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The report on
research using the
ONS Omnibus
Survey produced by
the Social Survey
Division of the
Office for National
Statistics on behalf of
the Department of
Health

Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2001

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Contents

Select the HAND tool. Position it over the Contents list below and when an ARROW appears on the hand click the mouse button once to enlarge the text. Continue clicking the arrowed hand tool to advance down the list. When the HAND tool changes to a POINTED FINGER click the mouse button to link to the listed item.

	<i>Page</i>
List of tables and figures	iv
Notes to tables	viii
Summary	ix
1. Introduction	1
2. Smoking behaviour	2
3. Giving up smoking	9
3.1 Models of health behaviour change	9
3.2 Wanting to give up smoking	9
3.3 Intending to give up smoking	11
3.4 The relationship between wanting to and intending to give up smoking	12
3.5 Attempting to give up smoking	13
3.6 Help giving up smoking	14
4. Perception and awareness of issues related to smoking	41
4.1 Perception of relative risk	41
4.2 The effect of passive smoking	41
5. Attitudes related to smoking	54
5.1 Non-smokers' attitudes to people smoking near them	54
5.2 Smokers' behaviour in the presence of non-smokers	55
5.3 Views on smoking restrictions	55
5.4 Actions and response related to views on smoking restrictions	56
5.5 Taxation on tobacco	57
Appendices	68
A The ONS Omnibus Survey	68
B The questions	70
C Logistic regression	76
D Reports in the Omnibus Series	84

Select the HAND tool. Position it over the list of tables and figures below and when an ARROW appears on the hand click the mouse button once to enlarge the text. Continue clicking the arrowed hand tool to advance down the list. When the HAND tool changes to a POINTED FINGER click the mouse button to link to the listed item.

List of tables and figures

List of Tables	<i>Page</i>
Chapter 2	
2.1 Cigarette smoking status by sex: 1996 to 2001	3
2.2 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and age: 1996 to 2001	4
2.3 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and socio-economic group: 1996 to 2001	5
2.4 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and social-economic classification, 2001	6
2.5 Daily cigarette consumption by sex: 1996 to 2001	6
2.6 Type of cigarette smoked by sex: 1996 to 2001	7
2.7 Prevalence of cigar and pipe smoking among men, by age: 1996 to 2001	7
2.8 Time between waking and the first cigarette, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day: 1996 to 2001	8
Chapter 3	
3.1 Views on giving up smoking, by sex and by age, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	15
3.2 Views on giving up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2001	16
3.3 Views on giving up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2001	17
3.4 Views on giving up smoking, by type of cigarette smoked and sex, 2001	18
3.5 Views on giving up smoking, by whether attempted to give up smoking in the last five years, 2001	18
3.6 Views on giving up smoking, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, 2001	18
3.7 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	19
3.8 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking, by sex and how much would like to give up, 2001	20
3.9 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by sex and by age, 1999, 2000 and 2001	21
3.10 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by presence of children in the household and by social-economic classification, 2001	22
3.11 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001	22
3.12 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by type of cigarette smoked, 2001	22
3.13 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by whether they have attempted to give up smoking in the past 5 years, 2001	23
3.14 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the past year, 2001	23
3.15 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by smoking status, 1999, 2000 and 2001	23
3.16 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by whether intend to give up smoking, 2001	24
3.17 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by sex and by age, 2001	24
3.18 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001	25
3.19 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by type of cigarettes smoked, 2001	25
3.20 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by whether they have attempted to give up smoking in the past 5 years, 2001	25

	<i>Page</i>
3.21 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the past year, 2001	25
3.22 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by whether they want to give up smoking, 1999, 2000 and 2001	26
3.23 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by sex and by age, 2001	26
3.24 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2001	27
3.25 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by number of cigarettes smoked a day, 2001	27
3.26 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by type of cigarettes smoked, 2001	27
3.27 Ever tried to give up smoking, by sex and by age, 2001	28
3.28 Ever tried to give up smoking, by socio-economic group and by presence of children in the household, 2001	28
3.29 Ever tried to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001	28
3.30 Attempt to give up smoking in the last 5 years, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2001	29
3.31 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, by sex and by age, 2001	29
3.32 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001	29
3.33 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking, by sex and by age, 2001	30
3.34 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001	30
3.35 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit, by sex and by age, 2001	31
3.36 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001	31
3.37 Length of time since stopped smoking, by age and sex, 1999, 2000 and 2001	32
3.38 Length of time since stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day by sex, 2001	33
3.39 Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by sex, 1996,1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	34
3.40 Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by age, 2001	34
3.41 Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2001	35
3.42 Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by length of time since stopped, 2001	35
3.43 Sources of help and advice used in the last year by sex and by age, 1999, 2000 and 2001	36
3.44 Sources of help and advice used in the last year by social-economic classification, 2001	37
3.45 Sources of help and advice used in the last year, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001	38
3.46 Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by sex and by age, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	39
3.47 Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2001	39
3.48 Type of advice given in the last 5 years, and whether it was helpful or not by sex, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	40
3.49 Type of advice given in the last 5 years by whether it was helpful or not, 2001	40
3.50 Whether given advice on smoking in the last 5 years by amount smoked, 1999, 2000 and 2001	40

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter 4	
4.1 What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the UK by smoking status, 2001	44
4.2 What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the UK, by sex and age, 2001	45
4.3 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	46
4.4 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by smoking status, 2001	47
4.5 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by sex and by age, 2001	48
4.6 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by socio-economic group and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2001	49
4.7 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	50
4.8 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by smoking status, 2001	51
4.9 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by sex and by age, 2001	52
4.10 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by socio-economic group and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2001	53
Chapter 5	
5.1 Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them, by sex and by smoking status, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	58
5.2 Non-smokers' reasons for saying that they would mind if smokers smoke near them, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	58
5.3 Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001	59
5.4 Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	59
5.5 Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by sex, 2001	60
5.6 Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001	60
5.7 Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001	61
5.8 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, by smoking status, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	61
5.9 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, by sex and by age, 2001	62
5.10 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, 1996,1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	62
5.11 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by smoking status, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	63
5.12 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by sex, by age and by socio-economic group, 2001	64
5.13 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001	64

	<i>Page</i>	
5.14	Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001	64
5.15	Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by smoking status, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	65
5.16	Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by sex and by age, 2001	65
5.17	Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001	66
5.18	Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001	66
5.19	Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by views on smoking restrictions, 2001	67
5.20	Views on acceptable amount of tax increase by smoking status, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	67
5.21	Views on acceptable amount of tax increase by sex and by age, 2001	67

Appendix C

C3.1	Odds of wanting to give up smoking	77
C3.2	Odds of intending to give up smoking in the next year	78
C4.1	Odds of saying passive smoking increases the risk of a child getting certain medical conditions	79
C4.2	Odds of saying passive smoking increases the risk of a non-smoking adult getting certain medical conditions	80
C5.1	Odds of tolerance of smoking	81
C5.2	Odds of having certain views on smoking restrictions	82
C5.3	Odds of taking account of the provision of non-smoking area when selecting somewhere to go for a meal or drink	83

List of figures

Chapter 3

3.1	Whether smokers would like to give up smoking by age, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001	10
3.2	When smokers intend to give up smoking by age, 2001	11

Chapter 4

4.1	Respondent's view on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions	42
4.2	Respondent's view on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions	42

Chapter 5

5.1	Respondents' reasons for saying they would mind if smokers smoke near them, 2001	54
5.2	Smokers' behaviour when they are with adult non-smokers and children, by smoking status	56

Notes to tables

1. Very small bases have been avoided wherever possible because of the relatively high sampling errors that attach to small numbers. In general, percentage distribution is shown if the base is 30 or more. Where the base is smaller than this, actual numbers are shown within square brackets.
2. A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the tables.
3. The row or column percentages may add to 99% or 101% because of rounding.
4. Unless otherwise stated, changes and differences mentioned in the text have been found to be statistically significant.

Summary

This report presents the results of a survey on smoking behaviour and attitudes carried out in 2001. The survey is the latest in a series of surveys carried out as part of the ONS Omnibus Survey for the Department of Health. The surveys in the series were designed to explore views on passive smoking, smoking restrictions and giving up smoking.

The key findings are outlined below.

Giving up smoking (*Chapter 3*)

- The percentage of current smokers who said they would like to give up smoking was not significantly different to the 2000 figure (72% in 2001, 71% in 2000).
- Nearly nine out of ten smokers who wanted to give up mentioned at least one health-related reason for wanting to give up smoking. For example, 68% said they wanted to stop smoking because it would be better for their health. A further 31% said they wanted to give up smoking because they could not afford to smoke or considered smoking a waste of money.
- Just over half (51%) of smokers said that they intended to give up smoking within the next 12 months – this was not significantly different to the figure of 48% in 2000. These smokers tended to be younger, light smokers, smokers of packeted cigarettes, in employment and aware of the effect of passive smoking.
- Nearly half (48%) of current smokers who intended to give up in the next 12 months thought they would have actually done so. This was not significantly higher than the 42% found in 2000.
- Over three-quarters (79%) of current smokers had tried to give up smoking in the past, and a half (51%) of current smokers had made a serious attempt in the past 5 years. The corresponding figures for 2000 were 78% and 50% respectively. A fifth (22%) of ex-smokers had given up within the past 5 years.
- Overall, 38% of smokers had sought some kind of help or advice for stopping smoking. This was similar to the 2000 figure (37%) but lower than in 1999 when 44% of smokers said they had sought some help or advice.

Knowledge and views about passive smoking (*section 4.2*)

- People had a high level of knowledge about the effect of passive smoking. 90% of respondents thought that a child's risk of getting chest infections was increased by passive smoking and over 80% thought that passive smoking would increase a non-smoking adult's risk of lung cancer, bronchitis and asthma. The percentages were similar to those found in 2000.

Non-smokers' attitudes towards people smoking near them (*section 5.1*)

- Over half (55% – 51% of men and 59% of women) who did not smoke said they would mind if other people smoked near them. This was similar to the percentages found in 2000 (55%), 1999 (54%) and 1997 (56%).

Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers (*section 5.2*)

- 63% of smokers said they do not smoke at all when they are in a room with a child (67% in 2000) and 26% said they would smoke fewer cigarettes in the presence of a child (25% in 2000).
- Smokers said they would modify their smoking in the company of adult non-smokers – 48% would not smoke at all and 34% would smoke fewer cigarettes. This was similar to the proportions found in 2000 (50% and 34% respectively).

Views on smoking restrictions (*sections 5.3 and 5.4*)

- Over two-fifths of respondents (47%) who were in work said that smoking was not allowed at all on the premises where they worked – this was slightly higher than the 44% reported in 2000, and nearer the 1999 figure of 48%.
- Over four-fifths agreed that there should be restrictions on smoking at work (86%), in restaurants (87%) and in other public places such as banks and post offices (85%). A smaller percentage of respondents, 50%, thought that smoking should be restricted in pubs.

- The support for smoking restrictions has been increasing since 1996. The percentage in favour of restrictions at work rose from 81% in 1996 to 86% in 2001, in restaurants, from 85% to 87%, in pubs, from 48% to 50%, and in other public places from 82% to 85%.
- 42% considered whether or not a place has a non-smoking area as an important factor when deciding where to go for a meal. This was a small but significant decrease since 2000 when 45% (41% in 1999) of people considered whether or not a place has a non-smoking area as an important factor when deciding where to go for a meal
- 19% said they would take account of whether a place has a non-smoking area when selecting a place to go for a drink. Again, this was a small but significant decrease since 2000 when 22% (18% in 1999) regarded whether a place has a non-smoking area as an important consideration in their choice of a place to go for a drink.

1 Introduction

This report presents the results of a survey on smoking behaviour and attitudes. This survey was the sixth in a series of studies carried out for the Department of Health and was conducted in October and November 2001 as part of the ONS Omnibus Survey. Earlier surveys were carried out in November and December 1995,¹ 1996¹ and 1997² and October and November 1999³ and 2000.⁴

The first three surveys in the series were designed to monitor:

- smoking behaviour
- people's awareness of the effect of smoking and passive smoking
- attitudes towards smoking, tobacco advertising and smoking restrictions.

In December 1998, the Department of Health released *Smoking Kills - a White Paper on tobacco*⁵ which set out practical measures to reduce smoking. The success of the White Paper will be judged by measuring its performance alongside three key targets for reducing the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults, children and pregnant women.

One of the measures proposed in the White Paper was to end tobacco advertising and tobacco sponsorship and promotion, and so the questions on people's knowledge of restrictions on tobacco advertising and their attitudes towards tobacco advertising and sponsorship were dropped in the 1999 survey. In their place, an expanded section on giving up smoking was included. This was repeated in 2000 and 2001.

In addition to examining trends, the analysis also explores the relationship between the various smoking-related attitudes and behaviour. The key topics examined and presented in this report include:

- smoking behaviour and habits (Chapter 2)
- views about giving up smoking (Chapter 3)
- attempts to stop smoking (Chapter 3)
- perceptions and awareness of issues related to smoking (Chapter 4)
- attitudes related to smoking (Chapter 5)
- smokers' response to their views and perceptions (Chapter 5).

Notes and references

1. Dawe F and Goddard E (1997) *Smoking related behaviour and attitudes*, The Stationery Office: London.
2. Freeth S (1998) *Smoking related behaviour and attitudes*, 1997, The Office for National Statistics: London.
3. Lader D and Meltzer H (2000) *Smoking related behaviour and attitudes*, 1999, The Office for National Statistics: London.
4. Lader D and Meltzer H (2001) *Smoking related behaviour and attitudes*, 2000, The Office for National Statistics: London.
5. Department of Health (1998) *Smoking Kills – A White Paper on Tobacco*, The Stationery Office: London.

2 Smoking behaviour and habits

The key source of data for monitoring changes in the prevalence of cigarette smoking in the adult population is the General Household Survey (GHS). The relevant GHS questions were included in the Omnibus Survey to provide information to help interpret the other data related to smoking.¹

About a quarter of respondents (26% of men and 23% of women) regularly smoked cigarettes at the time of the interview while two fifths of the men (43%) and over half (56%) the women had never regularly smoked cigarettes. Men and women aged 25-34 have the highest prevalence of smoking.

Overall, the prevalence of cigarette smoking as measured on the 2001 Omnibus Survey was slightly but not statistically significantly lower than that measured in 2000.

From April 2001 the National Statistics Social-economic Classification (NS-SEC) was used on the Omnibus to replace Socio-economic group (SEG) and social class.² For continuity, NS-SEC has been recoded in this analysis of the 2001 Omnibus to approximate SEG, and the prevalence of smoking by grouped SEG is shown in Table 2.3. Prevalence of smoking by NS-SEC is shown in Table 2.4 for 2001 only.

The Omnibus data on the prevalence of cigarette smoking by socio-economic group showed that people in non-manual occupations were less likely to smoke than those in manual occupations (17% of men and 21% of women in non-manual occupations compared with 34% of men and 29% of women in manual jobs). Similarly, when looking at NS-SEC, Table 2.4 shows that those in routine and manual occupations were the most likely to smoke (30%) and those in managerial and professional occupations the least likely (18%).

About a third of male and a quarter of female smokers smoked 20 cigarettes or more a day, on average (37% men and 25% women). Twenty-three percent of male smokers and 34% of female smokers smoked fewer than 10 a day, on average.

Overall, 18% of people smoked hand-rolled cigarettes and a further 12% smoked both packeted and hand-rolled cigarettes. Men were much more likely than women to smoke hand-rolled cigarettes or to smoke both packeted and hand-rolled cigarettes. Only a handful of women smoked cigars or a pipe, but 5% of men smoked at least one cigar a month and 2% smoked a pipe. (Table 2.7).

In 2001, as in previous years, 13% of smokers said that they smoked their first cigarette within five minutes of waking up in the morning. Heavy smokers (those who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day) were much more likely than light smokers to do this; over a quarter (27%) of heavy smokers smoked their first cigarette within five minutes of waking compared with only 2% of those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day. (Table 2.8)

Notes and references

1. Office for National Statistics (2001) *Living in Britain*. Results from the 2000 General Household Survey, The Stationery Office: London. Also available on-line at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/lib>
2. See Appendix A for more information on the transition from SEG to NS-SEC.

Table 2.1 Cigarette smoking status by sex: 1996 to 2001

Cigarette smoking status	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
Men	%	%	%	%	%
Current cigarette smoker	26	26	27	26	28
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	32	34	34	32	32
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	43	40	39	41	39
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1547</i>	<i>1594</i>	<i>1644</i>	<i>1711</i>	<i>1787</i>
Women	%	%	%	%	%
Current cigarette smoker	23	26	26	27	28
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	21	22	22	23	19
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	56	51	52	50	52
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1734</i>	<i>1916</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>1911</i>
Total	%	%	%	%	%
Current cigarette smoker	24	26	27	26	28
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	25	28	28	27	26
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	50	46	46	46	46
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3495</i>	<i>3328</i>	<i>3560</i>	<i>3717</i>	<i>3698</i>

Table 2.2 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and age: 1996 to 2001

Age	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>					
Men					
16–24	30	38	39	31	39
25–34	40	35	33	35	39
35–44	28	28	31	27	29
45–54	31	24	30	26	26
55–64	20	24	22	26	23
65–74	14	16	17	18	15
75 and over	7	13	9	8	10
Total	26	26	27	26	28
<i>Bases=100%</i>					
16–24	199	189	204	223	218
25–34	225	232	259	283	364
35–44	287	296	299	326	332
45–54	267	307	297	331	301
55–64	247	220	262	254	265
65–74	191	231	190	189	190
75 and over	134	119	133	105	115
Total	1550	1594	1644	1711	1787
<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>					
Women					
16–24	26	35	33	26	36
25–34	35	34	36	35	34
35–44	29	28	28	31	32
45–54	23	26	27	28	27
55–64	16	26	21	23	27
65–74	12	19	17	23	22
75 and over	10	6	10	8	10
Total	23	26	26	27	28
<i>Bases=100%</i>					
16–24	261	199	248	254	218
25–34	310	286	361	368	385
35–44	364	352	382	371	354
45–54	337	305	301	386	324
55–64	243	232	244	254	266
65–74	243	203	220	196	216
75 and over	187	156	159	178	149
Total	1945	1733	1916	2007	1911

Table 2.3 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and socio-economic group:* 1996 to 2001

Socio-economic group*	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>					
Men					
Non-manual	17	20	21	20	22
Manual	34	31	33	33	34
Total †	26	26	27	26	28
<i>Bases=100%</i>					
Non-manual	725	751	825	758	848
Manual	756	735	776	878	879
Total †	1481	1594	1644	1711	1787
<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>					
Women					
Non-manual	21	22	22	24	24
Manual	29	35	34	34	36
Total †	24	26	26	27	28
<i>Bases=100%</i>					
Non-manual	1170	1010	1132	1154	1136
Manual	645	596	667	721	687
Total †	1815	1733	1916	2007	1911

* In April 2001 the Omnibus began coding occupation using the National Statistics Social-economic Classification (NS-SEC).

To enable comparisons with previous years, NS-SEC has been recoded to approximate socio-economic group – for more information see Appendix A.

† Includes Armed Forces/ never worked.

Table 2.4 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and social-economic classification, 2001

Social-economic Classification	Men	Women	Total	<i>Bases=100%</i>		
				Men	Women	Total
	<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>					
Managerial and professional occupations	17	20	18	586	544	1132
Intermediate occupations	26	22	24	244	467	711
Routine and manual occupations	33	27	30	651	802	1452
Never worked and long-term unemployed	26	14	19	68	131	199
Total	26	23	24	1549	1944	3494

Table 2.5 Daily cigarette consumption by sex: 1996 to 2001

Current cigarette smokers

Number of cigarettes smoked per day	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
Men	%	%	%	%	%
20 and over a day	37	34	36	32	38
10–19 a day	40	39	38	43	37
Fewer than 10 a day	23	27	25	25	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	396	414	446	448	506
Women	%	%	%	%	%
20 and over a day	25	32	24	29	28
10–19 a day	41	37	47	42	41
Fewer than 10 a day	34	31	29	29	31
<i>Base=100%</i>	448	452	502	536	539

Table 2.6 Type of cigarette smoked by sex: 1996 to 2001

Current cigarette smokers

Type of cigarette	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
Men	%	%	%	%	%
Packeted	59	60	62	66	68
Hand-rolled	25	27	22	22	21
Both types	16	13	17	12	11
<i>Base=100%</i>	397	415	446	449	507
Women	%	%	%	%	%
Packeted	80	79	85	92	92
Hand-rolled	12	12	7	5	3
Both types	8	9	8	4	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	449	456	503	536	539
Total	%	%	%	%	%
Packeted	70	70	74	80	80
Hand-rolled	18	19	14	12	12
Both types	12	11	12	7	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	846	871	950	985	1046

Table 2.7 Prevalence of cigar and pipe smoking among men, by age: 1996 to 2001

Age	Cigar smoking					Pipe smoking					<i>Bases=100%</i>				
	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
16-24	2	8	3	5	3	–	–	0	–	0	199	189	203	223	218
25-34	2	4	4	6	5	0	0	0	1	1	225	232	260	283	364
35-44	6	6	6	6	8	0	1	–	1	2	286	296	298	326	332
45-54	7	6	7	8	7	1	1	1	4	2	267	308	298	331	297
55-64	8	10	5	6	5	4	4	2	5	2	248	220	262	254	264
65-74	5	4	4	5	3	2	1	3	2	4	190	230	190	188	188
75 and over	2	2	4	7	5	6	2	6	6	7	133	119	132	105	115
Total	5	6	5	6	5	2	1	2	2	2	1548	1594	1643	1710	1778

Table 2.8 Time between waking and the first cigarette, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day: 1996 to 2001

Current cigarette smokers

Time between waking and the first cigarette	Number of cigarettes a day			2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men								
Less than 5 minutes	22	8	1	12	14	15	14	13
5–14 minutes	24	18	4	17	17	14	15	16
15–29 minutes	17	18	6	15	15	16	12	17
30 mins but less than 1 hour	23	24	18	22	19	17	18	19
1 hour but less than 2 hours	10	12	19	13	14	16	14	13
2 hours and over	4	19	50	21	23	22	26	22
<i>Base=100%</i>	144	160	93	397	416	443	449	505
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Women								
Less than 5 minutes	33	12	2	14	12	11	12	12
5–14 minutes	30	15	1	14	15	12	16	15
15–29 minutes	15	17	5	12	14	14	12	15
30 mins but less than 1 hour	12	22	12	16	20	19	19	17
1 hour but less than 2 hours	9	19	18	16	14	16	16	14
2 hours and over	2	15	62	28	25	29	26	26
<i>Base=100%</i>	112	182	153	447	455	504	536	538
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total								
Less than 5 minutes	27	10	2	13	13	13	13	13
5–14 minutes	26	16	2	15	16	13	15	15
15–29 minutes	16	18	5	14	14	15	12	16
30 mins but less than 1 hour	18	23	14	19	19	18	19	18
1 hour but less than 2 hours	9	16	19	15	14	16	15	14
2 hours and over	3	17	58	25	24	26	26	24
<i>Base=100%</i>	257	342	246	845	867	949	983	1043

3 Giving up smoking

3.1 Models of health behaviour change

The design and analysis of the questions included on the Omnibus Survey have been informed by two models which explore the relationships between attitudes, knowledge and behaviour. The two models represent two different types of theoretical approach to explaining health behaviour change – continuum models and stage models.

Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour¹ argues that a person's intention to, for example, stop smoking, is a function of their attitude towards stopping smoking, subjective norms of smoking and the amount of control they perceive they have over their smoking. Each of these components is a function of beliefs which need to change in order to change the behaviour.

Prochaska and DiClemente's² Stages of Change Model maps the five stages of change people pass through: precontemplation (not seriously thinking about change); contemplation (seriously thinking about change); preparation (ready to change); action (attempting to change); and maintenance (change achieved). Successful change involves progressing through the stages and progress is often in a cyclical manner with relapse the rule rather than the exception. Most individuals do not give up after relapsing, but cycle back into the precontemplation stage.

Marsh and Matheson³ conclude that smoking is a behavioural choice and that there are three measures of behaviour: desire, resolve and confidence. They also show a relationship between the resolve to give up smoking and success in doing so.

3.2 Wanting to give up smoking

Clearly, in order to meet the targets on prevalence of cigarette smoking set in the White Paper, people have to be discouraged from starting to smoke and current smokers have to be encouraged to stop.

3.2.1 Proportion of smokers who want to give up

The first stage to giving up is to want to give up, which equates to Marsh and Matheson's *desire* component.

Seventy-two per cent of current smokers said that they wanted to give up smoking. Twenty-eight per cent of smokers said that

they very much wanted to stop smoking, and a further fifth (22%) said they wanted to stop 'quite a lot'. This was not significantly different to previous years (for example, 71% of smokers wanted to give up in 2000 and 72% in 1999).

As in 1999 and 2000, there was no difference in the proportion of men and women smokers who wanted to stop.

Older smokers were the least likely to want to stop smoking (44% of those aged 65 and over, compared with 74% or more of the younger age groups). As smoking prevalence is lower among older age groups (see Table 2.2), this suggests that smokers in the older age cohorts who may have wanted to give up smoking are likely to have already given up by the age of 65, or to have died.

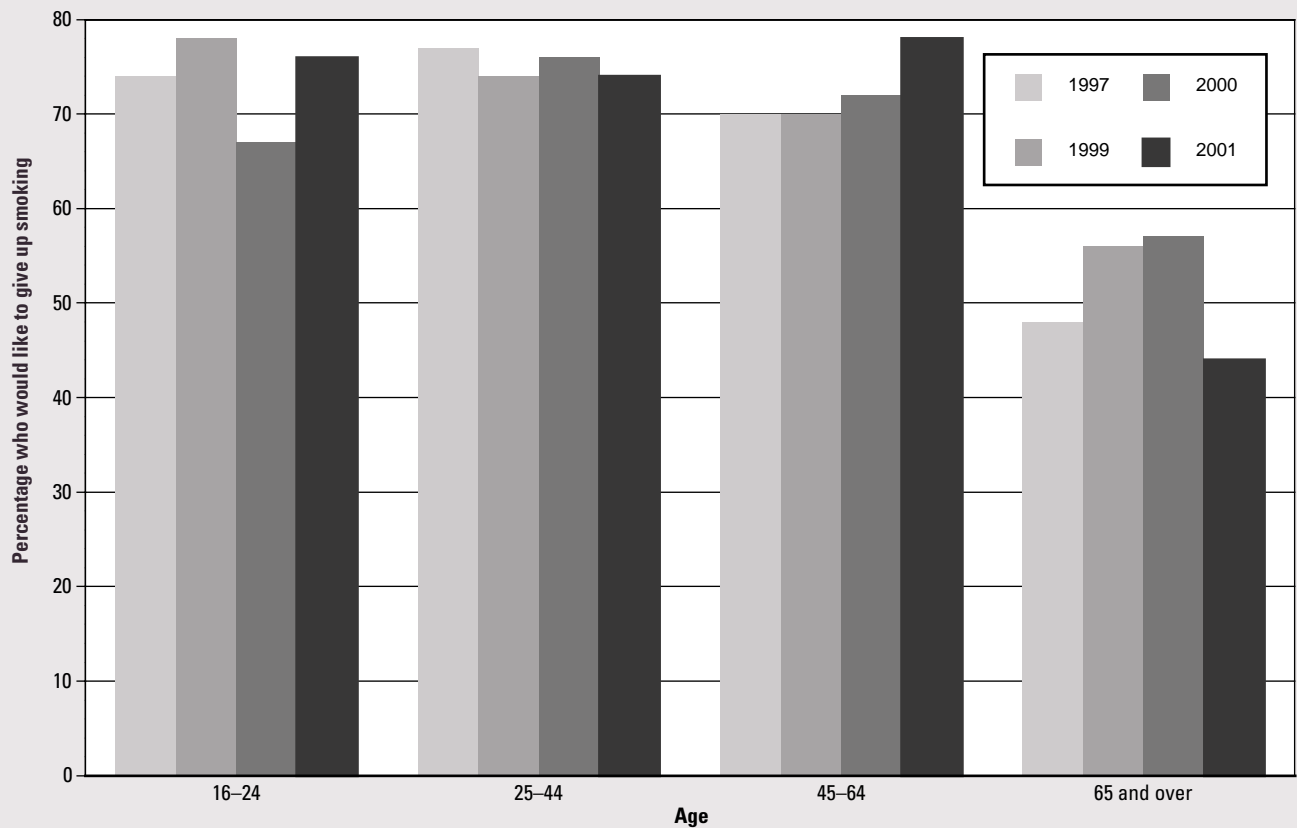
As in 1999 (but not 2000), smokers with children under 16 years of age present in the household were more likely to want to quit smoking than those without children. (78% and 69% respectively). There was no significant difference in wanting to give up between those in different social-economic classification categories.

Unlike in 2000, there was some difference in the percentage of smokers wanting to give up by level of cigarette consumption: those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day were the least likely to want to give up (65% compared with 77% of those who smoked 20 or more). Although it appeared that those who smoked hand rolled cigarettes were less likely to want to give up smoking, the differences were not statistically significant.

Prochaska and DiClemente's Stages of Change Model suggests that people move cyclically through the five stages, and individuals do not abandon their attempts to quit smoking after relapsing but cycle back into the precontemplation stage. This is shown in Table 3.5 where those who had made a serious attempt to give up in the last 5 years were more likely to say that they wanted to give up very much compared with those who had not tried (37% and 17% respectively). Similarly, those who had tried to give up twice or more in the last year appeared to feel more strongly about giving up than those who had tried less often (but due to small bases the differences were not statistically significant). (Figure 3.1, Tables 3.1–3.6)

The characteristics discussed above may themselves be inter-related – for example, the presence of children under 16 in the household is probably confounded by the age of the smokers

Figure 3.1 Whether smokers would like to give up smoking by age, 1997 to 2001



(that is, older people are less likely than younger people to live in the same household as children under 16). A statistical procedure, logistic regression, was therefore used in the analysis to identify the influences that are independently associated with wanting to give up smoking.⁴ Overall, smokers who were most likely to want to give up smoking were:

- younger (those aged 16–64 were four or five times as likely as those aged 75 or more to want to give up smoking);
- smokers of packeted cigarettes (twice as likely as smokers of rollups to want to give up); and
- aware of the effect of passive smoking on asthma among children.

3.2.2 Reasons for wanting to give up smoking

Those who wanted to give up smoking were asked why they wanted to do so. Just under nine out of ten (87%) smokers who wanted to quit mentioned at least one health reason as their reason for wanting to give up smoking:

- 68% of those who wanted to give up said it was because it would be better for their health in general;

- 31% said that giving up smoking would reduce their risk of getting a smoking related illness; and
- 16% because of health problems they had at present.

After health reasons, the next most common reason given for wanting to give up was a financial one – 31% could not afford to smoke or considered smoking as a waste of money. Nineteen per cent said they wanted to give up because of family pressure and 15% because of the effect of smoking on children.

Overall, health was equally likely to be given as a reason regardless of how much respondents smoked – indicating that the health education message that all smoking, rather than just heavy smoking, is bad for you, is being accepted.

Men were more likely than women to say they want to give up smoking because it is better for their health in general (75% and 63% respectively). Conversely, women were more likely to be worried about the effect smoking has on children (20% of women and 10% of men cited this as a reason for wanting to quit smoking).

Although it appeared that smokers who said they wanted to stop very much were more likely than other smokers to cite health-related reasons the differences were not significant due to the small numbers of smokers in the different sub-groups. Respectively, 22% and 17% of those who wanted to stop very much wanted to do so because of the present health problem and because of the effect of smoking on children; the corresponding figures for those who wanted to stop a little was 9% and 9%. (Tables 3.7–3.8)

3.3 Intending to give up smoking

In 1999, a new set of questions was included asking if smokers intended to give up smoking, and if so when. These questions were repeated in 2000 and 2001.

Seventy-five per cent of smokers said they intended to give up smoking, similar to the 70% in 1999 and 71% in 2000. Only 25% of smokers said that they did not intend to give up, a proportion that rose sharply with age from 9% among those aged 16–24 to 64% among those aged 65 or more. The gap between younger and older smokers was more marked in 2001 than in 2000.

The youngest smokers were more likely to say they would give up in the next six months (41%) compared with about a three

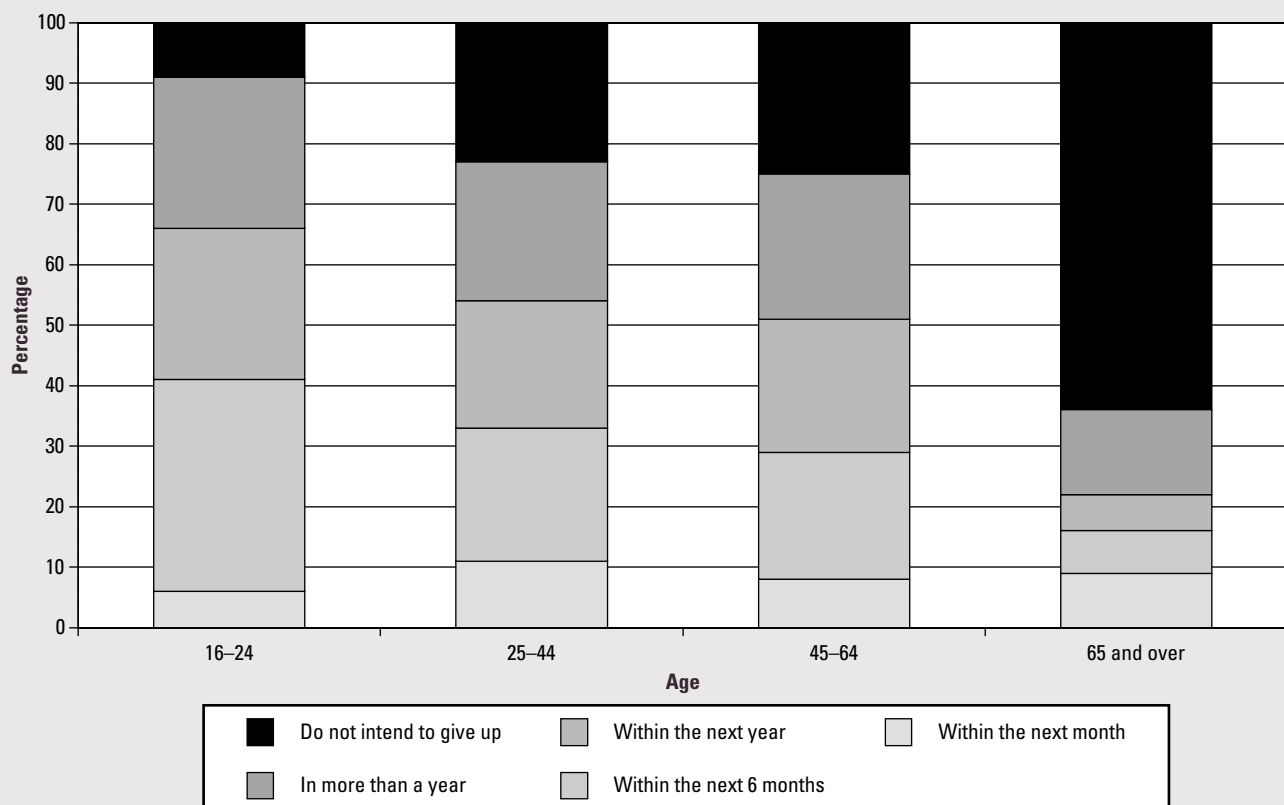
tenths (29%) of those aged 45–64. Younger and older people may have opposing reasons for continuing to smoke in the short term: older people may think it is too late to give up, whereas younger people may think they have plenty of time to give up in the future before the health risks of smoking become apparent.

Smokers who have children under 16 present in the household were also more likely to intend to stop smoking than those who do not have children in the household. There were no significant differences among smokers in different social-economic classificatory groups (Table 3.10).

Fifty-one per cent of smokers said they intended to give up in the next 12 months. Heavy smokers were less likely to intend to give up than light smokers: 44% of those smoking 20 or more a day intended to give up within a year, compared with 54% of those smoking fewer than 10. Although it appeared that smokers who smoked packeted cigarettes were more likely to intend to give up smoking than those who smoked hand-rolled (75% and 70% respectively), the difference was not statistically significant. (Tables 3.11–3.12).

It is possible that age, the presence of children in the household and cigarette consumption all have an independent effect on the intention to stop smoking, but the bases would be too small to enable further investigation. Logistic regression was therefore

Figure 3.2 When smokers intend to give up smoking by age, 2001



used in the analysis to identify the influences that are independently associated with intentions to give up smoking. It was found that people who intended to give up smoking in the next year were

- younger;
- aware of the effect of passive smoking on asthma among children;
- light smokers;
- smokers of packeted cigarettes;
- in employment.

As with desire to give up smoking, those smokers who had made a serious attempt to give up in the past 5 years were more likely to intend to give up (86%) than those who had not tried to stop smoking (61%). Over two-fifths (45%) of smokers who had tried to stop in the past 5 years intended to try again within the next 6 months. Among those who had tried to give up in the past year, 54% intended to try again in the next 6 months, and only 8% said they no longer intended to give up smoking. (Tables 3.13–3.14)

As a measure of how successful respondents thought they would be at giving up smoking, they were asked how likely it was that they would still be smoking in 12 months time.

Current smokers appeared to be fairly pessimistic about their chances of success in giving up smoking – nearly half of all smokers (45%) said they would probably or definitely be smoking in 12 months, and only 26% thought they would probably or definitely not be smoking. There was no significant change since 1999. Previous surveys suggest that this pessimism about their chances of quitting is probably justified. Among ex-regular smokers, a small proportion (3%) said they thought they would have started smoking again in 12 months time. (Table 3.15).

As expected, the majority (92%) of smokers who did not intend to give up smoking said they would probably or definitely be smoking in 12 months, compared with only 13% of those intending to give up within a year. Tables 3.17 to 3.21 therefore, show the respondents' expectations of their smoking in 12 months only for those who said that they intended to give up smoking in the next year. It should be noted, of course, that not all smokers are correct in their prediction of their future smoking status.

There were no significant differences in expectations between men and women or among people of different ages. Light smokers were the least pessimistic about their smoking status in 12 months (only 6% thought they would probably or definitely be smoking, compared with 16% of heavier smokers). The apparent differences between smokers of packeted and hand-

rolled cigarettes were not statistically significant. (Tables 3.18 and 3.19).

Smokers who had attempted to give up in the last 5 years and those who had made 2 or more attempts in the past year were as or more likely than others to say they would have stopped smoking in 12 months time. This suggests that they have not been completely disillusioned by their previous attempts and are still moving through the different stages of giving up. (Tables 3.15–3.21)

3.4 The relationship between wanting to and intending to give up smoking

Two dimensions to stopping smoking were presented above – wanting to stop (or desire) and intending to stop (or resolve). These are two separate concepts and a smoker can legitimately give any combination of yes and no to the two questions. Not surprisingly, smokers who said they did *not want* to give up were also more likely to say they did not intend to give up (70% compared with only 8% of those who did want to give up). This confirms Marsh and Matheson's³ suggestion that *desire* may only reflect the tendency of those who intend to give up smoking to confirm that that is what they want to do. Overall, 92% of smokers who wanted to give up, intended to give up smoking.

However, 29% of smokers who had said they did not want to give up smoking, went on to say that they *intended* to give up at some time. These smokers were also more likely to say that someone had been trying to get them to stop (49% compared with 24% of those who said they did not want nor intend to give up smoking, table not shown). (Table 3.22)

Tables 3.23 to 3.25 present the information about desire and resolve together for different sub-groups. There were no significant differences between men and women. Younger smokers were the most likely to say that they intended to give up smoking even though they did not want to quit (16% of those aged 16–24). In contrast, the older smokers were more likely to want to give up but not intend to (8% of those aged 45 and above compared with 2% of those aged 16–24). Older smokers were also more likely to neither want to give up nor intend to give up smoking (56% of those aged 65 or over compared with 18% of those aged 25–44).

As in 1999 (but unlike 2000), smokers with no children in the household were more likely than those with children to neither want to give up nor intend to do so (22% and 15% respectively). There were very few differences between smokers from different social-economic classificatory groups. (Table 3.24)

Light smokers were the most likely group to both want to and intend to give up smoking in the next 6 months (13%, com-

pared with only 6% of heavy smokers) and to neither want to give up nor intend to do so (26% compared with 18% of heavy smokers). Although it appeared that those who smoke hand-rolled cigarettes were more likely to neither want nor intend to give up smoking, the differences were not statistically significant (Tables 3.25–3.26)

3.5 Attempting to give up smoking

3.5.1 Current smokers

Nearly four-fifths (79%) of current smokers had tried to give up smoking in the past, and over a half (54%) had made a serious attempt in the past 5 years. This compares with 78% and 50% respectively in 2000.

These proportions did not vary significantly between men and women. Smokers aged 25–64 were the most likely to have ever tried to give up: over 80% had tried, compared with 67% of those aged 65 or more. There were also no significant differences in the proportion of smokers in different social-economic classificatory groups who had ever tried to give up smoking. Smokers with children under 16 in the household were more likely to have ever tried to give up smoking (84% compared with 76% of those without children in the household).

Heavy smokers were the most likely to have tried to give up: 84% had ever tried compared with 75% of those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day. (Tables 3.27–3.29)

Smokers were also asked if they had made a serious attempt to give up smoking in the past five years, and there were no statistically significant differences among men and women, nor among heavy, moderate and light smokers. (Table 3.30)

Smokers who had tried to give up in the past year were asked how many attempts they had made and Table 3.31 shows that, as predicted by the Stages of Change Model, smokers keep on trying to give up – over a fifth (22%) had made 3 or more attempts in the past year. There were no significant differences between heavy and light smokers. (Tables 3.30–3.32)

Current smokers who had previously tried to give up were asked how long it was for, the last time. DiClemente *et al* (1985)⁵ found that the temptation to smoke did not level off until about three years after quitting, and Table 3.33 shows that only 9% of smokers had previously given up for two years or more. Those who have successfully given up for more than 2 years are more likely to stay quit (without relapsing).

A fifth (20%) had only given up for a week, and just over a third (68%) had given up for less than six months. There was little difference between men and women in the time they had

stopped smoking. Younger smokers tended to have given up for less time than older smokers: 94% of those aged 16–24 had lasted less than a year, compared with 76% of those aged 65 or more. However, it should be noted that younger smokers are likely to have had shorter smoking careers in which to attempt to quit.

Heavy smokers were also less likely than others to have given up for 6 months or more (24% compared with 43% of those smoking fewer than ten a day). (Tables 3.33–3.34)

As a measure of support in giving up smoking, all smokers were asked if anyone had been trying to get them to quit smoking in the last year, and if so, who. Just under half (49%) said someone had been trying to get them to stop smoking, and this tended to be a partner, or a son or daughter or parent. Women smokers were more likely than men smokers to say that their children were trying to get them to stop smoking (21% and 9% respectively), possibly because they tend to have more contact with children than their male counterparts. Young smokers aged 16–24 were no more likely to say that someone was trying to get them to quit smoking. Not surprisingly, the youngest smokers were the most likely to say that it was a parent who was trying to get them to stop (34% compared with 13% or fewer of older smokers).

Light smokers were significantly less likely to say that other people were trying to get them to stop smoking (41% of those smoking 10 or fewer a day, compared with 54% of those smoking 10–19 cigarettes a day). (Tables 3.35–3.36)

3.5.2 Ex-regular cigarette smokers

Those people who said they used to smoke regularly but no longer did so were asked how long ago they stopped smoking. Four-fifths (78%) had stopped smoking for five years or more, and men tended to have stopped for longer than women. As would be expected, older smokers had stopped for longer than younger smokers. Those who used to smoke less than ten cigarettes a day tended to have given up longer ago than heavier smokers.

To allow the factors related to someone successfully giving up to be examined, all the surveys in this series have asked ex-regular smokers about their reasons for giving up smoking.

In 2001, as in previous years, ex-smokers were more likely than current smokers to give reasons for stopping that did not fall into the pre-coded categories. In some cases this was because ex-smokers had given up a long time ago and had forgotten if there was a specific reason why. Other reasons included ‘other people’s health problems’ and ‘not enjoying smoking any longer’.

Ex-smokers who had given up smoking 20 or more years ago were least likely to give a health-related reason or to give more than one reason. They were also less likely to cite the effect smoking has on children. This probably reflects the recent increased public awareness of the health risk of smoking by smokers as well as the effects on their families.

(Tables 3.37–3.42)

3.6 Help giving up smoking

3.6.1 Current smokers

The 1999 Omnibus Survey included a new section of questions about the sources of help and advice sought by smokers in the past year. In 2000 and 2001, the questions covering nicotine replacement therapy (NRT gums, patches or inhalators) were amended to allow respondents to distinguish between prescription and non-prescription NRT as well as whether they paid for it.

Overall, 38% of smokers had sought some kind of help or advice for stopping smoking. This was similar to the 2000 figure (37%) but lower than in 1999 when 44% of smokers said they had sought some help or advice. Three tenths (30%) of smokers said they had read leaflets and/or booklets on how to stop smoking. A small proportion had asked a doctor or other health professional for help (10%), rung a smokers telephone helpline (4%) or been referred to a stop smoking group (3%).

About an eighth (13%) had bought some type of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT gums, patches or inhalators), but, only 2% had been given free NRT.

Women were more likely than men to have read leaflets about quitting, to have asked a doctor or other health professional for help or to have used NRT products. Older smokers were least likely to have read leaflets, whereas those in the middle age groups (25–64) were the most likely to have used NRT products.

Smokers in managerial and professional occupations and routine and manual occupations were more likely than their counterparts engaged in intermediate occupations to have read leaflets/booklets on how to stop.

Heavy smokers were twice as likely as light smokers to say that they had used NRT – 18% of those who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day compared with 9% of those who smoked 10 or fewer. Medium smokers were also the most likely to have read booklets or leaflets on how to stop smoking. (Tables 3.43–3.45)

Forty- two per cent of all current smokers had been given advice on smoking by members of the medical profession in the five years before their interview – the proportion was similar to that in previous surveys. The most common source of advice was the

respondent's own GP (32%) and someone else at the GP surgery (15%). Just under 1 in 10 mentioned a variety of other medical personnel (consultants, specialists, other hospital doctors and nurses) as having advised them on smoking. Only 5% had been given advice on smoking by a pharmacist.

Women smokers were more likely than men smokers to have been given advice (46% of women had been given advice compared with 36% of men). Older smokers were also more likely to have been given advice than their younger counterparts.

Unsurprisingly, heavy smokers were more likely than light smokers to say they had been given advice on smoking by the medical profession.

In the majority of cases (85%) the advice was in the form of discussion about smoking, with 15% of smokers being given printed literature only.

Just over half the people (53%) said that they had found the advice helpful – those who discussed smoking as well as been given literature were more likely to have found the advice helpful (58%) compared with only 33% of smokers who had only been given literature to look at. (Tables 3.46–3.49)

3.6.2 Ex-regular cigarette smokers

Overall, 36% of people who had stopped smoking said they had received advice in the past 5 years. Compared with current smokers, ex-regular smokers who had had advice on smoking in the five years before the interview were more likely to say that the advice, in particular discussion about smoking, was helpful (75% compared with 53% of current smokers). However, this result should be interpreted with caution because it may be related to the fact that the respondent had successfully given up smoking. (Table 3.50)

References and notes

1. Ajzen I (1991) The theory of planned behaviour. *Organisational Behaviour and Human Decision Processes* **50**, 179–211.
2. Prochaska J O (1994) Strong and weak principles for progressing from precontemplation to action on the basis of twelve problem behaviours. *Health Psychology* **12**, 46–51.
3. Marsh A and Matheson J (1983) *Smoking attitudes and behaviour*, HMSO: London.
4. Logistic regression is explained in detail in Appendix C and the factors included in the analysis are listed in Tables C3.1 and C3.2 in Appendix C.
5. DiClemente C *et al* (1985) Self-efficacy and the stages of self-change of smoking. *Cognitive therapy and research* **9**, 181–200.

Table 3.1 Views on giving up smoking, by sex and by age, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001							
Would like to give up:							
Very much indeed	29	27	16	29	35	16	28
Quite a lot	18	26	25	24	22	11	22
A fair amount	17	14	20	14	14	12	15
A little	8	7	13	6	7	5	7
Total would like to give up	72	73	76	74	78	44	72
Would not like to give up							
	28	27	24	26	22	56	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>836</i>
2000							
Would like to give up:							
Very much indeed	29	32	20	34	33	22	30
Quite a lot	20	20	16	20	23	15	20
A fair amount	16	15	20	17	13	12	16
A little	6	5	11	5	3	8	6
Total would like to give up	71	71	67	76	72	57	71
Would not like to give up							
	29	29	33	24	28	43	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>868</i>
1999							
Would like to give up:							
Very much indeed	29	30	26	30	33	26	30
Quite a lot	20	22	27	24	15	19	21
A fair amount	16	12	19	14	14	8	14
A little	6	8	6	7	8	4	7
Total would like to give up	72	72	78	74	70	56	72
Would not like to give up							
	28	28	22	26	30	44	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>950</i>
1997							
Would like to give up	68	74	74	77	70	48	71
Would not like to give up	32	26	26	23	30	52	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>987</i>

Table 3.2 **Views on giving up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2001**

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Social-economic classification						2001 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	Children under 16 in household	No children in household	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would like to give up:							
Very much indeed	30	23	29	21	31	26	28
Quite a lot	19	22	24	21	29	19	22
A fair amount	18	14	13	21	12	17	15
A little	6	10	7	5	6	8	7
Total would like to give up	72	69	74	68	78	69	72
Would not like to give up	28	31	26	32	22	31	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>836</i>

Table 3.3 **Views on giving up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2001***All smokers*

Views on giving up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Would like to give up:				
Very much indeed	32	28	27	29
Quite a lot	18	21	12	18
A fair amount	18	19	9	17
A little	7	9	7	8
Total would like to give up	75	77	56	72
Would not like to give up	25	23	44	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>390</i>

Women

Would like to give up:				
Very much indeed	27	26	27	27
Quite a lot	29	32	18	26
A fair amount	13	10	17	14
A little	9	4	8	7
Total would like to give up	79	73	70	73
Would not like to give up	21	27	30	27
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>446</i>

All

Would like to give up:				
Very much indeed	30	27	27	28
Quite a lot	23	27	16	22
A fair amount	16	15	14	15
A little	8	7	8	7
Total would like to give up	77	75	65	72
Would not like to give up	23	25	35	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>836</i>

Table 3.4 Views on giving up smoking, by type of cigarette smoked and sex, 2001

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Men Type of cigarette smoked			Women Type of cigarette smoked		
	Packeted	Hand-rolled	Both types	Packeted	Hand-rolled	Both types
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would like to give up:						
Very much indeed	30	25	29	27	21	30
Quite a lot	20	17	16	27	19	32
A fair amount	20	9	18	13	15	16
A little	6	12	10	7	4	5
Total would like to give up	75	62	73	74	60	84
Would not like to give up	25	38	27	26	40	16
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>37</i>

Table 3.5 Views on giving up smoking, by whether attempted to give up smoking in the last five years, 2001

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	If made a serious attempt to give up in last 5 years		2001 Total
	Yes	No	
	%	%	%
Would like to give up:			
Very much indeed	37	17	28
Quite a lot	25	19	22
A fair amount	16	13	15
A little	5	10	7
Total would like to give up	84	59	72
Would not like to give up	16	41	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>836</i>

Table 3.6 Views on giving up smoking, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, 2001

Current cigarette smokers who have tried to give up in last year

Views on giving up smoking	Number of attempts in the last year			2001 Total
	1	2	3 or more	
	%	%	%	%
Would like to give up:				
Very much indeed	33	46	51	28
Quite a lot	29	22	30	22
A fair amount	16	20	9	15
A little	7	2	-	7
Total would like to give up	85	90	91	72
Would not like to give up	15	10	9	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>836</i>

Table 3.7 **Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001***Smokers who want to stop*

Reasons for wanting to stop	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men								
Better for health in general	71	78	76	75	76	75	72	64
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	36	32	39	34	38	33	36	32
Present health problems	17	14	9	14	15	13	16	17
At least one health reason	88	92	92	90	91	89	88	83
Financial reasons	35	28	15	28	38	35	40	34
Family pressure	15	23	20	20	22	18	11	15
Harms children	7	11	12	10	10	12	16	14
Doctor's advice	8	5	8	7	6	7	3	7
Pregnancy	-	1	-	0	-	1	1	1
Other	2	1	4	2	4	4	3	4
Gave more than one reason	64	63	55	62	73	66	63	59
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>351</i>
Women								
Better for health in general	56	66	65	63	73	68	68	65
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	22	32	27	28	40	29	33	26
Present health problems	26	13	13	17	17	13	17	16
At least one health reason	82	86	85	84	90	84	88	83
Financial reasons	47	31	22	32	44	36	39	37
Family pressure	19	22	15	19	18	21	16	14
Harms children	15	24	19	20	18	24	24	22
Doctor's advice	7	6	8	7	6	7	8	9
Pregnancy	1	5	4	3	5	4	3	2
Other	3	5	8	5	3	3	4	2
Gave more than one reason	65	69	54	63	79	67	73	60
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>361</i>
All smokers								
Better for health in general	65	72	68	68	75	71	70	65
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	30	32	31	31	39	31	34	29
Present health problems	21	14	11	16	16	13	16	17
At least one health reason	85	89	87	87	91	87	88	83
Financial reasons	40	30	20	31	41	35	39	36
Family pressure	17	23	16	19	20	19	14	14
Harms children	11	18	17	15	14	18	21	18
Doctor's advice	8	5	8	7	6	7	6	8
Pregnancy	0	3	3	2	3	3	2	1
Other	3	3	7	4	4	3	4	3
Gave more than one reason	64	66	55	62	76	66	68	59
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>606</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>712</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.8 **Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking, by sex and how much would like to give up, 2001**

Smokers who want to stop

Reasons for wanting to stop	How much would like to give up				2001 Total
	Very much	Quite a lot	A fair amount	A little	
	%	%	%	%	%
Men					
Better for health in general	77	77	72	69	75
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	31	43	32	31	34
Present health problems	20	11	11	9	14
At least one health reason	93	91	85	90	90
Financial reasons	33	27	21	33	28
Family pressure	16	26	22	14	20
Harms children	13	11	5	3	10
Doctor's advice	9	4	6	9	7
Pregnancy	-	-	2	-	0
Other	2	1	2	7	2
Gave more than one reason	65	69	51	58	62
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>279</i>
Women					
Better for health in general	66	62	65	54	63
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	32	30	27	7	28
Present health problems	23	14	14	9	17
At least one health reason	90	84	83	67	84
Financial reasons	29	36	34	30	32
Family pressure	15	26	14	14	19
Harms children	20	21	18	14	20
Doctor's advice	10	5	5	4	7
Pregnancy	4	4	2	2	3
Other	5	4	4	14	5
Gave more than one reason	64	69	62	40	63
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>327</i>
All					
Better for health in general	72	68	69	61	68
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	32	34	30	19	31
Present health problems	22	12	12	9	16
At least one health reason	92	87	84	79	87
Financial reasons	31	32	27	32	31
Family pressure	16	26	18	14	19
Harms children	17	18	11	9	15
Doctor's advice	9	5	6	6	7
Pregnancy	2	3	2	1	2
Other	4	3	3	10	4
Gave more than one reason	64	69	56	50	62
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>606</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.9 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by sex and by age, 1999, 2000 and 2001

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001							
Within the next month	7	12	6	11	8	9	9
Within the next 6 months	21	24	35	22	21	7	22
Within the next year	18	22	25	21	22	6	20
In more than a year	27	19	25	23	24	14	23
Total intend to give up	72	77	91	77	75	36	75
Do not intend to give up	28	23	9	23	25	64	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>837</i>
2000							
Within the next month	12	10	11	14	10	6	11
Within the next 6 months	17	20	19	21	17	10	18
Within the next year	17	20	16	21	19	11	19
In more than a year	21	23	30	22	20	19	22
Total intend to give up	68	73	76	78	66	46	71
Do not intend to give up	32	27	24	22	34	54	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>859</i>
1999							
Within the next month	12	12	14	12	12	8	12
Within the next 6 months	21	22	25	24	20	9	22
Within the next year	16	19	23	22	12	9	18
In more than a year	20	17	26	18	17	12	18
Total intend to give up	69	71	88	76	61	27	70
Do not intend to give up	31	29	12	24	39	63	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>931</i>

Table 3.10 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by presence of children in the household and by social-economic classification, 2001

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Social-economic classification			Never worked and long-term unemployed	Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2001 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	12	10	8	3	10	9	9
Within the next 6 months	20	25	21	30	28	19	22
Within the next year	17	20	23	11	23	18	20
In more than a year	25	24	20	38	20	24	23
Total intend to give up	75	78	72	81	80	71	75
Do not intend to give up	25	22	28	19	20	29	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>427</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>837</i>

Table 3.11 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	6	9	13	9
Within the next 6 months	17	24	26	22
Within the next year	21	23	15	20
In more than a year	27	24	17	23
Total intend to give up	71	80	70	75
Do not intend to give up	29	20	30	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>837</i>

Table 3.12 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by type of cigarette smoked, 2001

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Type of cigarette smoked			2001 Total
	Packeted	Hand-rolled	Both types	
	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	10	5	13	9
Within the next 6 months	24	13	27	22
Within the next year	21	18	19	20
In more than a year	20	34	19	23
Total intend to give up	75	70	79	75
Do not intend to give up	25	30	21	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>837</i>

Table 3.13 **When smokers intend to give up smoking, by whether they have attempted to give up smoking in the past 5 years, 2001**

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Attempted to give up in past 5 years	Not attempted to give up in past 5 years	2001 Total
	%	%	%
Within the next month	14	4	9
Within the next 6 months	31	12	22
Within the next year	21	19	20
In more than a year	20	26	23
Total intend to give up	86	61	75
Do not intend to give up	14	39	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>837</i>

Table 3.14 **When smokers intend to give up smoking, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the past year, 2001**

Smokers who have tried to give up in past year

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Made one attempt to give up in past year	Made two or more attempts to give up in past year	2001 Total
	%	%	%
Within the next month	16	23	19
Within the next 6 months	35	35	35
Within the next year	16	22	18
In more than a year	26	11	20
Total intend to give up	93	90	92
Do not intend to give up	7	10	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>200</i>

Table 3.15 **Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by smoking status, 1999, 2000 and 2001**

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Smoking status			Total
	Current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	
2001	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	18	2	1	5
Probably will be smoking	27	1	1	7
Might or might not be smoking	29	3	0	8
Probably will not be smoking	17	4	3	7
Definitely will not be smoking	9	90	96	73
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>1761</i>	<i>3490</i>
2000	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	20	2	1	6
Probably will be smoking	32	1	0	9
Might or might not be smoking	26	2	0	8
Probably will not be smoking	16	6	2	7
Definitely will not be smoking	5	89	96	70
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>1535</i>	<i>3321</i>
1999	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	19	2	1	6
Probably will be smoking	29	2	0	8
Might or might not be smoking	23	1	0	7
Probably will not be smoking	18	6	2	7
Definitely will not be smoking	11	88	96	71
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>1629</i>	<i>3548</i>

Table 3.16 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by whether intend to give up smoking, 2001

All smokers

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Intend to give up smoking:		Do not intend to give up	2001 Total
	within the next 12 months	in more than a year		
	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	0	15	59	18
Probably will be smoking	13	49	33	26
Might or might not be smoking	39	31	6	29
Probably will not be smoking	32	3	1	18
Definitely will not be smoking	16	2	0	9
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>832</i>

Table 3.17 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by sex and by age, 2001

Current smokers who intend to give up smoking within the next year

Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months	Sex		Age				2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	-	0	-	-	1	[0]	0	2	3
Probably will be smoking	18	10	17	13	12	[1]	13	16	19
Might or might not be smoking	39	39	39	38	38	[10]	39	40	33
Probably will not be smoking	27	35	34	34	25	[5]	32	31	30
Definitely will not be smoking	16	16	10	15	24	[3]	16	10	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>478</i>

Table 3.18 **Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001**

Current smokers who intend to give up smoking within the next year

Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	1	-	-	0
Probably will be smoking	16	16	6	13
Might or might not be smoking	40	42	35	39
Probably will not be smoking	28	34	32	32
Definitely will not be smoking	15	9	27	16
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>433</i>

Table 3.19 **Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by type of cigarette smoked, 2001**

Current smokers who intend to give up smoking within the next year

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Type of cigarette smoked			2001 Total
	Packeted	Hand-rolled	Both types	
	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	0	-	-	0
Probably will be smoking	12	22	10	13
Might or might not be smoking	40	33	41	39
Probably will not be smoking	30	37	39	32
Definitely will not be smoking	18	7	10	16
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>433</i>

Table 3.20 **Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by whether they have attempted to give up smoking in the past 5 years, 2001**

Current smokers who intend to give up smoking within the next year

Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months	Attempted to give up in past 5 years	Not attempted to give up in past 5 years	2001 Total
	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	0	-	0
Probably will be smoking	12	15	13
Might or might not be smoking	37	44	39
Probably will not be smoking	33	28	32
Definitely will not be smoking	18	12	16
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>433</i>

Table 3.21 **Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the past year, 2001**

Smokers who have tried to give up in past year and who intend to stop within next year

Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months	Made one attempt to give up in past year	Made two or more attempts to give up in past year	2001 Total
	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	-	-	-
Probably will be smoking	10	17	13
Might or might not be smoking	30	39	34
Probably will not be smoking	44	28	37
Definitely will not be smoking	16	16	16
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>144</i>

Table 3.22 **When smokers intend to give up smoking, by whether they want to give up smoking, 1999, 2000 and 2001**

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Views on giving up smoking:		Total
	Would like to give up	Would not like to give up	
2001	%	%	%
Within the next month	13	0	9
Within the next 6 months	31	2	23
Within the next year	26	6	20
In more than a year	23	21	23
Do not intend to give up	8	70	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>827</i>
2000	%	%	%
Within the next month	16	-	11
Within the next 6 months	26	1	18
Within the next year	25	3	19
In more than a year	25	15	22
Do not intend to give up	8	81	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>606</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>855</i>
1999	%	%	%
Within the next month	17	0	12
Within the next 6 months	29	3	22
Within the next year	24	2	18
In more than a year	19	17	18
Do not intend to give up	11	78	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>928</i>

Table 3.23 **Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking, by sex and by age, 2001**

All smokers

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Sex		Age				2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	7	12	6	11	8	9	9	11	12
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	59	56	69	58	61	27	57	54	52
Want to give up but do not intend to	5	6	2	4	8	8	5	6	8
Do not want to give up but intend to	7	9	16	8	7	1	8	6	6
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	22	18	8	18	16	56	20	24	22
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>927</i>

Table 3.24 **Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2001***All smokers*

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Social-economic classification						2001 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	Children under 16 in household	No children in household	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	12	10	8	3	10	9	9
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	54	57	59	65	64	54	57
Want to give up but do not intend to	6	1	7	-	5	6	5
Do not want to give up but intend to	9	11	6	14	7	9	8
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	19	20	20	19	15	22	20
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>827</i>

Table 3.25 **Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked a day, 2001***All smokers*

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	6	9	13	9
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	60	61	49	57
Want to give up but do not intend to	10	4	2	5
Do not want to give up but intend to	5	10	9	8
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	18	16	26	20
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>827</i>

Table 3.26 **Whether respondents want to and intend to give up smoking by type of cigarette smoked, 2001***All smokers*

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Type of cigarette			2001 Total
	Packeted	Hand-rolled	Both types	
	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	10	5	13	9
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	59	51	58	57
Want to give up but do not intend to	6	5	6	5
Do not want to give up but intend to	6	16	8	8
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	19	24	15	20
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>827</i>

Table 3.27 Ever tried to give up smoking, by sex and by age, 2001

All smokers

Attempts at giving up smoking	Sex		Age				2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	77	81	75	82	80	67	79	78	77
Has not ever tried to give up	23	19	25	18	20	33	21	22	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>950</i>

Table 3.28 Ever tried to give up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2001

All smokers

Attempts at giving up smoking	Social-economic classification		Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2001 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	82	72	81	70	84	76	79
Has not ever tried to give up	18	28	19	30	16	24	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>846</i>

Table 3.29 Ever tried to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001

All smokers

Attempts at giving up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	84	78	75	79
Has not ever tried to give up	16	22	25	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>846</i>

Table 3.30 Attempts to give up smoking in past 5 years, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2001

All smokers

Made a serious attempt in past 5 years	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9			
<i>Percentage who have made a serious attempt to stop smoking</i>						
Men	43	59	48	51	50	48
Women	56	54	61	57	49	55
All	49	56	56	54	50	52
<i>Base=100%</i>						
Men	145	159	92	396	415	445
Women	112	182	153	447	452	503
All	258	341	247	846	867	948

Table 3.31 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year by sex and by age, 2001

Smokers who have tried to give up in past year

Number of attempts at giving up smoking	Sex		Age				2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%
One	59	57	62	62	50	[10]	58	58	44
Two	21	20	15	20	20	[5]	20	18	28
Three or more	20	23	24	18	30	[4]	22	24	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	81	122	34	110	40	19	203	193	244

Table 3.32 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001

Smokers who have tried to give up in past year

Number of attempts at giving up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day 2001			
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	Total
	%	%	%	%
One	62	65	48	58
Two	21	15	25	20
Three or more	17	20	28	22
<i>Base=100%</i>	48	85	69	203

Table 3.33 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking, by sex and by age, 2001

Smokers who have tried to give up

Length of time gave up smoking	Sex		Age				2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A week	18	22	27	22	15	18	20	23	23
2 weeks	10	8	14	7	10	9	9	10	10
3-4 weeks	15	10	19	11	13	11	13	11	11
5-9 weeks	13	10	5	9	15	22	12	11	10
10-25 weeks	14	15	13	17	12	9	14	14	13
6-12 months	16	19	16	22	15	6	18	17	16
More than 1 year, but less than 2	5	5	5	4	5	9	5	5	8
2 years or more	9	9	1	8	14	15	9	8	9
<i>Base=100%</i>	305	361	94	315	202	54	666	667	723

Table 3.34 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001

Smokers who have tried to give up

Length of time gave up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
A week	26	20	16	20
2 weeks	9	10	7	9
3-4 weeks	12	16	10	13
5-9 weeks	17	10	8	12
10-25 weeks	13	14	16	14
6-12 months	12	19	24	18
More than 1 year, but less than 2	5	5	5	5
2 years or more	8	7	14	9
<i>Base=100%</i>	216	265	186	666

Table 3.35 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit, by sex and by age, 2001

All smokers

Who has tried to get you to quit smoking in last year?	Sex		Age				2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over			
Partner/spouse	22%	17%	10%	20%	27%	15%	20%	21%	22%
Children	9%	21%	0%	15%	22%	22%	15%	19%	18%
Parents	11%	12%	34%	13%	3%	-	12%	12%	15%
Friend	7%	9%	18%	6%	8%	4%	8%	9%	10%
Sibling	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	5%
Workmate	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	2%	3%
Other	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%	6%
Someone	45%	54%	59%	47%	51%	40%	49%	52%	55%
No one	55%	46%	41%	53%	49%	60%	51%	48%	45%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>950</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.36 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001

All smokers

Who has tried to get you to quit smoking in last year?	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
Partner/spouse	22%	19%	18%	20%
Children	20%	15%	11%	15%
Parents	7%	18%	8%	12%
Friend	8%	10%	6%	8%
Sibling	2%	4%	2%	3%
Workmate	1%	2%	3%	2%
Other	5%	4%	4%	4%
Someone	50%	54%	41%	49%
No one	50%	46%	59%	51%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>844</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.37 Length of time since stopped smoking, by age and sex, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Ex-smokers

Length of time since stopped smoking	Age 16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men							
Less than a year	[3]	10	3	2	4	7	4
1-4 years	[12]	32	9	3	13	14	12
5-9 years	[6]	12	14	6	11	13	14
10-14 years	[0]	23	10	10	12	11	14
15-19 years	[0]	10	13	10	11	10	12
20-24 years	[0]	14	22	12	16	15	12
25 years or more	[0]	-	29	58	33	31	31
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>557</i>
Women							
Less than a year	[3]	12	5	5	7	6	9
1-4 years	[16]	32	14	9	20	14	13
5-9 years	[2]	23	13	11	15	11	15
10-14 years	[1]	17	7	16	13	15	15
15-19 years	[0]	8	11	9	9	12	13
20-24 years	[0]	8	26	10	14	14	14
25 years or more	[0]	-	24	39	22	28	22
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>419</i>
All							
Less than a year	12	11	4	3	6	6	6
1-4 years	66	32	10	6	16	14	13
5-9 years	20	17	13	8	13	12	14
10-14 years	2	20	9	13	13	13	14
15-19 years	-	9	12	10	10	11	12
20-24 years	-	11	24	11	15	14	13
25 years or more	-	-	27	50	28	30	27
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>976</i>

Table 3.38 **Length of time since stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day by sex, 2001**

Ex-smokers

Length of time since stopped smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Less than a year	3	6	4	4
1–4 years	15	11	11	13
5–9 years	12	7	14	11
10–14 years	12	15	7	12
15–19 years	12	8	14	11
20–24 years	15	17	13	16
25 years or more	31	35	36	33
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>487</i>
Women				
Less than a year	7	10	4	7
1–4 years	19	24	16	20
5–9 years	15	13	17	15
10–14 years	15	13	10	13
15–19 years	8	8	12	9
20–24 years	15	13	15	14
25 years or more	21	19	26	22
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>400</i>
All				
Less than a year	5	8	4	6
1–4 years	16	18	14	16
5–9 years	13	10	16	13
10–14 years	13	14	9	13
15–19 years	10	8	13	10
20–24 years	15	15	14	15
25 years or more	27	27	29	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>887</i>

Table 3.39 Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by sex, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Ex-regular cigarette smokers

Reasons for having stopped	Men	Women	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better for health in general	50	50	50	55	53	50	48
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	17	13	15	18	18	15	12
Present health problems	11	14	12	13	13	14	15
At least one health reason	64	65	64	67	67	65	64
Financial reasons	22	18	20	24	25	22	24
Family pressure	10	12	11	15	12	14	13
Harms children	8	7	8	9	8	10	8
Doctor's advice	8	7	8	6	7	6	5
Pregnancy	1	10	5	6	6	8	6
Other	18	19	19	17	14	17	12
Gave more than one reason	34	39	36	44	41	42	32
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>1018</i>	<i>944</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.40 Main reasons for having stopped smoking by age, 2001

Ex-regular cigarette smokers

Reasons for having stopped	Age 16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	2001 Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Better for health in general	42	52	50	49	50
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	13	16	17	13	15
Present health problems	4	7	11	18	12
At least one health reason	43	66	64	66	64
Financial reasons	22	24	20	18	20
Family pressure	10	12	12	8	11
Harms children	8	14	10	2	8
Doctor's advice	0	4	7	12	8
Pregnancy	13	14	4	0	5
Other	33	16	18	19	19
Gave more than one reason	42	40	37	32	36
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>884</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.41 **Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2001***Ex-regular cigarette smokers*

Reasons for having stopped	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Better for health in general	48	55	45	50
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	18	17	16	17
Present health problems	12	8	14	11
At least one health reason	62	68	62	64
Financial reasons	24	22	14	22
Family pressure	12	7	5	10
Harms children	8	9	8	8
Doctor's advice	12	5	-	8
Pregnancy	0	2	2	1
Other	17	17	30	18
Gave more than one reason	38	33	20	34
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>485</i>
Women				
Better for health in general	43	49	59	50
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	13	15	10	13
Present health problems	22	12	6	14
At least one health reason	65	64	64	65
Financial reasons	25	15	13	18
Family pressure	14	14	6	12
Harms children	7	8	7	7
Doctor's advice	9	6	6	7
Pregnancy	10	12	10	10
Other	16	21	21	19
Gave more than one reason	44	40	30	39
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>400</i>
All smokers				
Better for health in general	46	52	54	50
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	16	16	12	15
Present health problems	15	10	9	12
At least one health reason	63	66	63	64
Financial reasons	24	18	13	20
Family pressure	13	10	5	11
Harms children	8	8	7	8
Doctor's advice	11	6	4	8
Pregnancy	4	7	7	5
Other	17	19	24	19
Gave more than one reason	40	36	27	36
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>884</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.42 **Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by length of time since stopped, 2001***Ex-regular cigarette smokers*

Reasons for having stopped	Length of time since stopped			2001 Total
	Less than 5 years	5–19 years	20 years and over	
	%	%	%	%
Better for health in general	52	54	45	50
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	17	16	14	15
Present health problems	16	17	7	12
At least one health reason	68	72	56	64
Financial reasons	26	18	18	20
Family pressure	10	13	9	11
Harms children	10	9	5	8
Doctor's advice	8	9	6	8
Pregnancy	10	4	3	5
Other	14	14	25	19
Gave more than one reason	46	40	28	36
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>884</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.43 Sources of help and advice used in the last year by sex and by age, 1999, 2000 and 2001

All smokers

Proportion who have:	Sex Men	Women	Age 16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
2001							
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	23%	37%	27%	34%	30%	17%	30%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	7%	12%	2%	13%	10%	6%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	2%	6%	5%	4%	4%	1%	4%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2%	4%	-	3%	4%	2%	3%
Bought non-prescription NRT*	8%	11%	9%	10%	11%	5%	10%
Paid for prescription NRT*	0%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	0%
Free prescription NRT*	1%	3%	0%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Free non-prescription NRT*	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs*	2%	2%	-	3%	3%	-	2%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	11%	16%	9%	15%	15%	7%	13%
Sought any help or advice	32%	44%	35%	43%	39%	22%	38%
Did not seek help or advice	68%	56%	65%	57%	61%	78%	62%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>846</i>
2000							
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	26%	35%	41%	30%	30%	26%	31%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	5%	10%	3%	7%	10%	7%	7%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2%	2%	-	3%	3%	1%	2%
Bought non-prescription NRT*	10%	10%	8%	12%	11%	4%	10%
Paid for prescription NRT*	1%	1%	-	1%	2%	1%	1%
Free prescription NRT*	-	1%	1%	-	0%	3%	0%
Free non-prescription NRT*	0%	0%	-	0%	1%	-	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs*	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	12%	13%	9%	13%	14%	10%	12%
Sought any help or advice	32%	41%	43%	35%	39%	31%	37%
Did not seek help or advice	68%	59%	57%	65%	61%	69%	63%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>872</i>
1999							
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	34%	40%	48%	37%	36%	29%	38%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	4%	6%	3%	7%	4%	2%	5%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	2%	4%	5%	3%	2%	-	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Bought NRT (gums, patches, inhalators)*	12%	20%	10%	17%	21%	9%	16%
Been given free NRT*	0%	2%	-	2%	1%	1%	1%
Sought help or advice	40%	48%	52%	43%	45%	33%	44%
Did not seek help or advice	60%	52%	48%	57%	55%	67%	56%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>950</i>

* Question changed between 1999 and 2000.

Table 3.44 Sources of help and advice used in the last year by social-economic classification, 2001

All smokers

Proportion who have:	Social-economic classification				2001 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	30%	20%	34%	37%	30%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	10%	6%	11%	5%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	6%	4%	2%	11%	4%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	3%	3%	3%	5%	3%
Bought non-prescription NRT	12%	10%	9%	2%	10%
Paid for prescription NRT	0%	1%	0%	-	0%
Free prescription NRT	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%
Free non-prescription NRT	-	-	1%	-	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs	3%	2%	2%	-	2%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	16%	13%	14%	2%	13%
Sought help or advice	40%	25%	42%	45%	38%
Did not seek help or advice	60%	75%	58%	55%	62%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>846</i>

Table 3.45 **Sources of help and advice used in the last year, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2001**

All smokers

Proportion who have:	Number of cigarettes per day			2001 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
Read leaflets/ booklets on how to stop	28%	33%	29%	30%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	15%	7%	7%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	4%	3%	4%	4%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2%	3%	4%	3%
Bought non-prescription NRT	11%	10%	7%	10%
Paid for prescription NRT	1%	1%	-	0%
Free prescription NRT	3%	2%	1%	2%
Free non-prescription NRT	-	0%	0%	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs	4%	0%	2%	2%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	18%	13%	9%	13%
Sought help or advice	42%	38%	34%	38%
Did not seek help or advice	58%	62%	66%	62%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>846</i>

Table 3.46 **Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by sex and by age, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001***All smokers*

Source of advice	Sex		Age				2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over					
GP	28%	35%	21%	32%	34%	42%	32%	35%	37%	34%	38%
Someone else at the surgery	13%	16%	13%	16%	14%	13%	15%	12%	13%	11%	13%
Pharmacist	3%	6%	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%
Other medical person	8%	10%	3%	12%	8%	8%	9%	9%	12%	10%	11%
Any of the above	36%	46%	28%	45%	42%	46%	42%	44%	45%	43%	46%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>985</i>	<i>1047</i>

Percentages sum to more than the 'Any of the above' total as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.47 **Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2001***All smokers*

Source of advice	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
Men				
GP	37%	27%	17%	28%
Someone else at the surgery	14%	11%	14%	13%
Pharmacist	4%	2%	4%	3%
Other medical person	9%	8%	8%	8%
Any of the above	43%	35%	28%	36%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>397</i>
Women				
GP	40%	38%	28%	35%
Someone else at the surgery	19%	17%	13%	16%
Pharmacist	10%	6%	4%	6%
Other medical person	12%	10%	6%	10%
Any of the above	51%	50%	36%	46%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>447</i>
All				
GP	39%	33%	24%	32%
Someone else at the surgery	16%	14%	13%	15%
Pharmacist	7%	4%	4%	5%
Other medical person	10%	9%	7%	9%
Any of the above	47%	43%	33%	42%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>844</i>

Percentages sum to more than the 'Any of the above' total as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.48 Type of advice given in the last 5 years, and whether it was helpful or not by sex, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Current smokers given advice

Nature of advice	Men					Women					Total				
	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Type of advice															
Discussion and literature	84	82	88	87	86	86	87	82	85	83	85	85	85	86	85
Literature only	16	18	12	13	14	14	13	18	15	17	15	15	15	14	15
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether helpful															
Yes	58	45	52	52	56	50	47	45	53	42	53	46	48	52	48
No	42	55	48	48	44	50	53	55	47	58	47	54	52	48	52
<i>Base=100%</i>	142	166	180	175	252	202	212	248	245	303	344	378	428	420	555

Table 3.49 Type of advice given in the last 5 years by whether it was helpful or not, 2001

Current smokers given advice

	Nature of advice	
	Discussion and literature	Literature only
	%	%
Whether helpful		
Yes	58	33
No	42	67
<i>Base=100%</i>	290	52

Table 3.50 Whether given advice on smoking in the last 5 years by amount smoked, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Ex-regular smokers

Whether given advice when smoked	Number of cigarettes per day when smoked			2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9			
Been given advice	46%	35%	[3]	36%	48%	35%
<i>Base=100%</i>	87	79	29	195	183	189

4 Perception and awareness of issues related to smoking

4.1 Perception of relative risk

In order to obtain insights into people's perception of the risk of smoking, respondents were asked which of a list of possible causes they thought was responsible for most deaths before the age of 65 (premature deaths) in the United Kingdom. The question was asked at the beginning of the section on smoking, so that answers would not be influenced by the questions on smoking behaviour and attitudes that followed. Answers to this kind of question should be interpreted with caution because the concept of cause of premature death is a difficult one which is likely to mean different things to different people.

The most frequently mentioned cause of the most premature deaths was smoking – 49% of respondents mentioned it in 2001. The next most common answer was road accidents (36%) followed by illicit drugs (6%). The proportion of people giving each answer were very similar to that found in previous years. Although it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the actual number of premature deaths attributable to each of the causes covered, public perception of the risks of death due to road accidents compared with those due to smoking are clearly wrong. In the United Kingdom, fewer than 3,000 people under 65 die in road accidents each year compared with an estimate of almost 27,000 from smoking.

Variations in perception about relative risk by sub-groups were similar to those revealed in previous years. Current smokers were just as likely as other people to say that smoking causes the most premature deaths. Men were more likely than women to say that smoking causes the most deaths under the age of 65 (52% compared with 46%). Younger respondents were the least likely to think that smoking was the main cause of premature death (34% of those aged 16–24 compared with 45% of more of older age groups) (Tables 4.1–4.2)

4.2 The effect of passive smoking

To evaluate people's awareness of the effect of passive smoking, respondents were asked whether or not they thought that living with a smoker increases the risk of a child getting a range of

medical conditions known, or thought to be, caused or exacerbated by passive smoking. These conditions included asthma, ear infections, cot death, chest infections, and other infections. Respondents were then asked a similar set of questions about whether or not passive smoking would increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting asthma, lung cancer, heart disease, bronchitis, and coughs and colds. One further condition was included on both lists – diabetes, the risk of which is not medically proven to be increased by either active or passive smoking. At both questions, one respondent in six said they thought that the risk of becoming diabetic would be increased by passive smoking so the figures for other conditions should generally be taken as overstating the real level of knowledge.

Of the conditions covered in the survey, people appeared to be the most aware of the effect of passive smoking on a child's risk of getting chest infections and asthma. Respectively 90% and 82% of respondents thought that a child's risk of getting chest infections and asthma were increased by passive smoking. These were also the two conditions for which the proportion who did not answer was lowest – 3% and 6% respectively.

People appeared to be the least aware of the effect of passive smoking on a child's risk of cot death and ear infections. About a fifth of respondents were unable to say whether or not the risk of ear infections would be increased by passive smoking and about a sixth did not know whether passive smoking increases a child's risk of cot death.

The percentage of respondents who thought that passive smoking would increase the risk of a child getting the medical conditions was similar to the figures for previous years.

Ex-smokers and those who had never smoked tended to be more aware of the risks of passive smoking. For example, of people who had never smoked, 88% said that passive smoking increased a child's risk of asthma, and 62% said it increased their risk of cot death. This compared with only 61% and 39% respectively of those who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day. Women were more aware than men of the link between passive smoking and cot death (63% of women and 45% of men said they thought it increased the risk).

Figure 4.1 Respondent's view on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions

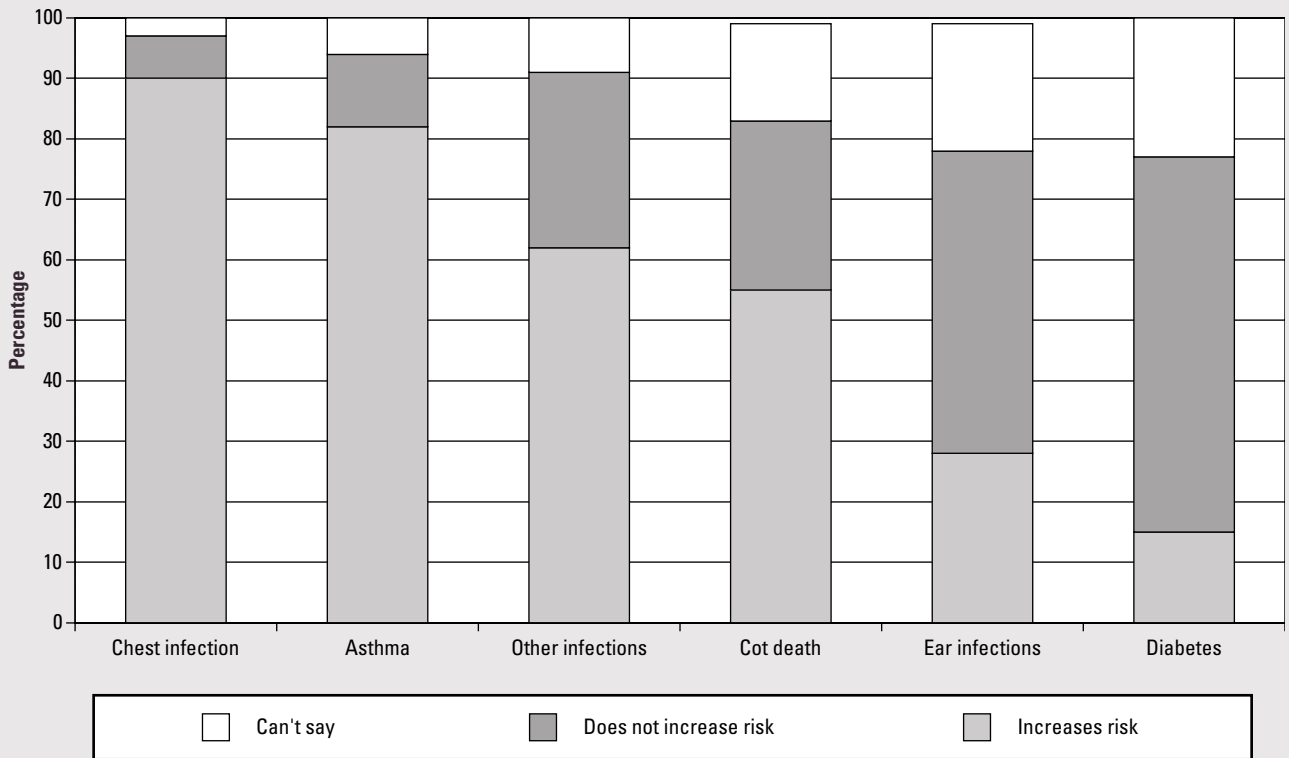
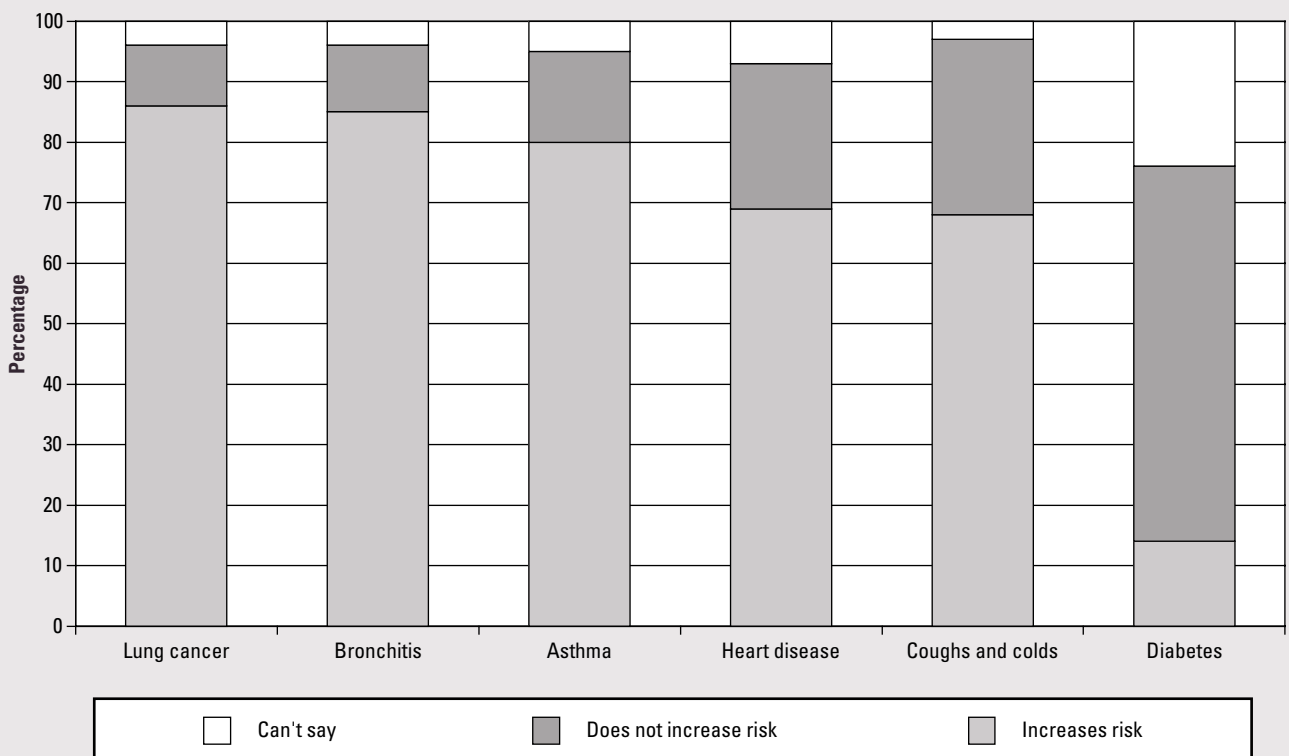


Figure 4.2 Respondent's view on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions



People who were not living in a household containing children were less likely to know whether or not passive smoking increased the risk of cot death or ear infections. Those in manual occupations were less likely to know whether or not passive smoking increased the risk of any of the medical conditions with the exception of ear infections and diabetes. (Tables 4.3–4.6 and Figure 4.1)

Eighty per cent or more thought that a non-smoking adult's risk of lung cancer, bronchitis and asthma would be increased by passive smoking. Somewhat fewer – 69% and 68% respectively – said that passive smoking would increase the risk of heart disease and coughs and colds.

The 2001 percentages who thought passive smoking would increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting the medical conditions were similar to the levels in 2000.

As with knowledge about the effect of passive smoking on children, people who had never or who no longer smoked were more likely than smokers to be aware of the effect of passive

smoking on adults. There were no differences between men and women. (Tables 4.7–4.10 and Figure 4.2)

Logistic regression was used in the analysis to assess the influences that are independently associated with knowledge about the effect of passive smoking.¹ Generally, the following groups of people were more likely to know about the effect of passive smoking on both adults and children:

- those in the younger age-groups (under 35); and
- those who had never smoked.

In addition, women and people living with a child under the age of 11 were more likely to know that passive smoking increases the risk of cot death or ear infections in a child.

Notes

1. Logistic regression is explained in detail in Appendix C and the factors included in the analysis are listed in Tables C4.1 and C4.2 in Appendix C.

Table 4.1 **What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom, by smoking status, 2001**

Main cause of death before age 65	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking	44	47	46	51	49	49	44	46	45	43
Road accidents	35	36	35	33	38	36	42	39	40	43
Illicit drugs	13	7	9	6	4	6	6	6	5	6
Alcohol misuse	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Accidents at work	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AIDS	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Murder/manslaughter	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>1,727</i>	<i>3,434</i>	<i>3,305</i>	<i>3,460</i>	<i>3,648</i>	<i>3,624</i>

* Heavy smokers are those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day and light smokers are those who smoke less than 20 cigarettes a day.

Table 4.2 What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom, by sex and age, 2001

Main cause of death before age 65	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	2001 Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Men					
Smoking	36	53	60	47	52
Road accidents	43	37	30	32	34
Illicit drugs	8	3	3	8	5
Alcohol misuse	3	5	5	6	5
Accidents at work	1	1	1	3	1
AIDS	6	1	1	3	2
Murder/manslaughter	2	1	-	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>1,532</i>
Women					
Smoking	34	48	51	44	46
Road accidents	46	39	35	32	37
Illicit drugs	8	6	6	8	7
Alcohol misuse	4	4	3	7	4
Accidents at work	2	1	2	4	2
AIDS	4	1	1	3	2
Murder/manslaughter	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>1,900</i>
Total					
Smoking	34	50	55	45	49
Road accidents	45	38	32	32	36
Illicit drugs	8	4	5	8	6
Alcohol misuse	4	4	4	6	4
Accidents at work	2	1	2	4	2
AIDS	5	1	1	3	2
Murder/manslaughter	2	1	0	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>1,172</i>	<i>1,078</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>3,434</i>

Table 4.3 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Condition		Increases risk	Does not increase risk	Can't say	Base=100%
Chest infection					
2001	%	90	7	3	3,493
2000	%	90	8	2	3,327
1999	%	89	8	3	3,547
1997	%	91	6	3	3,718
1996	%	91	7	3	3,696
Asthma					
2001	%	82	12	6	3,493
2000	%	84	12	4	3,327
1999	%	83	12	5	3,547
1997	%	85	10	5	3,718
1996	%	84	11	6	3,696
Other infections					
2001	%	62	29	10	3,493
2000	%	64	28	8	3,327
1999	%	63	28	9	3,547
1997	%	66	22	12	3,718
1996	%	66	23	12	3,696
Cot death					
2001	%	55	28	16	3,493
2000	%	54	31	15	3,327
1999	%	53	32	16	3,547
1997	%	53	26	21	3,718
1996	%	53	28	19	3,696
Ear infections					
2001	%	28	50	21	3,493
2000	%	31	48	21	3,327
1999	%	32	48	21	3,547
1997	%	36	36	27	3,718
1996	%	29	27	44	3,696
Diabetes					
2001	%	15	62	23	3,493
2000	%	16	61	23	3,327
1999	%	15	62	23	3,547
1997	%	19	50	32	3,718
1996	%	18	51	32	3,696

Table 4.4 **Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by smoking status, 2001**

Whether increases risk	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers*	Never smoked regularly	2001 Total
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>						
Chest infections	77	83	81	90	93	90
Asthma	61	76	71	81	88	82
Other infections	45	51	49	60	68	62
Cot death	39	48	46	50	62	55
Ear infections	16	23	21	26	33	28
Diabetes	8	11	10	16	17	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>						
Chest infection	18	13	15	6	4	7
Asthma	30	16	20	13	8	12
Other infections	44	37	39	28	24	29
Cot death	43	32	36	30	24	28
Ear infections	63	60	61	47	46	50
Diabetes	72	67	68	59	61	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>						
Chest infections	4	4	4	3	2	3
Asthma	9	8	8	6	4	6
Other infections	11	12	12	11	8	10
Cot death	18	19	19	20	13	16
Ear infections	21	17	18	26	20	21
Diabetes	20	22	21	26	22	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>1,760</i>	<i>3,493</i>

* Heavy smokers are those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day and light smokers are those who smoke less than 20 cigarettes a day.

Table 4.5 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by sex and by age, 2001

Whether increases risk	Sex Men	Women	Age 16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	2001 Total
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	89	90	92	91	90	86	90
Asthma	81	84	84	85	80	81	82
Other infections	63	61	68	65	61	54	62
Cot death	45	63	51	65	52	46	55
Ear infections	24	32	23	33	28	24	28
Diabetes	15	14	12	13	16	17	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	7	8	6	6	7	10	7
Asthma	12	12	10	10	15	12	12
Other infections	27	30	25	28	29	32	29
Cot death	34	24	38	22	29	32	28
Ear infections	53	48	61	50	48	48	50
Diabetes	60	64	73	66	61	54	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Chest infections	4	2	2	2	3	4	3
Asthma	7	4	6	5	5	7	6
Other infections	10	9	7	8	10	14	10
Cot death	21	12	11	13	19	22	16
Ear infections	24	20	16	17	24	28	21
Diabetes	25	21	16	21	23	29	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1,547</i>	<i>1,944</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>1,185</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>3,493</i>

Table 4.6 **Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by social-economic classification and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2001**

Whether increases risk	Social-economic classification				Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2001 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed			
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	92	90	88	85	92	89	90
Asthma	85	81	82	81	86	81	82
Other infections	66	61	59	60	65	60	62
Cot death	60	56	52	50	68	49	55
Ear infections	30	28	28	31	35	26	28
Diabetes	14	14	17	10	14	15	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	5	6	10	8	6	8	7
Asthma	11	13	13	7	10	13	12
Other infections	26	29	31	25	28	29	29
Cot death	24	26	33	30	21	32	28
Ear infections	48	50	53	47	48	51	50
Diabetes	66	57	62	67	66	61	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Chest infections	2	3	2	8	2	3	3
Asthma	4	6	6	12	4	6	5
Other infections	8	10	9	16	7	11	10
Cot death	16	18	15	20	11	19	16
Ear infections	23	22	20	22	17	23	21
Diabetes	21	28	21	23	20	24	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1,132</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>1,450</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>1,68</i>	<i>2,425</i>	<i>3,493</i>

Table 4.7 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Condition		Increases risk	Does not increase risk	Can't say	Base=100%
Lung cancer					
2001	%	86	10	4	3,493
2000	%	85	12	3	3,328
1999	%	84	12	4	3,546
1997	%	86	11	4	3,716
1996	%	83	12	5	3,696
Bronchitis					
2001	%	85	11	4	3,493
2000	%	86	11	3	3,328
1999	%	84	12	4	3,546
1997	%	86	10	4	3,716
1996	%	84	12	4	3,696
Asthma					
2001	%	80	15	5	3,493
2000	%	81	15	4	3,328
1999	%	80	16	4	3,546
1997	%	81	14	6	3,716
1996	%	79	14	6	3,696
Heart disease					
2001	%	69	24	7	3,493
2000	%	70	23	7	3,328
1999	%	68	25	7	3,546
1997	%	74	19	7	3,716
1996	%	68	22	10	3,696
Coughs and colds					
2001	%	68	29	3	3,493
2000	%	69	28	4	3,328
1999	%	67	29	4	3,546
1997	%	70	25	5	3,716
1996	%	68	27	5	3,696
Diabetes					
2001	%	14	62	24	3,493
2000	%	16	60	24	3,328
1999	%	16	61	24	3,546
1997	%	20	48	32	3,716
1996	%	17	50	33	3,696

Table 4.8 **Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by smoking status, 2001**

Whether increases risk	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	2001 Total
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>						
Lung cancer	66	79	75	86	92	86
Bronchitis	71	78	76	88	89	85
Asthma	58	71	67	80	85	80
Heart Disease	57	62	61	73	71	69
Coughs and colds	51	59	56	72	72	68
Diabetes	7	13	11	17	15	14
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>						
Lung cancer	24	16	18	11	6	10
Bronchitis	23	17	19	9	8	11
Asthma	33	22	25	14	11	15
Heart Disease	34	30	32	21	22	24
Coughs and colds	45	37	39	25	26	29
Diabetes	71	65	67	57	62	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>						
Lung cancer	10	5	6	3	3	4
Bronchitis	6	6	6	3	3	4
Asthma	9	7	7	6	4	5
Heart Disease	9	7	7	5	7	7
Coughs and colds	4	4	4	4	3	3
Diabetes	22	22	22	26	23	24
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>1,759</i>	<i>3,493</i>

* Heavy smokers are those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day and light smokers are those who smoke less than 20 cigarettes a day.

Table 4.9 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by sex and by age, 2001

Whether increases risk	Sex Men	Women	Age 16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	2001 Total
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	86	86	90	89	85	82	86
Bronchitis	86	85	85	86	85	86	85
Asthma	79	80	84	80	78	78	80
Heart Disease	70	68	71	68	68	71	69
Coughs and colds	68	68	74	67	67	67	68
Diabetes	15	14	11	12	16	18	14
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	11	10	6	8	12	13	10
Bronchitis	10	12	8	11	12	11	11
Asthma	15	15	14	15	15	16	15
Heart Disease	24	24	23	25	25	22	24
Coughs and colds	29	28	24	30	30	29	29
Diabetes	60	63	74	66	57	54	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Lung cancer	3	4	3	3	3	6	4
Bronchitis	4	3	7	3	3	3	4
Asthma	6	5	2	4	6	6	5
Heart Disease	6	7	5	7	7	8	7
Coughs and colds	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
Diabetes	24	23	16	22	26	28	24
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1,548</i>	<i>1,945</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>1,185</i>	<i>1,096</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>3,493</i>

Table 4.10 **Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by social-economic classification and by presence of children under 16 in the household, 2001**

Whether increases risk	Social-economic classification				Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2001 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed			
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	89	87	84	87	88	86	86
Bronchitis	88	86	83	81	86	85	85
Asthma	82	79	79	79	82	79	80
Heart Disease	70	69	68	74	70	69	69
Coughs and colds	69	66	68	70	70	67	68
Diabetes	13	14	17	9	13	15	14
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	9	9	12	7	8	11	10
Bronchitis	9	10	13	12	10	11	11
Asthma	14	16	16	13	15	15	15
Heart Disease	24	22	26	18	24	24	24
Coughs and colds	28	29	29	26	28	29	29
Diabetes	63	59	61	72	67	60	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Lung cancer	3	4	4	7	3	4	4
Bronchitis	3	4	4	8	4	4	4
Asthma	4	6	5	8	4	6	5
Heart Disease	6	8	6	9	6	7	7
Coughs and colds	3	5	3	4	2	4	3
Diabetes	24	28	22	19	20	25	24
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1,132</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>1,451</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>1,068</i>	<i>2,425</i>	<i>3,493</i>

5 Attitudes related to smoking

5.1 Non-smokers' attitudes towards people smoking near them

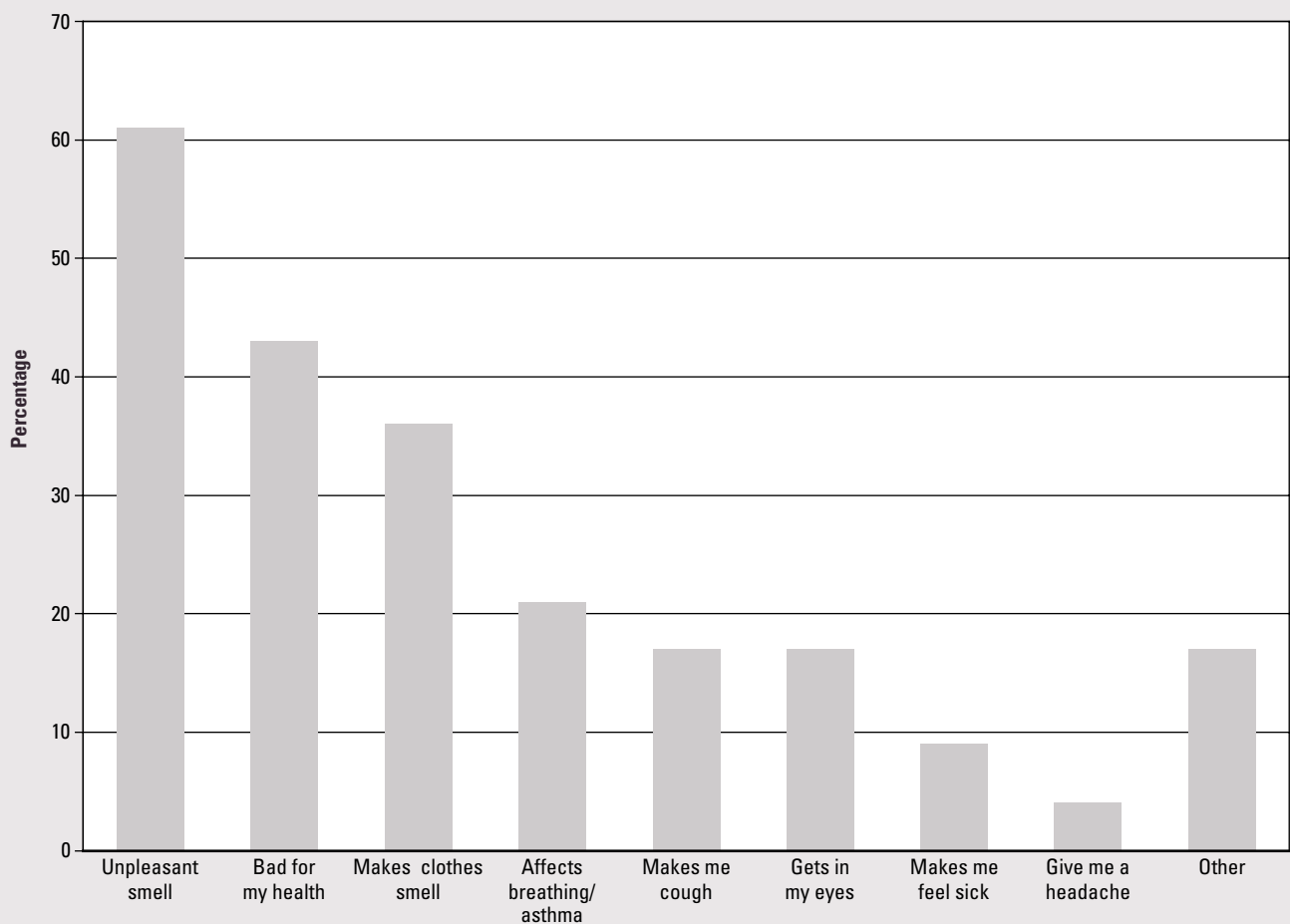
Non-smokers (that is, both ex-smokers and those who had never smoked) were asked if they would mind if other people smoked near them and 55% of non-smokers said they would. This was similar to the percentages found in 2000 (55%), 1999 (54%) and 1997 (56%). Women non-smokers were more likely to mind people smoking near them (59% compared with 51% of men). People who had never smoked were also more likely to mind smokers smoking near them (62% compared with 43% among ex-regular smokers).

The main reasons why non-smokers said they would mind if

people smoked near them were the smell of cigarette smoke (61%) and the health effect of passive smoking (43%). A notable percentage also mentioned the residual smell of smoke on clothing (36%) and that cigarette smoke affects breathing (21%) or makes them cough (17%) and gets into the eyes (17%). As in previous years, the majority of non-smokers in 2001 (67%) gave both health-related and other reasons; 19% cited only health-related reasons. (Figure 5.1 and Tables 5.1–5.2)

Non-smokers who were aware of the health effects of passive smoking were also more likely to mind smokers smoking near them. For example, 60% of those who said that passive smoking would increase the risk of asthma would mind if someone smoked near them compared with 28% of those who were not aware of the risk of asthma. (Table 5.3)

Figure 5.1 Respondents' reasons for saying they would mind if smokers smoke near them, 2001



As the characteristics discussed above may themselves be inter-related, a statistical procedure, logistic regression, was used in the analysis to identify the influences that are independently associated with smoking-related attitudes.¹ Non-smokers who were the most likely to say they would mind if people smoke near them included:

- Women.
- Older people.
- Those who had never smoked.
- Those who were aware of the health effects of passive smoking.

(Table C5.1)

5.2 Smokers' behaviour in the presence of non-smokers

Smokers were asked if they modified their smoking behaviour when in the presence of non-smoking adults or children.

The majority of smokers (82%) said that they modified their behaviour when in the presence of non smoking adults: 48% do not smoke at all and 34% smoke fewer cigarettes. This was similar to the percentages found in 2000 (50% and 34% respectively). As would be expected, light smokers (those who smoke fewer than 20 cigarettes a day) were most likely to say that they do not smoke at all (53%) while heavy smokers (those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day) were most likely to smoke fewer cigarettes (37%). (Table 5.4 and Figure 5.2)

Women were more likely to not smoke at all in the presence of non-smoking adults: 52% of women compared with 44% of men. Of those who carried on smoking, men and women were equally likely to smoke fewer cigarettes. People who knew of the effects of passive smoking on adults were more likely to modify their behaviour than those who did not: for example, 53% of smokers who thought that passive smoking can increase the risk of asthma said they would not smoke at all, compared with 40% of smokers who did not believe that passive smoking could cause asthma.

Smokers tended to impose stricter controls on their smoking in the presence of children than in the company of adult non-smokers. In 2001,

- A larger percentage of smokers said that they would limit their smoking in the company of children than in the presence of adult non-smokers (90% compared with 82%).
- 63% of smokers said they would not smoke at all if they are in the room with children compared with 48% who would not smoke at all in the company of adult non-smokers.

- 69% of light smokers would not smoke at all in front of a child while only 53% would abstain in front of an adult non-smoker.
- A similar percentage of smokers would not smoke at all in front of adults over the survey years (48% in 2001, compared with 50% in 2000, 49% in 1999 and 45% in 1997).
- A similar percentage of smokers would not smoke at all in front of children in 2001 than in 2000 (63% and 67% respectively).

Smokers who thought that passive smoking increased the risk of children getting various medical conditions were more likely to not smoke at all when they are in a room with children (65% or more compared with between 50% and 60% among those who were not aware of the effect of passive smoking on the risk of getting various conditions). (Figure 5.2 and Tables 5.4–5.7)

5.3 Views on smoking restrictions

In December 1998, the Department of Health released *Smoking Kills - a White Paper on tobacco*³ which set out practical measures to reduce smoking. One of the measures proposed was to produce an Approved Code of Practice on smoking in the workplace. This defined the kind of smoking policies employers need to operate to comply with existing health and safety legislation.

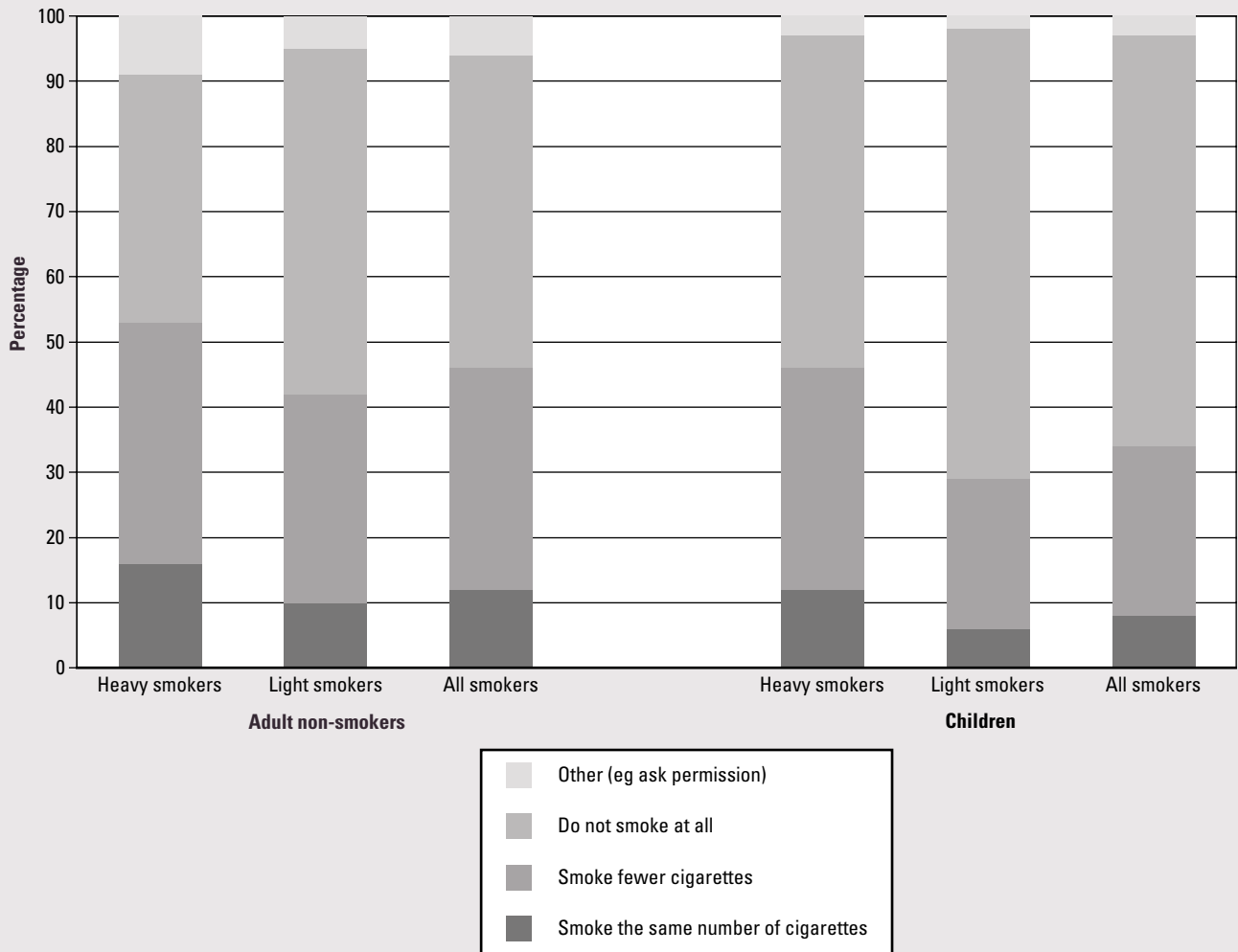
Nearly half of respondents (47%) who were in work said that smoking was not allowed at all on the premises where they worked – slightly higher than the 44% reported in 2000, and nearer the 1999 figure of 48%. A smaller percentage (38%) worked at premises where smoking was allowed only in designated smoking rooms. Men and heavy smokers were the most likely to work at premises that did not restrict smoking.²

The White Paper also recognised the need for smoking restrictions in public places and proposed a 'Public Places Charter' which set out objectives for providing facilities for non-smokers and the availability of clean air.

Over four-fifths of those interviewed agreed that there should be restrictions on smoking at work (86%), in restaurants (87%) and in other public places such as banks and post offices (85%). A smaller percentage of respondents, 50%, thought that smoking should be restricted in pubs.

As would be expected, non-smokers were more likely to be in favour of restricting smoking than current smokers; 92% of never smokers and 87% of ex smokers were in favour of smoking restrictions at work (94% and 89% respectively in restaurants) compared with 72% of current smokers (71% in

Figure 5.2 **Smokers' behaviour when they are with adult non-smokers and children, by smoking status**



restaurants). People who were the most likely to be in favour of restrictions were:¹

- Women.
- People aged over 25.
- Those who have never smoked.
- Those in managerial and professional occupations.
- People who were aware of the effect of passive smoking on the health of children and non-smoking adults.

The extent of the support for smoking restrictions varied between the various types of location. Details are presented in Tables 5.11–5.14.

The support for smoking restrictions has been increasing since 1996. The percentage in favour of restrictions at work rose from 81% in 1996 to 86% in 2001, in restaurants, from 85% to 87%, in pubs, from 48% to 50%, and in other public places from 82% to 85%. (Tables 5.10–5.14)

5.4 Actions and response related to views on smoking restrictions

Over four in ten (42%) considered whether or not a place has a non-smoking area as an important factor when deciding where to go for a meal. Just under a fifth (19%) regarded whether a place has a non-smoking area as an important consideration in their choice of a place to go for a drink. These percentages represent a small but significant decrease since 2000 when 45% (41% in 1999) of people considered whether or not a place has a non-smoking area as an important factor when deciding where to go for a meal, and 22% (18% in 1999) regarded whether a place has a non-smoking area as an important consideration in their choice of a place to go for a drink

People who were most likely to take account of the provision of non-smoking areas when they select places to go for a meal were:¹

- Women.
- People aged over 45 (just under half compared with a quarter to a third of younger people).
- Non-smokers (over two fifths compared with 12% of current smokers).
- Those with children under 16 in the household.
- Those who were aware of the effect of passive smoking (over 44% compared with between 19% and 39% among people who were not aware of the effect of passive smoking on the risk of getting various conditions).
- Respondents who support smoking restrictions (between 45% and 58% compared with under a quarter of those who were not in favour of smoking restrictions in various public places).

Non-smokers and those who were aware of the effects of passive smoking were also more likely to take account of whether or not a place has a non-smoking area when deciding where to go for a drink but the percentage doing so was lower than in the case for selecting a place to go for a meal. (Tables 5.15–5.19 and C5.3)

5.5 Taxation on tobacco

Respondents were asked how they thought tax increases directed at smokers should relate to inflation. In 2001, about half (47%) the respondents said that tax on tobacco should be increased by more than the rate of inflation. This is similar to the percentage in 2000 (46%) and 1999 (48%).

As would be expected there was a wide divergence of views on taxation between smokers and non-smokers; only 18% of current smokers said that taxation should be increased by more than the rate of inflation, compared with 63% of those who had never smoked. Nearly seven in ten (69%) of heavy smokers said that tobacco tax should not be increased at all, whereas only 13% of those who have never smoked took that view.

There were no marked differences in opinion according to sex or age. (Tables 5.20–5.21)

Notes and references

1. Logistic regression is explained in detail in Appendix C and the factors included in the analysis are listed in Tables C5.1, C5.2 and C5.3 in Appendix C.
2. It should be noted that men are more likely than women to work in outdoor jobs (for example, construction or agriculture) where smoking restrictions are less appropriate.
3. Department of Health (1998) *Smoking Kills. A White Paper on Tobacco*. The Stationery Office: London.

Table 5.1 **Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them, by sex and by smoking status, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001**

All non-smokers

Attitude	Sex		Smoking status		2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total
	Men	Women	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would mind if people smoke near them	51	59	43	62	55	55	54	56
Would not mind	39	30	45	28	34	34	37	35
It depends	11	12	12	10	11	11	9	9
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1149</i>	<i>1496</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>1760</i>	<i>2645</i>	<i>2455</i>	<i>2609</i>	<i>2730</i>

Table 5.2 **Non-smokers' reasons for saying that they would mind if smokers smoke near them, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001**

All non-smokers who mind if smokers smoke near them

Reason	2001	2000	1999	1997
<i>Percentage giving the reason *</i>				
Health reasons				
Bad for my health	43	51	46	45
Affects breathing/asthma	21	23	25	21
Makes me cough	17	23	21	17
Gets in my eyes	17	21	20	18
Makes me feel sick	9	9	8	9
Give me a headache	4	7	6	4
Other reasons				
Unpleasant smell	61	65	62	61
Makes clothes smell	36	40	39	37
Other	17	15	13	19
Health reasons alone	19	18	19	17
Health and other reasons	67	72	71	72
Other reasons alone	14	11	10	11
<i>Base = 100%</i>	<i>1462</i>	<i>1352</i>	<i>1406</i>	<i>1529</i>

* Percentages add up to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one reason.

Table 5.3 **Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001**

All non-smokers

Attitude	Passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of:												2001 Total*
	Lung cancer		Bronchitis		Asthma		Heart disease		Coughs and colds		Diabetes		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would mind if people smoke near them	58	21	58	34	60	28	60	39	59	45	70	50	55
Would not mind	30	69	31	56	28	64	29	48	30	43	23	38	34
It depends	11	9	11	10	11	9	11	13	11	11	7	12	11
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>2381</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>2341</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>2213</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>1902</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>1898</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>1594</i>	<i>2645</i>

* Includes people who said they did not know if smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Table 5.4 **Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001**

All smokers

Behaviour in the company of:	Number of cigarettes per day		2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total
	20 and over	0-19				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
... adult non-smokers						
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	16	10	12	11	12	12
Smoke fewer cigarettes	37	32	34	34	34	37
Do not smoke at all	37	53	48	50	49	45
Other (eg ask permission)	9	5	6	4	5	6
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>986</i>
... children						
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	12	6	8	6	8	10
Smoke fewer cigarettes	34	23	26	25	30	32
Do not smoke at all	51	69	63	67	60	54
Other (eg ask permission)	3	2	3	2	2	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>843</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>985</i>

Table 5.5 **Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by sex, 2001**

All smokers

Behaviour in the company of:	Sex		2001 Total
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
... adult non-smokers			
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	17	8	12
Smoke fewer cigarettes	32	35	34
Do not smoke at all	44	52	48
Other (eg ask permission)	8	5	6
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>844</i>
... children			
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	10	6	8
Smoke fewer cigarettes	25	27	26
Do not smoke at all	63	64	63
Other (eg ask permission)	2	3	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>843</i>

Table 5.6 **Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001**

All smokers

Behaviour in the company of:	Passive smoking increases a child's risk of												Total*
	Chest infections		Asthma		Other infections		Cot death		Ear infections		Diabetes		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
... adult non-smokers													
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	11	15	11	14	10	16	9	15	7	14	10	13	12
Smoke fewer cigarettes	34	36	32	39	35	32	37	33	28	35	31	34	34
Do not smoke at all	50	39	52	39	50	44	51	42	62	42	54	46	48
Other (eg ask permission)	6	10	5	8	5	8	3	10	3	8	6	7	6
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>844</i>
... children													
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	7	15	6	13	6	12	3	14	4	10	5	9	8
Smoke fewer cigarettes	26	29	24	33	24	30	25	31	17	30	12	29	26
Do not smoke at all	65	52	67	50	68	55	68	52	74	57	77	60	63
Other (eg ask permission)	2	4	2	5	3	3	3	2	4	2	6	2	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>687</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>843</i>

* Includes people who said they did not know if smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Table 5.7 **Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001***All smokers*

Behaviour in the company of:	Passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of												Total*
	Lung cancer		Bronchitis		Asthma		Heart disease		Coughs and colds		Diabetes		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
... adult non-smokers													
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	10	21	10	19	10	17	11	16	10	16	7	14	12
Smoke fewer cigarettes	34	32	36	27	33	35	36	30	35	30	32	32	34
Do not smoke at all	50	40	48	49	53	40	49	46	50	46	55	47	48
Other (eg ask permission)	6	7	6	5	5	8	5	8	5	8	6	7	6
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>844</i>

... children

Smoke the same number of cigarettes	5	17	7	13	6	13	6	12	6	10	4	9	8
Smoke fewer cigarettes	25	33	26	30	24	33	25	29	24	31	12	30	26
Do not smoke at all	68	48	65	55	68	50	67	55	67	56	80	59	63
Other (eg ask permission)	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>843</i>

* Includes people who said they did not know if smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Table 5.8 **Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, by smoking status, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001***Those currently working*

Level of restriction	Smoking status					2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No smoking at all	30	42	39	47	50	47	44	48	42	40
Designated areas only	41	41	41	38	37	38	40	37	41	42
No restrictions at all	20	11	14	9	7	9	11	11	13	13
Don't work with others	9	6	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>1086</i>	<i>2040</i>	<i>1883</i>	<i>2104</i>	<i>2195</i>	<i>2154</i>

* Heavy smokers are those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day and light smokers are those who smoke less than 20 cigarettes a day.

Table 5.9 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, by sex and by age, 2001

Those currently working

Level of restriction	Sex	Women	Age	25-44	45 and over	2001
	Men		16-24			Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No smoking at all	39	54	46	45	48	47
Designated areas only	39	37	44	41	31	38
No restrictions at all	13	6	8	8	12	9
Don't work with others	9	3	1	6	8	6
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>1056</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>2040</i>

Table 5.10 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

All non-smokers

Smoking should be restricted	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
<i>Percentage agreeing smoking should be restricted ...</i>					
... at work	86	86	85	84	81
... in restaurants	87	88	88	85	85
... in pubs	50	53	54	51	48
... in other public places	85	86	87	85	82
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3473</i>	<i>3320</i>	<i>3523</i>	<i>3716</i>	<i>3696</i>

Table 5.11 **Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by smoking status, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001**

Smoking should be restricted	Smoking status Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	Total
<i>Percentage agreeing smoking should be restricted ...</i>						
... at work						
2001	60	77	72	87	92	86
2000	68	76	73	88	92	86
1999	61	74	71	87	92	85
1997	63	72	69	86	92	84
1996	55	70	65	83	89	81
... in restaurants						
2001	64	74	71	89	94	87
2000	67	77	73	92	94	88
1999	64	75	72	91	94	88
1997	66	71	69	88	93	85
1996	64	73	70	88	92	85
... in pubs						
2001	18	28	25	52	61	50
2000	22	30	28	59	65	53
1999	26	26	26	59	67	54
1997	23	24	24	57	64	51
1996	19	28	25	52	60	48
... in other public places						
2001	71	87	82	83	88	85
2000	73	84	80	86	88	86
1999	76	86	83	85	90	87
1997	73	82	79	86	89	85
1996	74	83	80	82	84	82
Base=100%						
2001	258	582	841	883	1748	3473
2000	286	580	869	919	1530	3320
1999	278	662	941	974	1609	3523
1997	301	678	981	1017	1703	3716
1996	344	700	1046	946	1704	3696

* Heavy smokers are those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day and light smokers are those who smoke less than 20 cigarettes a day.

Table 5.12 Percentages agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by sex, by age and by social-economic classification, 2001

Smoking should be restricted	Sex		Age				Social-economic classification:				2001 Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual unemployed	Never worked and long-term	
<i>Percentage agreeing smoking should be restricted ...</i>											
... at work	84	88	80	86	87	87	92	90	79	84	86
... in restaurants	86	87	80	86	88	91	91	88	83	82	87
... in pubs	50	51	28	48	57	56	59	53	42	41	50
... in other public places	82	88	85	87	85	82	88	87	82	86	85
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1544</i>	<i>1929</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>1183</i>	<i>1092</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>1131</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>1445</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>3473</i>

Table 5.13 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001

Smoking should be restricted	Passive smoking increases a child's risk of												2001 Total*
	Chest infections		Asthma		Other infections		Cot death		Ear infections		Diabetes		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<i>Percentage agreeing smoking should be restricted ...</i>													
... at work	88	69	89	67	90	79	90	77	92	81	91	83	86
... in restaurants	89	68	90	70	91	80	91	79	92	84	90	85	87
... in pubs	52	27	54	28	56	40	56	40	61	43	65	46	50
... in other public places	87	74	88	73	89	79	89	79	92	82	92	84	85
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3128</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>2881</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>2154</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>1746</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>2176</i>	<i>3473</i>

* Includes people who said they did not know if smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Table 5.14 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001

Smoking should be restricted	Passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of:												2001 Total*
	Lung cancer		Bronchitis		Asthma		Heart disease		Coughs and colds		Diabetes		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<i>Percentage agreeing smoking should be restricted ...</i>													
... at work	89	64	88	70	90	69	89	78	90	77	90	84	86
... in restaurants	90	67	90	69	90	72	90	79	90	79	92	85	87
... in pubs	54	24	53	29	55	30	56	35	55	38	68	45	50
... in other public places	88	66	87	74	88	72	88	78	88	79	90	83	85
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3013</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>2977</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>2781</i>	<i>527</i>	<i>2413</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>2373</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>2155</i>	<i>3473</i>

* Includes people who said they did not know if smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Table 5.15 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by smoking status, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for:	Smoking status					2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total
	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly				
<i>Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account</i>									
... a meal	6	14	12	45	55	42	45	41	42
... a drink	2	5	4	20	26	19	22	18	19
<i>Base=100%</i>									
... a meal	258	587	846	887	1761	3495	3345	3522	3716
... a drink	257	584	842	885	1750	3479	3321	3523	3716

* Heavy smokers are those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day and light smokers are those who smoke less than 20 cigarettes a day.

Table 5.16 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink by sex and by age, 2001

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for:	Sex		Age				2001 Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
<i>Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account</i>							
... a meal	39	45	26	37	48	49	42
... a drink	16	21	9	18	24	20	19
<i>Base=100%</i>							
... a meal	1549	1946	461	1185	1096	753	3495
... a drink	1546	1933	458	1182	1093	746	3479

Table 5.17 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for:	Passive smoking increases a child's risk of												2001 Total*
	Chest infections		Asthma		Other infections		Cot death		Ear infections		Diabetes		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<i>Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account</i>													
... a meal	44	20	46	22	48	34	48	32	54	36	53	39	42
... a drink	21	5	22	6	23	13	24	13	27	15	26	18	19
<i>Base=100%</i>													
... a meal	3133	260	2883	418	2155	1000	1926	995	996	1749	517	2181	3495
... a drink	3131	260	2881	417	2154	1000	1923	994	995	1749	516	2179	3479

* Includes people who said they did not know if smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Table 5.18 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2001

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for:	Passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of:												2001 Total*
	Lung cancer		Bronchitis		Asthma		Heart disease		Coughs and colds		Diabetes		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<i>Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account</i>													
... a meal	46	19	46	22	47	21	47	31	48	30	54	38	42
... a drink	21	5	21	7	22	6	22	12	22	13	28	17	19
<i>Base=100%</i>													
... a meal	3018	349	2981	383	2784	529	2418	840	2376	1000	508	2159	3495
... a drink	3016	349	2979	383	2781	528	2416	840	2373	999	507	2158	3479

* Includes people who said they did not know if smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Table 5.19 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by views on smoking restrictions, 2001

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for :	Smoking should be restricted:								2001 Total*
	... at work		... in restaurants		... in pubs		... in other public places		
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
<i>Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account</i>									
... a meal	46	17	47	12	58	19	45	25	42
... a drink	21	4	21	6	31	5	21	6	19
<i>Base=100%</i>									
... a meal	2980	212	3018	225	1735	980	2961	248	3495
... a drink	2978	211	3016	234	1735	979	2959	249	3479

* Includes people who neither agree nor disagree with smoking restrictions.

Table 5.20 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase by smoking status, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Acceptable amount of increase	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot more than inflation	7	14	11	29	40	30	32	34	35	36
Just above inflation	4	8	7	16	23	17	14	14	18	16
In line with inflation	20	25	24	30	25	26	27	24	28	28
None at all	69	53	58	25	13	27	27	28	20	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	254	570	824	857	1702	3385	3221	3450	3626	3611

* Heavy smokers are those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day and light smokers are those who smoke less than 20 cigarettes a day.

Table 5.21 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase by sex and by age, 2001

Acceptable amount of increase	Sex		Age				2001 Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot more than inflation	29	31	30	30	30	30	30
Just above inflation	17	18	18	17	17	17	17
In line with inflation	26	26	25	26	26	26	26
None at all	28	26	27	27	26	28	27
<i>Base=100%</i>	1507	1878	444	1159	1076	706	3385

Appendix A The ONS Omnibus Survey

The Omnibus Survey is a multi-purpose survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics for use by Government departments and other public or non-profit making bodies. Interviewing is carried out most months and each month's questionnaire covers a variety of topics, reflecting different user's requirements.

The sample

A random probability sample of 3,000 private households in Great Britain is selected each month using the Postcode Address File as a sampling frame. One hundred new postal sectors are selected and are stratified by region, the proportion of households renting from the local authorities and the proportion in which the head of household is in Socio-Economic Groups 1-5 or 13 (that is a professional employer or manager). The postal sectors are selected with probability proportional to size and within each sector 30 addresses are selected randomly.

At multi-household addresses, interviewers use a standard ONS procedure to select just one household randomly. Within households with more than one adult, one person aged 16 or over is randomly selected for interview. No proxy interviews are taken.

Weighting

Because only one household member is interviewed at each address, people in households containing few adults have a higher probability of selection than those in households with many. Where the unit of analysis is individual adults, as it is for this module, a weighting factor is applied to correct for this unequal probability of selection.

Fieldwork

Interviews are carried out in respondents' homes by interviewers who have been trained to carry out a range of ONS surveys. Advance letters are sent to all addresses giving a brief account of the survey. Interviewers must make at least three to four calls at an address at different times of the day and week.

As with all ONS surveys, a quality check on fieldwork is carried out through recall interviews with a proportion of respondents.

The Omnibus Survey uses computer assisted interviewing which has well documented effects on the quality of the data.

Questions

The module of questions (which are shown in Appendix B) was developed in conjunction with the Department of Health.

Response Rates

The small users' Postal Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible, is about 11–12%. This figure is removed before the response rate is calculated.

The response rate for the October and November 2001 Omnibus surveys was 63%, as shown below:

Set sample	6,000	100%
Ineligible addresses	496	8%
Eligible addresses	5,504	100%
Refusals	1,533	28%
Non-contacts	476	9%
Respondents	3,495	63%

Note on Socio-economic classification

From April 2001 the National Statistics Social-economic Classification (NS-SEC) was used for all official statistics and surveys. It replaced Social Class based on Occupation (SC, formerly Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG).

In the past, this series of reports has presented information on smoking by grouping Socio-economic group (SEG) into non-manual and manual classes.

The operational categories of the NS-SEC can be aggregated to produce approximated SEG based on Occupation, as shown in the table below. This approximation achieves a continuity level of 87 per cent.

Categories of the NS-SEC linked to Socio-economic Groups

Socio-economic Group		NS-SEC Categories
1	Employers and managers in central and local government, industry, commerce, etc. – large establishments	
	1.1 Employers in industry, commerce, etc. – large establishments	1
	1.2 Managers in central and local government, industry, commerce, etc. – large establishments	2
2	Employers and managers, industry, commerce, etc. – small establishments	
	2.1 Employers in industry, commerce, etc. – small establishments	8.1
	2.2 Managers in industry, commerce, etc. – small establishments	5
3	Professional workers – self-employed	3.3
4	Professional workers – employees	3.1
5	Intermediate non-manual workers	
	5.1 Ancillary workers and artists	3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 7.3
	5.2 Foremen and supervisors non-manual	6
6	Junior non-manual workers	4.2, 7.1, 7.2, 12.1, 12.6,
7	Personal service workers	12.7, 13.1
8	Foremen and supervisors- -manual	10
9	Skilled manual workers	7.4, 11.1, 12.3, 13.3
10	Semi-skilled manual workers	11.2, 12.2, 12.4, 13.2
11	Unskilled manual workers	13.4
12	Own account workers (other than professional)	4.4, 9.1
13	Farmers – employers and managers	8.2
14	Farmers – own account	9.2
15	Agricultural workers	12.5, 13.5
16	Members of the armed forces	-
17	Inadequately described and not stated occupations	16

Table 2.3 shows smoking prevalence by NS-SEC regrouped to approximate SEG, whereas Table 2.4 shows smoking prevalence by a three class collapsed version of NS-SEC. More information on the continuity issues and the relationship between the 8, 5 and 3-class versions of NS-SEC is given at

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC.doc

Appendix B:

The questions

ASK ALWAYS

M130_1

SHOWCARD C130.1

This next question asks you about causes of death.

[*] Which of these do you think causes the most deaths before the age of 65 in the UK each year?

- (1) Road accidents
- (2) Accidents at work
- (3) AIDS
- (4) Smoking
- (5) Murder and manslaughter
- (6) Illicit drugs
- (7) Alcohol misuse

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_2

I'm now going to ask you some questions about smoking.

Do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays

M130_3

How many cigarettes a day do you usually smoke at weekends?

0..200

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays

M130_4

How many cigarettes a day do you usually smoke on weekdays?

0..200

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays

M130_5

Do you usually smoke packeted cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes or both?

IF RESPONDENT SAYS BOTH - PROMPT 'IS THAT MAINLY PACKETED OR MAINLY Hand-ROLLED CIGARETTES?'

- (1) Packeted
- (2) Hand-rolled
- (3) Both packeted and hand-rolled, but mainly packeted
- (4) Both packeted and hand-rolled, but mainly hand-rolled

ASK IF: Does not smoke nowadays

M130_6

Have you ever smoked cigarettes regularly?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Does not smoke nowadays

AND: EVER SMOKED REGULARLY

M130_7

About how many cigarettes a day did you smoke when you smoked regularly?

0..200

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_8

Do you smoke at least one cigar of any kind per month nowadays?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Ask men only

M130_9

Do you smoke a pipe at all nowadays?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes cigarettes nowadays

M130_10

How soon after waking do you smoke your first cigarette of the day?

- (1) Less than 5 minutes
- (2) 5-14 minutes
- (3) 15-29 minutes
- (4) 30 mins but less than 1 hour
- (5) 1 hour but less than 2 hours
- (6) 2 hours or more

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

M130_11

Would you like to give up smoking?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

AND: like to give up

M130_12

How much would you like to give up smoking, ...

RUNNING PROMPT

- (1) A little,
- (2) a fair amount,
- (3) quite a lot,
- (4) or very much indeed?

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

AND: like to give up

M130_13

SHOW CARD C130.13

What are your main reasons for wanting to give up?

SET [3] OF

- (1) Because of a health problem I have at present
- (2) Better for my health in general
- (3) Less risk of getting smoking related illnesses
- (4) Doctor said I should stop
- (5) Family/friends wanted me to stop
- (6) Financial reasons (couldn't afford it)
- (7) Pregnancy
- (8) Worried about the effect on my children
- (9) Other (specify)

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

AND: like to give up

AND: other IN M130_13

spec13

Please specify other reasons

STRING[200]

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

M130_14

Which of the following statements best describes you....

RUNNING PROMPT

- (1) I intend to give up smoking within the next month
- (2) I intend to give up smoking within the next 6 months
- (3) I intend to give up smoking within the next year
- (4) I intend to give up smoking, but not in the next year?
- (5) I have no intention of giving up smoking

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

M130_14a

Have you ever tried to give up?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

AND: Has tried to give up

M130_15

Have you made a serious attempt to give up smoking in the last five years, that is since October 1996?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

AND: Has tried to give up

AND: Serious attempt to give up in last 5 years

M130_15a

Have you tried to give up in the last 12 months?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

AND: Has tried to give up

AND: Serious attempt to give up in last 5 years

AND: Tried to give up in last year

M130_15b

How many times have you tried to give up smoking in the last year?

1..50

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

AND: Has tried to give up

M130_15c

Thinking about last time you attempted to give up, how long did this attempt last?

PLEASE RECORD WHETHER YEARS, MONTHS OR WEEKS and ACTUALLY HOW LONG AT NEXT QUESTION

IF LESS THAN A WEEK RECORD AS ZERO WEEKS

- (1) Years
- (2) Months
- (3) Weeks

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

AND: Has tried to give up

INT15

How many years/months/weeks was this?

ASK OR CODE THE NUMBER HERE

IF LESS THAN A WEEK RECORD AS ZERO WEEKS

0..99

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe

M130_15d

May I just check, have you succeeded in stopping smoking for more than a day in the last 12 months?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Has given up smoking

M130_18

How long ago is it since you stopped smoking cigarettes?

PLEASE RECORD WHETHER YEARS, MONTHS OR WEEKS

AGO and ACTUALLY HOW LONG AT NEXT QUESTION

IF LESS THAN A WEEK RECORD AS ZERO WEEKS

- (1) Years
- (2) Months
- (3) Weeks

ASK IF: Has given up smoking

INT18

How many years/months/weeks ago was this?

ASK OR CODE THE NUMBER HERE

0..99

ASK IF: Has given up smoking

M130_21

SHOW CARD C130.13

What were your main reasons for wanting to give up smoking cigarettes?

SET [3] OF

- (1) Because of a health problem I have at present
- (2) Better for my health in general
- (3) Less risk of getting smoking related illnesses
- (4) Doctor said I should stop

- (5) Family/friends wanted me to stop
- (6) Financial reasons (couldn't afford it)
- (7) Pregnancy
- (8) Worried about the effect on my children
- (9) Other (specify)

ASK IF: Has given up smoking

AND: q130th IN M130_21

spec21

Please specify other reasons

STRING[200]

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_21a

A year from now, how likely do you think it is that you will be smoking?

- (1) Definitely will be smoking
- (2) Probably will be smoking
- (3) Might or might not
- (4) Probably will not
- (5) Definitely will not be smoking

ASK IF: Smokes now or if gave up less than 5 years ago

M130_22a

In the last 5 years, have you been given advice on smoking by your GP?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes now or if gave up less than 5 years ago

M130_22b

In the last 5 years, have you been given advice on smoking by someone else who works at the surgery or health centre?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes now or if gave up less than 5 years ago

M130_22c

In the last 5 years, have you been given advice on smoking by a pharmacist?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes now or if gave up less than 5 years ago

M130_22d

In the last 5 years, have you been given advice on smoking by any other health professional?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes now or if gave up less than 5 years ago

AND: received advice on smoking from other health professional
SPEC22d

Please specify who the other medical person was

STRING[200]

ASK IF: Smokes now or if gave up less than 5 years ago

AND: any advice given by GP or any other relevant person

M130_23

And may I just check, was the advice you received part of general health advice or was it connected with a particular health problem

you were concerned about?

- (1) General advice
- (2) Particular health problem
- (3) Both

ASK IF: Smokes now or if gave up less than 5 years ago

AND: any advice given by GP or any other relevant person

M130_24

(On any of these occasions) Did you have a discussion about giving up smoking, or were you just given something to take away and read?
IF BOTH CODE 1 FOR DISCUSSION

- (1) Discussion
- (2) Literature only

ASK IF: Smokes now or if gave up less than 5 years ago

AND: any advice given by GP or any other relevant person

M130_25

Did you find the advice helpful?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes now or gave up in last year

M130_25a

Have you in the past year done any of the following.

Rung the NHS Smoking Helpline, Quitline, or an alternative?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes now or gave up in last year

M130_25b

(Have you in the past year....)

Asked the doctor or other health professionals for help to quit?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes now or gave up in last year

M130_25c

(Have you in the past year)

Been referred/self referred to a stop smoking group/clinic/ service?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: Smokes now or gave up in last year

M130_25M

SHOWCARD C130.25M

(Have you in the past year.....)

Had any Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT), such as gums, patches, inhalator, or other drugs designed to help people quit smoking?

Please choose your answers from the card.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [5] OF

- (1) I have been prescribed Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) and my prescription was free
- (2) I have been prescribed Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) and paid for my prescription (including by pre-payment certificate)

- (3) I have been given free Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) (i.e. from an NHS smoking cessation clinic), without a prescription
- (4) I have bought Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) over the counter, without a prescription
- (5) I have been prescribed other drugs to help me stop smoking, with or without NRT
- (6) I have not had any NRT, or other prescribed drugs, to help me stop smoking

ASK IF: Smokes now or gave up in last year

AND: Has been prescribed other drugs to help stop smoking

Spec25M

Please specify 'Other prescribed drugs'

STRING[200]

ASK IF: Smokes now or gave up in last year

M130_25f

(Have you in the past year)

Read any leaflets/booklets on how to stop smoking?

- (1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays

M130_25g

During the last year has anybody been trying to get you to quit smoking?

- (1) Yes
(2) No

ASK IF: Smokes nowadays

AND: Somebody has been trying to get respondent to give up smoking

M13025hM

Who has been trying to get you to quit smoking?

SET [7] OF

- (1) Partner/spouse
(2) Parents
(3) Children
(4) Sibling
(5) Friend
(6) Work mate
(7) Other

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_31

[*] Do you think the government should increase the tax on cigarettes ...

RUNNING PROMPT

- (1) much more than the rate of inflation,
(2) just above the rate of inflation,
(3) only in line with inflation,
(4) or, not at all?

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_32A

[*] Do you think that living with someone who smokes does, or does not, increase a child's risk of.. asthma?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_32b

[*] (Do you think that living with someone who smokes does, or does not, increase a child's risk of..) ear infections?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_32c

[*] (Do you think that living with someone who smokes does, or does not, increase a child's risk of..) diabetes?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_32d

[*] (Do you think that living with someone who smokes does, or does not, increase a child's risk of..) cot death?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_32e

[*] (Do you think that living with someone who smokes does, or does not, increase a child's risk of..) chest infections?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_32f

[*] (Do you think that living with someone who smokes does, or does not, increase a child's risk of..) other infections?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_33a

[*] Do you think that breathing someone else's smoke increases the risk of a non-smoker getting.. asthma?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_33b

[*] (Do you think that breathing someone else's smoke increases the risk of a non-smoker getting..) lung cancer?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_33c

[*] (Do you think that breathing someone else's smoke increases the risk of a non-smoker getting..) diabetes?

- (1) Increases risk
(2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_33d

[*] (Do you think that breathing someone else's smoke increases the risk of a non-smoker getting..)
heart disease?

- (1) Increases risk
- (2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_33e

[*] (Do you think that breathing someone else's smoke increases the risk of a non-smoker getting..) bronchitis?

- (1) Increases risk
- (2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_33f

[*] (Do you think that breathing someone else's smoke increases the risk of a non-smoker getting..) coughs and colds?

- (1) Increases risk
- (2) Does not increase risk

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34a

SHOWCARD C130.34

[*] How far do you agree or disagree that there should be restrictions on smoking.. at work?

- (1) Agrees strongly
- (2) Agrees
- (3) Neither agrees nor disagrees/doesn't mind
- (4) Disagrees
- (5) Disagrees strongly

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34b

SHOWCARD C130.34

[*] (How far do you agree or disagree that there should be restrictions on smoking..) in restaurants?

- (1) Agrees strongly
- (2) Agrees
- (3) Neither agrees nor disagrees/doesn't mind
- (4) Disagrees
- (5) Disagrees strongly

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34c

SHOWCARD C130.34

[*] (How far do you agree or disagree that there should be restrictions on smoking..) in pubs?

- (1) Agrees strongly
- (2) Agrees
- (3) Neither agrees nor disagrees/doesn't mind
- (4) Disagrees
- (5) Disagrees strongly

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34d

SHOWCARD C130.34

[*] (How far do you agree or disagree that there should be restrictions on smoking..) in public places such as banks and post offices?

- (1) Agrees strongly
- (2) Agrees
- (3) Neither agrees nor disagrees/doesn't mind
- (4) Disagrees
- (5) Disagrees strongly

ASK IF: Currently working

M130_35

SHOWCARD C130.35

What sort of restrictions are there on smoking where you work?

- (1) No smoking at all on the premises
- (2) Smoking only allowed in designated smoking rooms or areas
- (3) No restrictions at all.
- (4) Don't work in a building with other people

ASK IF: Smoker

M130_36

If you are in a room with adults who don't smoke, do you

RUNNING PROMPT

- (1) Smoke the same number of cigarettes as usual
- (2) Smoke fewer cigarettes
- (3) Or do you not smoke at all?
- (4) Other

ASK IF: Smoker

AND: M130_36 = Other

SPEC36

SPECIFY 'OTHER'

STRING[200]

ASK IF: Smoker

M130_37

And if you are in a room with children, do you

RUNNING PROMPT

- (1) Smoke the same number of cigarettes as usual
- (2) Smoke fewer cigarettes
- (3) Or do you not smoke at all?
- (4) Other

ASK IF: Smoker

AND: M130_37 = Other

SPEC37

SPECIFY 'OTHER'

STRING[200]

ASK IF: Smokes now or gave up in last year

AND: Parent of child

M130_37a

[*] How likely, if at all, do you think it is that your smoking will influence whether or not the children in this household become smokers?

- (1) Very Likely
- (2) Fairly Likely
- (3) Fairly Unlikely
- (4) Very Unlikely

ASK IF: Non smoker

M130_38

In general, do you mind if other people smoke near you, or not?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) It depends

ASK IF: Non smoker

AND: M130_38 = It depends

SPEC38

Please specify 'it depends'

STRING[200]

ASK IF: Non smoker

AND: Minds if others smoke near them

M13039M

Why is that?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [9] OF

- (1) Affects my breathing/makes my asthma worse
- (2) Makes me cough
- (3) Gives me a headache
- (4) Makes my clothes smell
- (5) Gets in my eyes
- (6) Unpleasant smell
- (7) Makes me feel sick
- (8) Bad for my health
- (9) Other

ASK IF: Non smoker

AND: Minds if others smoke near them

AND: M13039M = Other

SPEC39

Please specify 'other'

STRING[200]

ASK ALWAYS:

M13040M

SHOW CARD C130.40

[*] If you go out for a meal, which, if any, of the items on the card are important when you are deciding where to go?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [5] OF

- (1) Location
- (2) Menu
- (3) Price
- (4) Non-smoking area
- (5) Other
- (6) None of these
- (7) Never go out for a meal

ASK IF: M13040M = Other

SPEC40

Please specify 'other'

STRING[200]

ASK ALWAYS:

M13041M

SHOW CARD C130.41

[*] And if you go out for a drink, which, if any, of the items on the card are important when you are deciding where to go?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [7] OF

- (1) Quality of the beer etc
- (2) Atmosphere
- (3) Location
- (4) Price of beer etc
- (5) Non-smoking area
- (6) Somewhere you can take children
- (7) Other
- (8) None of these
- (9) Never go out for a drink

ASK IF: M13041M = Other

SPEC41

Please specify 'other'

STRING[200]

Appendix C:

Logistic regression

Logistic regression was used in the analysis to assess the influence of a number of variables (for example, age, sex, smoking status, social-economic classification and household formation) on people's opinions on smoking. The procedure took account of inter-relationships between the variables to:

- identify the variables that are independently associated with an opinion; and
- quantify the influence of each of the independent variables.

The influence of an independent variable is expressed in terms of odds. The odds of holding a particular opinion are the ratio of the proportion of respondents having the opinion to the proportion not having it. Logistic regression estimates the influence of each category of an independent variable by producing a coefficient which represents the factors by which the odds of having a particular opinion differs from those of a reference group. The reference group has a coefficient of 1.0. The choice of the reference groups is arbitrary and varies from analysis to analysis.

Tables C3.1 to C5.3 present the results of the logistic regression. The variables examined in the analysis are set out in the first column of each table and the factors that measure the relative influence of each category of the independent variables - the odds ratios - are shown in the columns headed odds ratios. The 95% confidence intervals around the odds ratios are shown in the next column. Those variables not selected into the final model are marked as being not significant (NS). The usual conventions are used to show which odds ratios are significantly different from 1.0.

The second column in Table C3.1 shows that people aged 25–34 have a multiplying factors of 4.06 in wanting to give up smoking. This means that, all things being equal, the odds of someone aged 25–34 wanting to give up smoking is over four times those of someone aged 75 and over (the reference group in this case).

Only those variables that were found to be significantly associated with the opinion examined are discussed in the report. The commentary is based on the original (raw) data and

relationships are illustrated using two-way tables. Very occasionally, the results of the logistic regression differ slightly from the associations revealed in the two-way tables. This is because two-way tables consider only the relationship between an opinion and one factor whereas logistic regression takes account of the effect of the other independent factors.

Notes

- 1 The independent variables were identified by developing statistical models. The models were developed using a stepwise procedure starting with the variable that was the most strongly related to the attitude or opinion being studied.

Table C3.1 Odds of wanting to give up smoking

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for wanting to give up smoking	95% confidence intervals
Sex		
Men	NS	
Women (reference group)		
Age		
16–24	4.66**	(2.10-10.30)
25–34	4.06**	(1.96-8.38)
35–44	5.96**	(2.84-12.48)
45–54	5.00**	(2.37-10.56)
55–64	5.50**	(2.47-12.27)
65–74	1.47	(0.66-3.31)
75 and over (reference group)	1	
Smoking status		
Heavy smoker	NS	
Light smoker (reference group)		
Type of cigarette smoked		
Packeted	1.85**	(1.27-2.69)
Both	2.05 *	(1.17-3.60)
Roll ups (reference group)	1	
Age of youngest child in household		
Less than 5	NS	
5–10		
11–15		
No children in household (reference group)		
Number of adults in the household		
	NS	
Social-economic classification		
Managerial and professional occupations	NS	
Intermediate occupations		
Routine and non-manual occupations		
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)		
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a child getting:†		
Chest infection	NS	
Asthma	0.61**	(0.44-0.85)
Other infections	NS	
Cot death	NS	
Ear infections	NS	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting:†		
Lung cancer	NS	
Bronchitis	NS	
Asthma	NS	
Heart disease	NS	
Coughs and colds	NS	

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ NS = the variable did not enter the model

† Reference group is people who said smoking did increase the risk of a child or non-smoking adult getting the medical condition.

Table C3.2 Odds of intending to give up smoking in the next year

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for intending to give up smoking	95% confidence intervals
Sex		
Men	0.59**	(0.44-0.78)
Women (reference group)	1	
Age		
16-24	8.54**	(3.45-21.15)
25-34	4.19**	(1.80-9.73)
35-44	6.33**	(2.70-14.81)
45-54	4.56**	(1.93-10.79)
55-64	4.85**	(1.98-11.88)
65-74	1.21	(0.45-3.20)
75 and over (reference group)	1	
Smoking status		
Heavy smoker	0.73*	(0.53-1.00)
Light smoker (reference group)	1	
Type of cigarette smoked		
Packeted	1.75**	(1.20-2.55)
Both	2.22**	(1.32-3.74)
Roll ups (reference group)	1	
Age of youngest child in household		
Less than 5	NS	
5-10		
11-15		
No children in household (reference group)		
Number of adults in the household		
	NS	
Social-economic classification		
Managerial and professional occupations	2.87**	(1.33-6.18)
Intermediate occupations	2.76*	(1.26-6.02)
Routine and non-manual occupations	2.89**	(1.39-6.02)
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)	1	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a child getting:†		
Chest infection	NS	
Asthma	0.65**	(0.47-0.89)
Other infections	NS	
Cot death	NS	
Ear infections	NS	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting: †		
Lung cancer	NS	
Bronchitis	NS	
Asthma	NS	
Heart disease	NS	
Coughs and colds	NS	

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 NS = the variable did not enter the model

† Reference group is people who said smoking did increase the risk of a child or non-smoking adult getting the medical condition.

Table C4.1 Odds of saying passive smoking increases the risk of a child getting certain medical conditions

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for saying passive smoking increases the risk of child getting											
	Chest infections	95% confidence intervals	Asthma	95% confidence intervals	Other infections	95% confidence intervals	Cot death	95% confidence intervals	Ear infections	95% confidence intervals	Diabetes	95% confidence intervals
Sex												
Men	NS		NS		NS		0.51**	(0.44-0.59)	0.71 **	(0.61-0.83)	NS	
Women (reference group)							1		1			
Age												
16–24	3.95**	(2.34-6.65)	1.50 *	(1.01-2.24)	2.47**	(1.80-3.38)	1.39 *	(1.00-1.92)	0.71	(0.49-1.01)	NS	
25–34	2.48**	(1.67-3.68)	2.34**	(1.63-3.36)	2.25**	(1.72-2.94)	1.71**	(1.28-2.29)	0.99	(0.72-1.36)		
35–44	2.68**	(1.82-3.94)	1.58**	(1.14-2.19)	2.11**	(1.64-2.73)	1.91**	(1.43-2.55)	1.19	(0.88-1.62)		
45–54	2.30**	(1.55-3.40)	1.24	(0.90-1.72)	1.74**	(1.34-2.26)	1.43 *	(1.09-1.87)	1.05	(0.78-1.41)		
55–64	1.93**	(1.30-2.87)	1.20	(0.86-1.66)	1.65**	(1.27-2.16)	1.37 *	(1.05-1.80)	1.15	(0.85-1.54)		
65–74	1.43	(0.99-2.07)	1.09	(0.78-1.50)	1.26	(0.97-1.64)	1.16	(0.89-1.51)	0.8	(0.59-1.08)		
75 and over (reference group)	1		1		1		1		1			
Smoking status												
Heavy smoker	0.24**	(0.17-0.34)	0.20**	(0.15-0.27)	0.38**	(0.29-0.49)	0.39**	(0.30-0.52)	0.41 **	(0.29-0.57)	0.46 **	(0.29-0.71)
Light smoker	0.39**	(0.29-0.52)	0.42**	(0.33-0.54)	0.50**	(0.41-0.60)	0.56**	(0.46-0.69)	0.63 **	(0.51-0.79)	0.64 **	(0.48-0.85)
Ex-regular smoker	0.82	(0.62-1.10)	0.67**	(0.53-0.83)	0.80 *	(0.68-0.95)	0.78**	(0.65-0.92)	0.80 *	(0.66-0.96)	0.93	(0.74-1.16)
Never smoked (reference group)	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Age of youngest child in household												
Less than 5	NS		NS		NS		2.75**	(2.09-3.62)	1.81 **	(1.40-2.35)	NS	
5–10							1.57**	(1.20-2.06)	1.50 **	(1.14-1.96)		
11–15							1.19	(0.88-1.61)	1.23	(0.89-1.70)		
No children in household (reference group)							1		1			
Number of adults in the household												
	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS	
Social-economic classification												
Managerial and professional occupations	2.89**	(1.79-4.67)	NS		NS		1.86**	(1.30-2.66)	NS		1.23	(0.74-2.05)
Intermediate occupations	2.68**	(1.63-4.40)					1.47 *	(1.02-2.12)			1.27	(0.75-2.15)
Routine and non-manual occupations	2.09**	(1.33-3.29)					1.37	(0.97-1.94)			1.62	(0.98-2.67)
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)	1						1				1	

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 NS = the variable did not enter the model

Table C4.2 Odds of saying passive smoking increases the risk of a non-smoking adult getting certain medical conditions

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for saying passive smoking increases the risk of a non-smoking adult getting											
	Lung cancer	95% confidence intervals	Bronchitis	95% confidence intervals	Asthma	95% confidence intervals	Heart disease	95% confidence intervals	Coughs and colds	95% confidence intervals	Diabetes	95% confidence intervals
Sex												
Men	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS	
Women (reference group)												
Age												
16-24	2.97 **	(1.83-4.84)	1.89**	(1.23-2.92)	1.50	(1.00-2.26)	NS		NS		0.56 *	(0.36-0.89)
25-34	3.41 **	(2.35-4.96)	1.54 *	(1.05-2.26)	1.78**	(1.28-2.47)					0.61 **	(0.42-0.89)
35-44	2.92 **	(2.05-4.15)	1.60 *	(1.10-2.32)	1.31	(0.96-1.78)					0.78	(0.56-1.09)
45-54	1.94 **	(1.37-2.76)	1.52 *	(1.07-2.16)	1.07	(0.78-1.47)					1.04	(0.74-1.45)
55-64	1.65 **	(1.16-2.33)	1.42 *	(1.00-2.03)	1.24	(0.90-1.71)					0.78	(0.54-1.10)
65-74	1.72 **	(1.23-2.42)	1.91**	(1.33-2.75)	1.16	(0.85-1.59)					0.84	(0.59-1.18)
75 and over (reference group)	1		1		1						1	
Smoking status												
Heavy smoker	0.16 **	(0.12-0.22)	0.30**	(0.22-0.41)	0.25**	(0.19-0.33)	0.55**	(0.42-0.71)	0.47 **	(0.36-0.61)	0.53 **	(0.34-0.81)
Light smoker	0.31 **	(0.24-0.40)	0.43**	(0.33-0.55)	0.44**	(0.36-0.56)	0.74**	(0.61-0.90)	0.60 **	(0.49-0.72)	0.89	(0.67-1.17)
Ex-regular smoker	0.68 **	(0.53-0.88)	0.9	(0.70-1.15)	0.78 *	(0.63-0.96)	1.13	(0.94-1.35)	1	(0.84-1.19)	1.08	(0.86-1.35)
Never smoked (reference group)	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Age of youngest child in household												
Less than 5	NS		1.72**	(1.18-2.50)	NS		NS		NS		NS	
5-10			1.05	(0.74-1.49)								
11-15			1.04	(0.70-1.57)								
No children in household (reference group)			1									
Number of adults in the household												
1.18 *	(1.03-1.36)	NS		1.13 *	(1.00-1.26)	1.11 *	(1.01-1.21)	1.13 **	(1.04-1.24)	NS		
Social-economic classification												
Managerial and professional occupations	NS		1.98**	(1.26-3.10)	NS		NS		NS		1.03	(0.61-1.75)
Intermediate occupations			1.56	(0.99-2.46)							1.06	(0.62-1.82)
Routine and non-manual occupations			1.42	(0.93-2.18)							1.51	(0.90-2.52)
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)			1								1	

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 NS = the variable did not enter the model

Table C5.1 Odds of tolerance of smoking

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for tolerance of smoking Non-smokers who mind if someone smokes near them	95% confidence intervals
Sex		
Men	0.77**	(0.65-0.92)
Women (reference group)	1	
Age		
16-24	0.23**	(0.16 -0.34)
25-34	0.41**	(0.30-0.57)
35-44	0.46**	(0.34-0.63)
45-54	0.69 *	(0.50-0.95)
55-64	0.64**	(0.47-0.88)
65-74	0.98	(0.72-1.34)
75 and over (reference group)	1	
Smoking status		
Heavy smoker	not applicable	
Light smoker	not applicable	
Ex-regular smoker	0.41**	(0.34-0.50)
Never smoked (reference group)	1	
Age of youngest child in household		
Less than 5	NS	
5-10		
11-15		
No children in household (reference group)		
Number of adults in the household		
	NS	
Social-economic classification		
Managerial and professional occupations	0.86	(0.55-1.34)
Intermediate occupations	0.70	(0.44-1.09)
Routine and non-manual occupations	0.52**	(0.34-0.80)
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)	1	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a child getting:†		
Chest infection	NS	
Asthma	0.46**	(0.34-0.63)
Other infections	NS	
Cot death	NS	
Ear infections	0.76**	(0.63-0.92)
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting:†		
Lung cancer	0.52**	(0.38-0.73)
Bronchitis	NS	
Asthma	0.54**	(0.40-0.72)
Heart disease	0.72**	(0.58-0.88)
Coughs and colds	NS	

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 NS = the variable did not enter the model

† Reference group is people who said smoking did increase the risk of a child or non-smoking adult getting the medical condition.

Table C5.2 Odds of having certain views on smoking restrictions

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for views on smoking restrictions							
	Support restrictions on smoking at work	95% confidence intervals	Support restrictions on smoking in restaurants	95% confidence intervals	Support restrictions on smoking in pubs	95% confidence intervals	Support restrictions on smoking other public places	95% confidence intervals
Sex								
Men	0.79 *	(0.64-0.98)	NS		NS		0.68**	(0.55-0.82)
Women (reference group)	1						1	
Age								
16-24	0.50**	(0.32-0.76)	0.56 *	(0.36-0.89)	0.35**	(0.25-0.49)	1.22	(0.81-1.84)
25-34	0.8	(0.54-1.20)	0.76	(0.50-1.15)	0.71 *	(0.54-0.94)	1.64**	(1.14-2.35)
35-44	1.09	(0.73-1.62)	0.74	(0.50-1.11)	0.95	(0.73-1.25)	1.61**	(1.14-2.26)
45-54	1	(0.67-1.49)	0.98	(0.64-1.47)	1.27	(0.96-1.68)	1.49 *	(1.06-2.10)
55-64	1.24	(0.81-1.88)	1.38	(0.88-2.16)	1.23	(0.92-1.63)	1.66**	(1.16-2.37)
65-74	1.08	(0.72-1.61)	1.60 *	(1.02-2.53)	1.18	(0.89-1.55)	1.56 *	(1.10-2.20)
75 and over (reference group)	1		1		1		1	
Smoking status								
Heavy smoker	0.23**	(0.16-0.32)	0.20**	(0.14-0.29)	0.18**	(0.13-0.25)	0.56**	(0.41-0.78)
Light smoker	0.49**	(0.37-0.64)	0.28**	(0.21-0.37)	0.29**	(0.24-0.36)	1.2	(0.90-1.61)
Ex-regular smoker	0.64**	(0.49-0.84)	0.59**	(0.44-0.80)	0.60**	(0.50-0.71)	0.82	(0.64-1.03)
Never smoked (reference group)	1		1		1		1	
Age of youngest child in household								
Less than 5	NS		NS		NS		NS	
5-10								
11-15								
No children in household (reference group)								
Number of adults in the household								
	NS		NS		NS		NS	
Social-economic classification								
Managerial and professional occupations	2.16**	(1.31-3.59)	2.15**	(1.32-3.50)	1.32	(0.91-1.93)	1.40	(0.88-2.25)
Intermediate occupations	1.56	(0.94-2.61)	1.72 *	(1.05-2.83)	1.1	(0.75-1.62)	1.33	(0.82-2.16)
Routine and non-manual occupations	0.77	(0.49-1.22)	1.35	(0.86-2.12)	0.81	(0.56-1.16)	1	(0.64-1.56)
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)	1		1		1		1	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a child getting:†								
Chest infection	NS		NS		NS		NS	
Asthma	0.55**	(0.41-0.74)	0.55**	(0.42-0.71)	0.71 *	(0.55-0.92)	NS	
Other infections	NS		NS		NS		0.73**	(0.59-0.91)
Cot death	NS		0.79 *	(0.62-1.00)	NS		NS	
Ear infections	0.70 *	(0.52-0.92)	NS		0.71**	(0.60-0.84)	0.64**	(0.50-0.84)
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting:†								
Lung cancer	0.53**	(0.40-0.70)	0.44**	(0.33-0.57)	0.63**	(0.49-0.82)	0.48**	(0.37-0.62)
Bronchitis	NS		NS		NS		NS	
Asthma	0.70 *	(0.52-0.94)	NS		0.72**	(0.56-0.91)	0.57**	(0.45-0.73)
Heart disease	NS		NS		0.69**	(0.57-0.82)	NS	
Coughs and colds	0.70**	(0.55-0.89)	0.68**	(0.54-0.87)	NS		NS	

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 NS = the variable did not enter the model

† Reference group is people who said smoking did increase the risk of a child or non-smoking adult getting the medical condition.

Table C5.3 Odds of taking account of the provision of no-smoking area when selecting somewhere to go for a meal or drink

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for taking account of provision of non-smoking area			
	when selecting a place to go for a drink	95% confidence intervals	when selecting a place to go for a meal	95% confidence intervals
Sex				
Men	0.82	(0.68-1.00)	0.79**	(0.67-0.93)
Women (reference group)	1		1	
Age				
16-24	0.61	(0.37-1.02)	0.36**	(0.24-0.55)
25-34	0.93	(0.64-1.35)	0.52**	(0.37-0.71)
35-44	1.17	(0.83-1.65)	0.61**	(0.26-0.50)
45-54	1.39	(0.98-1.98)	0.83	(0.61-1.13)
55-64	1.43 *	(1.01-2.04)	1.22	(0.90-1.65)
65-74	1.34	(0.94-1.90)	1.28	(0.96-1.71)
75 and over (reference group)	1		1	
Smoking status				
Heavy smoker	0.14**	(0.06-0.33)	0.09**	(0.05-0.16)
Light smoker	0.25**	(0.17-0.38)	0.23**	(0.18-0.30)
Ex-regular smoker	0.88	(0.71-1.09)	0.66**	(0.55-0.79)
Never smoked (reference group)	1		1	
Age of youngest child in household				
Less than 5	NS		1.48**	(1.10-1.97)
5-10			1.78**	(1.32-2.41)
11-15			1.46 *	(1.03-2.07)
No children in household (reference group)			1	
Number of adults in the household				
	NS		1.13 *	(1.02-1.26)
Social-economic classification				
Managerial and professional occupations	NS		1.81 *	(1.19-2.76)
Intermediate occupations			1.40	(0.91-2.16)
Routine and non-manual occupations			1.64 *	(1.09-2.47)
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)			1	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a child getting:†				
Chest infection	0.59 *	(0.36-0.98)	0.64**	(0.47-0.88)
Asthma	NS		NS	
Other infections	NS		NS	
Cot death	0.71**	(0.58-0.88)	NS	
Ear infections	0.82 *	(0.67-1.00)	0.78**	(0.65-0.93)
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting:†				
Lung cancer	0.64 *	(0.41-0.98)	NS	
Bronchitis	NS		NS	
Asthma	0.60**	(0.43-0.83)	0.63**	(0.50-0.80)
Heart disease	NS		NS	
Coughs and colds	NS		0.76**	(0.63-0.91)
Did not support smoking restrictions:††				
at work	NS		0.69 *	(0.51-0.93)
in restaurants	NS		0.37**	(0.25-0.53)
in pubs	0.26**	(0.21-0.33)	0.52**	(0.44-0.61)
in other public places	NS		NS	

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 NS = the variable did not enter the model†

† Reference group is people who said smoking did increase the risk of a child or non-smoking adult getting the medical condition.

†† Reference group is people who did support smoking restrictions.

Appendix D: Reports in the Omnibus Series

The prevalence of back pain in Great Britain. Val Mason. HMSO (1994)

National fire safety week and domestic fire safety. Amanda Wilmot and Joy Dobbs. HMSO (1994)

Cooking: attitudes and behaviour. Gerry Nicolaas. HMSO (1995)

Food Safety in the Home. Alison Walker. HMSO (1996)

Residual Medicines. Myra Woolf. HMSO (1996)

Smoking-related behaviour and attitudes. Fiona Dawe and Eileen Goddard. TSO (1997)

Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge. Eileen Goddard. TSO (1997)

The prevalence of back pain in Great Britain, 1996. Tricia Dodd. TSO (1997)

Smoking-related behaviour and attitudes, 1997. Stephanie Freeth. Office for National Statistics (1998)

Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge in 1998. Eileen Goddard. Office for National Statistics (1998)

Contraception and Sexual Health, 1997. Tricia Dodd and Stephanie Freeth. Office for National Statistics (1999)

Food safety in the home, 1998. Deborah Lader. Office for National Statistics (1999)

Contraception and Sexual Health, 1998. Laura Rainford and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2000)

Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 1999. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2000)

Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge in 2000. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2001)

Contraception and Sexual Health, 1999. Fiona Dawe and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2001)

Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2000. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2001)