

CIGARETTE USE BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUP

Cigarette Use:

Crude percentage of daily or occasional smokers, 12 years or older.

Aboriginal identity:

Those persons who identified as an Aboriginal person, that is, First nations, Metis or Inuk/Inuit. First Nations includes Status and Non-Status Indians, and only was asked of those persons born in Canada, United States, Germany, or Greenland.

Francophone:

A person whose mother tongue is French, or whose mother tongue is neither French nor English but have a particular knowledge of French as an Official Language and use French at home.

Industry:

Industries of agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, oil, gas extraction, utilities, construction, manufacturing wholesale trade, and transportation and warehousing were classified as blue collar industries. White collar industries included industries of information, cultural, finance, insurance, real estate, rental leasing, professional, scientific, technology services, management of companies & enterprises, administration & support, waste management & removal services, educational services, health care and social assistance, arts, entertainment, and recreation. Service industries include retail trade, accommodation and food services, and other services (except public administration).

North East LHIN Region:

The North East Local Health Integration Network (NE LHIN) region boundaries normally include the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU) Region. However, for comparison purposes, the NE LHIN region is defined as the whole of the region excluding the NBPSDHU region.

Cigarette Use: Aboriginal Identity

In 2011/12, 43.7% (95% CI: 26.7, 58.7) of those who identified as Aboriginal in the NBPSDHU smoked cigarettes, statistically similar to the percentage of smokers among those who did not identify as Aboriginal (24.9%), and the percentage of smokers among those who identified as Aboriginal in Ontario (36.7%) and the NE LHIN region (33.5%). Of note, the estimate for smokers among those who identified as Aboriginal within the NBPSDHU region was highly variable, and should be interpreted with caution.

The percentage of smokers among those who identified as Aboriginal in the NE LHIN region was significantly higher compared to the percentage of smokers among Aboriginals in Ontario.

Cigarette Use: Other Groups

Percentages for smoking by age, francophone status, industry type, self-rated health, and relative household income were pooled to produce 2007-2012 percentages for the NBPSDHU region.

A significantly higher percentage of smokers in the 20 to 34, 35 to 44, and 45 to 64 year age groups were smokers in the NBPSDHU region compared to Ontario (10%, 15%, 6% higher, respectively; see Table 4).

Within the NBPSDHU region between 2007 and 2012, almost 38% of those who work in blue collar industries were smokers, 17% higher than the percentage of smokers in white collar industries (see Table 4). Compared to the 2011/12 Ontario population working in blue collar industries, 10% more of those working in blue collar industries in the NBPSDHU region were smokers.

The percentage of smokers in the NBPSDHU region among those who rated their mental health as 'poor' was significantly higher compared to those who rated their mental health as 'good', 'very good', or 'excellent' (25%, 30%, and 31% higher respectively; see Table 1).

Significantly higher percentages of smokers lived in households with the lowest (24% higher), lower middle (17% higher), and upper middle (15% higher) relative incomes, compared to the highest relative income households in the NBPSDHU region (see Table 1).

Relative Household Income:

Relative household income categories were adapted from the Tracking Heart Disease and Stroke in Canada (2009) report issued by the Public Health Agency of Canada. They are defined as follows:

House hold size	Lowest income	Lower middle income	Upper middle income	Highest income
1 to 2	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 or more
3 to 4	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 or more
5 or more	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 or more

Data sources:

Canadian Community Health Survey 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12, Statistics Canada, Share File, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

Estimate Calculations:

Current cigarette use was calculated by adding the number of daily and occasional users and dividing by the total population aged 12 years or older for the region, and stratifying by the appropriate group (e.g., gender).

Data analysis for Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) data:

The confidence intervals and variance were measured using the bootstrapping method, calculated with STATA IC/11.2 (2012).

Interpretation if a significant difference:

A statistic interpreted as 'significantly different' from another is an estimate found to be statistically meaningful, in such a way that the difference between two estimates is unlikely due to chance and represents a real difference. Error bars noted in figures within this report illustrate 95% confidence intervals. If there is no overlap in range, the difference can be described as statistically significant.

Table 1. Percentage of Daily and Occasional Cigarette Smokers, by Francophone Status, Industry, Self-rated Mental Health, Relative Household Income, & Health Region, 2007-2012 combined or 2011/12

Socio-demographic factor	2007-2012 Percentage - NBPSDHU Region	2011/12 Percentage - NE LHIN Region	2011/12 Percentage - Ontario
Francophones	23.9	27.9	20.9
Industry			
Blue collar	37.8* †	12.9	27.7*
White collar (Ref.)	20.8	14.9	16.5
Services	28.0	17.5	23.6*
Self-rated Mental Health			
Poor	53.9 ^E *	43.7 ^E	45.3*
Fair	25.9 ^E	46.3*	32.4*
Good	29.2 †	28.6 †	21.8*
Very Good	23.5 †	21.8	17.4
Excellent (Ref.)	23.1 †	24.2 †	15.7
Relative Household Income			
Lowest income	39.8*	39.7*	30.7*
Lower middle income	32.5* †	30.0	23.3*
Higher middle income	24.9* †	19.9	19.1*
Highest income (Ref.)	15.8	20.4	15.6

(Ref.)-Other levels of the same group are compared to this reference category (e.g., lowest, lower middle, and higher middle income are compared to highest income)

*Significantly different from the reference group

^ Significantly different from previous age group

† Significantly different from Ontario

^E- Interpret with caution; the estimate is associated with high sampling variability