

8. Fraser Valley RHB Report

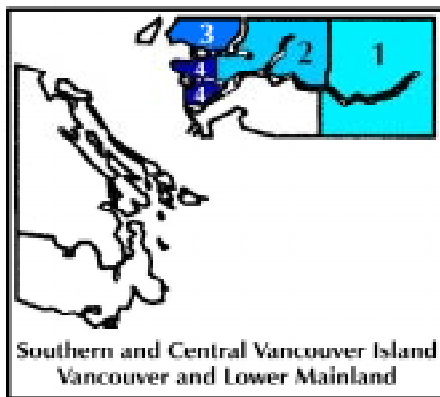
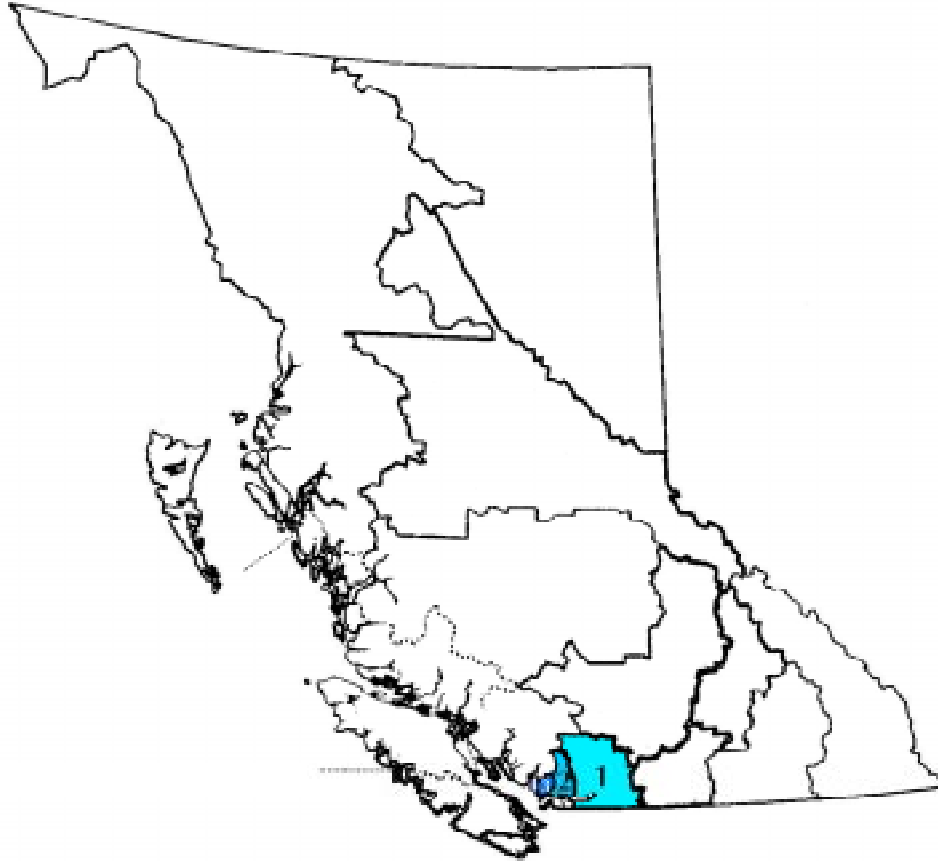
8.1 Introduction

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

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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 Fraser Valley area make up 22% of residents while former smokers represent 33% and never smokers 46%. The vast majority of current smokers (87%) are daily smokers. The use of other forms of tobacco such as cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco is very low at 1% or less. In looking at overall tobacco use, 22% of Fraser Valley residents are current users, 33% are former users, 26% are lifetime abstainers and 19% are past experimenters or beginners. The average age of initiation for current and former cigarette smokers is similar (15.1 and 15.7). The average age of initiation is higher for ever users (current and former) of other forms of tobacco – cigars (21.8), pipes (22.9) and smokeless tobacco (25.1).

In the Fraser Valley area certain socio-demographic characteristics are related to tobacco use – gender, age, marital status, education, country of birth, income adequacy, 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 - Almost two-thirds of non-smokers and 36% 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, 9% at work or school and 5% in other indoor settings. This results in 17% of Fraser Valley non-smoking residents who are exposed to ETS every day or almost every day or the equivalent of 12% of all Fraser Valley residents. In total, 34% of Fraser Valley residents' health is being adversely affected by tobacco (22% through current tobacco use and 12% through ETS).

8.3 Tobacco Use Status of Fraser Valley Residents

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the residents of the Fraser Valley (aged 12+), allows for a precise determination of their tobacco use status at the time of the survey. These survey findings concerning the use of cigarettes and alternate forms of tobacco (cigars, pipe tobacco and smokeless tobacco) are presented below.

8.3.1 Cigarette Smoking Status

For cigarette smoking, eight user groups are identified: current daily; current non-daily; former daily; former non-daily; former, but less than a year; lifetime abstainer; past experimenter; and beginner (See graph on next page).

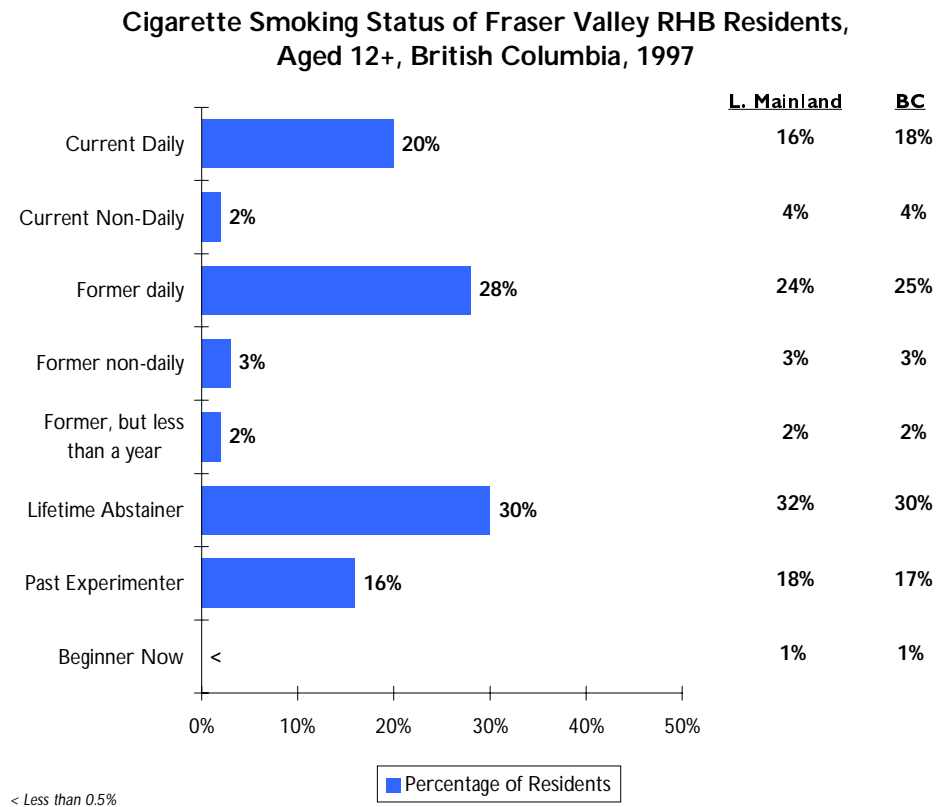
The current prevalence of cigarette smoking among all residents of the Fraser Valley (aged 12+), is 22%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 20%, while non-daily smokers represent 2% of all residents. As shown in the graph, this prevalence rate is fairly similar to that found in the Lower Mainland region (20%) and the entire province (22%).

Former cigarette smokers comprise 33% of all Fraser Valley residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (28%), former non-daily smokers (3%), and former smokers, who quit less than a year ago (2%). These percentages are also quite similar to those found for the Lower Mainland region and the entire province.

By contrast, the Fraser Valley RHB residents who have never smoked cigarettes represent 46% of the population aged 12+ years. These never users include lifetime abstainers (30%), past experimenters (16%), and beginners (less than 0.5%). 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 22% of residents in the Fraser Valley, while former smokers represent 33% and never smokers 46%. Overall, these proportions are similar to those found for the Lower Mainland region and the province.



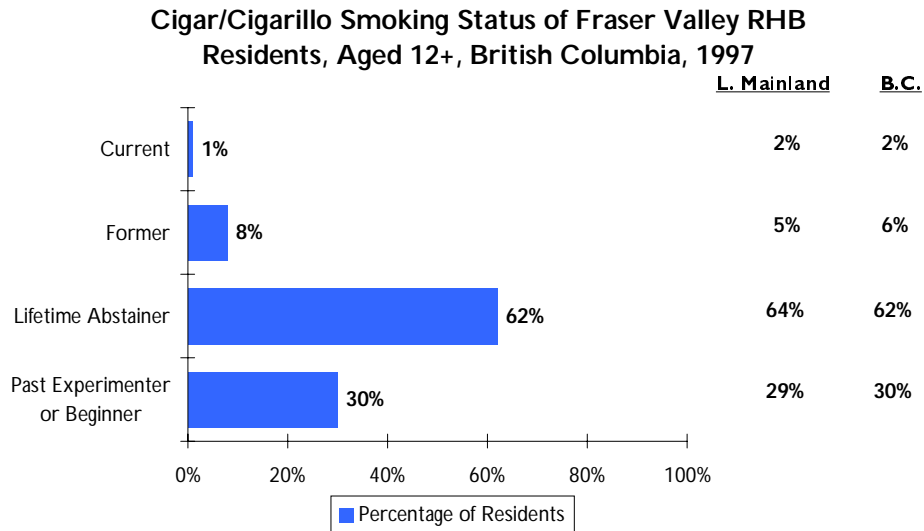
8.3.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status

Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status

For cigar smoking among residents of the Fraser Valley, 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 Fraser Valley residents is just 1%. Unlike cigarette smoking, there are insufficient numbers of cigar smokers to distinguish between daily and non-daily users. As shown in the graph, this low percentage for current 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 Fraser Valley represent 8% of residents, while those who have never smoked cigars make up 92% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (62%) and past experimenters or beginners (30%). These percentages are also in line with those found for the Lower Mainland region and for the whole province.

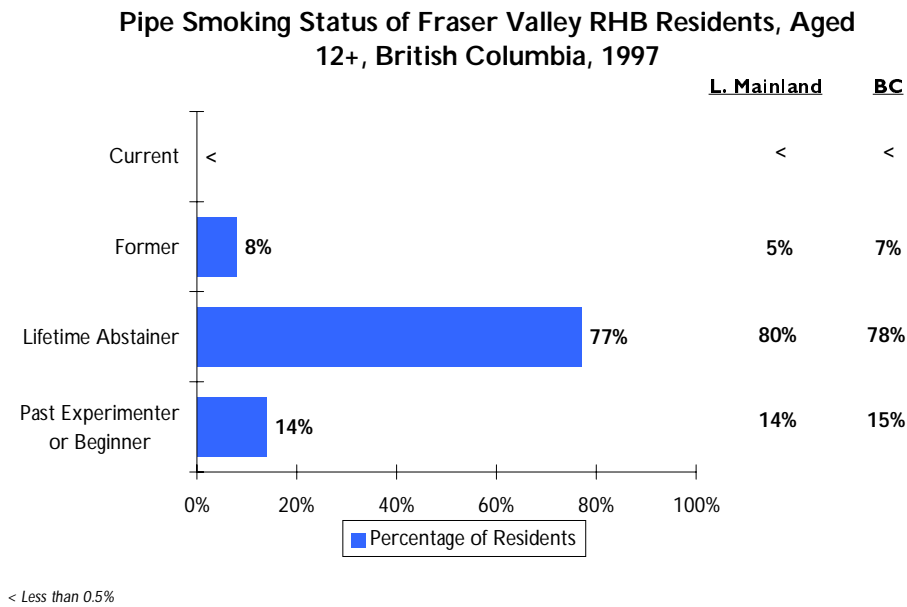


Pipe Smoking Status

For the smoking of pipe tobacco among Fraser Valley 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 Fraser Valley residents is less than 0.5%. Like cigar smoking, there are insufficient numbers of pipe smokers in the Fraser Valley 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 Fraser Valley represent 8% of all residents, while those who have never smoked pipe tobacco make up fully 91% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (77%) and a smaller group of past experimenters or beginners (14%). These percentages are also in keeping with those found for the Lower Mainland region and for the whole province.



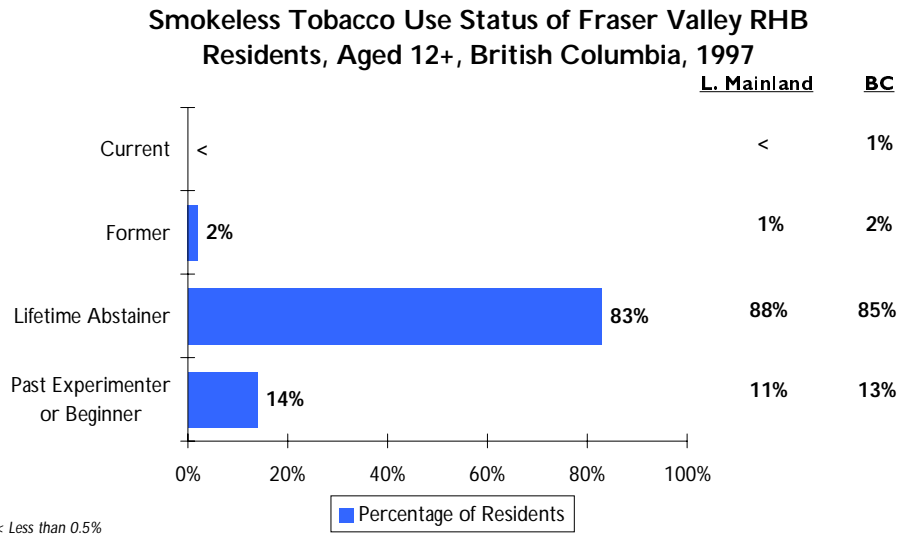
Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among Fraser Valley 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 Fraser Valley is less than 0.5%. There are also insufficient numbers of smokeless users to distinguish between daily and non-daily use. As shown in the graph, this very low prevalence of smokeless tobacco use is also apparent in both the Lower Mainland region and the entire province.

Former users of smokeless tobacco products represent only 2% of all Fraser Valley residents, while residents who have never used smokeless tobacco represent fully 97% of the population aged 12+ years. As shown in the graph, this never user group includes lifetime abstainers (83%) and past experimenters or beginners (14%). This percentage

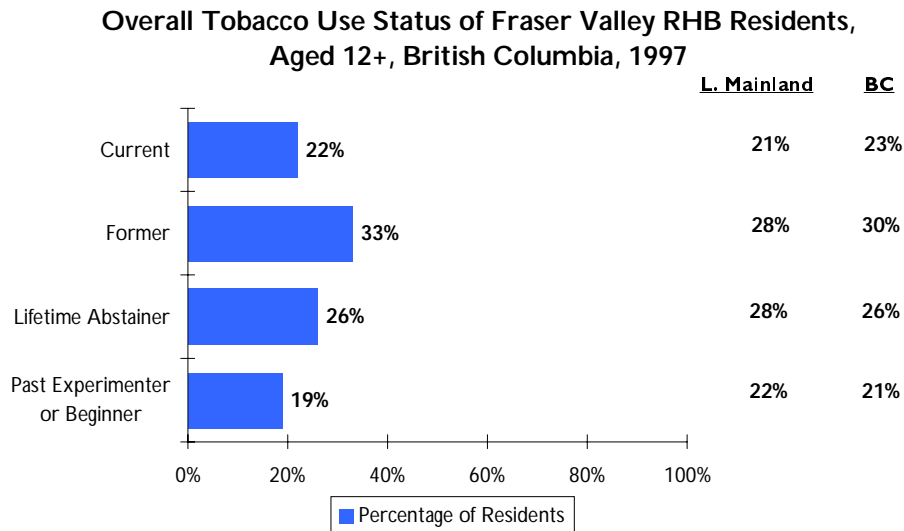
for past experimenters/beginners in the Fraser Valley is slightly higher than the survey findings for the Lower Mainland region (11%), but is more consistent with those for the province as a whole (13%).



8.3.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among Fraser Valley residents aged 12+ years is summarized in the graph below. This graph combines some of the information contained in the previous four graphs, to provide a present snapshot of the overall use of tobacco in the Fraser Valley.

Non-use is presently the norm among residents of the Fraser Valley, with 78% of the aged 12+ population indicating they do not currently use any form of tobacco. On the other hand, the survey does show that 22% of residents are currently using at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users represent 33% of the Fraser Valley population, while never users include past experimenters or beginners at 19% and lifetime abstainers at 26%. As shown in the graph, these findings are similar to those found elsewhere in province and in the Lower Mainland region.



8.4 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

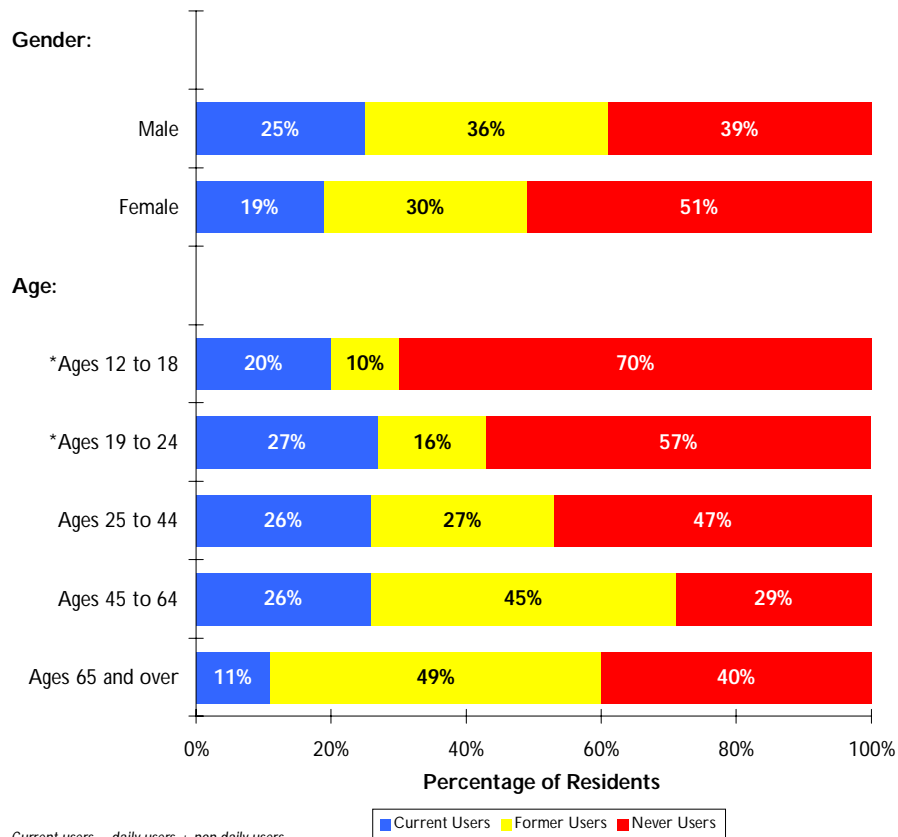
In this section, use of any form of tobacco (i.e., current, former vs. never) has been cross tabulated against a range of social demographic characteristics of residents, in order to demonstrate a number of social and economic variations in tobacco usage. As already outlined in *Overall Tobacco Use Status*, 22% of all Fraser Valley residents are current tobacco users, 33% are former users, and 45% 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 (25% vs. 19%) and former tobacco users (36% vs. 30%). On the other hand, female residents are more likely than male residents to have never been a tobacco user (51% vs. 39%).

In terms of age, current tobacco use is highest among 19 to 24 year olds (27%), and lowest among 12 to 18 year olds (20%) and those aged 65 and over (11%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 10% among 12 to 18 year olds to 49% among residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of residents who have never used tobacco declines dramatically from 70% of 12 to 18 years olds to 57% of those aged 19 to 24 years.

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

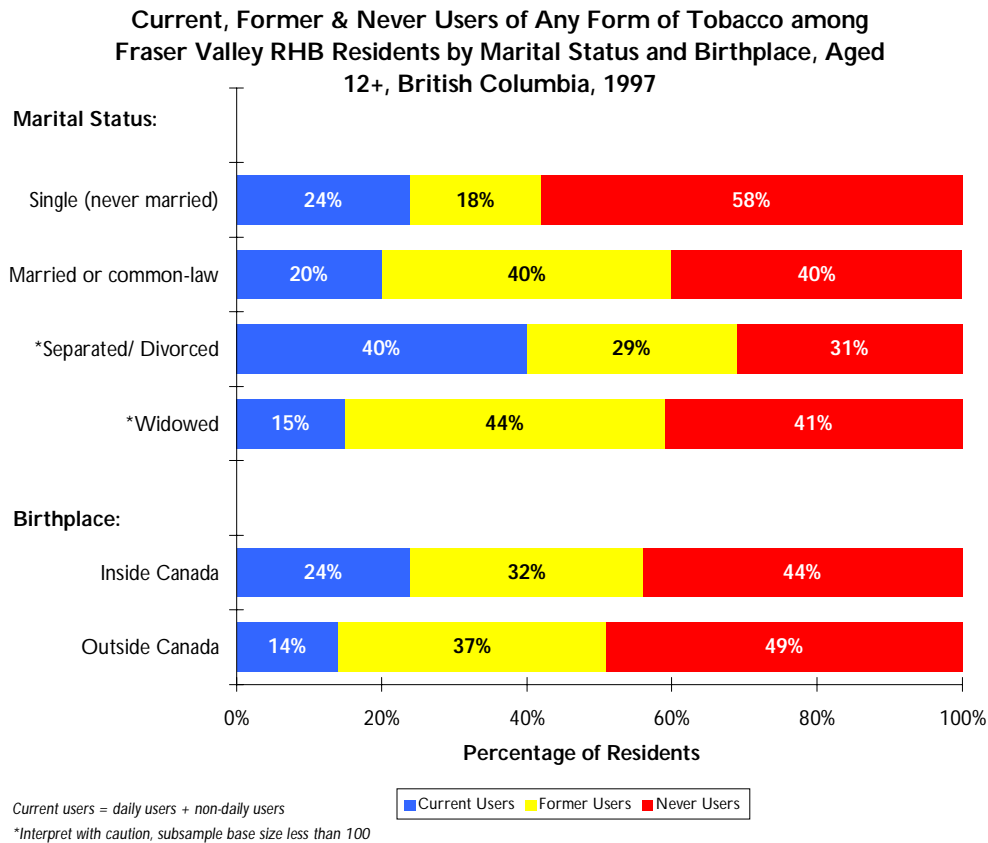


Current users = daily users + non-daily users
 *Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

8.4.2 Birthplace and Marital Status

The graph below displays the relationship between tobacco use and place of birth, as well as marital status. Whether residents of the Fraser Valley are born inside or outside of Canada is associated with current smoking rates, as 24% of residents born in Canada are current users compared to 14% of those born outside of Canada. Differences in rates of tobacco use are also 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 (40%), while the proportion of former users is highest among those who are presently married or living common law (40%) or widowed (44%).

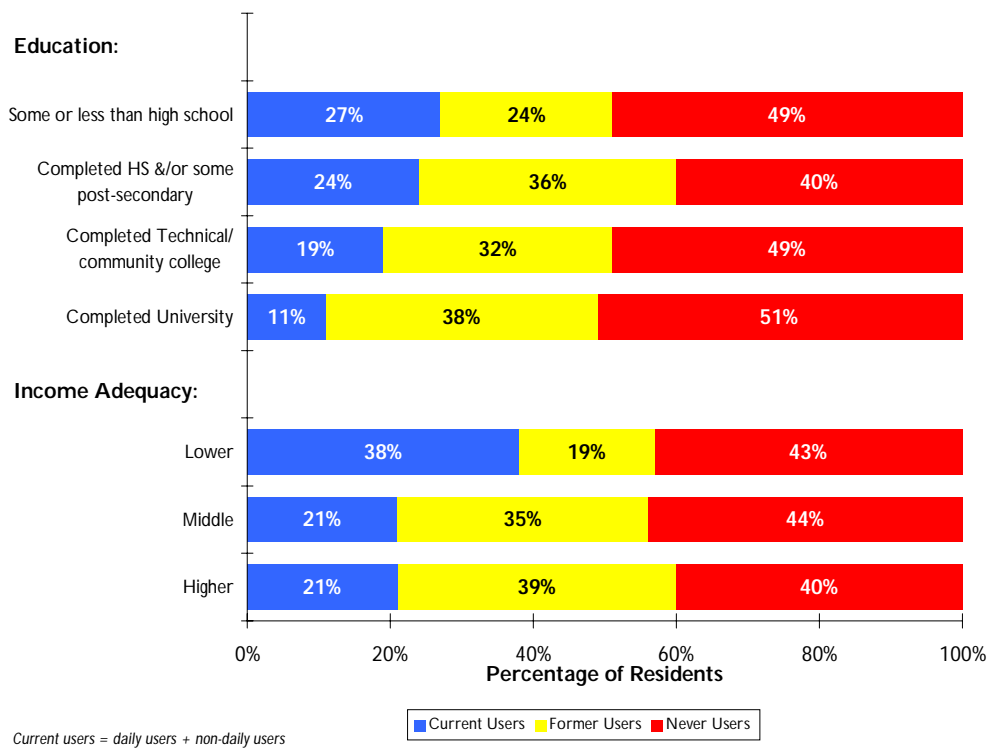
Finally, those residents who have never married (i.e., single) are most likely (58%) to have never been users of tobacco.



8.4.3 Income Adequacy and Education

The graph below shows the relationship between tobacco use and income adequacy for the household, as well as the educational achievements of residents. A higher proportion of current users is evident among residents with lower income adequacy (38%), and conversely the lowest proportion of current users is found for residents who are university graduates (11%).

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

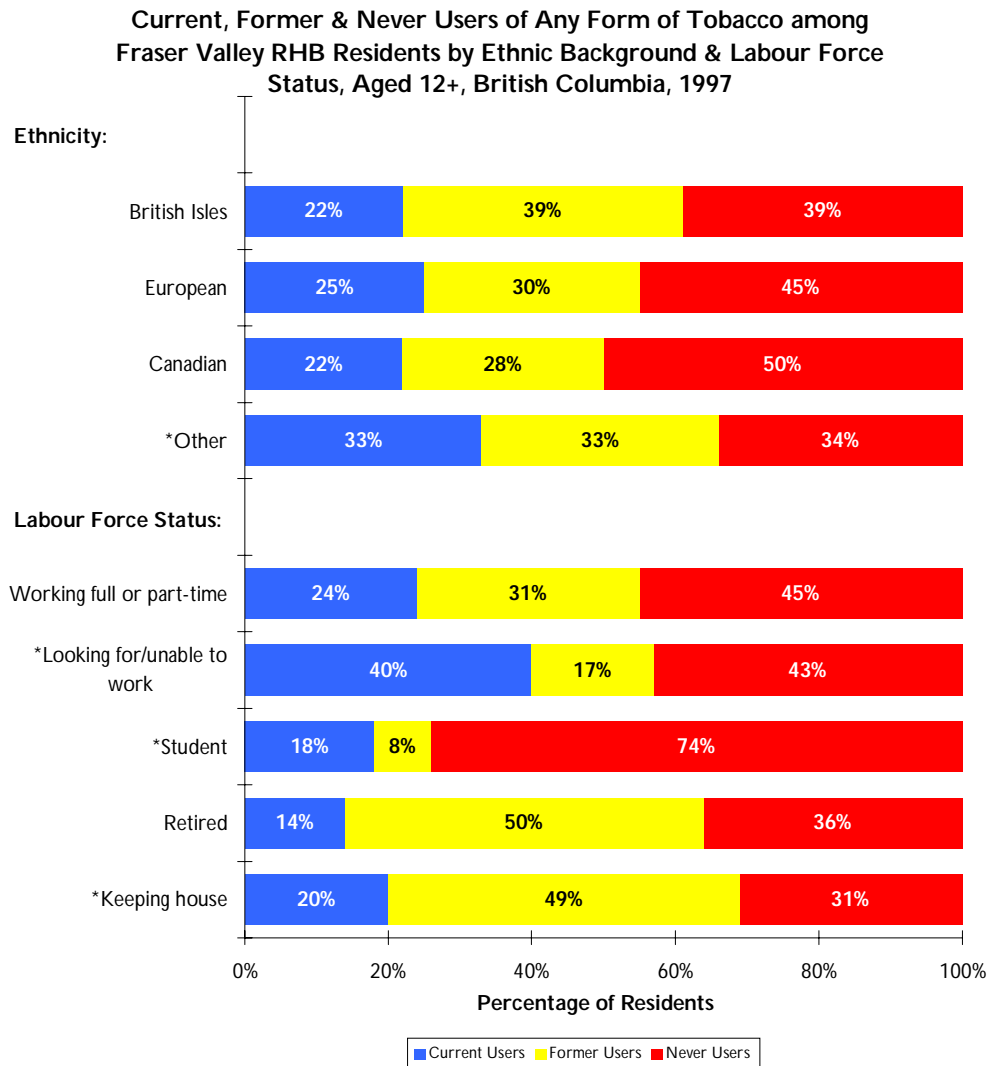


8.4.4 Ethnicity and Labour Force Status

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. Some variation in tobacco use according to ethnic/cultural grouping is apparent, with residents who identified themselves with some "other" ethnic groups being most likely to be current users (33%). 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 Fraser Valley residents who are either looking for work or who are unable to work the proportion of current users is 40%. By contrast, the proportion of current users among those working full or part-time is just 24%. Current

use of any form of tobacco by students and retired residents is quite low (18% and 14% respectively), but these proportions are largely attributable to the age of these residents, rather than their labour force status.



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

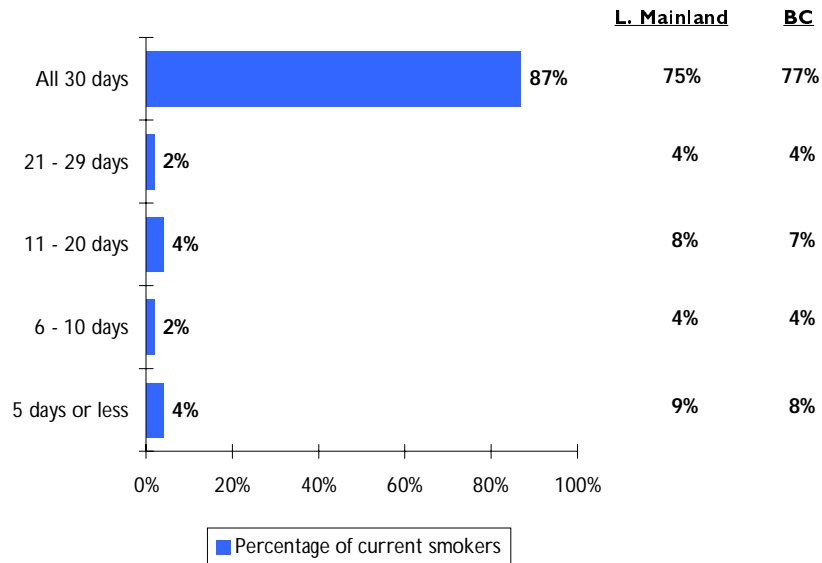
8.5 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users

In addition to identifying current cigarette smokers, the survey also inquired about their frequency of smoking during the past month. All current cigarette smokers were asked on how many of the last 30 days they smoked at least one cigarette. If they smoked on 10 or fewer days in the past month, they were also asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked on these days. If they smoked on more than 10 days during the past month, they were asked how many cigarettes they smoked on each of the last seven days prior to conducting the survey.

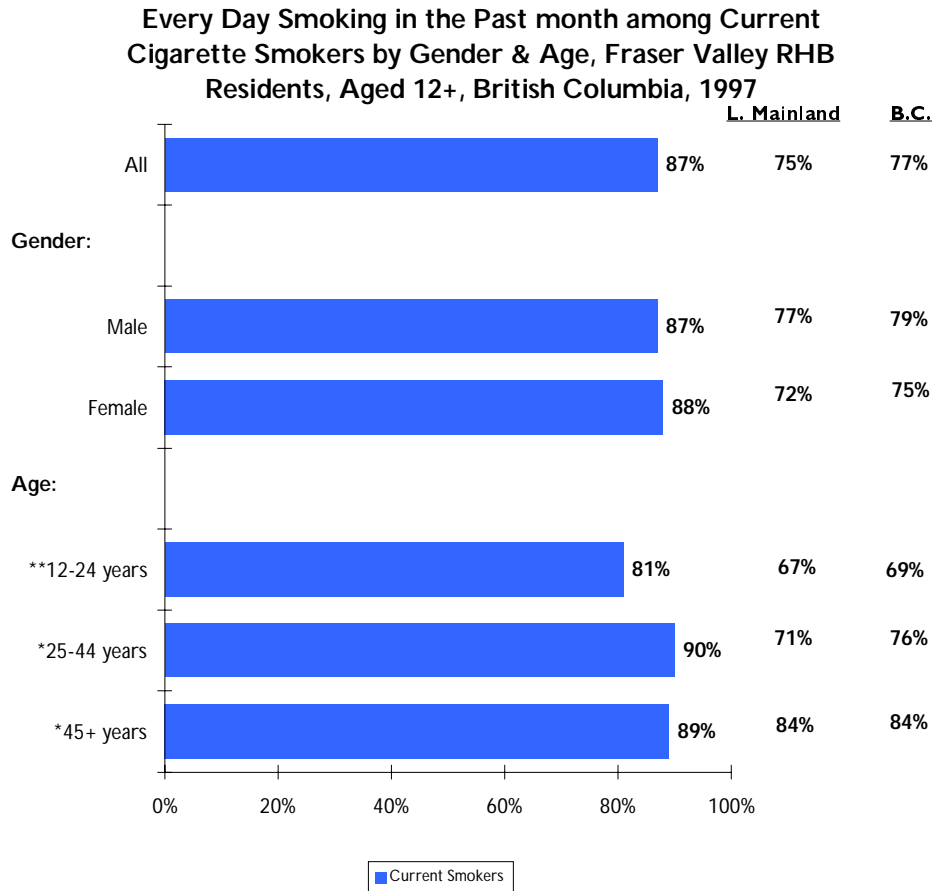
8.5.1 Days Smoked in Past Month

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers in the Fraser Valley had at least one cigarette is displayed in the graph following. Very infrequent smoking, such as on 5 or fewer days per month is reported by only 4% of smokers, while smoking on all 30 days during the past month was reported by fully 87% of current cigarette smokers. This rate for every day smoking is higher than that found across the province (77%), and across the Lower Mainland region (75%).

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



As shown in the following graph, females and males in the Fraser Valley have the same likelihood of reporting that they smoked on all 30 days in the past month (i.e., are daily smokers) (88% vs. 87%). Determining the differences among age categories is difficult because of small sample sizes. However, the increase in everyday smoking across age groupings is generally consistent with those reported by cigarette smokers in the Lower Mainland region and in the province.

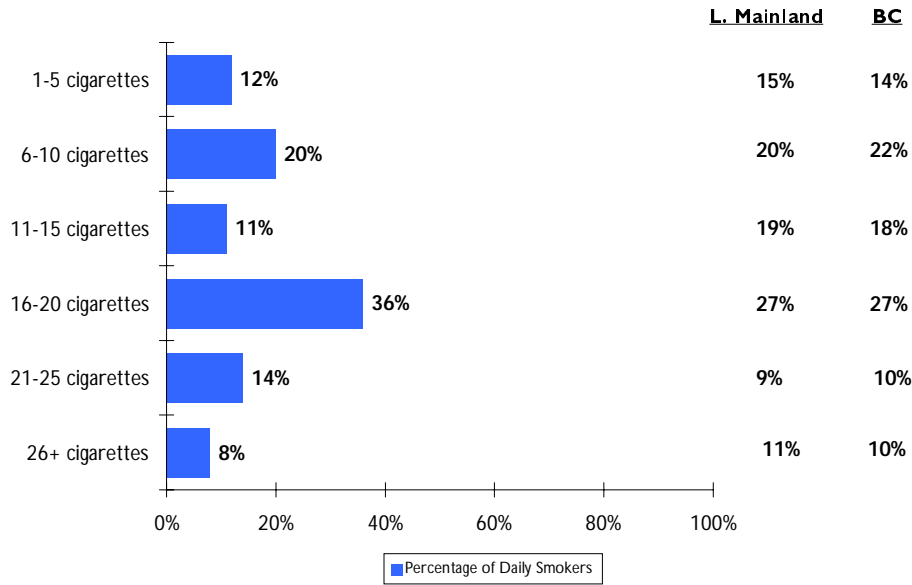


Current cigarette smokers = daily smokers + non-daily smokers
 *Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100
 **Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

8.5.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

Among daily cigarette smokers in the Fraser Valley 12% report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, but as can be seen in the graph below, 8% report averaging more than 20 cigarettes per day. The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers in the Fraser Valley is 17.7. This average number is slightly higher 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, Fraser Valley RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Averages: RHB=17.7; Region = 16.7; BC = 16.6

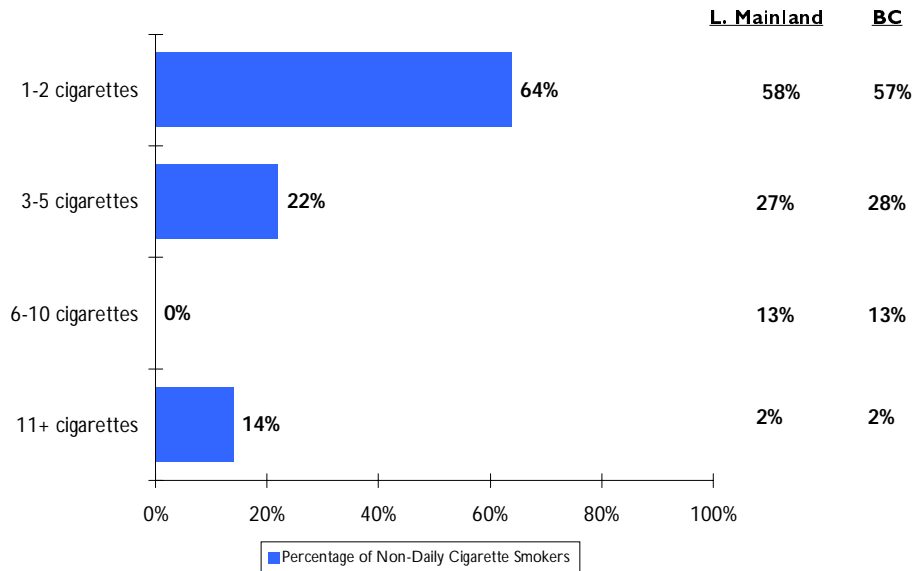
As shown in the table below, on average males smoke more per day than females (20.2 vs. 14.8). The base sizes for the age groupings make similar reporting unclear. However, the gender and age difference in cigarettes per day outlined in the table for the Fraser Valley are also apparent for the Lower Mainland region and for the province as a whole.

Average Number of Cigarettes per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers by Gender & Age, Fraser Valley RHB Residents Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Fraser Valley RHB	Lower Mainland	B.C.
All	17.7	16.7	16.6
Gender:			
Male	20.2	18.1	18.2
Female	14.8	15.0	15.0
Age:			
**12-24 years	14.1	12.6	12.2
*25-44 years	17.3	16.1	16.8
**45+ years	19.2	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 in the Fraser Valley (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 64% of these smokers report having only 1 to 2 per day, 22% report having 3 to 5 per day, and just 14% report having 11 or more cigarettes per day on the days that they smoke. The average number of cigarettes per day for this non-daily group is 4.3. These percentages are consistent with those of other non-daily cigarette smokers in the Lower Mainland region and the province (see graph), with the exception of the 14% who said they smoke 11 or more cigarettes per day on smoking days. However, given the small sample numbers here, this difference (14% vs. 2%) could easily be accounted for by sampling variability.

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



Averages: RHB=4.3; Region=3.3; BC=3.5

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

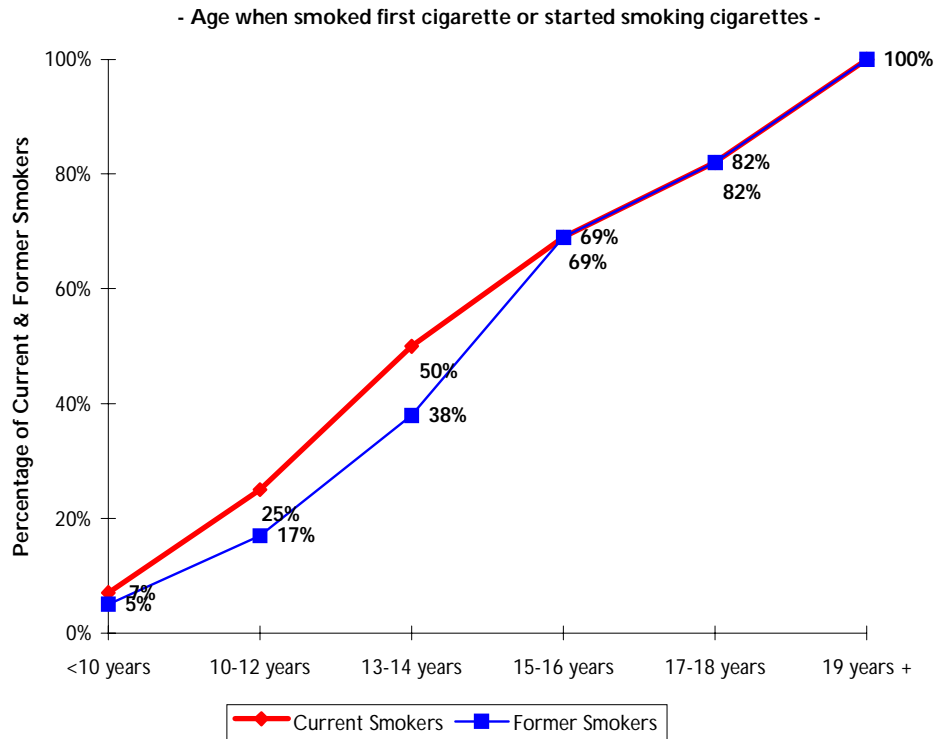
8.6 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use

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 Fraser Valley is displayed in the graph below for both current cigarette smokers and former cigarette smokers. Among **current** cigarette smokers, 25% began smoking before the age of 13, 50% began smoking before age 15 and 82% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those Fraser Valley residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 15.1 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 82% began before age 19. The average age of initiation among former cigarette smokers is 15.7 years.

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



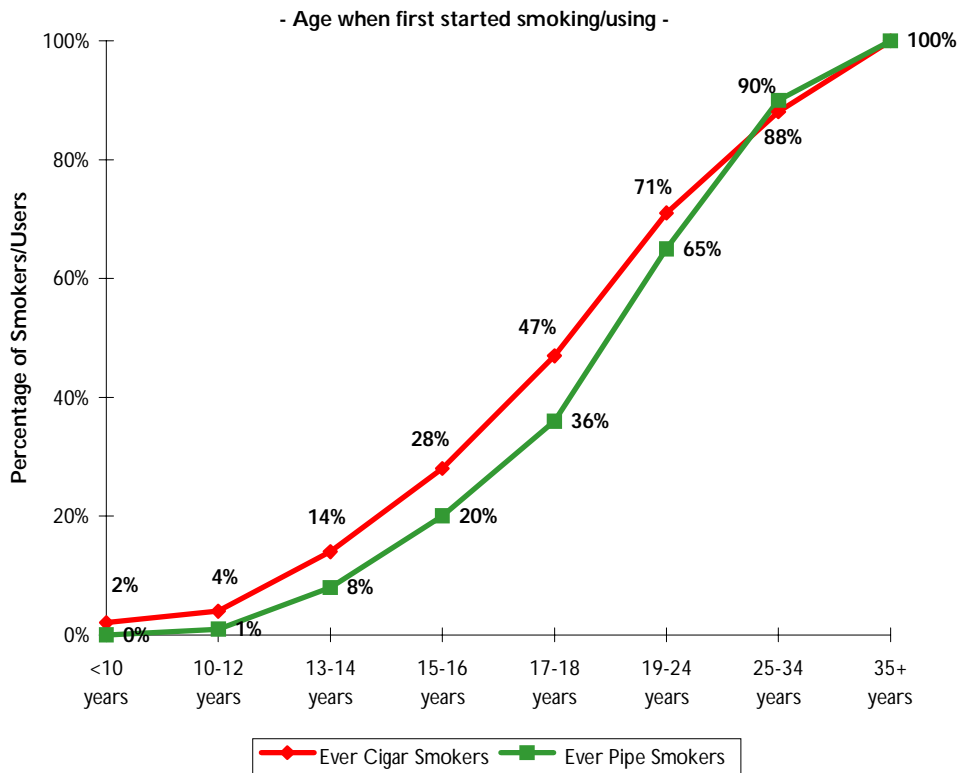
As shown in the table below, these average ages for the onset of cigarette smoking are nearly the same as those observed in the Lower Mainland region and in the entire province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, Fraser Valley RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Fraser Valley RHB	Lower Mainland	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Current	15.1	15.8	15.7
Former	15.7	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 Fraser Valley who have ever used (current + former) cigars, and pipes are displayed in the graph below. There is an insufficient number of Fraser Valley residents who have ever used smokeless tobacco for reliable estimation and is not presented in the graph.

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



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

Among those Fraser Valley residents who have ever smoked cigars, just 4% began smoking cigars before age 13, 47% began before age 19, 71% began before age 25, and 88% began before age 35. Compared to cigarette smoking, the average age of onset for

cigar smoking is somewhat older at 21.8 years and this average is just slightly lower than the averages found for cigar smoking in the Lower Mainland region (23.1 years) and the province (22.8 years).

For Fraser Valley residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco, just 1% began smoking before age 13, 36% began before age 19, 65% 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 22.9 years. Yet, this average is fairly close to the average ages found for pipe smokers in the Lower Mainland region (24.2 years) and the province (24.6 years).

There are too few residents of the Fraser Valley who have ever used smokeless tobacco to provide such detailed estimates for age of initiation. However, the average age onset among these Fraser Valley residents is considerably higher than in the Lower Mainland region and the province.

Average Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smokers†, Ever Pipe Smokers† & Ever Smokeless Users‡, Fraser Valley RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Fraser Valley RHB	Lower Mainland	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Ever Cigar Smoker	21.8	23.1	22.8
Ever Pipe Smoker	22.9	24.2	24.6
Ever Smokeless User	25.1	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

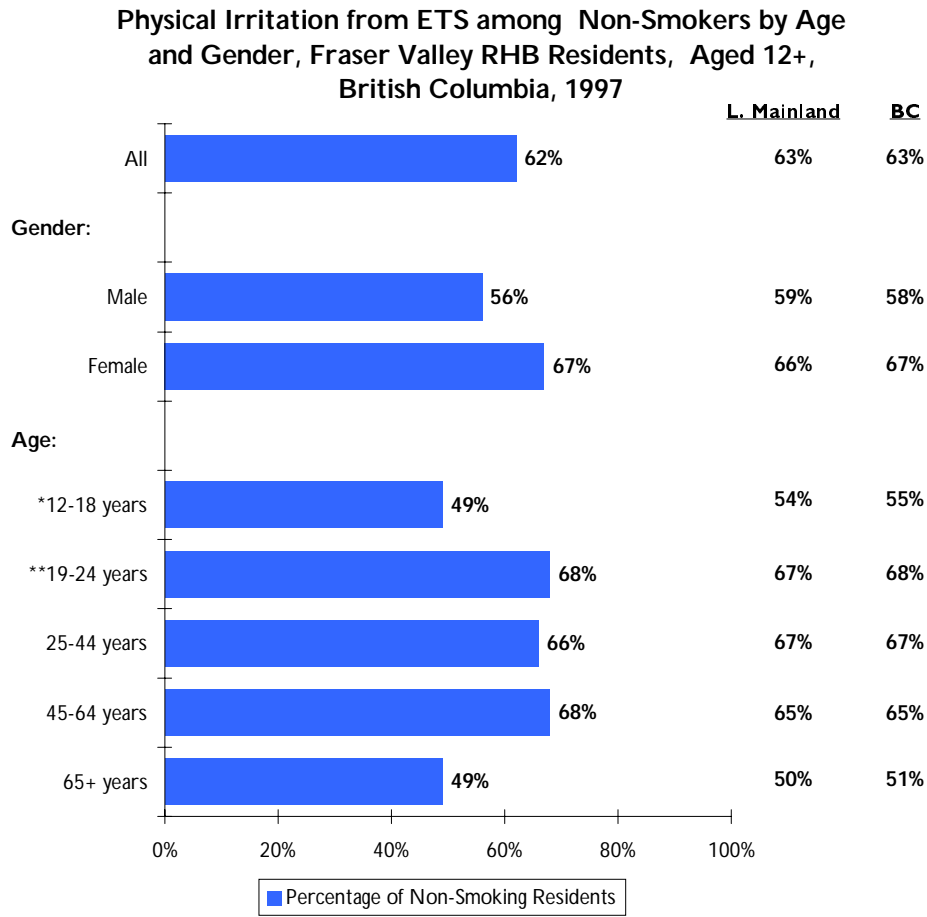
In addition to inquiring directly about tobacco use, the survey also asked residents of the Fraser Valley about their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), sometimes known as secondhand smoke, in their own homes, at work and school and in other public places. Being exposed to ETS was defined as spending at least 10 minutes in an enclosed area where someone is smoking or in a room where people are smoking.

8.7.1 Irritation From Exposure to ETS

The survey asked all residents, if "tobacco smoke usually causes physical irritation to your eyes, your breathing or your throat" Yes responses to this question for non-smokers are outlined the graph below. Almost two-thirds (62%) of non-smokers (i.e., those Fraser Valley residents who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, even 36% of current smokers report physical irritation from tobacco smoke.

Some gender differences in the proportion of non-smokers are evident with 56% of males versus 67% of females indicating they are usually irritated by ETS. Age related differences are also evident with only 49% of non-smokers aged 12 to 18 and 65 years and over being irritated by ETS, yet this same percentage is about 66% to 68% among the 19 to 64 years age groupings. As displayed in the graph, this general pattern of findings by gender and age 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.

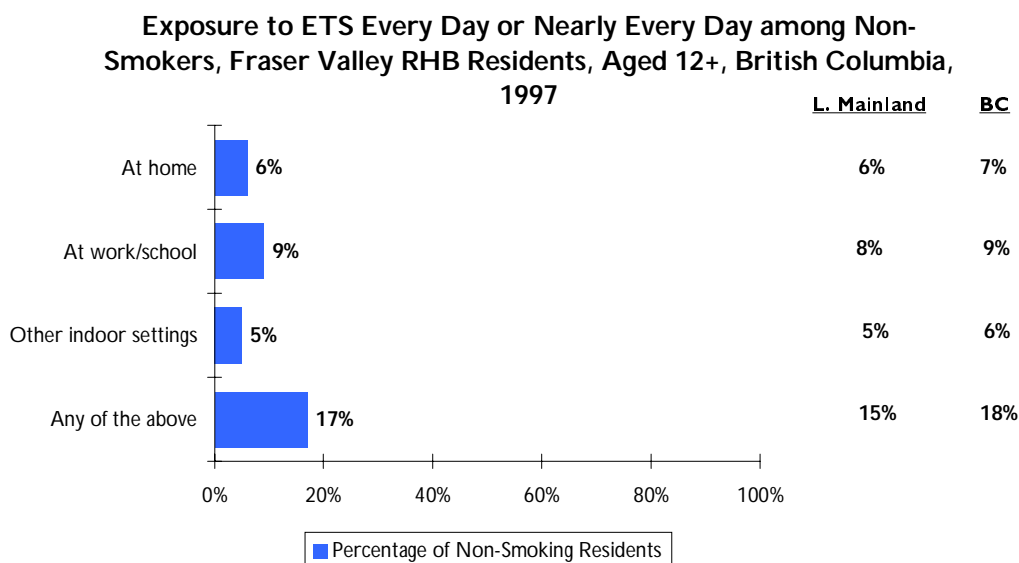


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.
 *Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100
 **Interpret with extreme caution.*

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 Fraser Valley. 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 17% 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 similar to that observed for the Lower Mainland region (15%) and for the province as a whole (18%). It seems especially noteworthy that the 17% of non-smoking residents, who are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily, translates into 12% of all Fraser Valley residents.

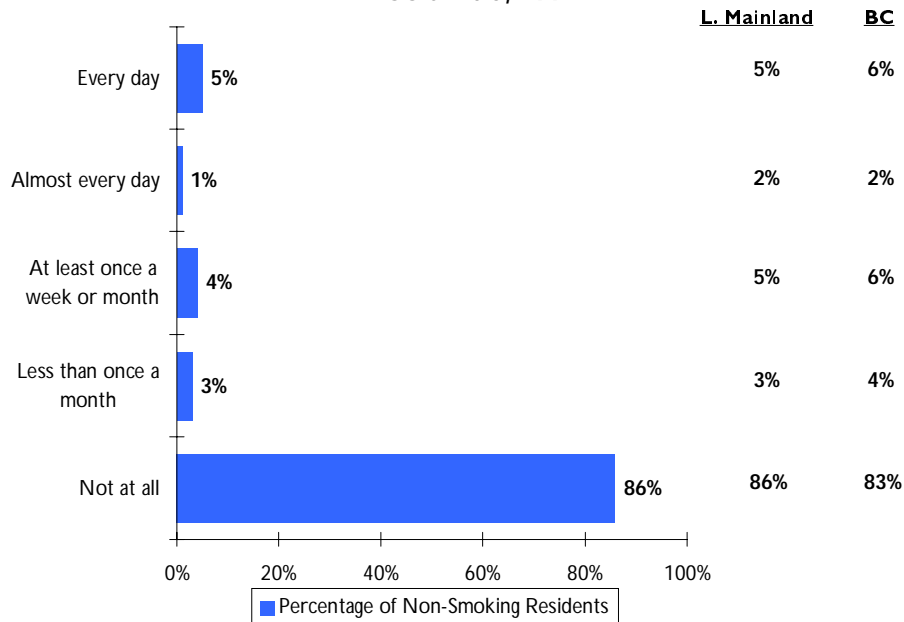


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

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, 6% of non-smokers in the Fraser Valley 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. Non-smokers in the Fraser Valley have a very similar ETS exposure levels at home as their counterparts in the Lower Mainland region and in the whole province.

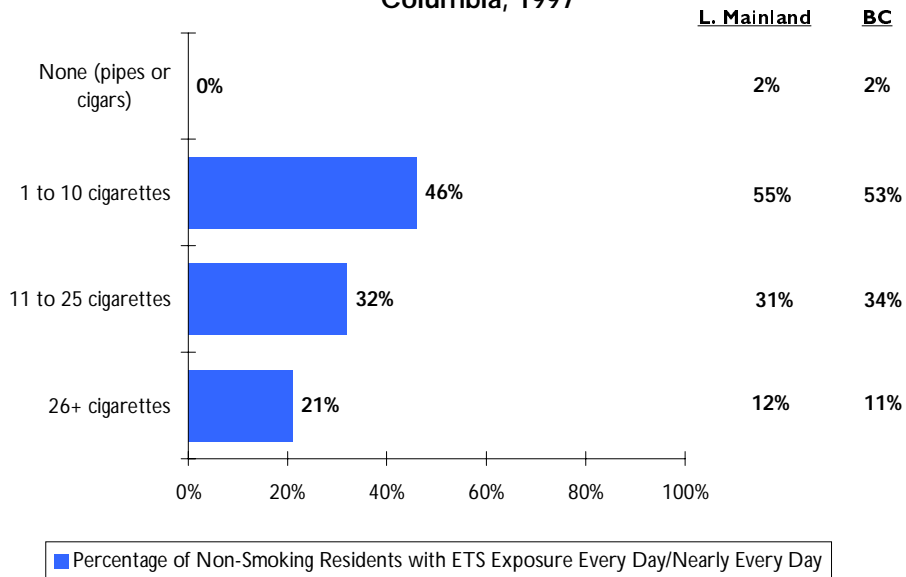
Frequency of Exposure to ETS at Home among Non-Smokers, Fraser Valley RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



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

Fraser Valley residents who are exposed to ETS inside their homes every day or nearly every day, were also asked how many cigarettes are smoked inside your home on a typical day. Forty-six percent of these residents indicated they are exposed to smoke from 1 to 10 cigarettes per day and 32% 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 19.5, and as shown in the graph to follow, this average is substantially higher than for other non-smokers in the Lower Mainland region (14.2) and the province (14.3), although this difference could be attributed to a very small base size.

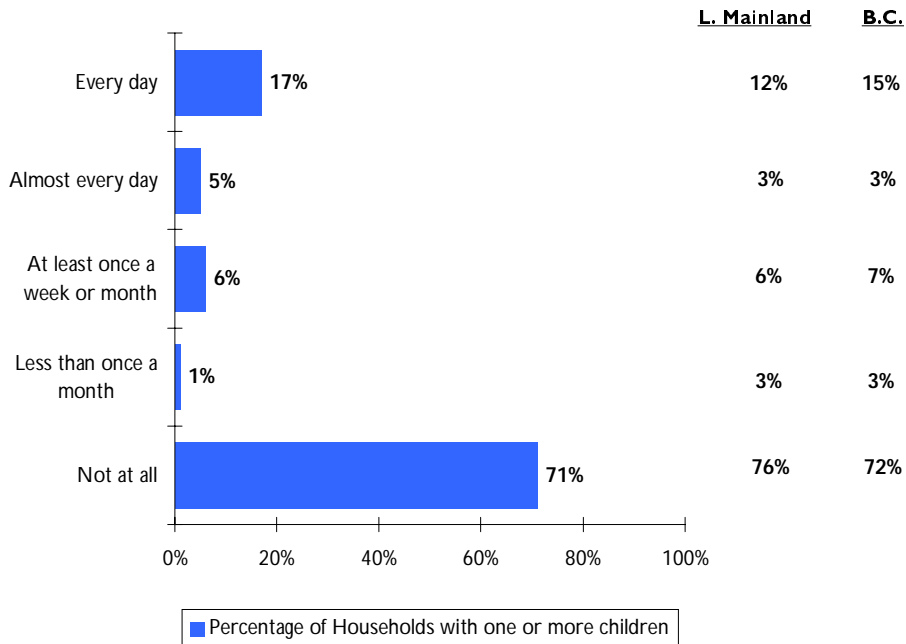
Number of Cigarettes Smoked Inside Home among Non-Smokers with Every Day or Nearly Every Day Exposure to ETS, Fraser Valley RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



Average: Fraser Valley RHB = 19.5; Region = 14.2; BC = 14.3

Households with Children: ETS exposure in Fraser Valley households with children age 11 and under are highlighted in the graph below. In 22% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 71% there is no ETS exposure at all. These percentages are slightly different, and less positive, than are found for households with children 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).

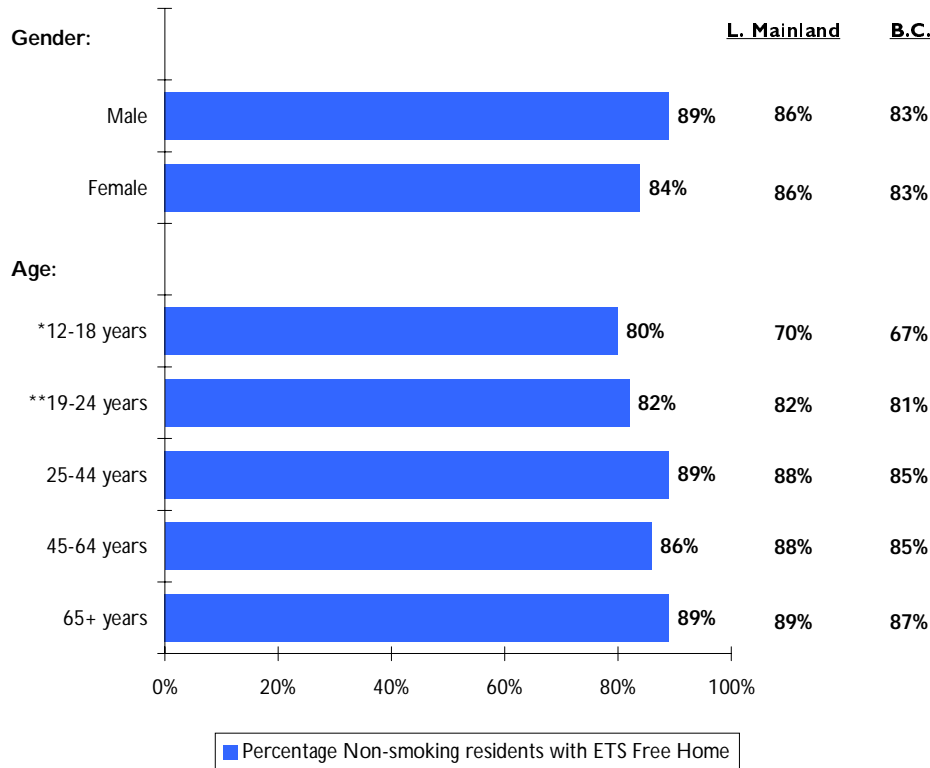
Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged 11 Years and Under, Fraser Valley RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997



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 19.7. This average is marginally higher than that found for such households in the Lower Mainland region (17.9) and the province (18.2).

ETS Free Households Non-smoking residents of the Fraser Valley who live in households with no ETS exposure at all are almost equally likely to be male or female (89% vs. 84%), but as shown in the graph, this probability tends to vary more with the age of the resident. For instance, just 80% of 12 to 18 year old non-smoking residents live in households with no ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 89% among non-smokers age 25 to 44 years and 89% among non-smokers 65 years and over.

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



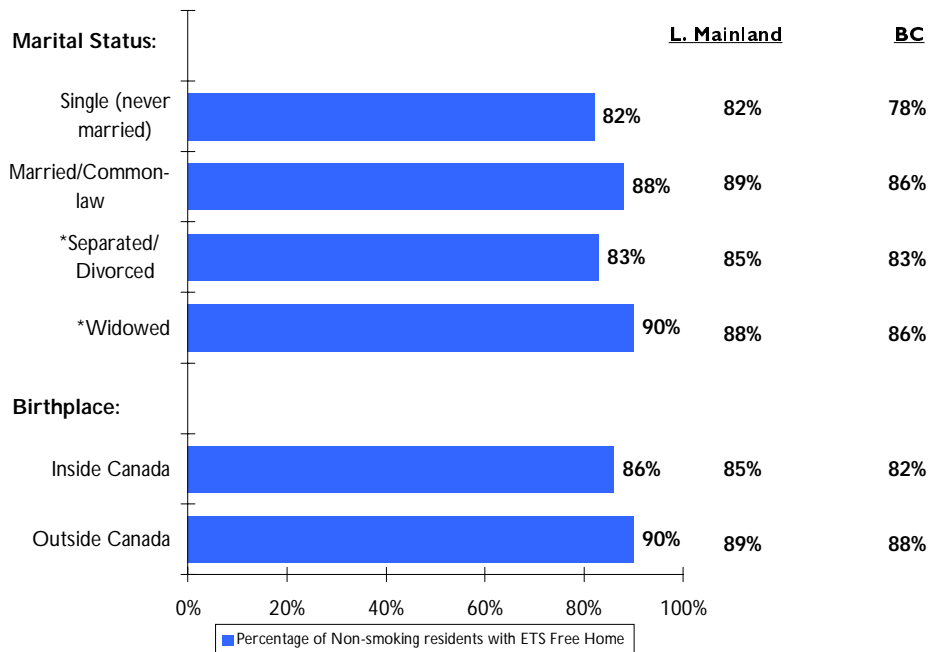
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

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

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

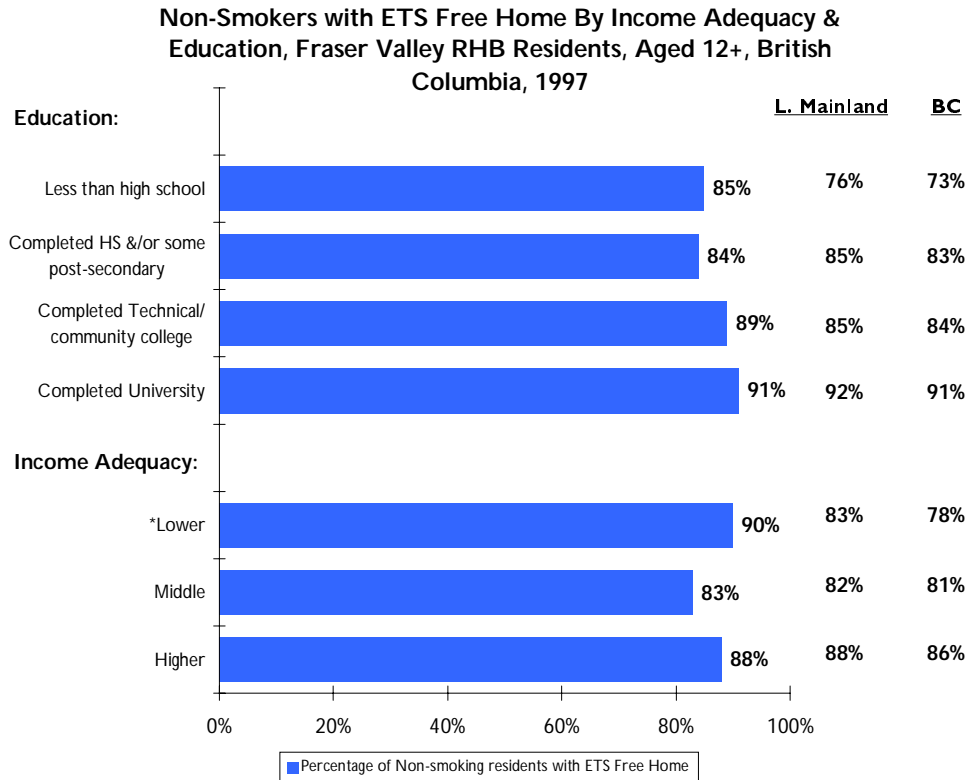
Non-smokers living in a household with no ETS exposure at all are about equally likely to be found among Fraser Valley residents who were born outside of Canada, as those born in Canada (90% vs. 86%). However, as shown in the following graph, single and divorced/separated residents who do not smoke are less likely to live in an ETS free home (82% and 83% respectively) than are non-smokers who are either married or widowed (88% and 90% respectively).

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

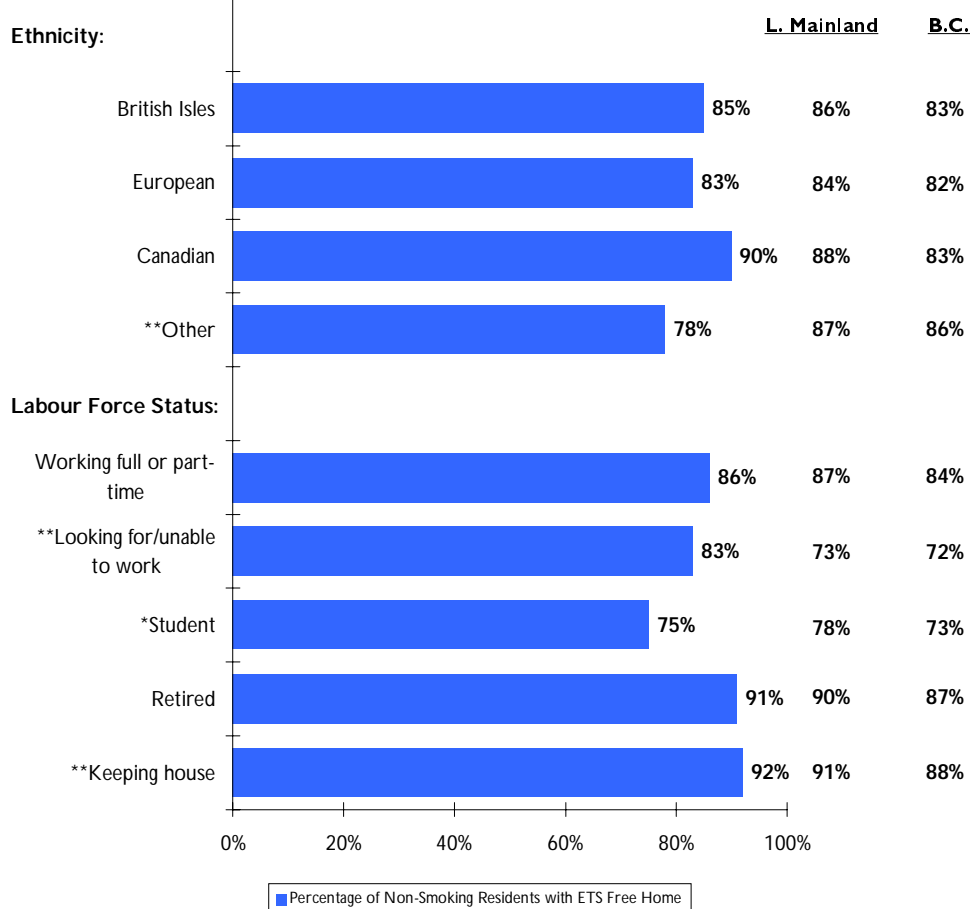
The probability of non-smokers living in an ETS free household is only modestly associated with the income adequacy of the household, and their educational achievements. As exhibited in the graph below, ETS free homes are slightly less likely among residents with some high school or have completed high school (85% and 84% respectively), and residents with a middle level of income adequacy (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 Fraser Valley residents who do not smoke. Ethnic group membership does not appear to be strongly related to whether or not Fraser Valley residents live in a household with no ETS exposure at all. Residents who simply identified themselves as Canadians are somewhat more likely than residents who identified some “other” ethnic groups to live in an ETS free home (90% vs. 78%). However, small sample numbers for some ethnic groups preclude a definitive answer. On the other hand, differences between labour force groupings are a little more apparent. For example, non-smokers who are students are least likely to live in an ETS free household (75%). Conversely, residents who are retired or keeping house are most likely to live in an ETS free household (91%, and 92%, respectively).

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



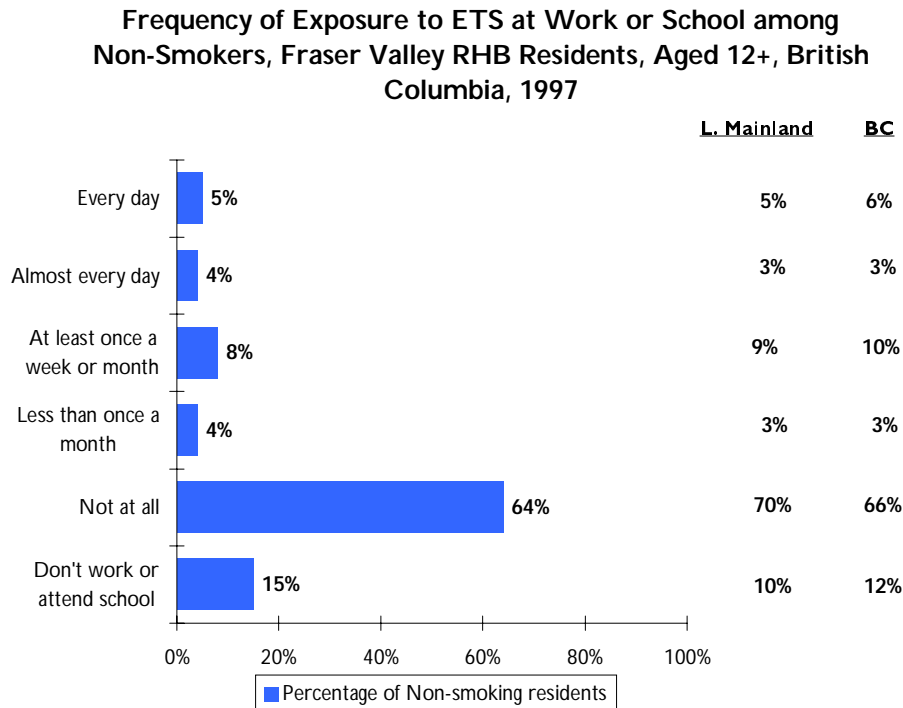
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes
 *Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100
 **Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

8.7.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in the Fraser Valley 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, 9% of non-smokers report exposure to ETS every day or nearly every day when at work or school, while 64% say they are not exposed to ETS

at all. This later percentage is slightly lower than that for the entire Lower Mainland region (70%), but is generally in keeping with the survey findings for the province (66%).



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

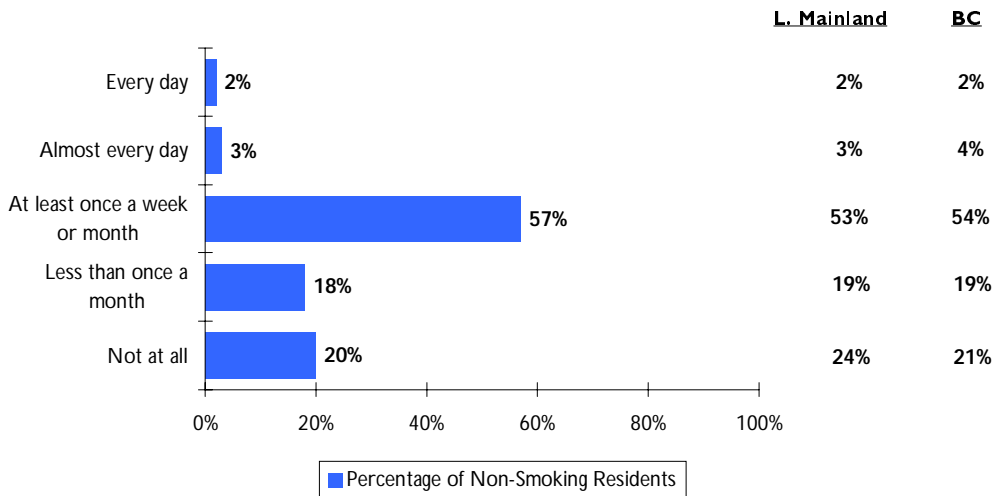
Age appears to be a factor in exposure to ETS at work or school as residents aged 12 to 18 have the lowest level of exposure (82% ETS free). Single residents are also more likely to be ETS free at work or at school (74%). By comparison, gender, country of birth, income adequacy, education ethnicity and labour force status appear to be unrelated to whether or not the non-smoking residents of the Fraser Valley 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 Fraser Valley 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 80% of the non-smoking residents in the Fraser Valley. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by 5% of non-smoking residents. This later percentage is similar to the Lower Mainland region generally (5%) and the province (6%).

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



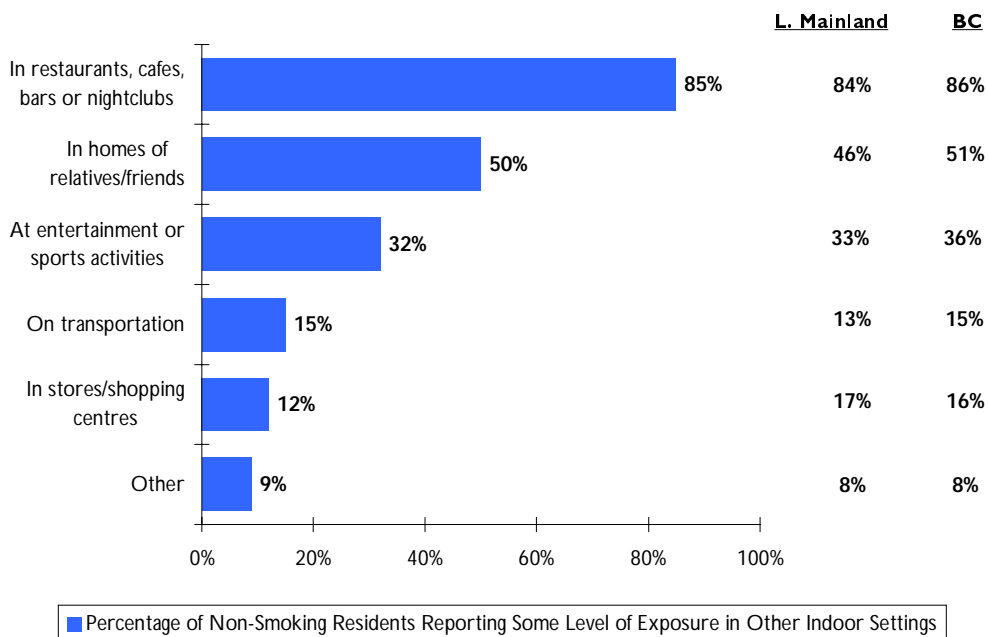
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

The 80% of non-smoking residents of the Fraser Valley 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 (50%) and restaurants, cafes, bars or nightclubs (85%), than they do for transportation (15%) and stores or shopping centres (12%). Moreover, this general pattern of findings is also evident in the survey data for the entire Lower Mainland region and for the province.

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

	Fraser Valley RHB Samples	Lower Mainland Region Samples	British Columbia Samples
	%	%	%
Gender			
Male	50	49	49
Female	50	51	51
Age			
12-19	14	12	13
20-24	8	10	9
25-44	33	35	34
45-64	26	28	28
65+	19	16	17
Average	43.4	42.3	42.8
Marital Status			
Single	29	38	35
Married/Common Law	53	46	49
Separated/Divorced	9	9	8
Widowed	8	7	7
Children			
None	70	77	76
One	12	12	12
Two or more	17	11	12
Education			
Less than High School	7	4	6
Some High School	20	14	16
Completed High School	26	22	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	22	21	21
Some University	10	10	10
Completed University	10	18	15
Graduate Degree	4	10	8
Income Adequacy			
Low	5	5	5
Lower-Middle	12	9	10
Middle	30	23	26
Upper-Middle	37	39	38
High	16	24	21

	Fraser Valley RHB Samples	Lower Mainland Region Samples	British Columbia Samples
	%	%	%
Labour Force Status			
Working full-time	38	44	41
Working part-time	8	8	9
Self-Employed	9	9	9
Looking for work or unable to work	7	6	6
Student	10	11	10
Retired	21	18	20
Keeping house	5	4	4
Place of Birth			
In Canada	84	74	79
Outside Canada	16	26	21
Ethnicity			
British	46	43	47
European	46	37	38
South Asian	2	3	2
South East Asian	1	10	6
Canadian	15	12	13
Aboriginal	4	2	3

Demographically, the Fraser Valley differ from British Columbia on the following:

Marital Status - the Fraser Valley has more married residents (53% vs. 49%) and fewer single residents (29% vs. 35%);

Place of Birth - the Fraser Valley has more residents born inside Canada (84% vs. 79%) and fewer born outside Canada (16% vs. 21%); and,

Children - the Fraser Valley has fewer homes with no children (70% vs. 76%) and more with two or more (17% vs. 12%).

Education - the Fraser Valley has fewer residents who are university graduates (14% vs. 23%), and more residents who have less than high school or have just completed high school (53% vs. 45%).

Ethnicity - the Fraser Valley has more residents with a European background (46% vs. 38%), and fewer residents with a South East Asian background (1% vs. 6%).