

Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2002

Crown copyright 2003
Published with the permission of the Controller of
Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO).

This report has been produced in accordance with the National
Statistics Code of Practice.

ISBN 1 85774 547 7

Applications for reproduction should be submitted to HMSO
under HMSO's Class Licence:
www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk

Alternatively applications can be made in writing to:

HMSO
Licensing Division
St Clement's House
2-16 Colegate
Norwich
NR3 1BQ

Contact point

For enquiries about this publication, contact
Howard Meltzer
Tel: **0207 533 5391**
E-mail: howard.meltzer@ons.gov.uk

For general enquires, contact the National Statistics Customer
Enquiry Centre on **0845 601 3034**
(minicom: 01633 812399)
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk
Fax: 01633 652747
Letters: Room D.115, Government Buildings,
Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG

You can also find National Statistics on the Internet –
at www.statistics.gov.uk

About the Office for National Statistics

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government
agency responsible for Compiling, analysing and disseminating
many of the United Kingdom's economic, social and
demographic statistics, including the retail prices index, trade
figures and labour market data, as well as the periodic census of
the population and health statistics. The Director of ONS is also
the National Statistician and the Registrar General for England
and Wales, and the agency that administers the registration of
births, marriages and deaths there.

Navigate through this document using Bookmarks, Thumbnails, or Links in the Contents, List of Tables, or List of Figures. There are more sub-categories in the Bookmarks than there are in the listings. Prevent the printing of these instructions by unchecking 'Annotations' in the print dialogue box.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of tables and figures	iv
Notes to tables	viii
Summary	ix
1. Introduction	1
2. Smoking behaviour	3
3. Desire to give up smoking	11
3.1 Models of health behaviour change	11
3.2 Wanting to give up smoking	11
3.3 Intending to give up smoking	13
3.4 The relationship between wanting to and intending to give up smoking	14
4. Attempts to give up smoking	38
4.1 Previous attempts to give up smoking	38
4.2 Help giving up smoking	39
5. Perception and awareness of issues related to smoking	61
5.1 Perception of relative risk	61
5.2 The effect of passive smoking	61
6. Attitudes related to smoking	74
6.1 Non-smokers' attitudes to people smoking near them	74
6.2 Smokers' behaviour in the presence of non-smokers	74
6.3 Views on smoking restrictions	76
6.4 Actions and response related to views on smoking restrictions	76
6.5 Taxation on tobacco	77
Appendices	90
A The ONS Omnibus Survey	90
B The questions	92
C Logistic regression	100
D Reports in the Omnibus Series	108

List of tables and figures

	<i>Page</i>
List of Tables	
Chapter 2	
2.1 Cigarette smoking status by sex, 1996–2002	4
2.2 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and age, 1996–2002	5
2.3 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and social-economic classification, 2001 and 2002	6
2.4 Daily cigarette consumption by sex, 1996–2002	7
2.5 Type of cigarette smoked by sex, 1996–2002	7
2.6 Prevalence of cigar and pipe smoking among men, by age, 1996–2002	8
2.7 Time between waking and the first cigarette, by sex, 1996–2002	9
2.8 Time between waking and the first cigarette, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	10
Chapter 3	
3.1 Views on giving up smoking by sex, 1997–2002	16
3.2 Views on giving up smoking by age, 1997–2002	17
3.3 Views on giving up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2002	18
3.4 Views on giving up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002	19
3.5 Views on giving up smoking, by type of cigarette smoked and sex, 2002	20
3.6 Views on giving up smoking, by whether attempted to give up smoking in the last five years, 2002	20
3.7 Views on giving up smoking, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, 2002	21
3.8 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking by sex, 1996–2002	22
3.9 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	23
3.10 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking, by sex and how much would like to give up, 2002	24
3.11 When smokers intend to give up smoking by sex, 1999–2002	25
3.12 When smokers intend to give up smoking by age, 1999–2002	26
3.13 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by presence of children in the household and by social-economic classification, 2002	27
3.14 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	27
3.15 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by type of cigarette smoked, 2002	28
3.16 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by whether they have attempted to give up smoking in the past 5 years, 2002	28
3.17 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the past year, 2002	29
3.18 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by smoking status, 1999–2002	30
3.19 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by whether intend to give up smoking, 2002	31
3.20 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by sex, 2002	31

	<i>Page</i>
3.21 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by age, 2002	31
3.22 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	32
3.23 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by type of cigarette smoked, 2002	32
3.24 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by whether they have attempted to give up smoking in the last 5 years, 2002	33
3.25 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, 2002	33
3.26 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by whether they want to give up smoking, 1999–2002	34
3.27 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by sex, 2002	35
3.28 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by age, 2002	35
3.29 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2002	36
3.30 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by number of cigarettes smoked a day, 2002	36
3.31 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by type of cigarettes smoked, 2002	37
 Chapter 4	
4.1 Ever tried to give up smoking by sex, 1999–2002	41
4.2 Ever tried to give up smoking by age, 2002	41
4.3 Ever tried to give up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2002	41
4.4 Ever tried to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	42
4.5 Attempts to give up smoking in the last 5 years, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002	42
4.6 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year by sex, 2002	42
4.7 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year by age, 2002	43
4.8 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	43
4.9 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking by sex, 2002	43
4.10 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking by age, 2002	44
4.11 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	44
4.12 Main reasons for starting smoking again by sex, 2002	45
4.13 Main reasons for starting smoking again by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	45
4.14 Main reasons for not trying to give up smoking by sex, 2002	46
4.15 Main reasons for not trying to give up smoking by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	46
4.16 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit by sex, 2002	47
4.17 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit by age, 2002	47
4.18 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	47
4.19 Length of time since stopped smoking by sex, 1999–2002	48
4.20 Length of time since stopped smoking by age and sex, 2002	49
4.21 Length of time since stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002	50
4.22 Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by sex, 1996–2002	51

	<i>Page</i>	
4.23	Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by age, 2002	51
4.24	Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002	52
4.25	Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by length of time since stopped, 2002	53
4.26	Sources of help and advice used in the last year by smoking status, 2002	53
4.27	Sources of help and advice used in the last year by sex, 1999–2002	54
4.28	Sources of help and advice used in the last year by age, 1999–2002	55
4.29	Sources of help and advice used in the last year by social-economic classification, 2002	56
4.30	Sources of help and advice used in the last year, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002	56
4.31	Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by sex, 1996–2002	57
4.32	Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by age, 2002	57
4.33	Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002	58
4.34	Type of advice given in the last 5 years, and whether it was helpful or not by sex, 1996–2002	59
4.35	Type of advice given in the last 5 years, by whether it was helpful or not, 2002	60
4.36	Whether given advice on smoking in the last 5 years by amount smoked, 1999–2002	60

Chapter 5

5.1	What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom, 1996–2002	64
5.2	What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom, by smoking status, 2002	64
5.3	What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom, by sex and age, 2002	65
5.4	Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 1996–2002	66
5.5	Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by smoking status, 2002	67
5.6	Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by sex and by age, 2002	68
5.7	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, 2002	69
5.8	Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 1996–2002	70
5.9	Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by smoking status, 2002	71
5.10	Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by sex and by age, 2002	72
5.11	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 household, 2002	73

Chapter 6

6.1	Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them, 1997–2002	78
-----	--	----

	<i>Page</i>
6.2 Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them by sex and by smoking status, 2002	78
6.3 Non-smokers' reasons for saying that they would mind if smokers smoke near them, 1997–2002	79
6.4 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, 2002	79
6.5 Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 1997–2002	80
6.6 Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by sex, 2002	80
6.7 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, 2002	81
6.8 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, 2002	82
6.9 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, 1996–2002	82
6.10 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, by smoking status, 2002	83
6.11 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, by sex and by age, 2002	83
6.12 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, 1996–2002	83
6.13 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by smoking status, 1996–2002	84
6.14 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by sex, by age and by social-economic classification, 2002	85
6.15 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, 2002	85
6.16 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 conditions, 2002	85
6.17 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, 1997–2002	86
6.18 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by smoking status, 2002	86
6.19 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by sex and by age, 2002	87
6.20 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 whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2002	87
6.21 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 whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2002	88
6.22 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, 2002	88
6.23 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase, 1996–2002	89
6.24 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase by smoking status, 2002	89
6.25 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase by sex and by age, 2002	89
 Appendix C	
C3.1 Odds of wanting to give up smoking	101
C3.2 Odds of intending to give up smoking in the next year	102
C5.1 Odds of saying passive smoking increases the risk of a child getting certain medical conditions	103

	<i>Page</i>
C5.2 Odds of saying passive smoking increases the risk of a non-smoking adult getting certain medical conditions	104
C6.1 Odds of tolerance of smoking	105
C6.2 Odds of having certain views on smoking restrictions	106
C6.3 Odds of taking account of the provision of non-smoking area when selecting somewhere to go for a meal or drink	107

List of figures

Chapter 3

3.1 Whether smokers would like to give up smoking by age, 1997–2002	12
3.2 When smokers intend to give up smoking by age	15

Chapter 5

5.1 Respondent's view on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions	62
5.2 Respondent's view on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions	63

Chapter 6

6.1 Respondents' reasons for saying they would mind if smokers smoke near them, 2002	75
6.2 Smokers' behaviour when they are with adult non-smokers and children, by smoking status	75

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 at the 95% level.

Summary

This report presents the results of a survey on smoking behaviour and attitudes carried out in 2002. 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 2001 figure (70% in 2002, 72% in 2001, 71% in 2000 and 72% in 1999).
- 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 28% 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 figures of 51% in 2001 and 48% in 2000. These smokers tended to be younger, light smokers, smokers of packeted cigarettes, and aware of the effect of passive smoking.
- Nearly four-fifths (79%) of current smokers had tried to give up smoking in the past, and over a half (53%) of current smokers had made a serious attempt in the past 5 years. The corresponding figures for 2001 were 79% and 54% respectively. A quarter (24%) of ex-smokers had given up within the past 5 years.

Seeking advice and help for quitting smoking (*section 4.2.1*)

- Overall, 36% of current smokers and 55% of those who had given up smoking in the past year had sought some kind of help or advice for stopping smoking. This was similar to the 2001 and 2000 figures for current smokers (38% and 37% respectively) but lower than in 1999 when 44% of smokers said they had sought some help or advice.

Knowledge and views about passive smoking (*section 5.2*)

- 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 2001.

Non-smokers' attitudes towards people smoking near them (*section 6.1*)

- Over half (55% – 51% of men and 58% of women) who did not smoke said they would mind if other people smoked near them. This was similar to the percentages found in 2001 (55%), 2000 (55%), 1999 (54%) and 1997 (56%).

Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers (*section 6.2*)

- 66% of smokers said they do not smoke at all when they are in a room with a child (63% in 2001) and 21% said they would smoke fewer cigarettes in the presence of a child (26% in 2001).
- Smokers said they would modify their smoking in the company of adult non-smokers – 52% would not smoke at all and 30% would smoke fewer cigarettes. This was similar to the percentages found in 2001 (48% and 34% respectively).

Views on smoking restrictions (*sections 6.3 and 6.4*)

- Half of respondents (50%) who were in work said that smoking was not allowed at all on the premises where they worked – this was similar to the 47% reported in 2001, 44% in 2000, 48% in 1999, 42% in 1997 and 40% in 1996.
- Over four-fifths agreed that there should be restrictions on smoking at work (86%), in restaurants (88%) and in other public places such as banks and post offices (87%). A smaller percentage of respondents, 54%, 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 2002, in restaurants, from 85% to 88%, in pubs, from 48% to 54%, and in other public places from 82% to 87%.
- 43% 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. This was similar to those found in previous years (42% in 2001, 45% in 2000 and 41% in 1999).
- 19% said they would take account of whether a place has a non-smoking area when selecting a place to go for a drink (19% in 2001, 22% in 2000, 18% in 1999 and 19% in 1997).

1 Introduction

This report presents the results of a survey on smoking behaviour and attitudes. This survey was the seventh in a series of studies carried out for the Department of Health and was conducted in October and November 2002 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 1999,³ 2000,⁴ and 2001.⁵

The first three surveys in the series were designed to monitor smoking behaviour, people's awareness of the effect of smoking and passive smoking and attitudes towards smoking, tobacco advertising and smoking restrictions.

In December 1998, the Department of Health released *Smoking Kills – a White Paper on tobacco*⁶ 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.

The *NHS Cancer Plan*⁷ released in September 2000 builds on the 1998 White Paper and has a target 'to reduce smoking rates among manual groups from 32% in 1998 to 26% by 2010'. These targets are backed by new programmes of targeted action, building on new and effective interventions to help people who want to stop smoking.

The Department of Health document *Priorities and Planning Framework 2003–2006*⁸ set out the national requirements for local planning in order to meet the target of reducing the rate of smoking in manual groups. It also set the target of 800,000 smokers from all groups successfully quitting at the four week stage by 2006.

One of the measures proposed in the 1998 White Paper was to end tobacco advertising and tobacco sponsorship and promotion (it was banned in February 2003⁹), 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, 2001 and 2002. In 2002 two new questions were added to look at difficulties respondents have when trying to give up smoking.

In addition to examining trends, the analysis also explores the relationship between 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 4);
- perceptions and awareness of issues related to smoking (Chapter 5);
- attitudes related to smoking (Chapter 6); and
- smokers' response to their attitudes (Chapter 6).

Notes and references

1. Dawe F and Goddard E (1997) *Smoking related behaviour and attitude*, TSO: 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. Lader D and Meltzer H (2002) *Smoking related behaviour and attitudes, 2001*, The Office for National Statistics: London.
6. Department of Health (1998) *Smoking Kills. A White Paper on Tobacco*, TSO: London.
7. Department of Health (2000) *The NHS Cancer Plan - a plan for investment, a plan for reform*. See <http://www.doh.gov.uk/cancer/cancerplan.htm>

8. Department of Health (2002) *Improvement, Expansion and reform: The Next 3 Years Priorities and Planning Framework 2003-2006*. See <http://www.doh.gov.uk/planning2003-2006/index.htm>
9. See the Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 which can be accessed at <http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2002/20020036.htm>

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 help interpret the other data related to smoking.¹

About a quarter of respondents on the Omnibus survey (26% of men and 24% of women) smoked cigarettes at the time of the interview while two-fifths of the men (44%) and over half (54%) the women had never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes. Men aged 25–44 and women aged 16–34 have the highest prevalence of smoking.

Overall, the prevalence of cigarette smoking as measured on the 2002 Omnibus Survey was slightly but not statistically significantly higher than that measured in 2001.

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 Prevalence of smoking by NS-SEC is shown in Table 2.3 for 2001 and 2002 only.

The Omnibus data on the prevalence of cigarette smoking by social-economic classification showed that people in non-manual occupations were less likely to smoke than those in manual occupations (17% of men and 16% of women in managerial and professional occupations compared with 34% of men and 30% of women in routine and manual occupations). The percentages were not significantly different to those found in 2001.

About a third of male and a quarter of female smokers smoked 20 cigarettes or more a day (35% men and 26% women). Twenty four per cent of male smokers and 32% of female smokers smoked fewer than 10 a day. **Table 2.4**

Overall, 18% of people smoked hand-rolled cigarettes and a further 9% 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. **Table 2.5**

Only a handful of women smoked cigars or a pipe, but 4% of men smoked at least one cigar a month and 1% smoked a pipe. **Table 2.6**

In 2002, similar to previous years, 12% 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 (24%) of heavy smokers smoked their first cigarette within five minutes of waking compared with only 3% of those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day. **Table 2.7**

Notes and references

1. Office for National Statistics (2001) *Living in Britain*. Results from the 2000 General Household Survey, TSO: 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, 1996–2002

All respondents

Cigarette smoking status	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men						
Current cigarette smoker	26	26	26	27	26	28
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	30	32	34	34	32	32
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	44	43	40	39	41	39
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1747</i>	<i>1547</i>	<i>1594</i>	<i>1644</i>	<i>1711</i>	<i>1787</i>
Women						
Current cigarette smoker	24	23	26	26	27	28
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	23	21	22	22	23	19
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	54	56	51	52	50	52
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>2074</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1734</i>	<i>1916</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>1911</i>
All						
Current cigarette smoker	25	24	26	27	26	28
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	26	25	28	28	27	26
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	49	50	46	46	46	46
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3821</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: 1996–2002

All respondents

Age	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>						
Men						
16–24	27	30	38	39	31	39
25–34	35	40	35	33	35	39
35–44	33	28	28	31	27	29
45–54	24	31	24	30	26	26
55–64	29	20	24	22	26	23
65–74	14	14	16	17	18	15
75 and over	8	7	13	9	8	10
Total	26	26	26	27	26	28
<i>Bases=100%</i>						
16–24	225	199	189	204	223	218
25–34	256	225	232	259	283	364
35–44	322	287	296	299	326	332
45–54	323	267	307	297	331	301
55–64	256	247	220	262	254	265
65–74	237	191	231	190	189	190
75 and over	129	134	119	133	105	115
Total	1748	1550	1594	1644	1711	1787
<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>						
Women						
16–24	32	26	35	33	26	36
25–34	30	35	34	36	35	34
35–44	26	29	28	28	31	32
45–54	23	23	26	27	28	27
55–64	23	16	26	21	23	27
65–74	16	12	19	17	23	22
75 and over	10	10	6	10	8	10
Total	24	23	26	26	27	28
<i>Bases=100%</i>						
16–24	256	261	199	248	254	218
25–34	328	310	286	361	368	385
35–44	375	364	352	382	371	354
45–54	364	337	305	301	386	324
55–64	326	243	232	244	254	266
65–74	210	243	203	220	196	216
75 and over	213	187	156	159	178	149
Total	2072	1945	1733	1916	2007	1911

Table 2.3 Prevalence of cigarette smoking, by sex and social-economic classification, 2001 and 2002

All respondents

Social-economic Classification	2002	2001	Bases=100% 2002	2001
<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>				
Men				
Managerial and professional occupations	17	17	647	586
Intermediate occupations	31	26	290	244
Routine and manual occupations	34	33	675	651
Never worked and long-term unemployed	22	26	135	68
Total	26	26	1747	1549
Women				
Managerial and professional occupations	16	20	574	544
Intermediate occupations	22	22	499	467
Routine and manual occupations	30	27	799	802
Never worked and long-term unemployed	24	14	203	131
Total	24	23	2075	1944
All				
Managerial and professional occupations	16	18	1221	1132
Intermediate occupations	25	24	790	711
Routine and manual occupations	32	30	1474	1452
Never worked and long-term unemployed	23	19	338	199
Total	25	24	3823	3494

Table 2.4 Daily cigarette consumption by sex, 1996–2002

Current cigarette smokers

Number of cigarettes smoked per day	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men						
20 and over a day	35	37	34	36	32	38
10–19 a day	41	40	39	38	43	37
Fewer than 10 a day	24	23	27	25	25	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	456	396	414	446	448	506
Women						
20 and over a day	26	25	32	24	29	28
10–19 a day	42	41	37	47	42	41
Fewer than 10 a day	32	34	31	29	29	31
<i>Base=100%</i>	488	448	452	502	536	539

Table 2.5 Type of cigarette smoked by sex, 1996–2002

Current cigarette smokers

Type of cigarette	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men						
Packeted	59	59	60	62	66	68
Hand-rolled	28	25	27	22	22	21
Both types	12	16	13	17	12	11
<i>Base=100%</i>	457	397	415	446	449	507
Women						
Packeted	86	80	79	85	92	92
Hand-rolled	9	12	12	7	5	3
Both types	5	8	9	8	4	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	488	449	456	503	536	539
All						
Packeted	73	70	70	74	80	80
Hand-rolled	18	18	19	14	12	12
Both types	9	12	11	12	7	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	945	846	871	950	985	1046

Table 2.6 Prevalence of cigar and pipe smoking among men, by age, 1996–2002

All male respondents

Age	Cigar smoking*						Pipe smoking						<i>Bases=100%</i>					
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
16-24	2	2	8	3	5	3	1	-	-	0	-	0	225	199	189	203	223	218
25-34	4	2	4	4	6	5	-	0	0	0	1	1	256	225	232	260	283	364
35-44	7	6	6	6	6	8	1	0	1	-	1	2	322	286	296	298	326	332
45-54	4	7	6	7	8	7	2	1	1	1	4	2	323	267	308	298	331	297
55-64	3	8	10	5	6	5	2	4	4	2	5	2	255	248	220	262	254	264
65-74	4	5	4	4	5	3	2	2	1	3	2	4	237	190	230	190	188	188
75 and over	1	2	2	4	7	5	3	6	2	6	6	7	129	133	119	132	105	115
Total	4	5	6	5	6	5	1	2	1	2	2	2	1747	1548	1594	1643	1710	1778

* Smoke at least one cigar per month.

Table 2.7 Time between waking and the first cigarette, by sex, 1996–2002

Current cigarette smokers

Time between waking and the first cigarette	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men						
Less than 5 minutes	14	12	14	15	14	13
5–14 minutes	14	17	17	14	15	16
15–29 minutes	16	15	15	16	12	17
30 mins but less than 1 hour	21	22	19	17	18	19
1 hour but less than 2 hours	16	13	14	16	14	13
2 hours and over	19	21	23	22	26	22
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>505</i>
Women						
Less than 5 minutes	10	14	12	11	12	12
5–14 minutes	15	14	15	12	16	15
15–29 minutes	12	12	14	14	12	15
30 mins but less than 1 hour	20	16	20	19	19	17
1 hour but less than 2 hours	15	16	14	16	16	14
2 hours and over	28	28	25	29	26	26
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>538</i>
All						
Less than 5 minutes	12	13	13	13	13	13
5–14 minutes	14	15	16	13	15	15
15–29 minutes	14	14	14	15	12	16
30 mins but less than 1 hour	20	19	19	18	19	18
1 hour but less than 2 hours	16	15	14	16	15	14
2 hours and over	24	25	24	26	26	24
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>983</i>	<i>1043</i>

Table 2.8 Time between waking and the first cigarette, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002

Current cigarette smokers

Time between waking and the first cigarette	Number of cigarettes a day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Less than 5 minutes	25	11	6	14
5-14 minutes	23	11	4	14
15-29 minutes	20	19	4	16
30 mins but less than 1 hour	23	26	9	21
1 hour but less than 2 hours	7	20	24	16
2 hours and over	2	13	52	19
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>458</i>
Women				
Less than 5 minutes	22	9	1	10
5-14 minutes	31	13	4	15
15-29 minutes	13	16	5	12
30 mins but less than 1 hour	17	28	10	20
1 hour but less than 2 hours	12	17	16	15
2 hours and over	5	17	63	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>484</i>
All				
Less than 5 minutes	24	10	3	12
5-14 minutes	27	12	5	14
15-29 minutes	17	18	5	14
30 mins but less than 1 hour	20	27	10	20
1 hour but less than 2 hours	9	18	19	16
2 hours and over	3	15	58	24
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>942</i>

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 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 per cent of current smokers said that they wanted to give up smoking. Twenty six per cent of smokers said that they very much wanted to stop smoking, and a further fifth (23%) said they wanted to stop "quite a lot". This was not significantly different to previous years (for example, 72% of smokers wanted to give up in 2001 and 71% in 2000).

As in previous years, there was no difference in the percentage of men and women smokers who wanted to stop.

Older smokers were the least likely to want to stop smoking (43% of those aged 65 and over, compared with 68% 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.

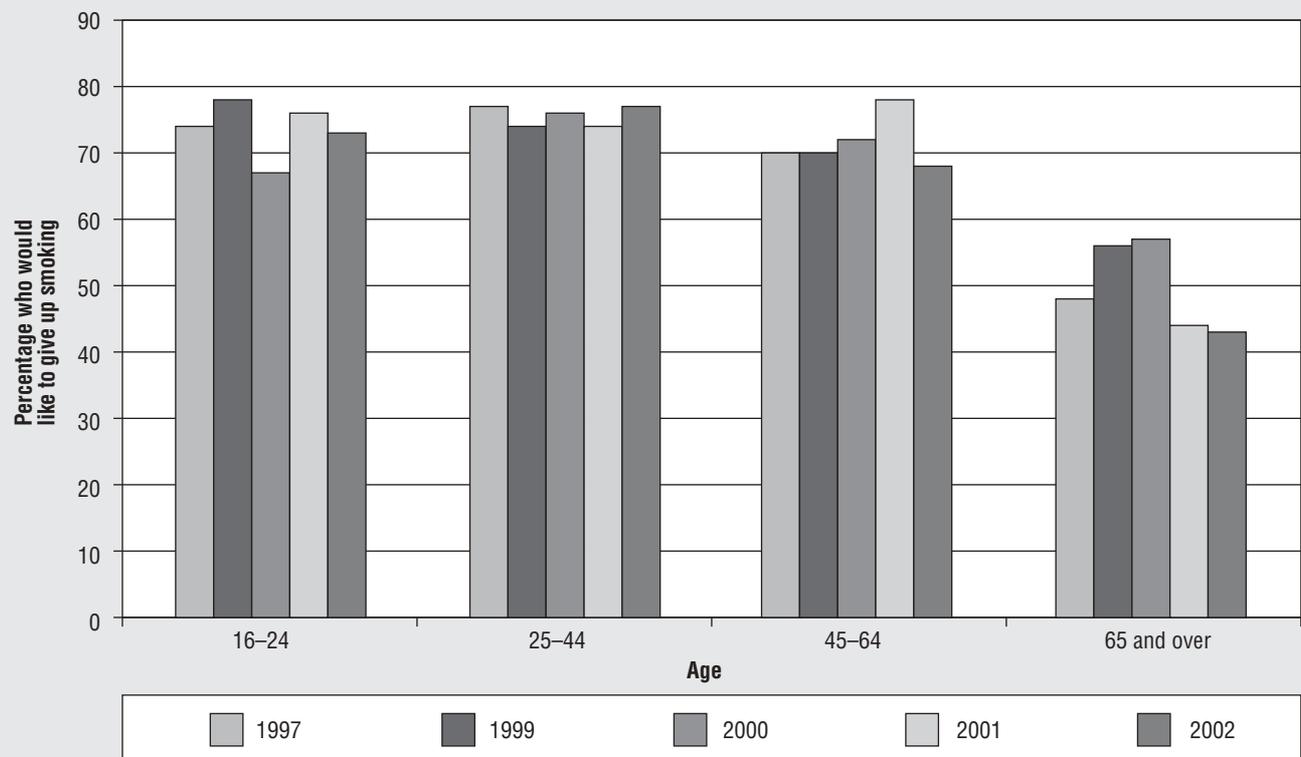
As in 2001 and 1999 (but not 2000), smokers with children under 16 years of age present in the household were more likely to want to quit smoking than those without children (76% and 67% respectively). There was no significant difference in wanting to give up between those in different social-economic classification categories.

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 75% of those who smoked 10-19 cigarettes a day). 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 3.6 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 (35% and 15% 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 3.1–3.7

Figure 3.1 Whether smokers would like to give up smoking by age, 1997 to 2002



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 (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 two or three times as likely as those aged 75 and over to want to give up smoking);
- aware of the effect of passive smoking on chest infections among children; and
- aware of the effect of passive smoking on heart disease among adults.

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 and up to three answers were recorded. Just under nine out of ten (86%) 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;
- 30% 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 – 28% could not afford to smoke or considered smoking as a waste of money. Sixteen per cent said they wanted to give up because of family pressure and 13% because of the effect of smoking on children.

Men were more likely than women to say they want to give up smoking because it is better for their health in general (72% and 63% respectively). Conversely, women were more likely to be worried about the effect smoking has on children (16% of women and 10% of men cited this as a reason for wanting to quit smoking).

There was an increase in the percentage of smokers wanting to give up smoking for financial reasons between 2000 and 2002.

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.

Smokers who said they wanted to stop very much were slightly more likely than other smokers to cite health-related reasons (91% compared with 74% of those who only want to give up smoking a little). They were also more likely to give more than one reason (61% compared with only 35% of those who want to give up smoking a little).

Tables 3.8–3.10

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, 2001 and 2002.

Seventy per cent of smokers said they intended to give up smoking, similar to previous years. There were no significant differences between men and women.

Only 30% of smokers said that they did not intend to give up, a percentage that rose sharply with age from 17% among those aged 16–24 to 65% among those aged 65 or more. The gap between younger and older smokers was more marked in 2001 and 2002 than in 2000.

The youngest smokers were more likely to say they would give up in the next six months (36%) compared with about a quarter (24%) 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. Unlike in 2001, smokers in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than others to intend to give up smoking (77% compared with 65% of smokers in routine and manual occupations). Those who had never worked or were long term unemployed were the most likely to intend to give up smoking (80%).

Table 3.13

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: 40% of those smoking 20 or more a day intended to give up within a year, compared with 54% of those

smoking fewer than 10. Unlike 2001 when there was no significant difference, smokers who smoked packeted cigarettes were more likely to intend to give up smoking than those who smoked hand-rolled cigarettes (74% and 62% respectively). **Tables 3.14 and 3.15**

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 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 chest infections among children;
- aware of the effect of passive smoking on lung cancer among adults;
- light smokers; and
- smokers of packeted cigarettes;

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 (85%) than those who had not tried to stop smoking (55%). Over two-fifths (43%) 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, 53% intended to try again in the next 6 months, and only 9% said they no longer intended to give up smoking. **Tables 3.16 and 3.17**

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 – half of all smokers (50%) said they would probably or definitely be smoking in 12 months, and only 24% thought they would probably or definitely not be smoking. There was no significant change since 1999. Among ex-regular smokers, a small percentage (2%) said they thought they would have started smoking again in 12 months time. **Table 3.18**

As expected, the majority (94%) of smokers who did not intend to give up smoking said they would probably or definitely be smoking in 12 months, compared with only 18% of those intending to give up within a year. Tables 3.20 to 3.25 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, but younger smokers were less confident about their ability to give up than older smokers: 31% of those aged 16–24 thought they would probably or definitely be smoking in 12 months, compared with only 15% of older age groups.

Light smokers appeared the most optimistic about their smoking status in 12 months (only 13% thought they would probably or definitely be smoking, compared with 17–21% of heavier smokers). There were no differences between smokers of packeted and hand-rolled cigarettes. **Tables 3.22 and 3.23**

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 likely as 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 3.24 and 3.25**

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 (77% compared with only 9% 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, 91% of smokers who wanted to give up, intended to give up smoking.

However, 23% 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. **Table 3.26**

Tables 3.27 to 3.31 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 (12% of those aged 16–24). In contrast, the older smokers were more likely to want to give up but

not intend to (10% 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 (53% of those aged 65 or over compared with 15% of those aged 16–24).

As in 2001 (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 (26% and 18% respectively). There were very few differences between smokers from different social-economic classificatory groups. **Table 3.29**

Light smokers were the most likely group to both want to and intend to give up smoking in the next 6 months (16%, compared with only 6% 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 3.30 and 3.31**

Notes and references

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.

Figure 3.2 When smokers intend to give up smoking by age

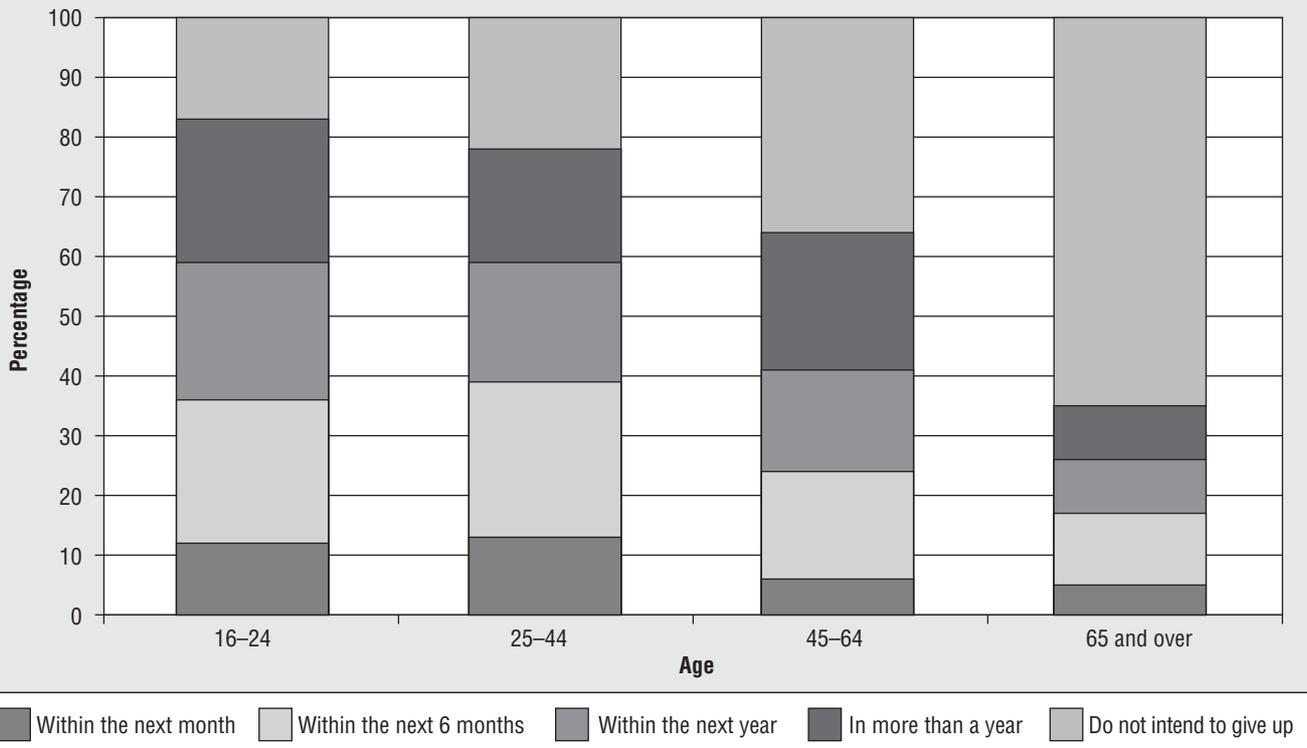


Table 3.1 Views on giving up smoking by sex, 1997–2002

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997
	%	%	%	%	%
Men					
Would like to give up:					
Very much indeed	26	29	29	29	..
Quite a lot	24	18	20	20	..
A fair amount	13	17	16	16	..
A little	8	8	6	6	..
Total would like to give up	71	72	71	72	68
Would not like to give up	29	28	29	28	32
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>449</i>
Women					
Would like to give up:					
Very much indeed	26	27	32	30	..
Quite a lot	22	26	20	22	..
A fair amount	15	14	15	12	..
A little	7	7	5	8	..
Total would like to give up	70	73	71	72	74
Would not like to give up	30	27	29	28	26
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>536</i>
All					
Would like to give up:					
Very much indeed	26	28	30	30	..
Quite a lot	23	22	20	21	..
A fair amount	14	15	16	14	..
A little	8	7	6	7	..
Total would like to give up	70	72	71	72	71
Would not like to give up	30	28	29	28	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>868</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>987</i>

.. Data not available.

Table 3.2 Views on giving up smoking by age, 1997–2002

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Age 16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
2002					
Would like to give up:					
Very much indeed	26	27	27	17	26
Quite a lot	20	25	23	14	23
A fair amount	17	19	10	5	14
A little	10	6	8	6	8
Total would like to give up	73	77	68	43	70
Would not like to give up	27	23	32	57	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	142	389	304	98	936
2001					
Would like to give up:					
Very much indeed	16	29	35	16	28
Quite a lot	25	24	22	11	22
A fair amount	20	14	14	12	15
A little	13	6	7	5	7
Total would like to give up	76	74	78	44	72
Would not like to give up	24	26	22	56	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	127	380	247	81	836
2000					
Would like to give up:					
Very much indeed	20	34	33	22	30
Quite a lot	16	20	23	15	20
A fair amount	20	17	13	12	16
A little	11	5	3	8	6
Total would like to give up	67	76	72	57	71
Would not like to give up	33	24	28	43	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	141	363	265	100	868
1999					
Would like to give up:					
Very much indeed	26	30	33	26	30
Quite a lot	27	24	15	19	21
A fair amount	19	14	14	8	14
A little	6	7	8	4	7
Total would like to give up	78	74	70	56	72
Would not like to give up	22	26	30	44	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	160	412	279	98	950
1997					
Would like to give up	74	77	70	48	71
Would not like to give up	26	23	30	52	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	136	431	318	102	987

Table 3.3 Views on giving up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2002

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Social-economic classification				Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2002 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would like to give up:							
Very much indeed	25	26	25	30	29	24	26
Quite a lot	28	18	23	21	24	22	23
A fair amount	12	20	13	10	14	14	14
A little	8	8	6	14	9	7	8
Total would like to give up	71	73	68	76	76	67	70
Would not like to give up	29	27	32	24	24	33	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>936</i>

Table 3.4 Views on giving up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Would like to give up:				
Very much indeed	24	31	20	26
Quite a lot	24	19	29	24
A fair amount	14	17	7	13
A little	10	6	6	8
Total would like to give up	73	74	62	71
Would not like to give up	27	26	38	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>454</i>
Women				
Would like to give up:				
Very much indeed	21	27	27	26
Quite a lot	21	28	15	22
A fair amount	10	16	17	15
A little	10	5	8	7
Total would like to give up	63	76	67	70
Would not like to give up	37	24	33	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>482</i>
All				
Would like to give up:				
Very much indeed	23	29	24	26
Quite a lot	23	24	21	23
A fair amount	12	16	13	14
A little	10	6	7	8
Total would like to give up	68	75	65	70
Would not like to give up	32	25	35	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>936</i>

Table 3.5 Views on giving up smoking, by type of cigarette smoked and sex, 2002

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	26	24	32	25	30	[6]
Quite a lot	23	26	21	22	18	[5]
A fair amount	14	13	7	15	11	[4]
A little	8	5	12	7	7	[2]
Total would like to give up	71	68	73	70	66	[17]
Would not like to give up	29	32	27	30	34	[8]
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>25</i>

Table 3.6 Views on giving up smoking, by whether attempted to give up smoking in the last five years, 2002

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Attempted to give up in last 5 years	Not attempted to give up in last 5 years	2002 Total
	%	%	%
Would like to give up:			
Very much indeed	35	15	26
Quite a lot	29	16	23
A fair amount	14	14	14
A little	5	10	8
Total would like to give up	84	55	70
Would not like to give up	16	45	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>936</i>

Table 3.7 Views on giving up smoking, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, 2002

Smokers who have tried to give up in last year

Views on giving up smoking	Number of attempts in the last year			2002
	1	2	3 or more	Total
	%	%	%	%
Would like to give up:				
Very much indeed	36	48	58	42
Quite a lot	33	26	21	29
A fair amount	17	11	9	14
A little	4	2	-	3
Total would like to give up	90	87	88	88
Would not like to give up	11	13	12	12
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>216</i>

Table 3.8 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking by sex, 1996–2002

Smokers who want to stop

Reasons for wanting to stop	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men						
Better for health in general	72	75	76	75	72	64
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	30	34	38	33	36	32
Present health problems	18	14	15	13	16	17
At least one health reason	89	90	91	89	88	83
Financial reasons	25	28	38	35	40	34
Family pressure	13	20	22	18	11	15
Harms children	10	10	10	12	16	14
Doctor's advice	4	7	6	7	3	7
Pregnancy	0	0	-	1	1	1
Other	3	2	4	4	3	4
Gave more than one reason	52	62	73	66	63	59
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>351</i>
Women						
Better for health in general	63	63	73	68	68	65
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	30	28	40	29	33	26
Present health problems	14	17	17	13	17	16
At least one health reason	89	84	90	84	88	83
Financial reasons	30	32	44	36	39	37
Family pressure	19	19	18	21	16	14
Harms children	16	20	18	24	24	22
Doctor's advice	4	7	6	7	8	9
Pregnancy	2	3	5	4	3	2
Other	4	5	3	3	4	2
Gave more than one reason	56	63	79	67	73	60
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>361</i>
All						
Better for health in general	68	68	75	71	70	65
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	30	31	39	31	34	29
Present health problems	16	16	16	13	16	17
At least one health reason	86	87	91	87	88	83
Financial reasons	28	31	41	35	39	36
Family pressure	16	19	20	19	14	14
Harms children	13	15	14	18	21	18
Doctor's advice	4	7	6	7	6	8
Pregnancy	1	2	3	3	2	1
Other	4	4	4	3	4	3
Gave more than one reason	54	62	76	66	68	59
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>657</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 3.9 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002

Smokers who want to stop

Reasons for wanting to stop	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Better for health in general	67	80	63	72
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	31	30	30	30
Present health problems	21	12	23	18
At least one health reason	88	91	88	89
Financial reasons	33	23	15	25
Family pressure	16	12	11	13
Harms children	11	11	7	10
Doctor's advice	4	5	2	4
Pregnancy	1	-	-	0
Other	5	3	2	3
Gave more than one reason	60	54	32	52
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>321</i>
Women				
Better for health in general	59	61	70	63
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	30	30	30	30
Present health problems	13	15	13	14
At least one health reason	81	81	87	83
Financial reasons	34	36	17	30
Family pressure	23	22	11	19
Harms children	15	11	25	16
Doctor's advice	4	7	2	4
Pregnancy	0	2	4	2
Other	6	4	3	4
Gave more than one reason	58	59	52	56
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>336</i>
All				
Better for health in general	64	70	67	68
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	31	30	30	30
Present health problems	18	14	17	16
At least one health reason	85	86	88	86
Financial reasons	33	30	16	28
Family pressure	19	17	11	16
Harms children	13	11	18	13
Doctor's advice	4	6	2	4
Pregnancy	1	1	2	1
Other	5	3	2	4
Gave more than one reason	59	57	44	54
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>657</i>

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

Table 3.10 **Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking, by sex and how much would like to give up, 2002**

Smokers who want to stop

Reasons for wanting to stop	How much would like to give up				2002 Total
	Very much	Quite a lot	A fair amount	A little	
	%	%	%	%	%
Men					
Better for health in general	73	71	79	60	72
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	33	31	34	13	30
Present health problems	25	16	10	10	18
At least one health reason	96	87	90	71	89
Financial reasons	24	28	19	30	25
Family pressure	9	8	27	15	13
Harms children	9	12	9	9	10
Doctor's advice	7	3	1	2	4
Pregnancy	1	-	-	-	0
Other	3	4	-	7	3
Gave more than one reason	56	48	59	37	52
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>321</i>
Women					
Better for health in general	65	66	61	53	63
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	37	26	29	18	30
Present health problems	17	16	8	9	14
At least one health reason	87	82	82	77	89
Financial reasons	31	28	35	20	30
Family pressure	21	24	12	9	19
Harms children	14	17	16	18	16
Doctor's advice	5	6	4	2	4
Pregnancy	3	2	2	3	2
Other	7	2	-	5	4
Gave more than one reason	65	61	47	31	56
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>336</i>
All					
Better for health in general	69	68	69	56	68
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	35	28	31	16	30
Present health problems	21	16	9	10	16
At least one health reason	91	84	86	74	86
Financial reasons	28	28	28	25	28
Family pressure	16	16	19	12	16
Harms children	12	15	13	14	13
Doctor's advice	6	4	2	2	4
Pregnancy	2	1	1	2	1
Other	5	4	-	6	4
Gave more than one reason	61	54	53	35	54
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>657</i>

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

Table 3.11 When smokers intend to give up smoking by sex, 1999–2002

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	2002	2001	2000	1999
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Within the next month	10	7	12	12
Within the next 6 months	21	21	17	21
Within the next year	16	18	17	16
In more than a year	21	27	21	20
Total intend to give up	69	72	68	69
Do not intend to give up	31	28	32	31
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>435</i>
Women				
Within the next month	9	12	10	12
Within the next 6 months	22	24	20	22
Within the next year	20	22	20	19
In more than a year	20	19	23	17
Total intend to give up	72	77	73	71
Do not intend to give up	28	23	27	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>496</i>
All				
Within the next month	10	9	11	12
Within the next 6 months	22	22	18	22
Within the next year	19	20	19	18
In more than a year	20	23	22	18
Total intend to give up	70	75	71	70
Do not intend to give up	30	25	29	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>859</i>	<i>931</i>

Table 3.12 When smokers intend to give up smoking by age, 1999–2002

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Age				Total
	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
2002					
Within the next month	12	13	6	5	10
Within the next 6 months	24	26	18	12	22
Within the next year	23	20	17	9	19
In more than a year	24	19	23	9	20
Total intend to give up	83	79	64	35	70
Do not intend to give up	17	21	36	65	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	143	387	304	96	932
2001					
Within the next month	6	11	8	9	9
Within the next 6 months	35	22	21	7	22
Within the next year	25	21	22	6	20
In more than a year	25	23	24	14	23
Total intend to give up	91	77	75	36	75
Do not intend to give up	9	23	25	64	25
<i>Base=100%</i>	128	381	247	81	837
2000					
Within the next month	11	14	10	6	11
Within the next 6 months	19	21	17	10	18
Within the next year	16	21	19	11	19
In more than a year	30	22	20	19	22
Total intend to give up	76	78	66	46	71
Do not intend to give up	24	22	34	54	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	141	361	261	97	859
1999					
Within the next month	14	12	12	8	12
Within the next 6 months	25	24	20	9	22
Within the next year	23	22	12	9	18
In more than a year	26	18	17	12	18
Total intend to give up	88	76	61	27	70
Do not intend to give up	12	24	39	63	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	159	403	274	93	931

Table 3.13 **When smokers intend to give up smoking, by presence of children in the household and by social-economic classification, 2002***All smokers*

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Social-economic classification				Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2002 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	11	8	9	17	15	7	10
Within the next 6 months	28	24	18	23	25	20	22
Within the next year	19	18	18	20	18	19	19
In more than a year	18	22	20	21	20	20	20
Total intend to give up	77	72	65	80	78	66	70
Do not intend to give up	23	28	35	20	22	34	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>932</i>

Table 3.14 **When smokers intend to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002***All smokers*

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	6	8	16	10
Within the next 6 months	14	25	25	22
Within the next year	20	22	13	19
In more than a year	24	20	17	20
Total intend to give up	63	76	71	70
Do not intend to give up	37	24	29	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>932</i>

Table 3.15 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by type of cigarette smoked, 2002

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Type of cigarette smoked			2002 Total
	Packeted	Hand-rolled	Both types	
	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	11	5	12	10
Within the next 6 months	23	20	12	22
Within the next year	19	16	21	19
In more than a year	21	21	15	20
Total intend to give up	74	62	60	70
Do not intend to give up	26	38	40	30
Base=100%	680	170	81	932

Table 3.16 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by whether they have attempted to give up smoking in the last 5 years, 2002

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Attempted to give up in last 5 years	Not attempted to give up in last 5 years	2002 Total
	%	%	
Within the next month	15	4	10
Within the next 6 months	28	14	22
Within the next year	23	13	19
In more than a year	18	23	20
Total intend to give up	85	55	70
Do not intend to give up	15	45	30
Base=100%	492	440	932

Table 3.17 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, 2002

Smokers who have tried to give up in last year

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Made one attempt to give up in last year	Made two or more attempts to give up in last year	2002 Total
	%	%	%
Within the next month	16	26	20
Within the next 6 months	33	33	33
Within the next year	20	15	18
In more than a year	22	16	20
Total intend to give up	91	90	91
Do not intend to give up	9	10	9
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>215</i>

Table 3.18 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by smoking status, 1999–2002

All respondents

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Smoking status			Total
	Current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	%	%	%	%
2002				
Definitely will be smoking	21	1	1	6
Probably will be smoking	29	1	0	7
Might or might not be smoking	26	2	0	7
Probably will not be smoking	17	4	2	6
Definitely will not be smoking	7	92	97	74
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>3810</i>
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 3.19 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months, by whether intend to give up smoking, 2002

All smokers

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Intend to give up smoking:		Do not intend to give up	2002 Total
	within the next 12 months	in more than a year		
	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	1	13	62	21
Probably will be smoking	17	54	32	29
Might or might not be smoking	35	28	7	25
Probably will not be smoking	33	4	-	18
Definitely will not be smoking	15	-	0	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>922</i>

Table 3.20 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months by sex, 2002

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

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Sex		2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	1	1	1	0	2	3
Probably will be smoking	14	18	17	13	16	19
Might or might not be smoking	35	35	35	39	40	33
Probably will not be smoking	34	32	33	32	31	30
Definitely will not be smoking	16	13	15	16	10	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>478</i>

Table 3.21 Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months by age, 2002

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

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Age				2002 Total
	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	2	1	1	[0]	1
Probably will be smoking	29	14	14	[2]	17
Might or might not be smoking	37	34	37	[5]	35
Probably will not be smoking	25	34	34	[11]	33
Definitely will not be smoking	7	17	14	[5]	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>463</i>

Table 3.22 **Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002**

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

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	1	2	1	1
Probably will be smoking	16	19	12	17
Might or might not be smoking	38	38	27	35
Probably will not be smoking	29	28	43	33
Definitely will not be smoking	16	12	17	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>463</i>

Table 3.23 **Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by type of cigarette smoked, 2002**

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

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Type of cigarette			2002 Total
	Packeted	Hand-rolled	Both types	
	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	1	1	-	1
Probably will be smoking	17	16	18	17
Might or might not be smoking	33	34	50	35
Probably will not be smoking	33	31	29	33
Definitely will not be smoking	15	17	3	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>463</i>

Table 3.24 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by whether attempted to give up smoking in the last 5 years, 2002

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

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Attempted to give up in last 5 years	Not attempted to give up in last 5 years	2002 Total
	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	1	1	1
Probably will be smoking	16	18	17
Might or might not be smoking	36	33	35
Probably will not be smoking	33	32	33
Definitely will not be smoking	14	16	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>463</i>

Table 3.25 Whether smokers will be smoking in 12 months, by number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, 2002

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

Whether respondents will be smoking in 12 months	Made one attempt to give up in last year	Made two or more attempts to give up in last year	2002 Total
	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	1	2	1
Probably will be smoking	10	11	10
Might or might not be smoking	34	36	35
Probably will not be smoking	40	35	38
Definitely will not be smoking	14	17	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>153</i>

Table 3.26 When smokers intend to give up smoking, by whether they want to give up smoking, 1999–2002

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	
	%	%	%
2002			
Within the next month	14	1	10
Within the next 6 months	30	2	22
Within the next year	24	5	19
In more than a year	23	14	20
Do not intend to give up	9	77	29
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>925</i>
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 3.27 Whether respondents want to and intend to give up smoking by sex, 2002

All smokers

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Sex		2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	10	9	10	9	11	12
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	53	55	54	57	54	52
Want to give up but do not intend to	8	5	6	5	6	8
Do not want to give up but intend to	6	8	7	8	6	6
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	23	23	23	20	24	22
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>927</i>

Table 3.28 Whether respondents want to and intend to give up smoking by age, 2002

All smokers

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Age				2002 Total
	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	12	13	6	5	10
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	59	61	52	25	54
Want to give up but do not intend to	2	4	10	12	6
Do not want to give up but intend to	12	6	7	4	7
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	15	17	25	53	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>926</i>

Table 3.29 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2002

All smokers

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Social-economic classification				Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2002 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	11	8	9	17	14	7	10
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	56	57	51	56	58	52	54
Want to give up but do not intend to	4	8	7	4	4	8	6
Do not want to give up but intend to	9	8	5	8	7	7	7
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	20	19	27	16	18	26	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>926</i>

Table 3.30 Whether respondents want to and intend to give up smoking by number of cigarettes smoked a day, 2002

All smokers

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	6	8	16	10
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	53	60	47	54
Want to give up but do not intend to	9	6	3	6
Do not want to give up but intend to	5	8	8	7
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	27	18	27	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>926</i>

Table 3.31 Whether respondents want to and intend to give up smoking by type of cigarette smoked, 2002

All smokers

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Type of cigarettes			2002 Total
	Packeted	Hand-rolled	Both types	
	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	10	5	12	10
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	55	54	46	54
Want to give up but do not intend to	5	10	12	6
Do not want to give up but intend to	8	5	2	7
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	22	27	26	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>926</i>

4 Attempting to give up smoking

4.1 Previous attempts to give up smoking

4.1.1 Current smokers

Nearly four-fifths (79%) of current smokers had tried to give up smoking in the past, and over a half (53%) had made a serious attempt in the past 5 years. This compares with 79% and 54% respectively in 2001.

These percentages 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 64% of those aged 65 or more. There were also no significant differences in the percentage 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 (83% compared with 76% of those without children in the household).

Heavy smokers were the most likely to have tried to give up: 85% had ever tried compared with 72% of those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day. **Tables 4.1–4.4**

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 4.5**

Smokers who had tried to give up in the past year were asked how many attempts they had made and Table 4.6 shows that, as predicted by the Stages of Change Model, smokers keep on trying to give up – 15% had made 3 or more attempts in the past year. Heavy smokers were the most likely to have made only one attempt to stop smoking (73% compared with 48% of moderate smokers). **Tables 4.6–4.8**

Current smokers who had previously tried to give up were asked how long it was for, the last time. DiClemente *et al* (1985)¹ found that the temptation to smoke did not level off until about three years after quitting, and Table 4.9 shows that only 10% 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).

Nearly a quarter (24%) had only given up for a week, and just under two thirds (65%) had given up for less than six months. Just over half (55%) had given up for more than 4 weeks. 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 74% 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 (28% compared with 48% of those smoking fewer than ten a day). **Tables 4.10 and 4.11**

Two new questions were added in 2002. Smokers who had stopped smoking for more than a day in the last 12 months, were asked why they had started to smoke again. Smokers who wanted to give up smoking were asked why they had never tried to stop or why they had not succeeded in stopping for more than a day.

A third (34%) of smokers who had given up for more than a day in the past year, said they had started again because they found life too stressful. About a sixth mentioned missing the habit (17%), liking smoking (16%) or that their friends smoke (14%). A further 12% said they couldn't cope with the cravings. Only 16% gave more than one reason.² There were no significant differences between men and women.

Heavy smokers were nearly twice as likely to say that they found life too stressful (48% of those who smoke 20 and over a day compared with 26% of those who smoked fewer than 10). Heavy smokers were also more likely to say they couldn't cope with the cravings. Conversely, light smokers were more likely to say they started again because they like smoking (23% compared with only 9% of heavy smokers). **Tables 4.12 and 4.13**

Similar reasons were given for not trying to stop or for not succeeding in stopping. Nearly three-tenths (29%) of smokers who

want to give up smoking but have not tried or have not succeeded for more than one day said that they found life too stressful, and a further 29% said that they had a lack of commitment to quitting. A substantial minority (15%) mentioned liking smoking and not being able to cope with the cravings. About a fifth (21%) gave more than one reason.² The only significant difference between men and women was that women were more likely to say they were worried about putting on weight if they stopped smoking (8% of women compared with 1% of men). There were no significant differences between heavy and light smokers. **Tables 4.14 and 4.15**

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 (48%) 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 (20% 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 than older smokers 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 (33% compared with 15% or fewer of older smokers).

Unlike 2001, light smokers were no less likely than heavy smokers to say that other people were trying to get them to stop smoking.

Tables 4.16–4.18

4.1.2 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. Three quarters (76%) 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 2002, 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 4.19–4.25**

4.2 Help giving up smoking

4.2.1 Seeking advice and help for quitting smoking

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, 2001 and 2002, 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. The questions were asked of both smokers and those who had given up in the past year.

Table 4.26 shows the sources of help and advice used by both current smokers (that is those that have failed to give up smoking) and those who have succeeded in giving up smoking in the past year. Not surprisingly, those who have successfully given up smoking in the past year were more likely to have sought help and advice (55% compared with 36% of those who were still smoking). Although it appeared that successful quitters were more likely to have read leaflets and/or booklets on how to stop and to have used NRT products than those who were currently smoking, the differences were not statistically significant.

Tables 4.27 to 4.30 present the sources of help and advice for current smokers only. Overall, 36% of smokers had sought some kind of help or advice for stopping smoking. This was similar to the 2001 and 2000 figures (38% and 37% respectively) but lower than in 1999 when 44% of smokers said they had sought some help or advice. Nearly three tenths (28%) of smokers said they had read leaflets and/or booklets on how to stop smoking. A small percentage had asked a doctor or other health professional for help (10%), rung a smokers telephone helpline (3%) or been referred to a stop smoking group (4%).

About a tenth (11%) had bought some type of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT gums, patches or inhalators), but, only 4% had been given free NRT.

Unlike previous years, women were no 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. There was no difference in use of NRT products between different social economic groups.

Although it appeared that (as in previous years) heavy smokers were more likely than light smokers to say that they had used NRT, the difference was not statistically significant. Moderate smokers were the most likely to have read booklets or leaflets on how to stop smoking.

4.2.2 Advice from health professionals

Respondents were also asked whether they had been given advice on smoking by members of the medical profession in the *five* years before their interview. Forty-two per cent of all current smokers said that they had – the percentage was similar to that in previous surveys. The most common source of advice was the respondent's own GP (35%) and someone else at the GP surgery (14%). Eight per cent mentioned a variety of other medical personnel (consultants, specialists, other hospital doctors and nurses) as having advised them on smoking. Only 2% 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 38% of men). Older smokers were also more likely to have been given advice than their younger counterparts.

Unsurprisingly, heavy smokers (both men and women) were more likely than light smokers to say they had been given advice on smoking by the medical profession.

In the majority of cases (86%) the advice was in the form of discussion about smoking (with or without literature to read), with 14% of smokers being given printed literature only.

Just over half the people (52%) 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 (54%

compared with only 42% of smokers who had only been given literature to look at). **Tables 4.31–4.35**

Overall, 35% of people who had stopped smoking in the past five years said they had received advice in the past five years. Compared with current smokers, ex-regular smokers who had been given 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 (76%, table not shown, compared with 52% 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 4.36**

Notes and references

1. DiClemente C *et al* (1985) Self-efficacy and the stages of self-change of smoking. *Cognitive therapy and research* 9, 181–200.
2. Respondents could give up to eight reasons.

Table 4.1 Ever tried to give up smoking by sex, 1999–2002

All smokers

Attempts at giving up smoking	Sex		2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	78	80	79	79	78	77
Has not ever tried to give up	22	20	21	21	22	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>950</i>

Table 4.2 Ever tried to give up smoking, by age, 2002

All smokers

Attempts at giving up smoking	Age				Total
	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	71	82	83	64	79
Has not ever tried to give up	29	18	17	36	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>945</i>

Table 4.3 Ever tried to give up smoking, by social-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2002

All smokers

Attempts at giving up smoking	Social-economic classification				Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2002 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	82	78	79	68	83	76	79
Has not ever tried to give up	18	22	21	32	17	24	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>945</i>

Table 4.4 Ever tried to give up smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002

All smokers

Attempts at giving up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	85	79	72	79
Has not ever tried to give up	15	21	27	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	284	392	268	945

Table 4.5 Attempts to give up smoking in past 5 years, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 1999-2002

All smokers

Made a serious attempt in past 5 years	Number of cigarettes per day			2002	2001	2000	1999
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	Total	Total	Total	Total
<i>Percentage who have made a serious attempt to stop smoking in past 5 years</i>							
Men	47	48	54	49	51	50	48
Women	52	58	60	57	57	49	55
All	49	53	57	53	54	50	52
<i>Base=100%</i>							
Men	158	187	111	456	396	415	445
Women	126	205	156	487	447	452	503
All	284	391	267	942	846	867	948

Table 4.6 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year by sex, 1999-2002

Smokers who have tried to give up in past year

Number of attempts at giving up smoking	Sex		2002	2001	2000	1999
	Men	Women	Total	Total	Total	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
One	60	60	60	58	58	44
Two	25	26	25	20	18	28
Three or more	16	15	15	22	24	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	89	129	218	203	193	244

Table 4.7 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year by age, 2002

Smokers who have tried to give up in past year

Number of attempts at giving up smoking	Age				2002 Total
	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
One	51	64	62	[7]	60
Two	30	23	23	[4]	25
Three or more	19	13	15	[3]	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>218</i>

Table 4.8 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002

Smokers who have tried to give up in past year

Number of attempts at giving up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
One	73	48	66	60
Two	14	32	24	25
Three or more	14	20	11	15
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>218</i>

Table 4.9 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking, by sex, 1999–2002

Smokers who have tried to give up

Length of time gave up smoking	Sex		2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
A week	23	24	24	20	23	23
2 weeks	10	10	10	9	10	10
3–4 weeks	10	11	11	13	11	11
5–9 weeks	10	9	10	12	11	10
10–25 weeks	11	12	12	14	14	13
6–12 months	19	20	19	18	17	16
More than 1 year, but less than 2	7	5	6	5	5	8
2 years or more	10	9	10	9	8	9
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>723</i>

Table 4.10 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking by age, 2002

Smokers who have tried to give up

Length of time gave up smoking	Age				2002 Total
	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
A week	26	21	24	29	24
2 weeks	22	9	8	5	10
3-4 weeks	17	12	8	8	11
5-9 weeks	13	8	11	6	10
10-25 weeks	4	13	12	18	12
6-12 months	14	23	19	10	19
More than 1 year, but less than 2	2	6	7	8	6
2 years or more	4	8	11	18	10
	20	37	37	35	35
<i>Base=100%</i>	102	321	257	63	743

Table 4.11 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002

Smokers who have tried to give up

Length of time gave up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
	%	%	%	%
A week	26	26	17	24
2 weeks	12	10	6	10
3-4 weeks	12	10	9	11
5-9 weeks	12	9	8	10
10-25 weeks	10	12	14	12
6-12 months	13	19	28	19
More than 1 year, but less than 2	6	5	7	6
2 years or more	8	8	13	10
	28	32	48	35
<i>Base=100%</i>	242	307	193	743

Table 4.12 Main reasons for starting smoking again by sex, 2002

Smokers who gave up for at least one day in past year

Reasons for starting smoking again	Men	Women	Total
Life too stressful/just not a good time	33	36	34
Missed the habit/something to do with my hands	17	17	17
I like smoking	15	17	16
My friends smoke	16	13	14
Couldn't cope with the cravings	12	12	12
Put on weight	1	4	3
My spouse/partner smokes	2	6	4
Other	21	19	20
Gave more than one reason	13	19	16
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>433</i>

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

Table 4.13 Main reasons for starting smoking again by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002

Smokers who gave up for at least one day in past year

Reasons for starting smoking again	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
Life too stressful/just not a good time	48	37	26	34
Missed the habit/something to do with my hands	21	16	16	17
I like smoking	9	13	23	16
My friends smoke	7	18	15	14
Couldn't cope with the cravings	17	15	6	12
Put on weight	5	2	3	3
My spouse/partner smokes	3	3	6	4
Other	19	17	23	20
Gave more than one reason	19	16	15	16
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>433</i>

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

Table 4.14 **Main reasons for not trying to give up smoking by sex, 2002**

Smokers who want to give up but who have not succeeded for more than one day

Reasons for not trying to stop smoking	Men	Women	Total
Life too stressful/just not a good time	27	32	29
Lack of commitment to quitting	26	32	29
I like smoking	18	12	15
Couldn't cope with the cravings	13	17	15
Would miss the habit/something to do with my hands	12	14	13
My friends smoke	6	6	6
Worried about putting on weight	1	8	5
My spouse/partner smokes	4	5	5
Other	16	15	16
Gave more than one reason	15	26	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>300</i>

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

Table 4.15 **Main reasons for not trying to give up smoking by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002**

Smokers who want to give up but who have not succeeded for more than one day

Reasons for not trying to stop smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
Life too stressful/just not a good time	27	27	40	29
Lack of commitment to quitting	27	33	25	29
I like smoking	14	13	21	15
Couldn't cope with the cravings	14	18	10	15
Would miss the habit/something to do with my hands	15	14	5	13
My friends smoke	6	3	12	6
Worried about putting on weight	5	3	7	5
My spouse/partner smokes	6	3	6	5
Other	21	15	4	16
Gave more than one reason	25	19	16	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>300</i>

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

Table 4.16 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit by sex, 1999–2002

All smokers

Who has tried to get you to quit smoking in last year?	Sex		2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	Men	Women				
Partner/spouse	22%	16%	19%	20%	21%	22%
Children	9%	20%	15%	15%	19%	18%
Parents	9%	15%	12%	12%	12%	15%
Friend	5%	6%	6%	8%	9%	10%
Sibling	1%	3%	2%	3%	3%	5%
Workmate	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Other	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%	6%
Someone	44%	51%	48%	49%	52%	55%
No one	56%	49%	52%	51%	48%	45%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>946</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 4.17 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit by age, 2002

All smokers

Who has tried to get you to quit smoking in last year?	Age				2002 Total
	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
Partner/spouse	8%	22%	20%	17%	19%
Children	-	14%	22%	17%	15%
Parents	33%	15%	2%	-	12%
Friend	10%	4%	6%	5%	6%
Sibling	3%	2%	2%	-	2%
Workmate	2%	3%	1%	-	2%
Other	3%	4%	5%	9%	5%
Someone	51%	50%	46%	40%	48%
No one	49%	50%	54%	60%	52%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>946</i>

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

Table 4.18 Influence of others in encouraging smokers to quit, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002

All smokers

Who has tried to get you to quit smoking in last year?	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
Partner/spouse	17%	18%	21%	19%
Children	19%	14%	13%	15%
Parents	10%	16%	9%	12%
Friend	6%	7%	3%	6%
Sibling	3%	2%	0%	2%
Workmate	3%	2%	1%	2%
Other	5%	6%	2%	5%
Someone	47%	51%	43%	48%
No one	53%	49%	57%	52%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>946</i>

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

Table 4.19 Length of time since stopped smoking, by sex, 1999–2002

Ex-smokers

Length of time since stopped smoking	2002	2001	2000	1999
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Less than a year	6	4	7	4
1–4 years	14	13	14	12
5–9 years	10	11	13	14
10–14 years	14	12	11	14
15–19 years	12	11	10	12
20–24 years	14	16	15	12
25 years or more	32	33	31	31
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>557</i>
Women				
Less than a year	10	7	6	9
1–4 years	19	20	14	13
5–9 years	11	15	11	15
10–14 years	11	13	15	15
15–19 years	9	9	12	13
20–24 years	11	14	14	14
25 years or more	28	22	28	22
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>419</i>
All				
Less than a year	8	6	6	6
1–4 years	16	16	14	13
5–9 years	10	13	12	14
10–14 years	12	13	13	14
15–19 years	10	10	11	12
20–24 years	13	15	14	13
25 years or more	30	28	30	27
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>976</i>

Table 4.20 Length of time since stopped smoking, by age and sex, 2002

Ex-smokers

Length of time since stopped smoking	Age				2002 Total
	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
Men					
Less than a year	[4]	14	6	0	6
1–4 years	[12]	30	10	4	14
5–9 years	[4]	22	8	4	10
10–14 years	[0]	16	15	12	14
15–19 years	[0]	16	14	9	12
20–24 years	[0]	3	20	15	14
25 years or more	[0]	1	28	55	32
<i>Base=100%</i>	20	110	195	203	528
Women					
Less than a year	[14]	18	5	3	10
1–4 years	[13]	28	15	10	19
5–9 years	[0]	17	11	9	11
10–14 years	[0]	17	12	8	11
15–19 years	[0]	11	9	9	9
20–24 years	[0]	5	14	15	11
25 years or more	[0]	3	35	46	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	27	115	196	136	472
All					
Less than a year	39	16	5	1	8
1–4 years	52	29	12	7	16
5–9 years	9	20	10	6	10
10–14 years	-	16	14	11	12
15–19 years	-	14	12	9	10
20–24 years	-	4	17	15	13
25 years or more	-	2	31	51	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	46	223	391	339	1,000

Table 4.21 Length of time since stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002

Ex-smokers

Length of time since stopped smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Less than a year	5	6	8	6
1–4 years	10	20	19	14
5–9 years	10	9	8	10
10–14 years	16	8	19	14
15–19 years	11	13	9	12
20–24 years	17	12	-	14
25 years or more	30	32	38	32
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>528</i>
Women				
Less than a year	10	8	13	10
1–4 years	16	26	13	19
5–9 years	13	13	8	11
10–14 years	14	11	9	11
15–19 years	9	8	10	9
20–24 years	10	13	11	11
25 years or more	28	22	36	28
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>472</i>
All				
Less than a year	7	7	11	8
1–4 years	12	23	15	16
5–9 years	11	11	8	10
10–14 years	15	10	12	12
15–19 years	11	10	10	10
20–24 years	15	12	8	13
25 years or more	29	27	36	30
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>1,000</i>

Table 4.22 Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by sex, 1996–2002

Ex-regular cigarette smokers

Reasons for having stopped	Men	Women	2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better for health in general	55	50	53	50	55	53	50	48
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	13	15	14	15	18	18	15	12
Present health problems	16	15	15	12	13	13	14	15
At least one health reason	71	64	68	64	67	67	65	64
Financial reasons	19	20	19	20	24	25	22	24
Family pressure	16	12	14	11	15	12	14	13
Harms children	8	8	8	8	9	8	10	8
Doctor's advice	6	4	5	8	6	7	6	5
Pregnancy	2	13	7	5	6	6	8	6
Other	11	11	11	19	17	14	17	12
Gave more than one reason	35	37	36	36	44	41	42	32
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>527</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>999</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 4.23 Main reasons for having stopped smoking by age, 2002

Ex-regular cigarette smokers

Reasons for having stopped	Age 16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	2002 Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Better for health in general	72	59	53	46	53
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	18	15	15	11	14
Present health problems	8	8	16	21	15
At least one health reason	72	67	68	67	68
Financial reasons	21	14	17	25	19
Family pressure	26	18	15	10	14
Harms children	1	15	9	4	8
Doctor's advice	0	5	3	8	5
Pregnancy	10	15	7	1	7
Other	3	10	11	13	11
Gave more than one reason	45	44	34	31	36
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>999</i>

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

Table 4.24 **Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002**
Ex-regular cigarette smokers

Reasons for having stopped	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
	%	%	%	%
Men				
Better for health in general	55	54	58	55
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	12	15	9	13
Present health problems	20	13	3	16
At least one health reason	74	70	65	71
Financial reasons	19	21	9	19
Family pressure	16	17	19	16
Harms children	8	10	7	8
Doctor's advice	7	6	1	6
Pregnancy	2	1	2	2
Other	10	11	17	11
Gave more than one reason	36	38	19	35
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>527</i>
Women				
Better for health in general	52	48	50	50
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	15	17	13	15
Present health problems	17	13	14	15
At least one health reason	65	62	64	64
Financial reasons	23	18	18	20
Family pressure	12	14	11	12
Harms children	13	5	7	8
Doctor's advice	4	4	3	4
Pregnancy	16	16	7	13
Other	7	13	14	11
Gave more than one reason	45	36	27	37
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>472</i>
All				
Better for health in general	54	51	52	53
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	13	16	12	14
Present health problems	19	13	11	15
At least one health reason	71	66	64	68
Financial reasons	20	19	15	19
Family pressure	14	16	13	14
Harms children	10	7	7	8
Doctor's advice	6	5	2	5
Pregnancy	7	8	6	7
Other	9	12	15	11
Gave more than one reason	39	37	25	36
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>999</i>

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

Table 4.25 **Main reasons for having stopped smoking, by length of time since stopped, 2002***Ex-regular cigarette smokers*

Reasons for having stopped	Length of time since stopped			2002 Total
	Less than 5 years	5–19 years	20 years and over	
	%	%	%	%
Better for health in general	60	52	49	53
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	20	12	12	14
Present health problems	19	17	12	15
At least one health reason	76	68	63	68
Financial reasons	17	16	23	19
Family pressure	20	14	12	14
Harms children	13	7	7	8
Doctor's advice	5	7	3	5
Pregnancy	8	8	7	7
Other	7	12	13	11
Gave more than one reason	49	35	29	36
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>999</i>

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

Table 4.26 **Sources of help and advice used in the last year by smoking status, 2002***Current smokers and those who have given up smoking in past year*

Percentage who have:	Current smokers	Gave up smoking in past year
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	28%	40%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	10%	14%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	3%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	4%	12%
Bought non-prescription NRT	8%	14%
Paid for prescription NRT	2%	4%
Free prescription NRT	4%	4%
Free non-prescription NRT	0%	-
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs	1%	5%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	14%	24%
Sought any help or advice	36%	55%
Did not seek help or advice	64%	45%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>78</i>

Table 4.27 Sources of help and advice used in the last year by sex, 1999–2002

All smokers

Percentage who have:	Sex Men	Women	Total
2002			
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	25%	30%	28%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	10%	11%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	4%	3%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	4%	4%	4%
Bought non-prescription NRT*	8%	8%	8%
Paid for prescription NRT*	2%	1%	2%
Free prescription NRT*	3%	4%	4%
Free non-prescription NRT *	-	0%	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs*	2%	0%	1%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	14%	14%	14%
Sought any help or advice	33%	39%	36%
Did not seek help or advice	67%	61%	64%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>944</i>
2001			
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	23%	37%	30%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	7%	12%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	2%	6%	4%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2%	4%	3%
Bought non-prescription NRT*	8%	11%	10%
Paid for prescription NRT*	0%	1%	0%
Free prescription NRT*	1%	3%	2%
Free non-prescription NRT *	0%	0%	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs*	2%	2%	2%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	11%	16%	13%
Sought any help or advice	32%	44%	38%
Did not seek help or advice	68%	56%	62%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>846</i>
2000			
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	26%	35%	31%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	5%	10%	7%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	2%	3%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2%	2%	2%
Bought non-prescription NRT*	10%	10%	10%
Paid for prescription NRT*	1%	1%	1%
Free prescription NRT*	-	1%	0%
Free non-prescription NRT *	0%	0%	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs*	1%	1%	1%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	12%	13%	12%
Sought any help or advice	32%	41%	37%
Did not seek help or advice	68%	59%	63%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>872</i>
1999			
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	34%	40%	38%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	4%	6%	5%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	2%	4%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2%	1%	1%
Bought NRT (gums, patches, inhalators)*	12%	20%	16%
Been given free NRT*	0%	2%	1%
Sought help or advice	40%	48%	44%
Did not seek help or advice	60%	52%	56%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>950</i>

* Question changed between 1999 and 2000.

Table 4.28 Sources of help and advice used in the last year by age, 1999–2002

All smokers

Percentage who have:	Age				Total
	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
2002					
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	40%	26%	25%	25%	28%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	8%	9%	13%	8%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	5%	4%	2%	1%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%
Bought non-prescription NRT*	8%	8%	9%	2%	8%
Paid for prescription NRT*	-	2%	2%	0%	2%
Free prescription NRT*	0%	4%	5%	3%	4%
Free non-prescription NRT*	0%	0%	0%	-	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs*	-	1%	1%	3%	1%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	9%	15%	17%	8%	14%
Sought any help or advice	47%	35%	35%	31%	36%
Did not seek help or advice	53%	65%	65%	69%	64%
<i>Base=100%</i>	143	393	310	100	944
2001					
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	27%	34%	30%	17%	30%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	2%	13%	10%	6%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	5%	4%	4%	1%	4%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	-	3%	4%	2%	3%
Bought non-prescription NRT*	9%	10%	11%	5%	10%
Paid for prescription NRT*	-	1%	1%	-	0%
Free prescription NRT*	0%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Free non-prescription NRT*	-	0%	0%	-	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs*	-	3%	3%	-	2%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	9%	15%	15%	7%	13%
Sought any help or advice	35%	43%	39%	22%	38%
Did not seek help or advice	65%	57%	61%	78%	62%
<i>Base=100%</i>	127	385	251	83	846
2000					
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	41%	30%	30%	26%	31%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	3%	7%	10%	7%	7%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	-	3%	3%	1%	2%
Bought non-prescription NRT*	8%	12%	11%	4%	10%
Paid for prescription NRT*	-	1%	2%	1%	1%
Free prescription NRT*	1%	-	0%	3%	0%
Free non-prescription NRT*	-	0%	1%	-	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs*	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	9%	13%	14%	10%	12%
Sought any help or advice	43%	35%	39%	31%	37%
Did not seek help or advice	57%	65%	61%	69%	63%
<i>Base=100%</i>	141	363	267	100	872
1999					
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	48%	37%	36%	29%	38%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	3%	7%	4%	2%	5%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	5%	3%	2%	-	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Bought NRT (gums, patches, inhalators)*	10%	17%	21%	9%	16%
Been given free NRT*	-	2%	1%	1%	1%
Sought help or advice	52%	43%	45%	33%	44%
Did not seek help or advice	48%	57%	55%	67%	56%
<i>Base=100%</i>	160	412	279	98	950

* Question changed between 1999 and 2000.

Table 4.29 Sources of help and advice used in the last year by social-economic classification, 2002

All smokers

Percentage who have:	Social-economic classification				2002 Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	29%	22%	29%	36%	28%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	8%	8%	11%	20%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	2%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	3%	4%	3%	12%	4%
Bought non-prescription NRT	10%	8%	7%	6%	8%
Paid for prescription NRT	2%	0%	2%	-	2%
Free prescription NRT	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Free non-prescription NRT	-	-	1%	-	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	13%	14%	15%	10%	14%
Sought help or advice	35%	35%	37%	43%	36%
Did not seek help or advice	65%	65%	63%	57%	64%
<i>Base=100%</i>	201	199	468	77	944

Table 4.30 Sources of help and advice used in the last year, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2002

All smokers

Percentage who have:	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10-19	0-9	
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	28%	32%	23%	28%
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	10%	12%	8%	10%
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	4%	4%	2%	3%
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2%	6%	4%	4%
Bought non-prescription NRT	10%	8%	6%	8%
Paid for prescription NRT	2%	2%	3%	2%
Free prescription NRT	5%	4%	1%	4%
Free non-prescription NRT	0%	0%	0%	0%
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs	0%	1%	2%	1%
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	16%	15%	10%	14%
Sought help or advice	38%	41%	28%	36%
Did not seek help or advice	62%	59%	72%	64%
<i>Base=100%</i>	285	392	268	944

Table 4.31 Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by sex, 1996–2002

All smokers

Source of advice	Sex Men	Women	2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
GP	30%	39%	35%	32%	35%	37%	34%	38%
Someone else at the surgery	11%	17%	14%	15%	12%	13%	11%	13%
Pharmacist	3%	2%	2%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%
Other medical person	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	12%	10%	11%
Any of the above	38%	46%	42%	42%	44%	45%	43%	46%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>941</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 4.32 Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by age, 2002

All smokers

Source of advice	Age 16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	2002 Total
GP	29%	32%	39%	39%	35%
Someone else at the surgery	8%	11%	19%	16%	14%
Pharmacist	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%
Other medical person	3%	8%	11%	7%	8%
Any of the above	35%	39%	47%	46%	42%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>941</i>

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

Table 4.33 Source of advice on smoking in the last 5 years by number of cigarettes smoked per day and sex, 2002

All smokers

Source of advice	Number of cigarettes per day			2002 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9	
Men				
GP	39%	24%	29%	30%
Someone else at the surgery	12%	9%	12%	11%
Pharmacist	2%	2%	3%	3%
Other medical person	9%	8%	7%	8%
Any of the above	45%	33%	34%	38%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>456</i>
Women				
GP	44%	42%	30%	39%
Someone else at the surgery	21%	17%	13%	17%
Pharmacist	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other medical person	12%	8%	6%	8%
Any of the above	50%	51%	38%	46%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>485</i>
All				
GP	41%	33%	30%	35%
Someone else at the surgery	16%	13%	13%	14%
Pharmacist	2%	2%	3%	2%
Other medical person	10%	8%	6%	8%
Any of the above	47%	42%	36%	42%
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>941</i>

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

Table 4.34 Type of advice given in the last 5 years, and whether it was helpful or not by sex, 1996–2002

Current smokers given advice

Nature of advice	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men						
Type of advice						
Discussion and literature	87	84	82	88	87	86
Literature only	13	16	18	12	13	14
Whether helpful						
Yes	54	58	45	52	52	56
No	46	42	55	48	48	44
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>252</i>
Women						
Type of advice						
Discussion and literature	86	86	87	82	85	83
Literature only	14	14	13	18	15	17
Whether helpful						
Yes	50	50	47	45	53	42
No	50	50	53	55	47	58
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>303</i>
All						
Type of advice						
Discussion and literature	86	85	85	85	86	85
Literature only	14	15	15	15	14	15
Whether helpful						
Yes	52	53	46	48	52	48
No	48	47	54	52	48	52
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>555</i>

Table 4.35 Type of advice given in the last 5 years by whether it was helpful or not, 2002

Current smokers given advice

	Nature of advice	
	Discussion and literature	Literature only
	%	%
Whether helpful		
Yes	54	42
No	46	58
<i>Base=100%</i>	332	53

Table 4.36 Whether given advice on smoking in the last 5 years by amount smoked, 1999–2002

Ex-regular smokers

Whether given advice when smoked	Number of cigarettes per day when smoked			2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total
	20 and over	10–19	0–9				
Been given advice	46%	34%	19%	35%	36%	48%	35%
<i>Base=100%</i>	90	100	48	238	195	183	189

5 Perception and awareness of issues related to smoking

5.1 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 – 47% of respondents mentioned it in 2002. The next most common answer was road accidents (35%) followed by illicit drugs (7%). The percentage 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 (50% compared with 44%). Younger respondents were the least likely to think that smoking was the main cause of premature death (37% of those aged 16-24 compared with 42% or more of older age groups).

Tables 5.1–5.3

5.2 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 increased 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 health problem 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 reflecting perceptions rather than knowledge.

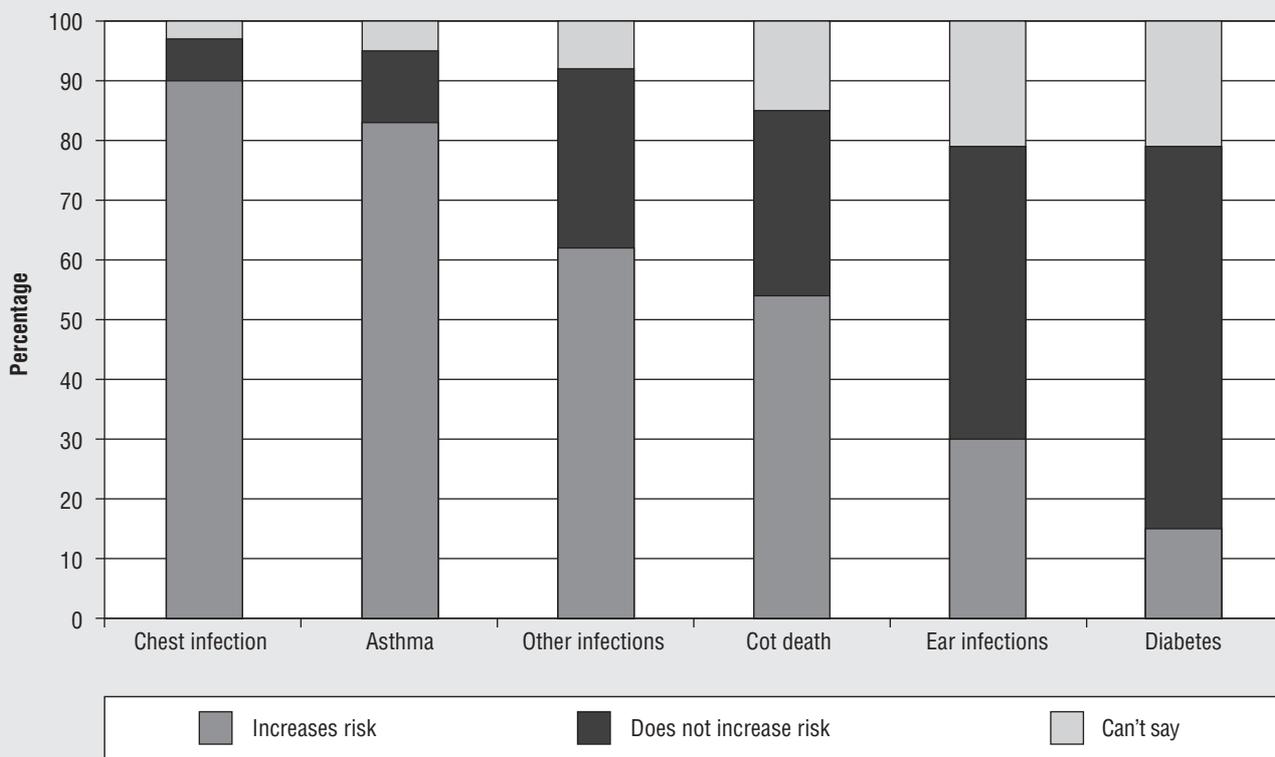
Of all the health problems covered in the survey, people appeared to be the most aware of the effect of passive smoking on a child's risk of getting chest infections and asthma. Respectively, 90% and 83% of respondents thought that a child's risk of getting chest infections and asthma were increased by passive smoking. These were also the two health problems for which the percentage who did not answer was lowest – 3% and 5% 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 regularly tended to be more aware of the risks of passive smoking. For example, of people who had never smoked, 89% said that passive smoking increased a child's risk of asthma, and 59% said it increased their risk of cot death. This compared with only 58% and 36%

Figure 5.1 Respondents' views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions



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 (61% of women and 45% of men said they thought it increased the risk).

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 diabetes.

Figure 5.1 and Tables 5.4–5.7

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% – said that passive smoking would increase the risk of heart disease and coughs and colds.

The 2002 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 and 2001.

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.

Figure 5.2 and Tables 5.8–5.11

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.

Note

1. Logistic regression is explained in detail in Appendix C and the factors included in the analysis are listed in Tables C5.1 and C5.2 in Appendix C.

Figure 5.2 Respondents' views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions

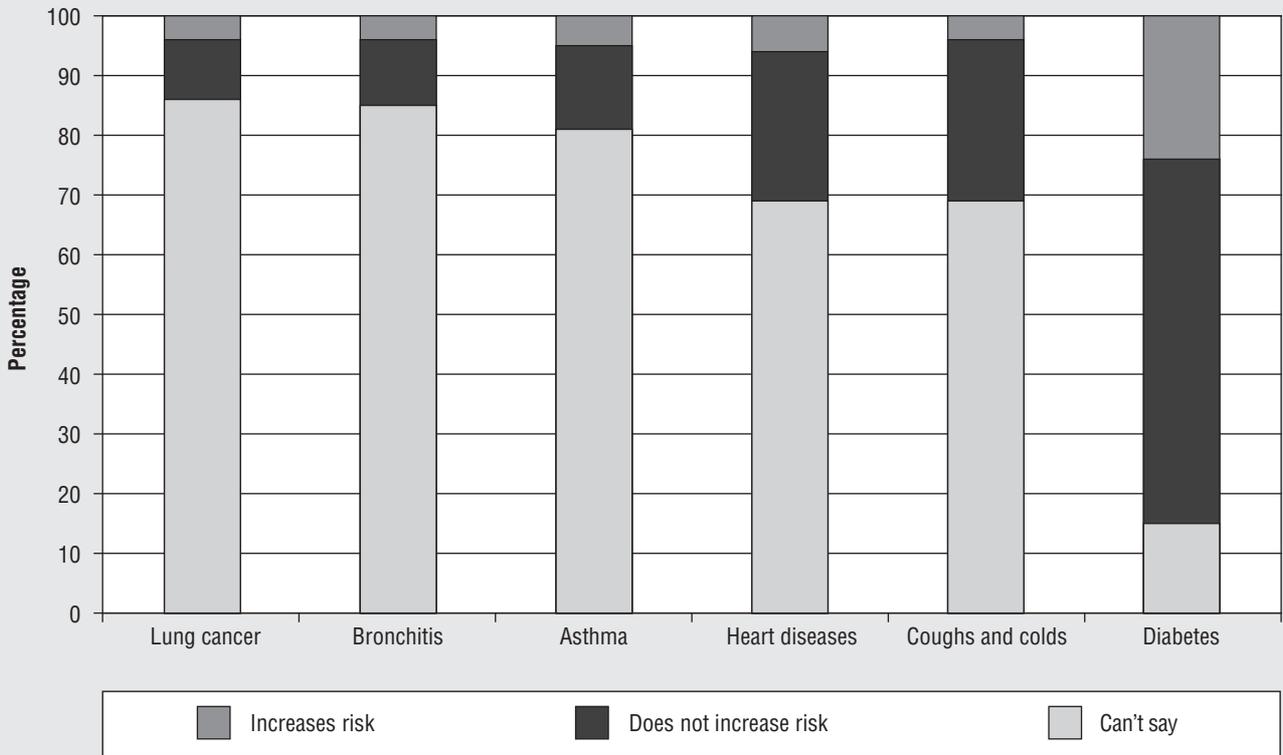


Table 5.1 What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom, 1996–2002

All respondents

Main cause of death before age 65	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking	47	49	44	46	45	43
Road accidents	35	36	42	39	40	43
Illicit drugs	7	6	6	6	5	6
Alcohol misuse	6	4	4	4	4	4
Accidents at work	2	2	2	2	2	2
AIDS	1	2	1	1	1	1
Murder/manslaughter	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3751</i>	<i>3434</i>	<i>3305</i>	<i>3460</i>	<i>3648</i>	<i>3624</i>

Table 5.2 What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom, by smoking status, 2002

All respondents

Main cause of death before age 65	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking	39	44	43	51	47	47
Road accidents	40	33	35	32	37	35
Illicit drugs	8	11	10	6	5	7
Alcohol misuse	8	8	8	6	6	6
Accidents at work	2	2	2	3	2	2
AIDS	1	2	1	2	1	1
Murder/manslaughter	3	1	2	1	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>1844</i>	<i>3751</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 5.3 What respondents think is the main cause of deaths before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom, by sex and age, 2002

All respondents

Main cause of death before age 65	Age				2002 Total
	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%
Men					
Smoking	33	51	58	46	50
Road accidents	43	35	30	36	34
Illicit drugs	9	3	4	7	5
Alcohol misuse	4	9	6	5	6
Accidents at work	5	2	2	3	3
AIDS	4	1	1	2	2
Murder/manslaughter	3	0	-	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	217	573	569	354	1713
Women					
Smoking	41	46	47	39	44
Road accidents	37	37	34	37	36
Illicit drugs	7	8	8	12	8
Alcohol misuse	6	6	6	7	6
Accidents at work	1	1	3	3	2
AIDS	1	1	1	2	1
Murder/manslaughter	8	1	1	1	2
<i>Base=100%</i>	253	698	681	403	2035
All					
Smoking	37	48	52	42	47
Road accidents	40	36	32	36	35
Illicit drugs	8	6	6	10	7
Alcohol misuse	5	7	6	6	6
Accidents at work	2	2	2	3	2
AIDS	2	1	1	2	1
Murder/manslaughter	5	1	1	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	472	1273	1249	757	3751

Table 5.4 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 1996–2002

All respondents

Condition	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Chest infection						
Increases risk	90	90	90	89	91	91
Does not increase risk	7	7	8	8	6	7
Can't say	3	3	2	3	3	3
Asthma						
Increases risk	83	82	84	83	85	84
Does not increase risk	12	12	12	12	10	11
Can't say	5	6	4	5	5	6
Other infections						
Increases risk	62	62	64	63	66	66
Does not increase risk	30	29	28	28	22	23
Can't say	8	10	8	9	12	12
Cot death						
Increases risk	54	55	54	53	53	53
Does not increase risk	31	28	31	32	26	28
Can't say	15	16	15	16	21	19
Ear infections						
Increases risk	30	28	31	32	36	29
Does not increase risk	49	50	48	48	36	27
Can't say	22	21	21	21	27	44
Diabetes						
Increases risk	15	15	16	15	19	18
Does not increase risk	64	62	61	62	50	51
Can't say	21	23	23	23	32	32
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3818</i>	<i>3493</i>	<i>3327</i>	<i>3547</i>	<i>3718</i>	<i>3696</i>

Table 5.5 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by smoking status, 2002

All respondents

Whether increases risk	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	2002 Total
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>						
Chest infections	74	86	83	92	93	90
Asthma	58	78	72	83	89	83
Other infections	42	56	52	60	68	62
Cot death	36	45	42	54	59	54
Ear infections	16	27	24	28	33	30
Diabetes	8	10	9	16	17	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>						
Chest infection	22	11	14	7	4	7
Asthma	31	18	22	12	7	12
Other infections	48	36	39	31	24	30
Cot death	48	38	41	30	27	31
Ear infections	67	52	56	47	46	49
Diabetes	73	69	70	60	63	64
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>						
Chest infections	4	3	3	2	3	3
Asthma	11	4	6	5	4	5
Other infections	10	8	9	9	8	8
Cot death	16	16	17	17	14	15
Ear infections	16	17	20	25	21	22
Diabetes	19	21	21	24	20	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>3818</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 5.6 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, by sex and by age, 2002

All respondents

Whether increases risk	Sex		Age				2002
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Total
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	90	91	93	93	90	84	90
Asthma	82	84	87	86	82	78	83
Other infections	63	61	70	66	62	50	62
Cot death	45	61	48	66	51	41	54
Ear infections	25	33	22	34	30	26	30
Diabetes	15	15	14	14	14	18	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	7	7	4	6	7	11	7
Asthma	12	12	10	11	12	13	12
Other infections	28	32	23	28	30	36	30
Cot death	36	27	38	25	32	37	31
Ear infections	49	48	57	48	48	47	49
Diabetes	61	66	68	66	64	57	64
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Chest infections	3	2	3	1	3	5	3
Asthma	6	4	3	3	6	9	5
Other infections	9	7	7	6	8	13	8
Cot death	19	12	14	9	18	22	15
Ear infections	26	19	21	19	22	27	22
Diabetes	24	19	18	19	22	25	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1746</i>	<i>2072</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1281</i>	<i>1265</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>3818</i>

Table 5.7 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, 2002

All respondents

Whether increases risk	Social-economic classification				Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2002 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	94	90	88	89	91	90	90
Asthma	85	83	81	87	85	83	83
Other infections	65	61	58	68	64	61	62
Cot death	59	58	48	51	65	49	54
Ear infections	34	28	27	29	33	28	30
Diabetes	14	15	14	20	13	16	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	4	8	10	5	7	7	7
Asthma	10	12	14	8	12	12	12
Other infections	27	30	33	23	30	30	30
Cot death	25	30	36	36	26	33	31
Ear infections	43	50	52	50	49	48	49
Diabetes	63	64	64	64	68	62	64
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Chest infections	2	2	2	6	2	3	3
Asthma	5	5	5	5	3	6	5
Other infections	8	8	9	9	6	9	8
Cot death	16	13	17	13	9	18	15
Ear infections	23	22	21	21	18	23	22
Diabetes	24	21	21	16	19	22	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1221</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>1471</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>1152</i>	<i>2666</i>	<i>3818</i>

Table 5.8 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 1996–2002

All respondents

Condition	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lung cancer						
Increases risk	86	86	85	84	86	83
Does not increase risk	10	10	12	12	11	12
Can't say	4	4	3	4	4	5
Bronchitis						
Increases risk	85	85	86	84	86	84
Does not increase risk	11	11	11	12	10	12
Can't say	4	4	3	4	4	4
Asthma						
Increases risk	81	80	81	80	81	79
Does not increase risk	14	15	15	16	14	14
Can't say	5	5	4	4	6	6
Heart disease						
Increases risk	69	69	70	68	74	68
Does not increase risk	25	24	23	25	19	22
Can't say	7	7	7	7	7	10
Coughs and colds						
Increases risk	69	68	69	67	70	68
Does not increase risk	27	29	28	29	25	27
Can't say	4	3	4	4	5	5
Diabetes						
Increases risk	15	14	16	16	20	17
Does not increase risk	61	62	60	61	48	50
Can't say	23	24	24	24	32	33
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3820</i>	<i>3493</i>	<i>3328</i>	<i>3546</i>	<i>3716</i>	<i>3696</i>

Table 5.9 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by smoking status, 2002

All respondents

Whether increases risk	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	2002 Total
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>						
Lung cancer	63	76	72	88	92	86
Bronchitis	62	76	72	88	90	85
Asthma	55	72	67	84	86	81
Heart Disease	47	64	59	72	72	69
Coughs and colds	44	62	57	72	73	69
Diabetes	9	13	12	16	17	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>						
Lung cancer	29	19	22	9	6	10
Bronchitis	30	20	23	9	7	11
Asthma	33	23	26	12	10	14
Heart Disease	42	30	34	22	21	25
Coughs and colds	50	34	39	25	23	27
Diabetes	73	65	67	57	60	61
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>						
Lung cancer	8	5	6	3	2	4
Bronchitis	8	4	5	3	4	4
Asthma	12	5	7	4	4	5
Heart Disease	11	6	8	6	7	7
Coughs and colds	7	4	4	3	4	4
Diabetes	18	23	21	27	23	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>3817</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 5.10 Views on whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, by sex and by age, 2002

All respondents

Whether increases risk	Sex	Age					2002 Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
<i>Percentage saying smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	86	86	89	89	85	81	86
Bronchitis	84	85	82	87	84	84	85
Asthma	81	80	83	82	80	79	81
Heart Disease	72	66	73	70	67	66	69
Coughs & colds	69	69	71	70	67	68	69
Diabetes	17	14	16	14	15	18	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	10	10	8	9	11	13	10
Bronchitis	11	11	12	10	12	12	11
Asthma	14	15	14	14	15	14	14
Heart Disease	21	28	21	25	25	26	25
Coughs & colds	27	28	25	27	29	27	27
Diabetes	58	64	66	65	60	54	61
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Lung cancer	3	4	3	2	4	6	4
Bronchitis	4	4	6	2	4	4	4
Asthma	5	5	3	4	5	7	5
Heart Disease	7	7	6	5	8	8	7
Coughs & colds	5	3	4	3	5	5	4
Diabetes	25	22	18	20	25	28	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1746</i>	<i>2072</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1282</i>	<i>1266</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>3818</i>

Table 5.11 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, 2002

All respondents

Whether increases risk	Social-economic classification				Children under 16 in household	No children in household	2002 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	90	85	83	88	88	85	86
Bronchitis	90	84	82	83	87	84	85
Asthma	84	82	76	84	82	80	81
Heart Disease	70	69	66	74	68	69	69
Coughs and colds	71	69	66	72	69	68	69
Diabetes	15	14	16	17	15	15	15
<i>Percentage saying smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	7	10	14	9	10	11	10
Bronchitis	8	12	14	10	11	12	11
Asthma	12	13	18	11	15	14	14
Heart Disease	24	25	27	19	25	24	25
Coughs and colds	25	28	30	21	28	27	27
Diabetes	60	63	60	66	65	60	61
<i>Percentage who did not know whether smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Lung cancer	2	4	4	4	2	4	4
Bronchitis	2	4	4	7	3	4	4
Asthma	4	5	5	5	3	6	5
Heart Disease	6	6	7	7	6	7	7
Coughs and colds	4	3	4	6	3	4	4
Diabetes	25	23	24	18	20	25	23
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1220</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>1471</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>1151</i>	<i>2666</i>	<i>3817</i>

6 Attitudes related to smoking

6.1 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 2001 and 2000 (55%), 1999 (54%) and 1997 (56%). Women non-smokers were more likely to mind people smoking near them (58% compared with 51% of men). People who had never smoked were also more likely to mind smokers smoking near them (60% compared with 46% 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 (64%) and the health effect of passive smoking (43%). A notable percentage also mentioned the residual smell of smoke on clothing (37%) and that cigarette smoke affects breathing (19%) or makes them cough (15%) and gets into the eyes (15%). As in previous years, the majority of non-smokers in 2002 (67%) gave both health-related and other reasons; 18% cited only health-related reasons.

Figure 6.1 and Tables 6.1–6.3

Non-smokers who were aware of the health effects of passive smoking were also more likely to mind smokers smoking near them. For example, 58% of those who said that passive smoking would increase the risk of asthma would mind if someone smoked near them compared with 32% of those who were not aware of the risk of asthma.

Table 6.4

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 C6.1

6.2 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: 52% do not smoke at all and 30% smoke fewer cigarettes. This was similar to the percentages found in 2001 (48% 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 (58%) while heavy smokers (those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes a day) were most likely to smoke fewer cigarettes (36%).

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2

Women were more likely not to smoke at all in the presence of non-smoking adults: 55% of women compared with 48% 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, 56% 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 2002:

- 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 (87% compared with 82%).
- 66% of smokers said they would not smoke at all if they are in the room with children compared with 52% who would not smoke at all in the company of adult non-smokers.
- 75% of light smokers would not smoke at all in front of a child while only 58% would abstain in front of an adult non-smoker. The figures for heavy smokers were 45% and 38% respectively.

Figure 6.1 Respondents' reasons for saying they would mind if smokers smoke near them, 2002

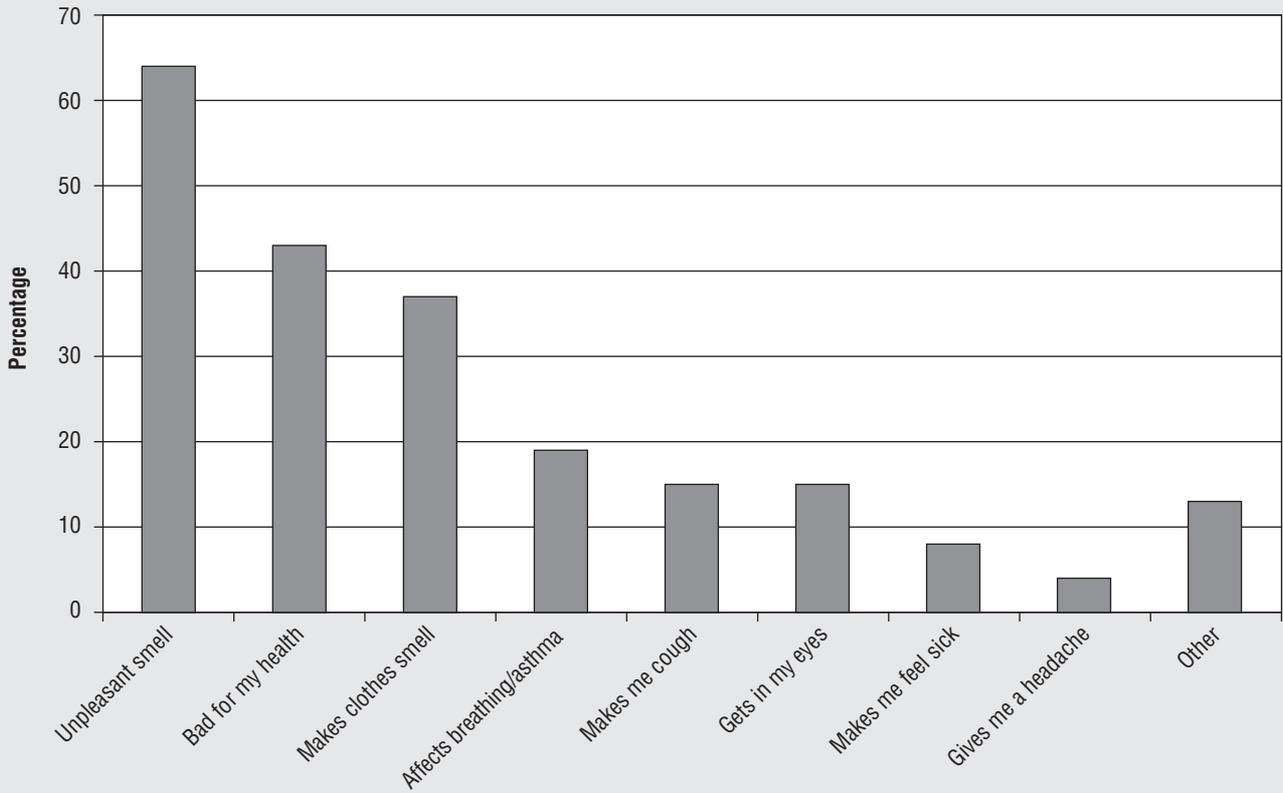
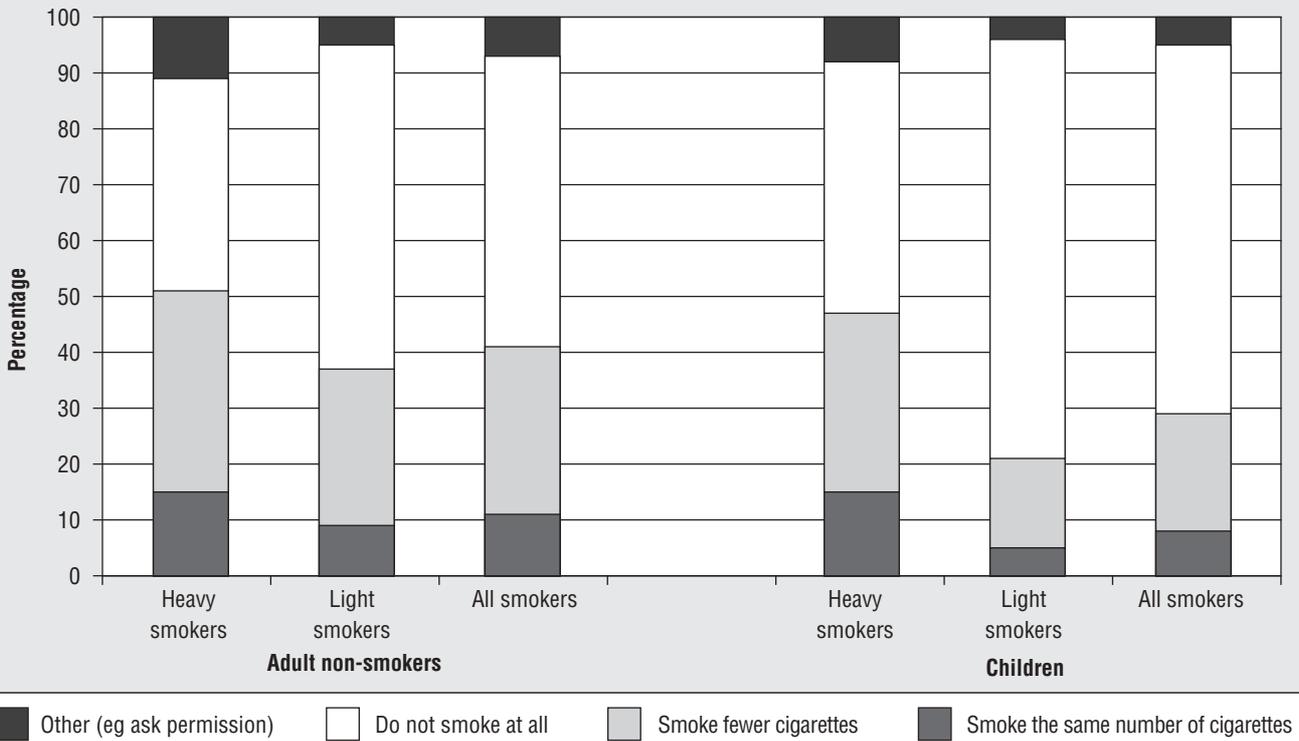


Figure 6.2 Smokers' behaviour when they are with adult non-smokers and children, by smoking status



- A similar percentage of smokers would not smoke at all in front of adults over the survey years (52% in 2002, compared with 48% in 2001).
- A similar percentage of smokers would not smoke at all in front of children in 2002, 2001 and 2000 (66%, 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 (70% or more compared with between 45% and 63% among those who were not aware of the effect of passive smoking on the risk of getting various conditions).

Figure 6.2 and Tables 6.5–6.8

6.3 Views on smoking restrictions

In December 1998, the Department of Health released *Smoking Kills – a White Paper on tobacco*² 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.

Half of respondents (50%) who were in work said that smoking was not allowed at all on the premises where they worked – similar to the 47% reported in 2001 but a significant increase since 1996 (40%).

A smaller percentage (36%) 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.³

Tables 6.9–6.11

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 (88%) and in other public places such as banks and post offices (87%). A smaller percentage of respondents, 54%, 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 89% of ex smokers were in favour of smoking restrictions at work (94% and 91% respectively in restaurants) compared with 70% of current smokers (72% in restaurants). People who were the most likely to be in favour of restrictions were:¹

- People aged over 35.
- 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 6.13–6.16.

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 2002, in restaurants, from 85% to 88%, in pubs, from 48% to 54%, and in other public places from 82% to 87%.

Table 6.12

6.4 Actions and response related to views on smoking restrictions

Over four in ten people (43%) 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 are similar to those found in previous years.

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:³

- People aged over 45 (just under half compared with a quarter to a third of younger people).
- Non-smokers (about a half compared with 14% of current smokers).
- Those with children under 16 in the household.
- Those who were aware of the effect of passive smoking (46% and over compared with between 19% and 40% 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 46% and 57% 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 6.17–6.22 and C6.3**

6.5 Taxation on tobacco

Respondents were asked how they thought tax increases directed at smokers should relate to inflation. In 2002, nearly one half (48%) the respondents said that tax on tobacco should be increased by more than the rate of inflation. This is similar to the percentages in 2001 (47%), 2000 (46%) and 1999 (48%).

As would be expected there was a wide divergence of views on taxation between smokers and non-smokers; only 17% of current smokers said that taxation should be increased by more than the rate of inflation, compared with 62% of those who had never smoked. Nearly three quarters (72%) 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 6.23–6.25**

Notes and references

- 1 Logistic regression is explained in detail in Appendix C and the factors included in the analysis are listed in Tables C6.1, C6.2 and C6.3 in Appendix C.
2. Department of Health (1998) *Smoking Kills. A White Paper on Tobacco*, TSO: London.
3. 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.

Table 6.1 **Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them, 1997–2002**

All non-smokers

Attitude	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997
	%	%	%	%	%
Would mind if people smoke near them	55	55	55	54	56
Would not mind	35	34	34	37	35
It depends	10	11	11	9	9
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>2872</i>	<i>2645</i>	<i>2455</i>	<i>2609</i>	<i>2730</i>

Table 6.2 **Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them, by sex and by smoking status, 2002**

All non-smokers

Attitude	Smoking status		Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	2002 Total
	Men	Women			
	%	%	%	%	%
Would mind if people smoke near them	51	58	46	60	55
Would not mind	39	32	45	30	35
It depends	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1291</i>	<i>1580</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>1874</i>	<i>2872</i>

Table 6.3 Non-smokers' reasons for saying that they would mind if smokers smoke near them, 1997–2002

All non-smokers who mind if smokers smoke near them

Reason	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997
<i>Percentage giving the reason*</i>					
Health reasons					
Bad for my health	43	43	51	46	45
Affects breathing/asthma	19	21	23	25	21
Makes me cough	15	17	23	21	17
Gets in my eyes	15	17	21	20	18
Makes me feel sick	8	9	9	8	9
Gives me a headache	4	4	7	6	4
Other reasons					
Unpleasant smell	64	61	65	62	61
Makes clothes smell	37	36	40	39	37
Other	13	17	15	13	19
Health reasons alone	18	19	18	19	17
Health and other reasons	67	67	72	71	72
Other reasons alone	15	14	11	10	11
<i>Base = 100%</i>	<i>1581</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 6.4 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, 2002

All non-smokers

Attitude	Passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of:												2002 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	23	58	28	58	32	60	39	59	42	64	50	55
Would not mind	32	68	32	64	31	60	30	50	31	47	28	39	35
It depends	10	10	10	9	10	8	10	11	10	10	9	11	10
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>2605</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>2557</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>2449</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>2064</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>2086</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1701</i>	<i>2872</i>

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

Table 6.5 **Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 1997–2002**

All smokers

Behaviour in the company of:	Number of cigarettes per day		2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total
	20 and over	0–19					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
... adult non-smokers							
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	15	9	11	12	11	12	12
Smoke fewer cigarettes	36	28	30	34	34	34	37
Do not smoke at all	38	58	52	48	50	49	45
Other (eg ask permission)	11	5	7	6	4	5	6
	74	86	82	82	85	83	82
<i>Base=100%</i>	284	658	943	844	867	948	986
... children							
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	15	5	8	8	6	8	10
Smoke fewer cigarettes	32	16	21	26	25	30	32
Do not smoke at all	45	75	66	63	67	60	54
Other (eg ask permission)	8	4	5	3	2	2	3
	77	91	87	90	92	90	86
<i>Base=100%</i>	283	657	941	843	867	945	985

Table 6.6 **Smokers' behaviour in the company of non-smokers, by sex, 2002**

All smokers

Behaviour in the company of:	Sex		2002 Total
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
... adult non-smokers			
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	14	8	11
Smoke fewer cigarettes	30	31	30
Do not smoke at all	48	55	52
Other (eg ask permission)	8	6	7
<i>Base=100%</i>	455	488	943
... children			
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	11	6	8
Smoke fewer cigarettes	20	22	21
Do not smoke at all	64	68	66
Other (eg ask permission)	6	4	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	451	487	941

Table 6.7 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, 2002

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	9	19	9	15	10	12	7	14	8	12	7	12	11
Smoke fewer cigarettes	31	29	30	34	30	31	28	33	30	32	21	32	30
Do not smoke at all	54	41	56	40	56	46	60	44	60	48	67	48	52
Other (eg ask permission)	6	11	6	11	4	10	5	10	2	9	5	8	7
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>776</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>943</i>
... children													
Smoke the same number													
of cigarettes	6	18	6	13	5	10	4	12	5	9	6	9	8
Smoke fewer cigarettes	20	27	18	31	19	24	20	23	18	24	13	23	21
Do not smoke at all	70	45	73	47	74	58	72	59	76	61	77	63	66
Other (eg ask permission)	4	10	3	8	2	9	4	6	1	6	5	5	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>777</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>661</i>	<i>941</i>

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

Table 6.8 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, 2002
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	15	10	13	9	15	10	13	8	14	8	11	11	
Smoke fewer cigarettes	30	33	31	30	29	35	30	32	31	31	21	32	30	
Do not smoke at all	54	43	53	48	56	41	54	48	56	46	66	49	52	
Other (eg ask permission)	6	10	6	9	6	9	6	8	5	10	5	7	7	
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>943</i>	
... children														
Smoke the same number														
of cigarettes	6	14	7	10	6	12	6	12	5	12	6	8	8	
Smoke fewer cigarettes	19	29	20	26	18	32	20	23	20	23	12	25	21	
Do not smoke at all	70	52	70	55	73	49	71	58	72	57	78	62	66	
Other (eg ask permission)	4	5	3	8	4	7	3	7	3	8	5	5	5	
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>941</i>	

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

Table 6.9 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, 1996–2002
Those currently working

Level of restriction	2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No smoking at all	50	47	44	48	42	40
Designated areas only	36	38	40	37	41	42
No restrictions at all	9	9	11	11	13	13
Don't work with others	5	6	5	4	4	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>2251</i>	<i>2040</i>	<i>1883</i>	<i>2104</i>	<i>2195</i>	<i>2154</i>

Table 6.10 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, by smoking status, 2002

Those currently working

Level of restriction	Smoking status					2002 Total
	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No smoking at all	33	43	40	58	51	50
Designated areas only	45	43	43	27	37	36
No restrictions at all	14	10	11	9	7	9
Don't work with others	8	4	5	6	4	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>583</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>1158</i>	<i>2251</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 6.11 Restrictions on smoking where respondent currently works, by sex and by age, 2002

Those currently working

Level of restriction	Sex		Age			2002 Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No smoking at all	42	58	45	50	52	50
Designated areas only	41	32	44	32	31	36
No restrictions at all	10	7	9	11	12	9
Don't work with others	6	3	2	5	6	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>1129</i>	<i>1122</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>907</i>	<i>2251</i>

Table 6.12 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, 1996–2002

All respondents

Smoking should be restricted	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	<i>Percentage agreeing smoking should be restricted...</i>					
... at work	86	86	86	85	84	81
... in restaurants	88	87	88	88	85	85
... in pubs	54	50	53	54	51	48
... in other public places	87	85	86	87	85	82
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>3812</i>	<i>3473</i>	<i>3320</i>	<i>3523</i>	<i>3716</i>	<i>3696</i>

Table 6.13 Percentage agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by smoking status, 1996–2002

All respondents

Smoking should be restricted	Smoking status					Total
	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	
<i>Percentage agreeing smoking should be restricted...</i>						
... at work						
2002	62	74	70	89	92	86
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						
2002	62	77	72	91	94	88
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						
2002	22	30	28	55	67	54
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						
2002	79	87	84	87	89	87
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%						
2002	282	653	937	997	1869	3812
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 6.14 Percentages agreeing that smoking should be restricted in certain places, by sex, by age and by social-economic classification, 2002

All respondents

Smoking should be restricted	Sex		Age				Social-economic classification:				2002 Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	
<i>Percentage agreeing smoking should be restricted</i>											
... at work	84	88	76	88	87	87	94	87	80	81	86
... in restaurants	88	87	81	87	89	91	91	87	86	83	88
... in pubs	54	54	37	52	61	58	65	54	48	46	54
... in other public places	86	88	87	89	88	85	89	89	85	84	87
Base=100%	1743	2060	477	1280	1266	779	1218	789	1468	327	3812

Table 6.15 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, 2002

All respondents

Smoking should be restricted	Passive smoking increases a child's risk of...												2002 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	64	89	69	90	80	91	78	91	82	91	84	86
... in restaurants	90	69	90	73	91	83	91	83	92	85	93	86	88
... in pubs	56	31	58	31	60	43	61	44	64	47	64	51	54
... in other public places	89	74	89	77	90	93	91	82	92	84	91	87	87
Base=100%	3436	273	3170	449	2361	1135	2045	1188	1124	1857	566	2431	3812

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

Table 6.16 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, 2002

All respondents

Smoking should be restricted	Passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of...												2002 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	89	68	90	70	90	78	90	78	89	84	86
... in restaurants	90	70	91	71	90	75	91	79	91	80	92	86	88
... in pubs	58	27	58	31	59	34	60	41	60	40	64	50	54
... in other public places	90	72	90	76	90	77	90	81	90	82	90	86	87
Base=100%	3281	393	3232	432	3073	549	2615	939	2616	1040	587	2331	3812

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

Table 6.17 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, 1997–2002

All respondents

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for :	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997
<i>Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account</i>					
... a meal	43	42	45	41	42
... a drink	19	19	22	18	19
Base=100%					
... a meal	3822	3495	3345	3522	3716
... a drink	3807	3479	3321	3523	3716

Table 6.18 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink, by smoking status, 2002

All respondents

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for :	Smoking status					2002 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	11	16	14	48	55	43
... a drink	1	3	2	20	26	19
Base=100%						
... a meal	285	660	944	998	1878	3822
... a drink	282	656	939	996	1872	3807

* 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 6.19 Percentage who would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for a meal or drink by sex and by age, 2002

All respondents

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for :	Sex		Age				2002 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	42	44	24	41	48	51	43
... a drink	17	20	8	17	22	21	19
Base=100%							
... a meal	1748	2074	480	1281	1270	790	3822
... a drink	1744	2062	478	1280	1265	784	3807

Table 6.20 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 whether or not passive smoking increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2002

All respondents

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...												2002 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	46	19	48	19	50	32	50	33	52	37	53	40	43
... a drink	20	6	21	5	22	13	22	12	25	15	28	16	19
Base=100%													
... a meal	3440	274	3178	450	2366	1137	2047	1191	1127	1860	566	2436	3822
... a drink	3436	272	3172	448	2362	1136	2045	1189	1124	1857	567	2432	3807

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

Table 6.21 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 whether or not passive smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2002

All respondents

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...												2002 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	47	20	47	20	48	20	48	31	48	33	52	39	43
... a drink	21	6	21	6	21	7	22	11	22	11	26	16	19
Base=100%													
... a meal	3287	397	3238	434	3080	552	2622	942	2623	1045	588	2337	3822
... a drink	3283	395	3234	433	3074	551	2617	942	2619	1044	588	2334	3807

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

Table 6.22 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, 2002

All respondents

Would take the provision of non-smoking areas into account when selecting a place to go for :	Smoking should be restricted:								2002 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	48	17	48	10	57	21	46	24	43
... a drink	21	7	21	3	28	5	20	8	19
Base=100%									
... a meal	3270	220	3340	228	2062	973	3319	220	3822
... a drink	3265	219	3334	225	2059	972	3314	220	3807

* Includes people who neither agree nor disagree with smoking restrictions

Table 6.23 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase, 1996–2002

All respondents

Acceptable amount of increase	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997	1996
	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot more than inflation	31	30	32	34	35	36
Just above inflation	16	17	14	14	18	16
In line with inflation	26	26	27	24	28	28
None at all	27	27	27	28	20	21
Base=100%	3703	3385	3221	3450	3626	3611

Table 6.24 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase by smoking status, 2002

All respondents

Acceptable amount of increase	Heavy smokers*	Light smokers*	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	2002 Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot more than inflation	5	12	10	32	40	31
Just above inflation	5	8	7	15	22	16
In line with inflation	18	28	24	28	24	26
None at all	72	52	58	24	13	27
Base=100%	283	639	922	969	1811	3703

* 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 6.25 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase by sex and by age, 2002

All respondents

Acceptable amount of increase	Sex		Age				2002 Total
	Men	Women	16–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot more than inflation	30	32	29	31	31	31	31
Just above inflation	16	17	18	17	16	16	16
In line with inflation	26	25	25	26	24	26	26
None at all	28	26	28	26	29	27	27
Base=100%	1701	2001	458	1262	1228	755	3703

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 2002 Omnibus surveys was 70%, as shown below:

Set sample	6,000	100%
Ineligible addresses	523	9%
Eligible addresses	5,477	100%
Refusals	1,230	22%
Non-contacts	425	8%
Respondents	3,822	70%

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.

The tables in this report show 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

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 1.2 Managers in central and local government, industry, commerce, etc. – large establishments	1 2
2	Employers and managers, industry, commerce, etc. – small establishments 2.1 Employers in industry, commerce, etc. – small establishments 2.2 Managers in industry, commerce, etc. – small establishments	8.1 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 5.2 Foremen and supervisors non-manual	3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 7.3 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

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 minutes 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: (m130_2 = Yes) AND (M130_15d = Yes)

M130_15eM

[*] Why did you start smoking again after the last time you tried to give up? Please give your main reasons.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [8] OF

- (1) My spouse/partner smokes
- (2) My friends smoke
- (3) Life too stressful/just not a good time
- (4) Couldn't cope with the cravings
- (5) Missed the habit/something to do with my hands
- (6) Put on weight
- (7) I like smoking
- (8) Other (SPECIFY)

ASK IF: (m130_2 = Yes) AND (M130_15d = Yes)

AND: Other IN M130_15eM

SPEC15eM

INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER REASON

STRING[255]

ASK IF: ((m130_2 = Yes) AND (m130_11 = Yes)) AND (M130_15d = No)

M130_15fM

[*] Why do you think you haven't succeeded in stopping smoking or why haven't you tried to give up in the last 12 months?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [9] OF

- (1) My spouse/partner smokes
- (2) My friends smoke
- (3) Life too stressful/just not a good time
- (4) Couldn't cope with the cravings
- (5) Would miss the habit/something to do with my hands
- (6) Worried about putting on weight
- (7) I like smoking too much
- (8) Lack of commitment to quitting
- (9) Other (SPECIFY)

ASK IF: ((m130_2 = Yes) AND (m130_11 = Yes)) AND (M130_15d = No)

AND: Other IN M130_15fM

SPEC15f

INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER REASON

STRING[255]

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: q13oth 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 C6.3 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 4.36 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.

Note

- 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

All smokers

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for wanting to give up smoking	95% Confidence Intervals
Sex		
Men	NS	
Women (reference group)		
Age		
16–24	2.97 **	(1.36–6.48)
25–34	4.36 **	(2.08–9.11)
35–44	3.52 **	(1.70–7.28)
45–54	3.34 **	(1.58–7.04)
55–64	2.38 **	(1.14–4.99)
65–74	1.32	(0.60–2.90)
75 and over (reference group)	1	
Smoking status		
Heavy smoker	NS	
Light smoker (reference group)		
Type of cigarette smoked		
Packeted	NS	
Both		
Roll ups (reference group)		
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	0.55 **	(0.38–0.80)
Asthma	NS	
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	0.60 **	(0.45–0.82)
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

All smokers

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for intending to give up smoking	95% confidence intervals
Sex		
Men	NS	
Women (reference group)		
Age		
16–24	3.25 **	(1.37-7.70)
25–34	4.53 **	(1.99-10.32)
35–44	4.18 **	(1.84-9.50)
45–54	2.62 *	(1.13-6.08)
55–64	2.15	(0.92-4.99)
65–74	1.25	(0.50-3.15)
75 and over (reference group)	1	
Smoking status		
Heavy smoker	0.62 **	(0.46-0.84)
Light smoker (reference group)	1	
Type of cigarette smoked		
Packeted	1.52 *	(1.07-2.15)
Both	0.97	(0.56-1.69)
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	0.46 **	(0.31-0.69)
Asthma	NS	
Other infections	NS	
Cot death	NS	
Ear infections	NS	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting:[†]		
Lung cancer	0.60 **	(0.43-0.83)
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 C5.1 **Odds of saying passive smoking increases the risk of a child getting certain medical conditions**

All respondents

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		1.17 *	(1.02–1.34)	0.55 **	(0.48–0.63)	0.73 **	(0.63–0.85)	NS	
Women (reference group)					1		1		1			
Age												
16–24	4.25 **	(2.51–7.21)	2.16 **	(1.44–3.24)	2.67 **	(1.97–3.64)	1.46 *	(1.06–2.02)	0.69 *	(0.48–0.99)	NS	
25–34	3.42 **	(2.27–5.17)	2.53 **	(1.80–3.58)	2.73 **	(2.10–3.54)	2.98 **	(2.24–3.96)	1.33	(0.99–1.78)		
35–44	3.64 **	(2.43–5.46)	1.88 **	(1.37–2.59)	2.21 **	(1.72–2.83)	2.43 **	(1.83–3.23)	1.23	(0.91–1.66)		
45–54	2.42 **	(1.64–3.56)	1.67 **	(1.21–2.31)	2.05 **	(1.59–2.64)	1.88 **	(1.45–2.44)	1.29	(0.97–1.70)		
55–64	2.04 **	(1.40–2.96)	1.31	(0.96–1.79)	1.73 **	(1.34–2.22)	1.47 **	(1.14–1.90)	1.04	(0.79–1.38)		
65–74	1.19	(0.84–1.70)	1.13	(0.83–1.56)	1.17	(0.90–1.51)	1.19	(0.91–1.54)	0.91	(0.68–1.22)		
75 and over (reference group)	1		1		1		1		1			
Smoking status												
Heavy smoker	0.21 **	(0.15–0.29)	0.17 **	(0.13–0.22)	0.34 **	(0.26–0.44)	0.39 **	(0.30–0.50)	0.37 **	(0.26–0.51)	0.42 **	(0.27–0.64)
Light smoker	0.38 **	(0.28–0.50)	0.36 **	(0.29–0.46)	0.50 **	(0.42–0.60)	0.53 **	(0.44–0.64)	0.75 **	(0.61–0.92)	0.51 **	(0.38–0.68)
Ex-regular smoker	0.97	(0.73–1.29)	0.70 **	(0.56–0.87)	0.80 **	(0.68–0.95)	0.99	(0.84–1.17)	0.80 *	(0.67–0.95)	0.9	(0.73–1.10)
Never smoked (reference group)	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Age of youngest child in household												
Less than 5	NS		NS				2.16 **	(1.67–2.78)	1.39 **	(1.09–1.77)	NS	
5–10							1.52 **	(1.17–1.98)	0.94	(0.72–1.23)		
11–15							1.05	(0.79–1.39)	0.92	(0.68–1.24)		
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	2.17 **	(1.36–3.45)	NS		NS		1.16	(0.85–1.57)	0.85	(0.62–1.17)	NS	
Intermediate occupations	1.54	(0.97–2.45)					1.07	(0.78–1.46)	0.68 *	(0.49–0.95)		
Routine and non-manual occupations	1.54	(1.00–2.37)					0.88	(0.66–1.19)	0.71 *	(0.53–0.97)		
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 C5.2 Odds of saying passive smoking increases the risk of a non-smoking adult getting certain medical conditions

All respondents

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		1.38 **	(1.19–1.59)	NS		1.29 **	(1.08–1.54)
Women (reference group)							1				1	
Age												
16-24	3.24 **	(2.07–5.09)	1.01	(0.66–1.55)	1.48	(1.00–2.19)	1.50 *	(1.08–2.07)	1.21	(0.89–1.66)	NS	
25-34	4.11 **	(2.80–6.03)	1.63 *	(1.11–2.41)	1.77 **	(1.28–2.44)	1.62 **	(1.21–2.17)	1.50 **	(1.14–1.97)		
35-44	2.45 **	(1.75–3.45)	1.24	(0.86–1.79)	1.47 *	(1.09–2.00)	1.42 *	(1.06–1.90)	1.29	(0.99–1.67)		
45-54	1.91 **	(1.36–2.67)	0.98	(0.68–1.41)	1.36	(0.99–1.86)	1.08	(0.82–1.41)	1.08	(0.83–1.40)		
55-64	1.93 **	(1.38–2.71)	0.94	(0.66–1.35)	1.16	(0.86–1.58)	1.27	(0.98–1.66)	1.1	(0.84–1.43)		
65-74	1.37	(0.98–1.91)	0.78	(0.54–1.12)	1.18	(0.86–1.62)	1.04	(0.79–1.37)	1.08	(0.82–1.42)		
75 and over (reference group)	1		1		1		1		1			
Smoking status												
Heavy smoker	0.15 **	(0.11–0.20)	0.20 **	(0.15–0.26)	0.21 **	(0.16–0.27)	0.35 **	(0.27–0.45)	0.32 **	(0.25–0.41)	0.48 **	(0.32–0.72)
Light smoker	0.25 **	(0.19–0.32)	0.35 **	(0.27–0.44)	0.40 **	(0.32–0.50)	0.62 **	(0.51–0.75)	0.56 **	(0.46–0.67)	0.65 **	(0.50–0.85)
Ex-regular smoker	0.74 *	(0.58–0.95)	0.88	(0.69–1.13)	0.91	(0.74–1.13)	1.02	(0.85–1.21)	0.95	(0.80–1.13)	0.89	(0.73–1.10)
Never smoked (reference group)	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Age of youngest child in household												
Less than 5	NS		NS		NS		0.70 **	(0.55–0.89)	NS		NS	
5-10							0.99	(0.75–1.29)				
11-15							1.06	(0.78–1.42)				
No children in household (reference group)							1					
Number of adults in the household												
	NS		NS		1.13 *	(1.02–1.26)	NS		NS		NS	
Social-economic classification												
Managerial and professional occupations	1.53	(0.99–2.35)	1.57 *	(1.05–2.36)	NS		NS		NS		NS	
Intermediate occupations	1.06	(0.69–1.64)	1.04	(0.69–1.56)								
Routine and non-manual occupations	1.09	(0.73–1.64)	1.07	(0.73–1.56)								
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 C6.1 Odds of tolerance of smoking

All non-smokers

Variables in the model	Odds ratios for tolerance of smoking	
	Non-smokers who mind if someone smokes near them	95% confidence intervals
Sex		
Men	0.83 *	(0.70–0.98)
Women (reference group)	1	
Age		
16–24	0.22 **	(0.15–0.35)
25–34	0.29 **	(0.21–0.40)
35–44	0.46 **	(0.34–0.62)
45–54	0.54 **	(0.39–0.73)
55–64	0.68 *	(0.50–0.92)
65–74	0.73 *	(0.54–0.98)
75 and over (reference group)	1	
Smoking status		
Ex-regular smoker	0.47 **	(0.40–0.56)
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		
	1.16 **	(1.04–1.29)
Social-economic classification		
Managerial and professional occupations	1.40	(0.96–2.03)
Intermediate occupations	1.00	(0.68–1.47)
Routine and non-manual occupations	0.88	(0.61–1.26)
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)	1	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a child getting:[†]		
Chest infection	NS	
Asthma	0.61 **	(0.46–0.79)
Other infections	0.71 **	(0.59–0.86)
Cot death	0.64 **	(0.54–0.76)
Ear infections	0.76 **	(0.63–0.91)
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting:[†]		
Lung cancer	0.52 **	(0.38–0.71)
Bronchitis	NS	
Asthma	NS	
Heart disease	0.68 **	(0.56–0.83)
Coughs & 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 C6.2 Odds of having certain views on smoking restrictions

All respondents

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 in other public places	95% Confidence Intervals
Sex								
Men	0.76 **	(0.62–0.93)	NS		1.17 *	(1.01–1.35)	NS	
Women (reference group)	1				1			
Age								
16–24	0.70	(0.46–1.05)	0.42 **	(0.26–0.66)	0.46 **	(0.33–0.65)	1.90 **	(1.23–2.94)
25–34	1.25	(0.86–1.84)	0.62 *	(0.41–0.95)	0.61 **	(0.47–0.81)	1.51 *	(1.06–2.16)
35–44	1.60 *	(1.10–2.33)	0.82	(0.54–1.26)	1.01	(0.77–1.32)	1.71 **	(1.21–2.42)
45–54	1.78 **	(1.21–2.61)	0.96	(0.62–1.48)	1.28	(0.97–1.68)	1.50 *	(1.06–2.12)
55–64	1.39	(0.96–2.01)	0.98	(0.63–1.52)	1.40 *	(1.07–1.84)	1.33	(0.95–1.87)
65–74	2.32 **	(1.55–3.47)	1.10	(0.70–1.73)	1.36 *	(1.04–1.80)	1.56 *	(1.10–2.23)
75 and over (reference group)	1		1		1		1	
Smoking status								
Heavy smoker	0.22 **	(0.16–0.30)	0.15 **	(0.11–0.20)	0.19 **	(0.14–0.26)	NS	
Light smoker	0.36 **	(0.27–0.46)	0.28 **	(0.22–0.37)	0.28 **	(0.22–0.34)		
Ex-regular smoker	0.61 **	(0.47–0.80)	0.55 **	(0.42–0.74)	0.54 **	(0.45–0.63)		
Never smoked (reference group)	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	3.00 **	(1.97–4.56)	NS		1.52 *	(1.11–2.09)	2.06 **	(1.38–3.07)
Intermediate occupations	1.85 **	(1.22–2.79)			1.2	(0.87–1.67)	2.49 **	(1.63–3.79)
Routine and non-manual occupations	1.11	(0.77–1.60)			0.95	(0.70–1.29)	1.63 *	(1.12–2.38)
Never worked and long-term unemployed (reference group)	1				1		1	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a child getting:[†]								
Chest infection	NS		0.63 **	(0.45–0.87)	NS		NS	
Asthma	0.55 **	(0.42–0.70)	0.66 **	(0.50–0.88)	0.73 **	(0.59–0.91)	NS	
Other infections	NS		NS		0.84 *	(0.71–0.98)	NS	
Cot death	0.70 **	(0.56–0.88)	NS		0.79 **	(0.67–0.92)	0.73 **	(0.59–0.91)
Ear infections	NS		NS		NS		0.73 *	(0.56–0.93)
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting:[†]								
Lung cancer	0.55 **	(0.42–0.73)	NS		0.68 **	(0.53–0.86)	0.47 **	(0.36–0.61)
Bronchitis	NS		0.62 **	(0.46–0.83)	NS		NS	
Asthma	NS		NS		NS		0.67 **	(0.52–0.87)
Heart disease	0.72 *	(0.56–0.92)	0.66 **	(0.52–0.85)	0.80 *	(0.67–0.96)	NS	
Coughs & colds	0.74 *	(0.58–0.93)	NS		0.72 **	(0.60–0.85)	0.76 *	(0.60–0.95)

* 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 C6.3 Odds of taking account of the provision of no-smoking area when selecting somewhere to go for a meal or drink

All respondents

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	0.80 *	(0.67–0.96)	NS	
Women (reference group)	1			
Age				
16–24	0.51 **	(0.31–0.85)	0.26 **	(0.18–0.39)
25–34	0.94	(0.66–1.36)	0.48 **	(0.36–0.65)
35–44	1.32	(0.95–1.85)	0.68 *	(0.50–0.92)
45–54	1.59 **	(1.14–2.22)	0.84	(0.63–1.11)
55–64	1.36	(0.97–1.92)	0.90	(0.68–1.19)
65–74	1.54 *	(1.09–2.16)	1.13	(0.86–1.50)
75 and over (reference group)	1		1	
Smoking status				
Heavy smoker	0.12 **	(0.05–0.27)	0.20 **	(0.13–0.29)
Light smoker	0.13 **	(0.08–0.21)	0.22 **	(0.17–0.28)
Ex-regular smoker	0.79 *	(0.65–0.97)	0.75 **	(0.63–0.89)
Never smoked (reference group)	1		1	
Age of youngest child in household				
Less than 5	NS		1.38 *	(1.06–1.79)
5–10			1.36 *	(1.03–1.80)
11–15			1.12	(0.82–1.53)
No children in household (reference group)			1	
Number of adults in the household	NS		1.10 *	(1.00–1.21)
Social-economic classification				
Managerial and professional occupations	NS		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		NS	
Asthma	NS		0.58 **	(0.46–0.74)
Other infections	0.72 **	(0.59–0.89)	0.70 **	(0.59–0.82)
Cot death	NS		NS	
Ear infections	NS		NS	
Said smoking did not increase the risk of a non-smoking adult getting:[†]				
Lung cancer	NS		0.72 *	(0.55–0.93)
Bronchitis	NS		NS	
Asthma	0.61 **	(0.45–0.84)	NS	
Heart disease	0.73 **	(0.58–0.92)	NS	
Coughs & colds	NS		NS	
Did not support smoking restrictions:^{††}				
at work	NS		0.72 *	(0.54–0.95)
in restaurants	0.52 *	(0.30–0.90)	0.44 **	(0.32–0.61)
in pubs	0.43 **	(0.34–0.53)	0.64 **	(0.54–0.75)
in other public places	0.58 **	(0.39–0.84)	0.65 **	(0.50–0.84)

* 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)

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

Contraception and Sexual Health, 2000. Fiona Dawe and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2002)

Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge in 2002. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2002)

Contraception and Sexual Health, 2001. Fiona Dawe and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2003)