

## **8. Simon Fraser RHB Report**

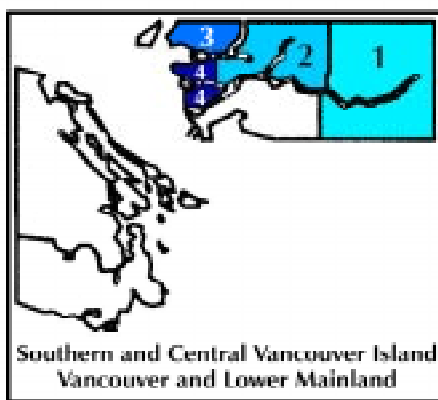
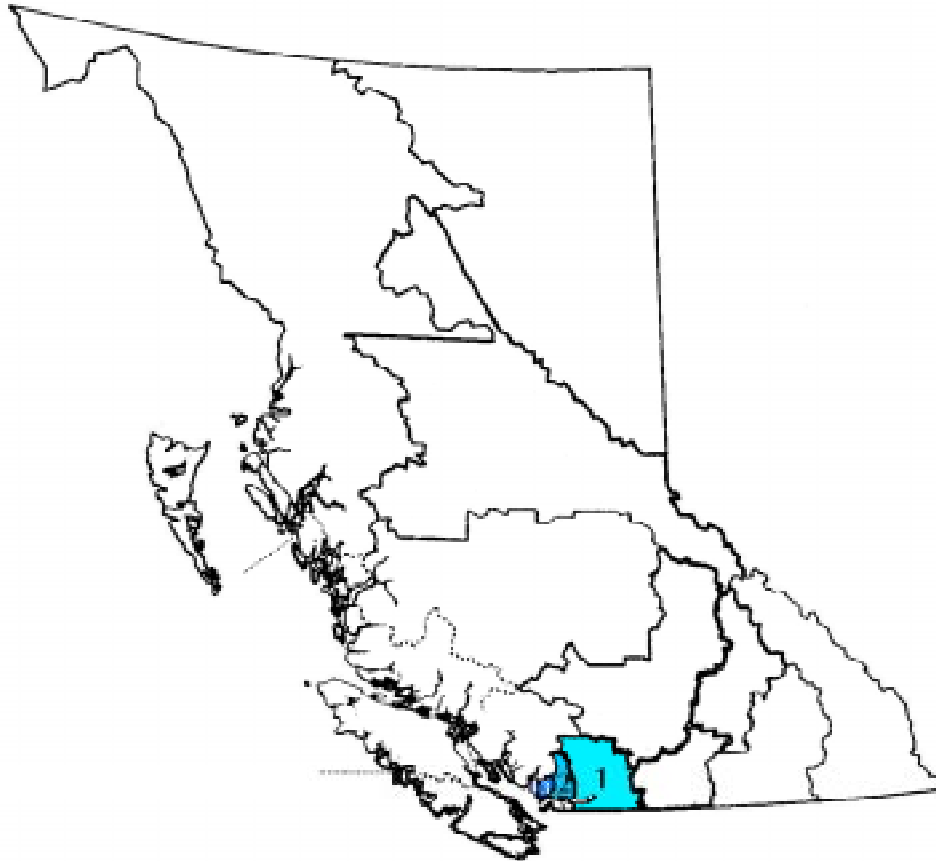
### **8.1 Introduction**

The results presented in this report are based on approximately 1,000 interviews with B.C. residents living within the Simon Fraser 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 Simon Fraser 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, 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 Simon Fraser make up 23% of residents while former smokers represent 28% and never smokers 50%. 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 1% to 2%. In looking at overall tobacco use, 24% of Simon Fraser residents are current users, 27% are former users, 29% are lifetime abstainers and 20% are past experimenters or beginners. The average age of initiation for current and former cigarette smokers is similar (15.4 and 16.1). The average age of initiation is higher for ever users (current and former) other forms of tobacco – cigars (24.2), pipes (23.7) and smokeless tobacco (21.4).

In Simon Fraser certain socio-demographic characteristics are related to tobacco use – age, marital status, education, labour force status, and ethnicity. For example, residents more likely to be users are those who are separated or divorced, those looking for work or unable, those with less than a university education, those with a background other than South Asian or East Asian, and those between the ages of 19 to 64.

**ETS** - Six in ten non-smokers and 46% of smokers report physical irritation to their eyes, breathing or throat due to ETS. Amongst non-smokers, 7% report every day or almost every day ETS exposure at home, 7% at work or school and 6% in other indoor settings. This results in 17% of Simon Fraser non-smoking residents who are exposed to ETS every day or almost every day or the equivalent of 13% of all Simon Fraser residents. In total, 37% of Simon Fraser residents' health is being adversely affected by tobacco (24% through current tobacco use and 13% through ETS).

### **8.3 Tobacco Use Status of Simon Fraser Residents**

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the residents of Simon Fraser (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 Simon Fraser (aged 12+), is 23%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 17%, while non-daily smokers represent 6% 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%).

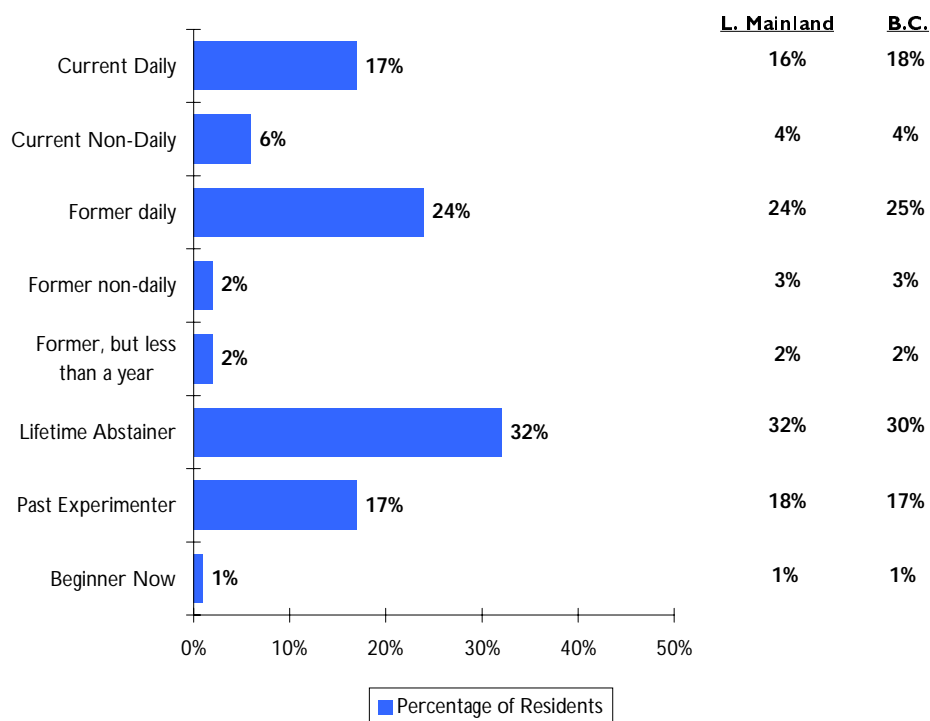
Former cigarette smokers comprise 28% of all Simon Fraser residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (24%), former non-daily smokers (2%), and former smokers, who quit less than a year ago (2%). These percentages are also quite similar to those found for the Lower Mainland region and the entire province.

By contrast, RHB residents who have never smoked cigarettes represent 50% of the population aged 12+ years. These never users include lifetime abstainers (32%), past experimenters (17%), 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 23% of residents in Simon Fraser, while former smokers represent 28% and never smokers 50%. Overall, these proportions are similar to those found for the Lower Mainland region and the province.

**Cigarette Smoking Status of Simon Fraser/Burnaby RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



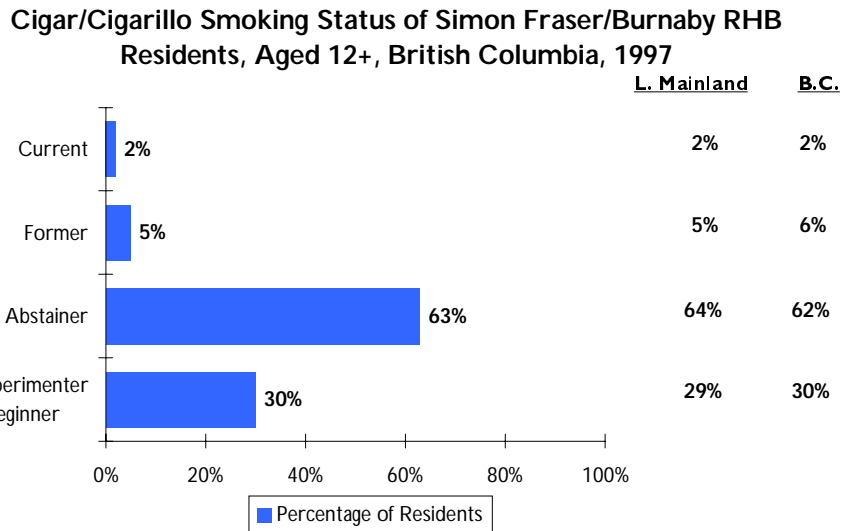
### **8.3.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status**

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

For cigar smoking among residents of Simon Fraser, 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 Simon Fraser 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, low this 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 Simon Fraser represent 5% of residents, while those who have never smoked cigars make up 93% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (63%) 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.

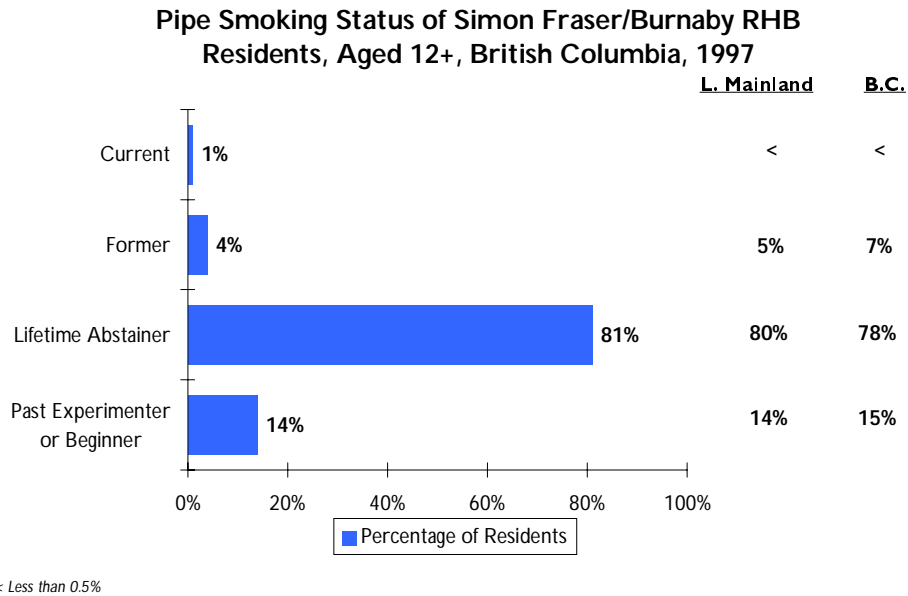


## Pipe Smoking Status

For the smoking of pipe tobacco among Simon Fraser 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 Simon Fraser residents is just 1%. Like cigar smoking, there are insufficient numbers of pipe smokers in Simon Fraser 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 Simon Fraser represent 4% of all residents, while those who have never smoked pipe tobacco make up fully 95% of the residential population. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (81%) and a smaller group of past experimenters or beginners (14%). These percentages are also very similar with those for the Lower Mainland region and the province.



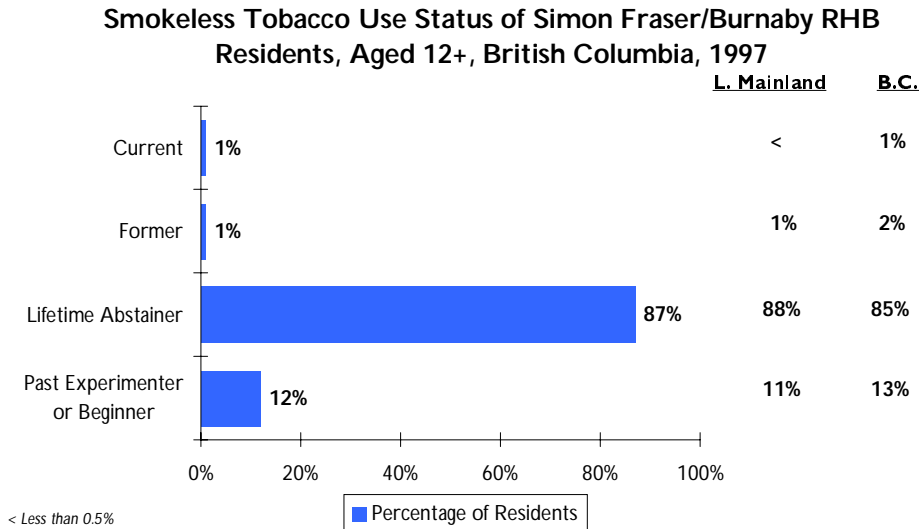
### Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among Simon Fraser 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 Simon Fraser is just 1%. There are also insufficient numbers of smokeless users to distinguish between daily and non-daily use. As shown in the graph, this very low prevalence for smokeless tobacco use is also apparent in both the Lower Mainland region and the entire province.

Former users of smokeless tobacco products represent only 1% of all Simon Fraser 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

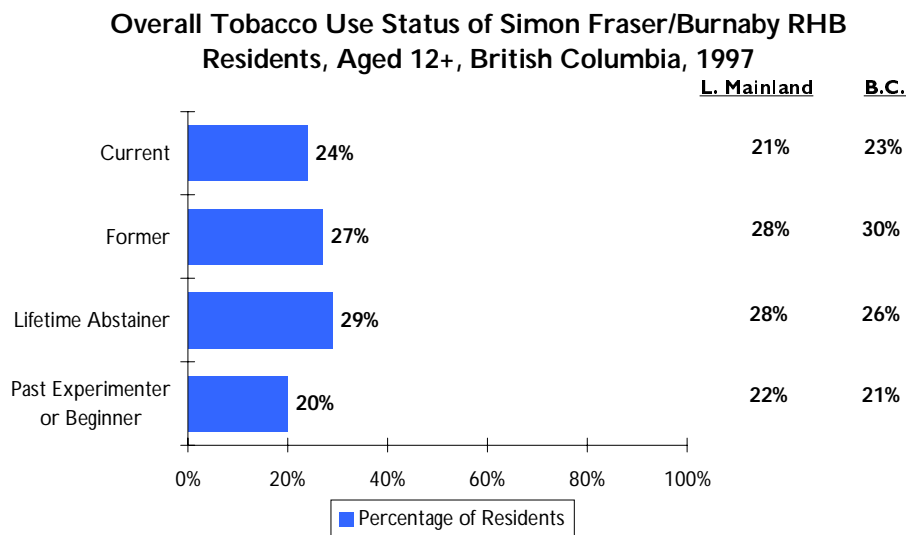
lifetime abstainers (87%) and past experimenters or beginners (12%). All of these percentages are similar to those for the Lower Mainland region and the province.



### 8.3.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among Simon Fraser 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 Simon Fraser RHB.

Non-use is presently the norm among residents of Simon Fraser, with 76% of the aged 12+ population indicating they do not currently use any form of tobacco. On the other hand, the survey does show that 24% of residents are currently using at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users represent 27% of the Simon Fraser population, while never users include past experimenters or beginners at 20% and lifetime abstainers at 29%. As shown in the graph, these findings are very similar to that found elsewhere in province.



## 8.4 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

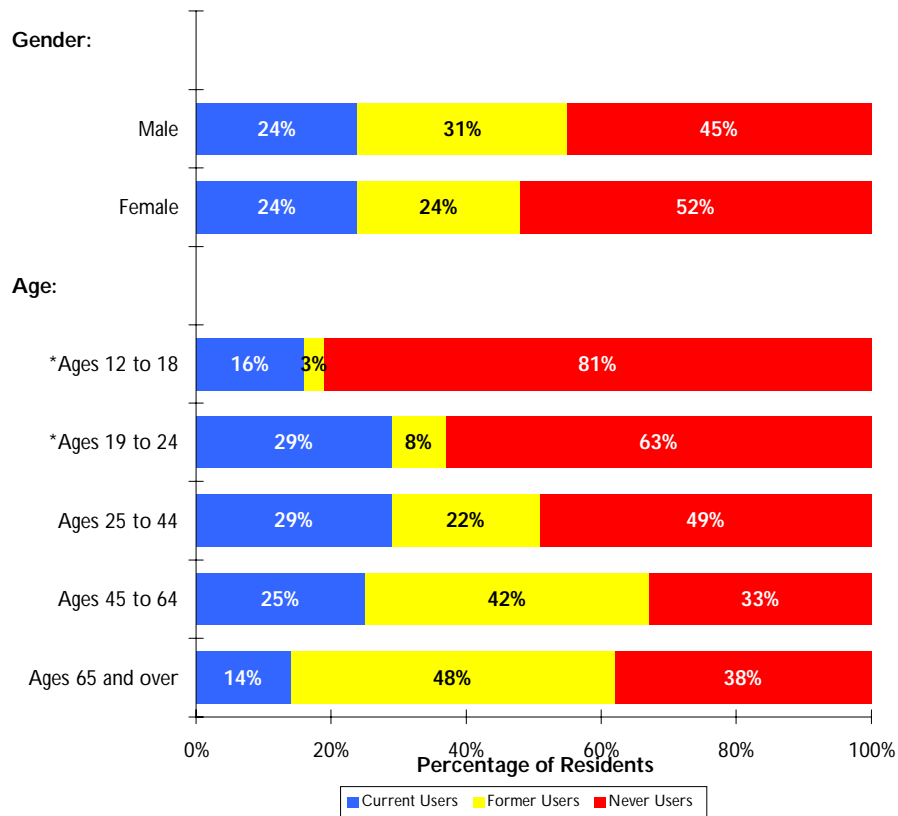
In this section, use of any form of tobacco (i.e., current, former vs. never) has been cross tabulated against a range of social demographic characteristics of residents, in order to demonstrate a number of social and economic variations in tobacco usage. As already outlined in *Overall Tobacco Use Status*, 24% of all Simon Fraser residents are current tobacco users, 27% 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. Gender related differences are evident among former and never users. Male residents are more likely than female residents to be former tobacco users (31% vs. 24%). On the other hand, female residents are more likely than male residents to have never been a tobacco user (52% vs. 45%).

In terms of age, current tobacco use is highest among 19 to 24 year olds (29%) and 25 to 44 year olds (29%), and lowest among 12 to 18 year olds (16%) and those aged 65 and over (14%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 3% among 12 to 18 year olds to 48% among residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of residents who have never used tobacco drops dramatically from 81% of 12 to 18 years olds to just 33% of those aged 45 to 64 years and 38% of those aged 65 and over.

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

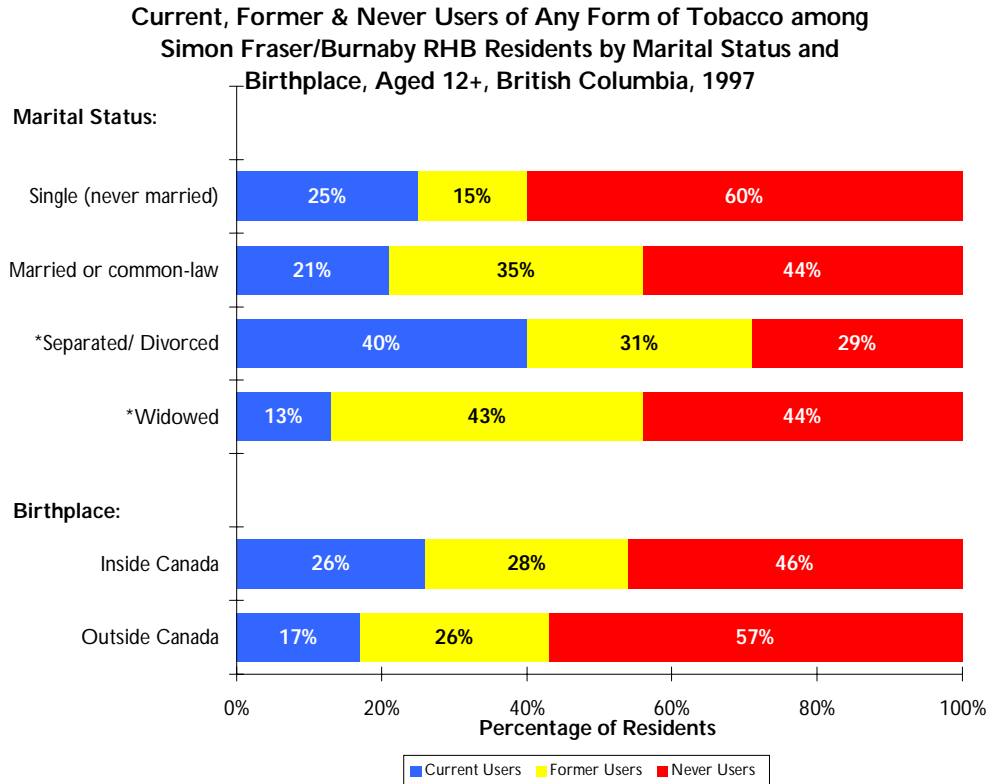


Current users = daily users + non-daily users  
 \*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

### 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. 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 separated or divorced (40%), while the proportion of former users is highest among those who are presently married or living common law (35%) and those who are widowed (43%). Finally, those residents who have never married (i.e., single) are most likely (60%) to have never been users of tobacco, while those who are separated or divorced are the least likely to have been never users (29%).

Place of birth also has some relation to rates of tobacco use. Residents born inside Canada are more likely than those born outside Canada to be current users (26% vs. 17%) and less likely to be former users (46% vs. 57%).



Current users = daily users + non-daily users

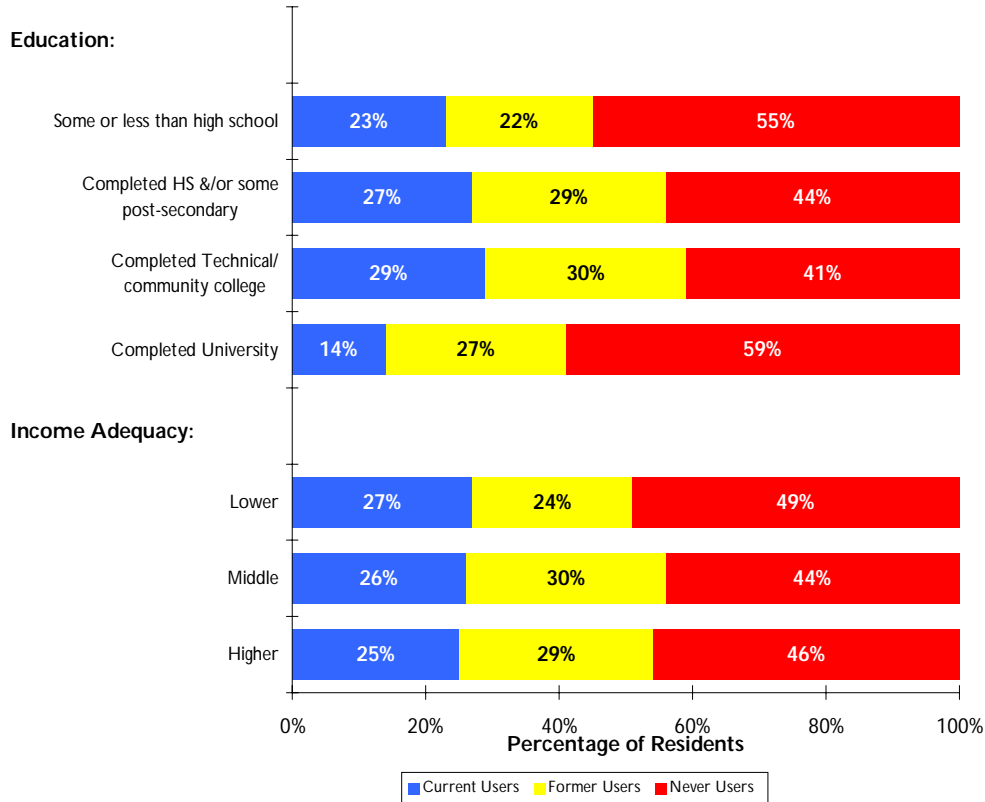
\*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

### 8.4.3 Income Adequacy and Education

The graph below shows the relationship between tobacco use and income adequacy for the household, as well as the educational achievements of residents. Unlike the findings for the Lower Mainland region and the province, there is no relationship between tobacco use and income adequacy amongst Simon Fraser residents. However, education does show some relationship to tobacco use. The proportion of residents who have never used any form of tobacco is considerably higher among university graduates (59%), than among residents who have completed high school (44%) and technical/community

college (41%). University graduates also have the lowest proportion of current users (14%).

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



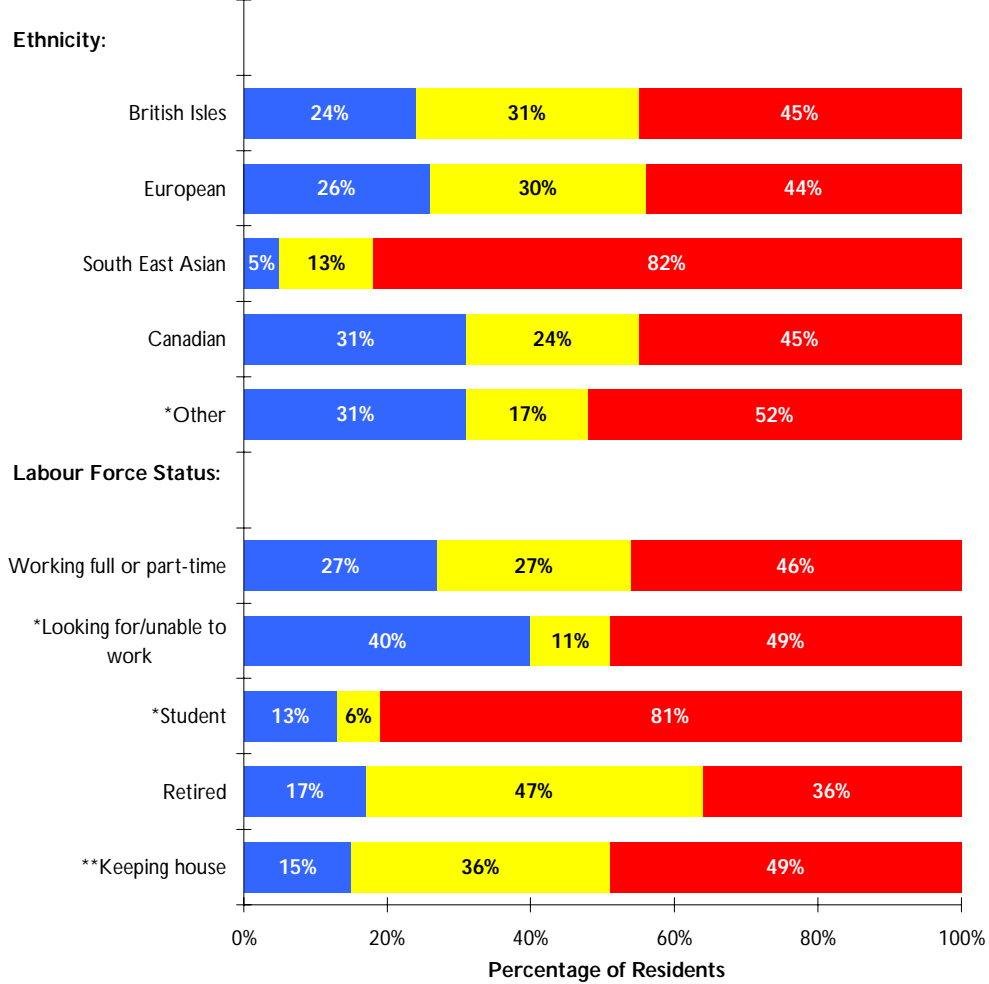
Current users = daily users + non-daily users

### 8.4.4 Ethnicity and Labour Force Status

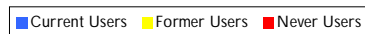
The graph following exhibits the relationship between tobacco use and residents' ethnic/cultural background, as well as the labour force status of residents at the time of the survey. Variations in tobacco use according to ethnic/cultural grouping are evident. For instance, amongst South East Asians, current and former use is much lower (5% and 13% respectively) and never use is much higher than among all other ethnic groups (82%).

Variations in tobacco use according to labour force status are also apparent from the graph. For example, among Simon Fraser 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 27%. Current use of any form of tobacco by students and retired residents is very low (13% and 17% respectively), but these proportions are largely attributable to the age of these residents, rather than their labour force status. Current use is also low among residents who are keeping house (15%), while never user is highest amongst students (81%).

**Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among  
Simon Fraser/Burnaby RHB Residents by Ethnic Background &  
Labour Force Status, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



Current users = daily users + non-daily users



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

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

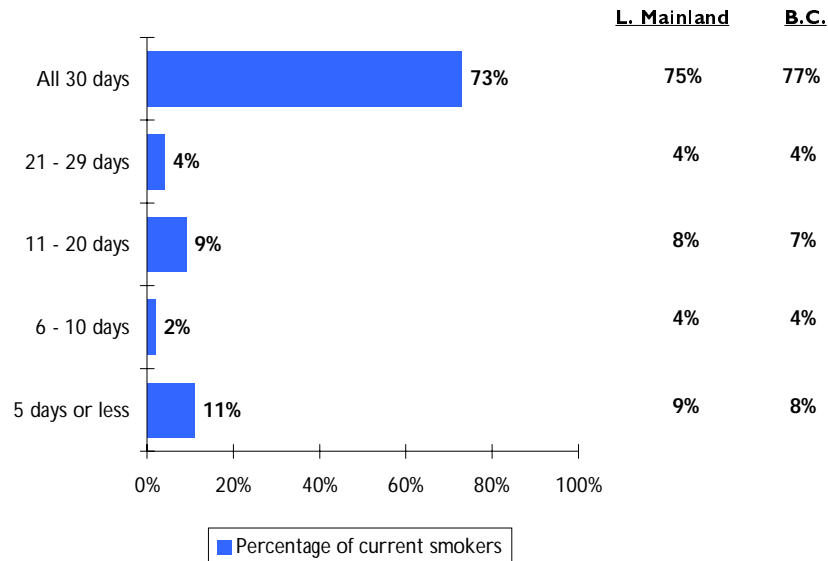
## **8.5 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users**

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.

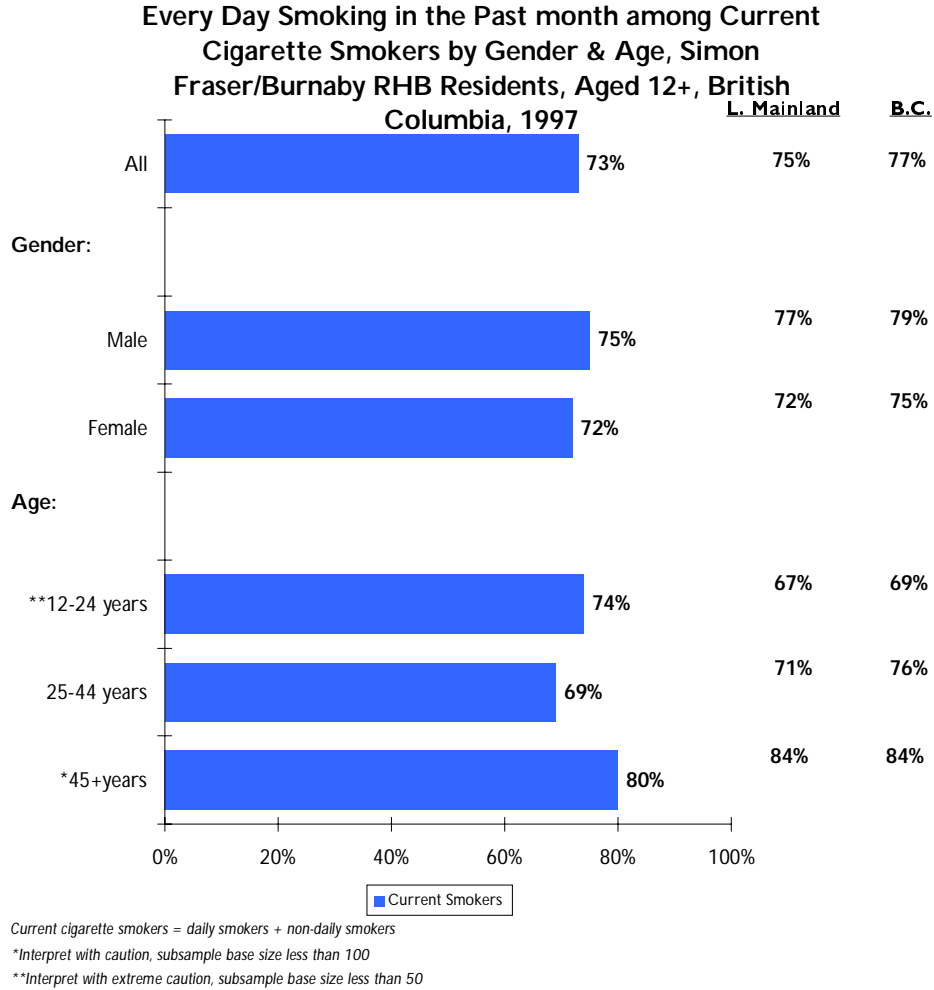
### **8.5.1 Days Smoked in Past Month**

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers in Simon Fraser had at least one cigarette is displayed in the following graph. Very infrequent smoking, such as on 5 or fewer days per month is reported by 11% 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 the province (77%), but about the same as in the Lower Mainland region (75%).

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



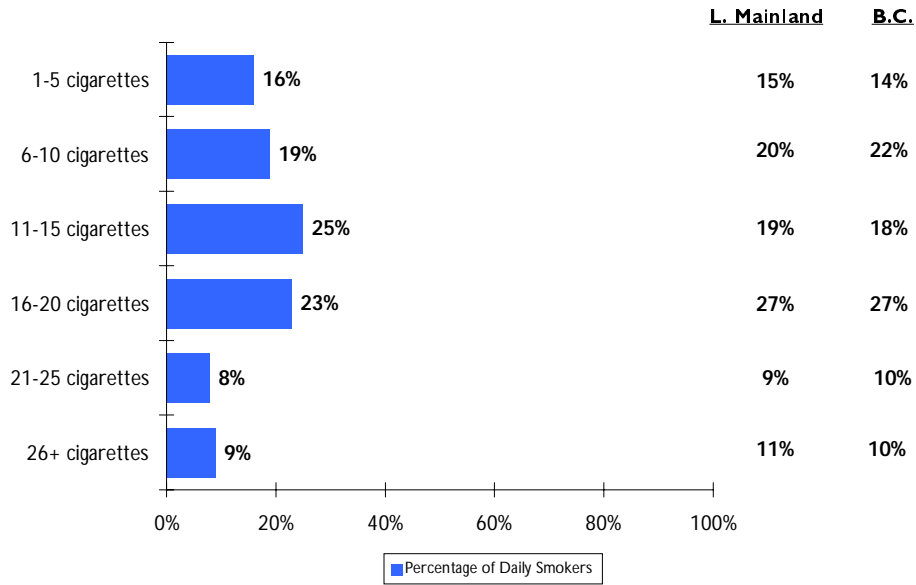
As shown in the following graph, males and females are about equally likely to report smoking on all 30 days in the past month (i.e., are daily smokers). In terms of age, smoking on all 30 days during the past month is lowest among 25 to 44 year old cigarette smokers (69%) and highest with those aged 45+ (80%). These results are slightly different from those reported by cigarette smokers in the Lower Mainland region and in the province. It is also noteworthy that every day smoking by males in Simon Fraser is slightly lower than in the province (75% vs. 79%).



### 8.5.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

About an equal percentage of daily cigarette smokers in the Simon Fraser RHB report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day versus more than 20 cigarettes per day (16% and 17% respectively). The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers in Simon Fraser is 15.8. This average number is just marginally 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, Simon Fraser/Burnaby RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



Averages: RHB=15.8; Region = 16.7; B.C. = 16.6

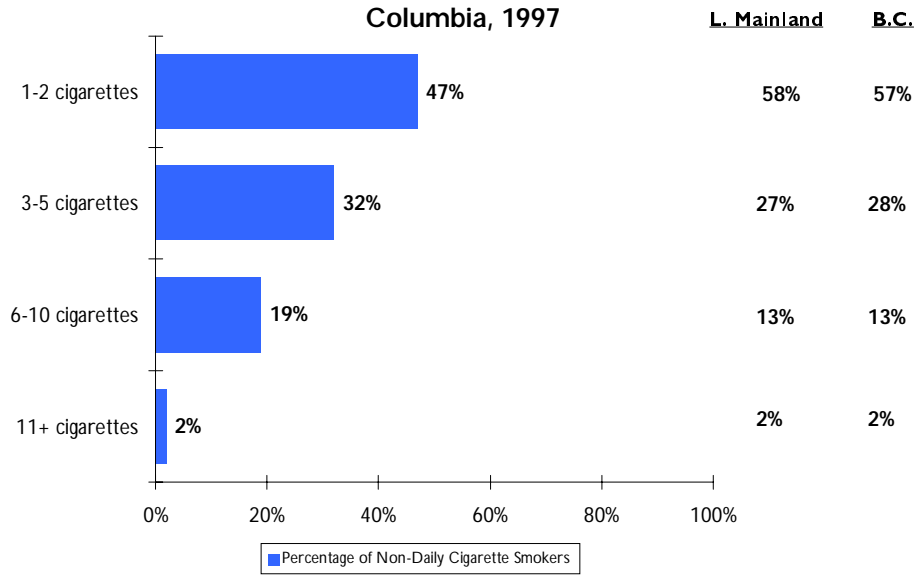
Unlike provincial and Lower Mainland results, there is no difference in amount smoked by gender amongst Simon Fraser residents. On average males and females smoke the same amount per day (16.0 vs. 15.5). Additionally, the average number of cigarettes per day is highest in the 45+ age category (17.4), and lowest in the 12 to 24 age group (12.4). While these averages for smokers in Simon Fraser are generally lower than for the Lower Mainland region and the province, the increase in the number of cigarettes smoked per day with age is consistent.

Average Number of Cigarettes per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers by Gender & Age, Simon Fraser RHB Residents Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Simon Fraser RHB	Lower Mainland	B.C.
All	15.8	16.7	16.6
<b>Gender:</b>			
Male	16.0	18.1	18.2
Female	15.5	15.0	15.0
<b>Age:</b>			
**12-24 years	12.4	12.6	12.2
*25-44 years	15.9	16.1	16.8
**45+ years	17.4	18.8	18.7
<small>*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100</small>			
<small>**Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50</small>			

### 8.5.3 Cigarettes per Day by Non-Daily Smokers

The number of cigarettes smoked per day by non-daily cigarette smokers in Simon Fraser (i.e., those who report either occasional smoking or had smoked on 1 to 29 days in the past month) is displayed in the graph below. By contrast, almost half (47%) of these smokers report having only 1 to 2 per day, 32% report having 3 to 5 per day, and just 2% 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 4.1. Compared to the Lower Mainland region and the province, Simon Fraser has more non-daily cigarette smokers who say they smoke 3 to 10 cigarettes per day on smoking days (51% vs. 40% and 41% respectively). However, given the small sample numbers here, this difference could easily be accounted for by sampling variability.

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



Averages: RHB=4.1; Region=3.3; B.C.=3.5

†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

## **8.6 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use**

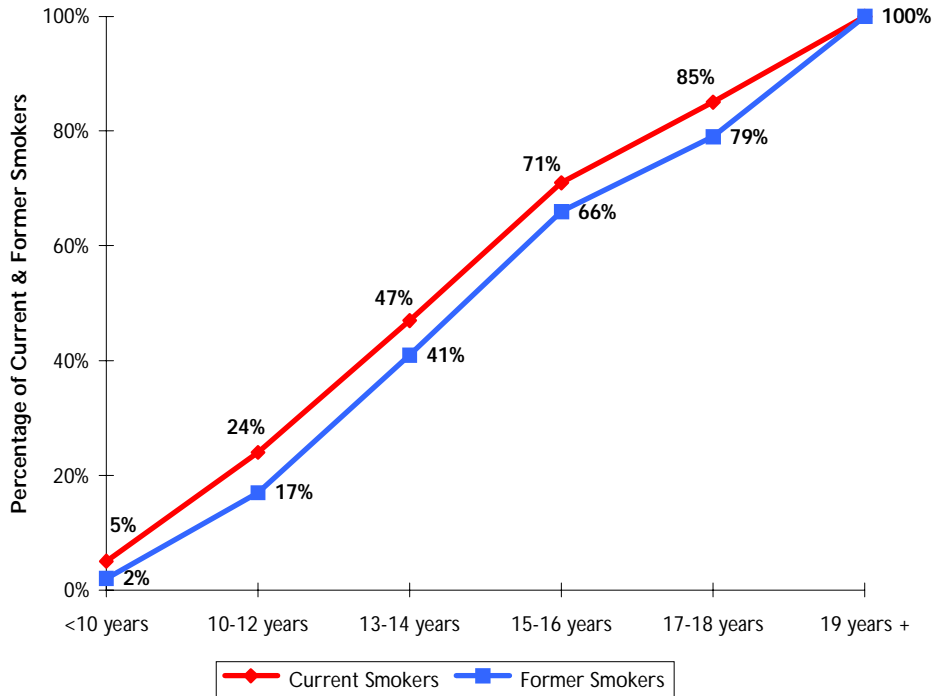
Both former and current users of tobacco identified by the survey were asked their age when they first started using various tobacco products. In the case of cigarettes, they were asked either their age when they smoked their first whole cigarette (if aged 12 to 19 years), or alternatively, their age 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 Simon Fraser is displayed in the graph for current cigarette smokers and former cigarette smokers. Among **current** cigarette smokers, 24% began smoking before the age of 13, 47% began smoking before age 15 and 85% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those Simon Fraser residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 15.4 years. This pattern of responses is similar among **former** cigarette smokers, with 17% indicating they began smoking before the age of 13, 41% began before age 15 and 79% began before age 19. The average age of initiation among former cigarette smokers is 16.1 years.

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

- Age when smoked first cigarette or started smoking cigarettes -



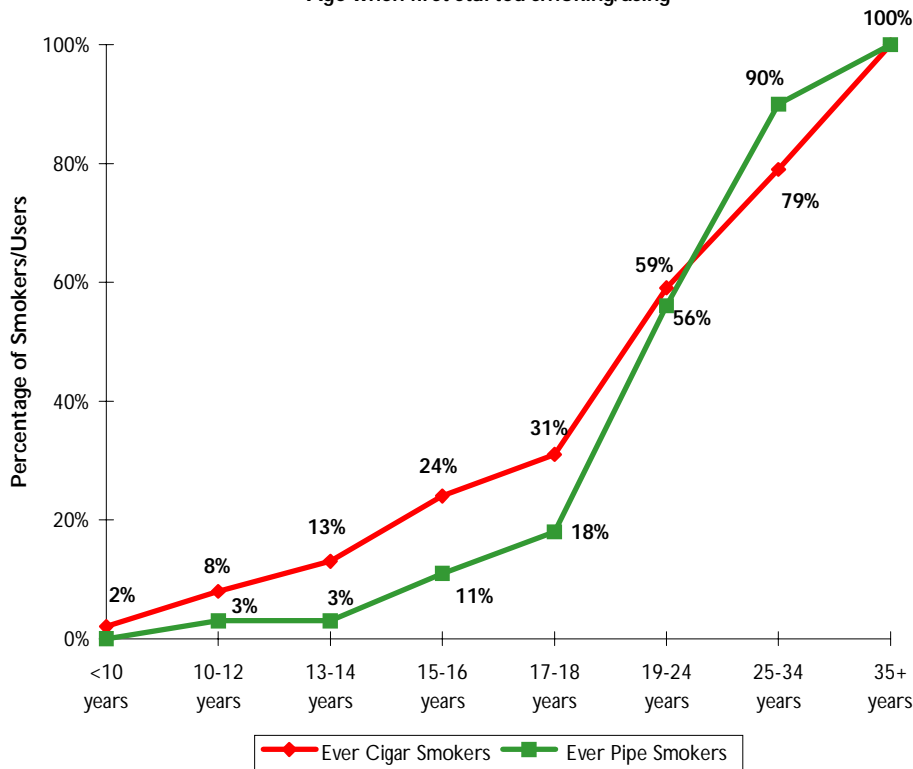
As shown in the table below, these average ages for the onset of cigarette smoking are nearly identical to those observed in the Lower Mainland region and in the entire province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current, Former & Ever Cigarette Smokers, Simon Fraser RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Simon Fraser RHB	Lower Mainland	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Current	15.4	15.8	15.7
Former	16.1	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 Simon Fraser 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 was too small for reliable estimation and is not presented.

**Cumulative Distribution for Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smokers† and Ever Pipe Smokers‡, Simon Fraser/Burnaby RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**  
 - Age when first started smoking/using -



Ever = Current + Former

†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

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

Among those Simon Fraser residents who have ever smoked cigars, just 8% began smoking cigars before age 13, 31% began before age 19, 59% began before age 25, and

79% began before age 35. Compared to cigarette smoking, the average age of onset for cigar smoking is considerably older at 24.2 years and considering the small sample size, this is about the same as the averages found for cigar smoking in the Lower Mainland region (23.1 years) and the province (22.8 years).

For Simon Fraser residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco, 3% began smoking a pipe before age 13, 18% began before age 19, 56% began before age 25, and 90% began before age 35. The average age of onset for pipe smoking is similar to that for cigars at 23.7 years. This is very close to the average ages found for pipe smokers in the Lower Mainland region (24.2 years) and the province (24.6 years).

The average age of onset for smokeless tobacco use among the very small number of Simon Fraser residents who have ever used it is 21.4 years. This average age for the onset of smokeless tobacco use is also in keeping with the averages for the entire province (21.8 years) but is lower than the Lower Mainland region (23.2 years)

Average Age of Initiation among Ever Cigar Smokers†, Ever Pipe Smokers‡ & Ever Smokeless Users‡, Simon Fraser RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997			
	Simon Fraser RHB	Lower Mainland	B.C.
	Years	Years	Years
Ever Cigar Smoker	24.2	23.1	22.8
Ever Pipe Smoker	23.7	24.2	24.6
Ever Smokeless User	21.4	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**

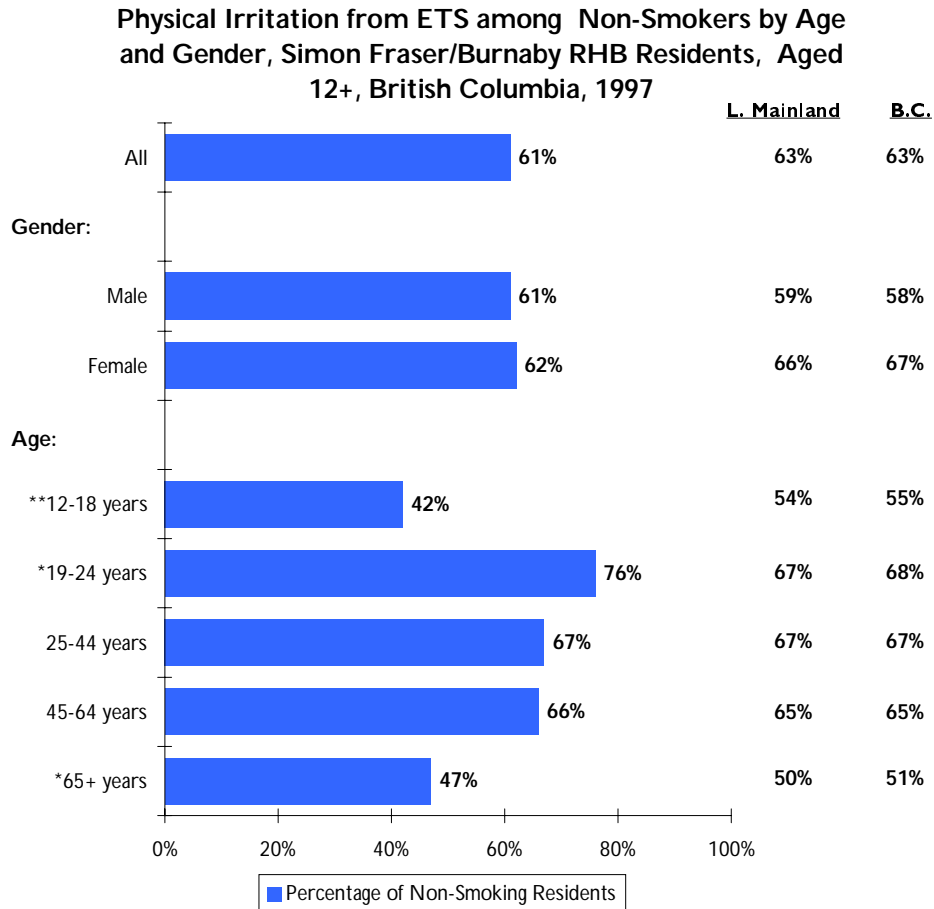
In addition to inquiring directly about tobacco use, the survey also asked residents of Simon Fraser about their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), sometimes known as secondhand smoke, in their own homes, at work and school and in other public places. Being exposed to ETS was defined as spending 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. Six in ten (61%) non-smokers (i.e., those Simon Fraser residents who do not currently use cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, even 46% of current smokers report physical irritation.

While there are no gender differences in ETS irritation, there are age related differences. Non-smokers 19 to 24 are the most likely to report being irritated by ETS (76%), yet this proportion declines with age to just 47% among non-smokers aged 65 and over. In addition, only 42% of 12 to 18 year olds report irritation. As displayed in the graph, these age differences are 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 other demographic descriptors.

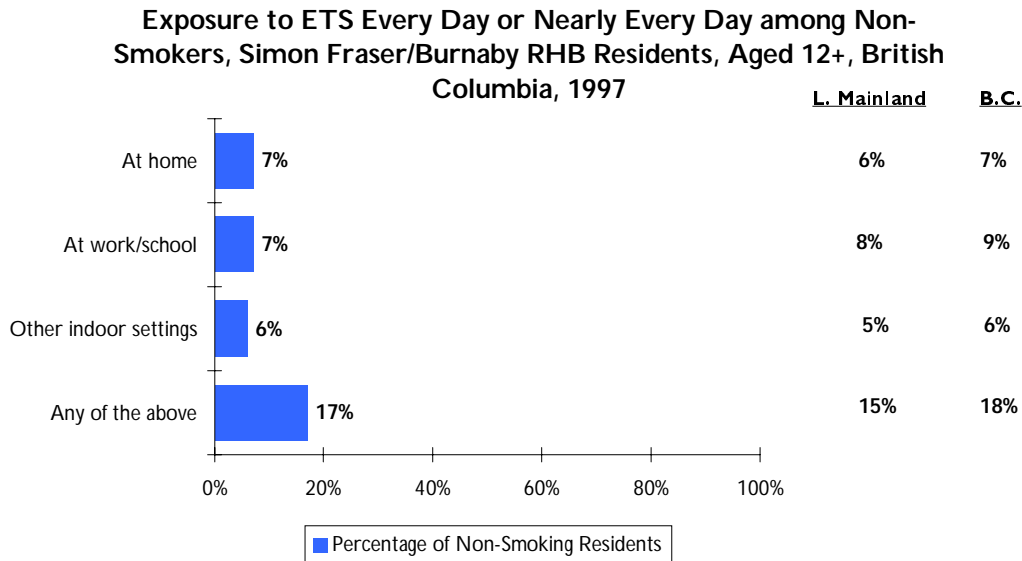


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.  
 \*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100  
 \*\*Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50*

### 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 Simon Fraser. 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 virtually the same as 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 13% of all Simon Fraser residents.

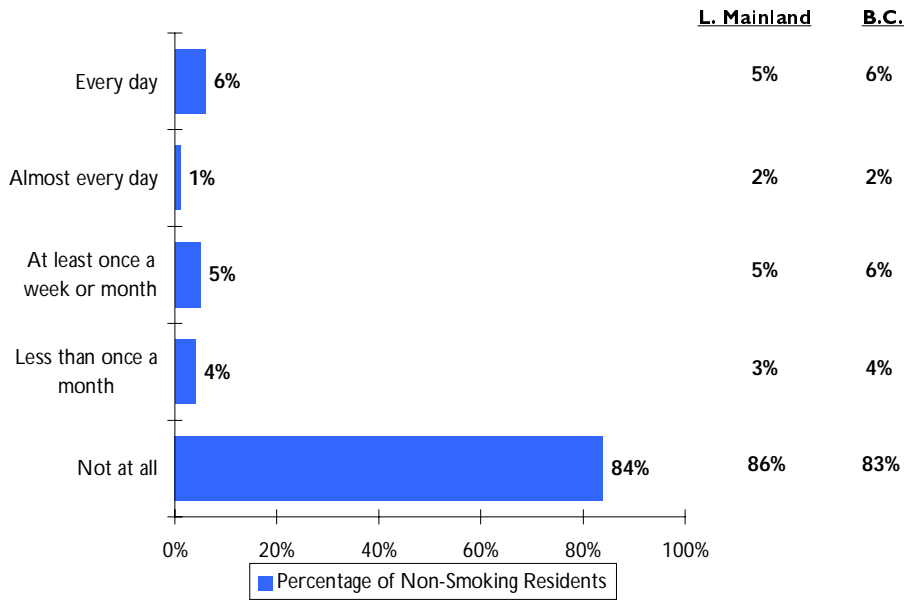


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.*

### 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, 7% of non-smokers in Simon Fraser report being exposed to ETS inside their home on a daily or nearly daily basis. On the other hand, 84% report no exposure to ETS at all in their homes. Non-smokers in Simon Fraser have similar ETS exposure levels to the Lower Mainland region and for the whole province.

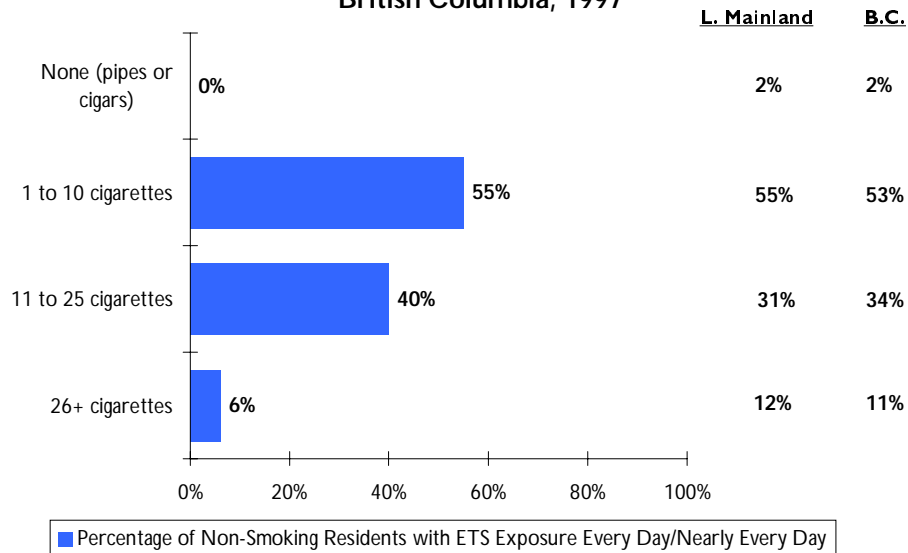
**Frequency of Exposure to ETS at Home among Non-Smokers, Simon Fraser/Burnaby RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



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

Simon Fraser 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-five percent of these residents indicated they are exposed to smoke from 1 to 10 cigarettes per day and 40% 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 12.9, and as shown in the graph to follow, this average is slightly lower than for other non-smokers in the Lower Mainland region (14.2) and the province (14.3) but is based on a very small sample size.

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

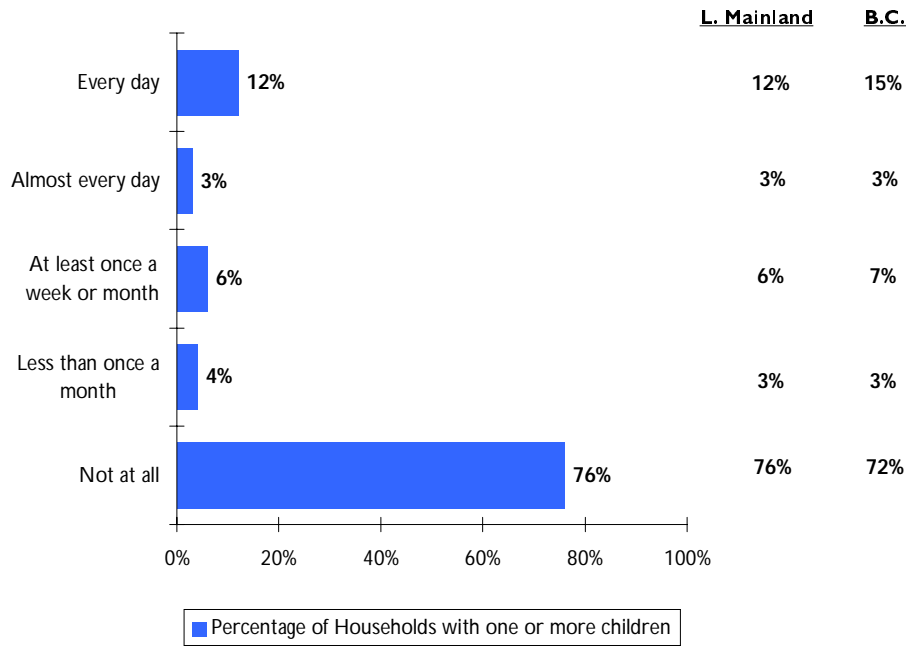


**Average: Simon Fraser/Burnaby RHB = 12.9; Region = 14.2; B.C. = 14.3**

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

Households with Children: ETS exposure in Simon Fraser households with children age 11 and under are highlighted in the graph below. In 15% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 76% there is no ETS exposure at all. These percentages are very similar to that found for households with children in the Lower Mainland region and in the whole province.

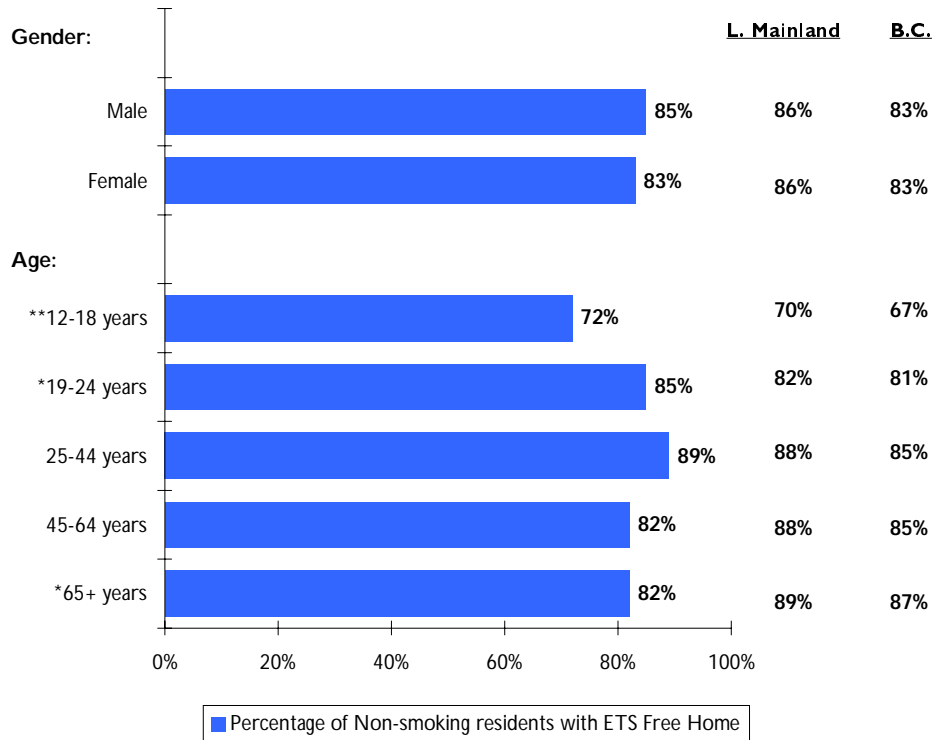
**Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged 11 Years and Under, Simon Fraser/Burnaby RHB Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



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 17.9. This average is the same as that found for such households in the Lower Mainland region (17.9) and the province (18.2).

ETS Free Households Non-smoking residents of Simon Fraser who live in households with no ETS exposure at all are equally likely to be male or female (85% vs. 83%), but as shown in the graph, this probability tends to vary depending on the age of the resident. For instance, just 72% 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 82% among non-smokers 45 years and over. This same pattern of responses is evident in the Lower Mainland region and the province.

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

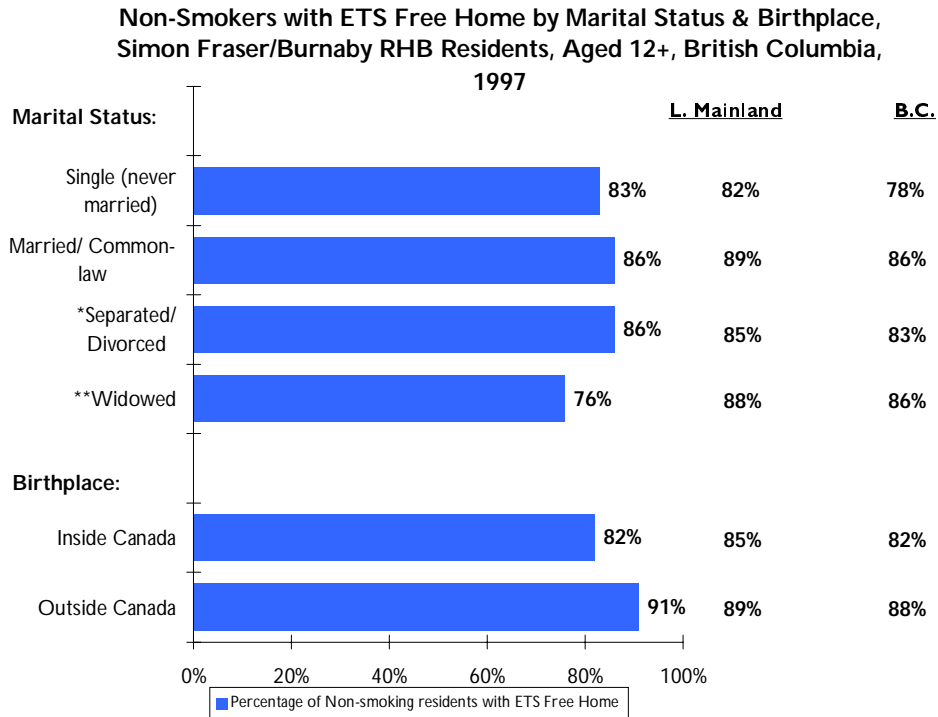


Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

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

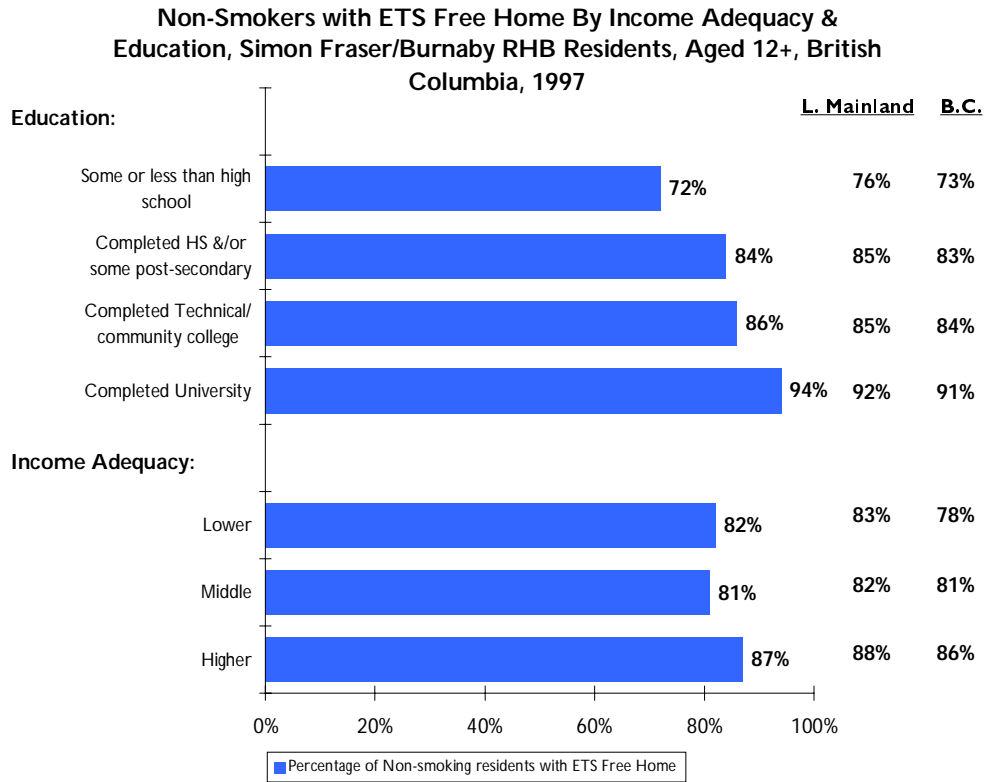
\*\*Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

Non-smokers living in a household with no ETS exposure at all are more likely among Simon Fraser residents who were born outside of Canada, in comparison to those born in Canada (91% vs. 82%). There are few differences by marital status. The one exception being those who are widowed where just 76% are ETS free. However, the difference in the percentage for this sub-sample could be explained by the small sample size.



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

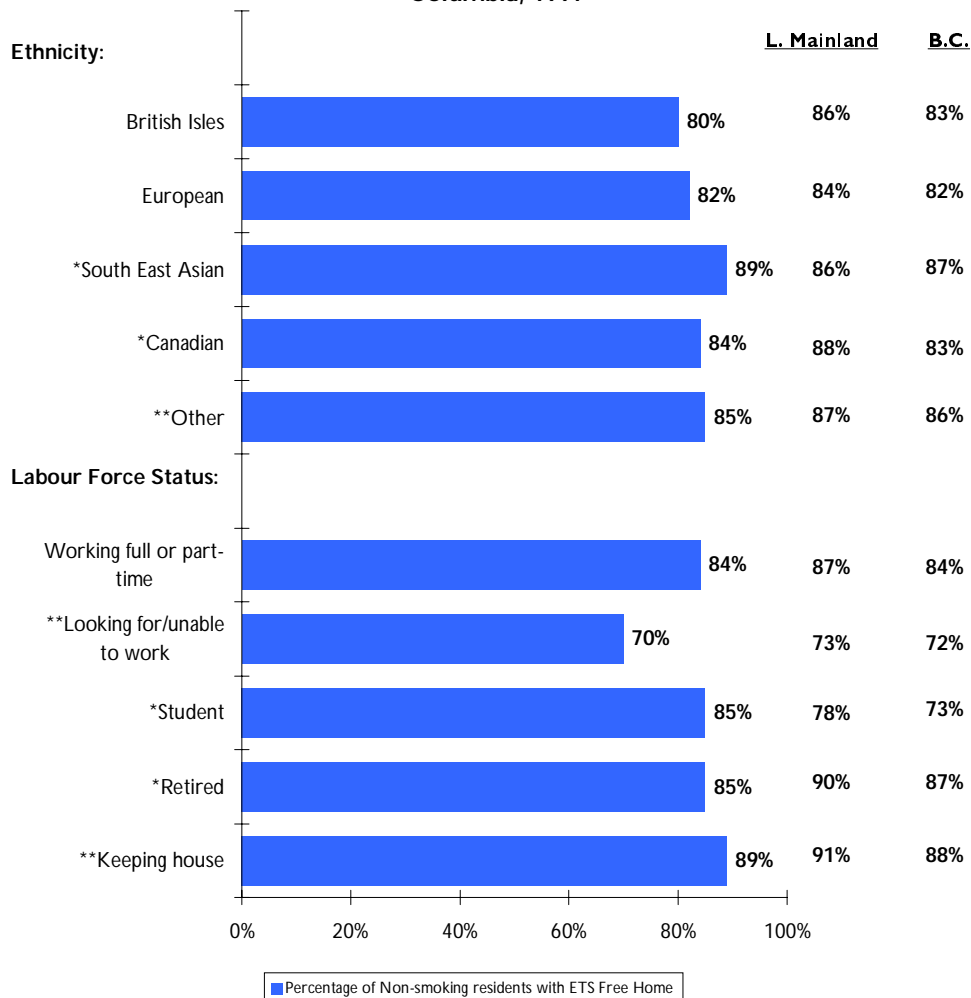
The probability of non-smokers living in an ETS free household is also associated with the income adequacy of the household, and their educational achievements. As exhibited in the graph below, 81%-82% of non-smoking residents with lower or middle income adequacy levels live in households without any ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to 87% among non-smokers with higher income adequacy. A stronger difference is apparent between residents with less than a high school education (72%) and those who are university graduates (94%).



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

The graph below displays the same relationship for the ethnicity and labour force status of Simon Fraser residents who do not smoke. For the most part, ethnic group membership does not appear to be strongly related to whether or not non-smoking residents live in a household with no ETS exposure at all. On the other hand, differences between labour force groupings are more apparent. For example, non-smokers who are looking for work or are unable to work, are much less likely to live in an ETS free household (70%), in comparison to all other labour force groupings (84% to 89%).

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



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

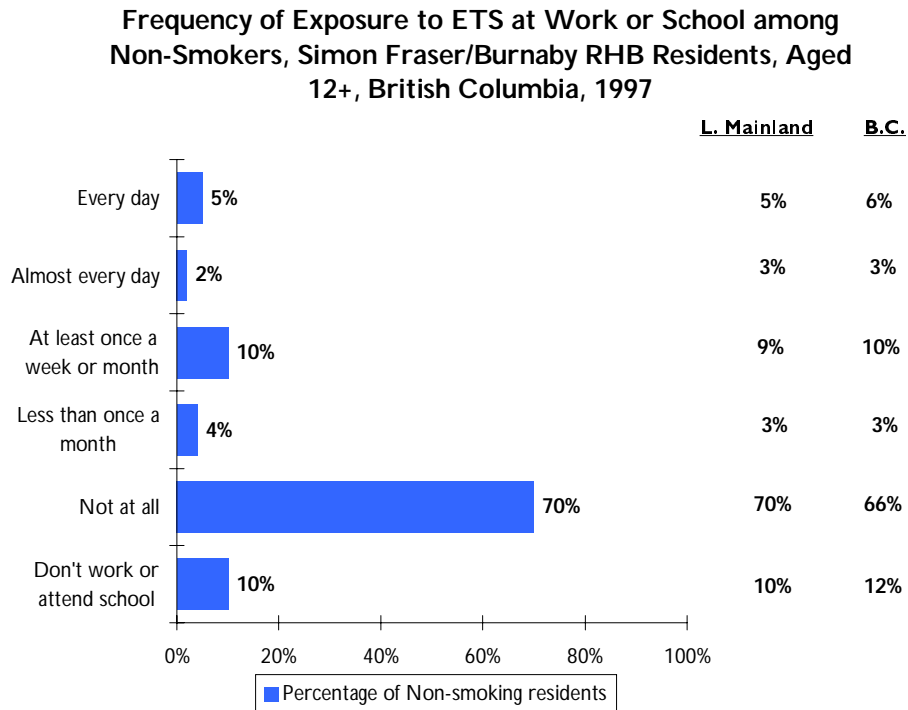
\*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

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

### 8.7.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in Simon Fraser 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, 7% 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 survey findings for the entire Lower Mainland region (70%) but is slightly higher than that for the province (66%).



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

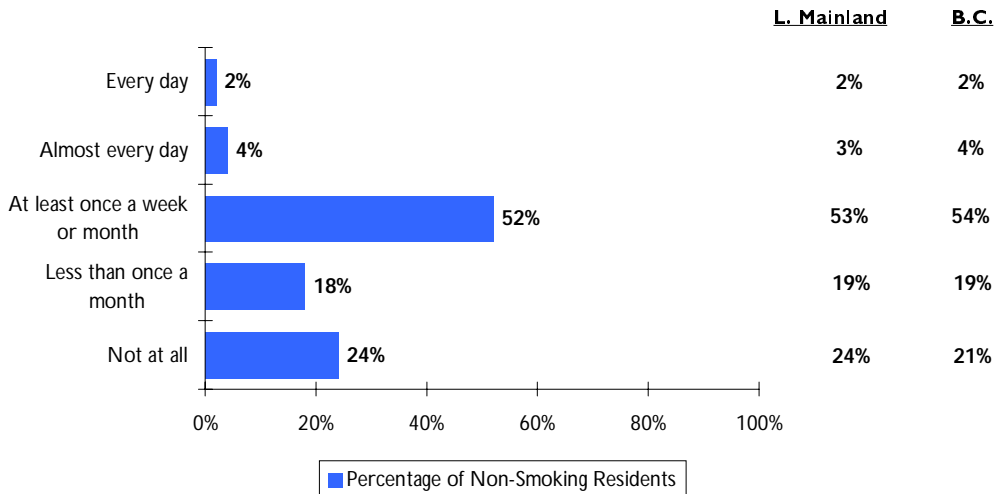
Residents with higher income adequacy, under the age of 65, and those who are university graduates, are slightly more likely to report not being exposed to any ETS while at work or attending school (72%, 75% and 81% respectively). By comparison, other demographic characteristics appear to be unrelated to whether or not the non-smoking residents of the Simon Fraser 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 Simon Fraser 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 Simon Fraser. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by 6% of non-smoking residents. This latter percentage is very similar to that for the Lower Mainland region (5%) and for the province (6%) as are other percentages.

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

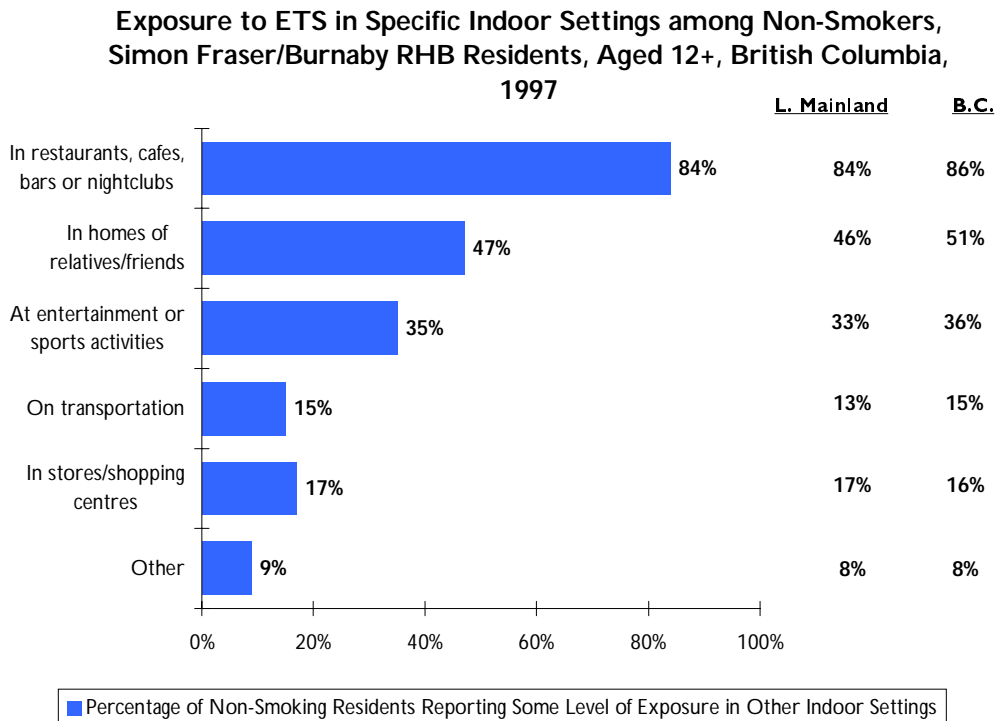


\*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

The 76% of non-smoking residents of the Simon Fraser 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 (47%) and restaurants, cafes, bars or nightclubs (84%), than they do for transportation (15%) and stores or shopping centres (17%). Moreover, this general pattern of findings is also evident in the survey data for the entire Lower Mainland region and for the province.



*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+).

	Simon Fraser/ Burnaby Sample	Lower Mainland Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	49	49	49
Female	51	51	51
<b>Age</b>			
12-19	12	12	13
20-24	10	10	9
25-44	36	35	34
45-64	28	28	28
65+	15	16	17
<i>Average</i>	41.5	42.3	42.8
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	37	38	35
Married/Common Law	46	46	49
Separated/Divorced	10	9	8
Widowed	7	7	7
<b>Children</b>			
None	74	77	76
One	13	12	12
Two or more	13	11	12
<b>Education</b>			
Less than High School	4	4	6
Some High School	16	14	16
Completed High School	25	22	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	23	21	21
Some University	11	10	10
Completed University	14	18	15
Graduate Degree	6	10	8
<b>Income Adequacy</b>			
Low	5	5	5
Lower-Middle	8	9	10
Middle	25	23	26
Upper-Middle	40	39	38
High	23	24	21

	Simon Fraser/ Burnaby Sample	Lower Mainland Region Sample	British Columbia Sample
	%	%	%
<b>Labour Force Status</b>			
Working full-time	47	44	41
Working part-time	8	8	9
Self-Employed	7	9	9
Looking for work or unable to work	5	6	6
Student	12	11	10
Retired	16	18	20
Keeping house	4	4	4
<b>Place of Birth</b>			
In Canada	73	74	79
Outside Canada	27	26	21
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
British	40	43	47
European	41	37	38
South Asian	4	3	2
South East Asian	10	10	6
Canadian	11	12	13
Aboriginal	2	2	3

Demographically, the Simon Fraser RHB differs from British Columbia on the following:

*Labour Force Status* - the Simon Fraser RHB has more residents employed full-time (47% vs. 41%);

*Place of Birth* - the Simon Fraser RHB has fewer residents born inside Canada (73% vs. 79%) and more born outside Canada (27% vs. 21%); and,

*Ethnicity* - the Simon Fraser RHB has fewer residents with a British background (40% vs. 47%) and just slightly more with a South East Asian background (10% vs. 6%).