

8. Capital RHB Report

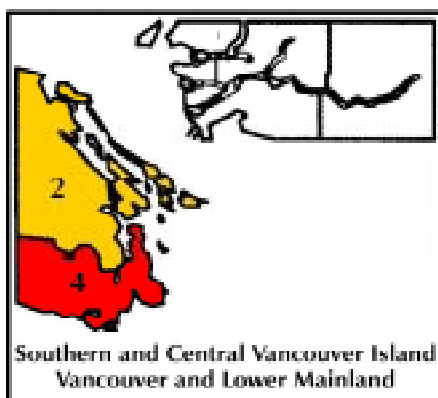
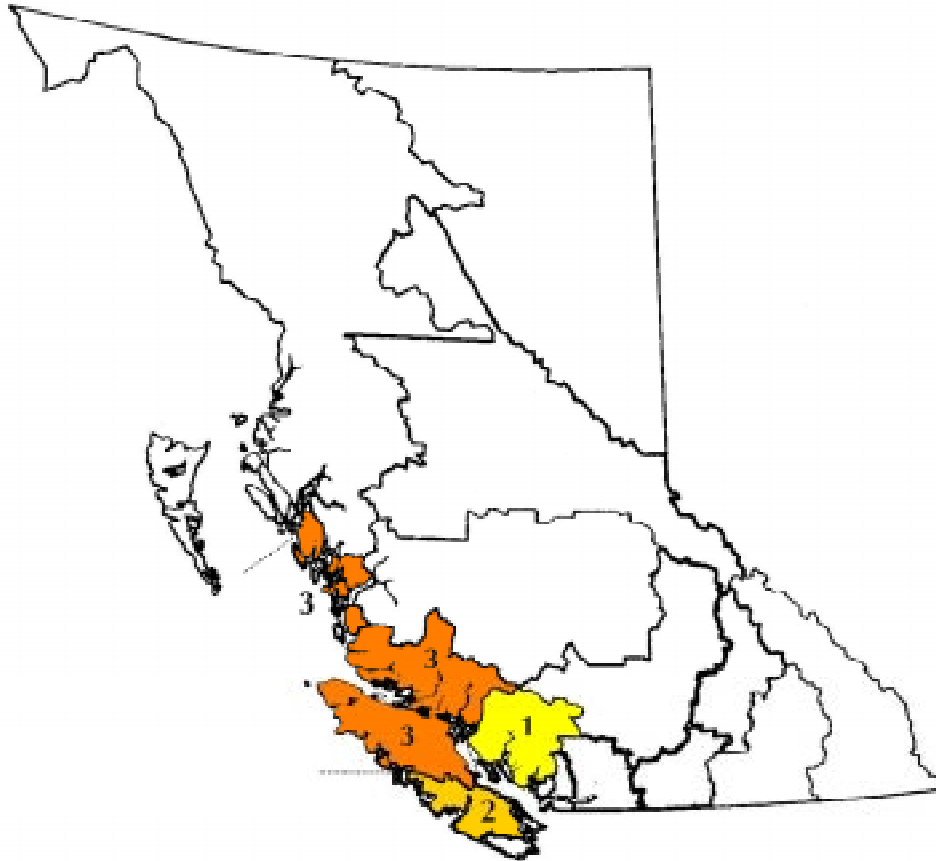
8.1 Introduction

The results presented in this report are based on approximately 1,000 interviews with B.C. residents living within the Capital 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 Capital have been compared with results for the province overall and a macro region called the Island/Coast which includes Coast Garibaldi, Central Vancouver Island, Capital and Upper Island/Central Coast.

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

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 Capital area make up 19% of residents while former smokers represent 35% and never smokers 47%. The vast majority of current smokers (73%) 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, 20% of Capital residents are current users, 34% are former users, 25% are lifetime abstainers and 21% are past experimenters or beginners. The average age of initiation for current and former cigarette smokers is similar (15.6 and 16.5). The average age of initiation is higher for ever users (current and former) of other forms of tobacco – cigars (23.4), pipes (25.6) and smokeless tobacco (21.0).

In the Capital area certain socio-demographic characteristics are related to tobacco use – age, marital status, education, income adequacy, and labour force status. For example, residents more likely to be users are those who are looking for or unable to find work and those between the ages 19 to 24.

ETS - A total of 60% of non-smokers and 37% smokers report physical irritation to their eyes, breathing or throat due to ETS. Amongst non-smokers, 6% 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 13% of Capital non-smoking residents who are exposed to ETS every day or almost every day or the equivalent of 10% of all Capital residents. In total, 30% of Capital residents' health is being adversely affected by tobacco (20% through current tobacco use and 10% through ETS).

8.3 Tobacco Use Status of Capital Residents

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the residents of the Capital (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 Capital residents (aged 12+), is 19%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 15%, while non-daily smokers represent 4% of all residents. As shown in the graph, this prevalence rate is slightly lower than that found in the Island/Coast region (22%) and the entire province (22%).

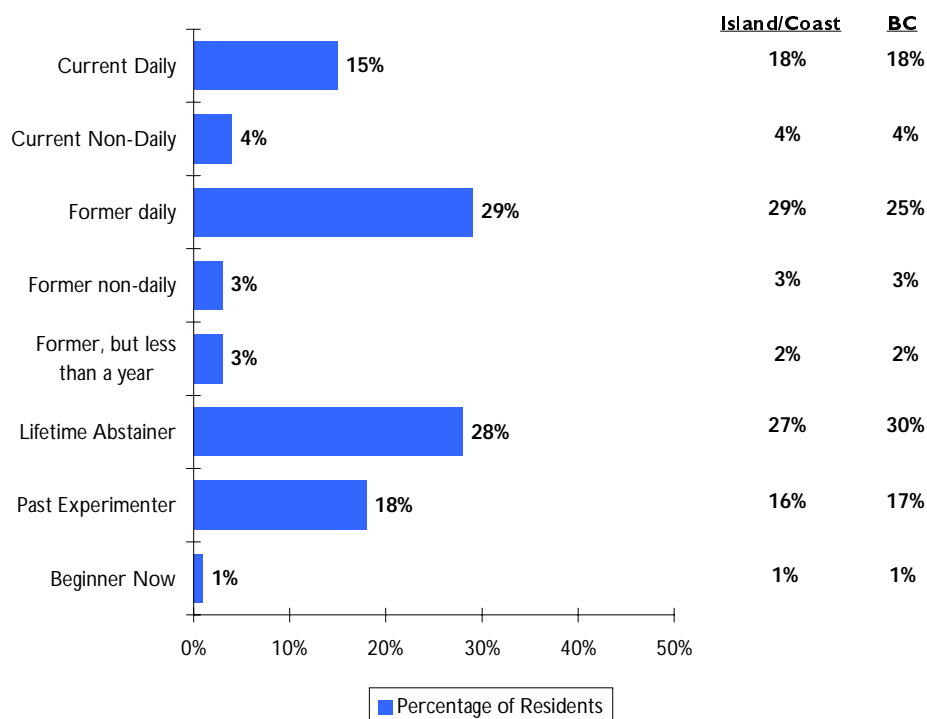
Former cigarette smokers comprise 35% of all Capital residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (29%), former non-daily smokers (3%), and former smokers, who quit less than a year ago (3%). The percentage of former smokers is quite similar to that found for the Island/Coast region (34%) but higher than the entire province (30%).

By contrast, Capital RHB residents who have never smoked cigarettes represent 47% of the population aged 12+ years. These never users include lifetime abstainers (28%), past

experimenters (18%), and beginners (1%). A comparison with these same percentages for the Island/Coast region and for the entire province suggests a nearly identical pattern.

In sum, current cigarette smokers make up 19% of residents in the Capital RHB, while former smokers represent 35% and never smokers 47%. Overall, the proportion of current smokers is less than for the Island/Coast region and the province, while the proportion of former smokers is about the same as the Island/Coast region but greater than for the province.

Cigarette Smoking Status of Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



8.3.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status

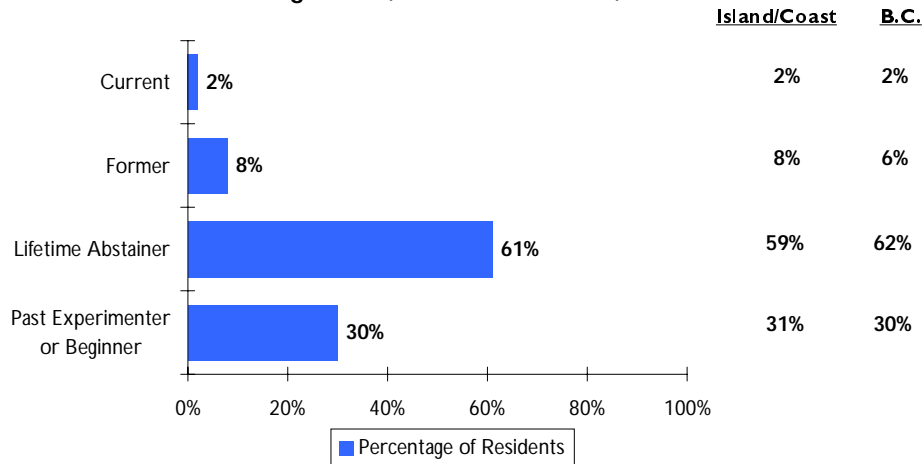
Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status

For cigar smoking among residents of the Capital, 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 Capital 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 Island/Coast region and provincially, at 2% and 2% respectively.

The graph also shows that former cigar smokers in the Capital represent 8% of residents, while those who have never smoked cigars make up 91% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (61%) and past experimenters or beginners (30%). These percentages are also in line with those found for the Island/Coast region and for the whole province.

Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status of Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



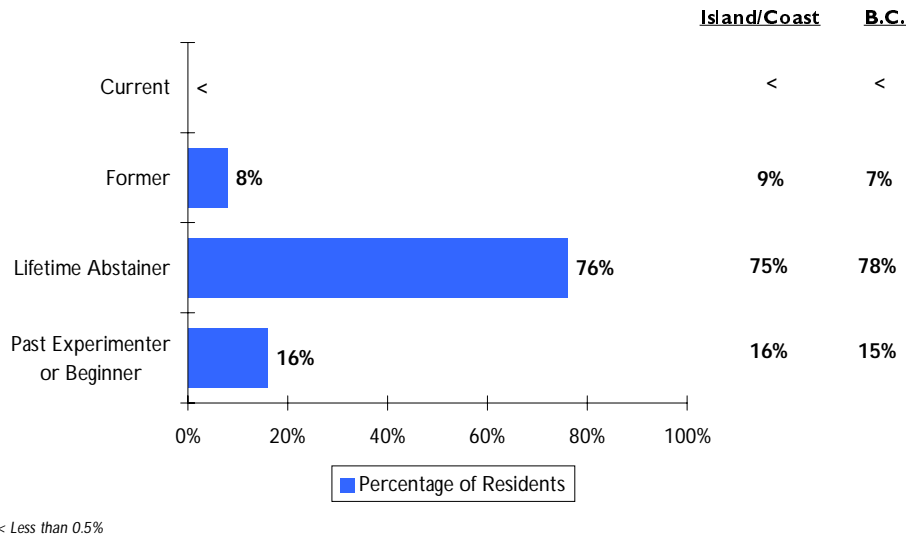
Pipe Smoking Status

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

The graph also indicates that former pipe smokers in the Capital represent 8% of all residents, while those who have never smoked pipe tobacco make up fully 92% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (76%) and a smaller group of past experimenters or beginners (16%). These percentages are also in keeping with those found for the Island/Coast region and for the whole province.

**Pipe Smoking Status of Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+,
British Columbia, 1997**

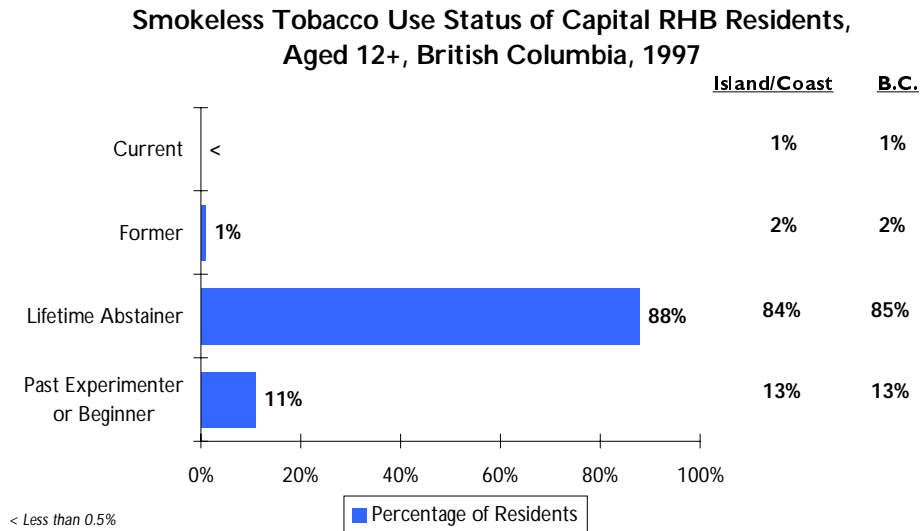


Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among Capital 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).

There were virtually no current users of smokeless tobacco found among the residents of the Capital. As shown in the graph, this low prevalence of smokeless tobacco use is also apparent in both the Island/Coast region and the entire province.

Former users of smokeless tobacco products represent 1% of all Capital 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 (88%) and past experimenters or beginners (11%). These percentages for past experimenters/beginners and lifetime abstainers in the Capital are both consistent with the survey findings for the Island/Coast region and the province as a whole.

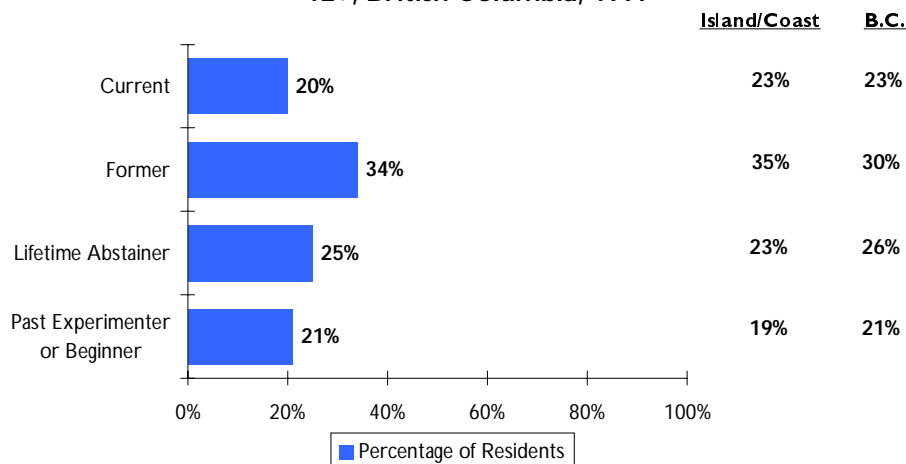


8.3.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among Capital 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 Capital.

Non-use is presently the norm among residents of the Capital, with 80% of the aged 12+ population indicating they do not currently use any form of tobacco. On the other hand, the survey does show that 20% of residents are currently using at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users represent 34% of the Capital population, while never users include past experimenters or beginners at 21% and lifetime abstainers at 25%. As shown in the graph, these findings are fairly similar to those found elsewhere in province, with the exception of the prevalence rate for former users at 34% is slightly higher than the provincial rate of 30%.

Overall Tobacco Use Status of Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



8.4 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

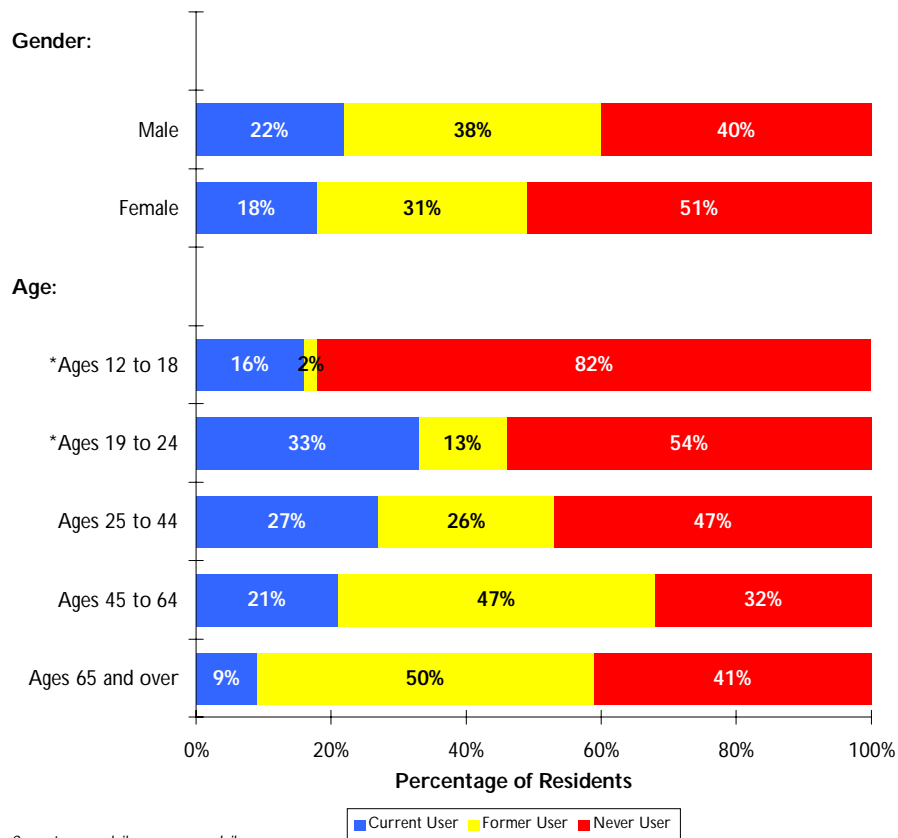
In this section, use of any form of tobacco (i.e., current, former vs. never) has been cross tabulated against a range of social demographic characteristics of residents, in order to demonstrate a number of social and economic variations in tobacco usage. As already outlined in *Overall Tobacco Use Status*, 20% of all Capital residents are current tobacco users, 34% are former users, and 46% 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 former tobacco users (38% vs. 31%). On the other hand, female residents are more likely than male residents to have never been a tobacco user (51% vs. 40%).

In terms of age, current tobacco use is highest among 19 to 24 year olds (33%) and 25 to 44 year olds (27%), and lowest among 12 to 18 year olds (16%) and those aged 65 and over (9%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 2% among 12 to 18 year olds to 50% among residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of residents who have never used tobacco drops dramatically from 82% of 12 to 18 years olds to 32% of those aged 45 to 64 years and 41% of those aged 65 and over.

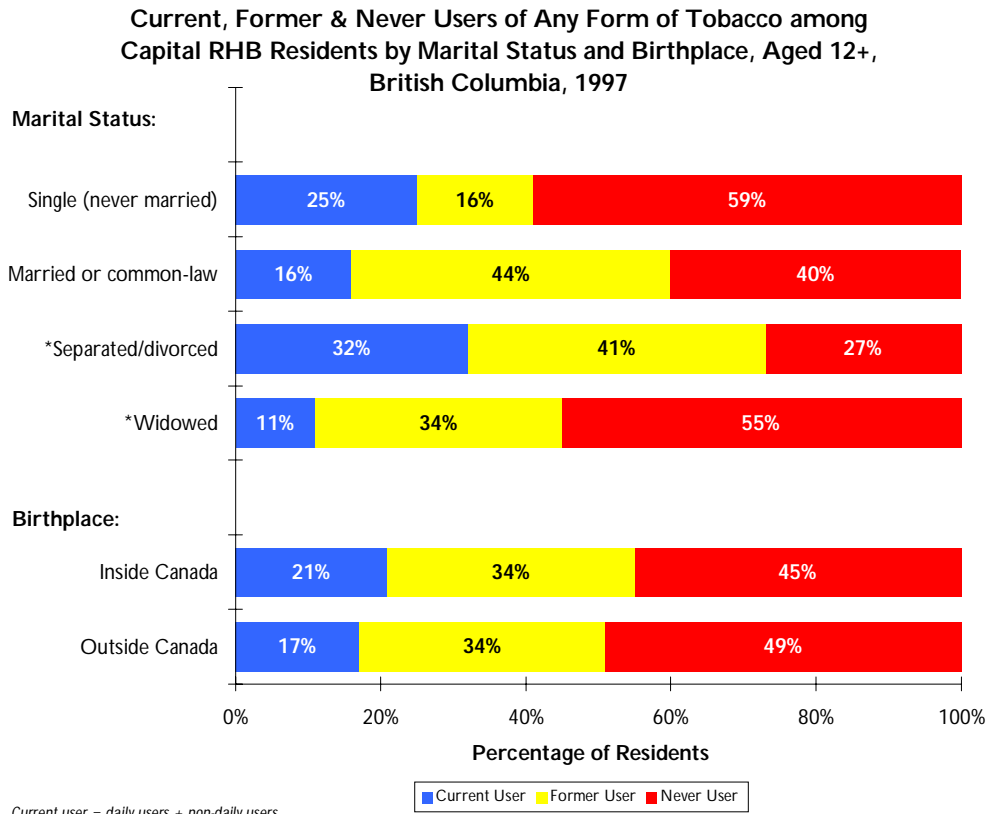
Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among Capital RHB Residents by Gender and Age, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Current user = 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. Whether residents of the Capital are born inside or outside of Canada appears largely unrelated to their lifetime experience with tobacco. However, 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 (32%), while the proportion of former users is highest among those who are either presently married or living common law (44%) or those separated/divorced (41%). Finally, those residents who have never married (i.e., single) and those who are widows are more likely to have never been users of tobacco (59% and 55% respectively).

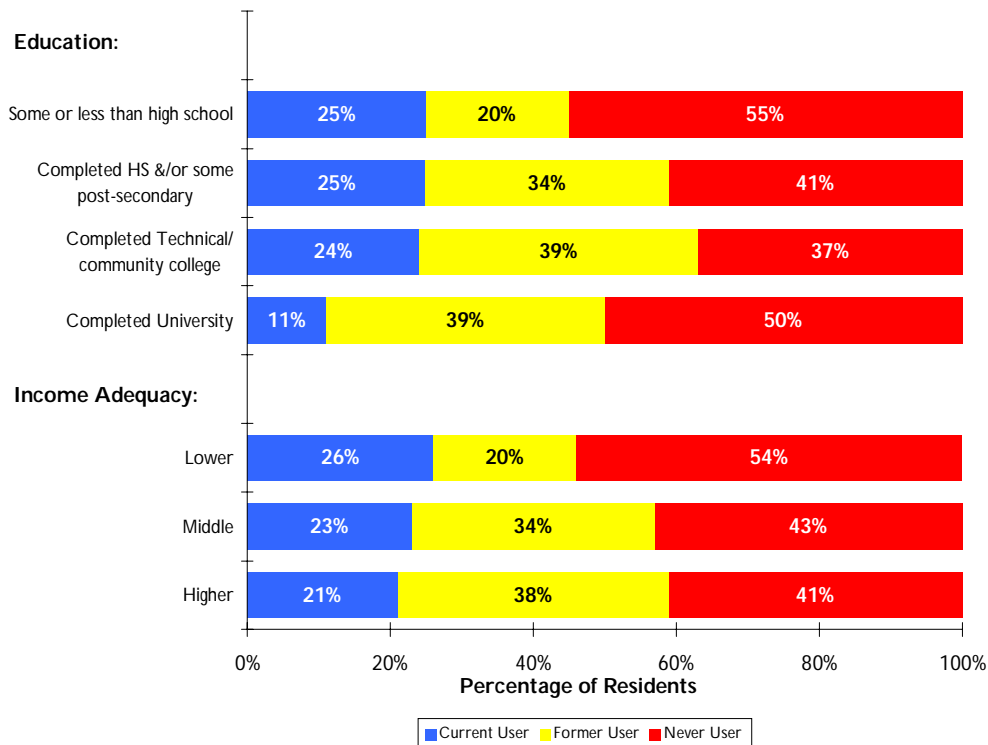


8.4.3 Income Adequacy and Education

The graph below shows the relationship between tobacco use and income adequacy for the household, as well as the educational achievements of residents. A higher proportion of current users is evident among residents with lower income adequacy (26%), and the lowest proportion for those with higher income adequacy (21%). In terms of education, university graduates are the least likely to be current users (11%).

Furthermore, the proportion of residents who have never used any form of tobacco is considerably higher among university graduates (50%), than among technical/ community college graduates (37%) and high school graduates (41%).

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



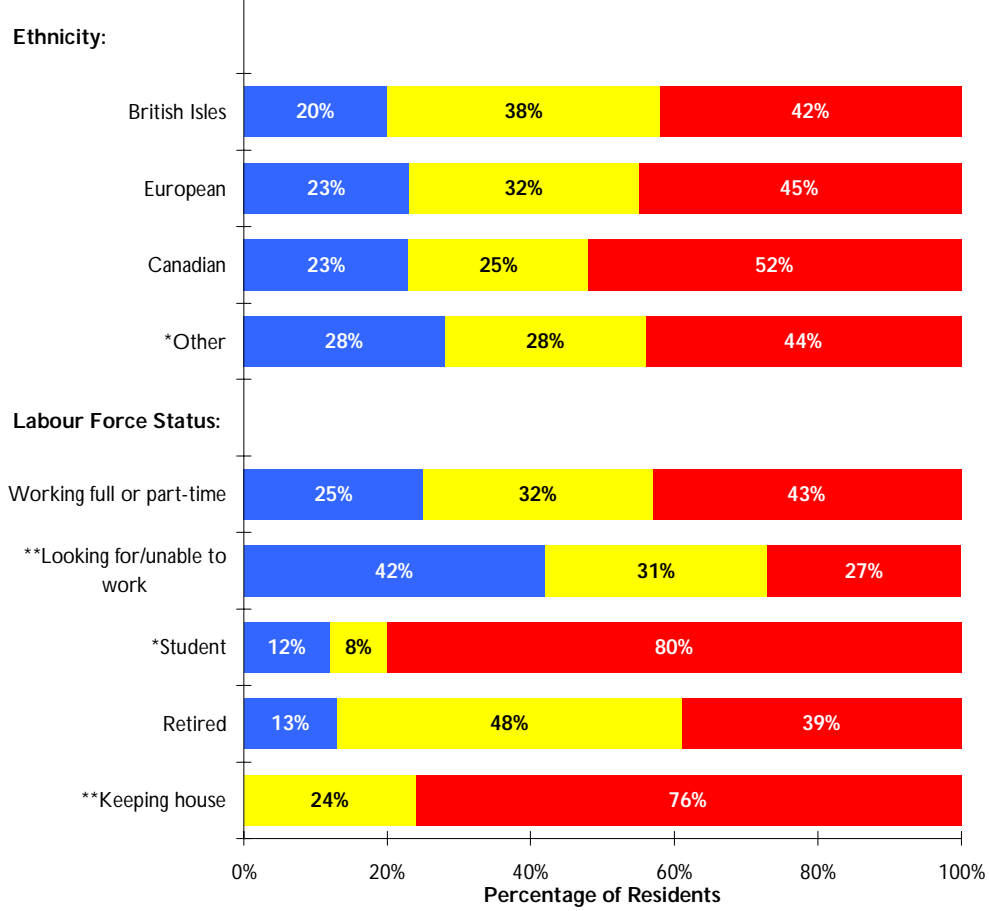
Current user = daily users + non-daily users

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 relatively minor, 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 Capital residents who are either looking for work or who are unable to work the proportion of current users is 42%. By contrast, the proportion of current users among those working full or part-time is just 25%. Current use of any form of tobacco by students and retired residents is very low (12% and 13% 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
Capital RHB Residents by Ethnic Background & Labour Force
Status, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



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

■ Current User ■ Former User ■ Never User

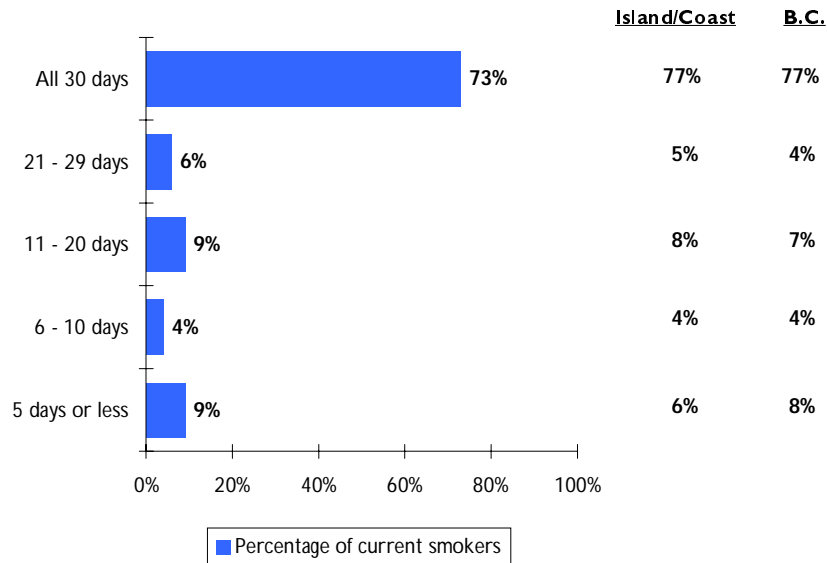
8.5 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users

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.

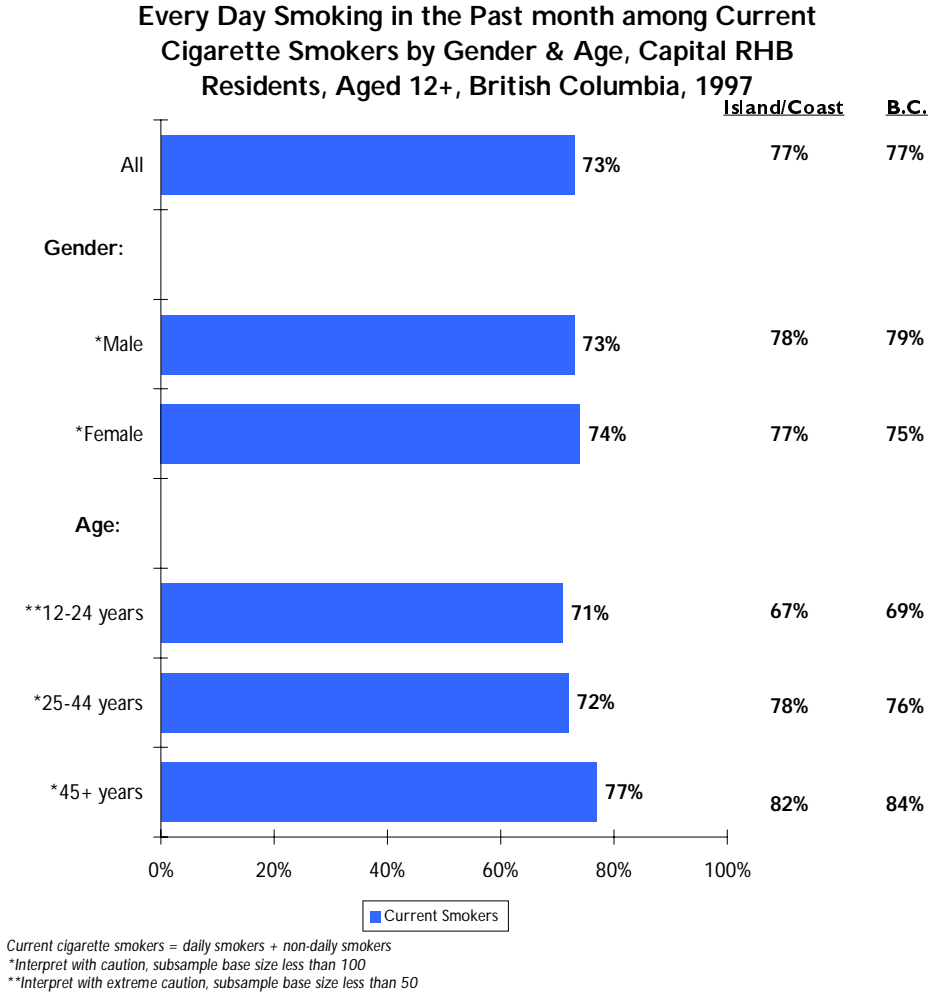
8.5.1 Days Smoked in Past Month

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers in the Capital 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 9% of smokers, while smoking on all 30 days during the past month was reported by fully 73% of current cigarette smokers. This rate for every day smoking is slightly lower than that found across Island/Coast region and the province (both 77%).

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



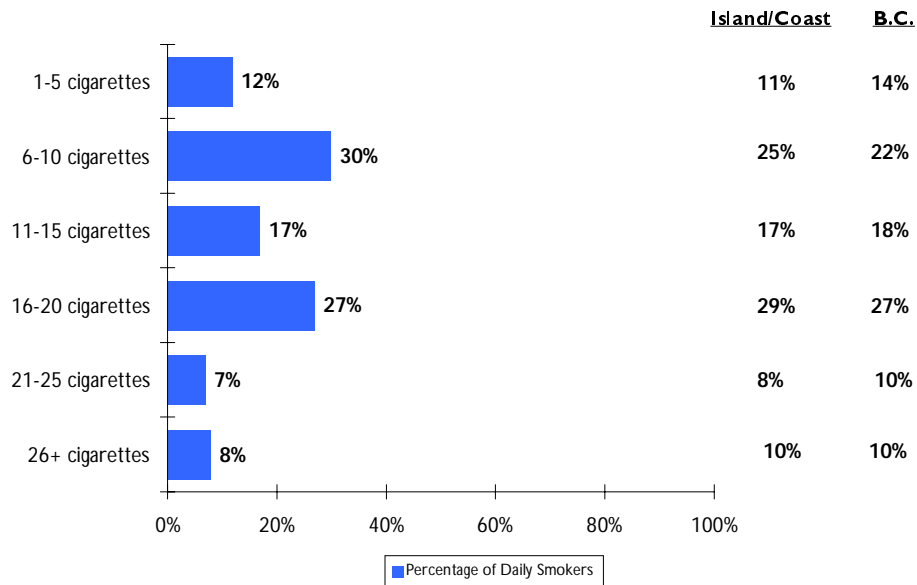
As shown in the following graph, males and females in the Capital are equally likely (73% and 74% respectively) to report smoking on all 30 days in the past month (i.e., are daily smokers). Residents 45 or older are more likely than those under 45 to report everyday smoking (77% vs 71% or 72%). It is noteworthy that every day smoking by males (73%) in the Capital RHB is slightly lower than in the Island/Coast region generally (78%) and in the province (79%). Furthermore, everyday smoking by those Capital residents aged 25 and 44 and 45 or older is somewhat lower than is found in the region and province.



8.5.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

Among daily cigarette smokers in the Capital only 12% report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, but as can be seen in the graph below, 15% report averaging more than 20 cigarettes per day. The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers in the Capital is 15.5. This average number is slightly lower than the averages for daily cigarette smokers in the Island/Coast region (16.6 per day) and for the entire province (also 16.6 per day).

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



Averages: RHB=15.5; Region = 16.6; B.C. = 16.6

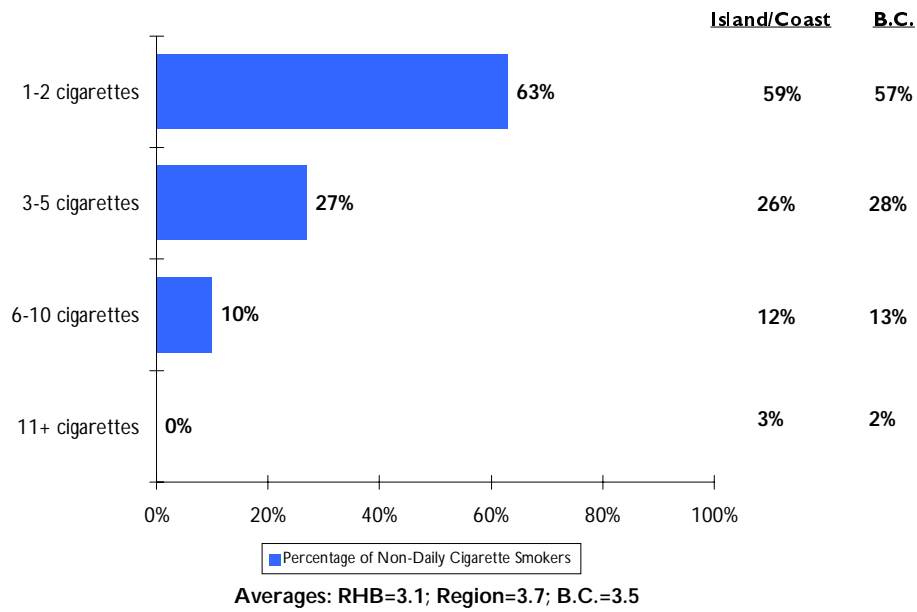
As shown in the table below, on average males smoke more per day than females (16.4 vs. 14.7). Additionally, the average number of cigarettes per day is highest in the 45 and over age grouping (17.8), and lowest in the 12 to 24 age group (10.5). Both these gender and age differences are apparent for the Island/Coast region and for the province as a whole.

Average Number of Cigarettes per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers by Gender & Age, Capital RHB Residents Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Capital RHB	Island/Coast Region	B.C.
All	15.5	16.6	16.6
Gender:			
*Male	16.4	18.4	18.2
*Female	14.7	14.9	15.0
Age:			
**12-24 years	10.5	11.5	12.2
*25-44 years	15.5	16.8	16.8
*45+ years	17.8	19.0	18.7
*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100			
**Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50			

8.5.3 Cigarettes per Day by Non-Daily Smokers

The number of cigarettes smoked per day by non-daily cigarette smokers in the Capital (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 63% of these smokers report having only 1 to 2 per day, 27% report having 3 to 5 per day, and just 10% report having 6 to 10 cigarettes per day on the days that they smoke. The average number of cigarettes per day for this non-daily group is 3.1. These percentages are consistent with those of other non-daily cigarette smokers across the Island/Coast region and the province (see graph).

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



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

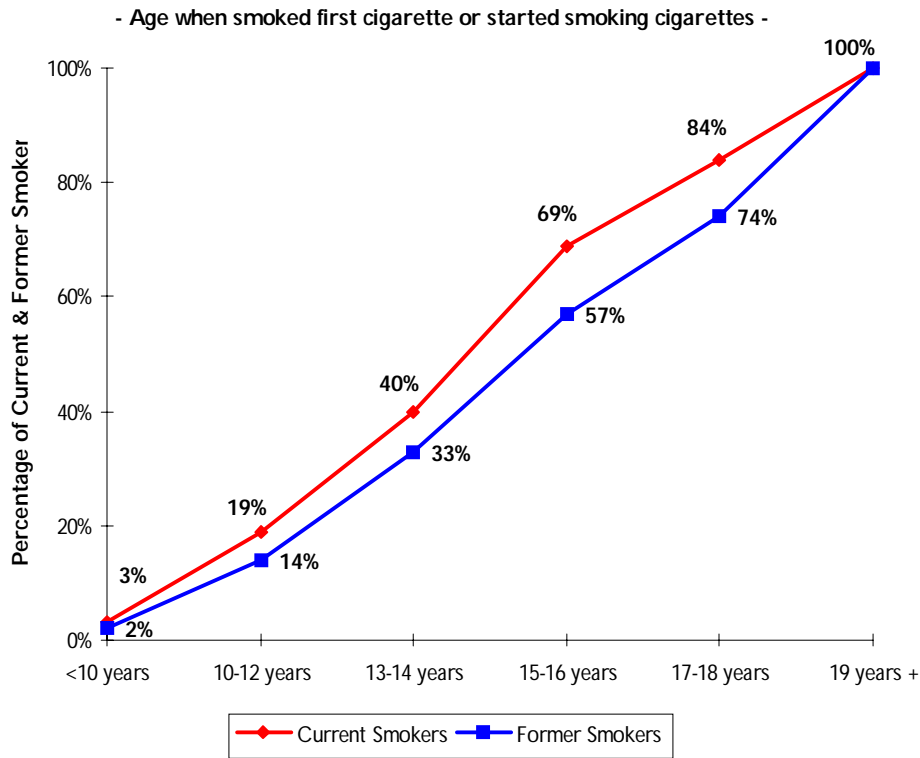
8.6 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use

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 Capital is displayed in the graph for current cigarette smokers and former cigarette smokers. Among **current** cigarette smokers, 19% began smoking before the age of 13, 40% began smoking before age 15 and 83% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those Capital residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 15.6 years. This pattern of responses is similar among **former** cigarette smokers, with 14% indicating they began smoking before the age of 13, 33% began before age 15 and 74% began before age 19. The average age of initiation among former cigarette smokers is 16.5 years.

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



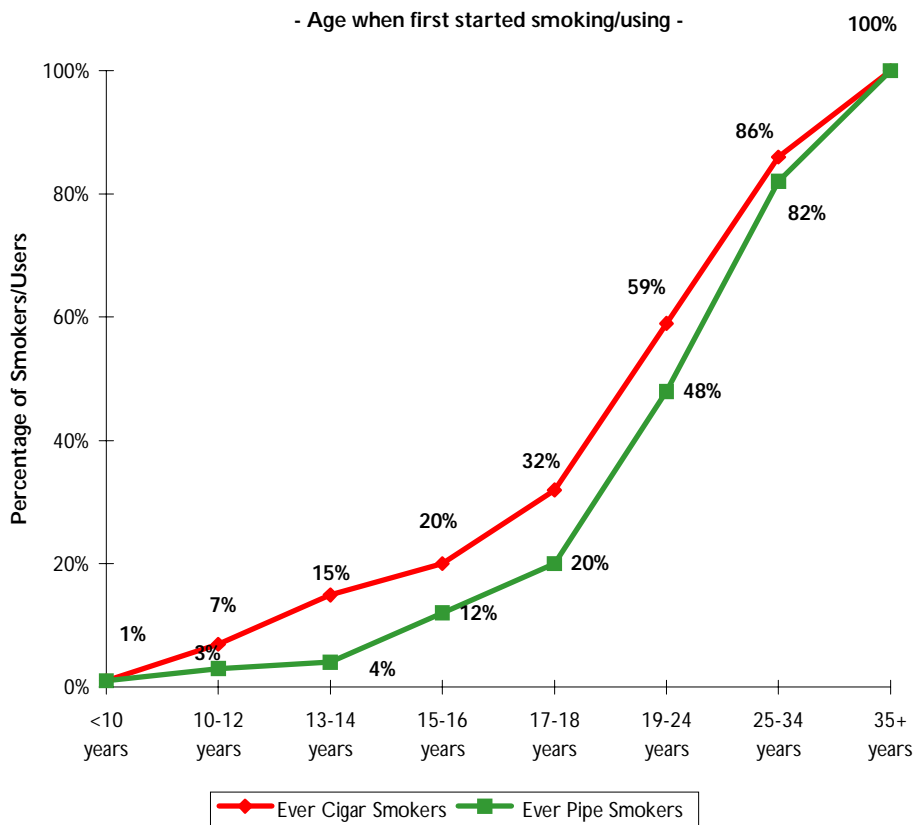
As shown in the table below, these average ages for the onset of cigarette smoking are nearly identical to those observed in the Island/Coast region and in the entire province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Residents of Capital RHB, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Capital RHB	Island/Coast Region	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Current	15.6	15.5	15.7
Former	16.5	16.3	16.4

8.6.2 Age of Initiation for Cigars, Pipes & Smokeless Tobacco

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

Cumulative Distribution for Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smokers† & Ever Pipe Smokers†, Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Ever = Current & Former

†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

Among those Capital residents who have ever smoked cigars, just 7% began smoking cigars before age 13, 32% began before age 19, 59% began before age 25, and 86% began before age 35. Compared to cigarette smoking, the average age of onset for cigar smoking is somewhat older at 23.4 years and this is consistent with the averages found for cigar smoking across the Island/Coast region (23.2 years) and the province (22.8 years).

For Capital residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco, just 3% began smoking a pipe before age 13, 20% began before age 19, 48% began before age 25, and 82% began before age 35. The average age of onset for pipe smoking is even older than that for cigars at 25.6 years. Yet, this is very close to the average ages found in the Island/Coast region (24.9 years) and the province (24.6 years).

The average age of onset for smokeless tobacco use is lower than that of pipes and cigars, at 21.0 years. This average age for the onset of smokeless tobacco use is also in keeping with the averages for the Island/Coast region (20.7 years) and for the entire province (21.8 years).

Average Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smoker [†] , Ever Pipe Smoker [†] & Ever Smokeless Users [‡] , Residents of Capital RHB, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Capital RHB	Island/Coast Region	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Ever Cigar Smoker	23.4	23.2	22.8
Ever Pipe Smoker	25.6	24.9	24.6
Ever Smokeless User	21.0	20.7	21.8

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

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

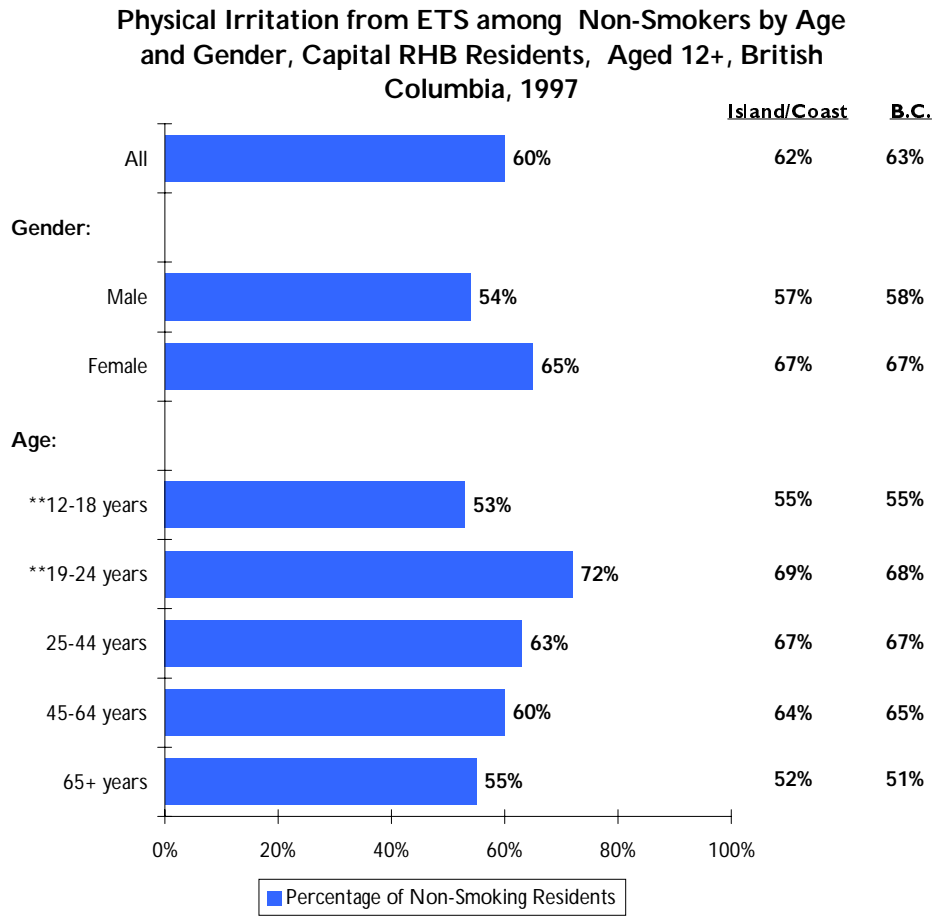
In addition to inquiring directly about tobacco use, the survey also asked residents of the Capital about their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), sometimes known as secondhand smoke, in their own homes, at work and school and in other public places. Being exposed to ETS was defined as spending 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 Capital residents who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, even 37% of current smokers report physical irritation.

Some gender differences in the proportion of non-smokers are evident with 54% of males versus 65% of females indicating they are usually irritated by ETS. Age related differences are also evident with 72% of non-smokers aged 19-24 irritated by ETS, yet this proportion declines steadily with age to just 55% 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 Island/Coast region and the province.

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

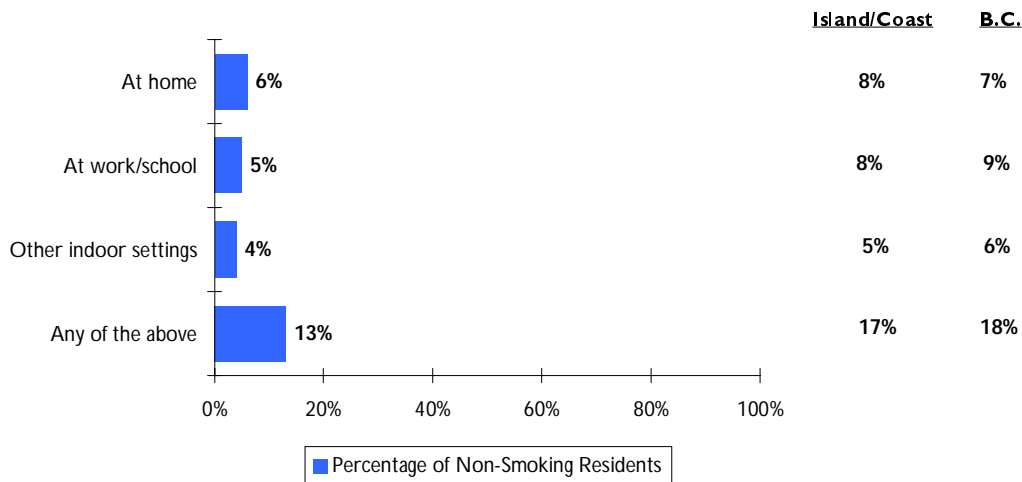
***Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50*

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 Capital RHB. 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 13% of non-smoking residents are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily

in at least one of these three different types of settings. This proportion is slightly lower than that observed for the Island/Coast region (17%) and for the province as a whole (18%). Furthermore, it seems especially noteworthy that the 13% of non-smoking residents, who are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily, translates into 10% of all Capital residents.

Exposure to ETS Every Day or Nearly Every Day among Non-Smokers, Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997

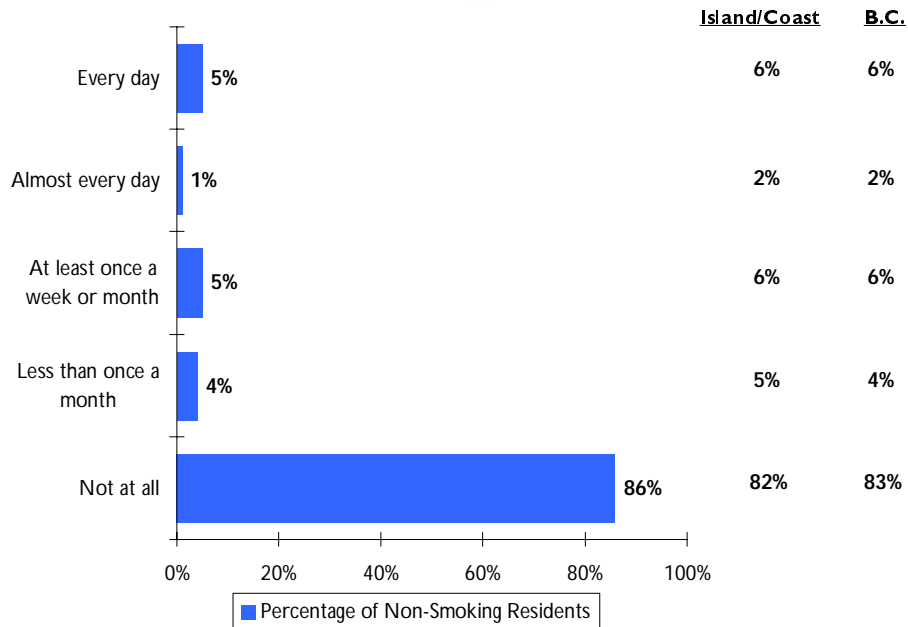


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

8.7.3 Exposure to ETS at Home

Non-Smokers: For non-smoking residents, response options for frequency of exposure to ETS inside their own home included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all. As shown in the graph to follow, 6% of non-smokers in the Capital report being exposed to ETS inside their home on a daily or nearly daily basis. On the other hand, 86% report no exposure to ETS at all in their homes.

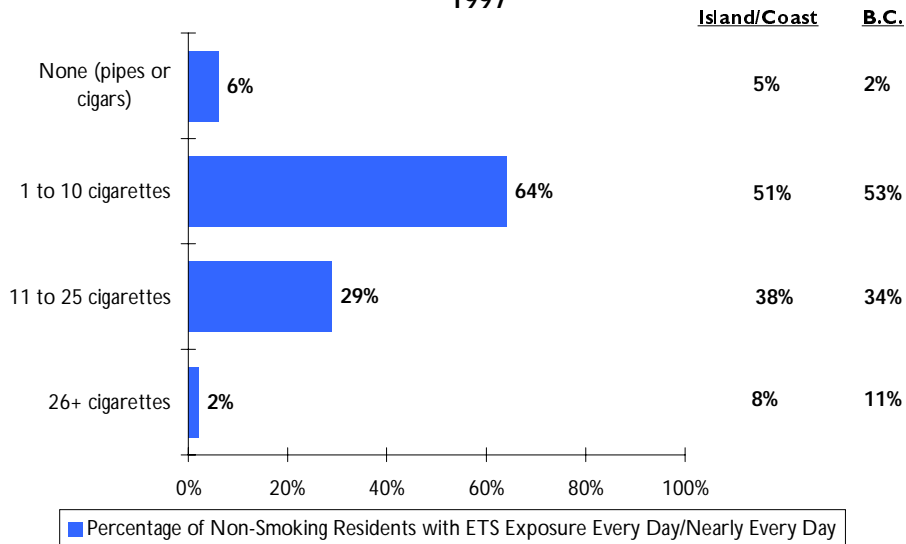
Frequency of Exposure to ETS at Home among Non-Smokers, Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



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

Capital 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. Sixty-four percent 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 9.7, and as shown in the graph to follow, this average is lower than for other non-smokers in the Island/Coast region (13.1) and the province (14.3).

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

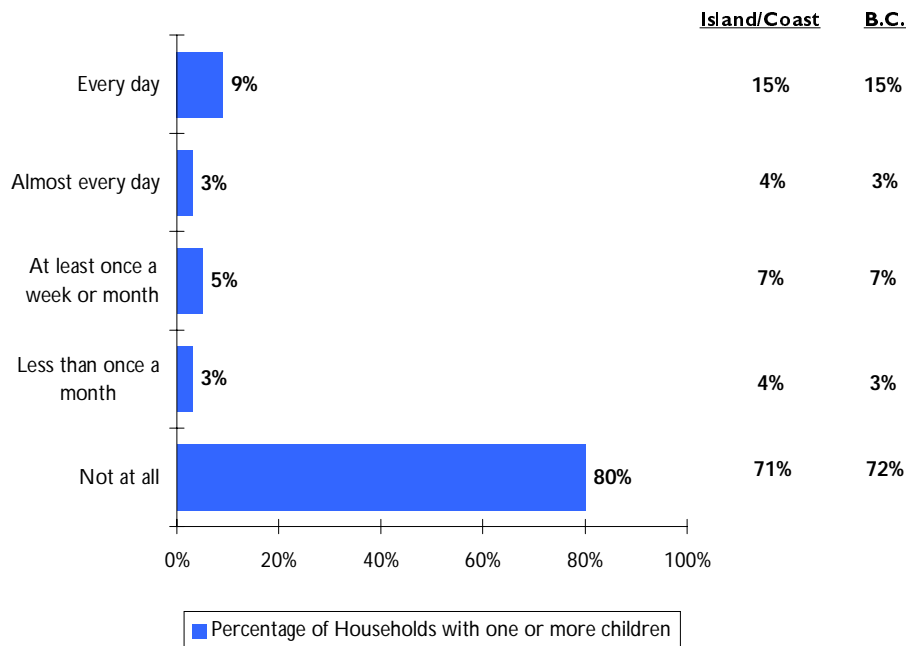


Average: Capital RHB = 9.7; Region = 13.1; B.C. = 14.3

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

Households with Children: ETS exposure in Capital households with children age 11 and under are highlighted in the graph below. In 12% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 80% there is no ETS exposure at all. These percentages are slightly different, and more positive, than are found for households with children across the Island/Coast region (19% - daily/nearly daily, 71% - not at all) and in the whole province (18% - daily/nearly daily, 72% - not at all).

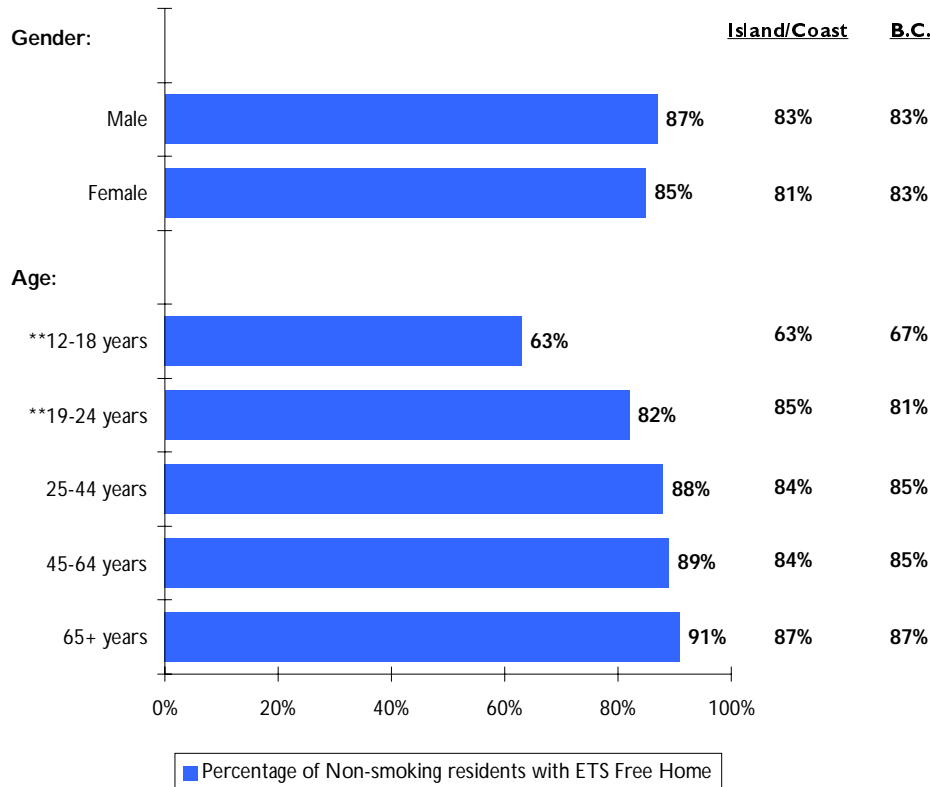
Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged 11 Years and Under, Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



For those Capital 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 15.4. This average is also less than that found for such households in the Island/Coast region (17.9) and the province (18.2). However, the base size is very small and may explain some of the variability.

ETS Free Households Non-smoking residents of the Capital who live in households with no ETS exposure at all are about equally likely to be male or female (87% vs. 85%), but as shown in the graph, this probability tends to vary depending on the age of the resident. For instance, just 63% of 12 to 18 year old non-smoking residents live in households with no ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises with age to 91% among non-smokers aged 65 years and over.

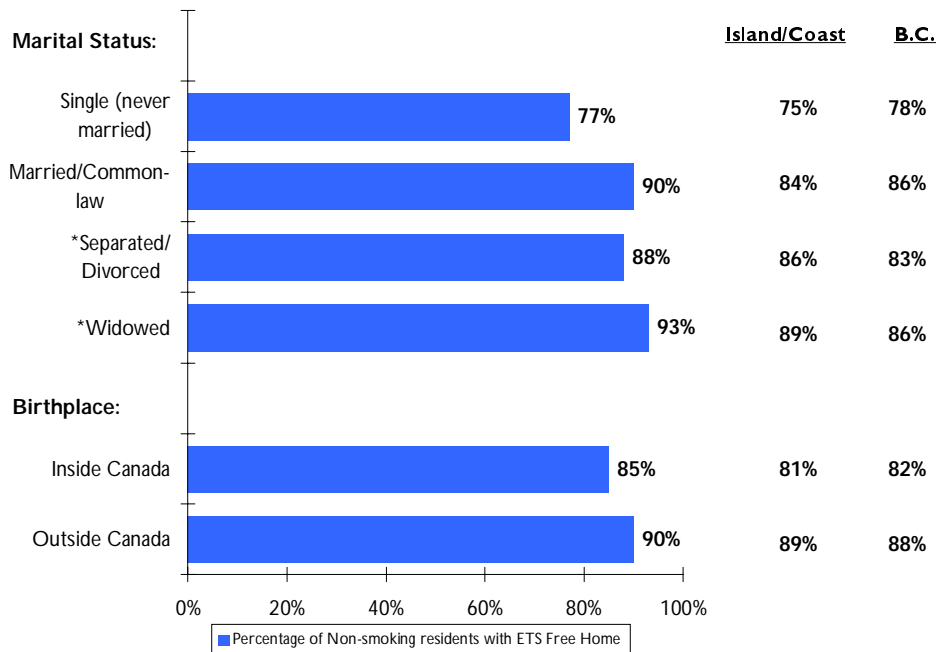
**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Households by Gender & Age,
Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.
**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 Capital residents who were born outside of Canada, in comparison to those born in Canada (90% vs. 85%). Similarly, as shown in the following graph, single non-smoking residents are less likely to live in household with no ETS exposure at all (77%), compared to non-smokers who are either married (90%) or those separated, divorced (88%) or widowed (93%).

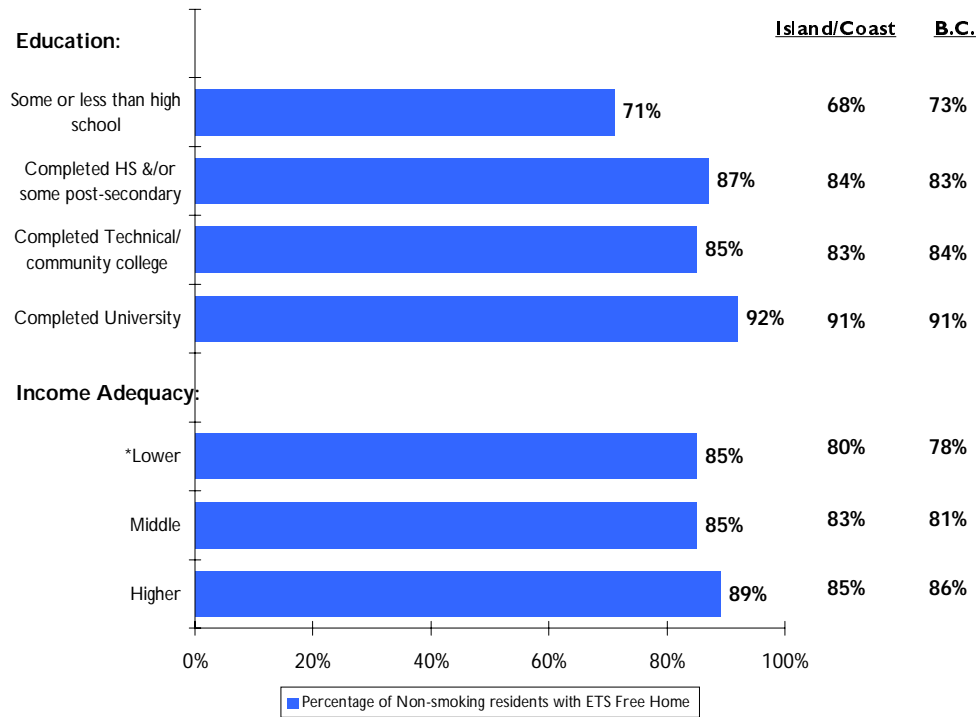
**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Marital Status & Birthplace,
Capital RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



*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 associated with the income adequacy of the household, but it is associated with their educational achievements. As exhibited in the graph below, just 71% of non-smoking residents with less than a high school education live in households without any ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 92% among non-smokers who have completed university.

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

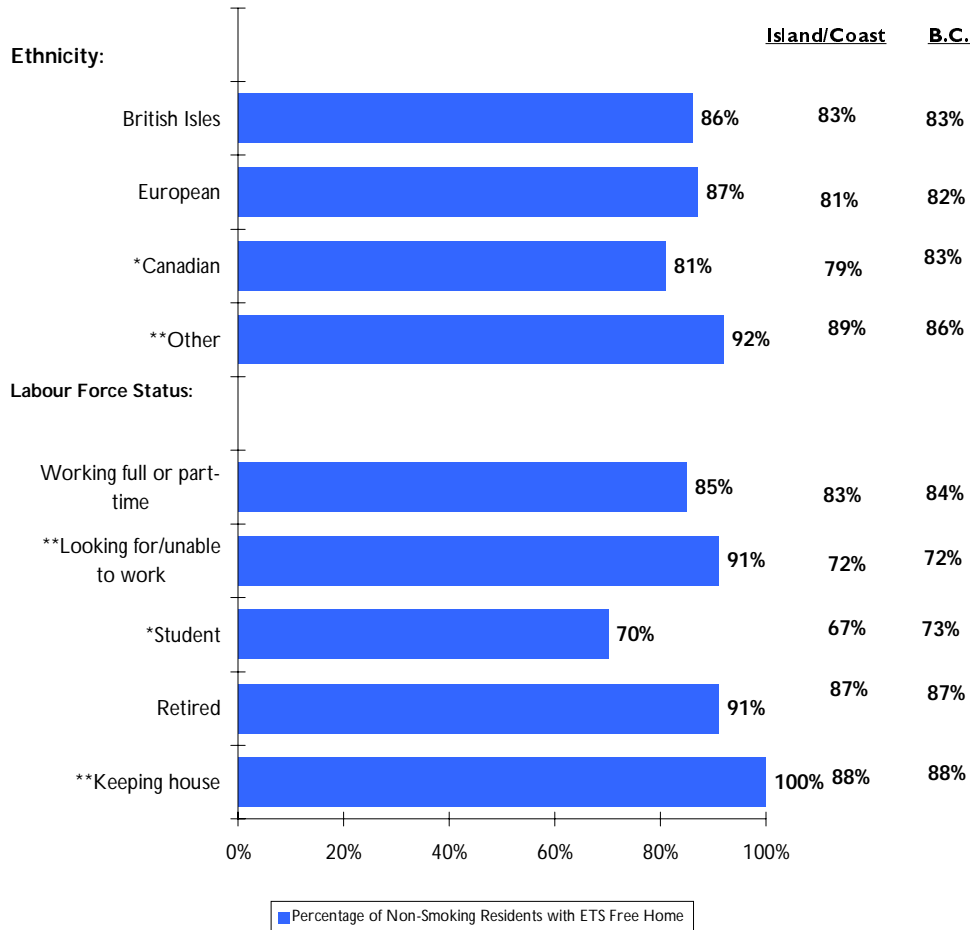


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

The graph below displays the same relationship for the ethnicity and labour force status of non-smokers in the Capital. For the most part, ethnic group membership does not appear to be strongly related to whether or not non-smokers in the Capital live in a household with no ETS exposure at all. However, small sample numbers for some ethnic groups preclude a definitive answer. On the other hand, differences between labour force groupings are more apparent. For example, non-smokers who are students are least likely to live in an ETS free household (70%), while those who are keeping house are most likely to live in a household without any ETS exposure (100%).

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

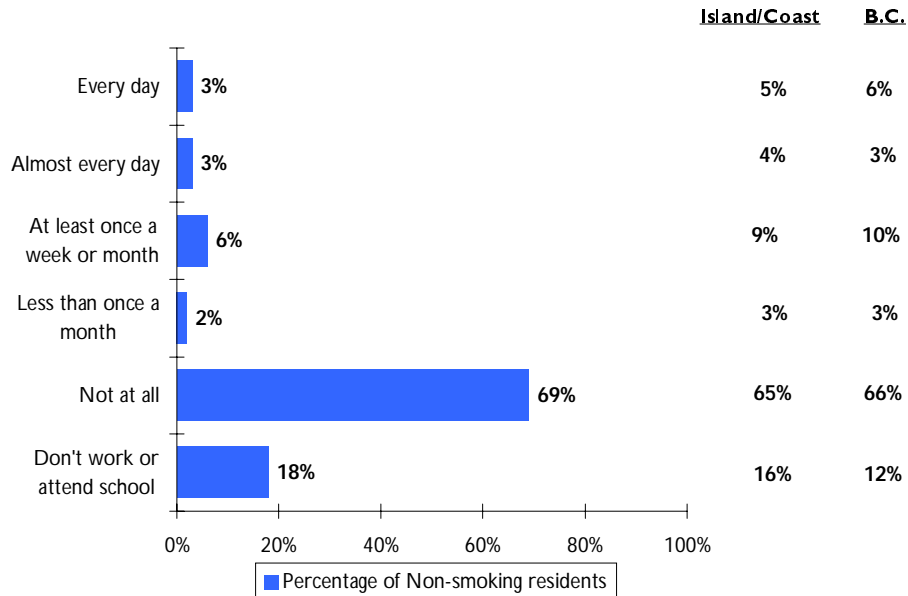
8.7.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in the Capital 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, 6% of non-smokers report exposure to ETS every day or nearly every day when at work or school, while 69% said they are not exposed to

ETS at all. These percentages are generally in keeping with the survey findings for the entire Island/Coast region and for the province.

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



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

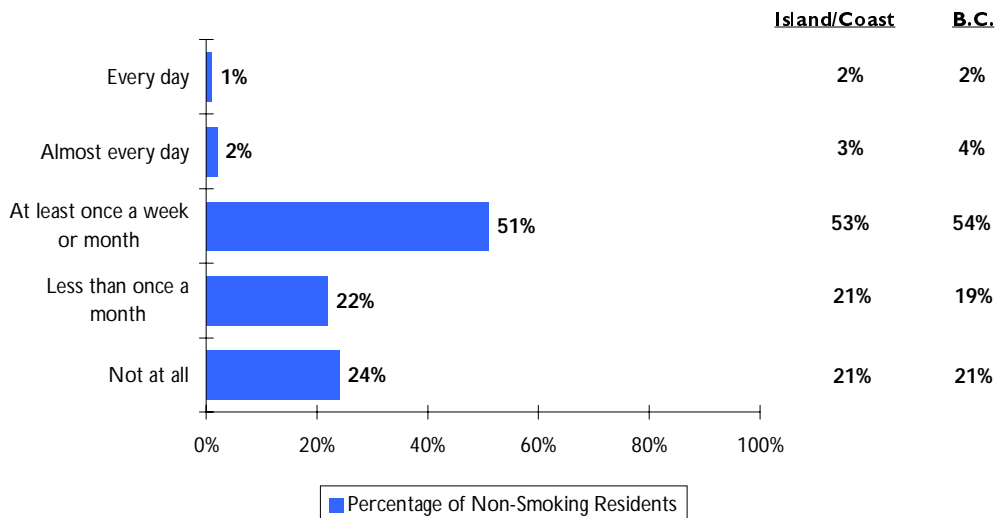
Demographic descriptors appear to be unrelated to whether or not the non-smoking residents of the Capital are exposed to ETS at work or school (data not shown).

8.7.5 Exposure to ETS in Other Indoor Settings

All non-smokers in the Capital RHB 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 76% of the non-smoking residents in Capital. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by 3% of non-smoking residents. These percentages are consistent with those for the Island/Coast region generally and for the province.

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

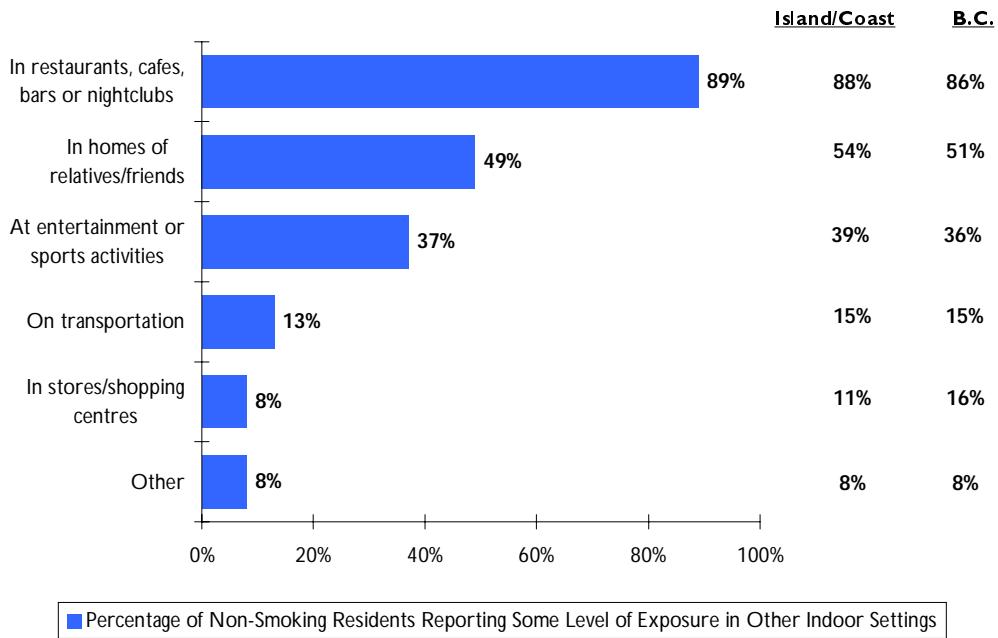


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

The 76% of non-smoking residents of the Capital who indicated some level of exposure to ETS in the other indoor settings, were also asked specifically about exposure to ETS in the following settings: public or private transportation; homes of friends or relatives; entertainment or sporting events; restaurants, bars or nightclubs; stores or shopping centres; and any other indoor settings.

As displayed in the following graph, a higher proportion of non-smoking residents report exposure to ETS in settings such as other people’s homes (49%) and restaurants, cafes, bars or nightclubs (89%), than they do for transportation (13%) and stores or shopping centres (8%). Moreover, this general pattern of findings is also evident in the survey data for the entire Island/Coast region and for the province.

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

	Capital RHB Sample	Island / Coast Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Gender			
Male	48	49	49
Female	52	51	51
Age			
12-19	10	12	13
20-24	8	8	9
25-44	33	32	34
45-64	27	29	28
65+	22	20	17
Average	45.4	44.5	42.8
Marital Status			
Single	33	31	35
Married/Common Law	48	52	49
Separated/Divorced	9	8	8
Widowed	9	8	7
Children			
None	80	77	76
One	10	12	12
Two or more	9	11	12
Education			
Less than High School	6	6	6
Some High School	11	15	16
Completed High School	20	23	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	20	21	21
Some University	13	10	10
Completed University	19	14	15
Graduate Degree	11	8	8
Income Adequacy			
Low	6	6	5
Lower-Middle	9	11	10
Middle	27	27	26
Upper-Middle	37	38	38
High	22	19	21

	Capital RHB Sample	Island / Coast region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
Labour Force Status			
Working full-time	39	37	41
Working part-time	9	10	9
Self-Employed	9	10	9
Looking for work or unable to work	4	6	6
Student	10	10	10
Retired	26	24	20
Keeping house	3	4	4
Place of Birth			
In Canada	81	82	79
Outside Canada	19	18	21
Ethnicity			
British	60	58	47
European	32	34	38
South Asian	1	1	2
South East Asian	3	2	6
Canadian	14	14	13
Aboriginal	2	3	3

Demographically residents of the Capital RHB differ from all residents of B.C. on the following:

Age - the Capital RHB has more residents aged 65+ (22% vs. 17%) and a higher average age (45.4 years vs. 42.8 years);

Children - the Capital RHB has slightly more residents with no children (80% vs. 76%);

Education - the Capital RHB has fewer residents with high school or less (37% vs. 45%) and more university graduates (30% vs. 23%);

Labour Force Status - the Capital RHB has more retired residents (26% vs. 20%), and;

Ethnicity - Capital has more residents with a British background (60% vs. 47%) and less with a European background (32% vs. 38%) or South East Asian background (3% vs. 6%).