



Omnibus Survey Report No. 36

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

A report on research using the National Statistics
Omnibus Survey produced on behalf of the NHS
Information Centre for health and social care

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Conventions and symbols

Presentation of data

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.

The row or column percentages may add to 99 per cent or 101 per cent because of rounding.

0 per cent in the tables indicates that fewer than 0.5 per cent of respondents gave this answer. Instances where no answers for a particular response were given are indicated in the tables by '-'.

A few people failed to answer some questions. These 'no answers' have been excluded from the analysis, and so tables that describe the same population have slightly varying bases.

Small bases are associated with relatively high sampling errors and this affects the reliability of estimates. In general, percentage distribution is shown if the base is 50 or more. Where the base is smaller than this, actual numbers are shown within square brackets. Where estimates are considered unreliable due to relatively high sampling error, generally if the base is less than 100, figures in the tables are presented with a turquoise shaded background.

Sampling error

Since the data in this report were obtained from a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. The Omnibus survey has a multi-stage sample design, and this has been taken into account when identifying statistically significant differences in the report.

Design effects were calculated for age or sex comparisons and were usually between 1.0 and 1.2. For other comparisons, an estimated design effect of 1.2 was used. Any differences mentioned in the report are statistically significant at the 95 per cent confidence level, unless otherwise stated.

It is important to remember that factors other than sampling errors can affect the reliability of the results obtained from any survey. Other sources of inaccuracy include, for example, non-response bias and under-reporting, which are more difficult to quantify.

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. This was the weighting system used for previous reports.

The weighting system used for 2007 figures also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Omnibus sample to ONS population totals. The weighting ensures that the weighted sample distribution across regions and across age-sex groups matches that in the

population. Tables in this report show the 2007 estimates and bases weighted to population totals, and the bases are also shown unweighted.

The tables in this report showing time-series data also give 2007 estimates weighted only for unequal probability of selection (as in previous years) to give an indication of the effect of the revised weighting system. There appeared to be little effect on the estimates by introducing the new weighting system. When comparing the 2007 estimates and those from previous years, the 2007 figures used in the commentary are those based on the old weighting system unless figures from previous years aren't quoted. Care should be taken when comparing 2007 estimates based on the new weighting system with those from previous reports using the old weighting system.

Summary

Smoking behaviour and habits (Chapter 2)

- 11 per cent of smokers reported that they smoked their first cigarette of the day within five minutes of waking up. Smoking within five minutes of waking was much more common among those who smoked at least 20 cigarettes per day (24 per cent) than it was among those who smoked 10 – 19 cigarettes per day (10 per cent) or those who smoked fewer than 10 a day (2 per cent).

Giving up smoking (Chapter 3)

- The percentage of current smokers who said they would like to give up smoking (73 per cent in 2007 using the old weighting system) was similar to figures for previous years (for example, 72 per cent wanted to give up in 2005 and 2006 and 73 per cent in 2004).
- Overall, 86 per cent of smokers who wanted to give up mentioned at least one health-related reason for wanting to give up smoking. The most common reason, mentioned by 71 per cent, was that it would be better for their health in general. Over a quarter of smokers (27 per cent) said they wanted to give up smoking because they could not afford to smoke or considered smoking a waste of money. Seven per cent of smokers said they wanted to give up smoking due to the ban on smoking in public places.
- Over half (57 per cent) of smokers said that they intended to give up smoking within the next 12 months – this was similar to the figures for previous years.
- Smokers who had made a serious attempt to give up smoking in the past five years were more likely to say that they intended to give up (86 per cent) than were those who had not (64 per cent).

Attempts to give up smoking (Chapter 4)

- Nearly four-fifths (79 per cent) of current smokers had tried to give up smoking in the past, and three-fifths (60 per cent) of current smokers had made a serious attempt in the past five years. This was similar to the percentage found in previous years.
- About a quarter (26 per cent) of ex-smokers had given up within the past five years.
- 53 per cent of smokers had sought some kind of advice or help for stopping smoking in the last year and 54 per cent had received advice from a medical professional in the past five years.

Awareness of health risks associated with smoking (Chapter 5)

- Forty two per cent of people thought that smoking was responsible for the most premature deaths (deaths before the age of 65) in the United Kingdom. This was statistically significantly lower than the 46 per cent who mentioned it in 2006.
- Awareness of the effects of second-hand smoking was widespread. Respectively, 91 per cent and 85 per cent of respondents thought that a child's risk of getting chest infections and asthma were increased by living with a smoker. The percentages were similar to those found in 2006.
- Over 80 per cent thought that second-hand smoking would increase a non-smoking adult's risk of lung cancer, bronchitis and asthma. Compared to 2006, the percentages who thought second-hand smoking would increase a non-smoking adult's risk of bronchitis and heart disease were slightly lower.

Attitudes related to smoking (Chapter 6)

- About two-thirds (67 per cent) said that smoking was not allowed at all in their home, a statistically significant increase since 2006 when 61 per cent of people said this. Around a fifth (21 per cent) said it was allowed in some rooms or at some times and only 12 per cent said it was allowed anywhere.
- 59 per cent of those who did not smoke (54 per cent of men and 64 per cent of women) said they would mind if other people smoked near them. The 2007 figure using the old weighting system was 60 per cent, similar to the 2005 and 2006 percentages (62 per cent and 60 per cent respectively).
- 79 per cent of smokers said they did not smoke at all when they are in a room with a child and 13 per cent said they would smoke fewer cigarettes in the presence of a child.
- The percentage of smokers who would not smoke at all in front of children has increased over the survey years from 54 per cent in 1997 to 78 per cent in 2007 (using old weighting scheme for comparability).
- The majority of smokers said they would modify their smoking in a room with adult non-smokers – 48 per cent would not smoke at all and 33 per cent would smoke fewer cigarettes.
- Over three-fifths (62 per cent) of people who were in work said that smoking was not allowed at all on the premises where they worked in accordance with the smoke-free law and a further 31 per cent said there was no smoking allowed on the premises or the grounds where they work.

Views on smoking restrictions in public places (Chapter 7)

- In 2007, the vast majority of those interviewed agreed with the restrictions on smoking at work (86 per cent), and the smoking ban in restaurants (94 per cent), in indoor shopping centres (92

per cent), in indoor sports and leisure centres (95 per cent), in indoor areas at railway and bus stations (85 per cent) and in other public places such as banks and post offices (96 per cent). 94 per cent of respondents agreed that there should be smoking restrictions in places where there are, or are likely to be, children under the age of 16. A smaller percentage of people, 75 per cent, agreed with restrictions on smoking in pubs.

- 80 per cent of respondents said they agreed with the legislation that banned smoking in enclosed public places – 61 per cent strongly agreed and 19 per cent agreed. Fourteen per cent of people disagreed – with 6 per cent disagreeing strongly
- Around three-quarters of people (73 per cent) said they visited pubs about as often nowadays as before the smoking ban, but 11 per cent said they went more often before the smoking restrictions were in place. The remaining 16 per cent said they went less often before the smoking ban.

1: Introduction

This report presents the results of a survey on smoking behaviour and attitudes. This was the twelfth in a series of studies carried out for the Department of Health and the NHS Information Centre for health and social care and was conducted in Great Britain in October and November 2007 as part of the National Statistics Omnibus Survey. Earlier surveys were carried out in November and December 1995 and 1996 and 1997 and in October and November 1999 – 2006.

The first three surveys in the series were designed to monitor smoking behaviour, people's awareness of the effect of smoking and second-hand smoking, and attitudes towards smoking, tobacco advertising and smoking restrictions. Targets relating to the prevalence of smoking are monitored by other surveys¹, but the Omnibus survey has been used to monitor changes in attitudes towards smoking in general and towards smoking in public places.

In December 1998, the Department of Health published *Smoking Kills – a White Paper on tobacco*, which set out practical measures to reduce smoking. In 2004, the Department of Health released a new Public Health White Paper - *Choosing Health: Making healthier choices easier*, which builds on the 1998 proposals.

In September 2000, the first ever smoking inequalities target was set in the Cancer Plan, and was repeated in the Public Service Agreement in 2004. This aimed to reduce smoking rates among adults to 21 per cent or less and among manual groups to 26 per cent or less by 2010. Health inequalities were made a key priority for the NHS in the Priorities and Planning Framework (PPF) for 2003-06. A key target for the NHS was to increase the number of people giving up smoking, with a particular focus on disadvantaged groups and areas.

One of the measures proposed in the 1998 White Paper was to end tobacco advertising and tobacco sponsorship and promotion². The questions on people's knowledge of restrictions on tobacco advertising and their attitudes towards tobacco advertising and sponsorship were therefore not included in the 1999 survey. In their place, the section on giving up smoking was expanded, and has been repeated in subsequent years. In 2002 two new questions were added to look at difficulties respondents have when trying to give up smoking.

In 2003, the section on people's attitudes to smoking restrictions in public places was expanded to ask about indoor shopping centres, indoor sports and leisure centres and indoor areas at railway and bus stations. In order

¹ The results from GHS 2006 survey are available on-line at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=5756>

² See the Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 which can be accessed at
<http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2002/20020036.htm>

to get a better picture of people's awareness of the risk of second-hand smoke to children, respondents were also asked whether they thought there should be restrictions on smoking in places where there are, or are likely to be, children under the age of 16. Further questions were added on the type of smoking restriction people would favour in pubs and how often they would visit pubs if these restrictions were in place.

A comprehensive ban on smoking in all enclosed public places was introduced from March 2006 in Scotland, April 2007 in Wales and from July 2007 in England^{3,4}. Respondents were therefore asked a slightly different set of questions in 2007 about their views on smoking restrictions to those in previous years to reflect the change in legislation.

In addition to examining trends, the analysis in this report also explores the relationship between various smoking-related attitudes and behaviour⁵. 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)
- awareness of health issues related to smoking (Chapter 5)
- attitudes towards smoking (Chapter 6)
- views about restrictions on smoking (Chapter 7).

³ The Health Bill can be accessed at:
<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200506/ldbills/076/2006076.htm>

⁴ The Smoking, Health and Social Care (Scotland) Bill was published on December 17, 2004.

⁵ See Appendix A for more information on the survey, and Appendix B for a list of all the questions asked.

2: Smoking behaviour and habits

As discussed previously, the weighting system used for 2007 figures also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Omnibus sample to ONS population totals. The tables in this report showing time-series data also give 2007 estimates weighted only for unequal probability of selection (as in previous years) to give an indication of the effect of the revised weighting system. When comparing the 2007 estimates and those from previous years, the 2007 figures used in the commentary are those based on the old weighting system.

In 2007, 22 per cent of adults aged 16 and over smoked. Although smoking has decreased in prevalence since 1996 (28 per cent), the proportion of current cigarette smokers (22 per cent), ex-smokers (27 per cent) and lifetime non-smokers (51 per cent) has not changed significantly in recent years.

A higher proportion of men than women were current cigarette smokers (25 per cent compared with 20 per cent). Men were more likely than women to have given up smoking cigarettes (28 per cent compared with 23 per cent). Conversely, women were more likely than men to have never smoked (57 per cent of women compared with 47 per cent of men).

The key source of data for monitoring change in the prevalence of cigarette smoking in the adult population is the General Household Survey (GHS). The relevant GHS questions were included in the NS Omnibus Survey to help interpret the other data related to smoking⁶. Prevalence rates in the Omnibus Survey were similar as those found in the GHS: for example, in 2006 the GHS found that 23 per cent of men, 21 per cent of women and 22 per cent of the whole adult population smoked.

Table 2.1

Those people in routine or manual occupations were more likely to smoke than those in managerial or professional occupations (30 per cent compared with 16 per cent). This was true for men (36 per cent compared with 15 per cent) and for women (25 per cent compared with 18 per cent) and is similar to findings from previous years. Those in routine and manual occupations were also more likely to smoke (30 per cent) than those in intermediate occupations (19 per cent).

Table 2.2

Just over two fifths of smokers (43 per cent) smoked 10-19 cigarettes per day, just under a third (32 per cent) smoked fewer than 10 and just under a quarter (24 per cent) smoked 20 or more per day. The number of cigarettes consumed daily by smokers has decreased since 1996, but has remained fairly static since 2004 : for example 33 per cent smoked 20 or

⁶ The results from the GHS 2006 survey are available online at : <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=5756>

2: Smoking behaviour and habits

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

more a day in 1996 compared with 26 per cent in 2004 and 26 per cent in 2007. This overall decrease was evident among men (the percentage of men who smoked 20 or more a day fell from 38 per cent in 1996 to 26 per cent in 2007) but not among women.

Although it appeared that men continue to be heavier smokers than women, on average, the difference was not statistically significant.

Table 2.3

As an indicator of dependence, smokers were asked how soon after waking they smoked their first cigarette of the day, and 11 per cent reported having done so within five minutes of waking up.

Smoking within five minutes of waking was much more common among those who smoked at least 20 cigarettes per day (24 per cent) than it was among those who smoked 10–19 cigarettes per day (10 per cent). Those who smoked 10-19 cigarettes a day were also significantly more likely to smoke within five minutes of waking than those who smoked fewer than ten cigarettes per day (2 per cent). Conversely, more than a half (55 per cent) of those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day waited at least two hours before lighting up in the morning, compared with 13 per cent of those who smoked 10-19 cigarettes and 3 per cent of those who smoked 20 or more a day.

Tables 2.4 - 2.5

2: Smoking behaviour and habits

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 2.1 Cigarette smoking status: by sex, 1996-2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Cigarette smoking status	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Current cigarette smoker	28	26	27	26	26	26	26	23	25	26	24	25
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	32	32	34	34	32	30	29	30	29	30	30	28
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	39	41	39	40	43	44	45	47	45	44	46	47
<i>Unweighted base</i>												1027
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												22,265
<i>Weighted base *</i>	1787	1711	1644	1594	1547	1747	1628	1651	1088	1088	1058	
Women												
Current cigarette smoker	28	27	26	26	23	24	22	23	23	23	20	20
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	19	23	22	22	21	23	22	25	22	24	24	23
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	52	50	52	51	56	54	56	52	55	52	56	57
<i>Unweighted base</i>												1253
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												24,003
<i>Weighted base *</i>	1911	2006	1916	1734	1946	2074	1891	1899	1314	1262	1220	
All												
Current cigarette smoker	28	26	27	26	24	25	24	23	24	24	22	22
Ex-regular cigarette smoker	26	27	28	28	25	26	25	27	25	27	27	25
Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes	46	46	46	46	50	49	51	50	51	49	51	52
<i>Unweighted base</i>												2280
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												46,268
<i>Weighted base *</i>	3698	3717	3560	3328	3495	3821	3519	3550	2402	2348	2278	

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

2: Smoking behaviour and habits

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 2.2 Prevalence of cigarette smoking: by sex and socio-economic classification, 2001-2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Socio-economic classification	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **	2007 Weighted base *	2007 Unweighted base	2007 Weighted base (000s) **
<i>Percentage smoking cigarettes</i>											
Men											
Managerial and professional occupations	17	17	16	16	16	13	15	15	431	419	8,907
Intermediate occupations	26	31	26	21	28	20	19	23	155	154	3,256
Routine and manual occupations	33	34	36	30	35	37	35	36	403	402	8,257
Total ¹	26	26	26	23	25	26	24	25	1058	1027	22,265
Women											
Managerial and professional occupations	20	16	15	18	16	18	18	18	382	405	7,376
Intermediate occupations	22	22	16	20	21	19	16	16	258	263	5,006
Routine and manual occupations	27	30	34	29	30	29	25	25	436	469	8,369
Total ¹	23	24	23	23	22	23	20	20	1220	1253	24,003
All											
Managerial and professional occupations	18	16	16	17	16	16	16	16	814	824	16,283
Intermediate occupations	24	25	19	21	24	19	17	19	413	417	8,262
Routine and manual occupations	30	32	34	29	32	33	30	30	839	871	16,626
Total ¹	24	25	24	23	24	24	22	22	2278	2280	46,268

2001-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

Bases for earlier years can be found in Omnibus reports for each year.

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

2: Smoking behaviour and habits

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 2.3 Daily cigarette consumption: by sex, 1996-2007

<i>All smokers</i>												
Number of cigarettes smoked per day	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
20 or more	38	32	36	34	37	35	34	32	34	29	26	25
10-19	37	43	38	39	40	41	40	36	40	45	44	42
Fewer than 10	25	25	25	27	23	24	27	32	26	26	30	33
<i>Unweighted base</i>												254
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												5,632
<i>Weighted base *</i>	506	448	446	414	396	456	423	375	273	280	256	
Women												
20 or more	28	29	24	32	25	26	26	21	23	21	25	23
10-19	41	42	47	37	41	42	45	44	43	49	45	44
Fewer than 10	31	29	29	31	34	32	29	35	34	30	30	32
<i>Unweighted base</i>												264
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												4,750
<i>Weighted base *</i>	539	536	502	452	448	488	425	433	297	291	240	
All												
20 or more	33	30	30	33	31	30	30	26	28	25	26	24
10-19	39	42	43	38	41	42	43	40	42	47	45	43
Fewer than 10	28	27	27	29	29	28	28	34	30	28	30	32
<i>Unweighted base</i>												518
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												10,382
<i>Weighted base *</i>	1045	984	948	866	844	944	848	808	570	571	496	

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

2: Smoking behaviour and habits

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 2.4 Time between waking and the first cigarette: by sex, 1996-2007

<i>All smokers</i>												
Time between waking and the first cigarette	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than 5 minutes	13	14	15	14	12	14	13	10	12	18	11	10
5-14 minutes	16	15	14	17	17	14	18	15	15	16	17	16
15-29 minutes	17	12	16	15	15	16	13	14	16	13	13	14
30 mins but less than 1 hour	19	18	17	19	22	21	19	31	24	21	20	20
1 hour but less than 2 hours	13	14	16	14	13	16	14	14	15	14	16	17
2 hours and over	22	26	22	23	21	19	23	27	19	18	21	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>												253
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												5,608
<i>Weighted base *</i>	505	449	443	416	397	458	418	376	274	280	255	
Women												
Less than 5 minutes	12	12	11	12	14	10	12	12	15	13	13	12
5-14 minutes	15	16	12	15	14	15	13	16	13	16	15	16
15-29 minutes	15	12	14	14	12	12	15	12	13	13	13	12
30 mins but less than 1 hour	17	19	19	20	16	20	15	14	17	22	22	21
1 hour but less than 2 hours	14	16	16	14	16	15	17	16	13	10	14	13
2 hours and over	26	26	29	25	28	28	27	31	29	26	24	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>												266
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												4,773
<i>Weighted base *</i>	538	536	504	455	447	484	424	433	299	292	243	
All												
Less than 5 minutes	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	11	13	15	12	11
5-14 minutes	15	15	13	16	15	14	15	15	14	16	16	16
15-29 minutes	16	12	15	14	14	14	14	13	15	13	13	13
30 mins but less than 1 hour	18	19	18	19	19	20	17	17	20	22	21	21
1 hour but less than 2 hours	14	15	16	14	15	16	16	15	14	12	15	15
2 hours and over	24	26	26	24	25	24	25	29	24	22	22	24
<i>Unweighted base</i>												519
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												10,381
<i>Weighted base *</i>	1043	983	949	867	845	942	843	809	571	570	498	

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

2: Smoking behaviour and habits

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 2.5 Time between waking and the first cigarette: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

All smokers

Time between waking and the first cigarette	Number of cigarettes a day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	%	%	%	%
Less than 5 minutes	24	10	2	11
5-14 minutes	28	19	2	16
15-29 minutes	19	12	9	13
30 mins but less than 1 hour	20	25	16	21
1 hour but less than 2 hours	6	20	16	15
2 hours and over	3	13	55	24
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	221	161	517
<i>Weighted Base (000s) *</i>	2,515	4,491	3,351	10,358

* weighted to population totals

3: Giving up smoking

Wanting to give up smoking

In order to meet the targets for reducing the prevalence of cigarette smoking set out in the Smoking Kills White Paper, the Public Health White Paper and the Cancer Plan, people have to be discouraged from starting to smoke, and current smokers have to be encouraged to stop.

Smokers who want to give up

Seventy four per cent of current smokers said that they wanted to give up smoking. This was similar to previous years (for example, comparing the figures weighted on the old system, 73 per cent of smokers wanted to give up in 2007, 72 per cent in 2005 and 2006 and 73 per cent in 2004). Twenty five per cent of smokers said that they very much wanted to stop smoking, and a further quarter (24 per cent) said they wanted to stop “quite a lot”.

Although it appeared that men smokers were more likely than women smokers to want to give up smoking (77 per cent compared with 70 per cent respectively), the difference was not statistically significant. There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of smokers who wanted to give up smoking when cigarette consumption was looked at.

Tables 3.1 - 3.2

Those who had made a serious attempt to give up in the last five years were more likely to say that they wanted to give up very much, than were those who had not tried to stop smoking in the past five years (34 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). Similarly, adults who had tried to give up smoking within the past year were more likely to state that they very much wanted to stop than those who had not tried to do so (42 per cent compared with 24 per cent).

Tables 3.3 - 3.4

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 of their answers were recorded. An extra category was included in 2007, to reflect the introduction of the ban on smoking in enclosed public places. The vast majority (86 per cent) of smokers who wanted to stop smoking gave at least one health reason for wanting to give up smoking:

- 71 per cent said it was because it would be better for their health in general
- 22 per cent said that giving up smoking would reduce their risk of getting a smoking related illness
- 17 per cent said it was because of health problems they had at present.

After health reasons, the next most common reason given for wanting to give up smoking was a financial one - 27 per cent could not afford to smoke or considered smoking a waste of money. Twenty per cent said they wanted to give up because of family pressure and 15 per cent said it was because of the effect of smoking on children. The reasons given were very similar to those reported in previous years. A small number, 7 per cent, said they wanted to give up because of the ban on smoking in public places.

There were no statistically significant differences between adults who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day and those who smoked fewer cigarettes a day.

Tables 3.5 - 3.6

Intending to give up smoking

As well as being asked whether they would like to stop smoking, smokers were asked whether they actually intended to do so. Seventy-seven per cent of smokers said they intended to give up smoking at some point in the future. Comparing the percentages based on the old weighting system, 76 per cent of smokers intended to give up smoking in 2007, an increase from 70 per cent in 1999, but there was no significant change since 2004. Most smokers intended to stop smoking one month or more after the survey question was asked; only 12 per cent of smokers intended to give up within the next month and this has remained stable since 1999.

In 2007, there were no statistically significant differences between the proportions of men and women who intended to give up smoking. However, there were differences between men and women in changes over time in the proportions intending to give up smoking. There was a significant increase in the proportion of men who intended to give up smoking from 69 per cent in 1999 to 78 per cent in 2007. For women, the proportions intending to stop smoking did not increase significantly over the same time period (71 per cent in 1999 compared with 73 per cent in 2007)⁷.

Table 3.7

There were no statistically significant differences in intentions to stop smoking by socio-economic class, whether there were children under the age of 16 present in the household or number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Tables 3.8 - 3.9

Tables 3.10 and 3.11 suggest that individuals do not abandon their attempts to quit smoking after relapsing but may try again. Smokers who had made a serious attempt to give up smoking in the past five years were more likely to say that they intended to give up (86 per cent) than were

⁷ The apparent increase between 1999 and 2005 and 2006 was not statistically significant.

those who had not (64 per cent). Although it appeared that smokers who had made an attempt to give up in the last year were more likely to intend to give up compared with smokers who had tried to give up in the past five years but not in the past year, the difference was not statistically significant.

Tables 3.10 - 3.11

All adults – smokers and non-smokers - were asked to assess the likelihood that they would be smoking in 12 month's time. Nearly two fifths of current smokers (39 per cent) said that they would definitely or probably be smoking in 12 months and over a quarter (28 per cent) said they would definitely or probably **not** be smoking in a year. The majority of ex-smokers (96 per cent) stated that they would definitely or probably not have resumed smoking a year later. These proportions are similar to those reported in 2005 and 2006.

Table 3.12

Smokers who intended to give up smoking within the next 12 months were the most likely to state that they would probably or definitely not be smoking in a year. Almost half (44 per cent) of those who intended to give up smoking within a year predicted that they would definitely or probably not be smoking in 12 month's time compared with 7 per cent of those who had no intention of quitting.

There were no statistically significant differences in expectations over time.

Tables 3.13 - 3.14

The relationship between wanting to and intending to give up smoking

Smokers who said they wanted to give up smoking were more likely to say that they intended to stop smoking at some point in the future (94 per cent) than those who did not want to give up (28 per cent). Over a third (36 per cent) of smokers both wanted to give up and intended to do so in the next six months, but 19 per cent neither wanted to give up nor intended to do so.

Tables 3.15 - 3.16

Tables 3.17 to 3.19 present information about desire and resolve together for different sub-groups. Men were more likely than women to say they want to give up but don't intend to do so in the next six months. The likelihood of those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day wanting to give up smoking and intending to do so within the next six months was greater than for people who smoked 20 or more a day (46 per cent and 28 per cent respectively) . Conversely, people who smoked 10 or more a day were more likely than those who smoked fewer than 10 a day to both want to and intend to stop smoking after six months (39 per cent compared with 23 per cent).

Smokers with children in the household were no more likely than those without children present to want and intend to give up smoking. Smokers

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

in routine and manual occupations were no more likely than those in managerial and professional occupations to want to or intend to give up smoking.

Tables 3.17 - 3.19

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.1 Views on giving up smoking: by sex, 1997-2007

<i>All smokers</i>											
Views on giving up smoking	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would like to give up:											
Very much indeed	..	29	29	29	26	24	32	24	24	28	27
Quite a lot	..	20	20	18	24	24	24	24	29	28	27
A fair amount	..	16	16	17	13	14	12	17	13	12	12
A little	..	6	6	8	8	8	6	9	7	10	11
Total would like to give up	68	72	71	72	71	71	74	74	72	77	77
Would not like to give up	32	28	29	28	29	29	26	26	28	23	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>											250
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>											5,497
<i>Weighted base *</i>	449	447	414	390	454	423	373	269	279	251	
Women											
Would like to give up:											
Very much indeed	..	30	32	27	26	25	25	29	22	23	23
Quite a lot	..	22	20	26	22	20	24	23	25	21	21
A fair amount	..	12	15	14	15	19	16	14	18	16	16
A little	..	8	5	7	7	7	8	5	6	9	10
Total would like to give up	74	72	71	73	70	70	72	71	72	69	70
Would not like to give up	26	28	29	27	30	30	28	29	28	31	30
<i>Unweighted base</i>											264
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>											4,752
<i>Weighted base *</i>	536	503	454	446	482	426	431	295	292	240	
All											
Would like to give up:											
Very much indeed	..	30	30	28	26	24	28	27	23	26	25
Quite a lot	..	21	20	22	23	22	24	23	27	24	24
A fair amount	..	14	16	15	14	17	14	15	15	14	14
A little	..	7	6	7	8	7	7	7	7	9	11
Total would like to give up	71	72	71	72	70	70	73	72	72	73	74
Would not like to give up	29	28	29	28	30	30	27	28	28	27	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>											514
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>											10,249
<i>Weighted base *</i>	987	950	868	836	936	849	804	564	571	491	

.. data not available.

1997-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.2 Views on giving up smoking: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
Would like to give up:	%	%	%	%
Very much indeed	29	22	26	25
Quite a lot	26	25	22	24
A fair amount	10	14	15	14
A little	8	12	10	11
Total would like to give up	73	74	74	74
Would not like to give up	27	26	26	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>	134	218	160	514
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,508	4,435	3,284	10,249

* weighted to population totals

Table 3.3 Views on giving up smoking: by whether have tried to give up smoking in the last five years, 2007

All smokers

Views on giving up smoking	Attempted to give up in last 5 years	Not attempted to give up in last 5 years	Total
	%	%	
Would like to give up:			
Very much indeed	34	13	25
Quite a lot	27	20	24
A fair amount	11	17	14
A little	10	12	11
Total would like to give up	82	61	74
Would not like to give up	18	39	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>	311	203	514
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	6,170	4,079	10,249

* weighted to population totals

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Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.4 Views on giving up smoking: by whether have tried to give up smoking in the last year, 2007

Smokers who have tried to give up smoking in the last 5 years

Views on giving up smoking	Attempted to give up in last year	Not attempted to give up in last year	Total
Would like to give up:	%	%	%
Very much indeed	42	24	34
Quite a lot	27	27	27
A fair amount	8	15	11
A little	10	10	10
Total would like to give up	87	76	82
Would not like to give up	13	24	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>	166	145	311
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	3,202	2,968	6,170

* weighted to population totals

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Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.5 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking: by sex, 1996-2007

<i>Smokers who want to stop smoking</i>												
Reasons for wanting to stop smoking	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men												
<i>Percentage giving reason for wanting to stop smoking</i>												
Better for health in general	64	72	75	76	75	72	73	72	70	68	74	75
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	32	36	33	38	34	30	21	27	28	32	26	26
Present health problems	17	16	13	15	14	18	15	14	17	14	17	15
At least one health reason	83	88	89	91	90	89	86	91	83	88	88	87
Financial reasons	34	40	35	38	28	25	26	21	28	28	28	27
Family pressure	15	11	18	22	20	13	15	16	22	14	22	23
Harms children	14	16	12	10	10	10	13	15	14	11	14	13
Ban on smoking in public places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Doctor's advice	7	3	7	6	7	4	5	5	6	4	5	5
Pregnancy	1	1	1	-	0	0	-	1	-	-	0	0
Other	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1
Gave more than one reason	59	63	66	73	62	52	49	53	58	51	62	61
<i>Unweighted base</i>												190
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												4,220
<i>Weighted base *</i>												351
Women												
Better for health in general	65	68	68	73	63	63	62	66	79	69	66	67
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	26	33	29	40	28	30	22	28	39	22	19	18
Present health problems	16	17	13	17	17	14	18	17	12	16	21	20
At least one health reason	83	88	84	90	84	83	81	85	90	83	83	83
Financial reasons	37	39	36	44	32	30	31	31	30	24	28	26
Family pressure	14	16	21	18	19	19	14	20	24	20	16	16
Harms children	22	24	24	18	20	16	23	16	25	16	18	18
Ban on smoking in public places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
Doctor's advice	9	8	7	6	7	4	7	6	7	5	4	4
Pregnancy	2	3	4	5	3	2	2	1	2	5	3	4
Other	2	4	3	3	5	4	2	3	3	2	1	2
Gave more than one reason	60	73	67	79	63	56	56	58	77	53	56	55
<i>Unweighted base</i>												189
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												3,334
<i>Weighted base *</i>												361

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Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Smokers who want to stop smoking

Reasons for wanting to stop smoking	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
All	<i>Percentage giving reason for wanting to stop smoking</i>											
Better for health in general	65	70	71	75	68	68	67	68	75	69	70	71
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	29	34	31	39	31	30	22	27	34	26	22	22
Present health problems	17	16	13	16	16	16	16	15	14	15	19	17
At least one health reason	83	88	87	91	87	86	84	88	87	85	86	86
Financial reasons	36	39	35	41	31	28	28	26	29	26	28	27
Family pressure	14	14	19	20	19	16	15	18	23	17	20	20
Harms children	18	21	18	14	15	13	18	16	20	14	16	15
Ban on smoking in public places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
Doctor's advice	8	6	7	6	7	4	6	6	7	5	5	5
Pregnancy	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Other	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	1	1
Gave more than one reason	59	68	66	76	62	54	52	55	68	52	59	58
<i>Unweighted base</i>												379
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												7,554
<i>Weighted base *</i>	712	703	681	617	606	657	596	589	409	410	356	

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

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

.. code added in 2007

Table 3.6 Main reasons for wanting to stop smoking: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

Reasons for wanting to stop smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 and over	10-19	Fewer than 10	
<i>Percentage giving reason for wanting to stop smoking</i>				
Better for health in general	70	70	73	71
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	23	19	27	22
Present health problems	20	20	13	17
At least one health reason	86	83	89	86
Financial reasons	30	28	23	27
Family pressure	19	25	15	20
Harms children	16	14	16	15
Ban on smoking in public places	8	7	6	7
Doctor's advice	9	4	2	5
Pregnancy	0	2	4	2
Other	1	1	1	1
Gave more than one reason	62	61	53	58
<i>Unweighted base</i>	100	157	120	379
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	1,803	3,225	2,414	7,442

* weighted to population totals

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

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.7 When smokers intend to give up smoking: by sex, 1999-2007

<i>All smokers</i>										
When smokers intend to give up smoking	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	12	12	7	10	12	14	12	10	11	12
Within the next 6 months [†]	33	29	28	31	34	42	31	34	34	34
Within the next year [†]	49	46	46	47	53	58	50	54	58	58
In more than a year	20	21	27	21	20	20	24	24	20	21
Total intend to give up	69	68	72	69	73	78	74	79	78	79
Do not intend to give up	31	32	28	31	27	22	26	21	22	21
<i>Unweighted base</i>										252
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										5,585
<i>Weighted base *</i>	435	413	393	449	422	370	273	277	254	
Women										
Within the next month	12	10	12	9	10	13	13	12	12	12
Within the next 6 months [†]	34	30	36	31	33	39	35	38	39	39
Within the next year [†]	53	50	48	51	54	52	57	58	55	56
In more than a year	17	23	19	20	17	19	20	18	17	18
Total intend to give up	71	73	77	72	71	72	77	76	73	75
Do not intend to give up	29	27	23	28	29	28	23	24	27	25
<i>Unweighted base</i>										261
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										4,690
<i>Weighted base *</i>	496	446	444	483	414	427	295	283	235	
All										
Within the next month	12	11	9	10	11	13	12	11	12	12
Within the next 6 months [†]	34	29	31	32	33	40	33	36	36	36
Within the next year [†]	52	48	51	51	53	55	53	56	56	57
In more than a year	18	22	23	20	19	19	22	21	19	20
Total intend to give up	70	71	75	70	72	75	76	77	76	77
Do not intend to give up	30	29	25	30	28	25	24	23	24	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>										513
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										10,276
<i>Weighted base *</i>	931	859	837	932	836	797	568	560	489	

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

[†] These are cumulative percentages showing total number of smokers who said they intended to give up smoking within the stated period.

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.8 When smokers intend to give up smoking: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2007

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Socio-economic classification			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	13	11	11	8	13	12
Within the next 6 months ⁺	37	42	36	40	35	36
Within the next year ⁺	52	63	59	60	56	57
In more than a year	18	20	20	17	21	20
Total intend to give up	70	83	78	78	77	77
Do not intend to give up	30	17	22	22	23	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>	136	70	262	142	371	513
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,520	1,508	5,068	3,256	7,020	10,276

* weighted to population totals

⁺ These are cumulative percentages showing total number of smokers who said they intended to give up smoking within the stated period.

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid.

Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 3.9 When smokers intend to give up smoking: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	%	%	%	%
Within the next month	11	8	17	12
Within the next 6 months ⁺	29	33	46	36
Within the next year ⁺	52	57	61	57
In more than a year	18	22	18	20
Total intend to give up	70	79	79	77
Do not intend to give up	30	21	21	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>	132	218	161	513
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,464	4,427	3,362	10,276

* weighted to population totals

⁺ These are cumulative percentages showing total number of smokers who said they intended to give up smoking within the stated period.

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.10 When smokers intend to give up smoking: by whether they have tried to give up smoking in the last five years, 2007

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	Total
	%	%	%
Within the next month	14	8	12
Within the next 6 months ⁺	45	23	36
Within the next year ⁺	69	40	57
In more than a year	16	24	20
Total intend to give up	86	64	77
Do not intend to give up	14	36	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>	308	205	513
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	6,114	4,162	10,276

* weighted to population totals

⁺ These are cumulative percentages showing total number of smokers who said they intended to give up smoking within the stated period.

Table 3.11 When smokers intend to give up smoking: by whether have tried to give up smoking in the last year, 2007

Smokers who have tried to give up smoking in the last 5 years

When smokers intend to give up smoking	Attempted to give up in last year	Not attempted to give up in last year	Total
	%	%	%
Within the next month	21	6	14
Within the next 6 months ⁺	58	31	45
Within the next year ⁺	80	57	69
In more than a year	9	24	16
Total intend to give up	90	82	86
Do not intend to give up	10	18	14
<i>Unweighted base</i>	166	142	308
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	3,203	2,911	6,114

* weighted to population totals

⁺ These are cumulative percentages showing total number of smokers who said they intended to give up smoking within the stated period.

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.12 Likelihood of smoking a year from now: by smoking status, 1999-2007

<i>All persons aged 16 and over</i>										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Current smokers										
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	19	20	18	21	20	16	15	18	17	16
Probably will be smoking	29	32	27	29	26	24	27	28	22	23
Might or might not be smoking	23	26	29	26	29	28	31	28	33	34
Probably will not be smoking	18	16	17	17	20	20	21	17	21	21
Definitely will not be smoking	11	5	9	7	6	11	7	10	7	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>										518
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										10,368
<i>Weighted base *</i>	942	865	842	934	844	803	565	567	495	
Ex-regular smokers										
Definitely will be smoking	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Probably will be smoking	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Might or might not be smoking	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Probably will not be smoking	6	6	4	4	6	5	6	5	6	6
Definitely will not be smoking	88	89	90	92	89	92	91	92	91	90
<i>Unweighted base</i>										629
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										11,769
<i>Weighted base *</i>	977	921	887	998	879	960	609	633	615	
Never smoked regularly										
Definitely will be smoking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probably will be smoking	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Might or might not be smoking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Probably will not be smoking	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Definitely will not be smoking	96	96	96	97	97	97	97	96	97	97
<i>Unweighted base</i>										1128
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										23,992
<i>Weighted base *</i>	1629	1535	1761	1878	1790	1775	1221	1140	1162	
All										
Definitely will be smoking	6	6	5	6	6	4	4	5	5	4
Probably will be smoking	8	9	7	7	7	6	7	7	5	6
Might or might not be smoking	7	8	8	7	8	7	7	7	8	8
Probably will not be smoking	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	7	7
Definitely will not be smoking	71	70	73	74	73	76	74	74	76	75
<i>Unweighted base</i>										2275
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										46,129
<i>Weighted base *</i>	3548	3321	3490	3810	3513	3538	2395	2340	2272	

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.13 Likelihood of smokers still smoking a year from now: by whether intend to give up smoking, 2007

All smokers

Likelihood of smoking a year from now	Intend to give up smoking:		Do not intend to give up	Total
	within the next 12 months	in more than a year		
	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	1	13	54	15
Probably will be smoking	13	52	22	22
Might or might not be smoking	42	29	18	34
Probably will not be smoking	34	5	3	21
Definitely will not be smoking	10	1	4	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>	292	88	132	512
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	5,862	2,023	2,366	10,251

* weighted to population totals

Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid.
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Table 3.14 Likelihood of smokers still smoking a year from now: 1999-2007

Smokers who intend to give up smoking within the next year

Likelihood of smoking a year from now	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Definitely will be smoking	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Probably will be smoking	19	16	13	17	11	10	11	17	13	13
Might or might not be smoking	33	40	39	35	42	37	43	38	42	42
Probably will not be smoking	30	31	32	33	36	34	34	28	35	34
Definitely will not be smoking	15	10	16	15	10	18	12	16	10	10
<i>Unweighted base</i>										292
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										5,862
<i>Weighted base *</i>	478	412	433	463	443	438	303	313	276	

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.15 When smokers intend to give up smoking: by whether they want to give up smoking, 1999-2007

All smokers

When smokers intend to give up smoking	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Those who would like to give up:										
Within the next month	17	16	13	14	16	18	17	16	16	16
Within the next 6 months ⁺	46	42	44	44	47	53	46	49	49	48
Within the next year ⁺	70	67	70	68	73	72	73	75	74	74
In more than a year	19	25	23	23	21	22	23	20	19	20
Total intend to give up	89	92	92	91	94	94	96	95	93	94
Do not intend to give up	11	8	8	9	6	6	4	5	7	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>										374
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										7,504
<i>Weighted base *</i>	669	606	596	649	583	579	408	399	355	
Those who would not like to give up:										
Within the next month	0	-	0	1	-	0	-	1	1	0
Within the next 6 months ⁺	3	1	2	3	2	4	1	5	4	4
Within the next year ⁺	5	4	8	8	8	9	4	10	9	10
In more than a year	17	15	21	14	14	13	20	24	16	18
Total intend to give up	22	19	30	23	22	22	23	34	25	28
Do not intend to give up	78	81	70	77	78	78	77	66	75	72
<i>Unweighted base</i>										134
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										2,624
<i>Weighted base *</i>	259	249	231	276	251	213	154	161	128	
All										
Within the next month	12	11	9	10	11	13	12	11	12	12
Within the next 6 months ⁺	34	29	32	32	33	40	33	36	36	36
Within the next year ⁺	52	48	52	51	53	55	53	56	56	57
In more than a year	18	22	23	20	19	19	22	21	19	20
Total intend to give up	70	70	75	71	72	75	76	77	76	77
Do not intend to give up	30	30	25	29	28	25	24	23	24	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>										513
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										10,276
<i>Weighted base *</i>	928	855	827	925	834	797	562	560	483	

⁺ These are cumulative percentages showing total number of smokers who said they intended to give up smoking within the stated period. 1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.16 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking: 1999-2007

<i>All smokers</i>										
Whether smokers want or intend to stop	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	33	30	32	31	33	39	33	35	36	36
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	31	36	35	33	33	30	36	33	33	34
Want to give up but do not intend to	8	6	6	6	4	4	3	4	5	5
Do not want to give up but intend to	6	6	8	7	7	6	6	10	6	7
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	22	24	20	23	24	21	21	19	20	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>										508
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										10,128
<i>Weighted base *</i>	927	855	827	926	834	792	563	559	483	

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Table 3.17 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking: by sex, 2007

<i>All smokers</i>			
Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	34	38	36
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	39	28	34
Want to give up but do not intend to	4	5	5
Do not want to give up but intend to	6	9	7
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	17	21	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>	249	259	508
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	5,458	4,670	10,128

* weighted to population totals

3: Giving up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 3.18 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

All smokers

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	28	32	46	36
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	39	39	23	34
Want to give up but do not intend to	7	4	4	5
Do not want to give up but intend to	3	8	9	7
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	23	17	18	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>	132	215	159	508
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,464	4,371	3,270	10,128

* weighted to population totals

Table 3.19 Whether smokers want to and intend to give up smoking: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2007

All smokers

Whether smokers want or intend to stop	Socio-economic classification			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Want to give up and intend to in next 6 months	37	41	35	38	34	36
Want to give up and intend to in more than 6 months	27	33	37	32	35	34
Want to give up but do not intend to	8	4	4	3	5	5
Do not want to give up but intend to	6	9	6	7	7	7
Do not want to give up and do not intend to	22	13	18	20	18	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	70	259	139	369	508
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,485	1,508	5,022	3,200	6,928	10,128

* weighted to population totals

Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid.

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¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Previous attempts to give up smoking

Current smokers

As in previous years, nearly four-fifths (79 per cent) of current smokers had tried to give up smoking in the past.

The percentage of smokers who had ever tried to give up smoking did not vary significantly by sex, socio-economic class or presence of children in the household. Those who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day were more likely to have tried to give up than lighter smokers (87 per cent compared with 77 per cent of those who smoked 10-19 per day and 76 per cent of those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day).

Tables 4.1 - 4.3

Smokers were also asked if they had made a serious attempt to stop smoking in the past five years and 60 per cent said that they had, a significant increase since 1999, when the question was first included (52 per cent). There was no statistically significant difference in relation to the number of cigarettes smoked per day or sex.

Tables 4.4 - 4.5

Three-tenths (31 per cent) of all smokers had tried to give up in the past year and there was no difference between men and women. The proportion of smokers who had tried to give up in the past year has increased from 22 per cent in 2000 to 31 per cent in 2007.

Smokers who had tried to give up smoking in the past year were asked how many attempts they had made. Table 4.7 shows that some smokers made repeated attempts to give up – 18 per cent had made three or more attempts in the past year. The percentage of smokers who had made only one attempt to quit has not changed significantly since 2000.

Tables 4.6 - 4.7

Current smokers who had ever tried to give up were asked how long they had given up for on the last occasion. Table 4.8 shows that although almost one third (28 per cent) of smokers had successfully given up previously for six months or more, only 7 per cent of smokers had stopped smoking for more than two years.

A fifth (19 per cent) of smokers had given up for a week and a further 52 per cent had given up for more than a week, but for less than six months. These figures were very similar to those found in previous years.

Table 4.8

There was no significant difference between male and female smokers or between those who smoked different amounts per day in the proportions who had stopped smoking in the past for more than six months.

Tables 4.9 - 4.10

Smokers who had stopped smoking for more than a day in the last 12 months were asked why they had started to smoke again. A third (34 per cent) said they had started again because they found life too stressful, 24 per cent mentioned that they liked smoking, 14 per cent said they started again because they missed the habit and similar percentages said that their friends smoked (17 per cent) or that they could not cope with their cravings (11 per cent). Seventeen per cent gave more than one reason. Compared with previous years, in 2007, smokers were more likely to say that they started again because they liked smoking.

Table 4.11

Likewise, 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 one day. The reasons they gave were similar to those given by smokers who had stopped for more than one day: 34 per cent said they found life too stressful and 33 per cent said that they had a lack of commitment to quitting. A further 24 per cent said that they liked smoking and 10 per cent could not cope with the cravings. Nineteen per cent of respondents gave more than one reason for not trying to stop or not succeeding in stopping for more than a day.

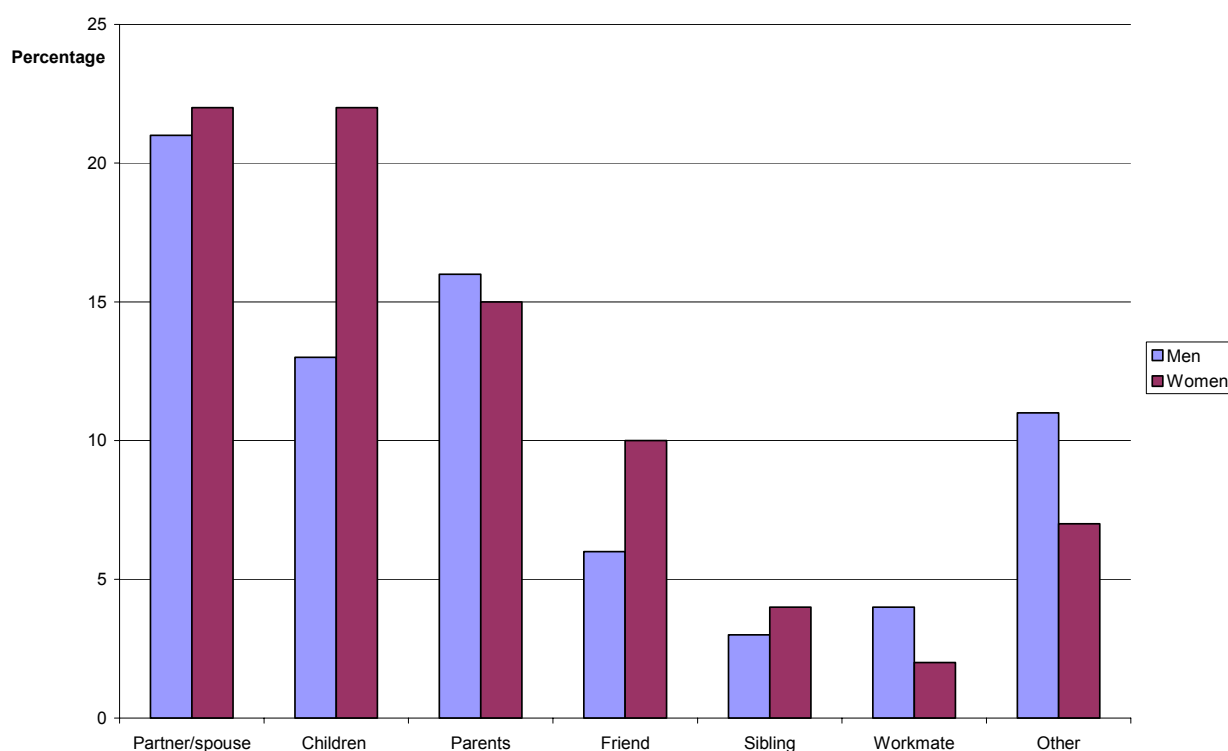
Table 4.12

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. Fifty five per cent said someone had been trying to get them to stop smoking, and this tended to be a partner (22 per cent), son or daughter (17 per cent) or a parent (16 per cent). There were no statistically significant differences compared with previous years.

Women were more likely than men to say that their children were encouraging them to quit (22 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). Although it appeared that women were more likely than men to say their friends had tried to get them to quit smoking, the difference was not statistically significant. People who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day were more likely than those who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day to say that their children had been trying to get them to stop smoking: 24 per cent of smokers who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day said their children were trying to make them quit compared with 9 per cent of those who smoked fewer than ten a day.

Figure 4.1 and Tables 4.13 - 4.15

Figure 4.1 People who have tried to get smokers to quit: by sex, 2007



Ex-cigarette smokers

Respondents who said they used to smoke regularly but no longer did were asked how long ago they stopped smoking cigarettes. Nearly three-quarters (73 per cent) had stopped smoking five or more years ago, a similar percentage to previous years. There were no statistically significant differences between men and women or among people with different cigarette consumption levels.

Tables 4.16 - 4.18

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

Sixty nine per cent of ex-smokers mentioned at least one health reason for giving up smoking and a sixth (17 per cent) gave a financial reason. A further 13 per cent of ex-smokers mentioned family pressure as a reason for giving up smoking, which is in line with previous years with the exception of 2005. Men were more likely than women to give at least one health reason (75 per cent of men mentioned a health reason compared with 63 per cent of women). Those who had smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day were less likely than other smokers to mention a doctor's advice as a reason for giving up smoking.

Ex-smokers who had given up smoking 20 or more years ago were less likely to give at least one health-related reason than were smokers who had given up 5-19 years ago.

Tables 4.19 - 4.22

Help giving up smoking

Seeking advice and help for quitting smoking

Since 1999, the NS Omnibus Survey has included questions about the sources of help and advice sought in the past year by smokers wanting to give up. From 2000, the questions covering Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) (gums, patches or inhalators) were amended to allow people to distinguish between prescription and non-prescription NRT and whether they paid for it. The questions were asked of current smokers and of those who had given up smoking in the past year. In previous reports results were shown for these two groups separately: in 2006 and 2007, however, numbers were too small for their information to be shown.

Table 4.23 shows the sources of help and advice used by current smokers (that is those that have failed to give up smoking or who have not tried). Overall, in 2007, 53 per cent of smokers had sought some kind of help or advice for stopping smoking. Two fifths (41 per cent) of smokers said they had read leaflets and/or booklets on how to stop smoking. A smaller percentage had asked a doctor or health professional for help (16 per cent), been referred or self-referred to a stop smoking group (9 per cent) or called a smokers' helpline (5 per cent).

Thirty two per cent had used NRT, Zyban or another drug, to help them stop smoking, a significant increase from 2005. Most of this increase was due to free prescription and bought non-prescription NRT. It should be noted that the percentages of current smokers who sought help who obtained NRT and other stop-smoking drugs through different methods sum to more than the total as respondents could give more than one answer.

There were no statistically significant differences in the help or advice used by male and female smokers or smokers in different socio-economic classes.

Those who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day were more likely than other smokers to have asked a doctor or other health professional for help, been referred to a self-help group or to have had NRT and other prescribed drugs to stop smoking.

Tables 4.23 - 4.25

Advice from health professionals

Smokers were also asked whether they had been given advice on smoking by members of the medical profession in the five years before the interview. From 2003, smokers were asked specifically about receiving advice from consultants or hospital doctors.

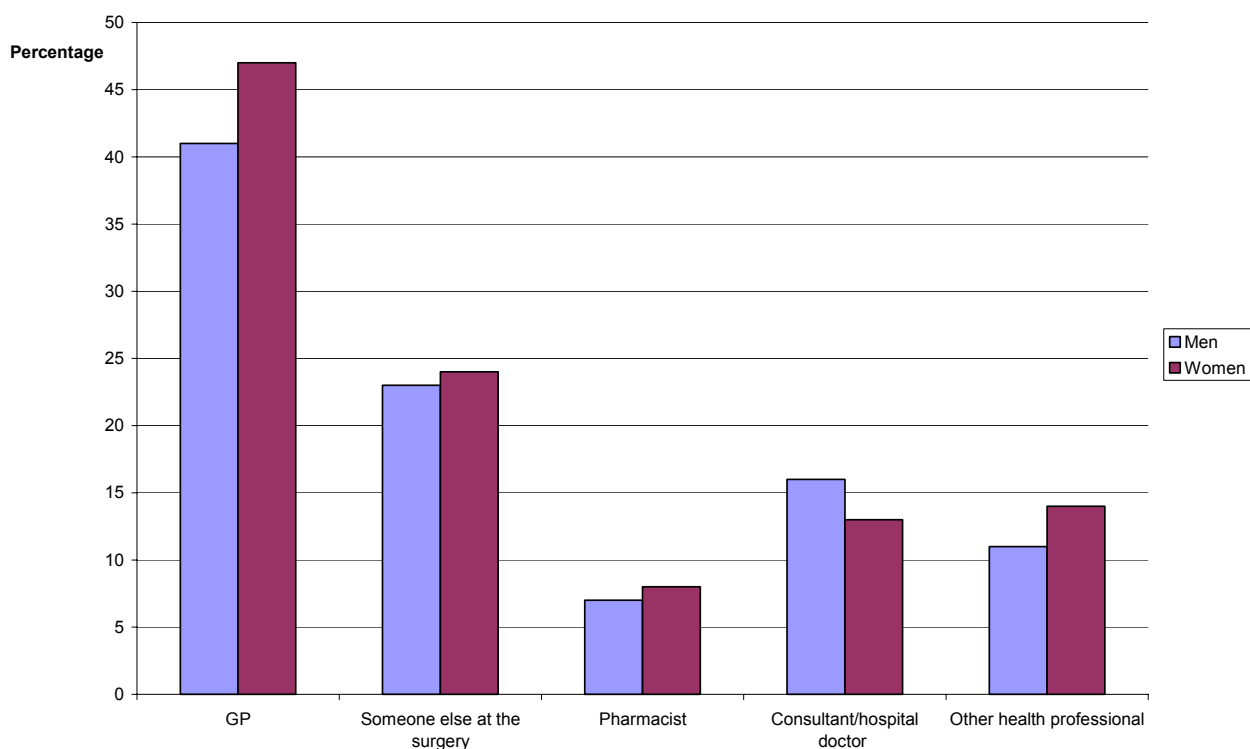
4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

In 2007, 54 per cent of all current smokers said that they had been given advice in the last five years. The percentage of smokers who reported that they had been given advice, had not increased statistically significantly since 2005. The most common source of advice was the person's own GP (44 per cent) and just under a quarter (24 per cent) said they had been given advice from someone else at the surgery. Fourteen per cent had been given advice by a consultant or hospital doctor and only eight per cent had been given advice from a pharmacist. Twelve per cent mentioned that they had received advice on smoking from a variety of other medical personnel (specialists, midwives, nurses).

Female smokers were more likely than male smokers to have been given advice by medical professionals (61 per cent of women smokers had been given advice compared with 49 per cent of men smokers).

Figure 4.2 Source of advice on smoking in the last five years: by sex, 2007



People who smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes a day were less likely than those who smoked 20 or more to say that they had been given advice on smoking by their GP, someone else at the surgery, a pharmacist or a consultant or hospital doctor. There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of smokers in different socio-economic groups who had been given advice on smoking.

Tables 4.26 - 4.29

In the majority of cases (76 per cent) the advice was in the form of discussion about smoking (this may have been with or without literature),

with 24 per cent of smokers being given printed literature only. The percentage of smokers who had been given literature only increased from 15 per cent in 1996 to 22 per cent (using old weighting scheme for comparability) in 2007. Overall, three-fifths (59 per cent) said that they had found the advice helpful, with men and women smokers equally likely to find the advice they had received helpful.

Table 4.30

Overall, 40 per cent of those who had stopped smoking in the past five years said they had received advice in the past five years. Compared with current smokers, ex-smokers who had been given advice on smoking in the five years before the interview were more likely to say that the advice was helpful (82 per cent, table not shown, compared with 59 per cent of current smokers). However, this result should be interpreted with caution because it may be related to the fact that the person had successfully given up smoking.

Table 4.31

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.1 Ever tried to give up smoking: by sex, 1999-2007

All smokers

Ever tried to give up smoking	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **	2007 Weighted base *	2007 Unweighted base	2007 Weighted base (000s) **
<i>Percentage who had ever tried to give up smoking</i>													
Men	76	78	77	78	79	72	78	77	79	79	256	254	5,632
Women	78	78	81	80	76	76	82	79	81	79	241	266	4,773
All	77	78	79	79	78	74	80	78	80	79	497	520	10,405

Bases for earlier years can be found in Omnibus reports for each year.

1999-2006 percentages weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Table 4.2 Ever tried to give up smoking: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children in the household, 2007

All smokers

Attempts at giving up smoking	Socio-economic classification			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
		%	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	84	86	76	80	79	79
Has not ever tried to give up	16	14	24	20	21	21
<i>Unweighted base</i>	139	73	263	142	378	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,612	1,540	5,074	3,256	7,149	10,405

* weighted to population totals

Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid.

Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.3 Ever tried to give up smoking: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

<i>All smokers</i>				
Attempts at giving up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	%	%	%	%
Has ever tried to give up	87	77	76	79
Has not ever tried to give up	13	23	24	21
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	221	162	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,515	4,491	3,375	10,405

* weighted to population totals

Table 4.4 Attempts to give up smoking in last five years: by sex, 1999-2007

<i>All smokers</i>													
Made a serious attempt in past 5 years	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **	2007 Weighted base *	2007 Unweighted base	2007 Weighted base (000s) **
	<i>Percentage who have made a serious attempt to stop smoking in past 5 years</i>												
Men	48	50	51	49	50	48	54	56	57	58	256	254	5,632
Women	55	49	57	57	54	50	56	60	62	62	241	264	4,750
All	52	50	54	53	52	50	55	58	60	60	497	518	10,382

Bases for earlier years can be found in Omnibus reports for each year.

1999-2006 percentages weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Table 4.5 Attempts to give up smoking in past five years: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

<i>All smokers</i>				
Made a serious attempt in past 5 years	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	%	%	%	%
Has tried to give up in past 5 years	62	58	59	60
Has not tried to give up in past 5 years	38	42	41	40
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	221	162	518
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,515	4,491	3,375	10,382

* weighted to population totals

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.6 Attempts to give up smoking in the last year: 1999-2007

All smokers

Tried to give up smoking in last year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **	2007 Weighted base **	2007 Unweighted base	2007 Weighted base (000s) **
<i>Percentage who have tried to stop smoking in last year</i>													
Men	23	24	21	20	22	24	24	27	30	30	256	254	5,632
Women	28	20	27	26	24	27	29	31	32	32	241	266	4,773
All	26	22	24	23	23	25	27	29	31	31	497	520	10,405

Bases for earlier years can be found in Omnibus reports for each year.

1999-2006 percentages weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Table 4.7 Number of attempts to give up smoking in the last year: 1999-2007

Smokers who have tried to give up in past year

Number of attempts at giving up smoking	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
One	44	58	58	60	61	60	58	55	58	59
Two	28	18	20	25	22	23	20	26	22	22
Three or more	28	24	22	15	17	17	22	19	19	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>										165
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										3,149
<i>Weighted base *</i>	244	193	203	218	198	205	153	167	151	

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.8 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking: 1999-2007

<i>Smokers who had tried to give up</i>										
Length of time gave up smoking	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A week	23	23	20	24	22	19	23	20	18	19
2 weeks	10	10	9	10	8	10	9	13	10	10
3-4 weeks	11	11	13	11	11	14	14	10	12	13
5-9 weeks	10	11	12	10	12	10	11	12	13	12
10 - 25 weeks	13	14	14	12	14	13	14	15	19	17
6-12 months	16	17	18	19	16	19	18	17	17	17
More than 1 year, but less than 2	8	5	5	6	8	4	4	6	4	4
2 years or more	9	8	9	10	8	10	7	8	7	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>										419
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										8,188
<i>Weighted base *</i>	723	667	666	743	661	598	454	445	398	

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Table 4.9 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking: by sex, 2007

<i>Smokers who had tried to give up</i>			
Length of time gave up smoking	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
Less than 6 months	75	69	72
6 months or more	25	31	28
<i>Unweighted base</i>	202	217	419
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	4,401	3,786	8,188

* weighted to population totals

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.10 Length of time gave up for the last time stopped smoking: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

<i>Smokers who had tried to give up</i>				
Length of time gave up smoking	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	%	%	%	%
Less than 6 months	72	74	69	72
6 months or more	28	26	31	28
<i>Unweighted base</i>	115	177	126	419
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,159	3,442	2,523	8,188

* weighted to population totals

Table 4.11 Main reasons for starting smoking again: 2002-2007

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

Reasons for starting smoking again	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	<i>Percentage giving reason for starting smoking again</i>						
Life too stressful/just not a good time	34	38	34	34	42	36	34
Missed the habit/something to do with my hands	17	17	16	13	14	14	14
I like smoking	16	15	15	15	12	23	24
My friends smoke	14	11	14	14	19	15	17
Couldn't cope with the cravings	12	14	9	13	12	12	11
Put on weight	3	3	3	2	3	6	5
My spouse/partner smokes	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
Was drinking/ in pub*	..	..	..	4	3	1	1
Reason for quitting no longer applied +	..	..	..	4	2	0	0
Other	20	18	23	14	10	14	14
Gave more than one reason	16	14	16	14	19	18	17
<i>Unweighted base</i>							293
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>							6,175
<i>Weighted base *</i>	433	421	420	292	280	284	

2002-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

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

+ These categories were created in '2005' and '2006' when reassigning 'Other' responses, and were not in the original list which interviewers used to code responses.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.12 Main reasons for not trying to give up smoking: 2002-2007

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

Reasons for not trying to stop smoking	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Life too stressful/just not a good time	29	36	26	35	33	33	34
Lack of commitment to quitting	29	27	31	31	34	33	33
I like smoking	15	18	23	21	15	24	24
Couldn't cope with the cravings	15	15	8	18	13	10	10
Would miss the habit/something to do with my hands	13	11	9	10	10	9	9
My friends smoke	6	7	6	4	6	7	6
Worried about putting on weight	5	3	5	7	9	4	4
My spouse/partner smokes	5	3	5	6	3	7	6
Other	16	10	12	6	9	8	8
Gave more than one reason	21	21	18	28	26	21	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>							140
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>							2,736
<i>Weighted base *</i>	300	251	239	162	178	136	

2002-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

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

Table 4.13 People who have tried to get smokers to quit: 1999-2007

All smokers

People who tried to get them to quit smoking in last year?	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	<i>Percentage mentioning:</i>									
Partner/spouse	22	21	20	19	19	24	24	16	22	22
Children	18	19	15	15	15	17	22	17	18	17
Parents	15	12	12	12	12	11	14	12	14	16
Friend	10	9	8	6	7	8	10	9	8	8
Sibling	5	3	3	2	1	3	2	4	4	3
Workmate	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3
Other	6	5	4	5	6	6	7	6	10	9
Someone	55	52	49	48	48	53	57	49	57	55
No one	45	48	51	52	52	47	43	51	43	45
<i>Unweighted base</i>										520
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										10,405
<i>Weighted base *</i>	950	871	845	946	851	811	570	573	497	

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Percentages sum to more than the total saying someone encouraged them to quit smoking as respondents could give more than one answer.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.14 People who have tried to get smokers to quit: by sex, 2007

All smokers

People who tried to get them to quit smoking in last year?	Men	Women	Total
<i>Percentage mentioning:</i>			
Partner/spouse	21	22	22
Children	13	22	17
Parents	16	15	16
Friend	6	10	8
Sibling	3	4	3
Workmate	4	2	3
Other	11	7	9
Someone	53	58	55
No one	47	42	45
<i>Unweighted base</i>	254	266	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	5,632	4,773	10,405

* weighted to population totals

Percentages sum to more than the total saying someone encouraged them to quit smoking as respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 4.15 People who have tried to get smokers to quit: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

All smokers

People who tried to get them to quit smoking in last year?	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
<i>Percentage mentioning:</i>				
Partner/spouse	24	21	22	22
Children	24	18	9	17
Parents	13	15	18	16
Friend	10	7	7	8
Sibling	2	4	5	3
Workmate	2	4	2	3
Other	14	8	5	9
Someone	56	59	49	55
No one	44	41	51	45
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	221	162	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,515	4,491	3,375	10,405

* weighted to population totals

Percentages sum to more than the total saying someone encouraged them to quit smoking as respondents could give more than one answer.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.16 Length of time since stopped smoking: by sex, 1999-2007

<i>Ex-smokers</i>										
Length of time since stopped smoking	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than a year	4	7	4	6	6	8	5	9	10	11
1-4 years	12	14	13	14	10	13	16	10	10	13
5-9 years	14	13	11	10	11	15	12	11	15	16
10-14 years	14	11	12	14	11	11	7	10	11	11
15-19 years	12	10	11	12	10	9	12	14	8	8
20-24 years	12	15	16	14	15	11	10	12	8	8
25 years or more	31	31	33	32	38	33	38	34	37	33
<i>Unweighted base</i>										318
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										6,174
<i>Weighted base *</i>	557	533	487	528	470	490	319	327	317	
Women										
Less than a year	9	6	7	10	8	10	13	10	9	9
1-4 years	13	14	20	19	16	16	19	13	19	21
5-9 years	15	11	15	11	15	16	13	14	18	18
10-14 years	15	15	13	11	15	12	8	13	7	7
15-19 years	13	12	9	9	9	11	9	10	8	8
20-24 years	14	14	14	11	14	12	11	9	9	8
25 years or more	22	28	22	28	23	24	27	30	29	28
<i>Unweighted base</i>										310
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										5,567
<i>Weighted base *</i>	419	390	400	472	405	471	289	305	296	
All										
Less than a year	6	6	6	8	7	9	9	9	10	10
1-4 years	13	14	16	16	12	14	17	12	15	16
5-9 years	14	12	13	10	13	15	12	12	17	17
10-14 years	14	13	13	12	13	11	8	11	9	9
15-19 years	12	11	10	10	10	10	11	12	8	8
20-24 years	13	14	15	13	14	12	10	11	9	8
25 years or more	27	30	28	30	31	29	33	32	33	31
<i>Unweighted base</i>										628
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										11,741
<i>Weighted base *</i>	976	923	887	1000	875	961	608	632	613	

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.17 Length of time since stopped smoking: by age, 2007

<i>Ex-smokers</i>					
Length of time since stopped smoking	Age				Total
	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
		%	%	%	%
Less than a year	[11]	16	6	2	10
1-4 years	[11]	29	10	8	16
5-9 years	[2]	25	21	9	17
10-14 years	[0]	15	8	8	9
15-19 years	[0]	10	9	8	8
20-24 years	[0]	4	11	9	8
25 years or more	[0]	2	34	56	31
<i>Unweighted base</i>	24	131	233	240	628
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	803	2,874	4,268	3,797	11,741

* weighted to population totals

Table 4.18 Length of time since stopped smoking: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

<i>Ex-smokers</i>				
Length of time since stopped smoking	Number of cigarettes per day when smoked			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	%	%	%	%
Less than a year	8	14	10	10
1-4 years	11	18	23	16
5-9 years	17	17	16	17
10-14 years	8	10	10	9
15-19 years	10	7	6	8
20-24 years	9	7	8	8
25 years or more	36	26	27	31
<i>Unweighted base</i>	287	198	140	628
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	4,984	3,851	2,849	11,741

* weighted to population totals

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.19 Main reasons for having stopped smoking: 1996-2007

<i>Ex-smokers</i>												
Reasons for having stopped	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	<i>Percentage giving reason for having stopped smoking</i>											
Better for health in general	48	50	53	55	50	53	52	53	62	54	58	59
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	12	15	18	18	15	14	13	15	18	13	18	19
Present health problems	15	14	13	13	12	15	12	13	12	11	14	13
At least one health reason	64	65	67	67	64	68	66	68	71	65	69	69
Financial reasons	24	22	25	24	20	19	22	18	21	16	18	17
Family pressure	13	14	12	15	11	14	12	13	20	15	13	13
Harms children	8	10	8	9	8	8	7	8	9	10	8	8
Doctor's advice	5	6	7	6	8	5	4	6	10	6	5	5
Pregnancy	6	8	6	6	5	7	7	8	6	10	8	8
Ban on smoking in public places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other	12	17	14	17	19	11	14	10	9	10	5	5
Gave more than one reason	32	42	41	44	36	36	33	34	45	34	36	36
<i>Unweighted base</i>												629
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												11,199
<i>Weighted base *</i>	944	1018	975	919	884	999	876	960	609	635	587	

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

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

.. code added in 2007

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.20 Main reasons for having stopped smoking: by sex and by age, 2007

<i>Ex-smokers</i>							
Reasons for having stopped	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
<i>Percentage giving reason for having stopped smoking</i>							
Better for health in general	64	54	[11]	66	64	52	59
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	22	16	[3]	25	22	12	19
Present health problems	14	12	[0]	6	12	23	13
At least one health reason	75	63	[12]	72	72	67	69
Financial reasons	18	15	[4]	12	16	22	17
Family pressure	14	13	[3]	14	13	12	13
Harms children	5	12	[2]	13	11	3	8
Doctor's advice	5	4	[0]	1	6	8	5
Pregnancy	1	16	[6]	13	8	2	8
Ban on smoking in public places	1	1	[2]	1	1	1	1
Other	6	4	[1]	6	4	6	5
Gave more than one reason	37	34	[6]	39	40	31	36
<i>Unweighted base</i>	319	310	24	131	234	240	629
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	5,843	5,356	803	2,756	4,130	3,511	11,199

* weighted to population totals

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

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.21 Main reasons for having stopped smoking: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

<i>Ex-smokers</i>				
Reasons for having stopped	Number of cigarettes per day when smoked			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	<i>Percentage giving reason for having stopped smoking</i>			
Better for health in general	61	58	57	59
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	18	20	20	19
Present health problems	17	11	8	13
At least one health reason	74	67	65	69
Financial reasons	19	12	18	17
Family pressure	13	15	11	13
Harms children	8	8	9	8
Doctor's advice	8	3	1	5
Pregnancy	6	11	7	8
Ban on smoking in public places	2	1	1	1
Other	5	5	6	5
Gave more than one reason	41	33	30	36
<i>Unweighted base</i>	287	199	140	629
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	4,827	3,728	2,610	11,199

* weighted to population totals

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

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.22 Main reasons for having stopped smoking: by length of time since stopped, 2007

<i>Ex-smokers</i>				
Reasons for having stopped	Length of time since stopped			Total
	Less than 5 years	5-19 years	20 years or more	
	<i>Percentage giving reason for having stopped smoking</i>			
Better for health in general	57	64	57	59
Less risk of getting smoking related illness	22	20	16	19
Present health problems	12	18	10	13
At least one health reason	70	77	62	69
Financial reasons	11	15	22	17
Family pressure	18	10	12	13
Harms children	8	10	8	8
Doctor's advice	6	6	3	5
Pregnancy	10	7	8	8
Ban on smoking in public places	4	1	-	1
Other	5	3	7	5
Gave more than one reason	37	37	34	36
<i>Unweighted base</i>	147	203	278	629
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	3,068	3,938	4,193	11,199

* weighted to population totals

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

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.23 Sources of help and advice used in the last year: by sex, 1999-2007

<i>All smokers</i>										
Source of help or advice	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men										
	<i>Percentage who had:</i>									
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	34	26	23	25	25	32	27	32	38	38
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	4	5	7	10	9	12	11	13	18	16
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	5	5
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	2	2	2	4	3	6	4	9	9	8
Bought non-prescription NRT ⁺	..	10	8	8	8	9	9	13	16	17
Free non-prescription NRT ⁺	..	0	0	-	-	1	-	1	4	4
Paid for prescription NRT ⁺	..	1	0	2	2	2	4	3	3	2
Free prescription NRT ⁺	..	-	1	3	4	5	3	8	10	9
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs ⁺	..	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	2
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	12	12	11	14	14	16	16	26	32	32
Sought any help or advice	40	32	32	33	34	41	39	49	51	51
Did not seek help or advice	60	68	68	67	66	59	61	51	49	49
<i>Unweighted base</i>										254
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										
<i>Weighted base *</i>	447	416	397	456	425	378	274	281	256	5,632
Women										
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	40	35	37	30	32	38	39	40	46	44
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	6	10	12	11	13	17	19	21	18	17
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	4	3	6	3	5	6	7	7	5	5
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	1	2	4	4	7	8	10	11	12	11
Bought non-prescription NRT ⁺	..	10	11	8	10	12	12	10	16	15
Free non-prescription NRT ⁺	..	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	4
Paid for prescription NRT ⁺	..	1	1	1	4	4	5	5	5	4
Free prescription NRT ⁺	..	1	3	4	7	7	6	13	10	10
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs ⁺	..	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	1
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	22	13	16	14	22	23	22	30	32	31
Sought any help or advice	48	41	44	39	44	47	53	52	56	55
Did not seek help or advice	52	59	56	61	56	53	47	48	44	45
<i>Unweighted base</i>										266
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										4,773
<i>Weighted base *</i>	503	456	448	488	426	433	297	291	241	

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

All smokers

Source of help or advice	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **		
All												
				<i>Percentage who had:</i>								
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	38	31	30	28	29	35	33	36	41	41		
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	5	7	10	10	11	15	15	17	18	16		
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	3	3	4	3	4	5	6	5	5	5		
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	10	9		
Bought non-prescription NRT ⁺	..	10	10	8	9	10	11	12	16	16		
Free non-prescription NRT ⁺	..	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	4		
Paid for prescription NRT ⁺	..	1	0	2	3	3	4	4	4	3		
Free prescription NRT ⁺	..	0	2	4	5	6	5	11	10	10		
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs ⁺	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	17	12	13	14	18	19	19	28	32	32		
Sought any help or advice	44	37	38	36	39	44	46	51	54	53		
Did not seek help or advice	56	63	62	64	61	56	54	49	46	47		
<i>Unweighted base</i>										520		
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										10,405		
<i>Weighted base *</i>	950	872	846	944	851	811	571	572	497			

1999-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

⁺ Question changed between 1999 and 2000.

Percentages sum to more than the total saying they sought help or advice as respondents could give more than one answer.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.24 Sources of help and advice used in the last year: by socio-economic classification, 2007

All smokers

Source of help or advice	Socio-economic classification			Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	<i>Percentage who had:</i>			
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	39	37	40	41
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	14	15	19	16
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	4	2	6	5
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	10	8	9	9
Bought non-prescription NRT	18	25	12	16
Free non-prescription NRT	4	2	4	4
Paid for prescription NRT	4	3	3	3
Free prescription NRT	5	10	11	10
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs	2	-	2	2
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	30	37	28	32
Sought help or advice	51	56	52	53
Did not seek help or advice	49	44	48	47
<i>Unweighted base</i>	139	73	263	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,612	1,540	5,074	10,405

* weighted to population totals

Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid.

Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Percentages sum to more than the total saying they sought help or advice as people could give more than one answer.

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.25 Sources of help and advice used in the last year: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

<i>All smokers</i>				
Source of help or advice	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
	<i>Percentage who had:</i>			
Read leaflets/booklets on how to stop	42	43	36	41
Asked doctor or other health prof for help	27	14	12	16
Called a smokers' telephone helpline	8	3	5	5
Been referred/self-referred to stop smoking group	14	10	4	9
Bought non-prescription NRT	18	18	12	16
Free non-prescription NRT	6	4	2	4
Paid for prescription NRT	4	2	3	3
Free prescription NRT	12	11	5	10
Prescribed other 'stop smoking' drugs	4	1	1	2
Had any NRT/other prescribed drugs to help stop smoking	38	34	23	32
Sought help or advice	57	57	45	53
Did not seek help or advice	43	43	55	47
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	221	162	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,515	4,491	3,375	10,405

* weighted to population totals

Percentages sum to more than the total saying they sought help or advice as people could give more than one answer.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.26 Source of advice on smoking in the last five years: 1996-2007

All smokers

Source of advice	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
<i>Received advice from:</i>												
GP	38	34	37	35	32	35	36	37	41	42	46	44
Someone else at the surgery	13	11	13	12	15	14	17	19	23	22	25	24
Pharmacist	2	2	3	4	5	2	5	6	6	8	8	8
Consultant/hospital doctor ⁺	12	11	12	11	15	14
Other health professional	11	10	12	9	9	8	6	4	8	10	12	12
Any of the above	46	43	45	44	42	42	46	44	52	54	57	54
<i>Unweighted base</i>												520
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												10,405
<i>Weighted base *</i>	1047	985	950	871	844	941	850	811	569	572	497	

1996-2006 percentages weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

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

⁺ extra category added in 2003

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.27 Source of advice on smoking in the last five years: by sex, 2007

All smokers

Source of advice	Men	Women	Total
<i>Received advice from:</i>			
GP	41	47	44
Someone else at the surgery	23	24	24
Pharmacist	7	8	8
Consultant/hospital doctor	16	13	14
Other health professional	11	14	12
Any of the above	49	61	54
<i>Unweighted base</i>	254	266	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	5,632	4,773	10,405

* weighted to population totals

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

Table 4.28 Source of advice on smoking in the last five years: by number of cigarettes smoked per day, 2007

All smokers

Source of advice	Number of cigarettes per day			Total
	20 or more	10-19	Fewer than 10	
<i>Received advice from:</i>				
GP	60	48	26	44
Someone else at the surgery	34	23	16	24
Pharmacist	12	8	4	8
Consultant/hospital doctor	19	15	9	14
Other health professional	11	13	12	12
Any of the above	67	58	40	54
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	221	162	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,515	4,991	3,375	10,405

* weighted to population totals

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

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.29 Source of advice on smoking in the last five years: by socio-economic classification, 2007

<i>All smokers</i>				
Source of advice	Socio-economic classification			Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	<i>Received advice from:</i>			
GP	43	42	47	44
Someone else at the surgery	28	29	22	24
Pharmacist	7	11	7	8
Consultant/hospital doctor	14	9	16	14
Other health professional	16	9	9	12
Any of the above	57	47	56	54
<i>Unweighted base</i>	139	73	263	520
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,612	1,540	5,074	10,405

* weighted to population totals

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

Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid.

Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.30 Type of advice given in the last five years, and whether it was helpful or not: by sex, 1996- 2007

<i>Current smokers given advice</i>												
Type of advice	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Men	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Type of advice												
Discussion and literature	86	87	88	82	84	87	85	77	83	82	75	73
Literature only	14	13	12	18	16	13	15	23	17	18	25	27
Whether helpful	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	56	52	52	45	58	54	55	59	62	60	59	57
No	44	48	48	55	42	46	45	41	38	40	41	43
<i>Unweighted base</i>												125
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												2,707
<i>Weighted base *</i>	252	175	180	166	142	168	185	151	126	131	129	
Women												
Type of advice												
Discussion and literature	83	85	82	87	86	86	81	82	80	80	80	78
Literature only	17	15	18	13	14	14	19	18	20	20	20	22
Whether helpful												
Yes	42	53	45	47	50	50	66	59	56	62	63	61
No	58	47	55	53	50	50	34	41	44	38	37	39
<i>Unweighted base</i>												172
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												2,929
<i>Weighted base *</i>	303	245	248	212	202	223	203	216	178	186	151	
All												
Type of advice												
Discussion and literature	85	86	85	85	85	86	83	80	82	81	78	76
Literature only	15	14	15	15	15	14	17	20	18	19	22	24
Whether helpful												
Yes	48	52	48	46	53	52	60	59	59	61	61	59
No	52	48	52	54	47	48	40	41	41	39	39	41
<i>Unweighted base</i>												297
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												5,635
<i>Weighted base *</i>	555	420	428	378	344	391	388	367	302	317	280	

1996-2006 percentages weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

4: Attempts to give up smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 4.31 Whether ex-smokers were given advice on smoking in the last five years: 1999-2007

Ex-regular smokers who gave up smoking in the last five years

Whether given advice when smoked	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	<i>Percentage been given advice:</i>									
Been given advice	35	48	36	35	32	35	45	48	44	40
<i>Unweighted base</i>										148
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>										3,165
<i>Weighted base *</i>	189	183	195	238	169	221	159	135	151	

1999-2006 percentages weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

5: Awareness of health issues related to smoking

Awareness of relative risk of smoking

In order to gain an insight into awareness of the risks of smoking, respondents were asked which of a list of possible causes they thought was responsible for most premature deaths (deaths before the age of 65) 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 complex and likely to mean different things to different people.

The most frequently mentioned cause of most premature deaths was smoking – 42 per cent of people mentioned it in 2007, significantly lower than the 46 per cent who mentioned it in 2006.

The next most common answer was road accidents (35 per cent) followed by alcohol misuse (12 per cent) and illicit drugs (6 per cent). 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 69 die in road accidents each year compared with an estimate of almost 33,000 deaths of people under age 65 from smoking⁸.

Smokers were significantly less likely than any other group to say that smoking causes the most premature deaths: 34 per cent of those who smoked mentioned smoking as the main cause of premature death compared with 42 per cent of those who had never smoked.

Men were no more likely than women to say that smoking causes the most deaths under the age of 65 (42 per cent of men compared with 40 per cent of women). The youngest age group (aged 16-24) were the least likely to think that smoking was the main cause of premature death (28 per cent of those aged 16-24 compared with 45 per cent of those aged 25-64 and 39 per cent of those aged 65 and over).

Tables 5.1 - 5.3

Awareness of the effect of second-hand smoking

To evaluate awareness of the effect of second-hand smoking, respondents were asked whether or not they thought that living with a smoker increased a *child's* risk of a range of medical conditions known, or thought,

8 Peto, R., Lopez, A., Boreham, J., Thun, M. and Heath, C.J. (2004) Mortality from smoking in developed countries full data available from <http://www.ctsu.ox.ac.uk/~tobacco/C4308.pdf>

to be caused or exacerbated by second-hand 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 second-hand smoking would increase a *non-smoking adult's* risk of 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 second-hand smoking. At both questions, nearly a fifth said they thought that the risk of becoming diabetic would be increased by second-hand smoking.

Of all the health problems covered in the survey, people appeared to be the most aware of the effect of living with a smoker on a child's risk of chest infections and asthma (91 per cent and 85 per cent respectively). These were also the two health problems for which the percentage who could not answer was lowest - 2 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, indicating that people were confident about their answers.

People appeared to be least aware of the effect of living with a smoker on a child's risk of ear infections. Only a third (34 per cent) of people thought that the risk of ear infections would be increased by living with a smoker and a further fifth (18 per cent) were unable to say whether it would or not.

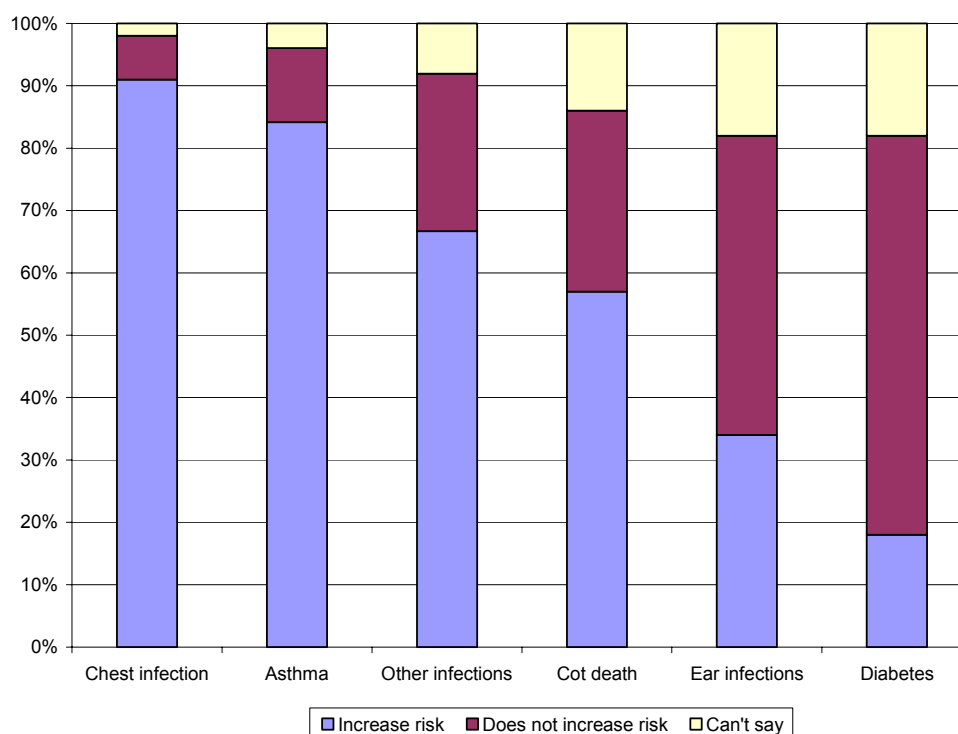
The percentages of people who thought that living with a smoker would increase a child's risk of the specified medical conditions were similar to the figures for previous years.

Ex-smokers and those who had never smoked regularly tended to be either more aware of the risks of living with a smoker than current smokers, or more prepared to acknowledge them. For example, of respondents who had never smoked, 91 per cent said that they thought living with a smoker increased a child's risk of asthma compared with only 64 per cent of those who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day. Women were more aware than men of the link between living with a smoker and cot death (62 per cent of women and 52 per cent of men said they thought it increased the risk). People in the oldest age group tended to be less likely to think that living with a smoker increased the risk of cot death compared with those aged 25-64, and less likely to think it increased the risk of other infections compared with those aged 16-44.

People who were living in a household with children were more likely than those with no children in the household to think that living with a smoker increased the risk of cot death, ear infections or other infections. Those in routine and manual occupations were less likely than those in managerial and professional occupations to think that living with a smoker increased the risk of asthma, but there were no other statistically significant differences.

Tables 5.4 - 5.7 and Figure 5.1

Figure 5.1 Views on whether or not living with a smoker increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions: 2007



Eighty per cent or more of respondents thought that a non-smoking adult's risk of lung cancer, bronchitis and asthma would be increased by second-hand smoking. Slightly fewer said that second-hand smoking would increase the risk of heart disease (74 per cent) and coughs and colds (69 per cent).

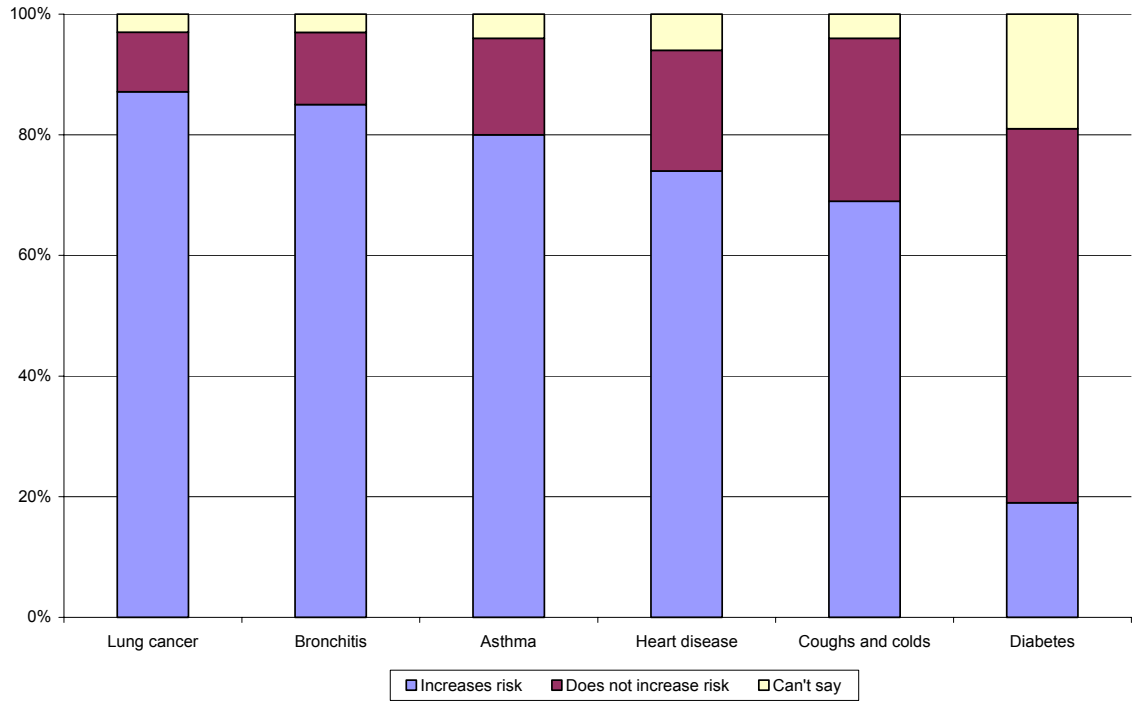
In 2007, the percentages who thought second-hand smoking would increase a non-smoking adult's risk of bronchitis and heart disease, were slightly lower than those found in recent years.

As with knowledge about the effect of second-hand smoking on children, people who had never smoked or who no longer did were more likely than smokers to be aware of the effect of second-hand smoking on adults. Men were more likely than women to say that second-hand smoke increased the risk of diabetes, but there were no other statistically significant differences between men and women. There were some differences in knowledge by age. For example, those in the oldest age group were less likely than those in the youngest age group to be aware of the effect of second-hand smoking on the risk of lung cancer and coughs and colds in adults.

Those in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than those in routine and manual occupations to think that second-hand smoke increases the risk of lung cancer and bronchitis. People who were living in a household with children were more likely than those with no children in the household to think that second-hand smoking increased the risk of lung cancer, asthma and heart disease among non-smoking adults.

Tables 5.8 - 5.11 and Figure 5.2

Figure 5.2 Views on whether or not second-hand smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions: 2007



5: Awareness of health issues related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.1 What people think is the main cause of death before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom: 1996-2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Main cause of death before age 65	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking	43	45	46	44	49	47	48	54	48	46	42	42
Road accidents	43	40	39	42	36	35	35	30	33	33	34	35
Alcohol misuse	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	8	10	11	12
Illicit drugs	6	5	6	6	6	7	6	5	6	6	6	6
Accidents at work	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AIDS	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Murder/manslaughter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>												2234
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												45,196
<i>Weighted base *</i>	3624	3648	3460	3305	3434	3751	3487	3492	2370	2311	2236	

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Table 5.2 What people think is the main cause of death before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom: by smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Main cause of death before age 65	Smoking status					Total	
	20 or more per day	Fewer than 20 per day	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Smoking	40	32	34	46	42	42	
Road accidents	31	41	38	31	36	35	
Alcohol misuse	14	12	12	12	11	12	
Illicit drugs	7	9	8	4	5	6	
Accidents at work	2	2	2	2	2	2	
AIDS	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Murder/manslaughter	1	3	3	3	3	3	
<i>Unweighted base</i>		132	375	508	613	1106	2234
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>		2,466	7,704	10,180	11,483	23,543	45,196

* weighted to population totals

5: Awareness of health issues related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.3 What people think is the main cause of death before the age of 65 in the United Kingdom: by age and sex, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Main cause of death before age 65	Age				Total
	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Men	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking	19	49	47	41	42
Road accidents	46	31	33	27	33
Alcohol misuse	12	14	11	17	13
Illicit drugs	11	1	5	8	5
Accidents at work	3	2	3	2	2
AIDS	2	1	0	3	1
Murder/manslaughter	7	2	0	1	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	73	333	358	246	1010
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	3,280	7,635	7,116	3,841	21,872
Women					
Smoking	36	41	43	38	40
Road accidents	52	36	35	30	37
Alcohol misuse	8	12	9	9	10
Illicit drugs	1	5	7	11	6
Accidents at work	-	1	1	4	2
AIDS	-	0	1	2	1
Murder/manslaughter	2	4	4	3	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	104	406	414	300	1224
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	3,288	7,881	7,419	4,902	23,489
All					
Smoking	28	45	45	39	42
Road accidents	49	33	34	29	35
Alcohol misuse	10	13	10	13	12
Illicit drugs	6	3	6	10	6
Accidents at work	2	1	2	3	2
AIDS	1	1	0	3	1
Murder/manslaughter	5	3	2	2	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	177	739	772	546	2234
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	6,568	15,517	14,534	8,743	45,196

* weighted to population totals

Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

5: Awareness of health issues related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.4 Views on whether or not living with a smoker increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions: 1996-2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Condition	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Chest infection	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increases risk	91	91	89	90	90	90	90	90	91	91	91	91
Does not increase risk	7	6	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	7
Can't say	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2
Asthma												
Increases risk	84	85	83	84	82	83	84	85	86	86	85	85
Does not increase risk	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	11	12	12
Can't say	6	5	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	4
Other infections												
Increases risk	66	66	63	64	62	62	63	67	64	69	66	66
Does not increase risk	23	22	28	28	29	30	30	26	27	25	26	25
Can't say	12	12	9	8	10	8	7	7	9	7	8	8
Cot death												
Increases risk	53	53	53	54	55	54	56	57	59	57	58	57
Does not increase risk	28	26	32	31	28	31	31	29	28	31	29	29
Can't say	19	21	16	15	16	15	13	14	14	12	13	14
Ear infections												
Increases risk	29	36	32	31	28	30	32	34	35	36	35	34
Does not increase risk	27	36	48	48	50	49	51	47	46	46	48	48
Can't say	44	27	21	21	21	22	17	18	19	18	18	18
Diabetes												
Increases risk	18	19	15	16	15	15	16	20	22	23	18	18
Does not increase risk	51	50	62	61	62	64	66	61	59	59	63	64
Can't say	32	32	23	23	23	21	18	20	19	18	18	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>												2275
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												46,138
<i>Weighted base *</i>	3696	3718	3547	3327	3493	3818	3517	3545	2403	2347	2273	

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

5: Awareness of health issues related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.5 Views on whether or not living with a smoker increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions: by smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether increases risk	Smoking status					Total
	20 or more per day	Fewer than 20 per day	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	
<i>Percentage saying living with a smoker increased the risk of the complaint</i>						
Chest infections	78	87	85	90	94	91
Asthma	64	75	73	83	91	85
Other infections	47	59	56	64	71	66
Cot death	41	51	48	55	62	57
Ear infections	22	26	25	34	38	34
Diabetes	16	12	13	19	20	18
<i>Percentage saying living with a smoker did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>						
Chest infection	18	9	12	8	5	7
Asthma	30	19	22	13	6	12
Other infections	44	32	35	27	20	25
Cot death	47	33	37	30	26	29
Ear infections	63	58	59	46	45	48
Diabetes	72	68	69	61	62	64
<i>Percentage who did not know whether living with a smoker increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>						
Chest infections	4	3	3	2	2	2
Asthma	6	6	6	4	2	4
Other infections	10	8	9	9	8	8
Cot death	12	16	15	15	12	14
Ear infections	15	16	16	20	17	18
Diabetes	12	20	18	19	17	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>1128</i>	<i>2275</i>
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	<i>2,515</i>	<i>7,867</i>	<i>10,405</i>	<i>11,733</i>	<i>24,001</i>	<i>46,138</i>

* weighted to population totals

Table 5.6 Views on whether or not living with a smoker increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions: by sex and by age, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether increases risk	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
<i>Percentage saying living with a smoker increased the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	90	92	90	92	90	92	91
Asthma	85	85	85	88	84	82	85
Other infections	68	65	70	72	63	59	66
Cot death	52	62	53	64	59	46	57
Ear infections	32	36	27	37	37	30	34
Diabetes	20	17	15	19	19	20	18
<i>Percentage saying living with a smoker did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Chest infections	7	7	9	6	8	6	7
Asthma	11	12	13	8	13	13	12
Other infections	24	27	23	20	30	28	25
Cot death	32	27	37	24	28	34	29
Ear infections	48	48	60	44	46	50	48
Diabetes	61	66	71	64	64	57	64
<i>Percentage who did not know whether living with a smoker increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Chest infections	3	1	1	2	2	3	2
Asthma	4	3	2	4	3	5	4
Other infections	8	9	7	8	7	13	8
Cot death	16	11	10	12	13	20	14
Ear infections	20	16	12	19	17	21	18
Diabetes	19	17	14	18	17	23	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1024</i>	<i>1251</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>2275</i>
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	<i>22,215</i>	<i>23,924</i>	<i>6,656</i>	<i>15,751</i>	<i>14,719</i>	<i>9,012</i>	<i>46,138</i>

* weighted to population totals

5: Awareness of health issues related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.7 Views on whether or not living with a smoker increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether increases risk	Socio-economic classification			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
<i>Percentage saying living with a smoker increased the risk of the complaint</i>						
Chest infections	92	90	90	91	91	91
Asthma	87	85	83	87	84	85
Other infections	66	66	64	70	65	66
Cot death	59	56	56	74	51	57
Ear infections	36	36	34	41	32	34
Diabetes	18	18	19	19	18	18
<i>Percentage saying living with a smoker did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>						
Chest infections	6	8	8	8	7	7
Asthma	10	11	13	11	12	12
Other infections	26	25	28	24	26	25
Cot death	26	30	31	18	34	29
Ear infections	45	47	48	46	49	48
Diabetes	64	62	63	63	64	64
<i>Percentage who did not know whether living with a smoker increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>						
Chest infections	2	2	2	1	2	2
Asthma	3	4	4	2	4	4
Other infections	8	10	8	6	9	8
Cot death	16	13	13	8	16	14
Ear infections	19	17	18	13	19	18
Diabetes	18	20	18	18	18	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>	822	416	870	554	1721	2275
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	16,245	8,249	16,581	13,045	33,093	46,138

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

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Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.8 Views on whether or not second-hand smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions: 1996-2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Condition	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Lung cancer	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increases risk	83	86	84	85	86	86	85	88	88	89	87	88
Does not increase risk	12	11	12	12	10	10	12	9	9	9	10	10
Can't say	5	4	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	3
Bronchitis												
Increases risk	84	86	84	86	85	85	85	86	87	88	85	85
Does not increase risk	12	10	12	11	11	11	13	11	9	10	12	12
Can't say	4	4	4	3	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	3
Asthma												
Increases risk	79	81	80	81	80	81	81	82	83	82	79	80
Does not increase risk	14	14	16	15	15	14	16	14	13	14	16	16
Can't say	6	6	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	3	4	4
Heart disease												
Increases risk	68	74	68	70	69	69	69	76	79	77	73	74
Does not increase risk	22	19	25	23	24	25	26	19	16	19	21	20
Can't say	10	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	6	4	6	6
Coughs and colds												
Increases risk	68	70	67	69	68	69	68	68	68	73	68	69
Does not increase risk	27	25	29	28	29	27	30	29	28	25	28	27
Can't say	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	4
Diabetes												
Increases risk	17	20	16	16	14	15	17	21	22	24	19	19
Does not increase risk	50	48	61	60	62	61	65	58	56	57	61	62
Can't say	33	32	24	24	24	23	19	21	21	19	20	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>												2275
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												46,138
<i>Weighted base *</i>	3696	3716	3546	3328	3493	3820	3517	3546	2403	2347	2273	

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

5: Awareness of health issues related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.9 Views on whether or not second-hand smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions: by smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether increases risk	Smoking status					Total
	20 or more per day	Fewer than 20 per day	All current smokers	Ex-regular smokers	Never smoked regularly	
<i>Percentage saying second-hand smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>						
Lung cancer	62	79	75	86	94	88
Bronchitis	70	76	74	86	89	85
Asthma	62	70	68	77	86	80
Heart Disease	57	66	64	74	77	74
Coughs and colds	50	58	56	71	73	69
Diabetes	13	14	14	19	21	19
<i>Percentage saying second-hand smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>						
Lung cancer	33	16	20	11	5	10
Bronchitis	25	17	19	12	9	12
Asthma	34	24	27	18	10	16
Heart Disease	39	24	27	20	18	20
Coughs and colds	46	35	38	25	24	27
Diabetes	76	66	69	59	59	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether second-hand smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>						
Lung cancer	5	5	5	3	2	3
Bronchitis	5	7	6	2	2	3
Asthma	4	6	6	5	4	4
Heart Disease	4	10	8	6	5	6
Coughs and colds	4	7	6	4	3	4
Diabetes	10	20	17	21	19	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	383	520	627	1128	2275
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,515	7,867	10,405	11,733	24,001	46,138

* weighted to population totals

5: Awareness of health issues related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.10 Views on whether or not second-hand smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions: by sex and by age, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether increases risk	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
<i>Percentage saying second-hand smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	89	87	91	90	86	84	88
Bronchitis	86	84	81	85	85	86	85
Asthma	80	79	82	81	77	79	80
Heart Disease	76	72	74	74	73	74	74
Coughs and colds	70	68	77	69	66	66	69
Diabetes	22	17	16	19	20	21	19
<i>Percentage saying second-hand smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>							
Lung cancer	8	11	7	7	13	10	10
Bronchitis	10	13	15	11	12	11	12
Asthma	15	17	17	15	18	13	16
Heart Disease	18	23	18	21	21	20	20
Coughs and colds	25	30	21	27	30	28	27
Diabetes	58	64	70	62	63	53	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether second-hand smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>							
Lung cancer	3	2	2	3	2	5	3
Bronchitis	4	3	4	4	3	3	3
Asthma	5	4	1	4	5	8	4
Heart Disease	7	6	8	5	6	7	6
Coughs and colds	5	3	2	4	4	6	4
Diabetes	20	19	14	19	18	26	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1024	1251	179	753	779	564	2275
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	22,215	23,924	6,656	15,751	14,719	9,012	46,138

* weighted to population totals

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Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 5.11 Views on whether or not second-hand smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether increases risk	Socio-economic classification			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
<i>Percentage saying second-hand smoking increased the risk of the complaint</i>						
Lung cancer	91	86	84	91	87	88
Bronchitis	88	86	82	87	84	85
Asthma	80	79	77	83	78	80
Heart Disease	73	72	73	78	72	74
Coughs and colds	67	66	69	71	68	69
Diabetes	17	17	22	20	19	19
<i>Percentage saying second-hand smoking did not increase the risk of the complaint</i>						
Lung cancer	7	11	13	9	10	10
Bronchitis	10	12	14	11	12	12
Asthma	16	16	18	15	17	16
Heart Disease	21	21	21	18	21	20
Coughs and colds	28	30	27	26	28	27
Diabetes	63	62	59	61	62	62
<i>Percentage who did not know whether second-hand smoking increased the risk of the complaint or not</i>						
Lung cancer	2	3	4	2	3	3
Bronchitis	3	2	4	2	4	3
Asthma	4	5	5	3	5	4
Heart Disease	6	7	5	4	7	6
Coughs and colds	5	4	4	3	4	4
Diabetes	20	21	18	19	19	19
<i>Unweighted base</i>	822	416	870	554	1721	2275
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	16,245	8,249	16,581	13,045	33,093	46,138

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking in the home

In 2006, a new question asked respondents about the extent to which smoking was allowed inside their home. They were asked to think about if and where smoking was allowed (rather than who was allowed to smoke). The question was repeated in 2007, and about two-thirds (67 per cent) said that smoking was not allowed at all in their home, a statistically significant increase since 2006 when 61 per cent of people said this. A fifth (21 per cent) said it was allowed in some rooms or at some times and only 12 per cent said it was allowed everywhere.

People who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day were the least likely to say that smoking was not allowed at all – only 11 per cent of those who smoked 20 or more a day said so compared with 38 per cent of those who smoked fewer than 20 cigarettes a day and 81 per cent of those who had never smoked.

There were no statistically significant differences between men and women, or between people in different age groups.

Tables 6.1 - 6.3

Respondents in routine and manual occupations were less likely than others to report that they did not allow smoking anywhere (59 per cent compared with 72 per cent of those in professional and managerial occupations, and 70 per cent of those in intermediate occupational groups). People who were living in a household with children were more likely to say that they did not allow smoking anywhere (75 per cent did not allow it compared with 64 per cent of those in all adult households).

Table 6.4

Those who were aware of the potential harm to children and non-smoking adults of second-hand smoking were more likely than others to say that smoking was not allowed at all in their home. For example, 72 per cent of people who were aware of the effect of second-hand smoke on a child's risk of asthma did not allow smoking at all in their home compared with 36 per cent of those who were not aware of the risk.

Tables 6.5 - 6.6

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 59 per cent of non-smokers said they would mind.

Using the old weighting scheme for comparison, the percentage in 2007 (60 per cent) was similar to the percentages since 2004 (60 per cent or higher) and slightly higher than in years prior to this. Women non-smokers were more likely than men non-smokers to mind people smoking near them (64 per cent compared with 54 per cent respectively).

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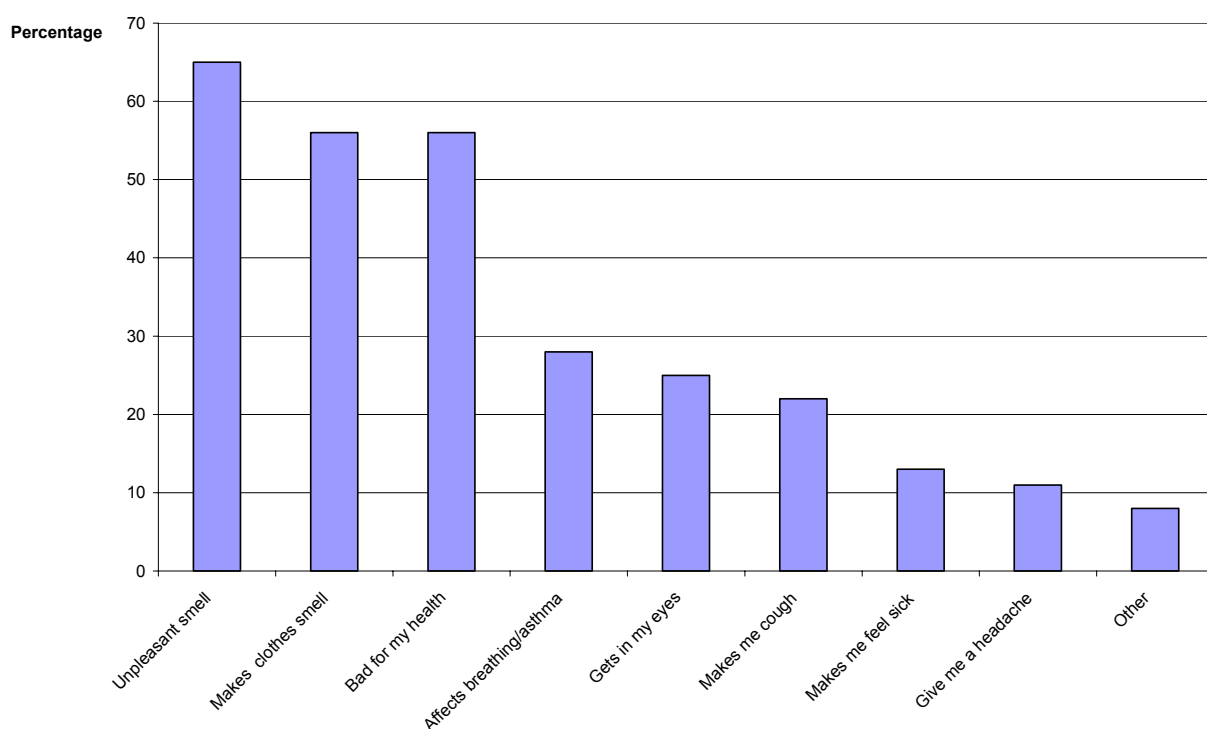
Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Respondents who had never smoked regularly were also more likely to mind smokers smoking near them (65 per cent compared with 47 per cent of ex-smokers).

The main reasons why non-smokers said they would mind if people smoked near them were the smell of cigarette smoke (65 per cent), the perceived health effects of second-hand smoking (56 per cent) and the residual smell of smoke on clothing (51 per cent). A sizeable percentage of non-smokers also mentioned that cigarette smoke affected their breathing (28 per cent), got in their eyes (25 per cent) or made them cough (22 per cent). The percentage of non-smokers who said they minded if smokers smoked near them because it was bad for their health increased significantly from 47 per cent in 2006 to 56 per cent in 2007.

Figure 6.1 and Tables 6.7 - 6.9

Figure 6.1 Non-smokers' reasons for saying they would mind if smokers smoke near them: 2007



Non-smokers who were aware of the health effects of second-hand smoking were also more likely to mind smokers smoking near them. For example, 64 per cent of those who said that second-hand smoking would increase the risk of asthma in a non-smoking adult would mind if someone smoked near them compared with 32 per cent of those who were not aware of the risk of asthma.

Table 6.10

Smokers' behaviour in the presence of non-smokers

Smokers were asked if they modified their smoking behaviour when in a room with non-smoking adults or children.

The majority of smokers (81 per cent) said that they modified their behaviour when in the presence of non-smoking adults: 48 per cent did not smoke at all and 33 per cent smoked fewer cigarettes. This was similar to previous years.

Although it appeared that people who smoked fewer than 20 cigarettes a day were more likely to modify their behaviour in front of adults than those who did not, the differences were not statistically significant. Women were no more likely than men to modify their smoking behaviour in the presence of non-smoking adults. Generally, respondents who knew of the effects of second-hand smoking on adults and children were more likely to change their smoking behaviour than smokers who were not aware of the effects.

Smokers tended to impose stricter controls on their smoking in the presence of children than in a room of adult non-smokers. In 2007,

- A greater percentage of smokers said that they would limit their smoking in a room with children than said they would do so in the presence of adult non-smokers (92 per cent compared with 81 per cent)
- 79 per cent of smokers said they would not smoke at all if they were in a room with children compared with 48 per cent who would not smoke at all in a room with adult non-smokers
- 83 per cent of those who smoked fewer than 20 cigarettes a day would not smoke at all in front of a child while only 50 per cent would abstain in front of an adult non-smoker. The figures for those who smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day were 67 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

The percentage of smokers who would not smoke at all in front of children has increased over the survey years from 54 per cent in 1997 to 78 per cent in 2007 (using old weighting scheme for comparability).

Smokers who were aware of the potential harm to children of second-hand smoking were more likely than other smokers to say they did not smoke at all when they were in a room with children. For example, 83 per cent of smokers who were aware of the effect of second-hand smoke on a child's risk of asthma did not smoke at all in front of children compared with 68

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

per cent of those who were not aware of the risk.

Tables 6.11 - 6.14 and Figures 6.2 and 6.3

Figure 6.2 Smokers' behaviour when they are with adult non-smokers and children: by number of cigarettes smoked a day, 2007

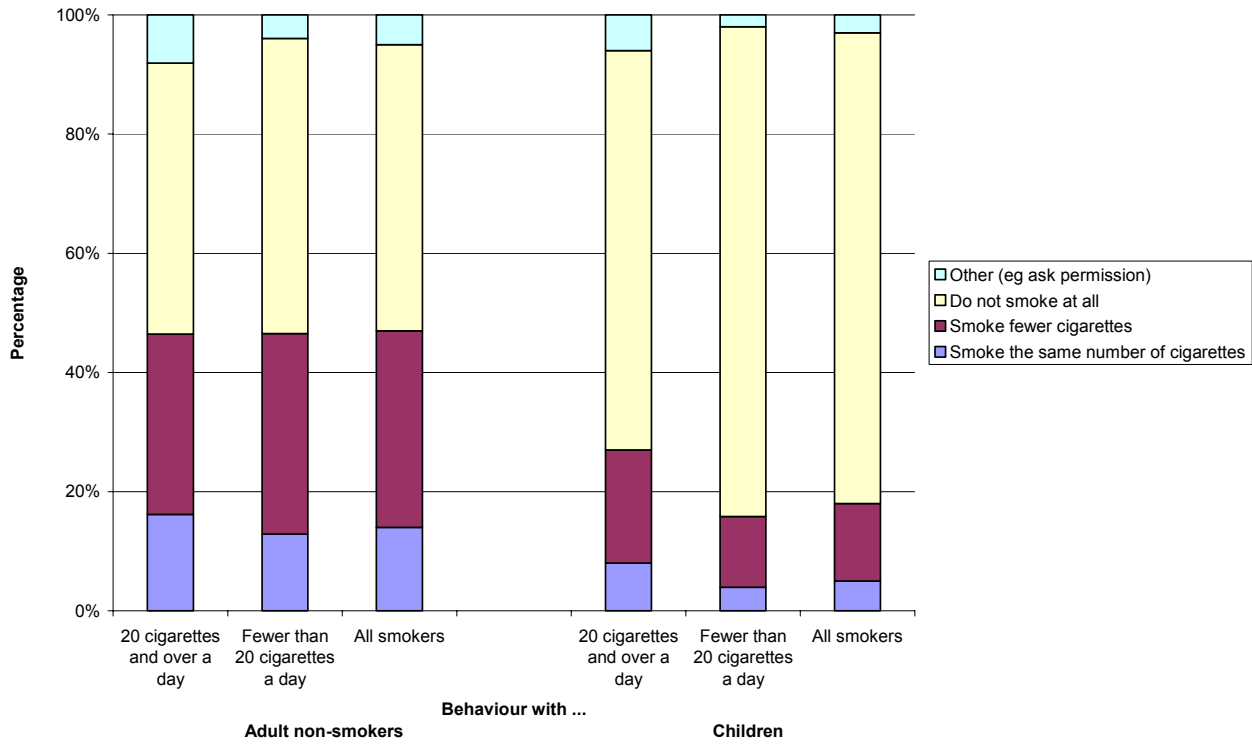
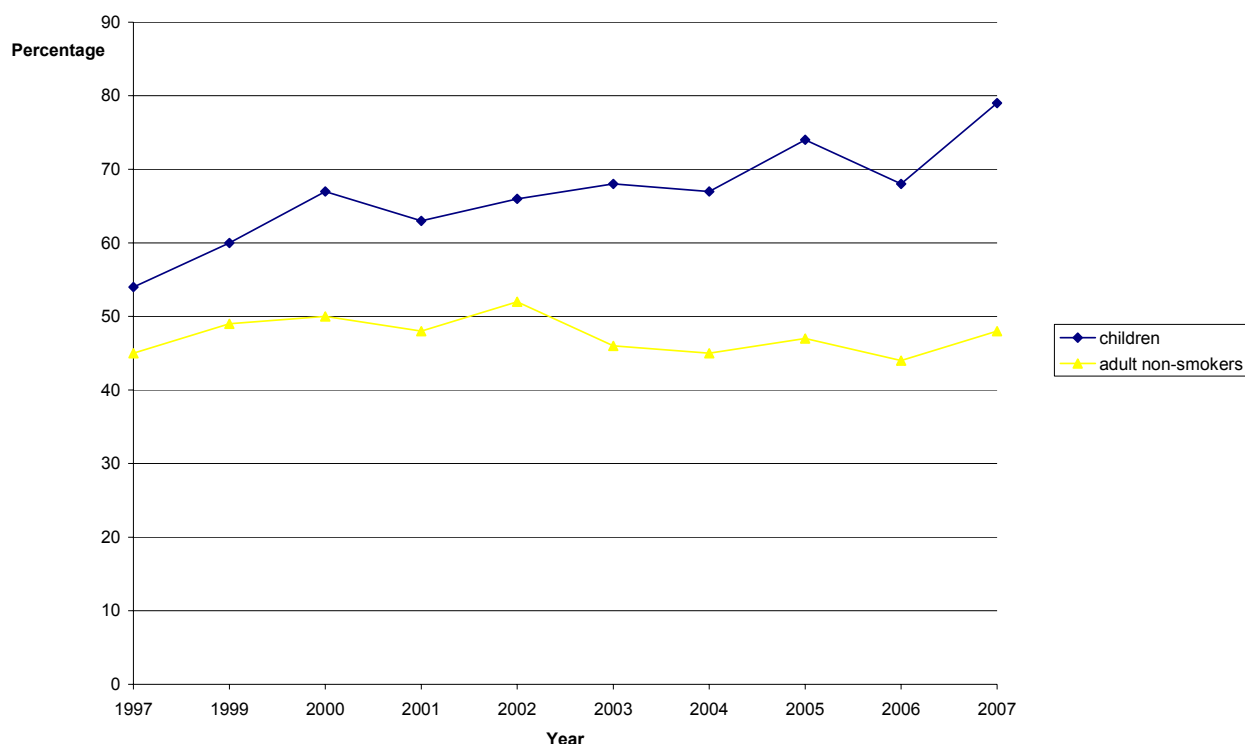


Figure 6.3 Percentage of smokers' who would not smoke at all when they are with adult non-smokers and children: 1997-2007



Smoking restrictions at work

A comprehensive ban on smoking in all enclosed public places was introduced from March 2006 in Scotland, April 2007 in Wales and from July 2007 in England. Respondents were therefore asked a slightly different question in 2007 about the smoking restrictions in their workplace to that in previous years to reflect this change in legislation.

The 93 per cent of working respondents who worked with other people all said that, in accordance with the smoke-free law, smoking was banned in the building where they worked. One third of working respondents said that smoking was not allowed in the grounds either.

Women were more likely than men⁹ to work at premises that banned smoking in the grounds as well as in enclosed places in accordance with the legislation. There were no statistically significant differences between people in different socio-economic groups.

Tables 6.15-6.17

⁹ 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.

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Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.1 Extent to which smoking is allowed in peoples' homes: by smoking status, 2006 and 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Extent to which smoking is allowed	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	%	%	%
Smoking is not allowed at all	61	67	67
Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times	26	21	21
Smoking is allowed anywhere	13	12	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>			2266
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>			45,921
<i>Weighted base *</i>	2333	2261	

2006 percentages and base weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Table 6.2 Extent to which smoking is allowed in peoples' homes: by smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Extent to which smoking is allowed	Smoking status					Total
	20 or more per day	Fewer than 20 per day	All current smokers	Ex-smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking is not allowed at all	11	38	31	69	81	67
Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times	53	37	41	20	13	21
Smoking is allowed anywhere	36	25	28	11	6	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>	135	381	518	627	1121	2266
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,515	7,836	10,374	11,720	23,827	45,921

* weighted to population totals

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.3 Extent to which smoking is allowed in peoples' homes: by sex and by age, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Extent to which smoking is allowed	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking is not allowed at all	66	68	65	70	65	67	67
Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times	21	21	22	21	23	18	21
Smoking is allowed anywhere	13	11	13	10	13	15	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1021	1245	179	751	778	558	2266
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	22,155	23,766	6,656	15,696	14,675	8,894	45,921

* weighted to population totals

Table 6.4 Extent to which smoking is allowed in peoples' homes: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Extent to which smoking is allowed	Socio-economic classification			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking is not allowed at all	72	70	59	75	64	67
Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times	18	19	25	18	22	21
Smoking is allowed anywhere	9	10	16	7	14	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>	818	414	869	554	1712	2266
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	16,149	8,193	16,569	13,045	32,875	45,921

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.5 Extent to which smoking is allowed in peoples' homes: by views on whether or not living with a smoker increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Extent to which smoking is allowed	Living with a smoker 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	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking is not allowed at all	70	40	72	36	73	51	74	54	76	60	73	64	67
Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times	20	34	18	38	18	29	17	29	17	25	17	23	21
Smoking is allowed anywhere	11	26	10	26	9	20	8	17	7	15	11	12	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2055	162	1912	266	1472	593	1273	665	775	1082	404	1430	2266
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	41,774	3,238	39,034	5,289	30,356	11,683	26,258	13,353	15,794	22,052	8,441	28,986	45,921

* weighted to population totals

* includes people who said they did not know if second-hand smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Table 6.6 Extent to which smoking is allowed in peoples' homes: by views on whether or not second-hand smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Extent to which smoking is allowed	Second-hand 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	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking is not allowed at all	71	32	71	43	73	41	72	51	71	57	74	63	67
Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times	19	39	20	29	18	34	18	30	19	26	16	24	21
Smoking is allowed anywhere	10	29	10	28	9	25	9	19	10	17	10	13	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1964	229	1927	260	1779	376	1652	471	1537	635	423	1391	2266
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	40,182	4,459	38,898	5,453	36,452	7,413	33,748	9,364	31,532	12,540	8,779	28,103	45,921

* weighted to population totals

* includes people who said they did not know if second-hand smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

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Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.7 Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them: 1997-2007

All non-smokers aged 16 and over

Attitude	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would mind if people smoke near them	56	54	55	55	55	56	60	62	60	60	59
Would not mind	35	37	34	34	35	36	32	29	32	29	30
It depends	9	9	11	11	10	8	8	9	8	11	11
<i>Unweighted base</i>											1755
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>											35,735
<i>Weighted base *</i>	2730	2609	2455	2645	2872	2667	2733	1830	1774	1776	

1997-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

Table 6.8 Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them: by sex and by smoking status, 2007

All non-smokers aged 16 and over

Attitude	Sex		Smoking status		Total
	Men	Women	Ex-smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	%	%	%	%	%
Would mind if people smoke near them	54	64	47	65	59
Would not mind	34	26	42	24	30
It depends	12	10	11	11	11
<i>Unweighted base</i>	771	984	629	1126	1755
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	16,593	19,142	11,769	23,966	35,735

* weighted to population totals

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.9 Non-smokers' reasons for saying that they would mind if smokers smoke near them: 1997-2007

All non-smokers aged 16 and over who mind if smokers smoke near them

Reason	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
Health reasons											
	<i>Percentage giving the reason</i>										
Bad for my health	45	46	51	43	43	40	45	46	47	56	56
Affects breathing/asthma	21	25	23	21	19	22	23	25	29	28	28
Makes me cough	17	21	23	17	15	14	17	18	23	23	22
Gets in my eyes	18	20	21	17	15	17	16	18	21	26	25
Makes me feel sick	9	8	9	9	8	10	9	10	11	14	13
Gives me a headache	4	6	7	4	4	5	6	7	9	11	11
Other reasons											
Unpleasant smell	61	62	65	61	64	64	61	64	66	66	65
Makes clothes smell	37	39	40	36	37	42	42	50	54	52	51
Other	19	13	15	17	13	10	10	13	10	8	8
<i>Unweighted base</i>											1054
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>											21,065
<i>Weighted base *</i>	1529	1406	1352	1462	1581	1492	1643	1131	1063	1062	

1997-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

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

Table 6.10 Non-smokers' attitude to people smoking near them: by views on whether or not second-hand smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2007

All non-smokers aged 16 and over

Attitude	Second-hand 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	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would mind if people smoke near them	62	18	62	31	64	32	64	43	63	48	64	56	59
Would not mind	26	72	26	57	25	57	26	44	25	41	28	32	30
It depends	12	9	11	12	11	11	10	14	12	11	8	12	11
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1596	118	1551	156	1450	228	1332	320	1253	437	353	1040	1755
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	32,586	2,394	31,387	3,474	29,637	4,641	27,242	6,530	25,854	8,652	7,386	21,138	35,735

* weighted to population totals

+ includes people who said they did not know if second-hand smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.11 Smokers' behaviour in a room with non-smokers: 1997-2007

All smokers aged 16 and over

Behaviour in a room with:	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
... adult non-smokers	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	12	12	11	12	11	14	14	14	18	13	14
Smoke fewer cigarettes	37	34	34	34	30	36	38	34	33	32	33
Do not smoke at all	45	49	50	48	52	46	45	47	44	49	48
Other (eg ask permission)	6	5	4	6	7	5	3	5	4	6	5
... children											
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	10	8	6	8	8	6	6	4	6	5	5
Smoke fewer cigarettes	32	30	25	26	21	24	25	21	23	14	13
Do not smoke at all	54	60	67	63	66	68	67	74	68	78	79
Other (eg ask permission)	3	2	2	3	5	3	2	1	2	3	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>											519
<i>Weighted base (000s)</i>											10,397
Weighted base *	985	945	867	843	941	850	808	568	571	497	

1997-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.12 Smokers' behaviour in a room with non-smokers: by number of cigarettes smoked and by sex, 2007

All smokers aged 16 and over

Behaviour in a room with:	Number of cigarettes per day		Sex		Total
	20 or more	Fewer than 20	Men	Women	
... adult non-smokers	%	%	%	%	%
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	16	13	13	15	14
Smoke fewer cigarettes	30	34	31	35	33
Do not smoke at all	45	50	52	44	48
Other (eg ask permission)	8	4	4	6	5
... children					
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	8	4	5	4	5
Smoke fewer cigarettes	19	12	11	16	13
Do not smoke at all	67	83	81	76	79
Other (eg ask permission)	6	2	3	3	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	134	383	253	266	519
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,507	7,812	5,569	4,773	10,397

* weighted to population totals

Table 6.13 Smokers' behaviour in a room with non-smokers: by views on whether or not living with a smoker increases a child's risk of certain medical conditions, 2007

All smokers aged 16 and over

Behaviour in a room with:	Living with a smoker 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	12	28	11	17	10	19	13	14	6	18	5	16	14
Smoke fewer cigarettes	33	36	33	35	34	30	30	38	28	31	27	32	33
Do not smoke at all	50	32	51	42	52	43	52	43	59	46	63	46	48
Other (eg ask permission)	5	5	5	6	4	8	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
... children													
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	4	12	3	10	2	8	2	8	1	6	-	5	5
Smoke fewer cigarettes	13	19	12	17	13	16	13	16	8	15	10	16	13
Do not smoke at all	80	66	83	68	83	72	83	73	88	77	88	76	79
Other (eg ask permission)	3	3	2	5	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	3	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	441	60	375	113	279	192	241	196	139	300	68	358	519
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	8,849	1,191	7,555	2,268	5,834	3,644	5,034	3,828	2,637	6,105	1,360	7,119	10,397

* weighted to population totals

+ includes people who said they did not know if second-hand smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid.

Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.14 Smokers' behaviour in a room with non-smokers: by views on whether or not second-hand smoking increases a non-smoking adult's risk of certain medical conditions, 2007

All smokers aged 16 and over

Behaviour in a room with:	Second-hand 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	13	18	12	17	13	16	12	16	11	20	3	17	14
Smoke fewer cigarettes	33	32	32	35	31	37	32	35	33	34	30	32	33
Do not smoke at all	50	42	51	44	52	41	51	44	53	40	62	46	48
Other (eg ask permission)	4	9	5	4	4	7	5	6	4	6	4	5	5
... children													
Smoke the same number of cigarettes	4	9	3	7	2	11	3	8	2	7	-	5	5
Smoke fewer cigarettes	11	22	11	25	13	15	12	19	11	18	10	15	13
Do not smoke at all	82	67	83	65	82	70	82	71	84	71	86	77	79
Other (eg ask permission)	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	4	2	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	378	112	387	104	338	149	329	152	292	200	71	358	519
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	7,812	2,079	7,742	1,979	7,013	2,787	6,687	2,848	5,849	3,929	1,413	7,117	10,397

* weighted to population totals

⁺ includes people who said they did not know if second-hand smoking increases the risk of having a certain condition.

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6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.15 Restrictions on smoking where person currently works: : by smoking status, 2007

People aged 16 and over currently working

Level of restriction	Smoking status			Total
	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	%	%	%	%
No smoking at all on the premises, including the grounds	33	33	30	31
No smoking in enclosed places in accordance with the smoke-free law	60	60	63	62
Don't work in a building with others	7	7	7	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>	303	307	672	1282
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	6,738	6,226	14,967	27,930

* weighted to population totals

Table 6.16 Restrictions on smoking where person currently works: by sex, 2007

People aged 16 and over currently working

Level of restriction	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
No smoking at all on the premises, including the grounds	27	36	31
No smoking in enclosed places in accordance with the smoke-free law	64	59	62
Don't work in a building with others	9	4	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>	636	646	1282
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	15,124	12,806	27,930

* weighted to population totals

6: Attitudes related to smoking

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 6.17 Restrictions on smoking where person currently works: by socio-economic classification, 2007

People aged 16 and over currently working

Level of restriction	Socio-economic classification:			Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	%	%	%	%
No smoking at all on the premises, including the grounds	35	23	32	31
No smoking in enclosed places in accordance with the smoke-free law	59	59	64	62
Don't work in a building with others	5	18	4	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>1282</i>
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	<i>12,224</i>	<i>5,338</i>	<i>9,272</i>	<i>27,930</i>

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

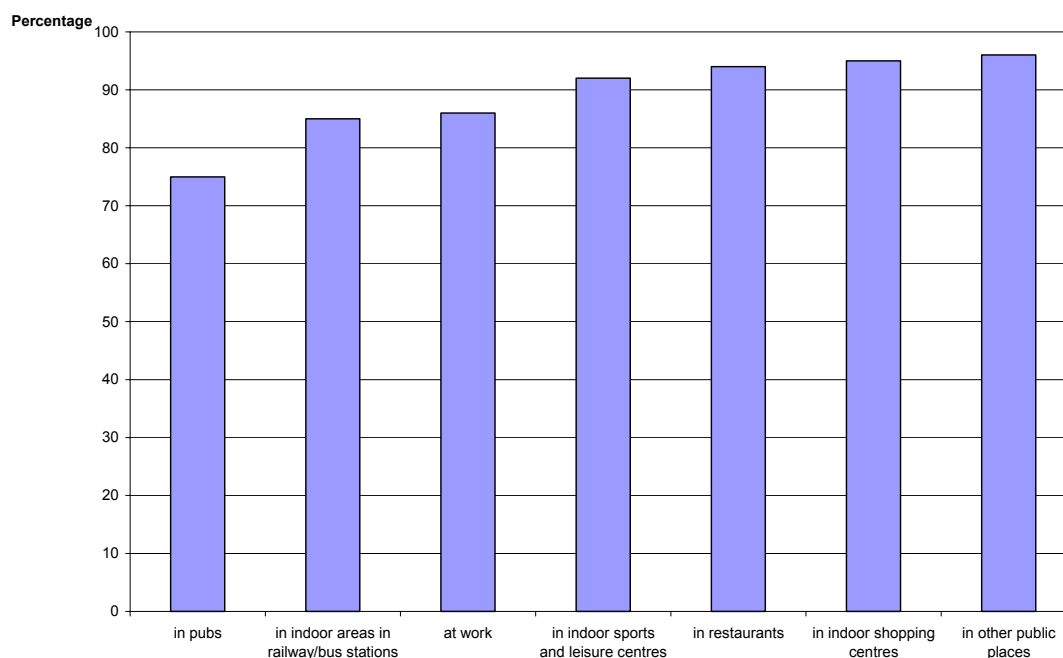
Views on smoking restrictions in public places

As discussed in Chapter 1, new legislation has been introduced making enclosed public places smoke-free from March 2006 in Scotland, from April 2007 in Wales and from July 2007 in England. The questions from previous years asking respondents whether they thought there should be restrictions on smoking in certain places were therefore reworded to reflect this change and the 2007 results are not comparable with those from previous years.

In 2007, the vast majority of those interviewed agreed with the restrictions on smoking at work (86 per cent), and the ban on smoking in restaurants (94 per cent), in indoor shopping centres (92 per cent), in indoor sports and leisure centres (95 per cent), in indoor areas at railway and bus stations (85 per cent) and in other public places such as banks and post offices (96 per cent). A smaller percentage of people, 75 per cent, agreed with the ban on smoking in pubs.

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1

Figure 7.1 Percentage of people agreeing with the ban on smoking in certain places: 2007



Non-smokers were more likely to agree with the ban on smoking in certain places than current smokers – for example, 94 per cent of those who had never smoked and 87 per cent of ex-smokers were in favour of the smoking restrictions at work compared with 65 per cent of current smokers. There were no statistically significant differences between men and women.

The extent of the support for the smoking ban among different age groups and socio-economic classes varied for the different locations, but generally those in younger age groups, and those in routine and manual occupations were less likely to be in favour of the new smoking ban at work, in pubs and in indoor areas at railway/bus stations.

Tables 7.1 - 7.3

In order to gain a better picture of people's sensitivity to the risk of second-hand smoke to children, respondents were asked whether they agreed with smoking restrictions in places where there are, or are likely to be, children under the age of 16.

Tables 7.4 to 7.6 show people's views on smoking restrictions by whether or not they are a parent of (or the partner of a parent of) a child under 16 in the household.

Overall, the vast majority (94 per cent) of people agreed with smoking restrictions in places where there are, or are likely to be, children under the age of 16. Parents (and their partners) were no more likely to agree with these restrictions than non-parents (95 per cent and 94 per cent respectively).

Among both parents and non-parents, non-smokers were more likely than smokers to favour smoking restrictions where children were likely to be present.

There were no statistically significant differences between men and women, among different age groups or among different socio-economic classes.

Tables 7.4 - 7.6

As well as asking respondents for their views on the smoking ban in specific places, respondents were asked whether they agreed with the new legislation banning smoking in enclosed public places. Overall, 80 per cent of people said they agreed with the smoking ban – 61 per cent strongly agreed and 19 per cent agreed. Fourteen per cent of people disagreed – 6 per cent disagreed strongly and 8 per cent disagreed. Those who had never smoked were more likely to strongly agree with the smoking ban – 77 per cent agreed strongly compared with 60 per cent of ex-smokers and only 25 per cent of current smokers.

Although men were as likely as women to agree with the legislation, they were less likely to strongly agree with it (59 per cent of men and 64 per cent of women strongly agreed with the legislation). There were no statistically significant differences between those in different age groups.

Those in routine and manual socio-economic groups were less likely to agree strongly with the smoking ban (55 per cent compared with 66 per cent of those in managerial and professional groups).

Tables 7.7 - 7.9

Respondents were asked how often they visited pubs before smoking was banned in indoor areas. Again, the question has changed from previous years to reflect the introduction of the new legislation and so it is not possible to look at change over time. The tables exclude those respondents who said they did not go to pubs.

About three-quarters (73 per cent) of respondents said they used to visit pubs about as often as they did nowadays, 11 per cent said they went more often before the smoking restrictions were in place and 16 per cent went less often before. Those who smoked were particularly likely to say they visited pubs more often before there was a smoking ban in place (21 per cent said they did, compared with only 7 per cent of those who had never smoked).

There were no differences between men and women or those in different socio-economic groups. Those aged 25 to 44 were more likely than those in the oldest age groups to say they went to pubs more often before the smoking ban.

People with children in the household were not significantly more likely than those in all adult households to say they went to the pub more or less often before the smoking ban.

Tables 7.10 - 7.12

Taxation on tobacco

People were asked how they thought tax increases directed at smokers should relate to inflation. In 2007, half (51 per cent) said that tax on tobacco should be increased by more than the rate of inflation. This is similar to the percentages in previous survey years.

There was a wide disparity of views on taxation between smokers and non-smokers; only 19 per cent of current smokers said that taxation should be increased by more than the rate of inflation, compared with 64 per cent of those who had never smoked. About three-fifths (58 per cent) of people who smoked said that tobacco tax should not be increased at all, whereas only 13 per cent of those who had never smoked took that view.

There were no marked differences in opinion according to sex or age.

Tables 7.13 - 7.15

Increase in legal age of purchase of tobacco

The legal minimum age for the sale of tobacco was raised from 16 to 18 in October 2007 and a question was asked seeking people's views on this change in the legislation. The question was incorrectly worded as "The Government have increased the legal age of purchasing tobacco from 16 to 18 in October 2007. How far do you agree or disagree with this change in

legislation?" The tables and commentary therefore refer to the legal minimum age for the purchase of tobacco rather than for the sale of tobacco. It is unlikely that the incorrect question wording would effect people's views on the legislation.

The vast majority (86 per cent) agreed with the change: 56 per cent agreed strongly and 30 per cent agreed. Only 7 per cent disagreed with the new law. Those who had never smoked and ex-smokers were more likely than current smokers to agree with the increase in the minimum age of purchase of tobacco (89 per cent and 86 per cent agreed respectively compared with 77 per cent of current smokers).

There were no differences between men and women or those in different socio-economic groups. Those aged 16-24 were less likely than those aged 25 and over to agree with the increase in the minimum age for purchase of tobacco: 58 per cent of those aged 25 to 64 agreed strongly compared with only 45 per cent of those aged 16 to 24. Although people with children under 16 in the household were no more likely to generally agree with the change in the minimum age for purchase of tobacco, they were more likely than those in all adult households to agree strongly.

Tables 7.16 - 7.18

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.1 Agreement with smoking restrictions in certain places: by smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Agreement with smoking ban ...	Smoking status					Total
	20 or more per day	Fewer than 20 per day	All current smokers	Ex-smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	<i>Percentage agreeing with smoking ban ...</i>					
... at work	50	70	65	87	94	86
... in restaurants	84	87	86	82	98	94
... in pubs	31	50	46	76	87	75
... in indoor shopping centres	74	84	82	92	96	92
... in indoor sports and leisure centres	87	90	90	96	97	95
... in indoor areas in railway/bus stations	57	66	64	85	93	85
... in other public places	87	93	92	96	97	96
<i>Unweighted base</i>	134	381	517	627	1124	2268
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,507	7,828	10,359	11,752	23,920	46,030

* weighted to population totals

Table 7.2 Agreement with smoking restrictions in certain places: by sex and by age, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Agreement with smoking ban ...	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	<i>Percentage agreeing with smoking ban ...</i>						
... at work	84	87	77	89	87	84	86
... in restaurants	94	93	92	93	95	95	94
... in pubs	73	76	70	74	77	77	75
... in indoor shopping centres	91	92	92	93	90	91	92
... in indoor sports and leisure centres	95	95	96	96	95	92	95
... in indoor areas in railway/bus stations	83	86	75	86	87	85	85
... in other public places	96	96	95	97	96	94	96
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1024	1244	179	752	778	559	2268
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	22,237	23,793	6,656	15,729	14,698	8,941	46,030

* weighted to population totals

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.3 Agreement with smoking restrictions in certain places: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Agreement with smoking ban ...	Socio-economic classification:			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
	<i>Percentage agreeing with smoking ban ...</i>					
... at work	92	87	80	87	85	86
... in restaurants	95	92	94	93	94	94
... in pubs	80	75	69	78	73	75
... in indoor shopping centres	93	93	89	93	91	92
... in indoor sports and leisure centres	97	94	94	96	95	95
... in indoor areas in railway/bus stations	88	85	82	87	84	85
... in other public places	98	95	94	96	95	96
<i>Unweighted base</i>	822	414	866	554	1714	2268
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	16,261	8,215	16,529	13,045	32,985	46,030

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.4 Agreement with smoking restrictions in places where there are, or likely to be, children: by parental status and smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether a parent (or partner of a parent) of child aged 0-15 in household	Smoking status					Total
	20 or more per day	Fewer than 20 per day	All current smokers	Ex- smokers	Never smoked regularly	
<i>Percentage agreeing with smoking restrictions in places where there are children</i>						
Parent/partner of parent	[20]	90	86	98	98	95
Not parent/partner of parent	89	89	88	92	96	94
All	84	89	88	93	97	94
<i>Unweighted base</i>						
Parent/partner of parent	28	100	129	105	267	501
Not parent/partner of parent	106	282	389	523	858	1770
All	134	382	518	628	1125	2271
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>						
Parent/partner of parent	620	2,057	2,690	2,299	5,934	10,923
Not parent/partner of parent	1,887	5,795	7,692	9,457	18,000	35,149
All	2,507	7,852	10,382	11,755	23,934	46,071

* weighted to population totals

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.5 Agreement with smoking restrictions in places where there are, or likely to be, children: by parental status, by sex and by age, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether a parent (or partner of a parent) of child aged 0-15 in household	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
<i>Percentage agreeing with smoking restrictions in places where there are children</i>							
Parent/partner of parent	95	95	[30]	96	93	..	95
Not parent/partner of parent	93	94	93	95	94	93	94
All	93	95	92	95	94	93	94
<i>Unweighted base</i>							
Parent/partner of parent	192	309	33	363	104	1	501
Not parent/partner of parent	831	939	145	388	675	562	1770
All	1023	1248	178	751	779	563	2271
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>							
Parent/partner of parent	4,966	5,956	706	7,632	2,559	25	10,923
Not parent/partner of parent	17,241	17,907	5,935	8,075	12,160	8,978	35,149
All	22,208	23,864	6,641	15,708	14,719	9,004	46,071

* weighted to population totals

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.6 Agreement with smoking restrictions in places where there are, or likely to be, children: by parental status and socio-economic classification, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Whether a parent (or partner of a parent) child aged of 0-15 in household	Socio-economic classification:			Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
<i>Percentage agreeing with smoking restrictions in places where there are children</i>				
Parent/partner of parent	97	94	94	95
Not parent/partner of parent	93	94	93	94
All	94	94	94	94
<i>Unweighted base</i>				
Parent/partner of parent	199	87	175	501
Not parent/partner of parent	623	330	692	1770
All	822	417	867	2271
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>				
Parent/partner of parent	4,584	1,784	3,702	10,923
Not parent/partner of parent	11,677	6,478	12,837	35,149
All	16,261	8,262	16,538	46,071

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

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7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.7 Agreement with new legislation on smoking restrictions in public places: by smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Views on legislation which made all enclosed public places and workplaces smoke-free	Smoking status					Total
	20 or more per day	Fewer than 20 per day	All current smokers	Ex-smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	15	28	25	60	77	61
Agree	24	32	30	18	14	19
Neither agree nor disagree	12	11	12	8	4	6
Disagree	20	14	15	8	4	8
Strongly disagree	29	15	18	5	1	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	134	381	517	629	1126	2272
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,507	7,823	10,353	11,769	23,955	46,077

* weighted to population totals

Table 7.8 Agreement with new legislation on smoking restrictions in public places: by sex and by age, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Views on legislation which made all enclosed public places and workplaces smoke-free	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	59	64	56	64	62	60	61
Agree	20	17	20	17	18	21	19
Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	9	6	5	8	6
Disagree	8	7	10	7	7	7	8
Strongly disagree	7	6	6	6	7	4	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1024	1248	178	752	779	563	2272
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	22,212	23,865	6,625	15,729	14,719	9,005	46,077

* weighted to population totals

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.9 Agreement with new legislation on smoking restrictions in public places: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Views on legislation which made all enclosed public places and workplaces smoke-free	Socio-economic classification:			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	66	61	55	64	60	61
Agree	18	18	20	19	19	19
Neither agree nor disagree	5	8	8	5	7	6
Disagree	6	7	9	7	8	8
Strongly disagree	5	5	8	6	6	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	822	416	868	553	1719	2272
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	16,261	8,230	16,561	13,014	33,063	46,077

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.10 Changes in visiting pubs since smoking restrictions introduced: by smoking status, 2007

Those aged 16 and over who go to pubs

How often did you visit pubs before had smoking restrictions	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	Never smoked regularly	Total
	%	%	%	%
More often than nowadays	21	9	7	11
About the same as nowadays	63	80	75	73
Less often than nowadays	16	11	18	16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	402	481	867	1750
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	8,320	9,160	18,630	36,110

* weighted to population totals

Table 7.11 Changes in visiting pubs since smoking restrictions introduced: by sex and by age, 2007

Those aged 16 and over who go to pubs

How often did you visit pubs before had smoking restrictions	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More often than nowadays	10	11	9	13	11	7	11
About the same as nowadays	74	72	70	73	73	78	73
Less often than nowadays	15	17	21	14	16	15	16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	857	893	148	644	642	316	1750
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	18,833	17,277	5,436	13,448	12,112	5,113	36,110

* weighted to population totals

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.12 Changes in visiting pubs since smoking restrictions introduced: by socio-economic classification and by presence of children under 16 in household, 2007

Those aged 16 and over who go to pubs

How often did you visit pubs before had smoking restrictions	Socio-economic classification:			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
More often than nowadays	10	10	12	10	11	11
About the same as nowadays	73	77	73	73	74	73
Less often than nowadays	17	13	15	17	16	16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	698	324	612	440	1310	1750
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	13,924	6,523	12,114	10,136	25,974	36,110

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

Table 7.13 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase: 1996-2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Acceptable amount of increase	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 *	2007 **
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot more than inflation	36	35	34	32	30	31	32	33	34	32	34	34
Just above inflation	16	18	14	14	17	16	18	18	17	18	17	17
In line with inflation	28	28	24	27	26	26	25	24	24	21	23	23
None at all	21	20	28	27	27	27	26	26	26	29	25	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>												2239
<i>Weighted base (000s) **</i>												45,529
<i>Weighted base *</i>	3611	3626	3450	3221	3385	3703	3440	3426	2346	2277	2240	

1996-2006 percentages and bases weighted for unequal chance of selection

* weighted for unequal chance of selection

** weighted to population totals

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.14 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase: by smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Acceptable amount of increase	Smoking status					Total
	20 or more per day	Fewer than 20 per day	All current smokers	Ex-smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot more than inflation	6	13	12	33	44	34
Just above inflation	9	6	7	20	20	17
In line with inflation	27	22	23	24	22	23
None at all	58	58	58	24	13	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>	132	380	514	617	1108	2239
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	2,484	7,829	10,336	11,573	23,621	45,529

* weighted to population totals

Table 7.15 Views on acceptable amount of tax increase: by sex and by age, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Acceptable amount of increase	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot more than inflation	33	34	30	36	35	31	34
Just above inflation	18	16	18	18	17	15	17
In line with inflation	22	24	16	23	24	25	23
None at all	27	25	35	23	24	28	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1014	1225	179	742	770	548	2239
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	22,072	23,458	6,656	15,552	14,589	8,732	45,529

* weighted to population totals

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.16 Views on government legislation increasing legal age of purchase of tobacco: by smoking status, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Agreement with government legislation increasing legal age of purchase of tobacco	Smoking status			Total
	Current smokers	Ex-smokers	Never smoked regularly	
	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	42	52	64	56
Agree	35	34	25	30
Neither agree nor disagree	11	7	7	8
Disagree	8	5	3	5
Strongly disagree	4	2	1	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	515	626	1121	2262
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	10,332	11,721	23,862	45,915

* weighted to population totals

Table 7.17 Views on government legislation increasing legal age of purchase of tobacco: by sex and by age, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Agreement with government legislation increasing legal age of purchase of tobacco	Sex		Age				Total
	Men	Women	16-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	54	57	45	58	58	57	56
Agree	31	28	31	29	28	33	30
Neither agree nor disagree	8	8	15	7	7	6	8
Disagree	4	5	5	4	5	3	5
Strongly disagree	2	2	4	1	2	1	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1018	1244	178	746	775	563	2262
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	22,068	23,847	6,602	15,648	14,636	9,029	45,915

* weighted to population totals

7: Views about restrictions on smoking in public

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2007

Table 7.18 Views on government legislation increasing legal age of purchase of tobacco: by socio-economic classification, 2007

All persons aged 16 and over

Agreement with government legislation increasing legal age of purchase of tobacco	Socio-economic classification:			Children under 16 in household	No children in household	Total ¹
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly agree	57	57	54	60	54	56
Agree	29	31	31	28	31	30
Neither agree nor disagree	8	8	9	6	9	8
Disagree	4	4	5	4	5	5
Strongly disagree	1	0	2	2	2	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>1710</i>	<i>2262</i>
<i>Weighted base (000s) *</i>	<i>16,144</i>	<i>8,226</i>	<i>16,497</i>	<i>12,989</i>	<i>32,926</i>	<i>45,915</i>

* weighted to population totals

¹ Those who could not be classified (full-time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was not stated or inadequately described) are not shown as separate categories, but are included in the total.

Appendix A: The NS 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 every month¹⁰ and each month's questionnaire covers a variety of topics, reflecting different users' requirements.

The sample

Interviews are conducted with approximately 1,200 adults (aged 16 or over) in private households in Great Britain each month. The Omnibus Survey uses the Postcode Address File of small users as its sampling frame; all private household addresses in Great Britain are included in this frame. A new sample of 67 postal sectors is selected for each month and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 to 3 (i.e. employers in large organisations; higher managerial occupations; and higher professional employees/self-employed); and the proportion of people who are aged over 65. The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly.

If an address contains more than one household, the interviewer uses a standard ONS procedure to randomly select where to interview – this may be at one or more households¹¹. In households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over is selected for interview with the use of a Kish grid. Proxy interviews are not 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.

The weighting system used for 2007 figures in this report also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Omnibus sample to ONS population totals. Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, approximately 30% of selected individuals

¹⁰ The Omnibus survey was previously conducted in eight months of the year, with a larger monthly set sample size of 3,000 addresses, and an achieved monthly sample of about 1,800 interviews.

¹¹ The procedure for dealing with multi-household addresses was changed in 2005 to reduce bias caused by the under-representation of multi-household addresses and is now an ONS standard method.

decline to take part or cannot be contacted. Differential non-response among key subgroups in the population is especially problematic because it can result in biased estimates being produced.

The weighting ensures that the weighted sample distribution across regions and across age-sex groups matches that in the population.

Consequently, respondents belonging to sub-groups that are prone to high levels of non-response are assigned higher weights. For example, young males living in London have a lower response rate and are therefore assigned higher weights than are males living in other regions.

Grossing up the data by age and sex and by region to ONS population totals will reduce the standard errors of survey estimates if the survey variable is correlated with age, sex and region.

Fieldwork

Interviews are carried out in respondent's 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 explanation of the survey. Interviewers must make at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week to establish contact.

As with all ONS surveys, a quality check on fieldwork is carried out by re-interviewing a proportion of respondents.

The smoking module was included in the October and November Omnibus months.

Questions

The module of questions (which are shown in Appendix B) was developed in conjunction with the Department of Health and the NHS Information Centre for health and social care.

Response rates

The small users' Postcode 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 9-10 per cent. They are eliminated from the set sample before the response rate is calculated.

The response rate for the October and November 2007 Omnibus surveys was 62 per cent, as shown below:

Set sample of addresses	4,020	100%
†† Ineligible addresses	350	9%
Eligible addresses	3,670	91%
Eligible Households	3,692	100%
No interview – refusal	1,030	28%
† Unknown eligibility	21	1%
No interview – non-contact	351	10%
Interviews	2,290	62%

† Unknown eligibility also includes a proportion of unallocated cases.

†† Ineligible addresses also include a proportion of unallocated cases

Appendix B: The Questions

MODDOC.QInter.M130

October 2007

ASK ALWAYS:

Intro

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about a completely different subject.

(1) Press <1> to Continue

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_1

SHOWCARD X1

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: *smoker nowadays*

M130_3

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

0..200

ASK IF: *smoker nowadays*

M130_4

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

0..200

ASK IF: smoker nowadays

M130_5

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

Interviewer: 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: not smoker nowadays

M130_6

Have you ever smoked cigarettes regularly?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: not smoker nowadays

AND: ever smoked regularly

M130_7

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

0..200

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_8

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

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: Ask men only

M130_9

Do you smoke a pipe at all nowadays?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: smokes cigarettes nowadays

M130_10

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

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

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

M130_11

Would you like to give up smoking?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe
AND: like to give up

M130_12

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

Interviewer: 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

SHOWCARD X13

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) Ban on smoking in enclosed public places
 - (6) Family/friends wanted me to stop
 - (7) Financial reasons (can't afford it)
 - (8) Pregnancy
 - (9) Worried about the effect on my children
 - (10) Other (Specify)
-

ASK IF: smokes nowadays - cigarettes, cigars, or pipe
AND: like to give up
AND: q130th 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....

Interviewer: 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 ^QSetUP.THISMTH ^QSetUP.YEAR5?

- (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 the 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 ^M130_15c 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.

Interviewer: 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

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?

Interviewer: 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

Record other reason

STRING[255]

ASK IF: has given up smoking

M130_18

How long ago is it since you stopped smoking cigarettes?

Interviewer: 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: has given up smoking

INT18

How many ^M130_18 ago was this?

Ask or code the number here

0..99

ASK IF: has given up smoking

M130_21

SHOWCARD X13

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) Ban on smoking in enclosed public places
 - (6) Family/friends wanted me to stop
 - (7) Financial reasons (can't afford it)
 - (8) Pregnancy
 - (9) Worried about the effect on my children
 - (10) Other (Specify)
-

ASK IF: has given up smoking

AND: q130th IN M130_21

Spec21

Please specify other reasons

STRING[200]

ASK ALWAYS:

m130_21a

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

- (1) Definitely will be smoking
 - (2) Probably will be smoking
 - (3) Might or might not be smoking
 - (4) Probably will not be smoking
 - (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_22e

In the last 5 years, have you been given advice on smoking by a consultant or a hospital doctor?

- (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: M130_22d = Yes

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?

Interviewer: 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 X25

(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.

Interviewer: 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 (please specify)
 - (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: OthDrug IN M130_25M

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: M130_25g = Yes

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_44

SHOWCARD X31

Which statement best describes the rules on smoking inside your home. Please think about if and where smoking is allowed rather than who is allowed to smoke?

- (1) Smoking is not allowed at all
 - (2) Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times
 - (3) Smoking is allowed anywhere
 - (4) Don't know(Spontaneous Only)
-

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
-

COMPUTE IF: *QSETUP.COUNTRY = England*

Txt2 := 'smoking is now no longer allowed in enclosed public places and workplaces by law. What is your opinion on the legislation which made'

COMPUTE IF: *QSETUP.COUNTRY = Wales*

Txt2 := 'smoking is now no longer allowed in enclosed public places and workplaces by law. What is your opinion on the legislation which made'

COMPUTE IF: *QSETUP.COUNTRY = Scotland*

Txt2 := 'smoking is now no longer allowed in enclosed public places and workplaces by law. What is your opinion on the legislation which made'

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_42

SHOWCARD X42

^Txt2 all enclosed public places and workplaces, including pubs, smokefree?

- (1) Strongly agree
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Neither agree nor disagree
 - (4) Disagree
 - (5) Strongly disagree
-

COMPUTE IF: ((QSETUP.COUNTRY = England) OR (QSETUP.COUNTRY = Wales)) OR (QSETUP.COUNTRY = Scotland)

Txt1 := 'with the ban on smoking'

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34a

SHOWCARD X34

How far do you agree or disagree with the restrictions on smoking at work?

- (1) Agree strongly
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
 - (4) Disagree
 - (5) Disagree strongly
-

ASK IF: currently working

M130_35

SHOWCARD X35

What sort of restrictions are there on smoking where you work in addition to enclosed public places?

- (1) No smoking in enclosed places in accordance with the smoke-free law
 - (2) No smoking at all on the premises, including the grounds
 - (3) Don't work in a building with other people
-

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34b

SHOWCARD X34

(How far do you agree or disagree ^Txt1...) in restaurants?

- (1) Agree strongly
- (2) Agree
- (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
- (4) Disagree
- (5) Disagree strongly

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34c

SHOWCARD X34

(How far do you agree or disagree ^Txt1 ...)
in pubs?

- (1) Agree strongly
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
 - (4) Disagree
 - (5) Disagree strongly
-

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34e

SHOWCARD X34

(How far do you agree or disagree ^Txt1...)
in indoor shopping centres?

- (1) Agree strongly
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
 - (4) Disagree
 - (5) Disagree strongly
-

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34f

SHOWCARD X34

(How far do you agree or disagree ^Txt1...)
in indoor sports and leisure centres?

- (1) Agree strongly
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
 - (4) Disagree
 - (5) Disagree strongly
-

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34g

SHOWCARD X34

(How far do you agree or disagree ^Txt1...)
in indoor areas at railway and bus stations?

- (1) Agree strongly
- (2) Agree
- (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
- (4) Disagree
- (5) Disagree strongly

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_34d

SHOWCARD X34

(How far do you agree or disagree ^Txt1...)
in public places such as banks and post offices?

- (1) Agree strongly
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
 - (4) Disagree
 - (5) Disagree strongly
-

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_35a

SHOWCARD X34

(How far do you agree or disagree with the restrictions on smoking...)
in places where there are, or are likely to be, children under the age of 16?

- (1) Agree strongly
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
 - (4) Disagree
 - (5) Disagree strongly
-

COMPUTE IF: ((QSETUP.COUNTRY = England) OR (QSETUP.COUNTRY = Wales)) OR
(QSETUP.COUNTRY = Scotland)

Txt3 := 'Before the smoking restriction came into place in pubs,
did'

ASK ALWAYS:

M130_43

^Txt3 you visit them...

- (1) More often than you do nowadays,
 - (2) Less often than you do nowadays,
 - (3) Or about the same as you do nowadays?

 - (4) Don't go to pubs (Spontaneous Only)
-

ASK IF: Smoker

M130_36

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

Interviewer: 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 = Q360th

SPEC36

Specify 'Other'
STRING[200]

ASK IF: Smoker

M130_37

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

Interviewer: 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 = Q360th

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 ALWAYS:

M130_45

SHOWCARD X45

The Government have increased the legal age of purchasing tobacco from 16 to 18 in October 2007. How far do you agree or disagree with this change in legislation?

- (1) Agree strongly
 - (2) Agree
 - (3) Neither agree nor disagree/don't mind
 - (4) Disagree
 - (5) Disagree strongly
-

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 = Q38DEP

SPEC38

Please specify 'it depends'

STRING[200]

ASK IF: Non smoker

AND: Minds if others smoke near them

M13039M

Why is that?

Interviewer: 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: Q390th IN M13039M

SPEC39

Please specify 'other'

STRING[200]

Appendix C: Bibliography/reference

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