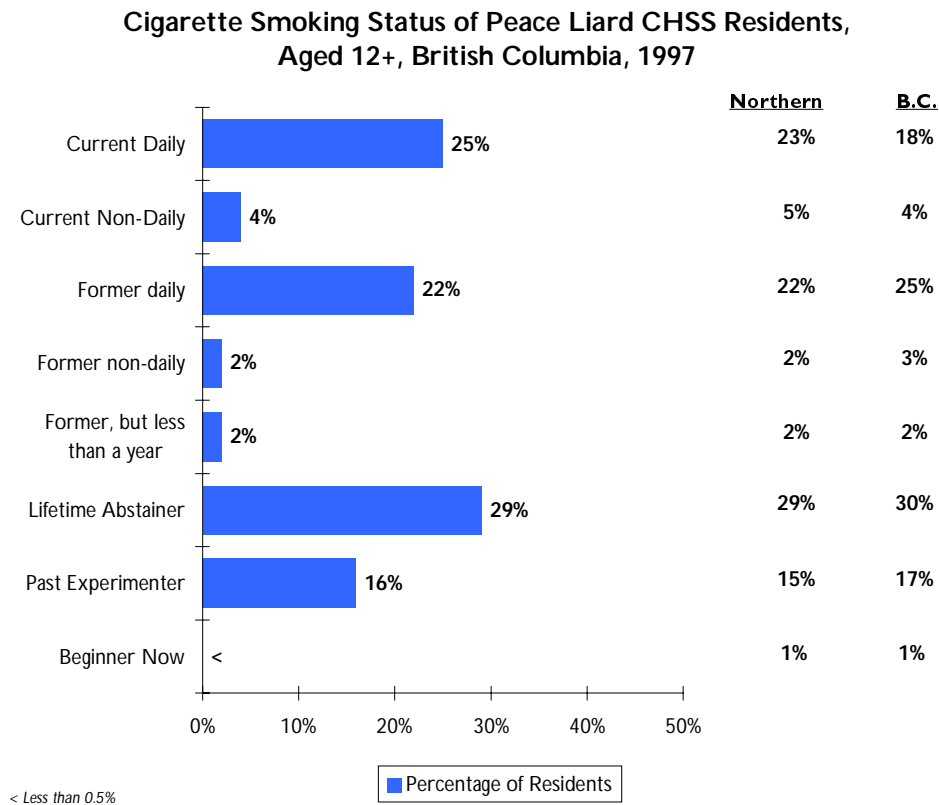
The current prevalence of cigarette smoking among all residents of Peace Liard (aged 12+), is 29%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 25%, while non-daily smokers represent 4% of all residents. As shown in the graph, this prevalence rate is fairly similar to that found in the North region (28%), but is higher than for the entire province (22%).

Former cigarette smokers comprise 26% of all Peace Liard residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (22%), former non-daily smokers (2%), 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, Peace Liard CHSS residents who have never smoked cigarettes represent 45% of the population aged 12+ years. These never users include lifetime abstainers (29%), past experimenters (16%), and beginners (0.4%). A comparison with these same

percentages for the North region and for the entire province suggests a nearly identical pattern.

In summary, current cigarette smokers make up 29% of residents in the Peace Liard area, while former smokers represent 26% and never smokers 45%. Overall, these proportions are fairly similar to those found for the North region and the province.



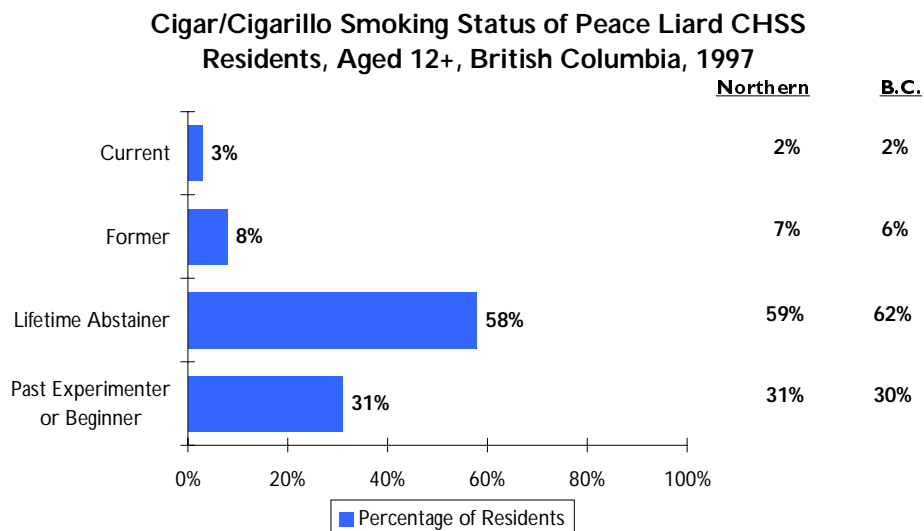
8.3.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status

Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status

For cigar smoking among residents of Peace Liard, 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 Peace Liard 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, both at 2%.

The graph also shows that former cigar smokers in the Peace Liard area represent 8% 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 North region and for the whole province.



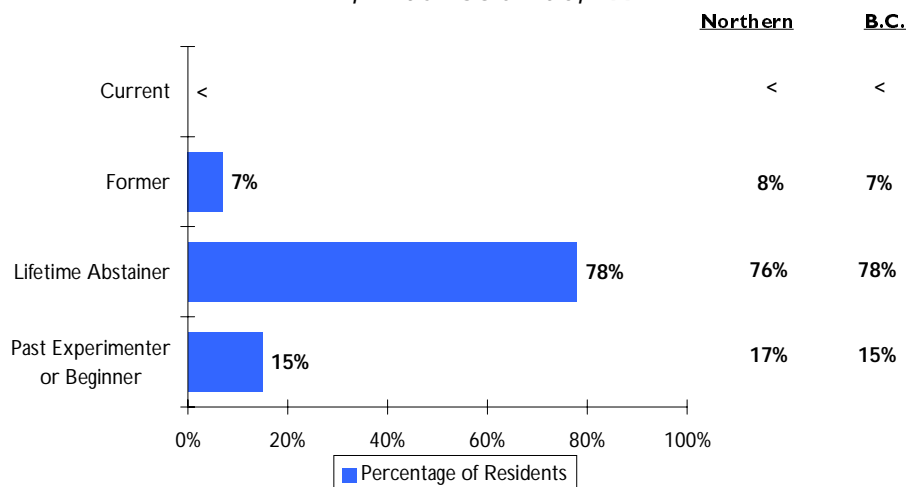
Pipe Smoking Status

For the smoking of pipe tobacco among Peace Liard 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 Peace Liard residents is less than 0.5%. Like cigar smoking, there are insufficient numbers of pipe smokers in Peace Liard 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 Peace Liard represent 7% of all residents, while those who have never smoked pipe tobacco make up fully 93% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (78%) 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.

Pipe Smoking Status of Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



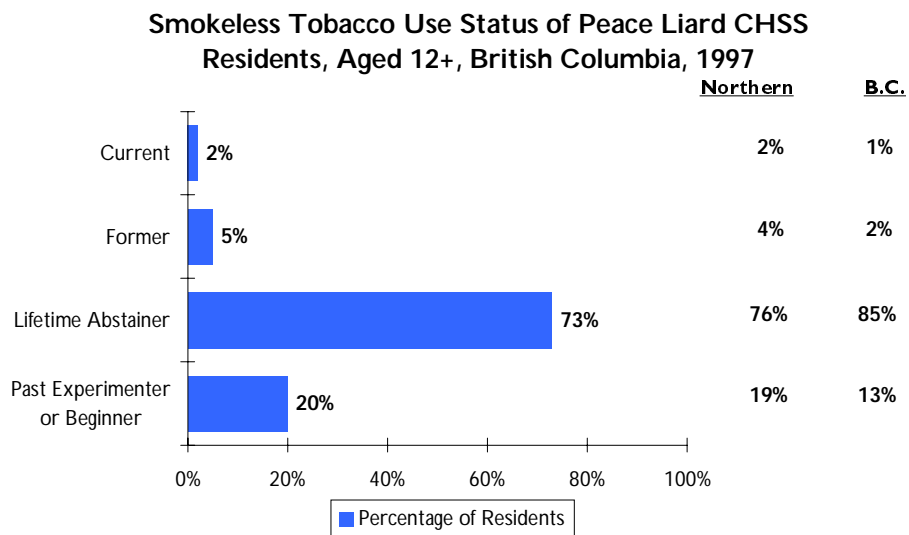
< Less than 0.5%

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among Peace Liard 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 Peace Liard 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 for smokeless tobacco use is also apparent in both the North region and the entire province.

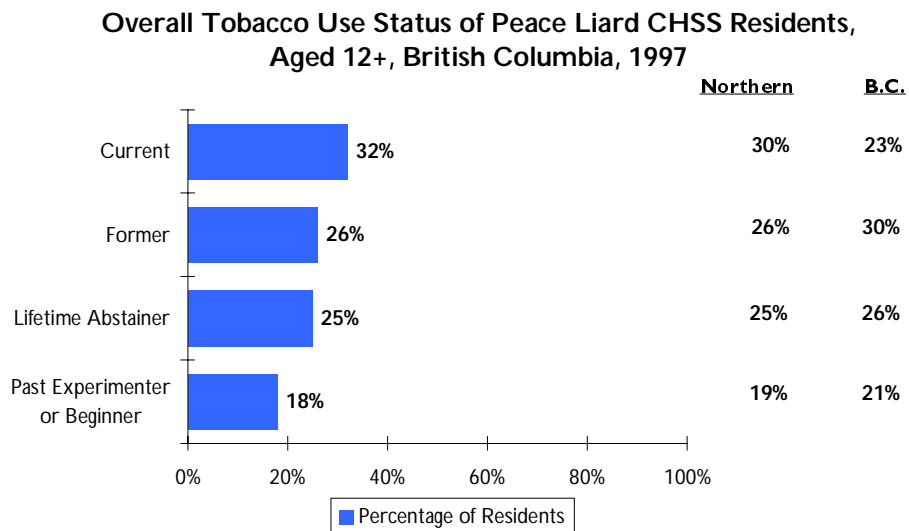
Former users of smokeless tobacco products represent only 5% of all Peace Liard residents, while residents who have never used smokeless tobacco represent fully 93% of the population aged 12+ years. As shown in the graph, this never user group includes lifetime abstainers (73%) and past experimenters or beginners (20%). This percentage for past experimenters/beginners in Peace Liard is slightly higher than the survey findings for the province as a whole (13%), but is more consistent with results for the North region generally (19%).



8.3.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among Peace Liard 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 Peace Liard.

Non-use is presently the norm among residents of the Peace Liard CHSS with 69% of the aged 12+ population indicating they do not currently use any form of tobacco. On the other hand, the survey does show that 32% of residents are currently using at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users represent 26% of the Peace Liard population, while never users include past experimenters or beginners at 18% and lifetime abstainers at 25%. As shown in the graph, these findings are fairly similar to that found elsewhere in province, with the exception that the prevalence rate for current users at 32% is slightly higher than the regional rate of 30% and much higher than the provincial rate of 23%.



8.4 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

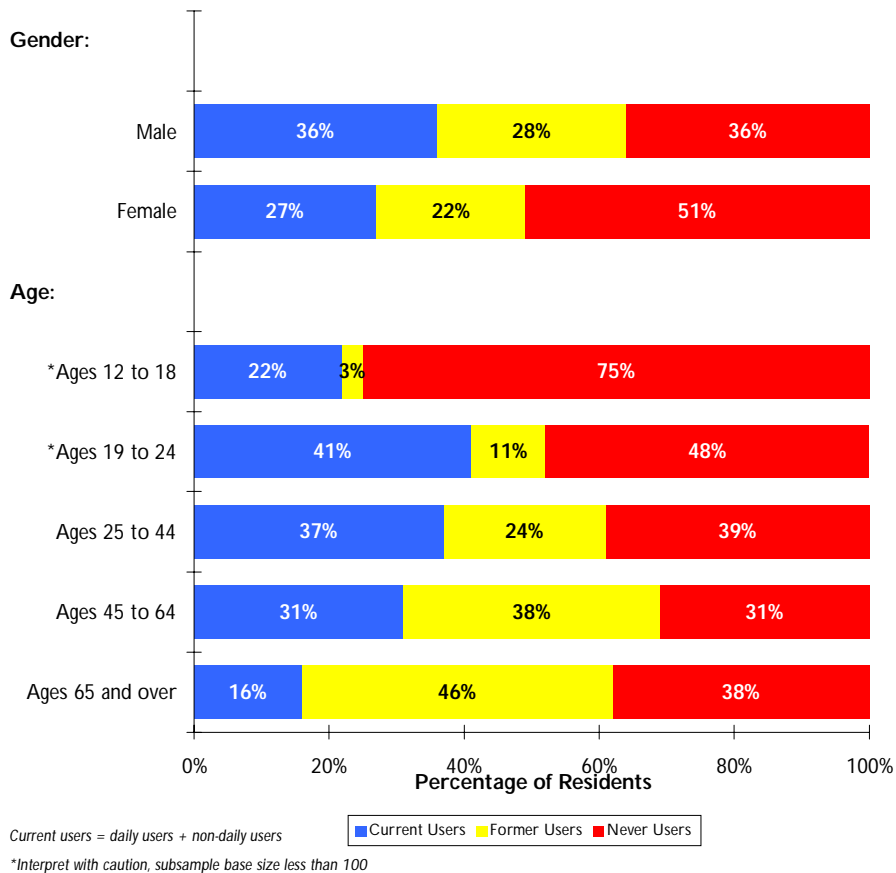
In this section, use of any form of tobacco (i.e., current, former vs. never) has been cross tabulated against a range of social demographic characteristics of residents, in order to demonstrate a number of social and economic variations in tobacco usage. As already outlined in *Overall Tobacco Use Status*, 32% of all Peace Liard residents are current tobacco users, 26% are former users, and 43% 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 (36% vs. 27%) and former tobacco users (28% vs. 22%). On the other hand, female residents are more likely than male residents to have never been a tobacco user (51% vs. 36%).

In terms of age, current tobacco use is highest among 19 to 24 year olds (41%) and 25 to 44 year olds (37%), and lowest among 12 to 18 year olds (22%) and those aged 65 and over (16%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 3% among 12 to 18 year olds to 46% among residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of residents who have never used tobacco declines dramatically from 75% of 12 to 18 years olds to 48% of those aged 19 to 24 years. This percentage then declines more gradually across the 25 to 44, 45 to 64 and 65+ age groupings.

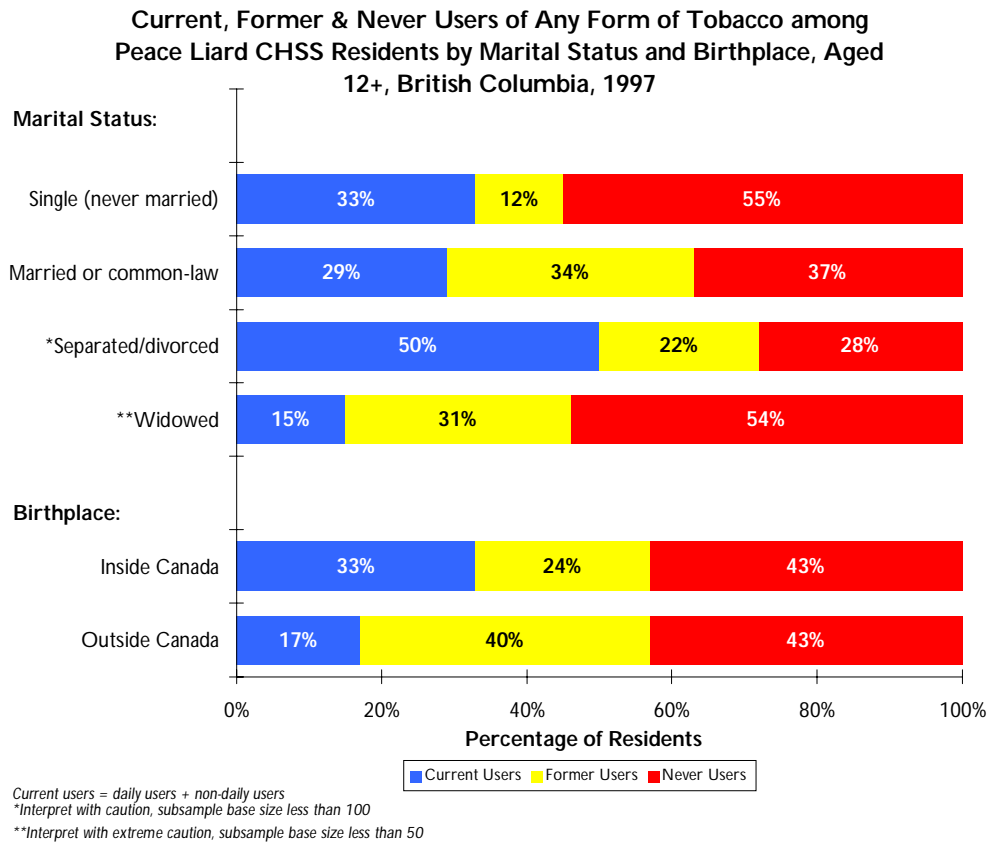
Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Peace Liard CHSS Residents by Gender and Age, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



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. Residents born inside Canada are more likely than those born outside Canada to be current users (33% vs. 17%), while residents born outside Canada are more likely to be former users (40% vs. 24%). Differences in rates of tobacco use are also clearly evident as a function of marital status. For instance, the proportion of current users is highest among residents who are separated or divorced (50%), while former use is highest among those who are currently married or living common-law

(34%). Additionally, widowed and single residents are generally more likely to have never used tobacco (54% and 55% respectively).



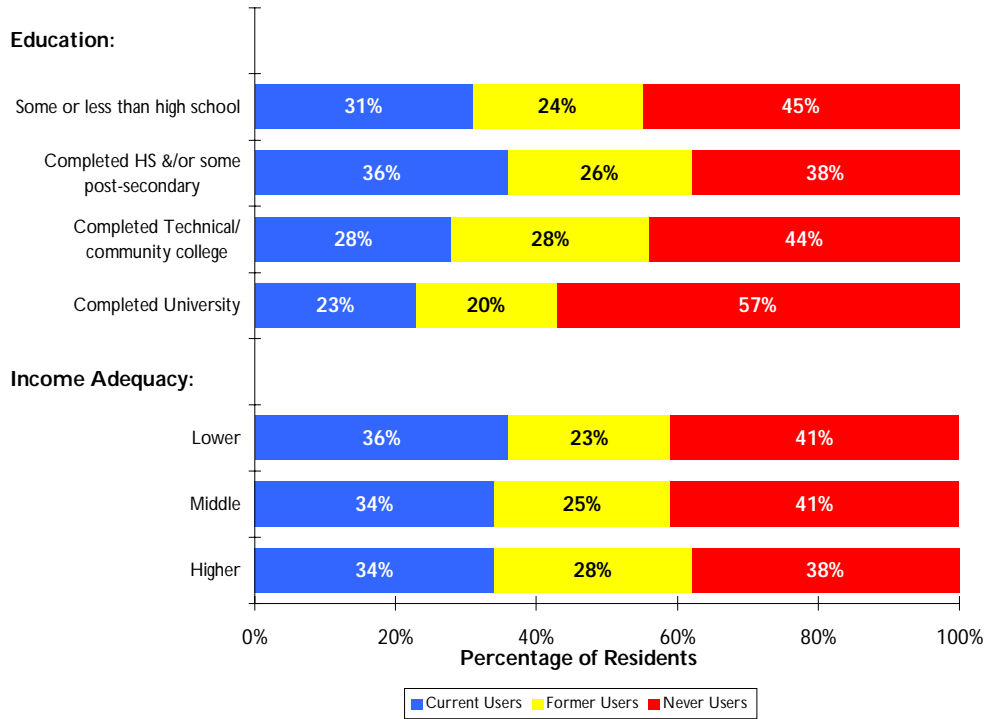
8.4.3 Income Adequacy and Education

The graph following shows the relationship between tobacco use and income adequacy for the household, as well as the educational achievements of residents. There appears to be little difference in tobacco use for residents in households with low, middle and higher income adequacy.

However, there is a stronger relationship between educational attainment and tobacco use. The proportion of residents who have never used any form of tobacco is higher among university graduates (57%), than among technical/community college graduates (44%) and high school graduates (38%). Additionally, current use of tobacco is higher

among residents with some high school and those who have completed high school (31% and 36% respectively), and lowest among university graduates (23%).

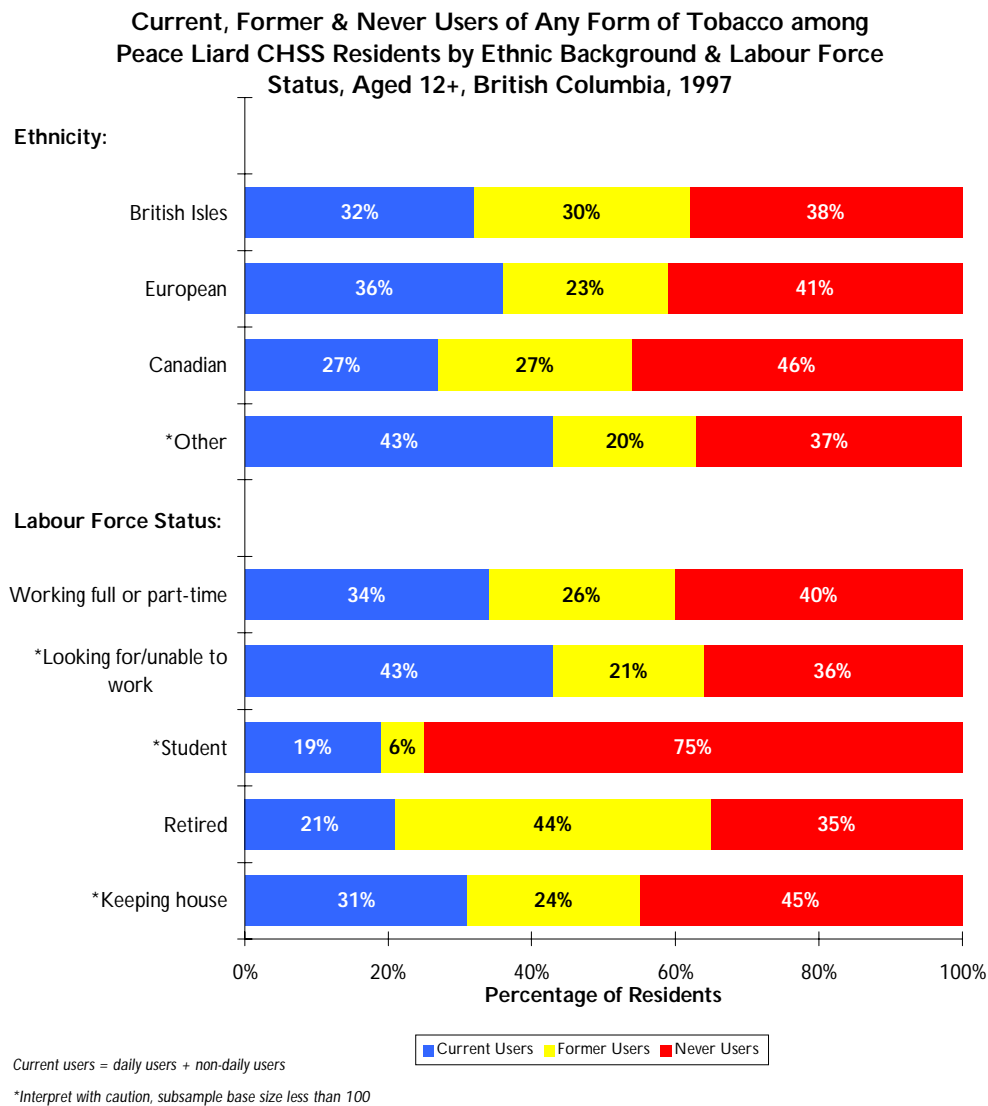
Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Peace Liard CHSS Residents by Education & Income Adequacy, British Columbia, 1997



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. Some variation in tobacco use according to ethnic/cultural grouping are apparent, with just 27% of residents who identified themselves as Canadians being current users, compared to 43% of residents who identified themselves with some "other" ethnic groups. 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 Peace Liard residents who are either looking for work or who are unable to work the proportion of current users is 43%. By contrast, the proportion of current users among those working full or part-time is just 34%. Current use of any form of tobacco by students and retired residents is fairly low (19% and 21% respectively), but these proportions are largely attributable to the age of these residents, rather than their labour force status.



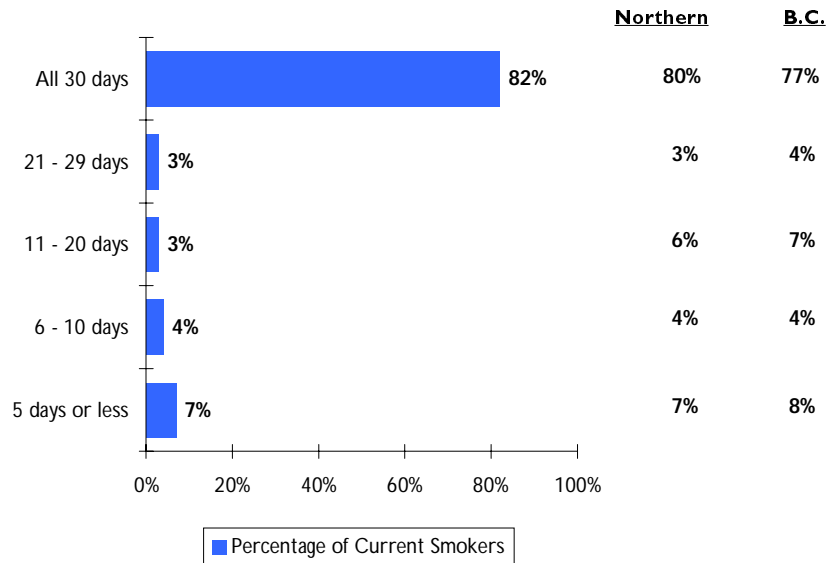
8.5 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users

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.

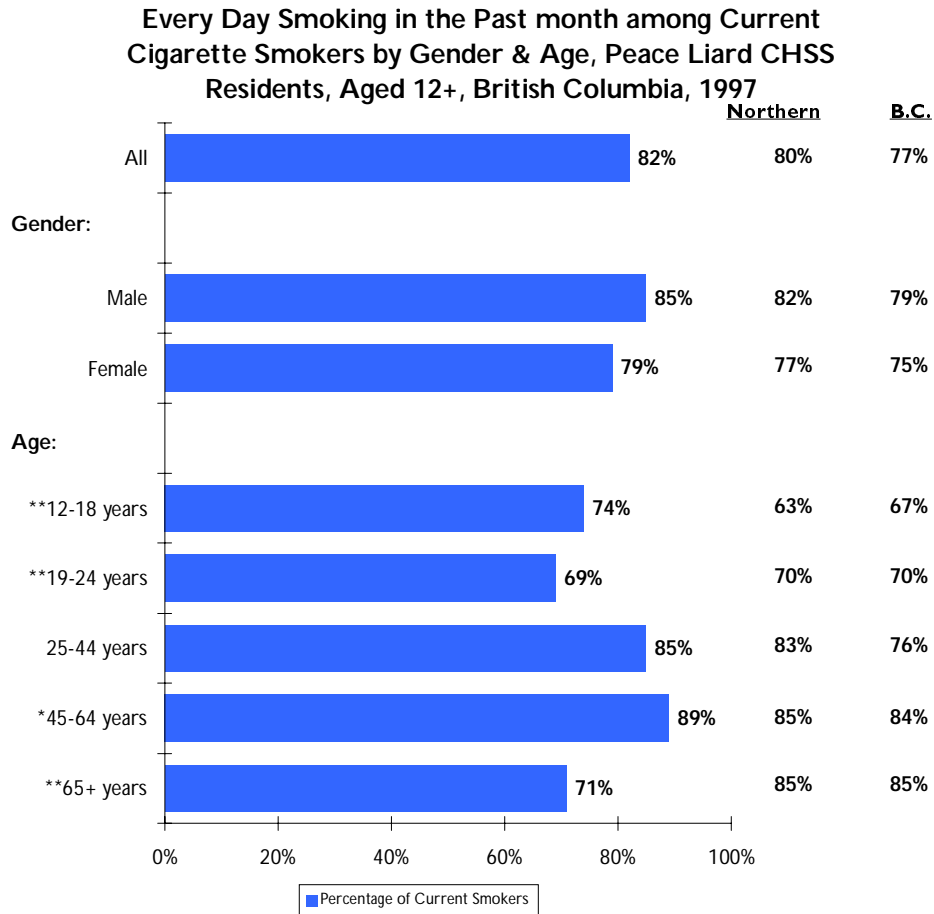
8.5.1 Days Smoked in Past Month

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers in the Peace Liard 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 7% of smokers, while smoking on all 30 days during the past month was reported by fully 82% 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, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



As shown in the following graph, males are generally more likely to report smoking on all 30 days in the past month (i.e., are daily smokers) than are females (85% vs. 79%). Similarly, smoking on all 30 days during the past month is lowest among 12 to 18 year old (74%) and 19 to 24 years old (69%) cigarette smokers. This percentage then rises to a high of 89% for ages 45 to 64, and then declines slightly for ages 65+ years (71%). These gender and age differences are generally consistent with those reported by cigarette smokers in the Northern region and in the province, with the exception of the decline in everyday smoking among Peace Liard residents aged 65 and over.

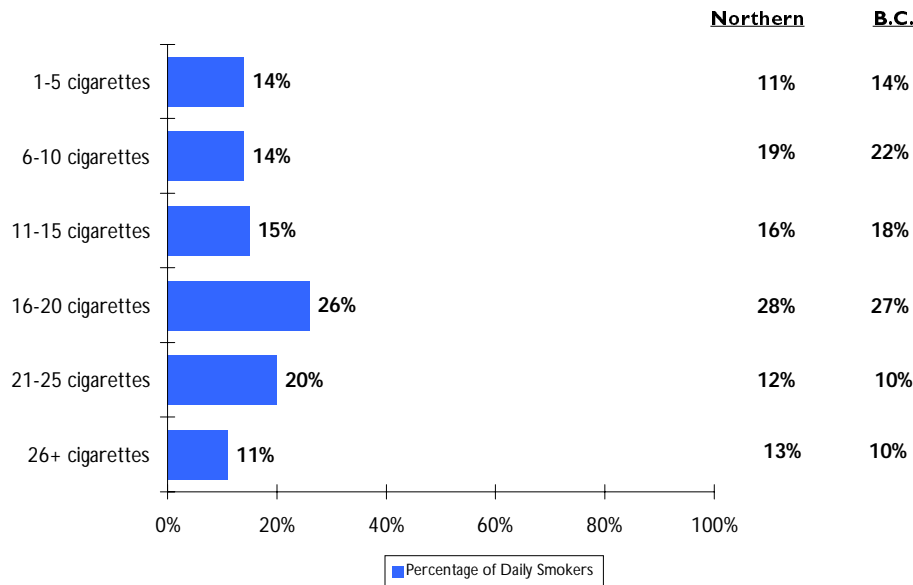


Current cigarette smokers = daily smokers + non-daily smokers
 *Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100
 **Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

8.5.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

Among daily cigarette smokers in the Peace Liard area only 14% report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, but as can be seen in the graph below, 31% report averaging more than 20 cigarettes per day. The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers in the Peace Liard area is 19.0. This average number is slightly higher than the average for daily cigarette smokers in the North region (17.9 per day) and considerably higher than for the entire province (16.6 per day).

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



Averages: CHSS=19.0; Region = 17.9; B.C. = 16.6

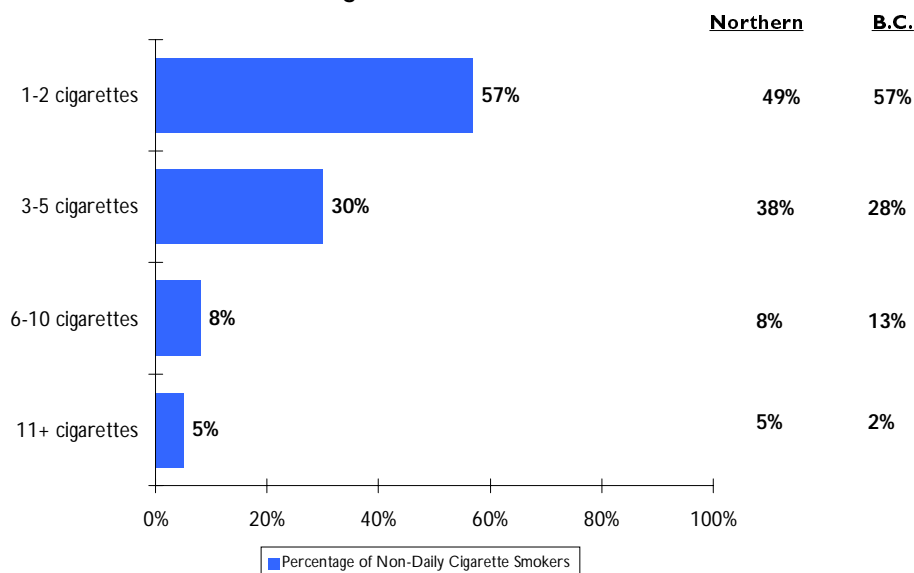
As shown in the table below, on average males smoke more per day than females (20.6 vs. 16.6). Additionally, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day is highest in the 45 to 64 year age grouping (20.8), and lowest in the 12 to 18 age group (11.0). These gender and age differences are consistent with those for the North region and for the province as a whole.

Average Number of Cigarettes per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers by Gender & Age, Peace Liard CHSS Residents Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Peace Liard CHSS	North Region	B.C.
All	19.0	17.9	16.6
Gender:			
Male	20.6	19.3	18.2
Female	16.6	16.0	15.0
Age:			
**12-18 years	11.0	11.4	10.5
**19-24 years	19.2	14.2	13.3
25-44 years	20.1	18.8	16.8
*45-64 years	20.8	20.0	19.2
**65+ years	15.3	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 Peace Liard (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. Fully 57% of these smokers report having only 1 to 2 per day, 30% report having 3 to 5 per day, and just 5% 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 3.6. These percentages, as well as the average number of cigarettes per day, are consistent with those of other non-daily cigarette smokers in the North region and the province (see graph).

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



Averages: CHSS=3.6; Region=3.8; B.C.=3.5

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

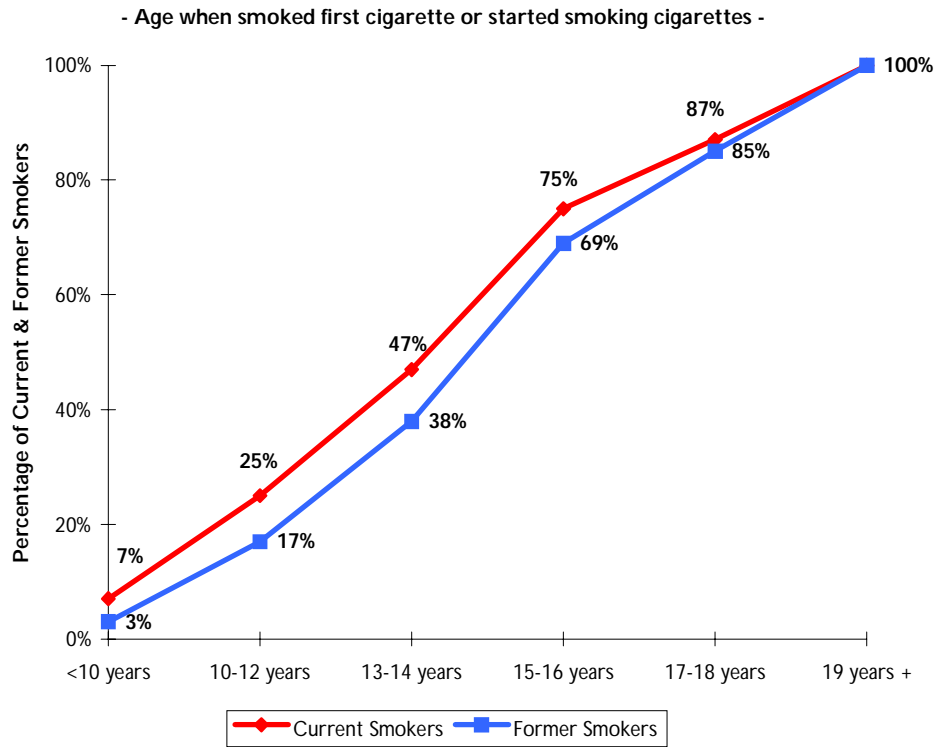
8.6 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use

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 Peace Liard area is displayed in the graph for both current cigarette smokers and former cigarette smokers. Among **current** cigarette smokers, 25% began smoking before the age of 13, 47% began smoking before age 15 and 87% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those Peace Liard residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 15.2 years. This pattern of responses is similar among **former** cigarette smokers, with 17% indicating they began smoking before the age of 13, 38% began before age 15 and 85% began before age 19. The average age of initiation among former cigarette smokers is 15.6 years.

Cumulative Distribution for Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

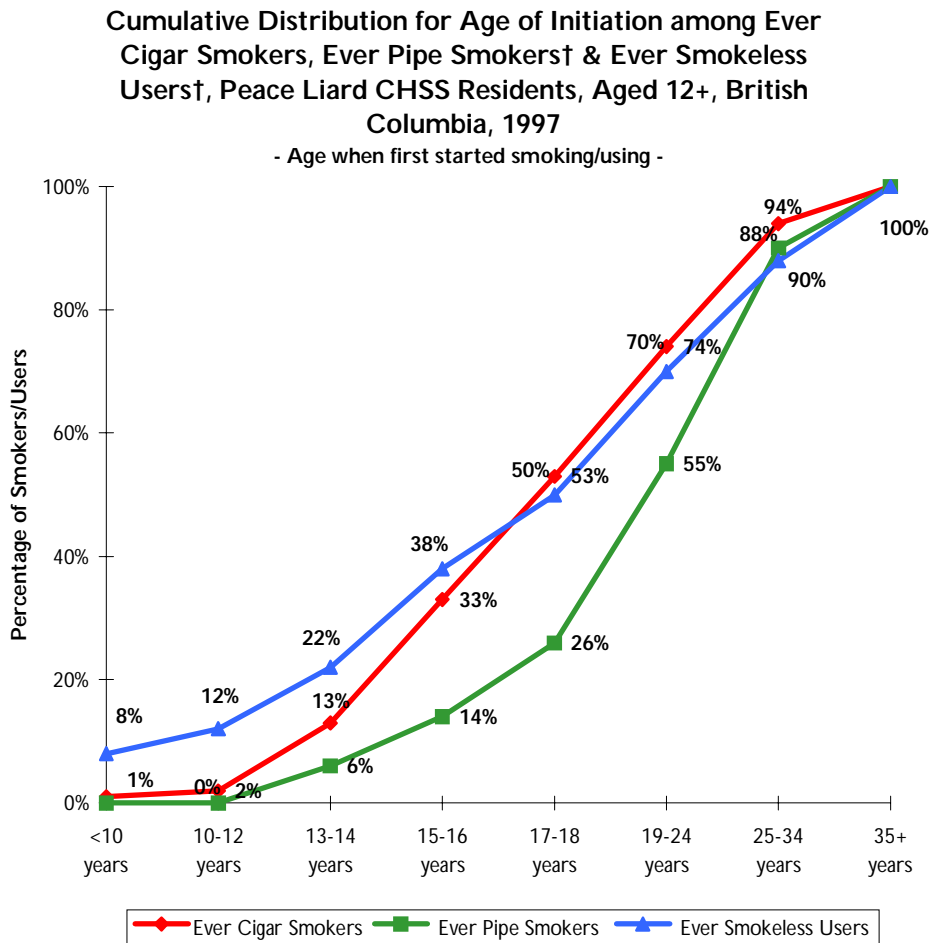


As shown in the table below, these average ages for the onset of cigarette smoking are nearly identical to those observed in the North region and are also very similar to those for the entire province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Peace Liard CHSS	North Region	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Current	15.2	15.2	15.7
Former	15.6	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 Peace Liard 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 Peace Liard residents who have ever smoked cigars, just 2% began smoking cigars before age 13, 53% began before age 19, 74% began before age 25, and 94% began before age 35. Compared to cigarette smoking, the average age of onset for

cigar smoking is somewhat older at 20.7 years. This average is similar to averages found for cigar smokers in the North region (20.6 years) and the province (22.8 years).

For Peace Liard residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco, 0% began smoking a pipe before age 13, 55% began before age 25, and 90% began before age 35. The average age of onset for pipe smoking is even older than that for cigars at 24.1 years. Yet, this average is very 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 Peace Liard who have ever used smokeless tobacco, 12% began before age 13, 50% began before age 19, 70% began before age 25, and 88% began before age 35. The average age of onset for smokeless tobacco use is lower than that for pipes, at 21.6 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†, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Peace Liard CHSS	North Region	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Ever Cigar Smoker	20.7	20.6	22.8
Ever Pipe Smoker	24.1	24.3	24.6
Ever Smokeless User	21.6	20.7	21.8
<i>†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100</i>			

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 Peace Liard CHSS 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.

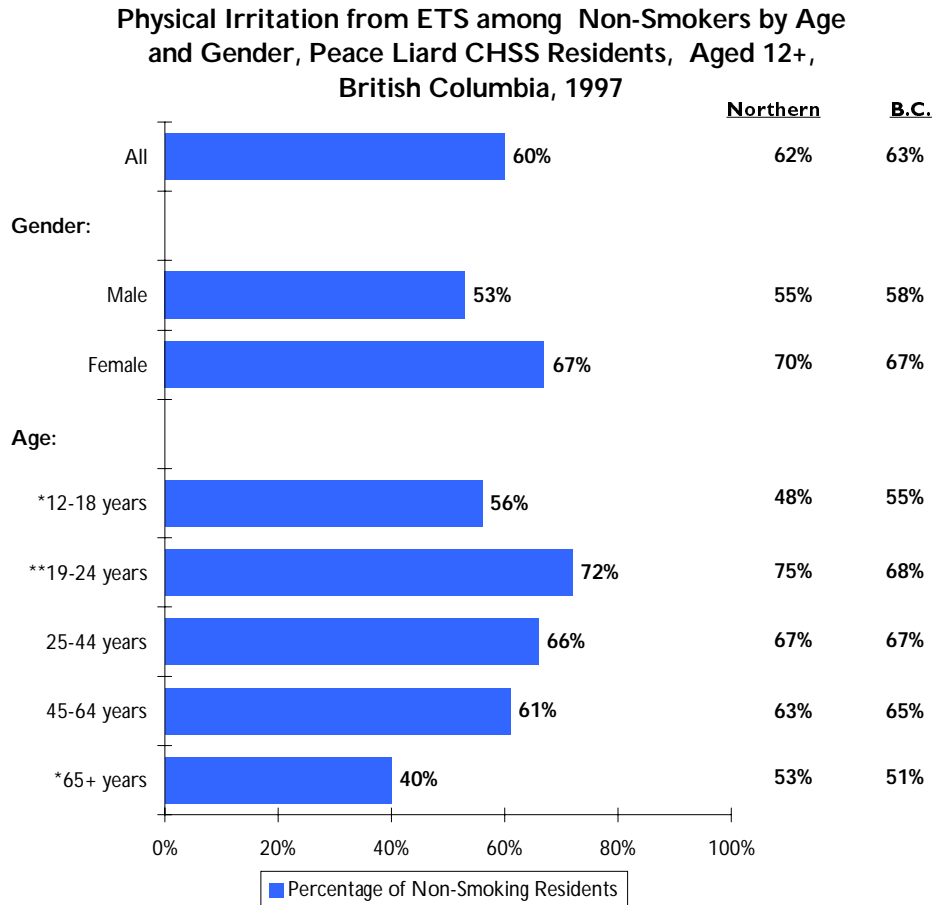
8.7.1 Irritation From Exposure to ETS

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 (60%) of non-smokers (i.e., those Peace Liard residents who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, even 39% of current smokers report physical irritation.

Some gender differences in the proportion of non-smokers are evident with 53% of males versus 67% of females indicating they are usually irritated by ETS. Age related differences are also evident with 72% of non-smokers aged 19 to 24 years being irritated by ETS, yet this proportion declines steadily with age to just 40% among non-smokers aged 65 and over. As displayed in the graph, this general pattern of findings by age and gender is also apparent in the survey data for the North region and the province.

Education plays a role as well, as residents with less than a high school education are less likely to be irritated by ETS (53%) than those who have completed high school (63%) or

university (64%). Students (45%) and retirees (47%) are less bothered by ETS than people in the workforce, whether employed (65%) or not (66%). 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, and ethnicity.

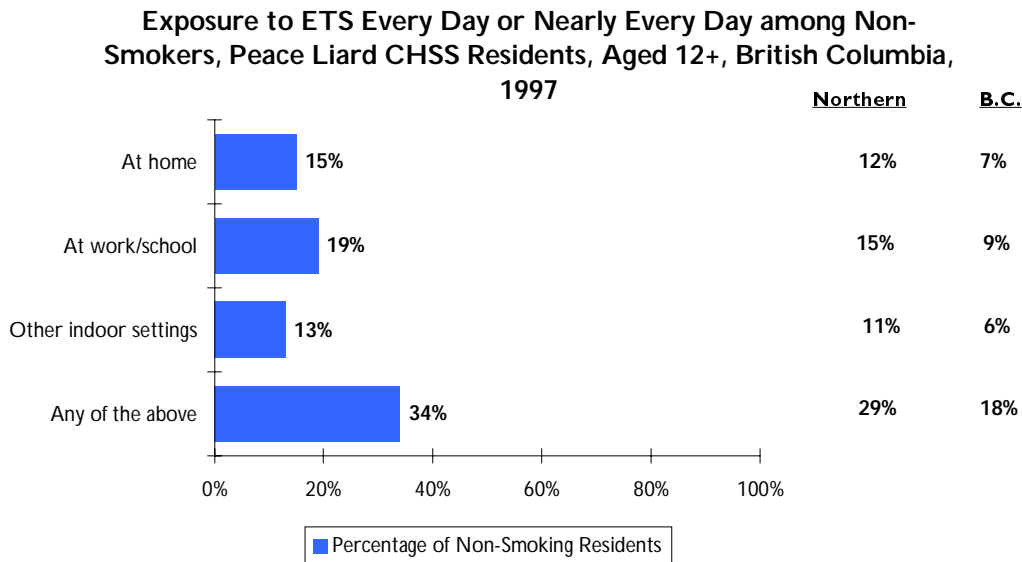


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.
 *Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100
 **Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50*

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 Peace Liard CHSS. 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 34% 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 higher than that observed for the North region (29%), and for the province as a whole (18%). Furthermore, it seems especially noteworthy that the 34% of non-smoking residents, who are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily, translates into 24% of all Peace Liard residents.

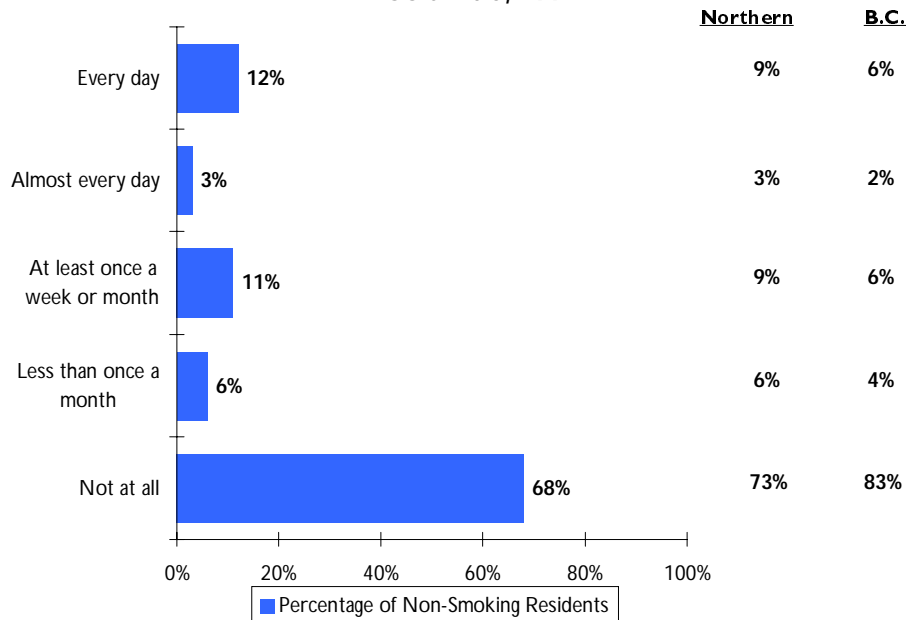


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

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, 15% of non-smokers in Peace Liard report being exposed to ETS inside their home on a daily or nearly daily basis. On the other hand, 68% report no exposure to ETS at all in their homes. Non-smokers in Peace Liard have higher ETS exposure levels at home than their counterparts in the entire province and slightly higher exposure levels than those in the North region generally.

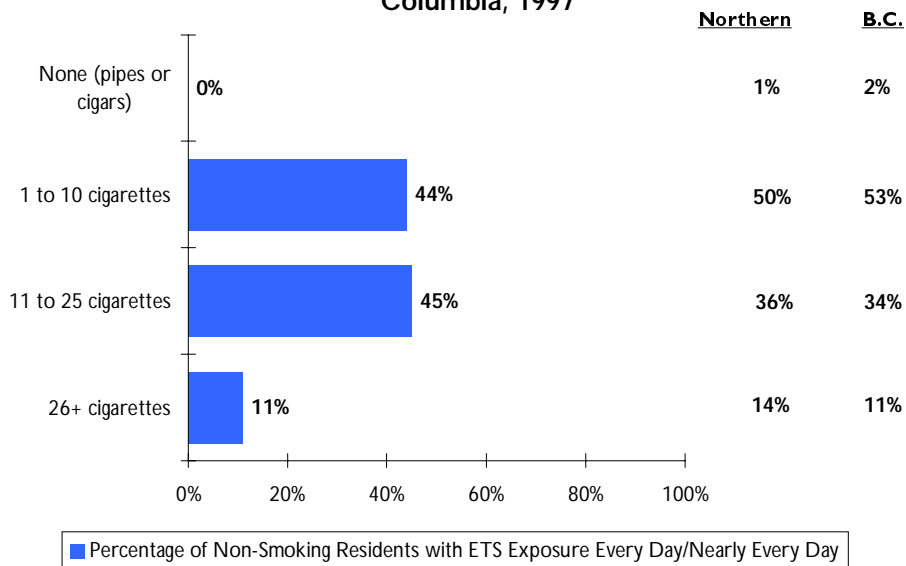
Frequency of Exposure to ETS at Home among Non-Smokers, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



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

Peace Liard residents who are exposed to ETS inside their homes every day or nearly every day, were also asked how many cigarettes are smoked inside their 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 45% 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 16.3. This average is about the same as for non-smokers in the North region (16.7), but slightly higher than for all non-smokers in the province (14.3).

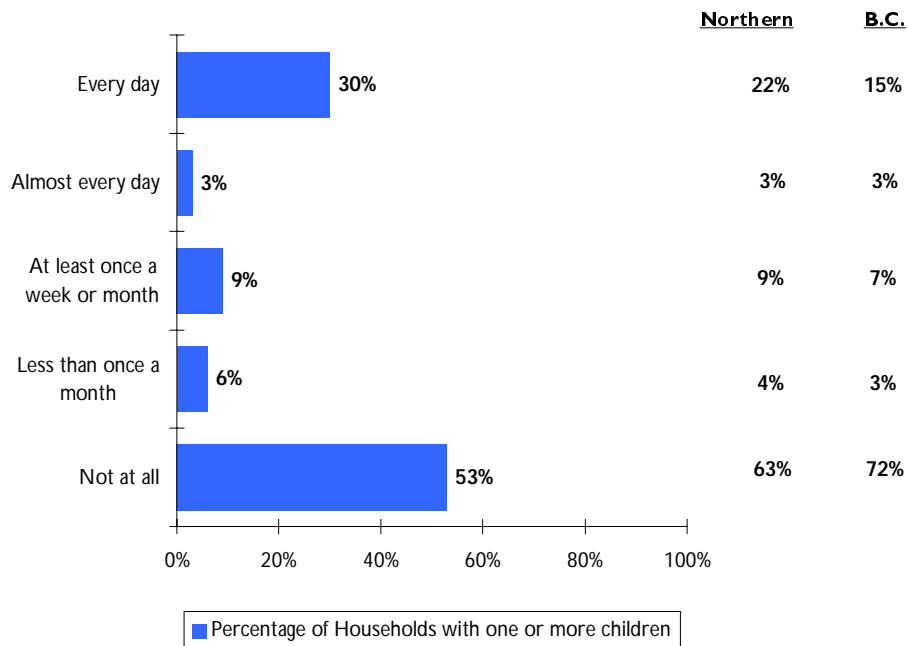
Number of Cigarettes Smoked Inside Home among Non-Smokers with Every Day or Nearly Every Day Exposure to ETS, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Average: Peace Liard CHSS = 16.3; Region = 16.7; B.C. = 14.3

Households with Children: ETS exposure in Peace Liard households with children aged 11 and under are highlighted in the graph below. In 33% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 53% there is no ETS exposure at all. These percentages are much less positive than for households with children in the whole province (18% - daily/nearly daily, 72% - not at all) the North region generally (25% - daily/nearly daily, 63% - not at all).

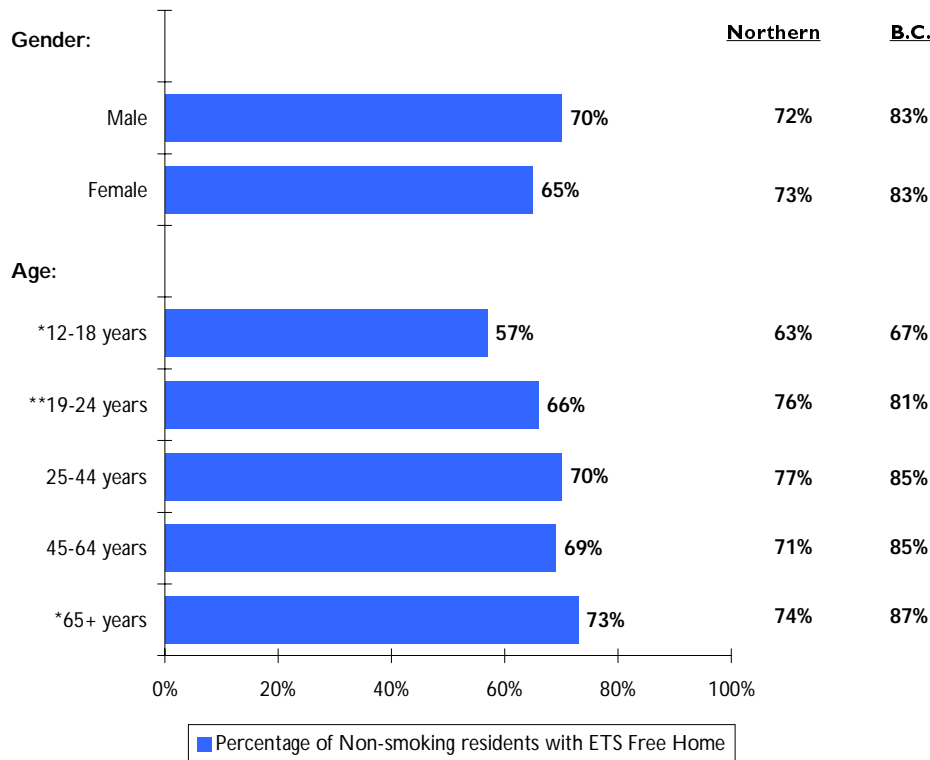
Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged 11 Years and Under, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



For those Peace Liard 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 19.7. This average is about the same as for the North region (19.3), but marginally higher than that found for such households in the province (18.2).

ETS Free Households Non-smoking residents of Peace Liard who live in households with no ETS exposure at all are slightly more likely to be male (70%) than female (65%). As shown in the graph to follow, this probability tends to vary more with the age of the resident. For instance, just 57% of 12 to 18 year old non-smoking residents live in households with no ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 73% among non-smokers 65 years and over.

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



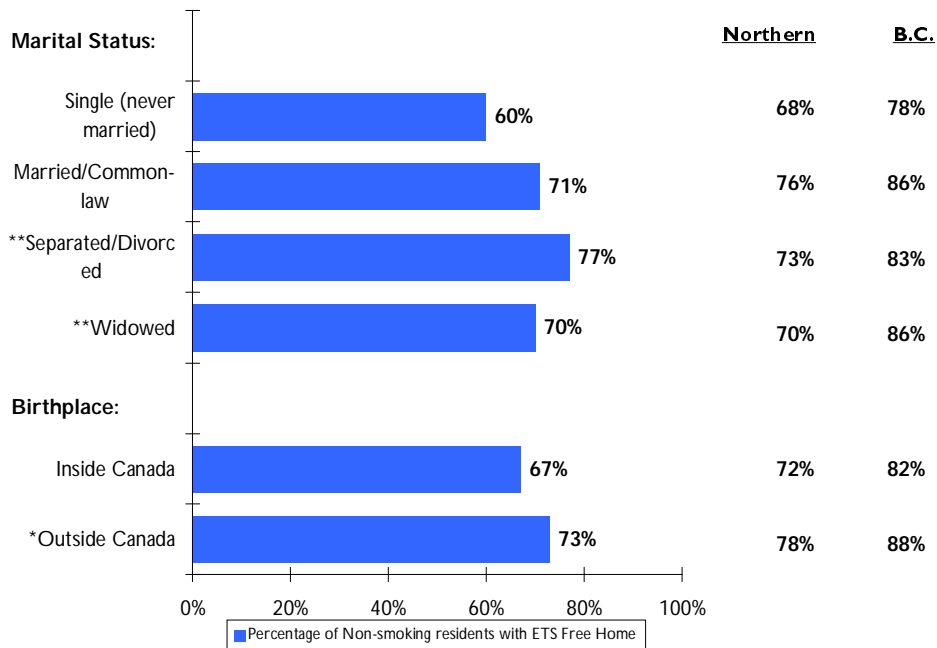
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

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

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

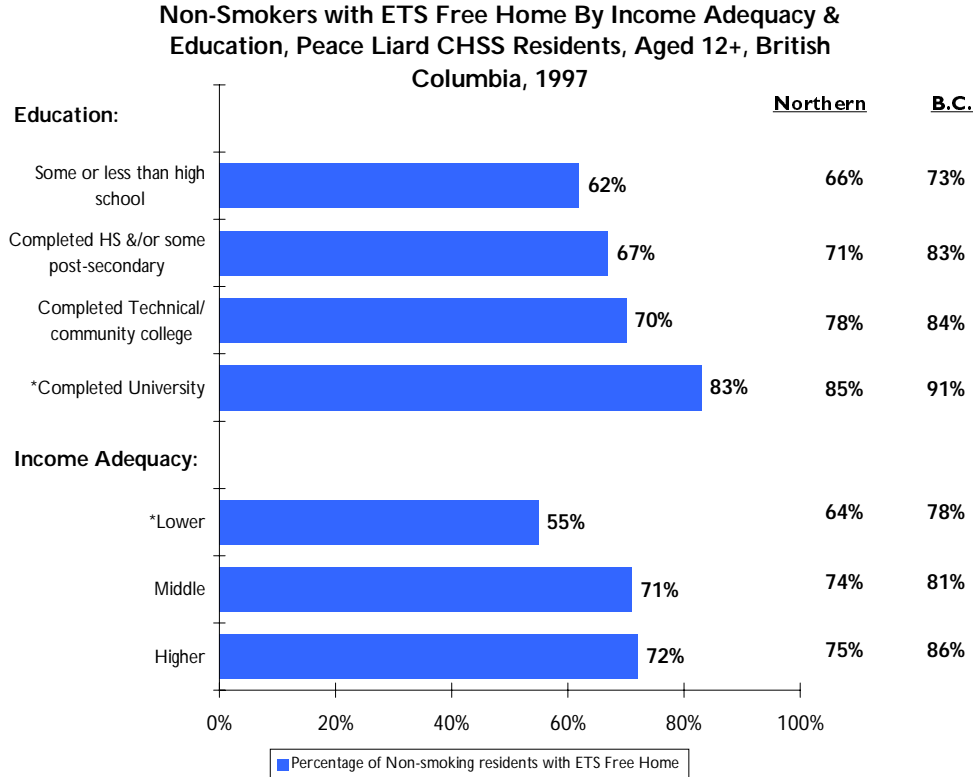
Non-smokers living in a household with no ETS exposure at all are slightly more likely among Peace Liard residents who were born outside of Canada, in comparison to those born in Canada (73% vs. 67%). Similarly, as shown in the following graph, single non-smoking residents are less likely to live in household with no ETS exposure at all (60%) compared to non-smokers who are either married (71%), separated/divorced (77%) or widowed (70%).

**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Marital Status & Birthplace,
Peace Liard 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 following graph, just 55% of non-smoking residents with lower income adequacy live in households without any ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 72% 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 (83%).

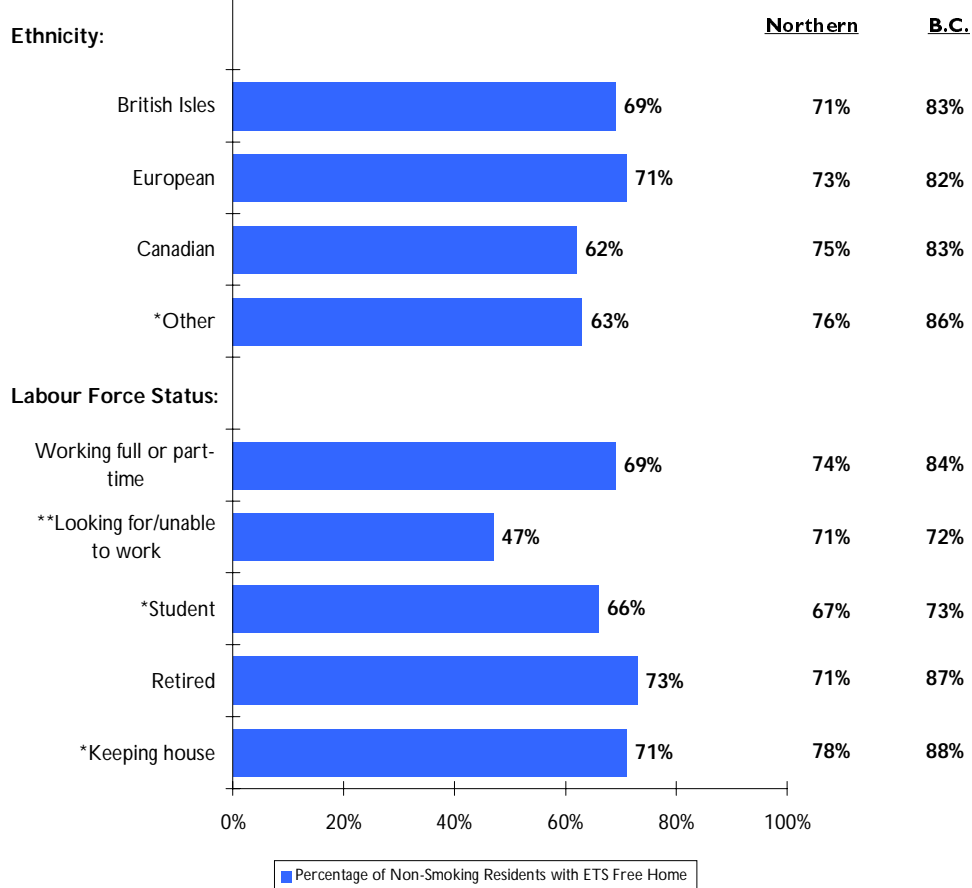


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

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

The graph below displays the same relationship for the ethnicity and labour force status of Peace Liard CHSS residents who do not smoke. Ethnic group membership appears to be somewhat related to whether residents who do not smoke live in a household with no ETS exposure at all. European residents are most likely to report an ETS free home (71%), while residents who simply identified themselves as “Canadians” are least likely (62%). 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 are unable to work, are least likely to live in an ETS free household (47%). Conversely, residents who are presently keeping house or are retired are most likely to live in an ETS free household (71% and 73%, respectively).

Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Ethnicity & Labour Force Status, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



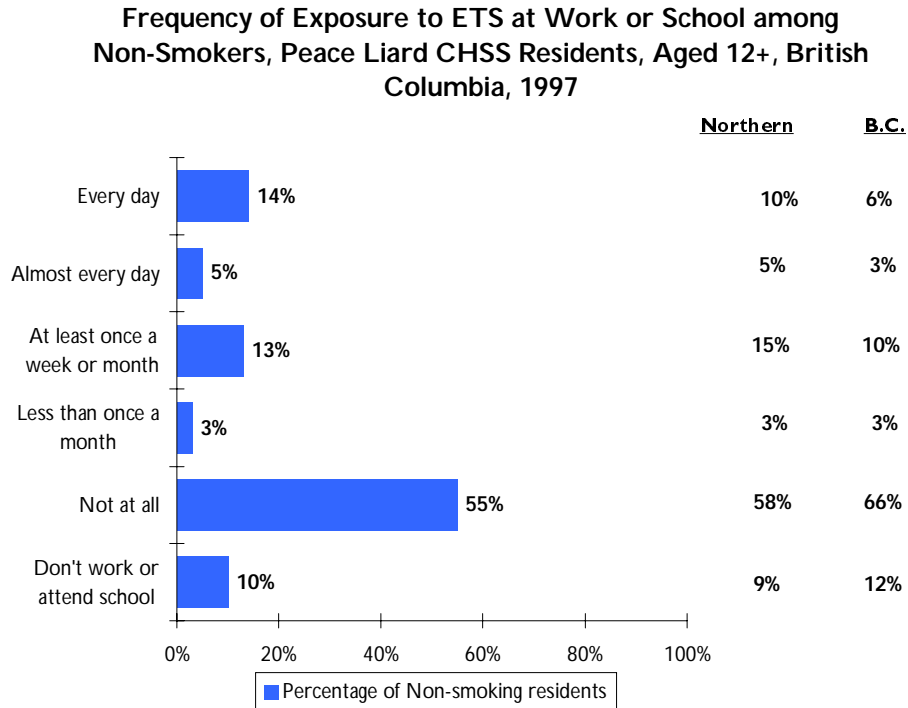
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.
 *Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100
 **Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

8.7.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in Peace Liard 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, 19% of non-smokers report exposure to ETS every day or nearly every day when at work or school, while 55% said they are not exposed to

ETS at all. This later percentage is generally in keeping with the survey findings for the entire North region (58%), but is much lower than that for the province (66%). On the other hand, at 19%, daily or nearly daily exposure while at work or school is higher in the Peace Liard area than elsewhere in the province.



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

Females are slightly more likely than males to report no exposure to ETS at work or school (60% vs. 50%). Exposure to ETS at work or school is also related to level of education and to income adequacy. Residents with high levels of income adequacy (59%) and those who attended university (80%) are most likely to enjoy an ETS free environment at work or school.

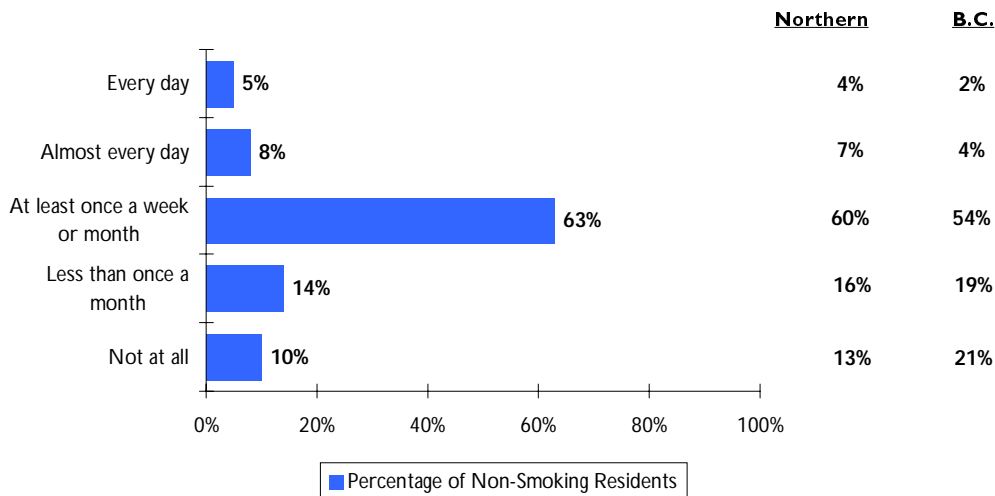
By comparison, other demographic descriptors appear to be unrelated to whether or not the non-smoking residents of the Peace Liard are exposed to ETS at work or school (data not shown).

8.7.5 Exposure to ETS in Other Indoor Settings

Finally, all non-smokers in the Peace Liard 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 settings 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 90% of the non-smoking residents in Peace Liard. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by 13% of non-smoking residents. This later percentage appears to be slightly higher than for the province (6%), but is closer to that for the North region (11%).

Frequency of Exposure to ETS in other Indoor Settings among Non-Smokers, Peace Liard CHSS Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



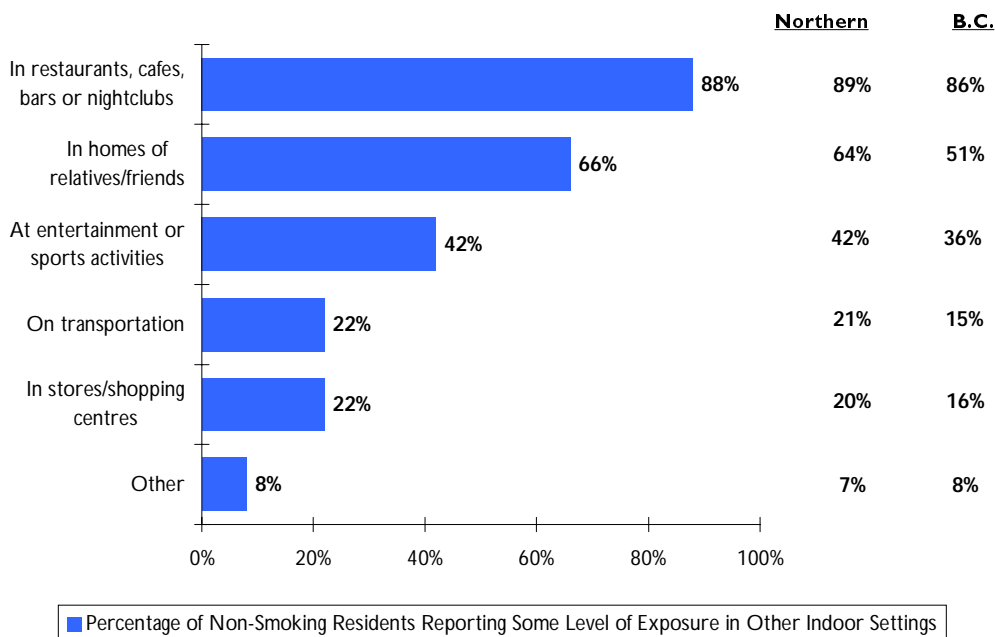
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

The 90% of non-smoking residents of the Peace Liard 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 (66%) and restaurants, cafes, bars or nightclubs (88%), than they do for transportation (22%) and stores or shopping centres (22%). 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, Peace Liard 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+).

	Peace Liard CHSS Sample	North Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Gender			
Male	52	52	49
Female	48	48	51
Age			
12-19	17	17	13
20-24	10	11	9
25-44	38	36	34
45-64	25	27	28
65+	9	9	17
<i>Average</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>42.8</i>
Marital Status			
Single	34	35	35
Married/Common Law	54	53	49
Separated/Divorced	9	8	8
Widowed	4	4	7
Children			
None	67	66	76
One	15	16	12
Two or more	18	18	12
Education			
Less than High School	14	11	6
Some High School	23	22	16
Completed High School	25	26	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	21	19	21
Some University	4	7	10
Completed University	7	9	15
Graduate Degree	4	4	8
Income Adequacy			
Low	7	6	5
Lower-Middle	10	11	10
Middle	24	26	26
Upper-Middle	36	37	38
High	24	21	21

	Peace Liard CHSS Sample	North Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Labour Force Status			
Working full-time	46	44	41
Working part-time	8	9	9
Self-Employed	11	10	9
Looking for work or unable to work	7	8	6
Student	10	11	10
Retired	11	11	20
Keeping house	6	6	4
Place of Birth			
In Canada	90	88	79
Outside Canada	9	12	21
Ethnicity			
British	45	42	47
European	43	44	38
South Asian	<	2	2
South East Asian	1	2	6
Canadian	16	15	13
Aboriginal	6	8	3
< Less than 0.5%			

Demographically, the Peace Liard CHSS area differs from British Columbia on the following:

Age - on average, Peace Liard residents are younger (38.1 years vs. 42.8 years);

Marital Status - the Peace Liard area has more married residents (54% vs. 49%), and fewer widowed residents (4% vs. 7%);

Education - the Peace Liard area has more residents with some or less than high school (37% vs. 22%) and fewer who have completed a university education (11% vs. 23%);

Place of Birth - the Peace Liard area has more residents born inside Canada (90% vs. 79%) and fewer born outside Canada (9% vs. 21%);

Ethnicity - the Peace Liard area has fewer residents with a South East Asian background (1% vs. 6%) and more with a European background (43% vs. 38%); and,

Children - the Peace Liard area has fewer households with no children at all (67% vs. 76%), and more with two or more children (18% vs. 12%)