

## **8. North Shore RHB Report**

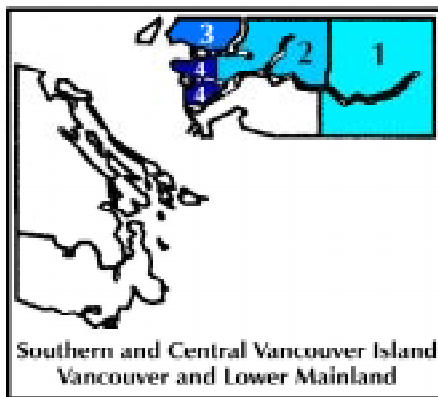
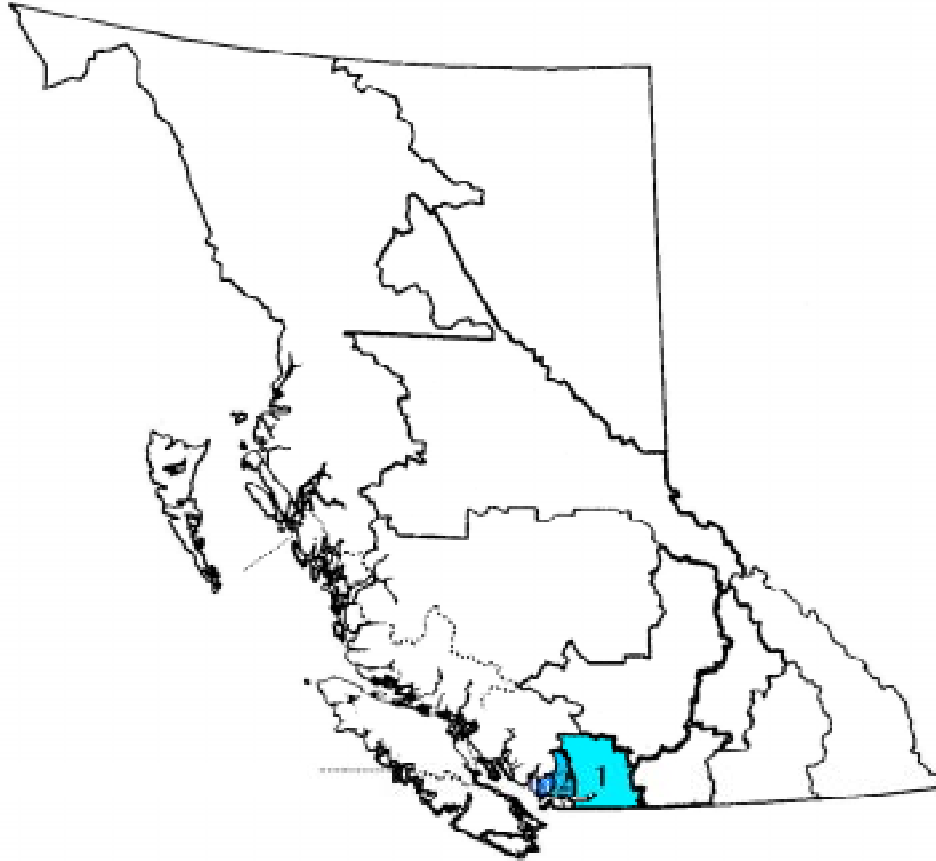
### **8.1 Introduction**

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

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

Results for the North Shore have been compared with results for the province overall and a macro region called the Lower Mainland which includes Fraser Valley, South Fraser Valley, Simon Fraser/Burnaby, North Shore, and Vancouver/Richmond.

**BETTER TEAMWORK, BETTER CARE - PUTTING SERVICES FOR PEOPLE FIRST**



- Lower Mainland Region:**  
1) Fraser Valley  
2) Simon Fraser  
3) North Shore  
4) Vancouver/Richmond

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 North Shore area make up 17% of residents while former smokers represent 33% and never smokers 51%. The vast majority of current smokers (65%) are daily smokers. The use of other forms of tobacco such as cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco is very low at 2% or less. In looking at overall tobacco use, 18% of North Shore residents are current users, 33% are former users, 25% are lifetime abstainers and 24% are past experimenters or beginners. The average age of initiation for current and former cigarette smokers is similar (16.3 and 16.6). The average age of initiation is higher for ever users (current and former) of other forms of tobacco – cigars (23.6), pipes (24.2) and smokeless tobacco (21.8).

In the North Shore area certain socio-demographic characteristics are related to tobacco use – age, marital status, country of birth, income adequacy, and labour force status. For example, residents more likely to be users are those with middle income adequacy, those born in Canada and those between the ages 19 to 24.

**ETS** - A total of 57% of non-smokers and 31% smokers report physical irritation to their eyes, breathing or throat due to ETS. Amongst non-smokers, 4% report every day or almost every day ETS exposure at home, 5% at work or school and 4% in other indoor settings. This results in 10% of North Shore non-smoking residents who are exposed to ETS every day or almost every day or the equivalent of 8% of all North Shore residents. In total, 26% of North Shore residents' health is being adversely affected by tobacco (18% through current tobacco use and 8% through ETS).

### **8.3 Tobacco Use Status of North Shore Residents**

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the residents of the North Shore (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 North Shore (aged 12+), is 17%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 11%, while non-daily smokers represent 6% of all residents. As shown in the graph, this prevalence rate is lower than that found in the Lower Mainland region (20%) and the entire province (22%).

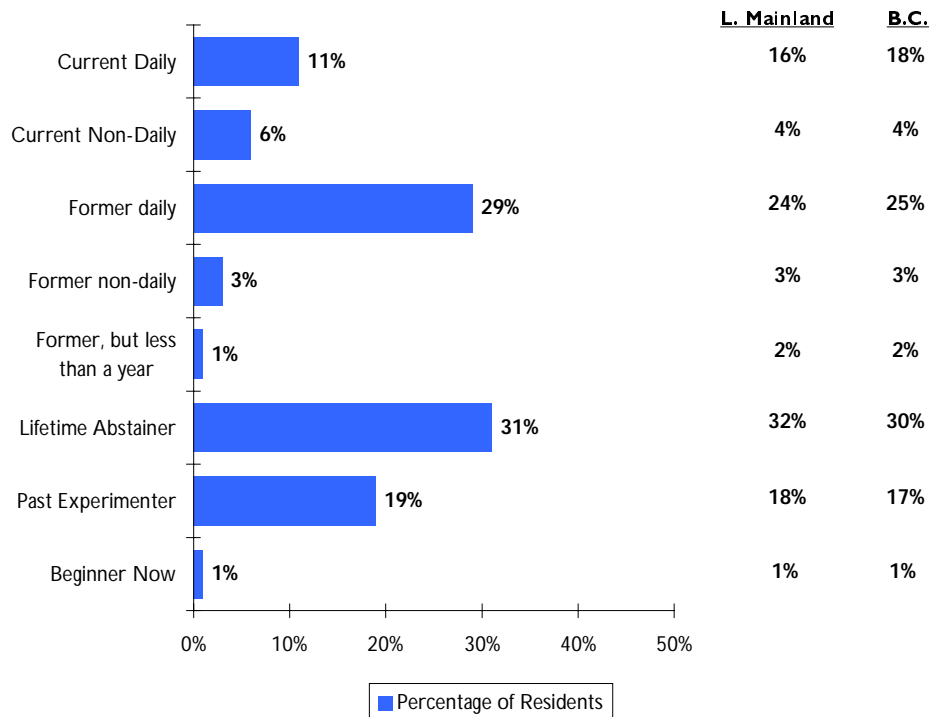
Former cigarette smokers comprise 33% of all North Shore residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (29%), former non-daily smokers (3%), and former smokers, who quit less than a year ago (1%). The percentage of former smokers is just marginally higher than that found for the Lower Mainland region (29%) and the entire province (30%).

By contrast, North Shore RHB residents who have never smoked cigarettes represent 51% of the population aged 12+ years. These never users include lifetime abstainers

(31%), past experimenters (19%), and beginners (1%). A comparison with these same percentages for the Lower Mainland region and for the entire province suggests a nearly identical pattern.

In sum, current cigarette smokers make up 17% of residents on the North Shore, while former smokers represent 33% and never smokers 51%. Overall, these proportions are somewhat more positive than those found for the Lower Mainland region and the province.

**Cigarette Smoking Status of North Shore RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



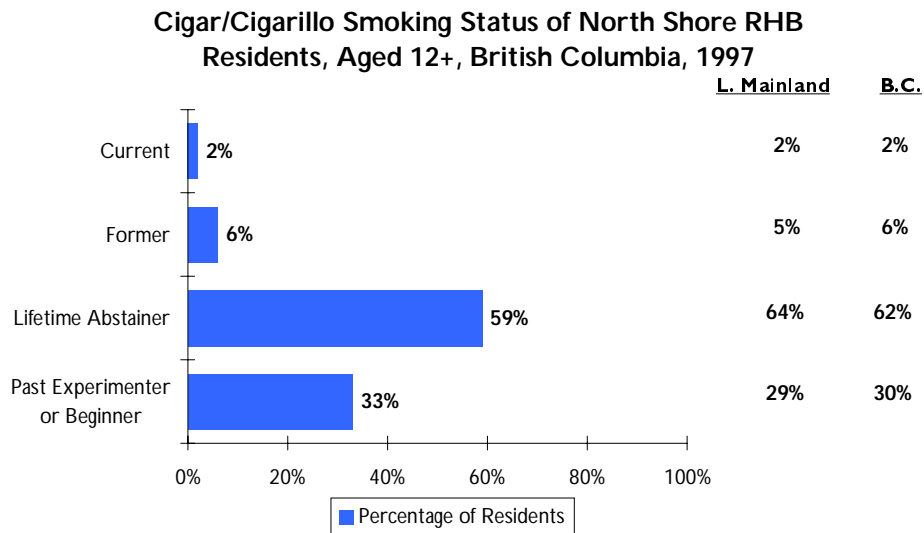
### **8.3.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status**

#### **Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status**

For cigar smoking among residents of the North Shore, 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 North Shore residents is just 2%. Unlike cigarette smoking, there are insufficient numbers of cigar smokers to distinguish between daily and non-daily users. As shown in the graph, this low percentage for current users appears quite similar to that found for the Lower Mainland region and provincially, at 2% each.

The graph also shows that former cigar smokers in the North Shore represent 6% of residents, while those who have never smoked cigars make up 92% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (59%) and past experimenters or beginners (33%). These percentages are also in line with those found for the Lower Mainland region and for the whole province.

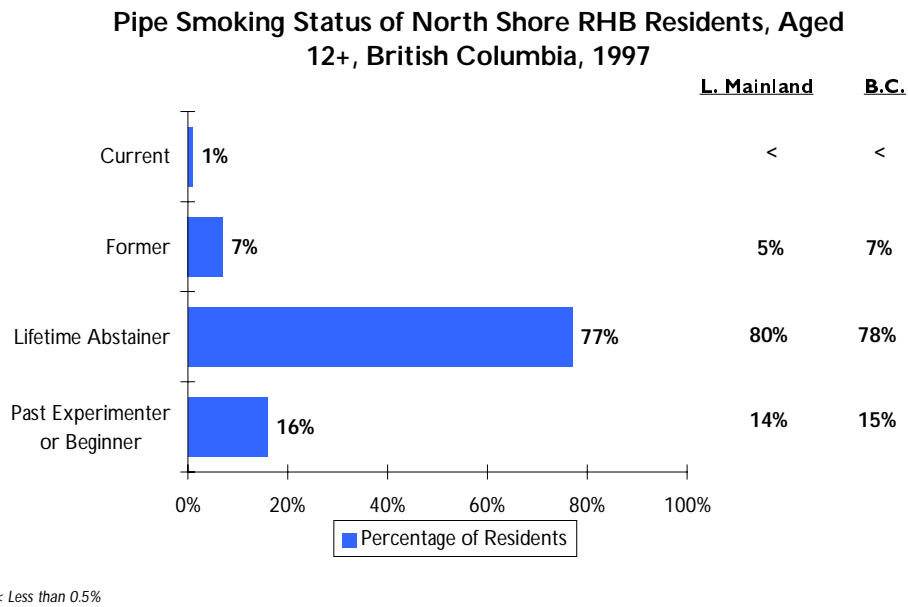


## Pipe Smoking Status

For the smoking of pipe tobacco among North Shore 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 North Shore residents is only 1%. Like cigar smoking, there are insufficient numbers of pipe smokers on the North Shore 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 Lower Mainland region and provincially.

The graph also indicates that former pipe smokers in the North Shore 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 (77%) and a smaller group of past experimenters or beginners (16%). These percentages are also in keeping with those found for the Lower Mainland region and for the whole province.



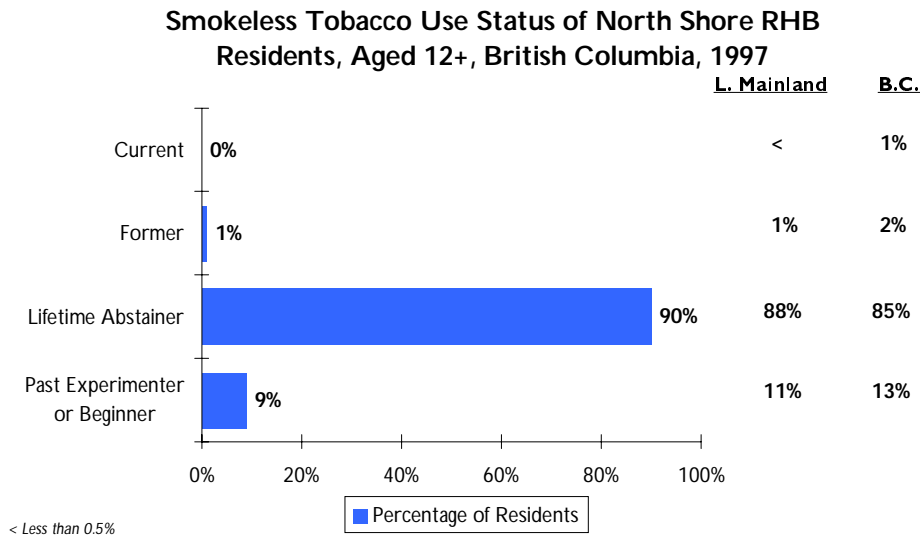
### Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among North Shore 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 North Shore is 0%. As shown in the graph, this very low prevalence of smokeless tobacco use is also consistent with findings from both the Lower Mainland region and the entire province.

Former users of smokeless tobacco products represent only 1% of all North Shore residents, while residents who have never used smokeless tobacco represent fully 99% of the population aged 12+ years. As shown in the graph, this never user group includes lifetime abstainers (90%) and past experimenters or beginners (9%). This percentage for past experimenters/beginners on the North Shore is slightly lower than the survey

findings for the Lower Mainland region (11%) and the province as a whole (13%), while the percentage for lifetime abstainers is higher than that for the province (90% vs. 85%).

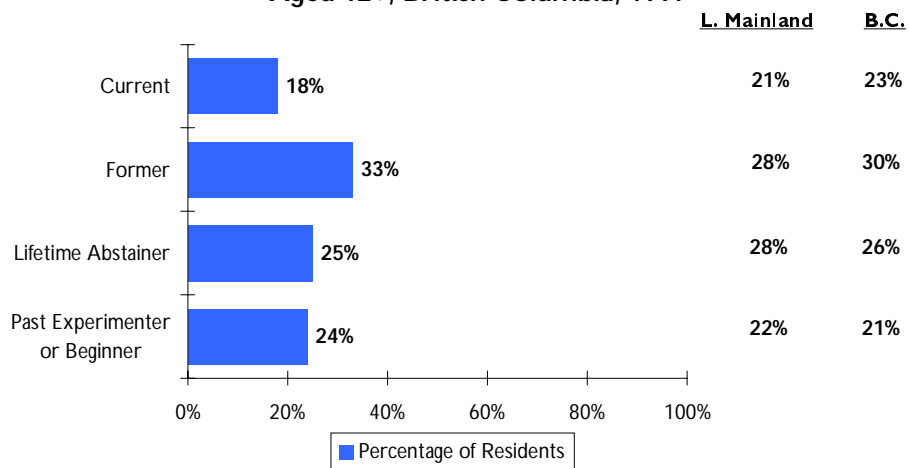


### 8.3.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among North Shore 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 on the North Shore.

Non-use is presently the norm among residents of the North Shore, with 82% of the aged 12+ population indicating they do not currently use any form of tobacco. On the other hand, the survey does show that 18% of residents are currently using at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users represent 33% of the North Shore population, while never users include past experimenters or beginners at 24% and lifetime abstainers at 25%. As shown in the graph, these findings are generally consistent with those found elsewhere in the Lower Mainland and the province, except that current use is lower than the provincial level (18% vs. 23%).

**Overall Tobacco Use Status of North Shore RHB Residents,  
Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



## 8.4 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

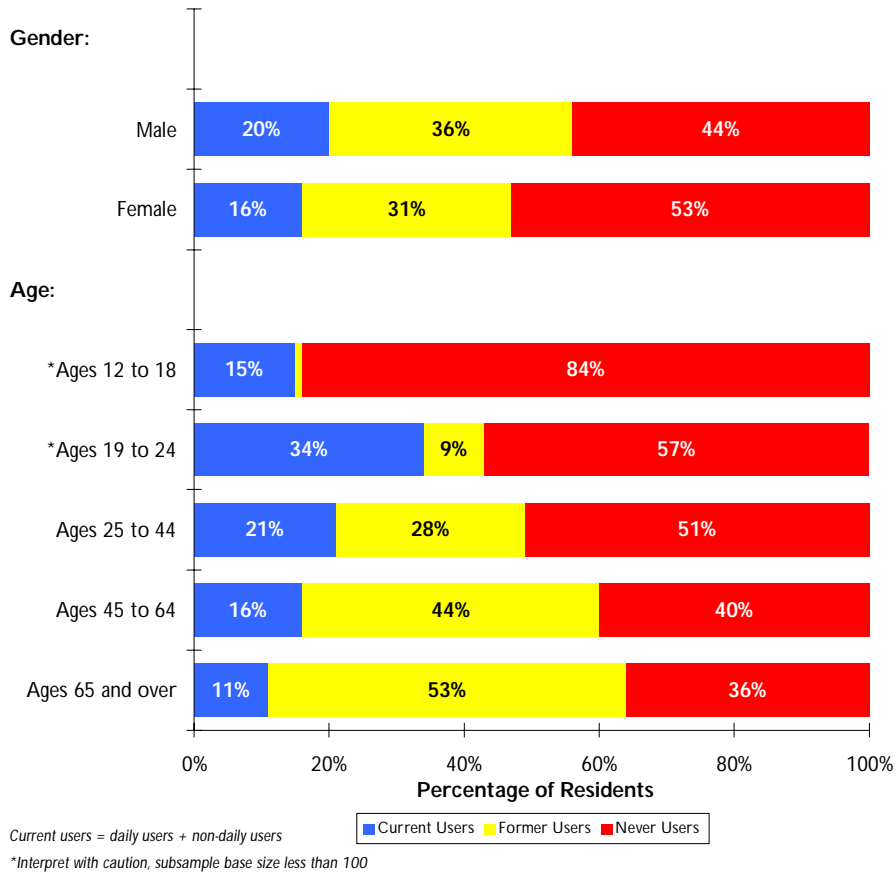
In this section, use of any form of tobacco (i.e., current, former vs. never) has been cross tabulated against a range of social demographic characteristics of residents, in order to demonstrate a number of social and economic variations in tobacco usage. As already outlined in *Overall Tobacco Use Status*, 18% of all North Shore residents are current tobacco users, 33% are former users, and 49% 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 (20% vs. 16%) and former tobacco users (36% vs. 31%). On the other hand, female residents are more likely than male residents to have never been a tobacco user (53% vs. 44%).

In terms of age, current tobacco use is highest among 19 to 24 year olds (34%) and lowest among 12 to 18 year olds (15%) and those aged 65 and over (11%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 1% among 12 to 18 year olds to 53% among residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of residents who have never used tobacco drops dramatically from 84% of 12 to 18 years olds to 57% of those aged 19 to 24 years. This percentage then continues to decrease across the other age groupings to a low of 36% for those 65 or older.

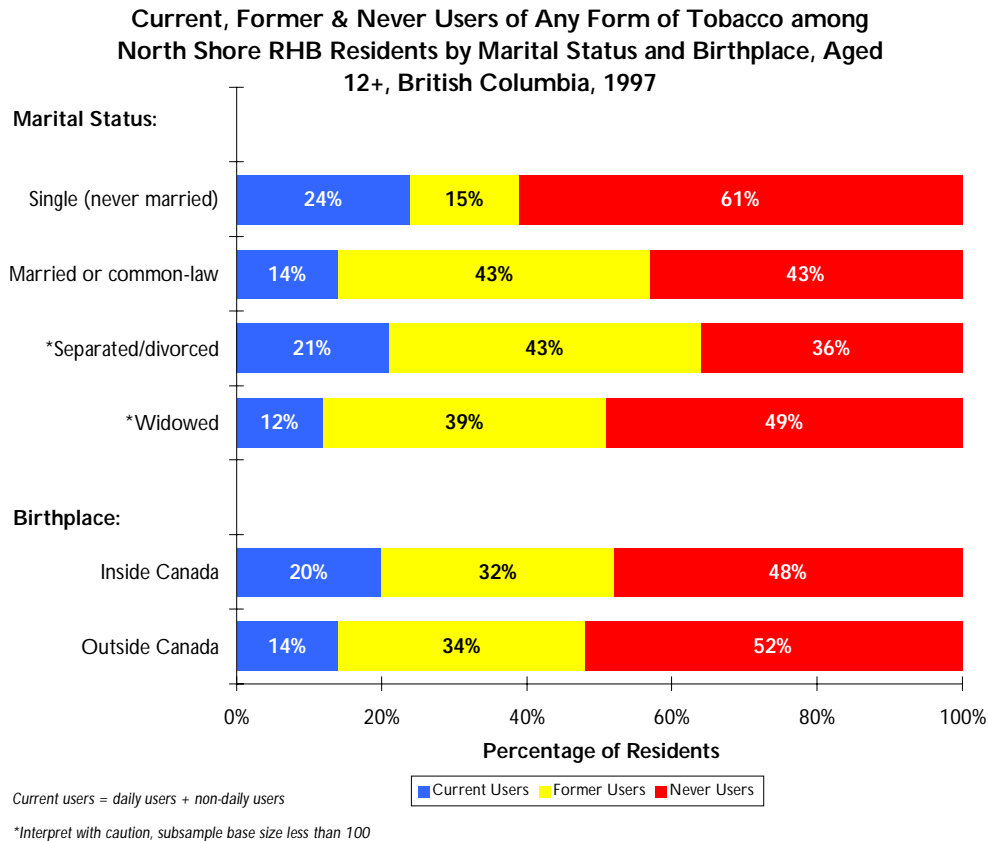
**Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among North Shore RHB Residents by Gender and Age, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



### 8.4.2 Birthplace and Marital Status

The graph below displays the relationship between tobacco use and place of birth, as well as marital status. Whether residents of the North Shore are born inside or outside of Canada appears somewhat related to whether or not they are current smokers. Those born inside Canada are slightly more likely to be current users than those born outside Canada (20% vs 14%). Differences in rates of tobacco use are clearly evident as a function of marital status. For instance, the proportion of current users is highest among residents who are single (24%) or separated/divorced (21%), while the proportion of former users is highest among those who are presently married or living

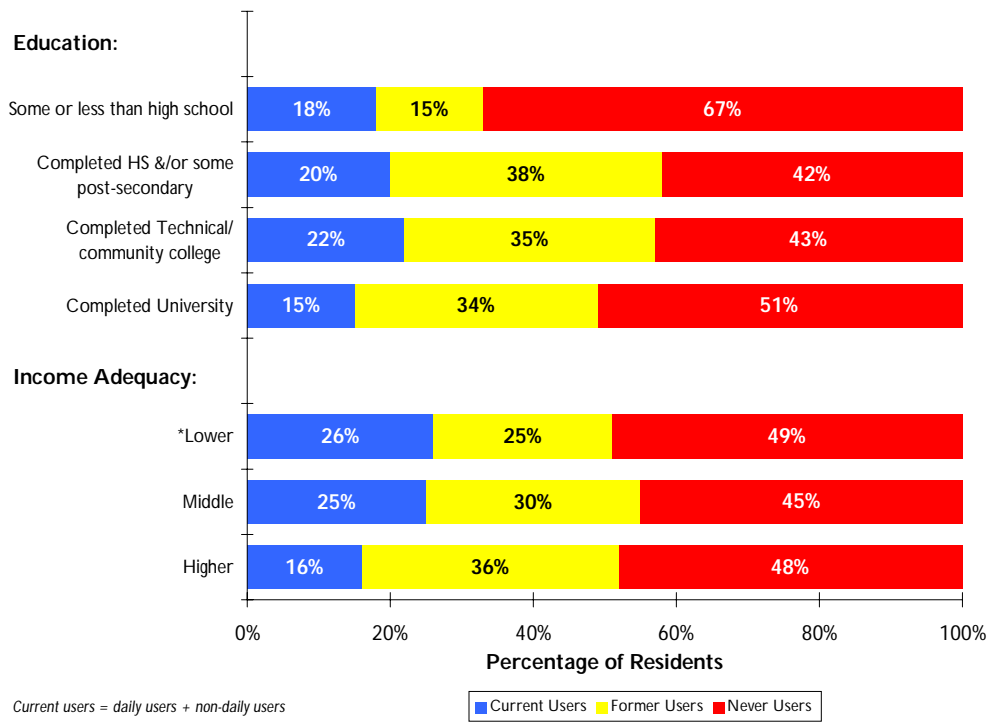
common law and those separated or divorced (43%) each. Finally, those residents who have never married (i.e., single) are most likely (61%) to have never been users of tobacco.



### 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 and middle income adequacy (26% and 25% respectively), compared to only 16% of those with high income adequacy. In terms of education, the lowest proportion of users is found for residents who are university graduates (15%).

**Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among North Shore RHB Residents by Education & Income Adequacy, British Columbia, 1997**

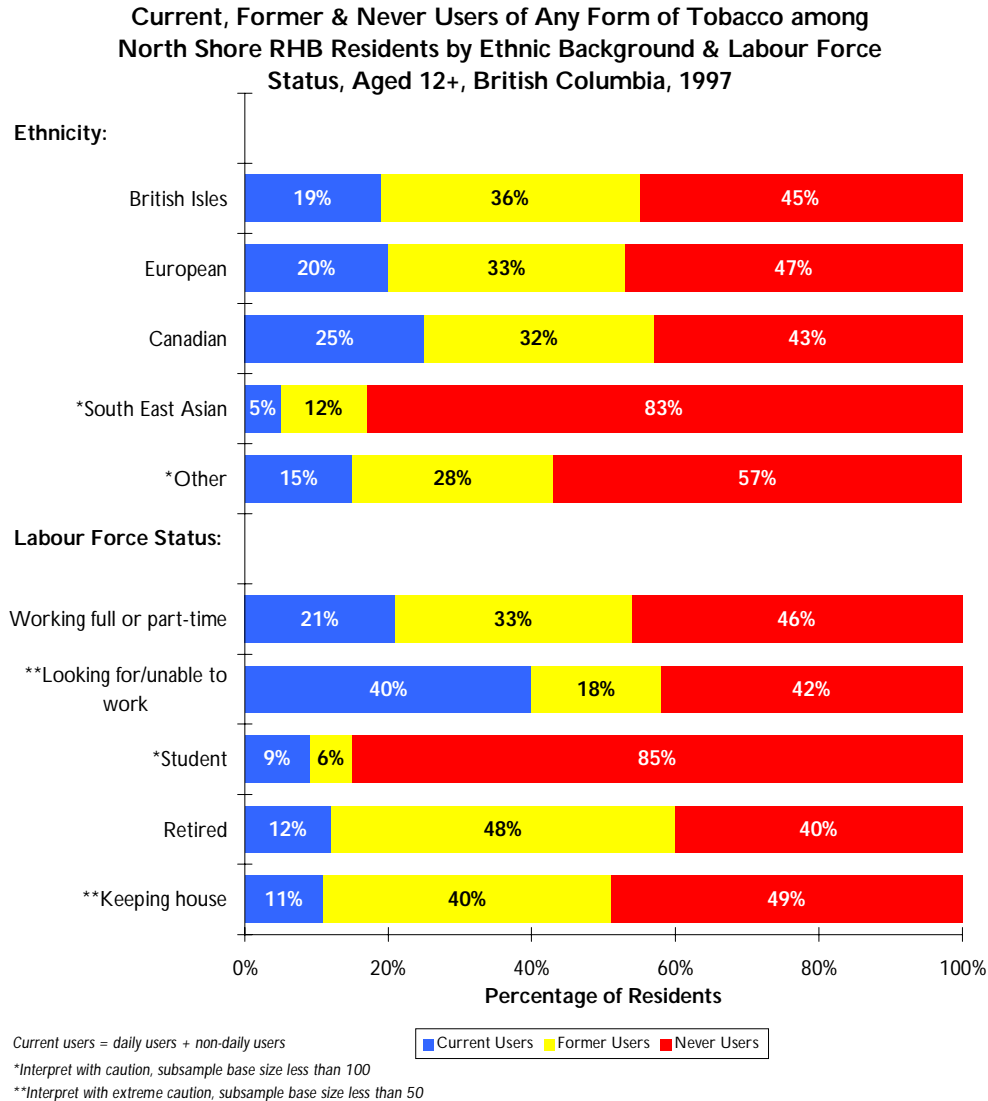


### 8.4.4 Ethnicity and Labour Force Status

The graph below exhibits the relationship between tobacco use and residents' ethnic/cultural background, as well as the labour force status of residents at the time of the survey. Variations in tobacco use according to ethnic/cultural grouping are few, however, current use is clearly lowest amongst South-East Asian residents at only 5%. 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 North Shore residents who are either looking for work or who are unable to work the proportion of current users is 39%. By contrast, the proportion of current users among those working full or part-time is just 21%. Current

use of any form of tobacco by students and retired residents is very low (9% and 12% respectively), but these proportions are largely attributable to the age of these residents, rather than their labour force status. Current use is also very low amongst those residents who are keeping house (11%).



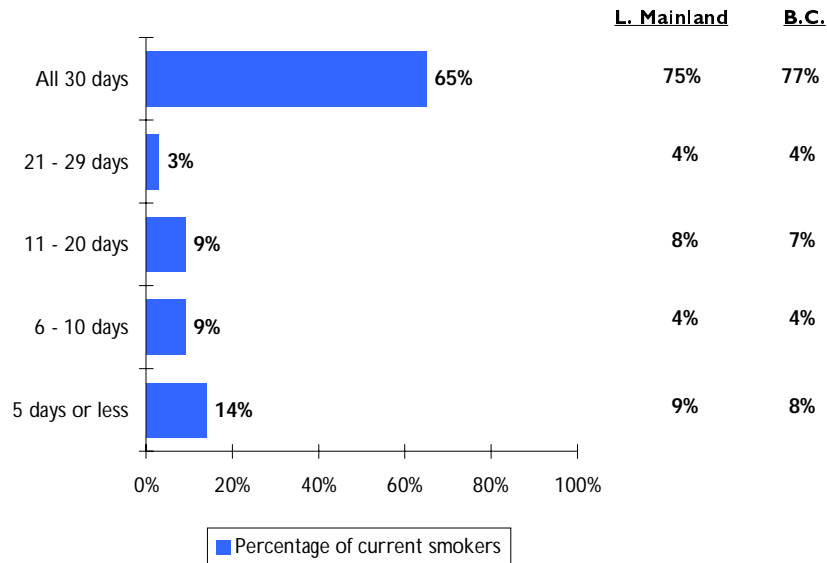
## **8.5 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users**

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.

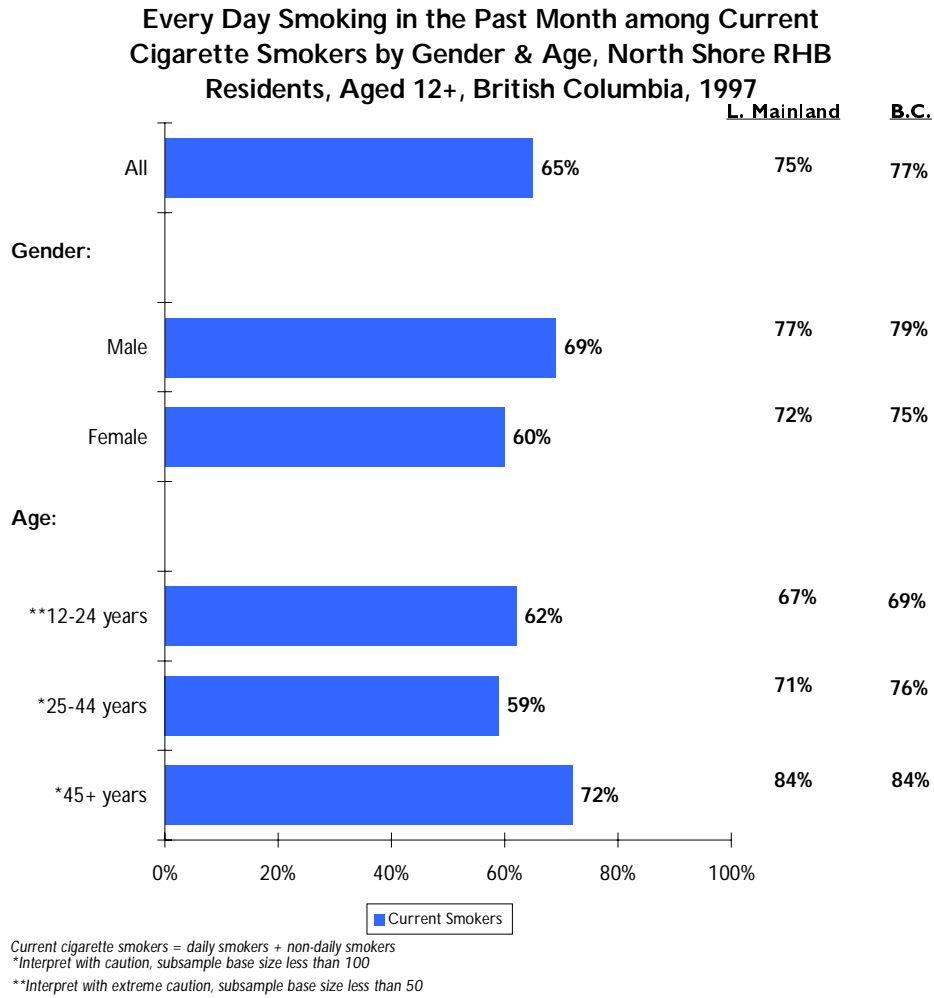
### **8.5.1 Days Smoked in Past Month**

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers on the North Shore 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 14% of smokers, while smoking on all 30 days during the past month was reported by 65% of current cigarette smokers. This rate for every day smoking is somewhat lower than found across the province (77%) and in the Lower Mainland region (75%).

**Days Smoked in the Past Month among Current Cigarette Smokers, North Shore RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



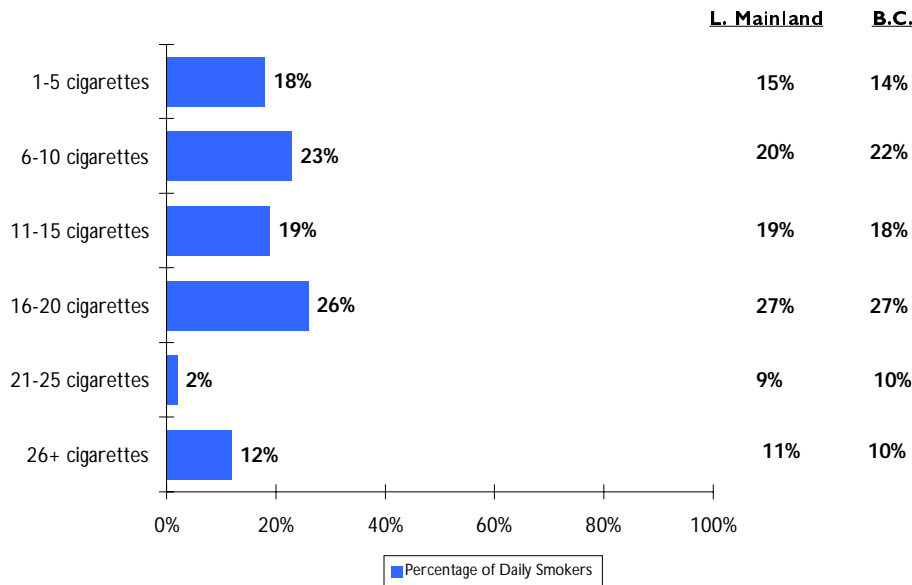
As shown in the following graph, males are more likely than females to report smoking on all 30 days in the past month (i.e., are daily smokers) (69% vs. 60%). Determining the differences among age categories is difficult because of small sample sizes. However, those aged 12 to 44 years are less likely to report everyday smoking, while those aged 45 or older are the more likely (72%). These gender and age differences are generally consistent with those reported by cigarette smokers in the Lower Mainland region and in the province.



### 8.5.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

Among daily cigarette smokers on the North Shore, 18% report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, but as can be seen in the graph below, 14% report averaging more than 20 cigarettes per day. The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers on the North Shore is 15.1. This average number is slightly lower than the averages for daily cigarette smokers in the Lower Mainland region (16.7 per day) and for the entire province (16.6 per day).

**Average Number of Cigarettes per Day among Daily Cigarette Smokers, North Shore RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



Averages: RHB=15.1; Region = 16.7; BC = 16.6

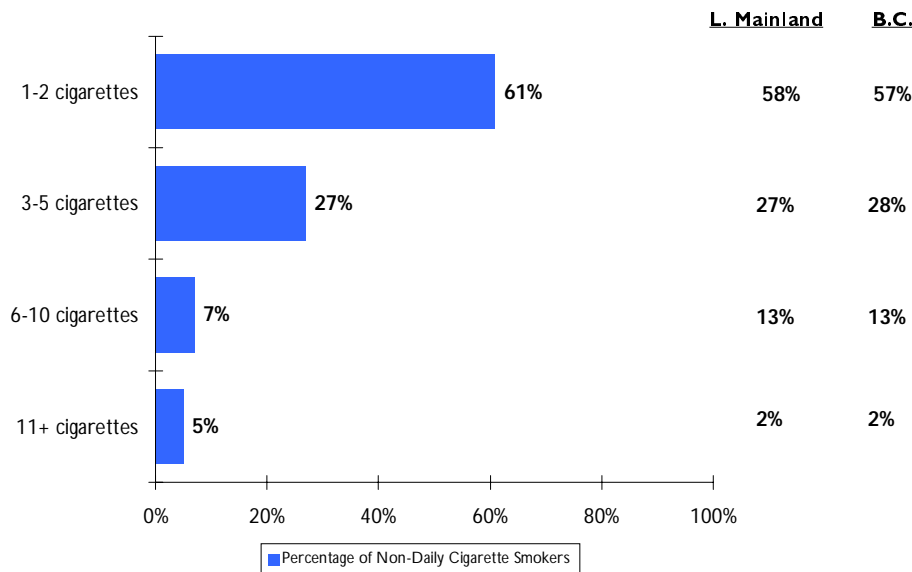
As shown in the table below, on average males smoke more per day than females (17.1 vs. 12.9). The base sizes for age groupings make accurate reporting difficult, but they do suggest that the average number of cigarettes per day increases with age. These gender and age differences are also apparent for the Lower Mainland region and for the province as a whole.

Average Number of Cigarettes per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers by Gender & Age, North Shore RHB Residents Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	North Shore RHB	Lower Mainland Region	B.C.
All	15.1	16.7	16.6
<b>Gender:</b>			
*Male	17.1	18.1	18.2
*Female	12.9	15.0	15.0
<b>Age:</b>			
**12-24 years	8.6	12.6	12.2
**25-44 years	16.2	16.1	16.8
**45+ years	18.2	18.8	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 on the North Shore (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 61% of these smokers report having only 1 to 2 per day, 27% 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 3.4 which is almost identical to the Lower Mainland region and the province (see graph).

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



**Averages: RHB=3.4; Region=3.3; BC=3.5**

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

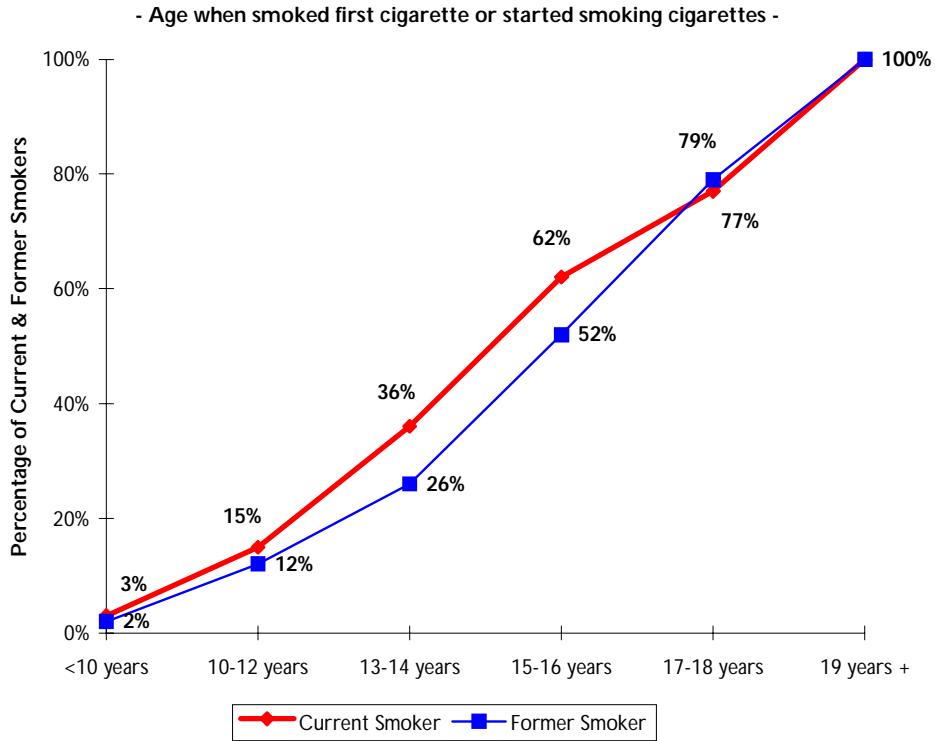
## 8.6 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use

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 age of initiation for cigarette smoking among residents of the North Shore is displayed in the graph for current and former cigarette smokers. Among **current** cigarette smokers, 15% began smoking before the age of 13, 36% began smoking before age 15 and 77% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those North Shore residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 16.3 years. This pattern of responses is similar among **former** cigarette smokers, with 12% indicating they began smoking before the age of 13, 26% began before age 15 and 79% began before age 19. The average age of initiation among former cigarette smokers is 16.6 years.

**Cumulative Distribution for Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, North Shore RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**

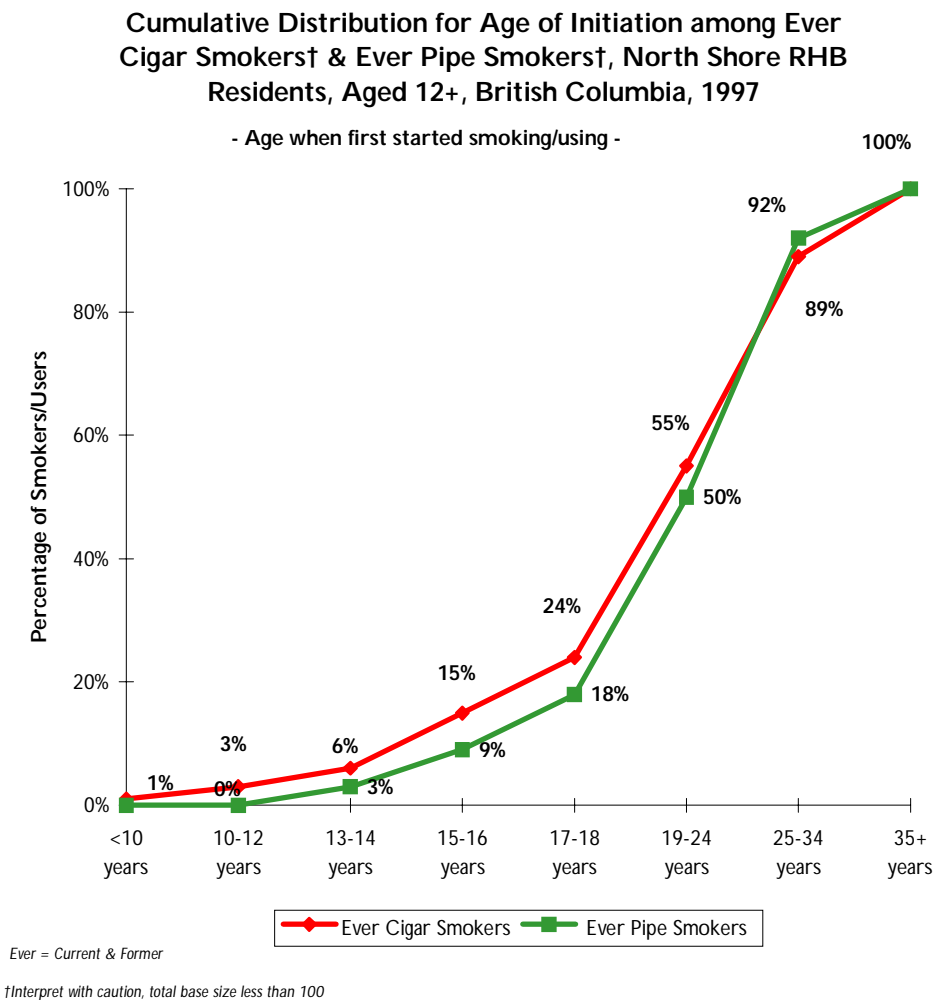


As shown in the table below, the average age of initiation amongst current cigarette smokers is slightly higher than those observed in the Lower Mainland region and in the entire province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Residents of North Shore RHB, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	North Shore RHB	Lower Mainland Region	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Current	16.3	15.8	15.7
Former	16.6	16.5	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 North Shore who have ever used (current + former) cigars and pipes are displayed the graph below. The base size for North Shore residents who have used smokeless tobacco is too small to display.



Among those North Shore residents who have ever smoked cigars, just 3% began smoking cigars before age 13, 24% began before age 19, 55% began before age 25, and 89% began before age 35. Compared to cigarette smoking, the average age of onset for

cigar smoking is somewhat older at 23.6 years and this is just slightly higher than the averages found for cigar smoking in the Lower Mainland region (23.1 years) and the province (22.8 years).

For North Shore residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco, just 3% began smoking a pipe before age 15, 18% began before age 19, 50% began before age 25, and 92% began before age 35. The average age of onset for pipe smoking is even older than that for cigars at 24.2 years. This is very close to the average ages found in the Lower Mainland region (24.2 years) and the province (24.6 years).

There are very few residents of the North Shore who have ever used smokeless tobacco, however, the age of initiation for these few people is very similar to the provincial average, if not to the average for the Lower Mainland region.

Average Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smokers†, Ever Pipe Smokers† & Ever Smokeless Users‡, Residents of North Shore RHB, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	North Shore RHB	Lower Mainland Region	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Ever Cigar Smoker	23.6	23.1	22.8
Ever Pipe Smoker	24.2	24.2	24.6
Ever Smokeless User	21.8	23.2	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**

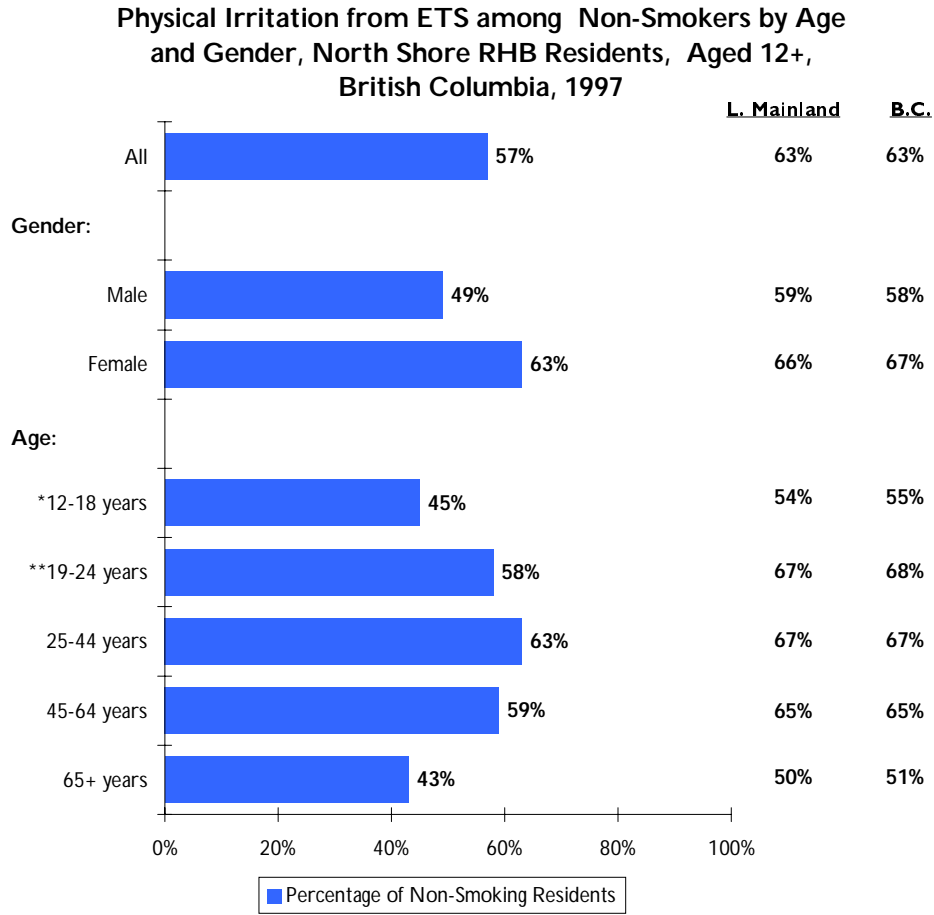
In addition to inquiring directly about tobacco use, the survey also asked residents of the North Shore about their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), sometimes known as secondhand smoke, in their own homes, at work and school and in other public places. Being exposed to ETS was defined as 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. Over half (57%) of non-smokers (i.e., those North Shore residents who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, about 31% of current smokers report physical irritation.

Some gender differences in the proportion of non-smokers are evident with 49% of males versus 63% of females indicating they are usually irritated by ETS. Age related differences are also evident with 45% of non-smokers aged 12 to 18 and 58% of those aged 19 to 24 being irritated by ETS. Irritation peaks at 63% among those 25 to 44 years of age, but this proportion declines steadily with age to 43% among non-smokers aged 65 and over. As displayed in the graph, this general pattern of findings is also reflected in the survey data for the Lower Mainland 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 country of birth, marital status, income adequacy, education, ethnicity, and labour force status.



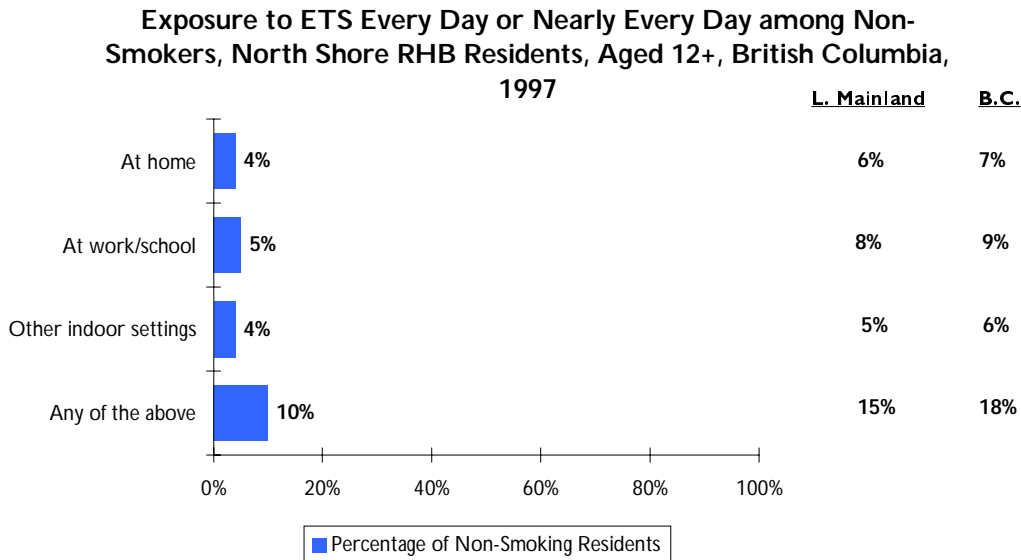
*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.*

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

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

### 8.7.2 Overall Exposure to ETS

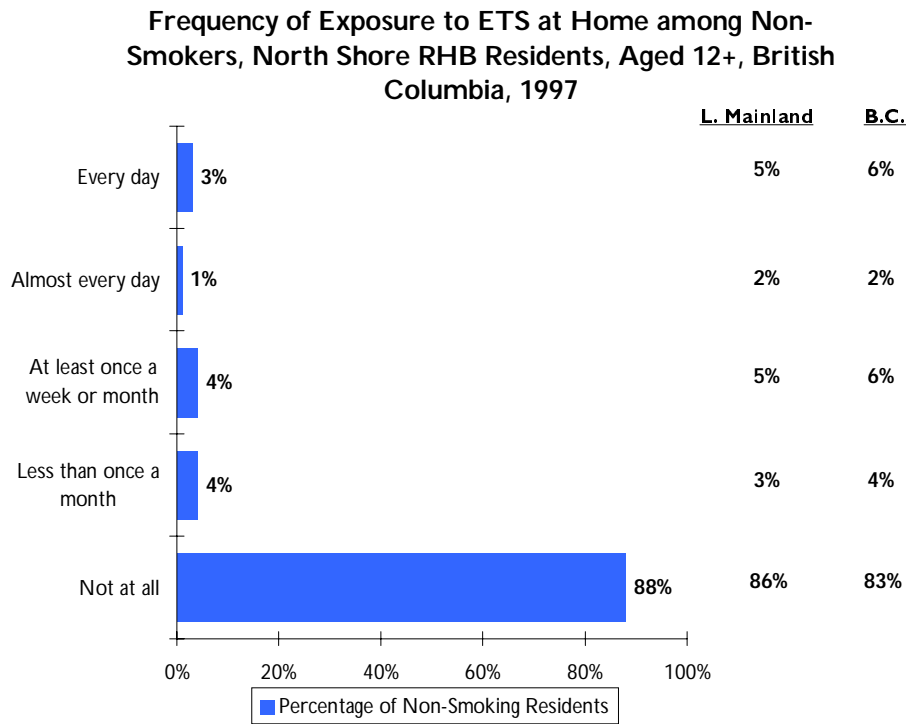
The graph below combines some of the survey findings concerning exposure to ETS for non-smoking residents of the North Shore. Specifically, it displays the proportion of non-smoking residents who have daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS at home, at work or school, and in other public settings, separately. More importantly, however, this graph shows that 10% 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 smaller than that observed for the Lower Mainland region (15%) and for the province as a whole (18%). However, it seems especially noteworthy that the 10% of non-smoking North Shore residents who are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily, translates into 8% of all North Shore residents.



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

### 8.7.3 Exposure to ETS at Home

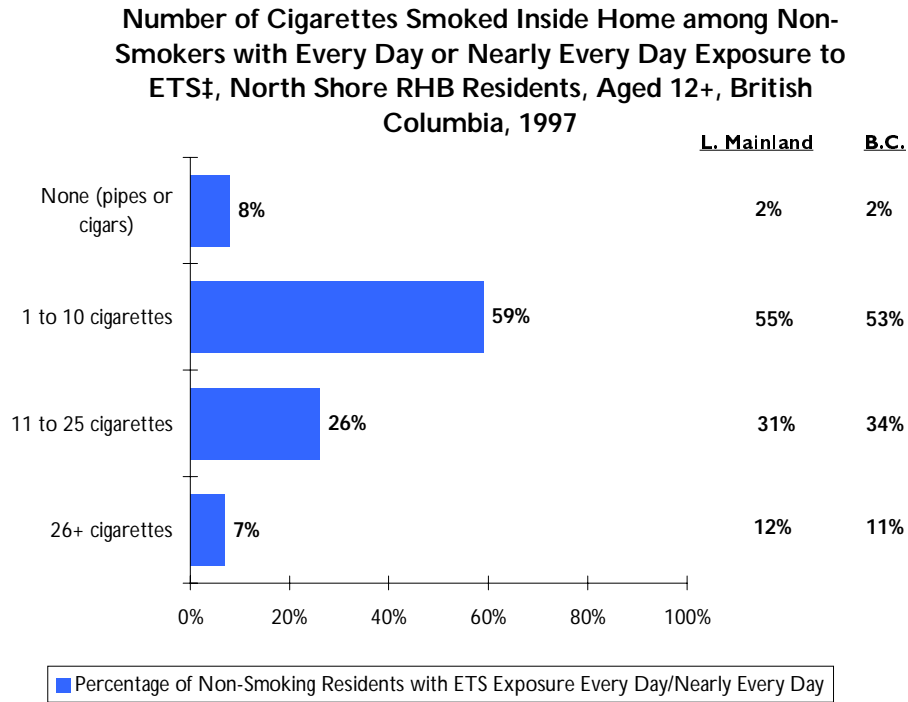
Non-Smokers: For non-smoking residents, response options for frequency of exposure to ETS inside their own home included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all. As shown in the graph to follow, just 4% of non-smokers on the North Shore report being exposed to ETS inside their home on a daily or nearly daily basis. On the other hand, 88% report no exposure to ETS at all in their homes. Non-smokers on the North Shore have a similar ETS exposure levels to those for the Lower Mainland region and slightly lower levels than that for the whole province.



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

North Shore 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. Fifty-nine percent of these residents indicated they are exposed to smoke

from 1 to 10 cigarettes per day and 26% 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 10.9, and as shown in the graph to follow, this average is lower than for other non-smokers in the Lower Mainland region (14.2) and the province (14.3), even taking into account the very small base size.

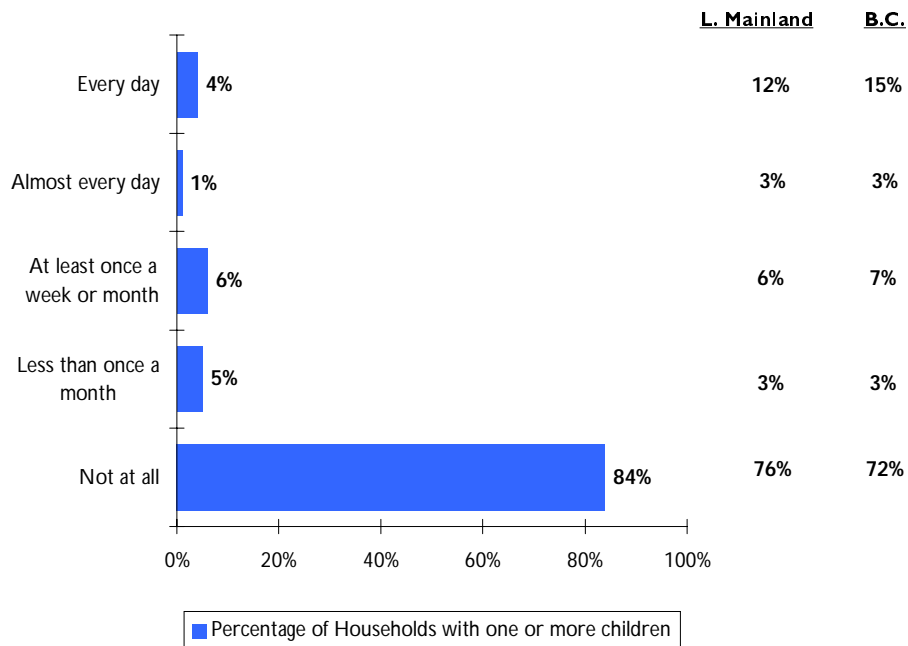


**Average: North Shore RHB = 10.9; Region = 14.2; B.C. = 14.3**

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

Households with Children: ETS exposure in North Shore households with children age 11 and under are highlighted in the graph below. In 5% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 84% there is no ETS exposure at all. These percentages show that the North Shore has less ETS exposure for households with children than in the Lower Mainland region (15% - daily/nearly daily, 76% - not at all) and in the whole province (18% - daily/nearly daily, 72% - not at all).

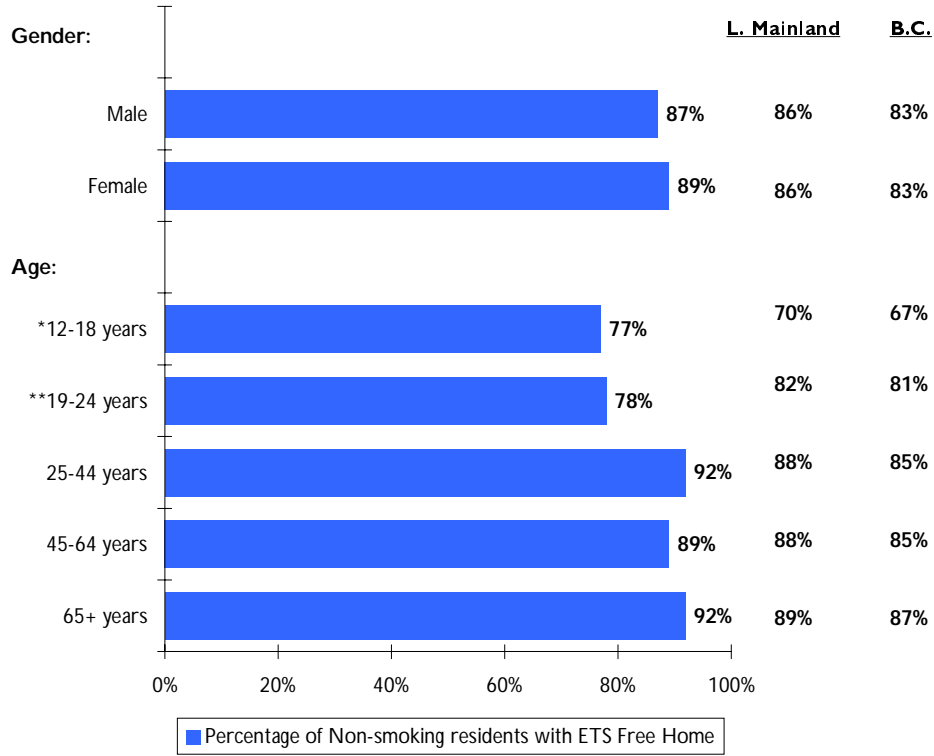
**Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged 11 Years and Under, North Shore RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



For those households with children aged 11 and under, and which have daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, the average number of cigarettes smoked inside the home on a typical day is 12.1. This average is less than that found for such households in the Lower Mainland region (17.9) and the province (18.2), but is based on a very small sample.

ETS Free Households Non-smoking residents of the North Shore who live in households with no ETS exposure at all are almost equally likely to be male or female (87% vs. 89%), but as shown in the graph, this probability tends to vary depending on the age of the resident. For instance, just 77% of 12 to 18 year old non-smoking residents live in households with no ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 92% among non-smokers age 25 to 44 years and remains high in the older age categories.

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



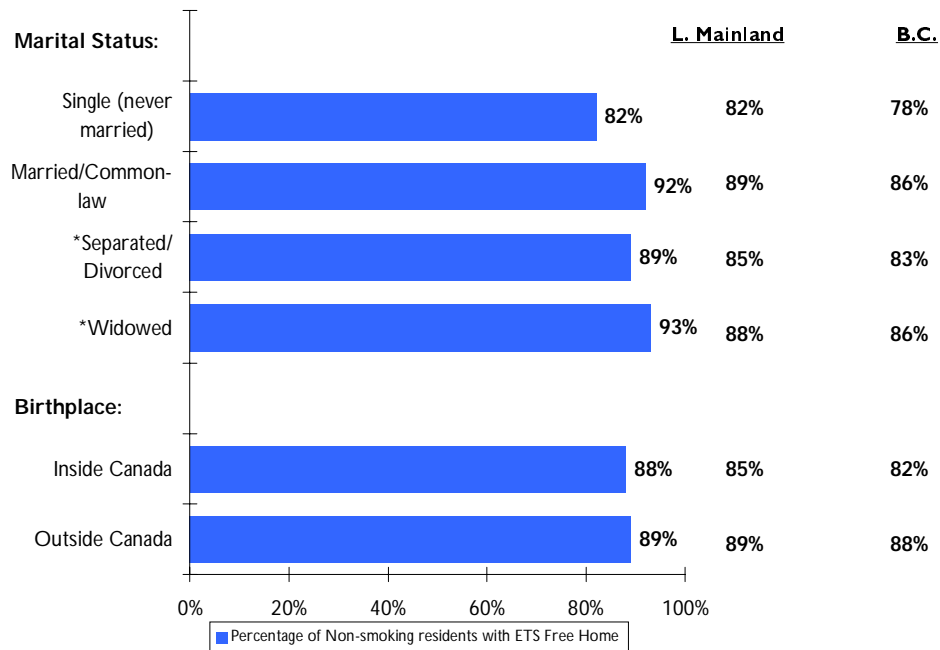
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

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

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

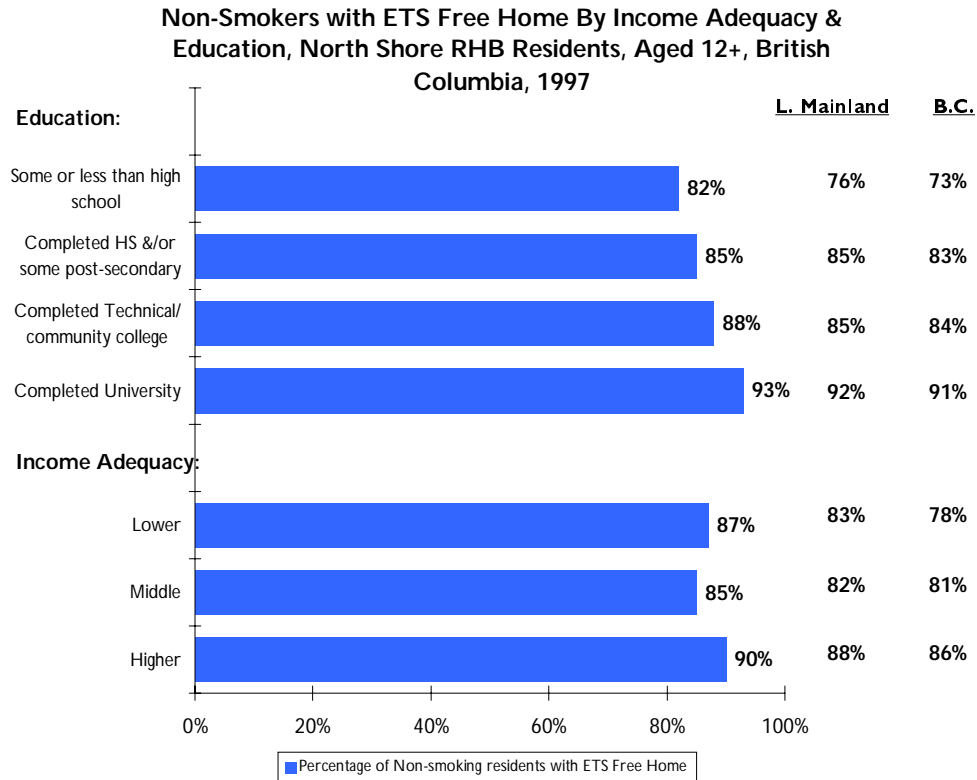
Birthplace (inside or outside of Canada) does not appear to be related to whether or not residents live in an ETS free household. Similarly there are very few differences in ETS exposure among residents by marital status, although single residents who do not smoke appear to be somewhat less likely to live in an ETS free home (82%), then residents who are either married (92%), separated/divorced (89%) or widowed (93%).

**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Marital Status & Birthplace,  
North Shore RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



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

The probability of non-smokers living in an ETS free household does not appear to be related with the income adequacy of the household. However, an association is apparent by education, with 82% of non-smoking residents with some high school or less having an ETS free household, while this same percentage is 93% among non-smokers who are university graduates.

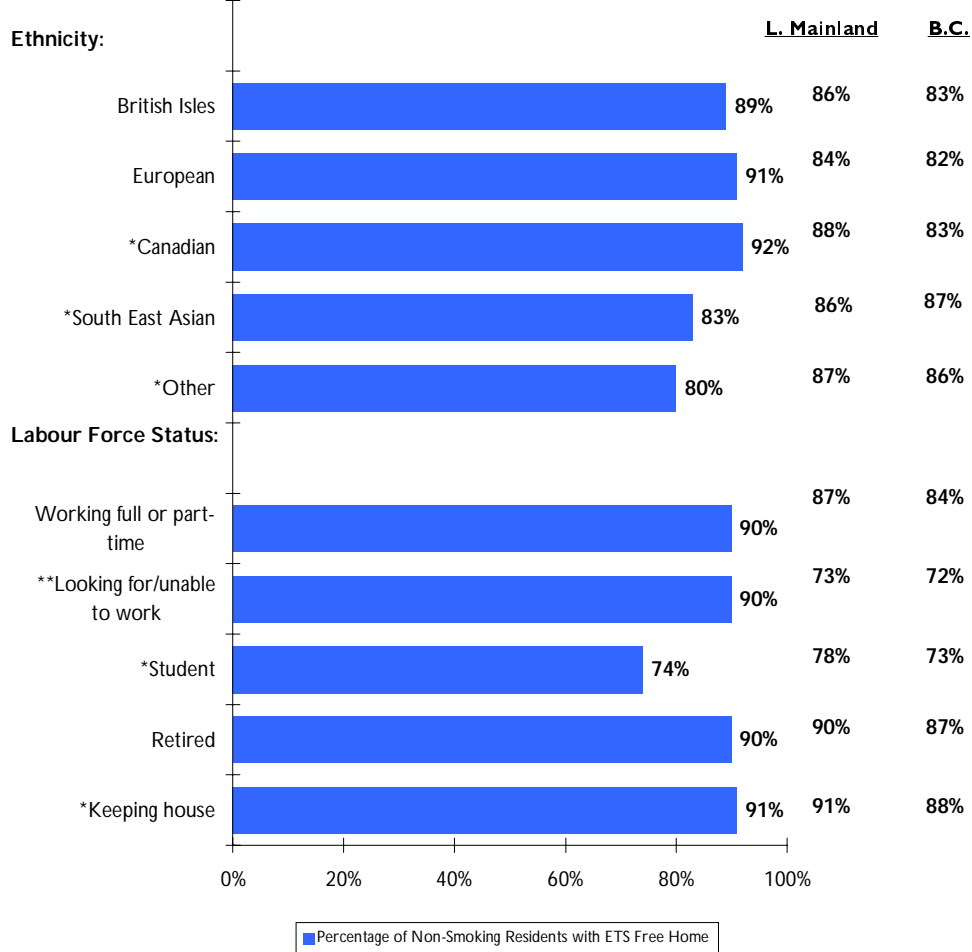


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes*

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

The graph below displays the same relationship for the ethnicity and labour force status of North Shore residents who do not smoke. For the most part, ethnic group membership appears to be unrelated to whether or not North Shore non-smoking residents live in a household with no ETS exposure at all. However, small sample numbers for some ethnic groups preclude a definitive answer. There are also relatively few differences between labour force groupings, except for students who are the least likely to an ETS free home (74%).

**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Ethnicity & Labour Force Status, North Shore RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



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

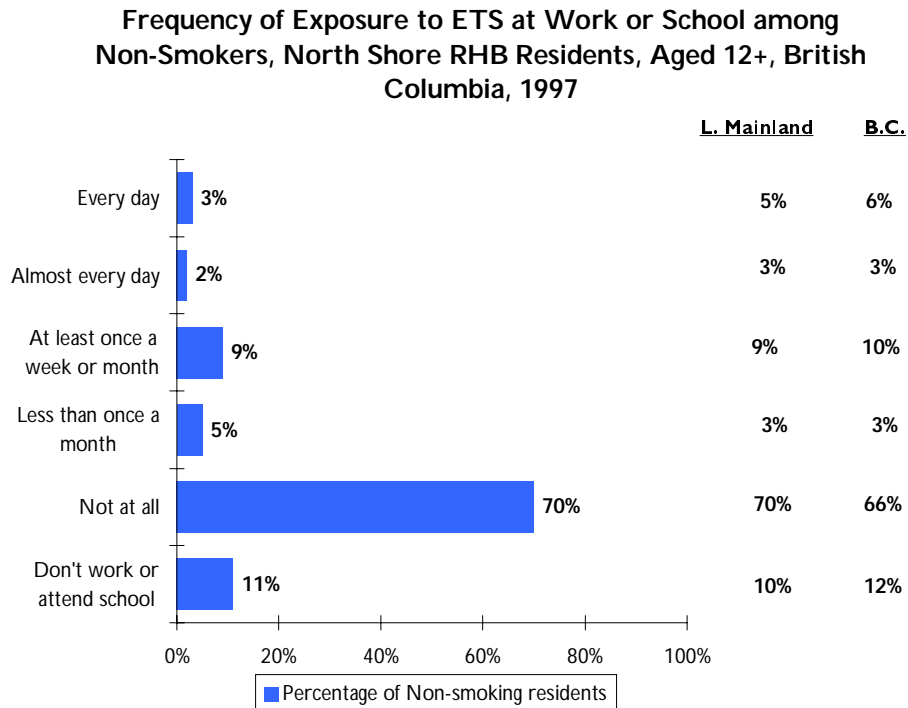
\*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

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

### 8.7.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in the North Shore 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, 5% of non-smokers report exposure to ETS every day or nearly every day when at work or school, while 70% said they are not exposed to ETS at all. This latter percentage is in keeping with the survey findings for the entire Lower Mainland region (70%) but is slightly higher than for the province (66%).



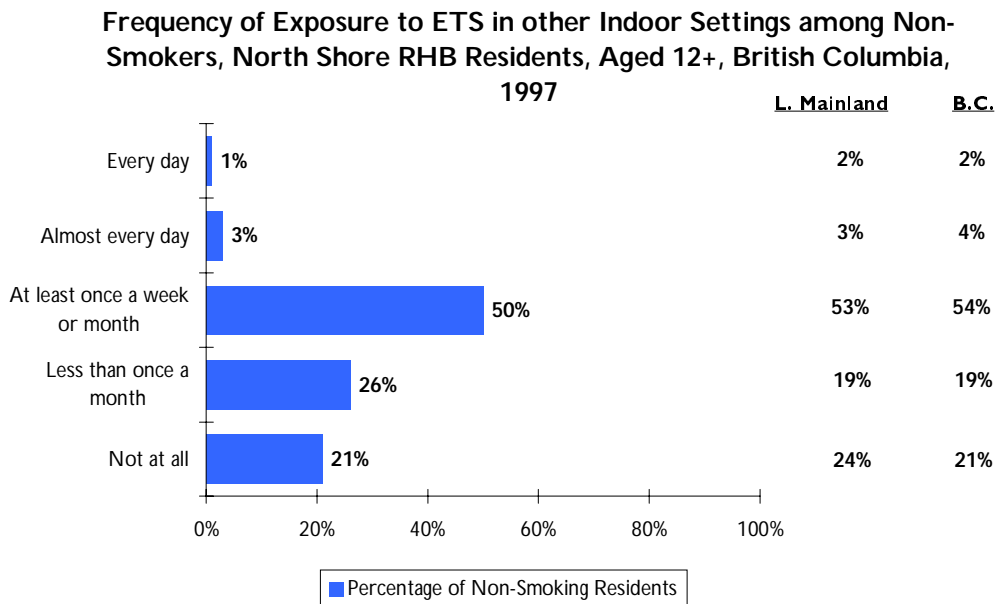
*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes*

Both residents who have higher income adequacy, and those who are university graduates, are slightly more likely to report not being exposed to any ETS while at work or attending school (73% and 75% respectively.) Married residents are also slightly more likely to be ETS free at work or at school (73%). By comparison, other demographic descriptors appear to be unrelated to whether or not the non-smoking residents of the North Shore 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 North Shore 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 79% of the non-smoking residents in the North Shore. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by 4% of non-smoking residents. This percentage is very similar to the Lower Mainland region generally (5%) and for the province (6%).



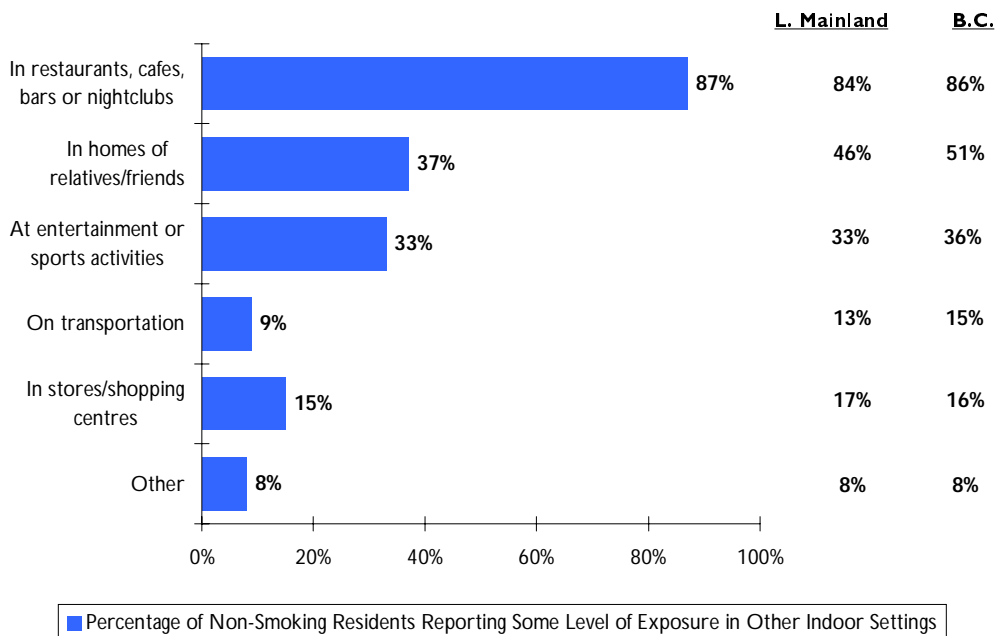
*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes*

The 79% of non-smoking residents of the North Shore who indicated some level of exposure to ETS in the other indoor settings, were also asked specifically about being 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 (37%) and restaurants, cafes, bars or nightclubs (87%), than they do for transportation (9%) and stores or shopping centres (15%). Moreover, this general pattern of findings is also evident in the survey data for the entire Lower Mainland region and for the province with two exceptions. North Shore residents who do not smoke are less likely to report ETS exposure in the homes of family or friends and on transportation.

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



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

## 8.8 Demographics of Survey Samples

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

	North Shore RHB Sample	Lower Mainland Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	48	49	49
Female	52	51	51
<b>Age</b>			
12-19	11	12	13
20-24	8	10	9
25-44	31	35	34
45-64	32	28	28
65+	18	16	17
<i>Average</i>	44.7	42.3	42.8
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	34	38	35
Married/Common Law	50	46	49
Separated/Divorced	8	9	8
Widowed	7	7	7
<b>Children</b>			
None	79	77	76
One	11	12	12
Two or more	10	11	12
<b>Education</b>			
Less than High School	3	4	6
Some High School	10	14	16
Completed High School	15	22	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	18	21	21
Some University	11	10	10
Completed University	28	18	15
Graduate Degree	14	10	8
<b>Income Adequacy</b>			
Low	3	5	5
Lower-Middle	3	9	10
Middle	16	23	26
Upper-Middle	38	39	38
High	40	24	21

	North Shore RHB Sample	Lower Mainland Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
<b>Labour Force Status</b>			
Working full-time	40	44	41
Working part-time	8	8	9
Self-Employed	14	9	9
Looking for work or unable to work	4	6	6
Student	11	11	10
Retired	20	18	20
Keeping house	4	4	4
<b>Place of Birth</b>			
In Canada	68	74	79
Outside Canada	32	26	21
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
British Isles	52	43	47
European	32	37	38
East Asian	3	3	2
South East Asian	7	10	6
Canadian	11	12	13
Aboriginal	1	2	3

Demographically, the North Shore differs from British Columbia on the following:

*Place of Birth* - the North Shore has fewer residents born inside Canada (68% vs. 79%) and more born outside Canada (32% vs. 21%);

*Education* - the North Shore has fewer residents who have completed high school or less (28% vs. 45%) and more who are university graduates (42% vs. 23%); and

*Income Adequacy* - the North Shore has more residents with high income adequacy (40% vs. 21%) and fewer with a low or lower-middle income adequacy (5% vs. 15%).