



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
V/E/1
Europe against Cancer

May 1993

EUROPE AND SMOKING

This opinion survey was conducted at the request of the Commission of the European Communities, on behalf of the "Europe against Cancer" unit.

It was conducted in the twelve Member States of the European Community in September/October 1992 by twelve specialist institutes, under the coordination of INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office, Brussels.

The questionnaire, the names of the institutes involved in the study and the technical details (sampling method, composition of samples, etc.) are annexed to the report.

The report was drawn up by Vincent Ravet. The Commission of the European Communities disclaims all responsibility for the contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SMOKING AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING	- 1 -
1.1	Smokers/non-smokers	- 1 -
	<i>1.1.1 Smokers</i>	- 1 -
	<i>1.1.2 Non-smokers</i>	- 8 -
2	PASSIVE SMOKING	- 11 -
2.1	Degree of passive exposure to tobacco	- 11 -
2.2	Refraining from smoking when with non-smokers	- 13 -
2.3	Smokers/non-smokers sharing the same space	- 16 -
2.4	Awareness of the concept of "passive smoking"	- 25 -
3	REGULATIONS PROHIBITING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES	- 34 -
3.1	Awareness of the regulations	- 34 -
3.2	Attitude towards such regulations	- 37 -
3.3	Observance of the regulations	- 38 -
4	REGULATIONS PROHIBITING SMOKING AT WORK	- 42 -
4.1	Attitudes towards no-smoking rules, and responsibility for making them	- 42 -
4.2	Existence of and respect for no-smoking rules	- 48 -
5	ADVERTISING OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	- 51 -
5.1	Attitudes towards the banning of tobacco advertising	- 51 -
5.2	Awareness of national laws	- 54 -
6	THE EUROPEAN CODE AGAINST CANCER	- 56 -
6.1	Spontaneous awareness	- 56 -
6.2	Prompted awareness	- 60 -

ANNEXES

- **Technical specifications**
- **Questionnaire in English and French**

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1	Smoking and attitudes towards smoking Smokers/non-smokers	- 2 -
Table 2	Smoking and attitudes towards smoking Smokers and abstention from smoking	- 6 -
Table 3	Smoking and attitudes towards smoking Duration of abstention	- 9 -
Table 4	Passive smoking Passive exposure to tobacco	- 12 -
Table 6	Passive smoking Space-sharing between smokers/non-smokers	- 17 -
Table 7	Passive smoking Attitudes towards other people's smoke A: sensitivity - feeling bothered	- 20 -
Table 8	Passive smoking Attitudes towards other people's smoke B: reaction to being bothered	- 23 -
Table 9	Passive smoking Awareness of the concept of "passive smoking"	- 26 -
Table 10	Passive smoking Feeling of being exposed	- 28 -
Table 11	Passive smoking Perception of the danger	- 30 -
Table 12	Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places Awareness of the regulations	- 35 -
Table 13	Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places Attitudes towards the regulations	- 39 -
Table 14	Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places Observance of the regulations	- 40 -
Table 15	Regulations prohibiting smoking at work Attitudes towards such measures	- 43 -
Table 16	Regulations prohibiting smoking at work Responsibility for deciding on measures	- 46 -
Table 17	Regulations prohibiting smoking at work Existence of defined smoking areas	- 47 -
Table 18	Rules prohibiting smoking at work Respect for the rules	- 49 -
Table 19	Advertising of tobacco products Attitudes towards banning tobacco advertising	- 52 -
Table 20	Advertising of tobacco products Awareness of national laws	- 55 -
Table 21	The European Code against Cancer Spontaneous awareness	- 57 -
Table 22	The European Code against Cancer Prompted awareness	- 61 -

MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

- Active smoking levels have remained stable since 1990. In the Community as a whole one person in three is a smoker, although the figure varies widely from country to country. Overall, proportionally more men smoke than women, but among the younger age groups it is the women who are more attracted to smoking.
- Two Europeans in three do not smoke at present, and almost one in two has never smoked. More encouraging still, half of today's smokers say that they intend to stop smoking or smoke less.
- Passive smoking affects almost everybody. Nine Europeans in ten are potentially exposed to other people's cigarette smoke, in a wide variety of circumstances and places frequented on a daily basis. Among smokers, the degree of exposure is even more marked.
- In terms of smokers and non-smokers sharing the same space, only one European in three is not bothered by other people's cigarette smoke. Non-smokers are much more sensitive than smokers in this respect. Seven out of ten current smokers claim that they frequently or occasionally refrain from smoking so as not to bother others. In reality, however, only one in three at most refrains frequently, and there are very significant variations between different cultures in this respect.

In general, people tend to react passively when bothered by someone smoking, although this tendency is slightly less marked among non-smokers.

- More than three Europeans in four are aware of the concept of passive smoking, although this level varies from country to country. Awareness levels are similar for smokers and non-smokers.

In terms of associating passive smoking with health risks, one person in two mentions the risk of a serious illness such as cancer.

- Most Europeans support the idea of regulations prohibiting smoking in public places or at work. However, many think that the regulations are ignored too often, both in public places and at work.

As far as smoking at work is concerned, people tend to think that the problem should preferably be settled by direct agreement between work colleagues.

There appears to be a North-South split as regards non-smoking rules, at least in the work environment, the South being more likely either not to have such rules or not to adhere to them.

- As regards banning all tobacco advertising, both direct and indirect, three quarters of Europeans appear to be in favour. However, this question remains a point of disagreement between smokers and non-smokers, and there is also considerable confusion as regards awareness of national measures.
- Matters are clearer as regards the European Code against Cancer. Three Europeans in ten know about it, but unfortunately awareness of it has been declining year by year in all Member States since 1990, to varying degrees.

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the results of an opinion survey on smoking, with a particular emphasis on passive smoking.

The survey was carried out simultaneously in all 12 EC Member States as a Eurobarometer survey.

In each country the same questions were put to a representative sample of the national population aged 15 years and over (see the Technical Specifications in Annex 1).

The interviews took place in September/October 1992. (A copy of the questionnaire can be found in Annex 2.)

The figures given for the Community as a whole represent a weighted average of the national figures. In other words, they are based on the proportion of the national population made up of over-15-year-old within the corresponding Community population.

In certain cases (when respondents were allowed to give more than one answer to the same question) the sums of the percentages shown in the tables and graphs may exceed 100%.

Similarly, in some cases the total may not come to exactly 100% but to something very close (for example 99% or 101%), because of figures being rounded off or because of "don't knows" or non-replies.

1. Smoking and attitudes towards smoking

1 SMOKING AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING

1.1 Smokers/non-smokers

1.1.1 Smokers

- Inevitably, smoking habits and attitudes towards smoking differ from country to country in Europe.

While one European in three on average is a smoker, the figure is nearer one in two in Denmark and only one in four in Portugal.

Also, these differences are scattered and have no obvious geographical logic. High proportions of smokers are to be found both in the north (Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands) and in the south (Greece, Spain).

- Differences can be seen not only between countries but also between individuals, with men smoking on average 1.5 times as much as women. However, all things considered, young women are more attracted to smoking than young men of the same age.
- There are also differences in terms of the amounts smoked. As far as heavy smokers are concerned, Greece stands out from all other countries (an enormous 17% of the population). Apart from that, local variations are mainly to be found among the categories of light and moderate smokers, the latter category being the largest in all Member States.

Table 1 and attitudes towards smoking
Smokers/non-smokers*

Samples	Total smokers	Cigarettes**			Pipe or cigar smokers	Ex-smokers	Never smoked
		Light smokers	Moderate smokers	Heavy smokers			
Belgique	31	6	17	6	3	21	48
Danmark	46	11	27	3	7	20	34
Deutschland	31	5	22	4	2	18	50
West Deutschland	33	4	20	5	2	18	50
Ost Deutschland	27	10	16	1	1	19	53
Hellas	39	7	16	17	0	13	48
España	39	10	22	6	2	15	45
France	40	11	21	5	3	19	42
Ireland	35	7	23	3	3	18	47
Italia	33	12	17	3	1	16	51
Luxembourg	34	10	14	6	4	19	48
Nederland	40	9	22	6	4	25	36
Portugal	25	6	14	4	0	16	59
United Kingdom	34	7	21	4	3	28	38
EC-12	35	8	20	5	2	19	46
Men (total)	43	8	24	8	5	24	34
Age 15-24	41	10	27	3	1	8	51
Age 25-39	52	9	29	11	4	16	34
Age 40-54	48	6	26	11	5	27	26
Age 55 +	35	6	17	5	7	43	24
Women (total)	28	9	16	2	0	15	57
Age 15-24	36	14	20	2	0	12	52
Age 25-39	38	11	23	4	0	18	45
Age 40-54	30	9	17	4	0	14	56
Age 55 +	14	5	8	1	0	14	71

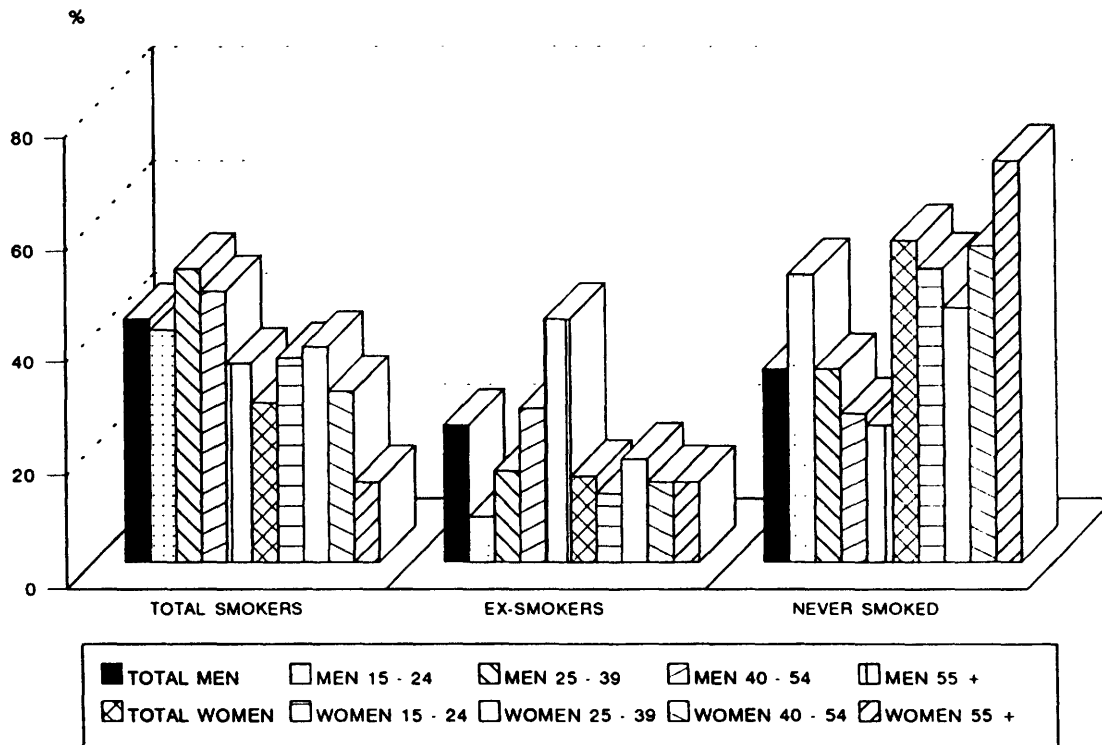
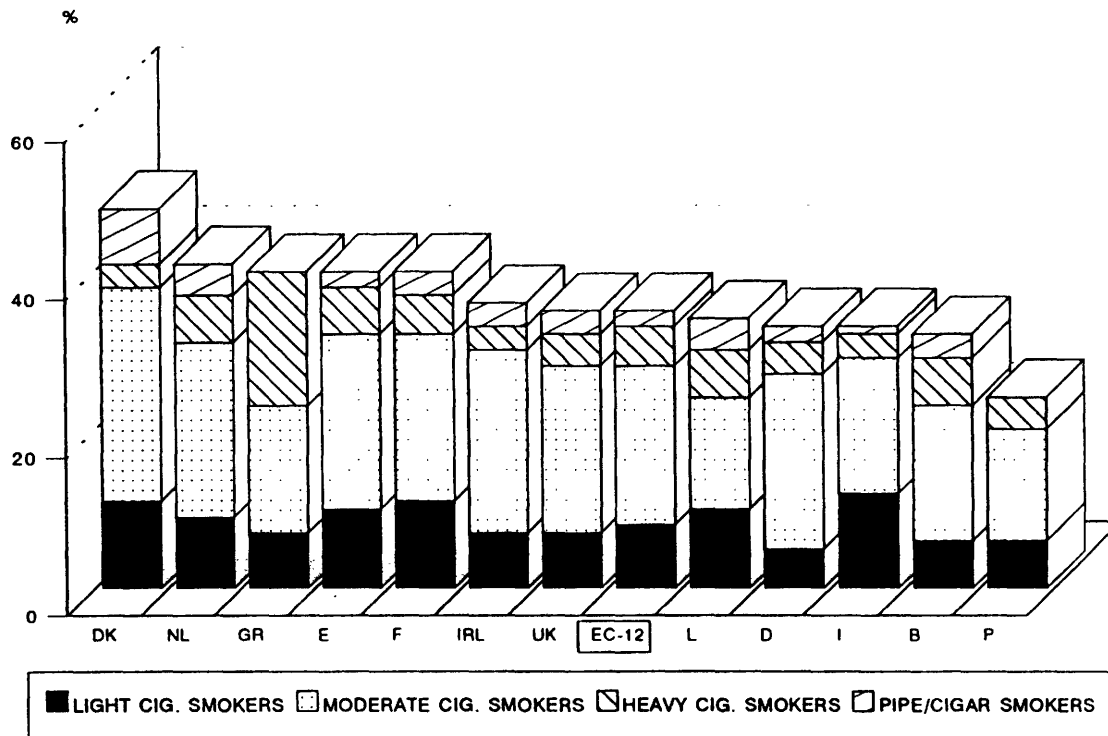
* Percentages

** Light smokers: do not smoke every day or smoke fewer than 10 cigarettes per day

Moderate smokers: smoke 10-24 cigarettes per day

Heavy smokers: smoke 25 cigarettes or more per day

SMOKING AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKING SMOKERS / NON-SMOKERS



- An analysis of the styles of smokers shows that the earlier findings concerning male and female smoking behaviour still apply.
However, the largest concentrations of heavy smokers are to be found among men over 40 years of age.
And all things considered, the largest concentrations of light smokers are to be found among the young. Nevertheless, moderate smokers still make up the majority.
- As for trends in active smoking, a comparison of the percentages* for the past three years shows little change: taking the confidence interval into account, no significant increase or reduction is noticeable.
However, a slight downward tendency can be observed for Germany, and a slight upward tendency for Luxembourg.

Overall, however, the number of smokers in the Community can be said to have remained stable between 1990 and 1992.

* According to the results of Eurobarometers 34.1 and 36.0

TRENDS IN THE PERCENTAGE OF SMOKERS BY COUNTRY

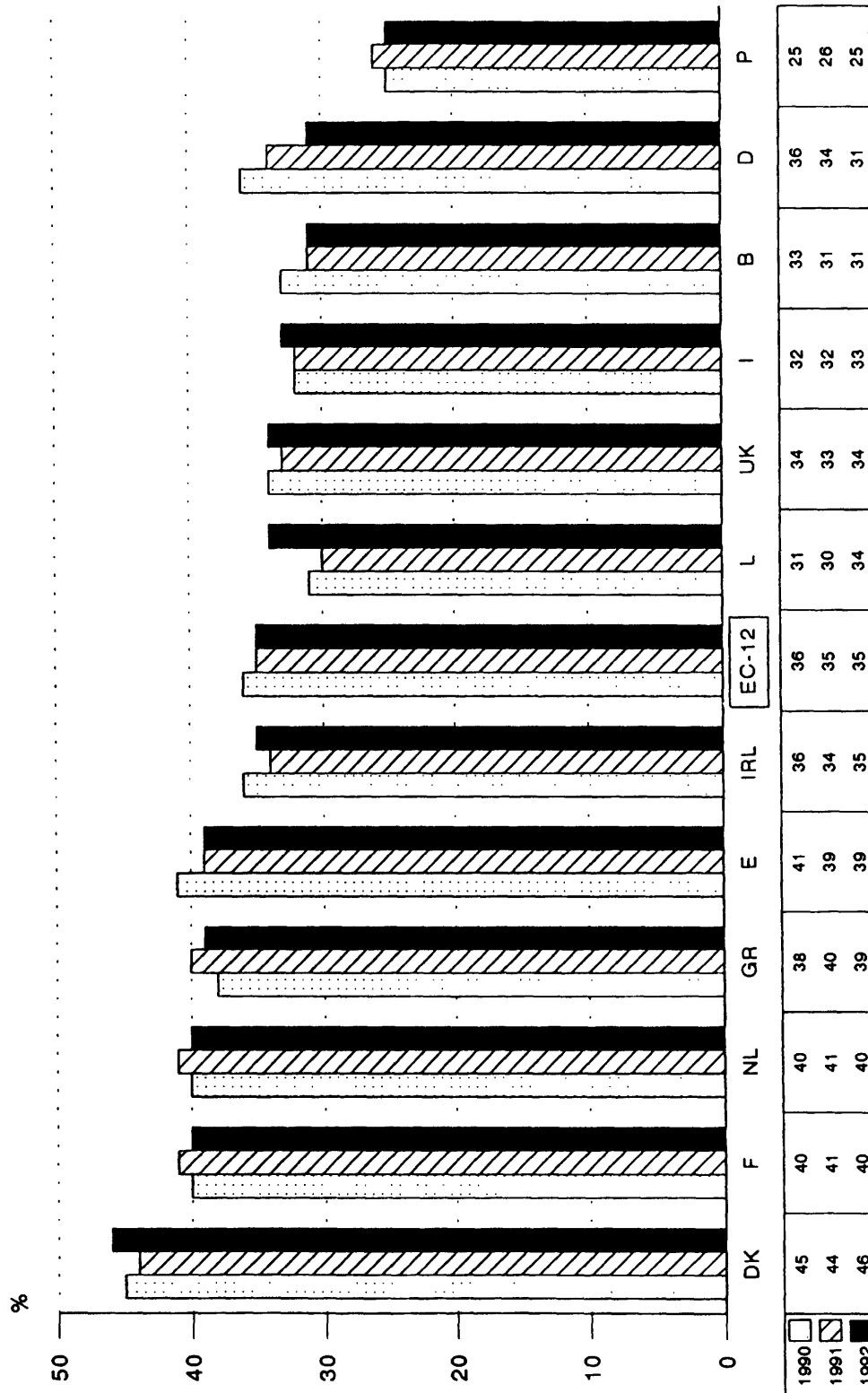


Table 2 Smoking and attitudes towards smoking
Smokers and abstention from smoking^{***}

Question: (Base: current smokers)

Split ballot A: At the present time do you wish to stop smoking, cut down your tobacco consumption or not change your smoking habits?

- A/ Wish to stop smoking
- B/ Wish to cut down tobacco consumption
- C/ Do not wish to change

Split ballot B: At the present time do you intend to stop smoking, cut down your tobacco consumption or not change your smoking habits?

- A/ Intend to stop smoking
- B/ Intent to cut down tobacco consumption
- C/ Do not intend to change

Samples	"Wish"			"Intention"		
	A	B	C	A'	B'	C'
Belgique	39	20	38	19	25	51
Danmark	27	20	52	17	17	65
Deutschland	21	22	52	14	27	55
West Deutschland	19	21	56	14	26	55
Ost Deutschland	32	25	34	12	31	52
Hellas	47	23	29	22	34	43
España	36	22	38	22	32	45
France	23	34	42	16	35	49
Ireland	45	20	33	26	27	45
Italia	46	22	30	22	27	47
Luxembourg	28	28	40	25	17	54
Nederland	29	19	51	22	18	59
Portugal	34	28	35	33	33	31
United Kingdom	49	18	33	24	25	48
EC-12	34	23	40	20	28	50
Light smokers	34	15	50	25	21	50
Medium smokers	37	28	34	19	31	48
Heavy smokers	30	27	40	17	33	49
Men (total)	35	23	39	20	26	51
Age 15-24	31	33	34	20	26	48
Age 25-39	35	24	38	22	23	53
Age 40-54	40	18	40	19	30	49
Age 55 +	32	20	44	17	27	55
Women (total)	34	24	41	19	31	48
Age 15-24	33	28	38	17	37	42
Age 25-39	31	29	37	24	32	43
Age 40-54	39	17	44	20	25	53
Age 55 +	31	18	51	15	27	58

*** Percentages

- While almost one European in five is an ex-smoker, which is encouraging in itself, even more encouraging is the proportion of current smokers potentially set to give up smoking, at least according to their own statements.

The fact is that 57% of current smokers in Europe say they **wish** to stop or cut down on their smoking, although obviously this avowed desire, however encouraging, does not particularly commit them to doing so.

A more specific form of wording put to the other half of the sample shows that one European in two (48%) **intends** to stop or cut down on smoking, while the rest have no desire to change.

The latter results seem to be more realistic, given that the concept of **intention** is more specific than merely **wishing** and carries more commitment. The more closely-packed spread of answers reflects this more realistic situation in our opinion.

Nevertheless, it must be said that in both cases the figures are highly encouraging. Information and anti-smoking campaigns should therefore be targeted as a priority on these potential "future ex-smokers".

The table shows that the ambitions of moderate and heavy smokers tend more towards cutting down than giving up altogether. Women smokers too tend to be keener on cutting down rather than stopping completely, younger women even more so.

These nuances are less apparent in the question based on **wishes** rather than **intentions**.

1.1.2 *Non-smokers*

- While two Europeans in three do not smoke at present, almost one in two have never smoked. 19% of Europeans are ex-smokers.

These are average figures, but a closer look shows that certain nationalities are less attracted to tobacco than others, with 59% of Portuguese, 51% of Italians and 50% of Germans never having smoked. As for those who have managed to give up, the numbers are proportionally higher in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

- In the universe of non-smokers the male/female split is very clear. Proportionally more women than men have never smoked (57% compared to 34%). And, quite logically since more of them smoked in the first place, the highest proportions of those giving up smoking are older men.
- As regards ex-smokers, the lengths of time since giving up smoking obviously differ. It is noticeable, however, that one in three gave up smoking "recently", i.e. during the last five years.

Table 3 Smoking and attitudes towards smoking
Duration of abstention*

Base: Ex-smokers

Samples	Less than five years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-18 years	20 years or more
Belgique	28	18	14	9	22
Danmark	31	22	11	12	24
Deutschland	33	19	21	6	20
West Deutschland	33	19	22	6	20
Ost Deutschland	33	19	20	8	19
Hellas	45	23	15	10	5
España	46	17	16	6	9
France	37	15	18	9	18
Ireland	34	21	18	8	18
Italia	33	19	14	10	12
Luxembourg	36	21	20	11	11
Nederland	35	17	17	10	18
Portugal	40	17	15	8	15
United Kingdom	28	16	15	13	28
EC-12	34	17	17	9	19
Men (total)	31	18	16	10	21
15-24 years	74	17	4	3	0
25-39 years	50	28	12	6	0
40-54 years	31	17	18	12	19
55 +	19	15	18	12	33
Women (total)	38	17	18	8	16
15-24	72	7	12	0	0
25-39	50	21	19	6	2
40-54	28	17	20	10	23
55 +	16	16	18	12	31

* Percentages

Finally, in the Community as a whole more than one ex-smoker in two either stopped smoking recently or a very long time (more than 20 years) ago.

Although the lengths of abstention obviously vary locally, it is interesting to note that countries such as Greece and Spain, which have high proportions of smokers, are also the countries with the highest proportions of "recent abstainers" (respectively 45% and 46%).

Although this trend has not yet made a significant impact on the overall number of smokers in these countries, it is clearly encouraging and reflects a changing, or more flexible, mentality as regards smoking.

Also, the proportion of "young ex-smokers" is higher than average in six Member States.

Is the likelihood of being or not being an ex-smoker gender-related? It would be going too far to say that it is, but it is noticeable that women have a higher tendency to have given up smoking recently. However, this needs to be weighed against the relative rise in active smoking among younger women.

2. Passive smoking

2 PASSIVE SMOKING

2.1 Degree of passive exposure to tobacco

- In Europe as a whole, more than nine persons in ten are potentially exposed to cigarette smoke in various places, for example at home, among friends, at work or in forms of transport. This applies to all socio-demographic strata, and the uniformity of these high degrees of exposure demonstrates very clearly the extent of the phenomenon.

Some places present less likelihood of exposure than others. For example, there is much less exposure at home or at work, probably because these are more "personalised" spaces and therefore more dependent on individuals getting along together. Exposure is highest among friends and/or in public places (not only bars and restaurants).

The degree of exposure is also different for smokers than for non-smokers. In general, smokers more regularly frequent environments where there are other smokers.

Table 4 **Passive smoking**
Passive exposure to tobacco

Question:

Are there smokers or not (IF SMOKER, ADD: "other than yourself")...*

- A/ at home?
- B/ among your friends?
- C/ at your place of work (workshop, office, business, etc.)?
- D/ on journeys you make (car, bus, train, etc.)?
- E/ in places outside your home, where you go for a meal, a drink or a snack?
- F/ in other public places to which you go regularly?

Samples	A	B	C	D	E	F
Belgique	46	87	55	49	81	76
Danmark	45	96	68	74	93	75
Deutschland	35	80	56	63	85	79
West Deutschland	35	80	58	65	87	80
Ost Deutschland	33	78	51	57	78	75
Hellas	58	89	66	76	96	90
España	60	87	63	77	93	90
France	45	89	54	56	77	79
Ireland	46	85	44	59	89	86
Italia	47	89	59	69	90	88
Luxembourg	44	85	39	50	91	81
Nederland	37	85	56	54	86	63
Portugal	36	75	50	57	77	81
United Kingdom	38	81	45	56	87	83
EC-12	43	85	55	63	86	82
Smokers	63	96	70	74	92	87
Ex-smokers	30	85	47	55	85	81
Never smoked	33	76	46	57	81	78

* Percentages

This greater degree of exposure is particularly noticeable in places such as the home and the workplace, which, as we said before, are places which tend to have relatively less exposure in comparison with the European average.

The fact that smokers more regularly frequent environments where there are other smokers is undoubtedly a practical and psychological barrier to the desire or intention to stop or cut down smoking.

2.2 Refraining from smoking when with non-smokers

- Overall, more than seven European smokers in ten "often" or "sometimes" refrain from smoking so as not to annoy others. These are appreciable figures and show a certain awareness by smokers that others may find cigarette smoke bothersome. They are also an indication of increasing respect and tolerance.

However, only one smoker in three deliberately refrains "often"!

The most attentive in this respect are the Danes (54%), the Luxembourgers (48%), the British (47%) and the Dutch (46%).

The most incorrigible, i.e. those who say that they never deliberately refrain from smoking, are the Irish (19%) and Germans (13%).

- Quite clearly, it is the heavy smokers who least often refrain from smoking. The most attentive in this respect, i.e. the ones who deliberately refrain from smoking most frequently, are light cigarette smokers and pipe or cigar smokers.

Table 5 **Passive smoking**
Refraining from smoking when with non-smokers

Question:*

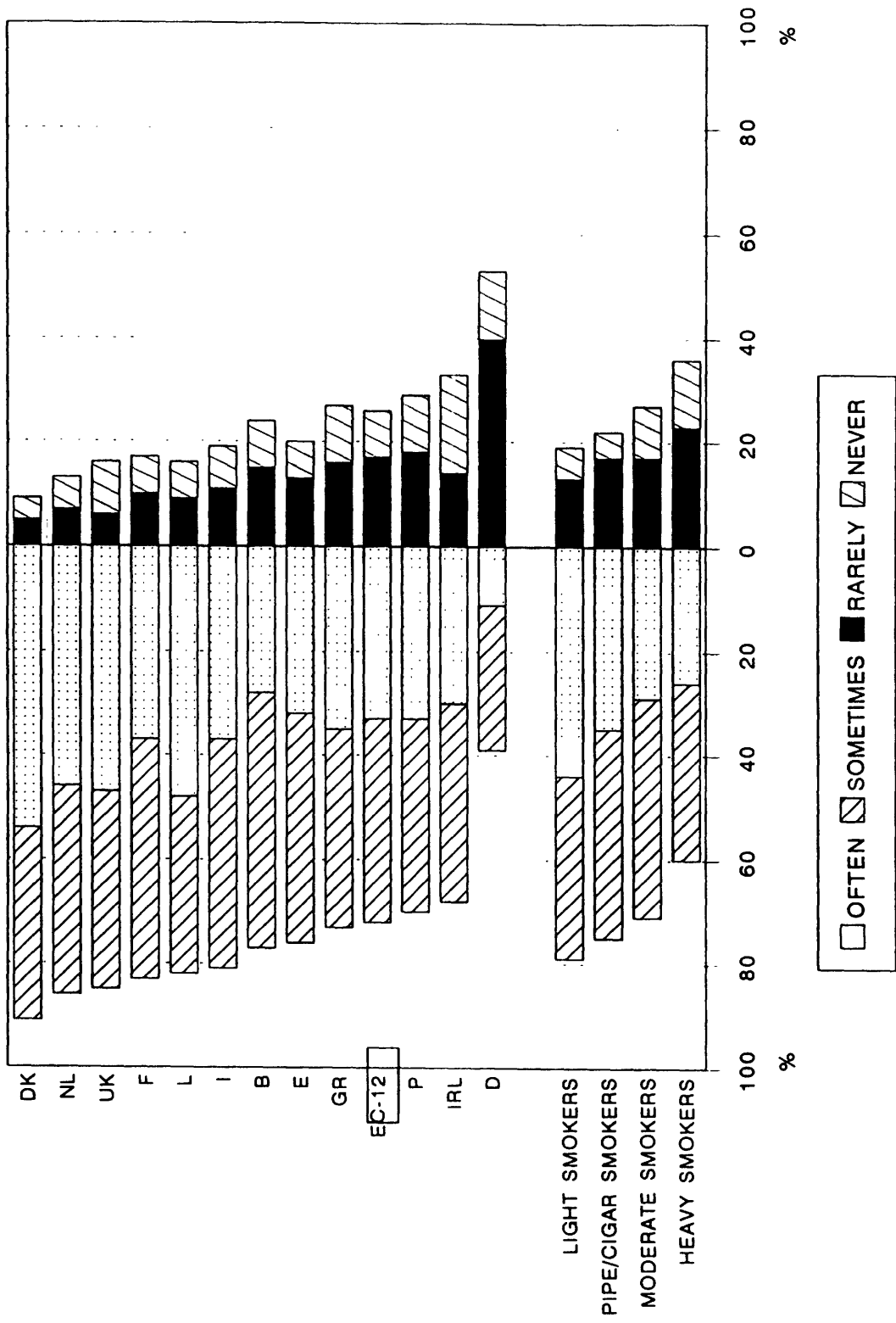
Do you ever find yourself refraining from smoking in order not to annoy others? How often does this happen? **

Samples	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Belgique	28	49	15	9
Danmark	54	37	5	4
Deutschland	11	28	40	13
West Deutschland	10	28	40	13
Ost Deutschland	17	26	43	10
Hellas	35	38	16	11
España	32	44	13	7
France	37	46	10	7
Ireland	30	38	14	19
Italia	37	44	11	8
Luxembourg	48	34	9	7
Nederland	46	40	7	6
Portugal	33	37	18	11
United Kingdom	47	38	6	10
EC-12	33	39	17	9
Light smokers	44	35	13	6
Moderate smokers	29	42	17	10
Heavy smokers	26	34	23	13
Cigar/pipe smokers	35	40	17	5

* If respondent is a smoker

** Percentages

REFRAINING FROM SMOKING WHEN WITH NON-SMOKERS



2.3 Smokers/non-smokers sharing the same space

- The specific example of travelling in a Smoking or Non-smoking carriage illustrates very well certain attitudes and sources of incomprehension.

Non-smokers find it much more bothersome to have to share space with smokers than vice versa: 70% of non-smokers are at least "somewhat" bothered by travelling with smokers in this situation, while only 30% of smokers are "somewhat" bothered by travelling with non-smokers.

Only 14% of non-smokers are not bothered by having to travel in a Smoking compartment, compared with 54% of smokers who are not bothered by having to travel in a Non-smoking compartment.

Clearly, then, those most bothered by having to share the same space are non-smokers.

- The same tendency applies at national level, to varying degrees depending on the country.

Table 6 Passive smoking
Space-sharing between smokers/non-smokers

Question:

(IF SMOKER) When you take the train, do you find it inconvenient or not to travel in a "non-smokers" carriage? How inconvenient do you find it?

(IF NON-SMOKER) When you take the train, do you find it inconvenient or not to travel in a "smokers" carriage? How inconvenient do you find it?*

Samples	Very inconvenient		Somewhat inconvenient		Slightly inconvenient		Not at all inconvenient	
	S**	NS**	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Belgique	10	42	20	31	25	14	43	11
Danmark	11	50	8	19	8	15	71	16
Deutschland	12	51	22	24	20	15	46	10
West Deutschland	14	48	24	25	21	15	42	11
Ost Deutschland	6	61	13	21	17	13	64	6
Hellas	16	62	22	19	18	10	42	9
España	14	41	20	23	13	16	49	16
France	10	47	16	22	15	16	59	14
Ireland	20	33	19	20	13	9	45	28
Italia	16	51	17	22	13	14	53	13
Luxembourg	3	39	8	17	10	20	78	23
Nederland	13	39	9	12	11	11	67	14
Portugal	7	52	18	21	20	12	53	14
United Kingdom	14	52	9	16	9	11	67	19
EC-12	13	49	17	21	15	14	54	14

* Percentages

** S = smokers travelling by train
NS = non-smokers travelling by train

- Portuguese non-smokers are particularly sensitive to other people's smoke (73%). This could well be because they are relatively unaccustomed to it, as Portugal has a relatively small percentage of smokers.

The sensitivity of the Portuguese non-smokers is shared by non-smokers in Greece (81%), Italy and Belgium (73%) and Germany (75%). At the other end of the scale, Dutch and Irish non-smokers (51% and 53% respectively) are the most tolerant to other people's smoke.

- As for smokers' attitudes to sharing space with non-smokers, those most bothered are the Greeks (38%) and the Irish (39%).

The smokers least bothered situation are those from the northern Member States: Luxembourg (78%), Denmark (71%) and the Netherlands and United Kingdom (67%).

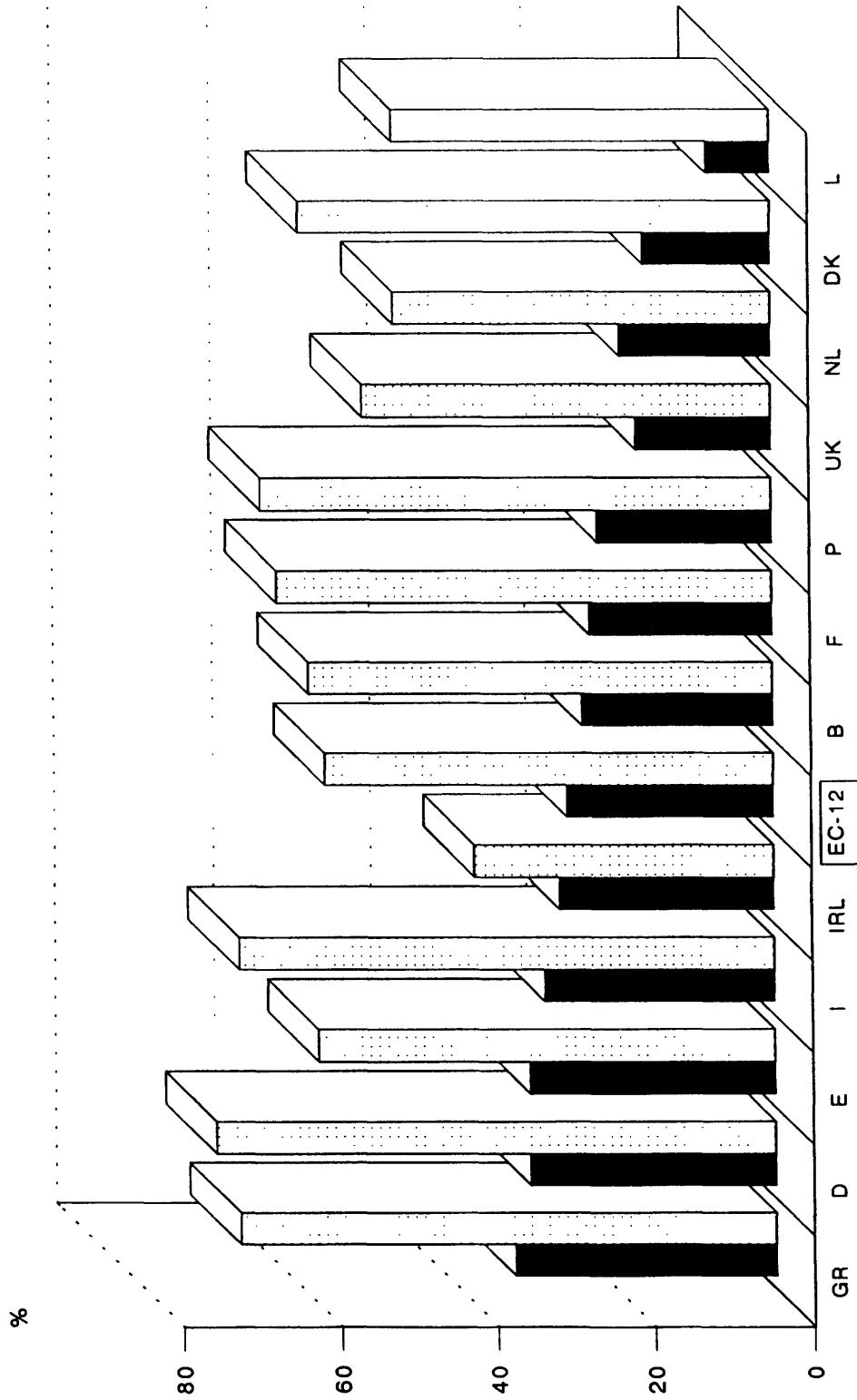
- Beyond the highly specific situation of sharing a train compartment, Europeans' general attitudes towards other people's smoke confirm these tendencies.

On average, only a very small minority (2%) find other people's smoke pleasant. This figure doubles to 4% among smokers, rising to a significant 9% among heavy smokers.

- On average, one European in three is not bothered by other people's smoke. This figure doubles among smokers (63%), while there are very few ex-smokers and lifetime non-smokers who are not bothered by other people's smoke (19% and 13% respectively).

Once again, this shows the greater sensitivity of non-smokers towards cigarette smoke.

SPACE-SHARING BETWEEN SMOKERS/NON-SMOKERS



SMOKERS FINDING IT VERY OR SOMEWHAT INCONVENIENT TO SHARE A CARRIAGE WITH NON-SMOKERS
 NON-SMOKERS FINDING IT VERY OR SOMEWHAT INCONVENIENT TO SHARE A CARRIAGE WITH SMOKERS

Table 7 **Passive smoking**
Attitudes towards other people's smoke
A: sensitivity - feeling bothered

Question:

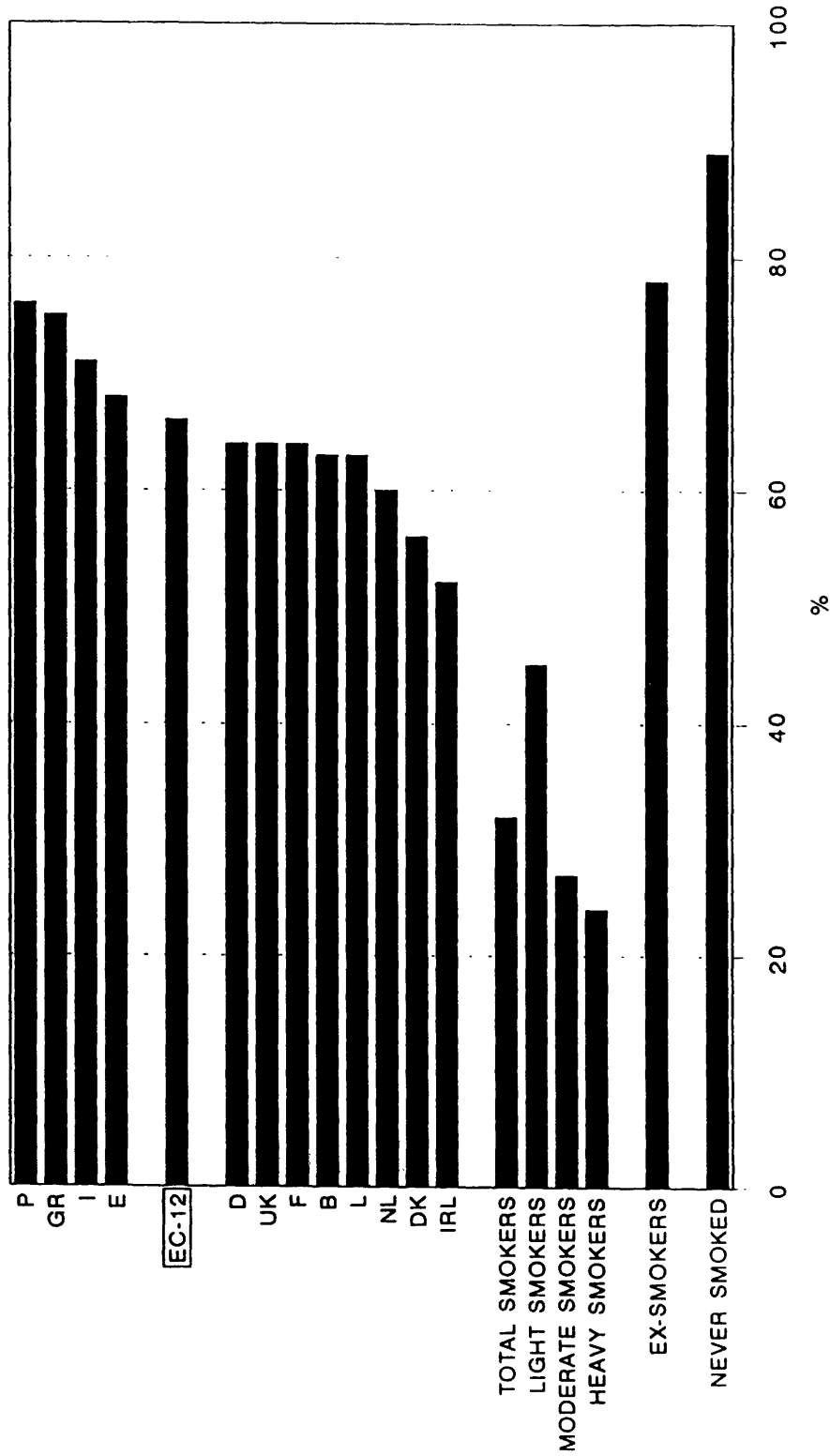
Would you say that other people's smoke ...*

- A/ is quite pleasant?
- B/ doesn't bother you?
- C/ bothers you slightly?
- D/ bothers you a lot?
- E/ really harms you?

Samples	A	B	C	D	E
Belgique	3	34	30	25	8
Danmark	2	40	34	15	7
Deutschland	4	32	32	22	10
West Deutschland	4	33	31	21	9
Ost Deutschland	1	24	34	26	13
Hellas	2	23	27	33	15
España	1	31	36	22	10
France	2	35	34	22	8
Ireland	3	43	28	14	10
Italia	2	27	28	30	13
Luxembourg	4	32	25	25	13
Nederland	3	35	35	19	6
Portugal	1	23	26	33	17
United Kingdom	1	35	27	24	13
EC-12	2	32	31	24	11
Total smokers	4	63	25	5	2
Light smokers	2	53	32	10	3
Moderate smokers	4	67	22	3	2
Heavy smokers	9	66	19	3	2
Ex-smokers	1	19	37	29	12
Never smoked	1	13	32	36	17

* Percentages

ATTITUDES WITH REGARD TO OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE SENSITIVITY - FEELING BOTHERED



■ BOTHERED BY OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE

- It is important to emphasise that 11% of Europeans really suffer from other people's smoke. And for the most part, these are non-smokers. The figure is even higher among lifetime non-smokers (17%).

If we add to the number of those "really harmed" by smoke the number of those "bothered a lot", we find that more than one European in three (35%) is at least considerably troubled by passive smoking. Among lifetime non-smokers this proportion rises to a hefty 53%.

- The same general tendencies apply in all countries, although here again we see that the Portuguese and the Greeks are the most sensitive to other people's smoke while the Danes, Dutch, Belgians and French are a little less sensitive.
- Although approximately two people in three are bothered to some extent by other people's smoke, 71% of Europeans never or rarely react by asking the person not to smoke.

Only a small minority (9%) "often" ask a smoker not to smoke, with the Greeks and Italians being the most likely to do so (26% and 14% respectively).

At the other end of the scale, the Irish are particularly passive or reserved in this respect, with 41% of them never reacting (as we saw earlier, the Irish were also the most tolerant as regards smokers and non-smokers sharing the same space).

- We have already seen that smokers are less sensitive to other people's smoke (63%) and this must surely go some way to explaining why they are the least likely to react. On average, 76% of smokers "never" ask another smoker not to smoke: the figure is slightly lower for light smokers but even higher for moderate and heavy smokers.

Table 8 Passive smoking
Attitudes towards other people's smoke
B: reaction to being bothered

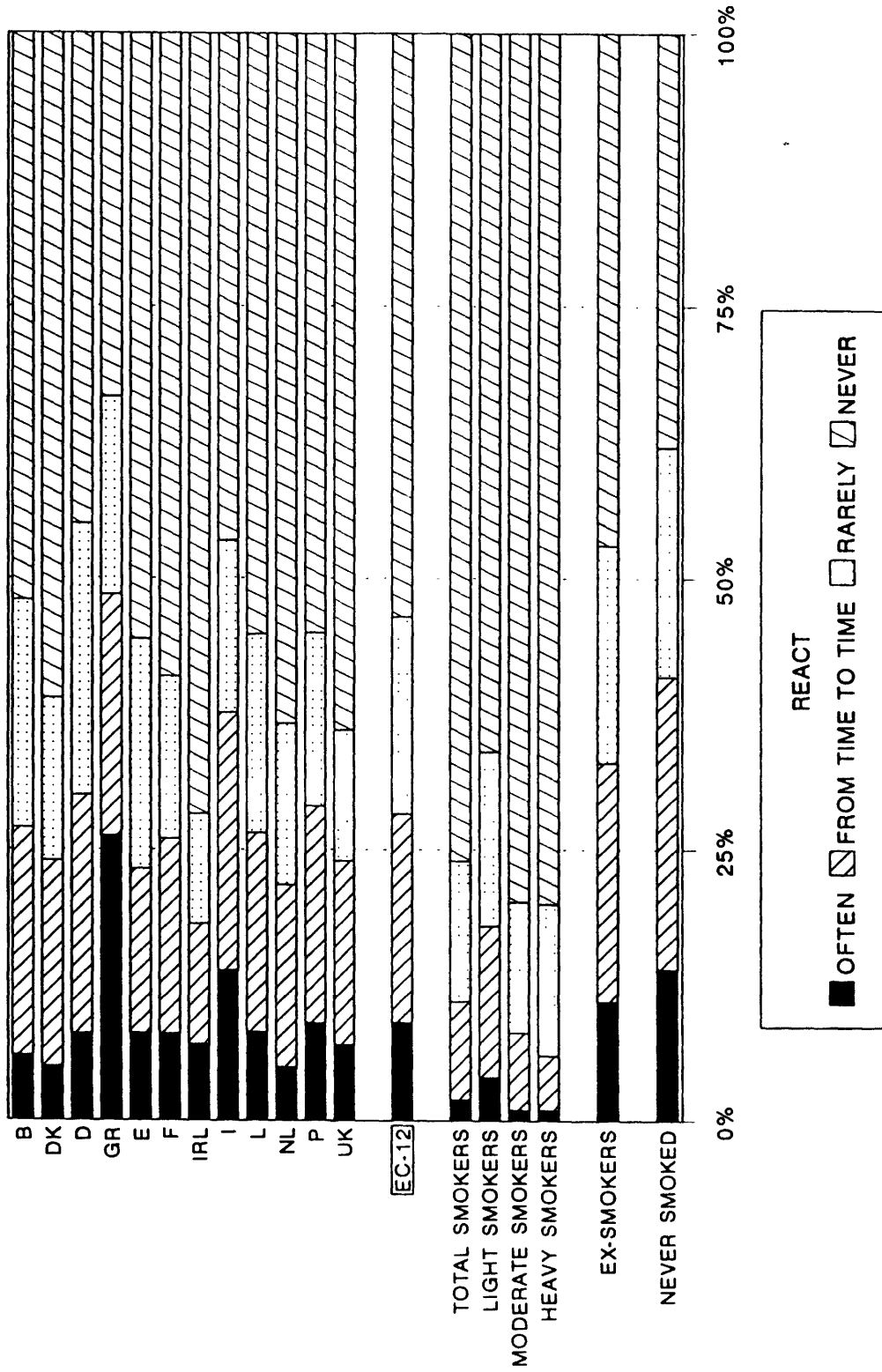
Question:

Do you ever ask a smoker not to smoke near you because it bothers you? How often do you do this?*

Samples	Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never
Belgique	6	21	21	52
Danmark	5	19	15	61
Deutschland	8	22	25	45
West Deutschland	8	20	24	47
Ost Deutschland	8	26	28	37
Hellas	26	22	18	33
España	8	15	21	55
France	8	18	15	59
Ireland	7	11	10	71
Italia	14	24	16	47
Luxembourg	8	18	18	54
Nederland	5	17	15	64
Portugal	9	20	16	55
United Kingdom	7	17	12	64
EC-12	9	19	18	53
Total smokers	2	9	13	76
Light smokers	4	14	16	66
Moderate smokers	1	7	12	79
Heavy smokers	1	5	14	80
Ex-smokers	11	22	20	47
Never smoked	14	27	21	38

* Percentages

ATTITUDES WITH REGARD TO OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE REACTION TO BEING BOTHERED



Naturally, non-smokers, and especially those who have never smoked, do not have the same attitudes or reactions. Less than one non-smoker in two claims never to have reacted to other people's smoking; 11% of ex-smokers and 14% of other non-smokers react often. Non-smokers therefore react more frequently than any other group. Even so, as we said before the general tendency in all groups is to remain passive.

2.4 Awareness of the concept of "passive smoking"

- In the Community overall, 78% of Europeans have heard of the concept of "passive smoking" or "involuntary smoking". This is a remarkably high figure and shows the effectiveness of communication in this field.
- However, the degree of awareness differs markedly from country to country. The most aware are the Danes (97%), followed by the Germans (92%) and the Dutch (89%). The populations of these northern countries are clearly well informed on this subject.

At the other end of the scale, France(60%) and Portugal (54%) are well below the European average.

- The level of awareness of the concept of passive smoking is fairly similar among smokers and non-smokers.

Table 9 **Passive smoking**
Awareness of the concept of "passive smoking"

Question:

We sometimes hear about "passive smoking" or "involuntary smoking". Have you personally heard or read anything about this subject?*

Samples	Yes	No	Hesitation or don't know
Belgique	69	27	4
Danmark	97	3	0
Deutschland	92	5	3
West Deutschland	92	5	3
Ost Deutschland	91	5	4
Hellas	83	14	3
España	69	26	5
France	60	36	5
Ireland	72	24	4
Italia	75	21	4
Luxembourg	83	15	2
Nederland	89	8	3
Portugal	54	39	7
United Kingdom	86	13	1
EC-12	78	18	4
Total smokers	79	18	3
Light smokers	79	19	2
Moderate smokers	80	17	3
Heavy smokers	72	22	6
Ex-smokers	82	16	3
Never smoked	76	20	4

* Percentages

AWARENESS OF THE CONCEPT OF "PASSIVE SMOKING"

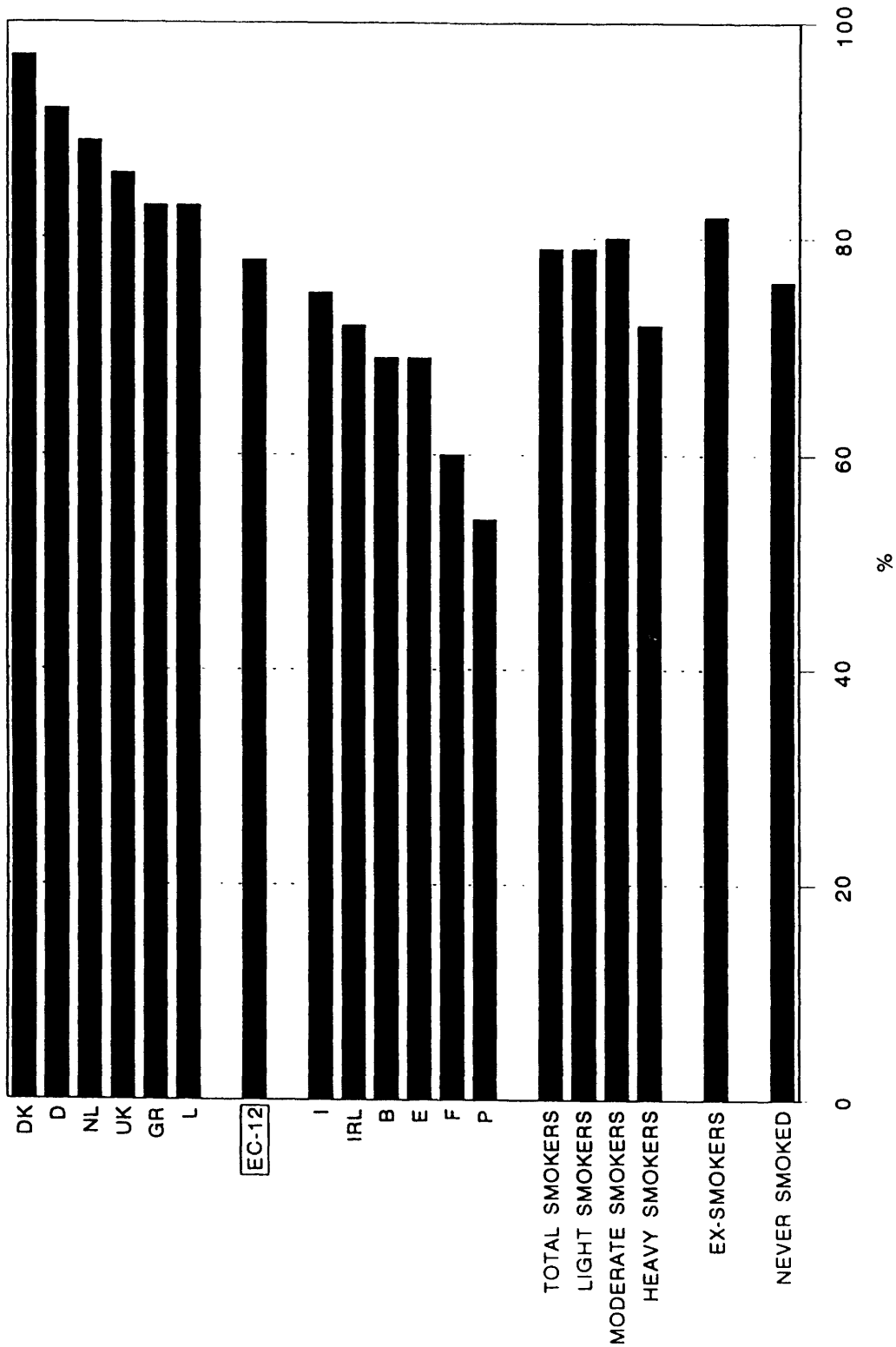


Table 10 **Passive smoking**
 Feeling of being exposed

Question:

What is referred to as "passive" or "involuntary" smoking is being exposed to other people's smoke. Whether you are a smoker or not, how often does this happen to you personally?*

Samples	Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never
Belgique	33	42	16	6
Danmark	48	33	12	7
Deutschland	27	47	21	4
West Deutschland	28	48	20	4
Ost Deutschland	27	42	25	6
Hellas	57	27	11	4
España	52	33	8	6
France	36	41	15	7
Ireland	37	41	12	9
Italia	51	36	9	3
Luxembourg	31	41	20	5
Nederland	45	37	15	3
Portugal	36	40	17	5
United Kingdom	36	40	17	6
EC-12	39	40	15	5
Total smokers	46	34	11	8
Light smokers	42	40	11	6
Moderate smokers	48	32	11	8
Heavy smokers	54	27	7	10
Ex-smokers	37	43	16	4
Never smoked	36	43	17	3

* Percentages

- It is virtually impossible to escape other people's smoke. As we have already observed, nine Europeans in ten are regularly exposed to it, either at home, at work, in public places or when travelling.

The vast majority of Europeans thus come into frequent, and to some extent harmful, contact with smokers.

So what do people feel about their own exposure to passive smoking? Do they feel personally exposed?

Apparently yes: 79% feel that they are exposed at least from time to time to other people's smoke, and only 5% say that they are never exposed.

Unfortunately, a hefty 39% of Europeans still find themselves exposed "often" to passive smoking.

- The highest proportions of exposure to passive smoking, according to the country-by-country results, occur in Greece, Spain and Italy, with more than one person in two affected (57%, 52% and 51% respectively).
- As we have already mentioned, smokers have more contact with smokers than do non-smokers, and they appear to be aware of this, since more of them mention being exposed "often" to other people's smoke. The more they themselves smoke, the more often they are exposed to other people's smoke.

Although more smokers than non-smokers feel that they are exposed "often" to other people's smoke, the two groups show very similar feelings of exposure when all frequency categories are combined together. In this case, the exposure perceptions of both smokers and non-smokers tally with the European average.

Table 11 **Passive smoking**
 Perception of the danger

Question:

Do you think that, for the non-smoker, other people's smoke is harmless, can cause discomfort, or can even in the long term cause serious illnesses such as cancer?*

- A/ Is harmless
- B/ Can cause discomfort
- C/ Can even cause, in the long term, serious illnesses such as cancer
- D/ It depends (spontaneous)

Samples	A	B	C	D
Belgique	5	40	42	11
Danmark	5	44	46	4
Deutschland	5	28	49	9
West Deutschland	6	27	45	4
Ost Deutschland	3	29	54	6
Hellas	2	37	55	3
España	4	44	45	5
France	5	30	57	7
Ireland	13	39	39	5
Italia	6	31	52	9
Luxembourg	7	19	62	10
Nederland	7	41	38	9
Portugal	3	47	43	6
United Kingdom	5	26	64	3
EC-12	5	32	52	3
Total smokers	8	40	39	10
Light smokers	5	38	45	9
Moderate smokers	7	40	38	9
Heavy smokers	13	39	34	10
Ex-smokers	4	29	58	6
Never smoked	3	28	59	5

* Percentages

- The feeling of being exposed to smoke is one thing, the perception of the inherent danger is another. Europeans clearly perceive the danger associated with passive smoking, only 5% considering that it poses no danger whatsoever.

One European in two associates other people's smoke with the risk of a serious illness such as cancer.

Altogether, 84% of Europeans see other people's smoke as a health risk to non-smokers, or at least as a potential cause of discomfort.

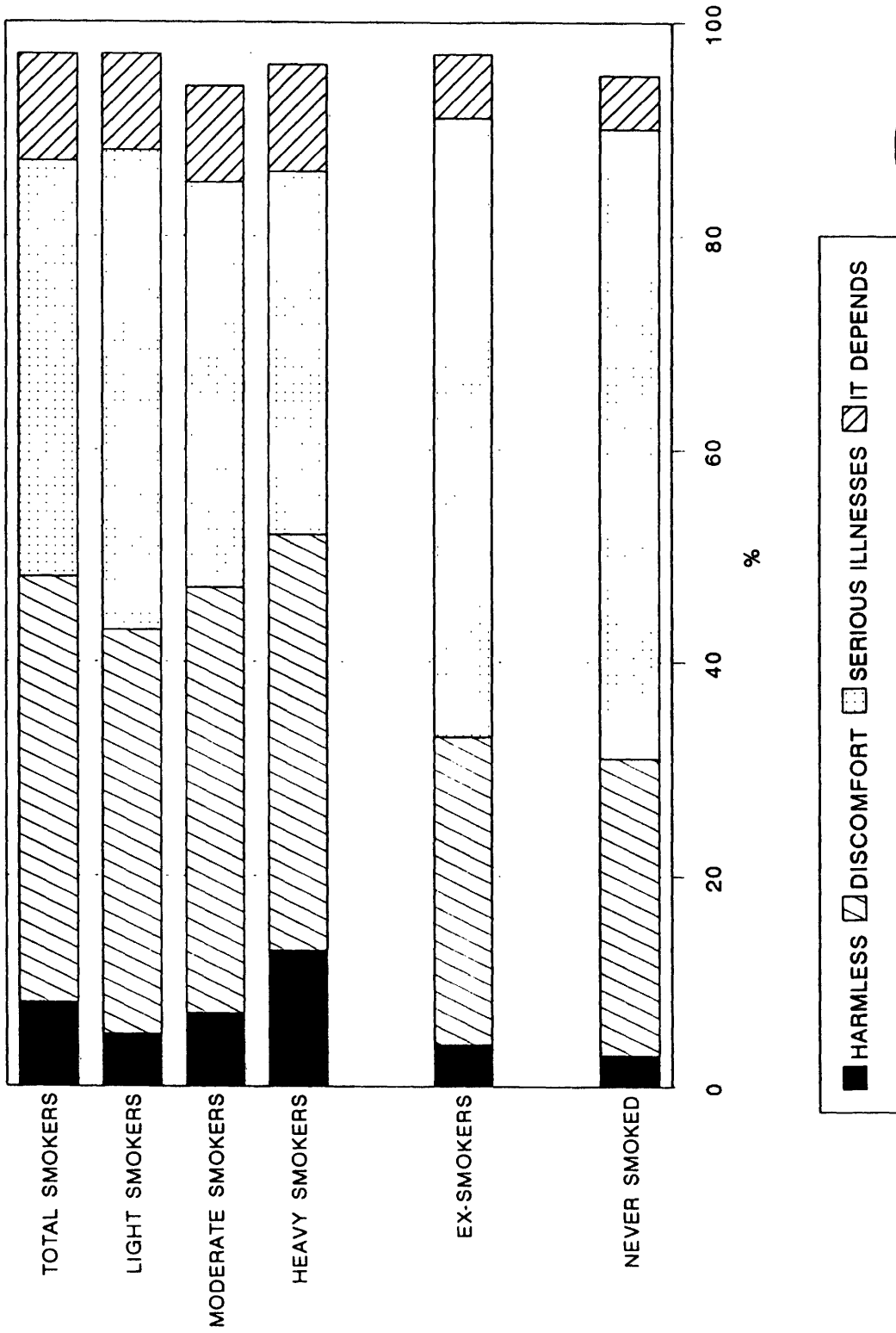
These results show that while the dangers to smokers have long been recognised, they are now equally recognised for non-smokers. If publicity concerning passive smoking has been effective in terms of spreading awareness of the concept, it has therefore been similarly effective in spreading awareness of the health risks.

- Overall, the national results confirm that people associate passive smoking with a health risk, and even with a serious risk (e.g. cancer). In Luxembourg and the United Kingdom two persons in three associate other people's smoke with serious risks to health.

In contrast, proportionally fewer Dutch and Irish people make this association. A full 13% of Irish people still think that it is harmless.

- This negation of the risks is also more significant among heavy smokers, 13% of whom see no risk in other people's smoke.

PASSIVE SMOKING PERCEPTION OF THE DANGER



Overall, however, both smokers and non-smokers perceive that there is at least a minimum risk to the health of others.

Smokers tend to minimise this risk however, while non-smokers are more likely to see it in terms of serious illnesses.

3. Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places

3 Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places

3.1 Awareness of the regulations

- Less than one European in ten thinks that there are no regulations governing smoking in public places.

In other words, approximately nine Europeans in ten think that such regulations do exist, at least for a few public places.

However, the majority (68%) think that such regulations apply to some public places but not all.

- A hefty 21% of Germans and 11% of Luxembourgers think that no such regulations exist, while more than one in four Irish and Dutch persons think that they exist "almost everywhere". Those who most think that they exist "in many public places" are the Belgians, Danes, British and Dutch.

In all cases, these findings need to be analyzed in the light of current legislative developments and local publicity.

- Opinions do not differ significantly between smokers and non-smokers.

Table 12 Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places
Awareness of the regulations

Question:

As far as you know, do such regulations already exist in public places in which you regularly find yourself (such as public transport, post offices, shops, schools, restaurants, etc.)?

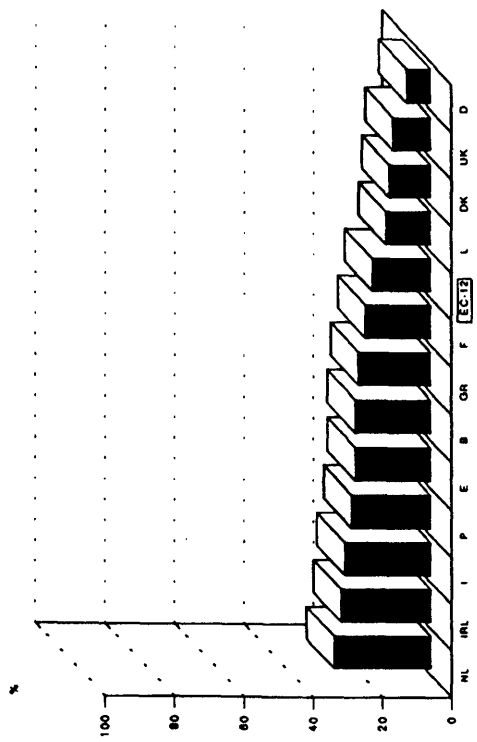
(IF YES) Would you say almost everywhere, in many public places or in a few places?*

- A/ Yes, almost everywhere
B/ Yes, in many public places
C/ Yes, in a few public places
D/ No, do not exist

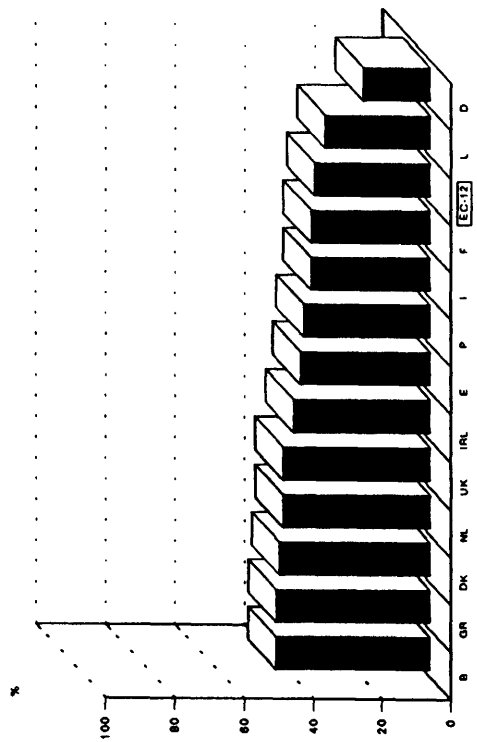
Samples	A	B	C	D
Belgique	22	45	25	4
Danmark	12	44	32	6
Deutschland	7	20	43	21
West Deutschland	7	20	41	23
Ost Deutschland	8	20	49	14
Hellas	21	45	24	6
España	22	38	28	5
France	19	35	33	10
Ireland	26	40	25	6
Italia	25	35	31	3
Luxembourg	13	31	40	11
Nederland	28	43	22	4
Portugal	23	37	31	3
United Kingdom	11	43	39	5
EC-12	17	34	34	9
Total smokers	18	38	33	8
Light smokers	21	37	31	6
Moderate smokers	17	38	34	9
Heavy smokers	17	38	35	8
Ex-smokers	17	34	37	8
Never smoked	16	32	34	11

* Percentages

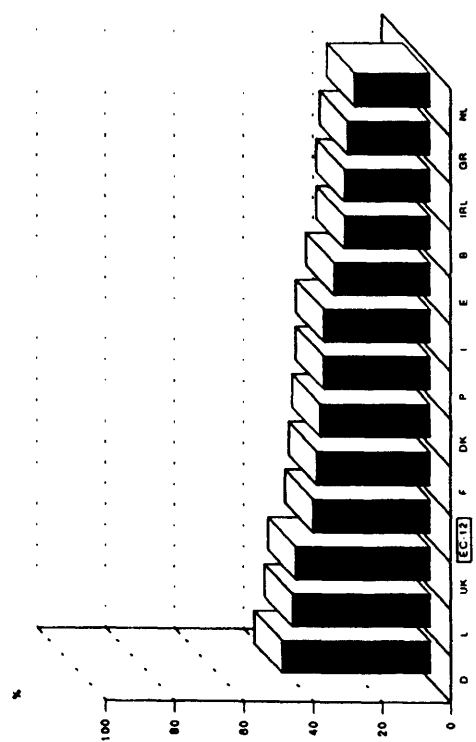
AWARENESS OF THE REGULATIONS PROHIBITING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES



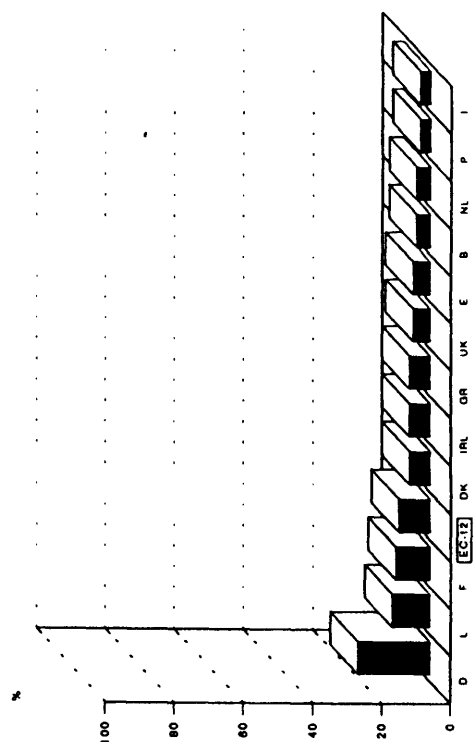
■ ALMOST EVERYWHERE



■ IN MANY PUBLIC PLACES



■ IN A FEW PUBLIC PLACES



■ DO NOT EXIST

3.2 Attitude towards such regulations

- As regards attitudes towards such regulations, it is clear that the vast majority of Europeans are in favour, with only 15% against. The nationalities most in favour are the Greeks (76%), the Spaniards (63%) and the Italians (64%).
- Degrees of opposition vary from country to country. The Danes are the most strongly opposed (33%), followed by the Germans (19%), the French (18%) and the Belgians (17%).

As one would expect, opposition is stronger among smokers, and stronger still among moderate and heavy smokers (40% of heavy smokers). Having said that, it must be emphasised that two smokers in three are in favour of such regulations.

Non-smokers are hugely in favour of regulations prohibiting smoking in public places, the more so as they are particularly sensitive to and disturbed by other people's smoke.

3.3 Observance of the regulations

Of those Europeans who think that regulations prohibiting smoking in public places already exist, only 46% think that they are generally respected by smokers.

Overall, 37% think that the regulations are not generally respected, and the figure is even higher among lifetime non-smokers.

Smokers tend to be slightly more satisfied with themselves in this regard, with more than one in two considering that smokers generally respect non-smoking regulations.

Respect for the current non-smoking regulations varies tremendously from country to country, the nationalities showing the most discipline in this regard being the Danes and the Dutch (72%).

In the southern Member States, only one person in five feels that non-smoking regulations are observed by smokers.

Table 13 Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places
Attitudes towards the regulations

Question:

Are you in favour of or opposed to regulations prohibiting smoking in public places such as public transport, post offices, shops, schools, restaurants, etc. Are you ...?*

Samples	Strongly in favour (4)	Somewhat in favour (3)	Somewhat opposed (2)	Strongly opposed (1)	Mean scores** (X)
Belgique	45	35	13	4	3.3
Danmark	33	32	22	11	2.9
Deutschland	47	31	11	8	3.2
West Deutschland	42	33	12	9	3.1
Ost Deutschland	64	22	8	3	3.5
Hellas	76	15	5	3	3.7
España	63	22	7	6	3.4
France	51	29	12	6	3.3
Ireland	56	28	5	5	3.4
Italia	64	26	5	3	3.6
Luxembourg	54	27	9	8	3.3
Nederland	51	33	8	7	3.3
Portugal	61	34	3	1	3.6
United Kingdom	56	27	8	6	3.4
EC-12	55	28	9	6	3.4
Total smokers	34	35	16	11	3.0
Light smokers	48	35	9	4	3.3
Moderate smokers	31	37	17	12	2.9
Heavy smokers	26	29	20	22	2.6
Ex-smokers	62	25	7	4	3.5
Never smoked	67	23	5	2	3.6

* Percentages

** Mean scores based on the values in parentheses indicated for each possible response

Table 14 Regulations prohibiting smoking in public places
Observance of the regulations

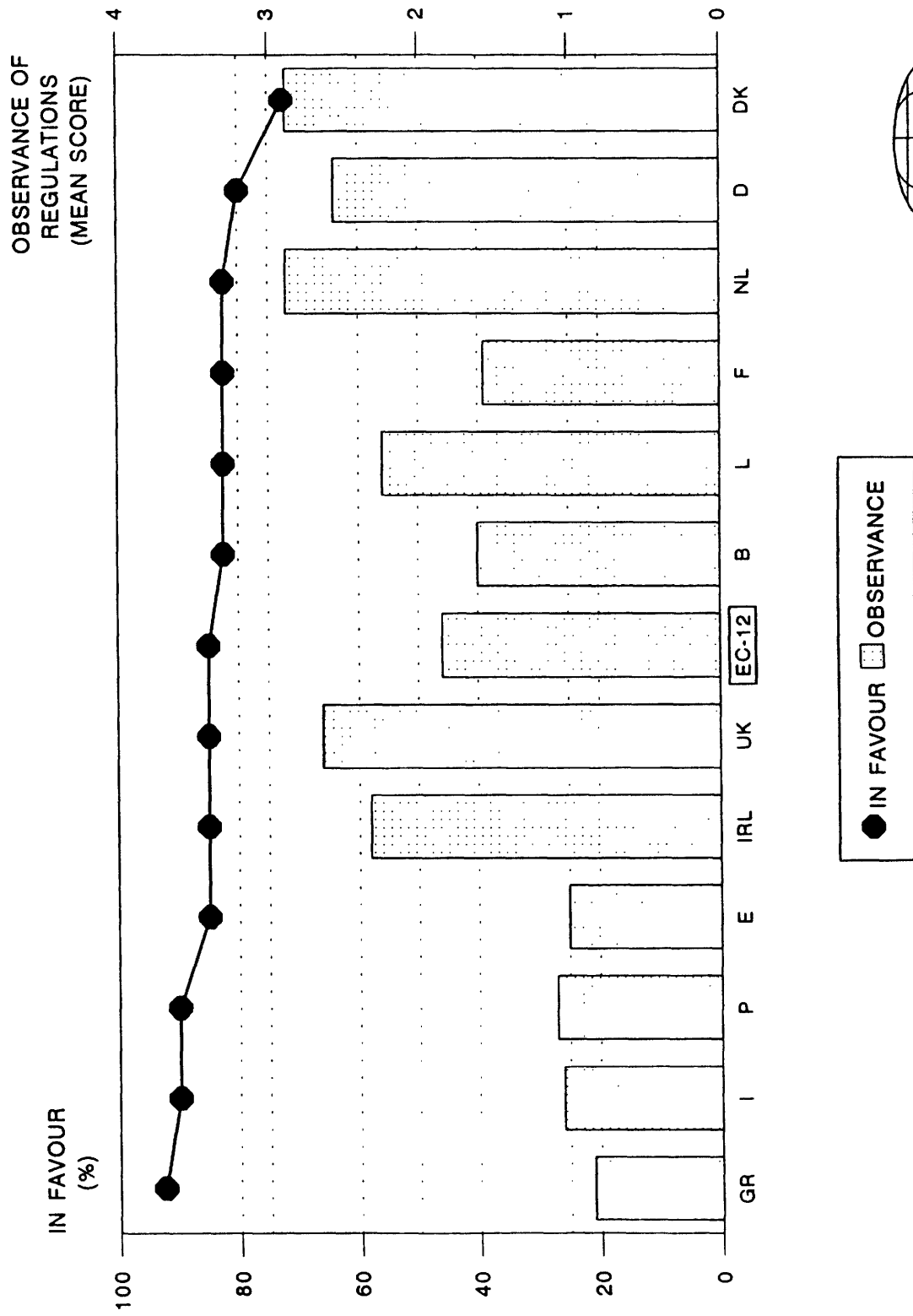
Question:

(IF RESPONDENT IS AWARE OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC PLACES)
Do you think these regulations are generally respected by smokers or not?*

Samples	YES	NO	It depends (spontaneous)
Belgique	40	36	22
Danmark	72	18	5
Deutschland	64	26	9
West Deutschland	65	25	9
Ost Deutschland	59	28	12
Hellas	21	59	18
España	25	54	20
France	39	34	24
Ireland	58	28	11
Italia	26	53	21
Luxembourg	56	15	28
Nederland	72	17	7
Portugal	27	51	19
United Kingdom	66	26	7
EC-12	46	37	15
Total smokers	54	30	15
Light smokers	51	32	16
Moderate smokers	56	28	15
Heavy smokers	50	35	13
Ex-smokers	47	37	15
Never smoked	39	43	16

* Percentages

OBSERVANCE OF THE REGULATIONS PROHIBITING SMOKING - IN PUBLIC PLACES -



4. Regulations prohibiting smoking at work

4 REGULATIONS PROHIBITING SMOKING AT WORK

4.1 Attitudes towards no-smoking rules, and responsibility for making them

- An overwhelming 88% of Europeans are in favour of rules prohibiting smoking in certain areas in workplaces where smokers and non-smokers work together.

Those most strongly in favour of such regulations are the British and the Greeks (both 70%). Belgium, by contrast, has the largest number of opponents (14%), and the other Benelux countries show the same tendency, albeit less marked.

- Here too there is a clear split between smokers and non-smokers. Although most smokers are in favour of such regulations, 13% are strongly opposed, and this figure rises to 20% among heavy smokers.

As for non-smokers, more than nine out of ten are in favour of such regulations at the workplace.

Table 15 Regulations prohibiting smoking at work
Attitudes towards such measures

Question:

In cases where smokers and non-smokers work in the same workshop or office, are you in favour of or opposed to steps being taken to clearly define those areas where people are allowed to smoke and those areas where smoking is not permitted? Would you say that you are ...?*

Samples	Strongly in favour (4)	Somewhat in favour (3)	Somewhat opposed (2)	Strongly opposed (1)	Mean scores** (X)
Belgique	38	43	12	2	3.3
Danmark	57	28	8	3	3.5
Deutschland	56	32	7	2	3.5
West Deutschland	51	35	8	3	3.4
Ost Deutschland	72	22	3	1	3.7
Hellas	70	20	4	2	3.7
España	57	23	7	5	3.4
France	53	35	8	2	3.4
Ireland	59	28	3	3	3.6
Italia	60	31	8	2	3.6
Luxembourg	51	29	7	5	3.4
Nederland	55	31	6	5	3.4
Portugal	48	43	4	1	3.4
United Kingdom	70	21	4	2	3.6
EC-12	58	30	6	3	3.5
Total smokers	46	37	9	4	3.3
Light smokers	53	35	6	2	3.5
Moderate smokers	44	39	10	4	3.3
Heavy smokers	42	38	12	8	3.2
Ex-smokers	65	26	5	1	3.6
Never smoked	64	26	4	2	3.6

* Percentages

** Mean scores based on the values in parentheses indicated for each possible response

- On a more practical level, where does the responsibility lie for decision-making in this field? Who should be responsible for settling the problem?

The most favoured view in the Community as a whole is that the problem should be settled by direct agreement between work colleagues. The Danes and the Luxembourgers are particularly in favour of this solution.

However, almost one European worker in three would prefer it to be a management decision.

- Smokers are more clearly in favour of direct agreement (consensus), while non-smokers are more divided and therefore, compared with smokers, more in favour of management decisions (imposition).

SUPPORT FOR MEASURES PROHIBITING SMOKING - AT WORK AND IN PUBLIC PLACES -

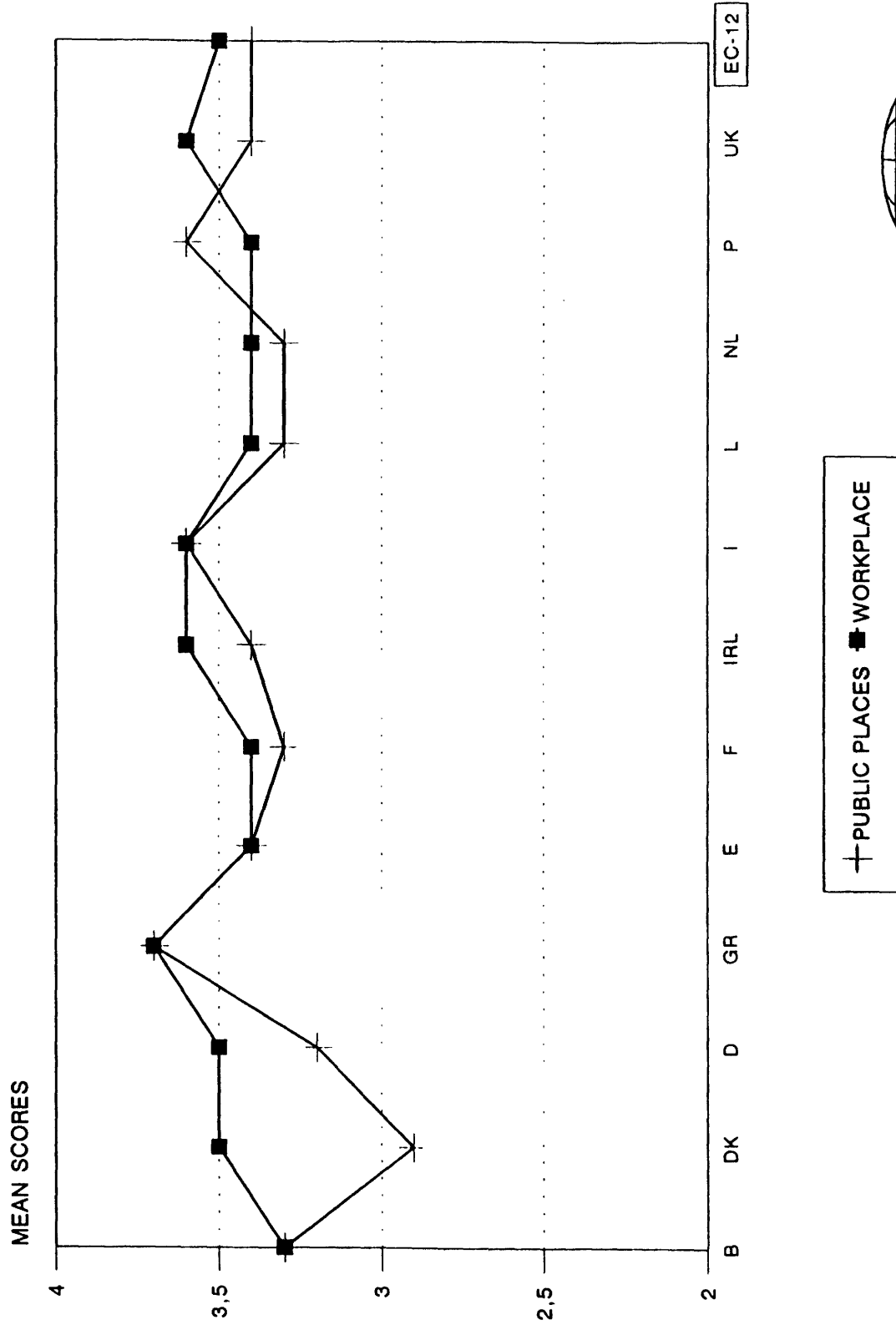


Table 16 Regulations prohibiting smoking at work
Responsibility for deciding on measures

Question:

In your opinion, should such a problem preferably be settled by a direct agreement between colleagues or be subject to a management decision?*

- A/ Direct agreement between work colleagues
- B/ Management decision
- C/ One or the other, it doesn't matter which (SPONTANEOUS)
- D/ Neither one nor the other, it is not a problem (SPONTANEOUS)

Samples	A	B	C	D
Belgique	55	27	10	4
Danmark	67	25	4	1
Deutschland	52	37	5	2
West Deutschland	54	35	5	2
Ost Deutschland	46	45	5	2
Hellas	52	28	14	2
España	56	26	10	3
France	57	31	8	2
Ireland	47	33	11	2
Italia	44	43	7	1
Luxembourg	63	26	8	2
Nederland	60	27	10	1
Portugal	40	37	13	2
United Kingdom	52	37	6	1
EC-12	57	35	8	2
Total smokers	63	24	7	2
Light smokers	58	30	9	1
Moderate smokers	65	24	7	2
Heavy smokers	68	18	6	5
Ex-smokers	49	39	8	2
Never smoked	45	41	8	2

* Percentages

Table 17 Regulations prohibiting smoking at work
Existence of defined smoking areas

Question:**

If you are currently in work, are there in your place of work rules which define areas where smoking is not allowed?*

Samples	Yes	No	Don't know
Belgique	44	47	9
Danmark	54	46	1
Deutschland	49	48	2
West Deutschland	47	52	2
Ost Deutschland	59	37	4
Hellas	22	78	0
España	29	64	7
France	34	64	2
Ireland	43	48	9
Italia	36	60	5
Luxembourg	38	60	2
Nederland	47	44	9
Portugal	25	71	4
United Kingdom	63	31	7
EC-12	42	54	4
Total smokers	42	55	3
Light smokers	46	49	4
Moderate smokers	43	54	3
Heavy smokers	33	65	2
Ex-smokers	42	53	5
Never smoked	44	50	5

** Basis: Persons currently in work

* Percentages

4.2 Existence of and respect for no-smoking rules

- In practice, what is the situation regarding rules prohibiting smoking at work? Are non-smoking areas provided?

Four Europeans in ten currently in work state that such measures exist at their workplace.

Europe seems to be progressing at two different speeds in this respect, the North being more go-ahead in introducing such measures and the South rather lagging behind.

- In terms of smoker profiles the responses are broadly similar, except perhaps that proportionally fewer heavy smokers seem to work in organisations where non-smoking areas have been introduced.

- It seems to be the case that where rules laying down no-smoking areas exist they are generally respected. At least that is what 77% of the Europeans concerned believe, whether smokers or not.

However, heavy smokers are less positive: one in three states that the rules are not respected or that it depends on the case.

Table 18 Rules prohibiting smoking at work
Respect for the rules

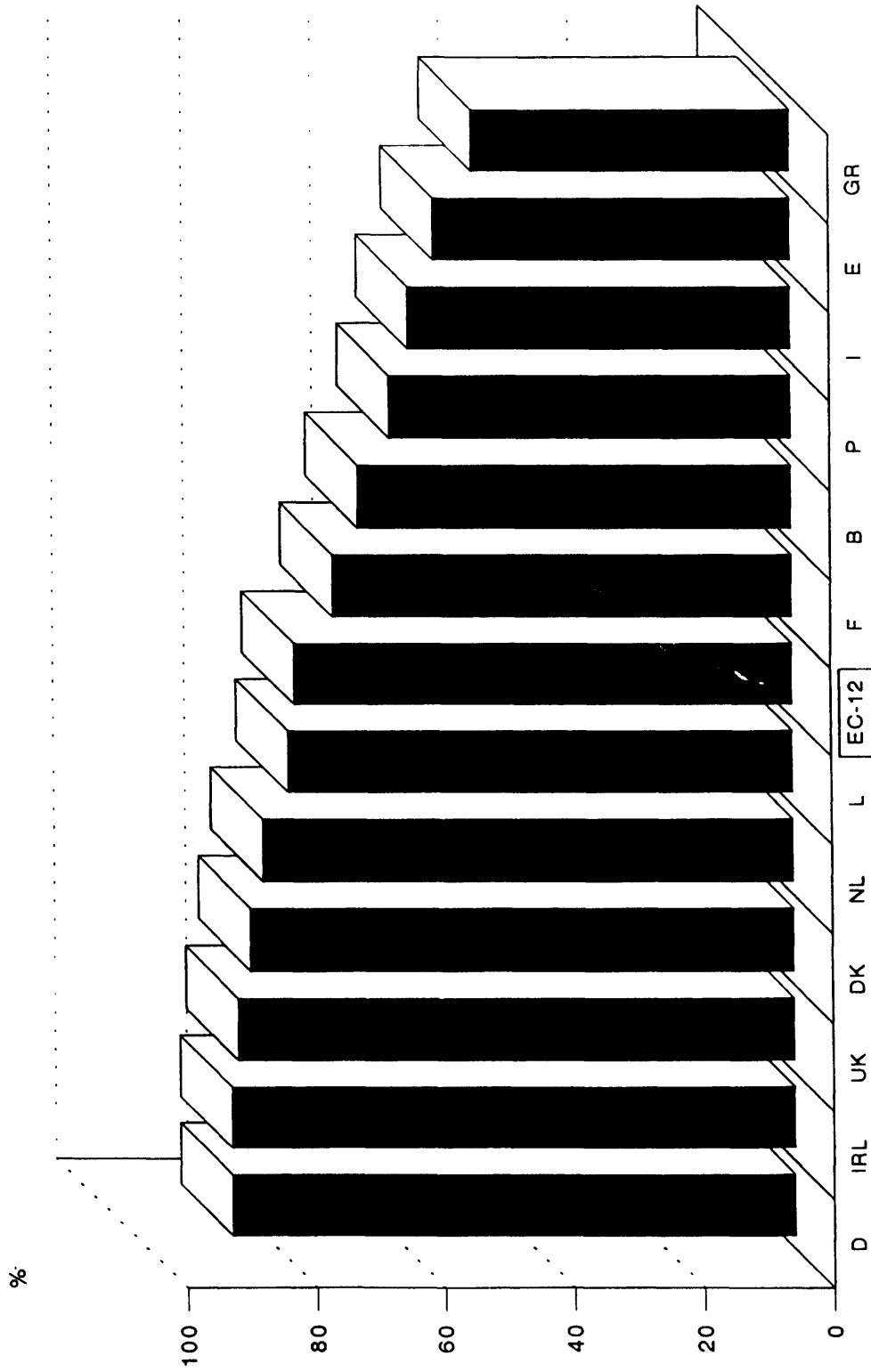
Question:

(IF AWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH RULES). Are these rules generally respected or not by smokers?*

Samples	YES	NO	It depends (spontaneous)
Belgique	67	17	15
Danmark	84	12	3
Deutschland	87	8	5
West Deutschland	87	8	5
Ost Deutschland	90	8	2
Hellas	49	37	15
España	55	31	14
France	71	15	13
Ireland	87	10	3
Italia	59	25	13
Luxembourg	78	4	16
Nederland	82	12	5
Portugal	62	21	16
United Kingdom	86	12	2
EC-12	77	15	7
Total smokers	78	14	8
Light smokers	73	16	10
Moderate smokers	83	10	6
Heavy smokers	67	21	12
Ex-smokers	81	15	4
Never smoked	74	16	9

Percentages

RESPECT FOR RULES PROHIBITING SMOKING - AT WORK -



■ THINK THAT THE RULES ARE RESPECTED BY SMOKERS

5. Advertising of tobacco products

5 ADVERTISING OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

5.1 Attitudes towards the banning of tobacco advertising

- 74% of Europeans favour a ban on all forms of direct or indirect advertising of tobacco products.

The Greeks and Italians are the leaders in this respect.

At the other end of the scale are the Danes and the Dutch, traditionally more opposed to any idea of imposed rules, as we have already seen.

- Once again, the question of tobacco advertising divides smokers from non-smokers. While on balance both groups tend to favour a ban, smokers quite logically show less support for the idea than non-smokers.

Table 19 Advertising of tobacco products
Attitudes towards banning tobacco advertising

Question:

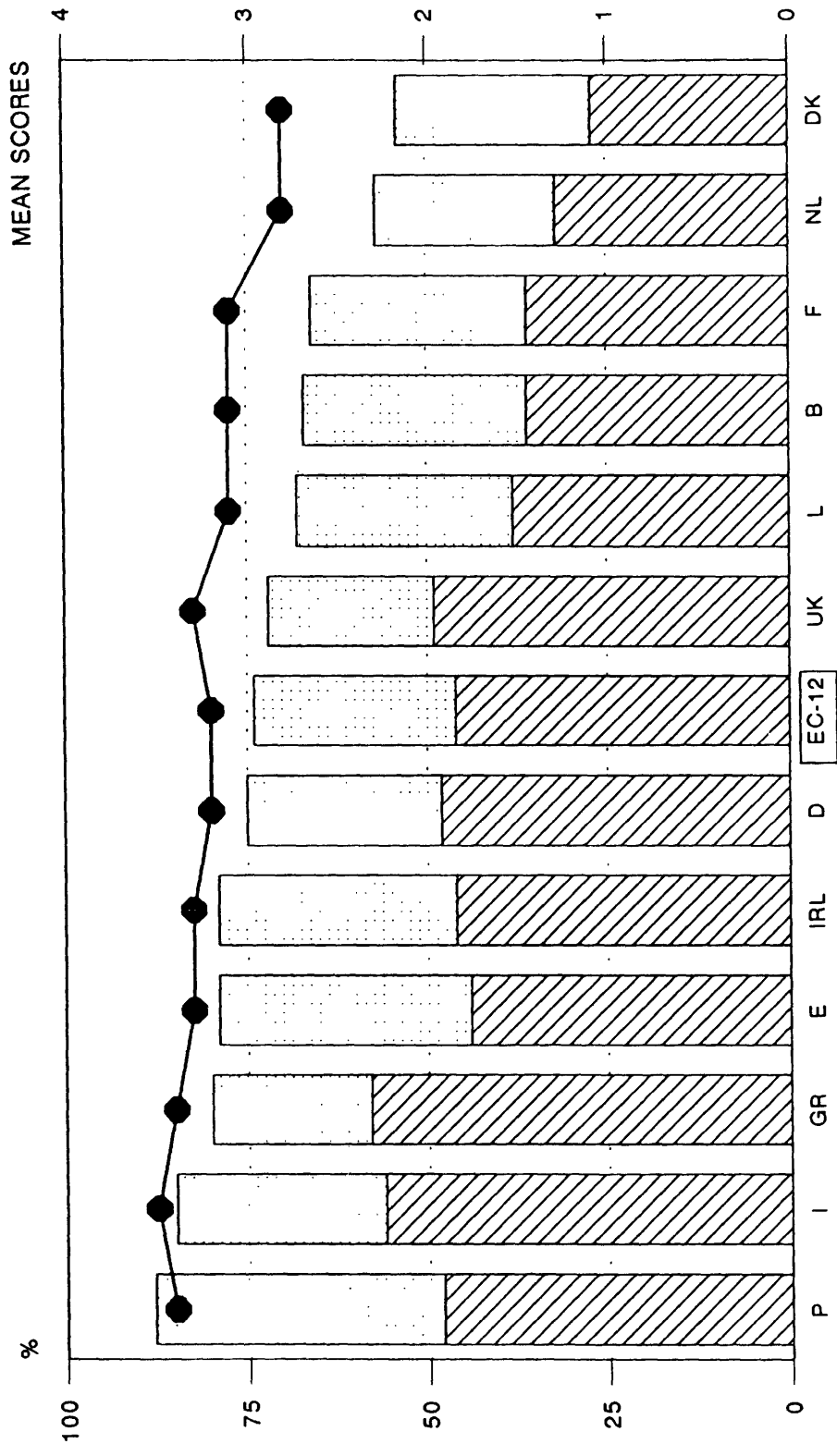
Several countries have adopted or are about to adopt laws banning all forms of direct or indirect advertising of tobacco products. Are you personally for or against such a ban...?*

Samples	Strongly in favour (4)	Somewhat in favour (3)	Somewhat opposed (2)	Strongly opposed (1)	Mean scores** (X)
Belgique	36	31	18	6	3.1
Danmark	27	27	23	12	2.8
Deutschland	48	27	11	7	3.2
West Deutschland	44	29	12	8	3.2
Ost Deutschland	64	19	7	4	3.5
Hellas	58	22	9	5	3.4
España	44	35	12	4	3.3
France	36	30	19	6	3.1
Ireland	46	33	9	4	3.3
Italia	56	29	7	2	3.5
Luxembourg	38	30	17	6	3.1
Nederland	32	25	21	15	2.8
Portugal	48	40	7	2	3.4
United Kingdom	49	23	14	6	3.3
EC-12	46	28	13	7	3.2
Total smokers	32	31	18	10	2.9
Light smokers	37	34	17	5	3.1
Moderate smokers	31	32	18	9	2.9
Heavy smokers	29	27	17	19	2.7
Ex-smokers	53	25	11	5	3.4
Never smoked	54	28	10	3	3.4

* Percentages

** Mean scores based on the values in parentheses indicated for each possible response

ADVERTISING OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE BANNING OF TOBACCO ADVERTISING



● MEAN SCORES
 ▨ STRONGLY IN FAVOUR
 ▤ SOMEWHAT IN FAVOUR



5.2 Awareness of national laws

- There is a certain amount of confusion as regards awareness of national laws banning advertising and the application of such laws, as evidenced by the fact that 17% of the Europeans questioned are "don't knows" and 35% are not aware of such laws existing in their country.

28% believe that a ban on tobacco advertising exists in their country but is not applied, while 16% believe that a ban both exists and is applied.

The results vary widely from country to country. These variations must be correlated with the legislation currently or potentially in force in the Member States and the related amount of "media noise".

By way of illustration, Belgium, France, Greece and Portugal score high on awareness of such laws, although they consider them to be not effectively applied.

- There is no visible difference between smokers and non-smokers as regards awareness of bans on tobacco advertising.

Table 20 Advertising of tobacco products
Awareness of national laws

Question:

To your knowledge, is there in (OUR COUNTRY) a law prohibiting all advertising for tobacco products?

(IF YES) Is this law effectively applied or not?*

- A/ Yes, there is a law prohibiting all advertising for tobacco products and it is effectively applied
 B/ Yes, there is such a law but it is not effectively applied
 C/ It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
 D/ No, there is no law prohibiting all advertising for tobacco products
 E/ Don't know

Samples	A	B	C	D	E
Belgique	12	37	6	30	15
Danmark	14	11	4	58	13
Deutschland	11	19	3	51	16
West Deutschland	12	20	4	51	13
Ost Deutschland	7	15	1	52	25
Hellas	9	41	5	26	19
España	9	36	3	21	31
France	26	46	6	16	7
Ireland	26	24	5	29	16
Italia	26	33	3	11	26
Luxembourg	12	20	7	35	26
Nederland	12	7	4	69	8
Portugal	19	38	10	11	24
United Kingdom	12	17	4	56	11
EC-12	16	28	4	35	17
Total smokers	19	31	5	33	12
Light smokers	20	31	4	33	12
Moderate smokers	18	31	5	34	13
Heavy smokers	21	31	6	30	12
Ex-smokers	15	27	3	39	16
Never smoked	15	27	4	34	21

* Percentages

6. The European Code against Cancer

6 THE EUROPEAN CODE AGAINST CANCER

6.1 Spontaneous awareness

- One European in five claims spontaneously to have heard about the European Code against Cancer. In other words, eight Europeans in ten do not know about it.

The national results show that awareness differs widely from country to country. The Portuguese, for example, are clearly very well informed on this subject (65%), as are the Danes (52%) and Luxembourgers (43%).

In contrast, other nationalities have heard very little about the Code, such as the British (6%), the Dutch (17%), the French (15%) and the Germans (16%).

There is no specific response difference between smokers and non-smokers.

- In terms of progress since 1990, spontaneous awareness of the European Code against Cancer has diminished on average, at a relatively constant rate. Awareness has dropped by six percentage points over two years - a significant drop at this level.

While spontaneous awareness of the Code has remained stable in certain countries such as Germany and the United Kingdom (countries which in fact have a low awareness of the Code), the trend has been different in other countries.

In Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark and, to a lesser extent, the Netherlands, spontaneous awareness of the Code has visibly increased.

Table 21 The European Code against Cancer
Spontaneous awareness

Question:

Have you heard anything about a "European Code against Cancer"?

Samples	YES			NO			DONT KNOW		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
Belgique	39	27	25	60	67	70	2	7	4
Danmark	46	53	52	50	44	44	3	3	4
Deutschland	18	18	16	72	76	77	9	5	6
West Deutschland	17	16	16	71	77	78	10	6	5
Ost Deutschland	19	23	19	75	71	73	5	5	7
Hellas	42	38	34	57	58	64	1	4	3
España	38	35	30	61	63	64	2	2	7
France	31	25	15	67	70	83	2	5	2
Ireland	19	24	23	77	74	70	5	2	7
Italia	31	24	22	65	73	73	4	4	5
Luxembourg	34	39	43	65	58	55	1	3	2
Nederland	13	15	17	86	82	81	1	4	3
Portugal	72	73	65	27	26	34	1	1	2
United Kingdom	5	7	6	93	92	92	1	1	2
EC-12	25	23	19	73	73	76	4	4	4
Total smokers			20			81			3
Light smokers			23			73			4
Moderate smokers			18			78			4
Heavy smokers			25			73			2
Ex-smokers			18			78			4
Never smoked			20			76			5

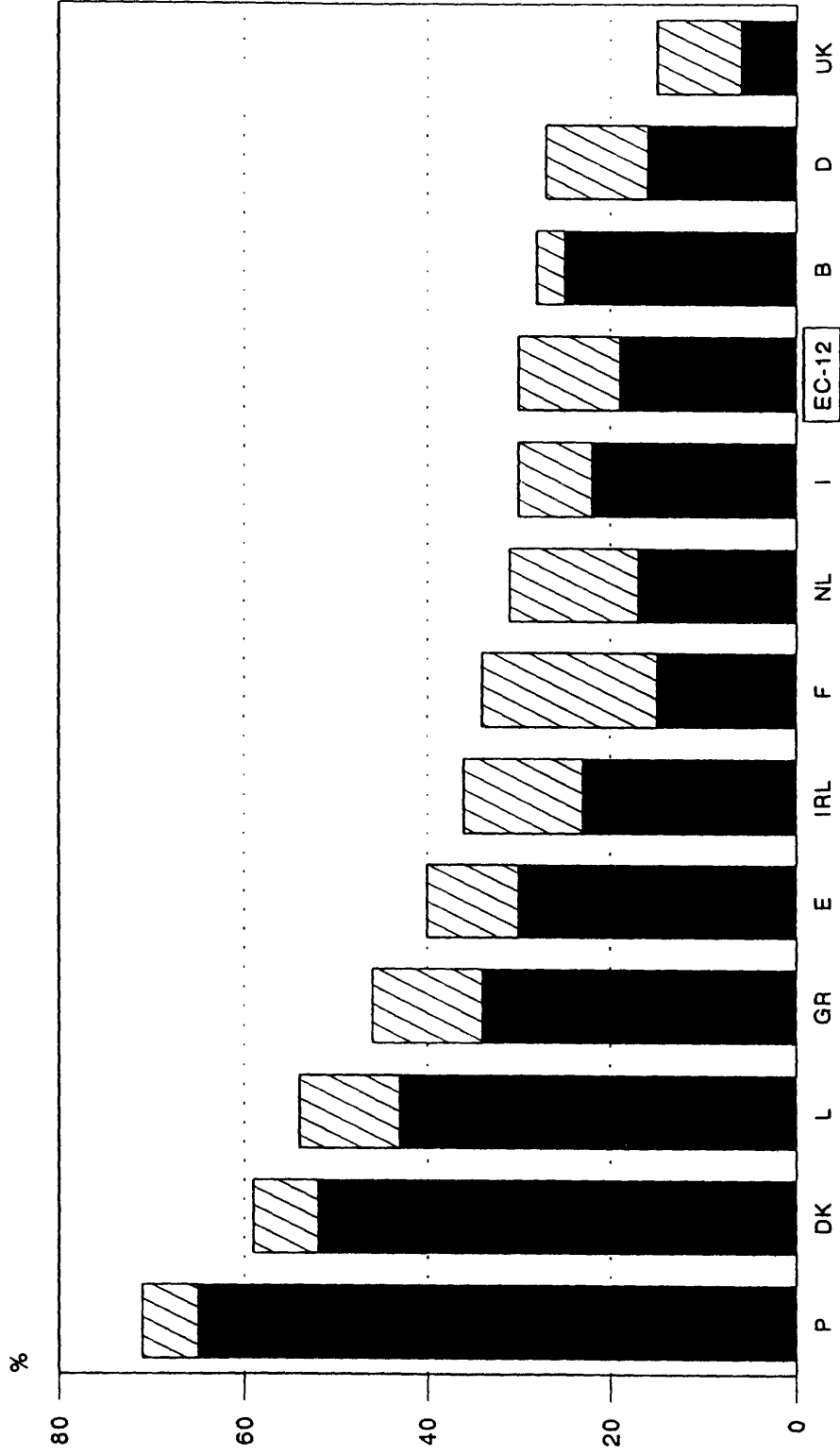
* Percentages

- In other countries, on the other hand, spontaneous awareness of the Code has fallen significantly (Belgium, Greece, France, Spain and Italy).

This declining awareness probably coincides with a fall-off (or masking) of "media noise" relating to the Code.

Since building up awareness in the first place is always a difficult task, steps really ought to be taken to halt this steady decline before any more of the good work is undone.

THE EUROPEAN CODE AGAINST CANCER SPONTANEOUS AND PROMPTED AWARENESS IN 1992



SPONTANEOUS
 PROMPTED

6.2 Prompted awareness

- When prompted, almost one European in three (30%) can recall having read or heard something about the European Code against Cancer.

The national scores follow the same trends as those for spontaneous awareness. Where spontaneous awareness is high, prompted awareness is also high.

The countries where spontaneous awareness of the Code is low do better when it comes to prompted awareness.

- How has prompted awareness progressed over the past three Eurobarometer surveys?

While spontaneous awareness fluctuates sharply in close correlation with publicity for the Code (including one-off events or messages), prompted awareness is more resistant: it is clear that a lingering awareness of the concept remains, only growing gradually dimmer when there is no publicity to sustain it.

Less sensitive to events, prompted awareness is thus a valuable indicator of the general trend.

Table 22 The European Code against Cancer
Prompted awareness

Question:

Here is the "European Code against Cancer", consisting of ten elementary rules for the possible prevention of cancer, which have been developed by a European Committee of Cancer Experts. This expert committee includes cancer specialists from all member countries of the Community, including (OUR COUNTRY).

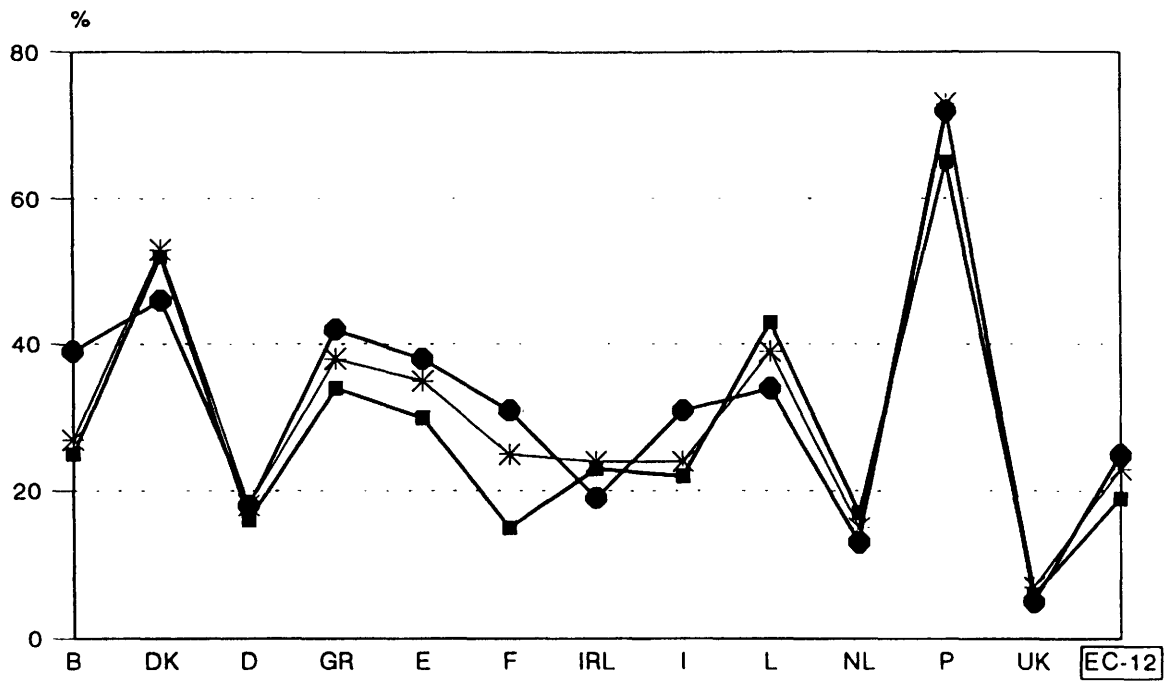
Now do you remember having read or heard anything about this European Code against Cancer?*

Samples	YES			NO			HESITATION IN REPLY			DONT KNOW		
	90	91	92	90	91	92	90	91	92	90	91	92
Belgique	57	40	28	34	37	49	6	11	15	1	11	7
Danmark	66	71	59	23	17	30	9	7	9	0	1	1
Deutschland	33	28	27	50	58	61	11	8	7	5	5	5
West Deutschland	30	26	25	53	60	63	10	8	7	6	5	5
Ost Deutschland	44	39	32	38	50	54	12	6	9	4	3	6
Hellas	63	74	46	34	16	41	2	4	8	1	7	6
España	59	49	40	36	38	42	4	9	10	1	5	7
France	55	45	34	32	41	57	7	10	7	6	5	3
Ireland	35	47	36	52	43	51	7	6	8	6	5	6
Italia	45	35	30	46	56	57	7	7	9	3	2	4
Luxembourg	47	56	54	45	32	40	4	5	4	4	6	2
Nederland	37	41	31	53	52	61	8	6	6	2	1	2
Portugal	67	73	71	22	17	17	7	5	7	5	5	5
United Kingdom	22	20	15	73	74	80	4	4	4	0	2	2
EC-12	43	37	30	47	51	58	7	7	7	3	4	4
Total smokers			31			59			6			3
Light smokers			39			51			6			4
Moderate smokers			28			62			6			3
Heavy smokers			31			59			7			3
Ex-smokers			30			58			8			3
Never smoked			30			57			8			5

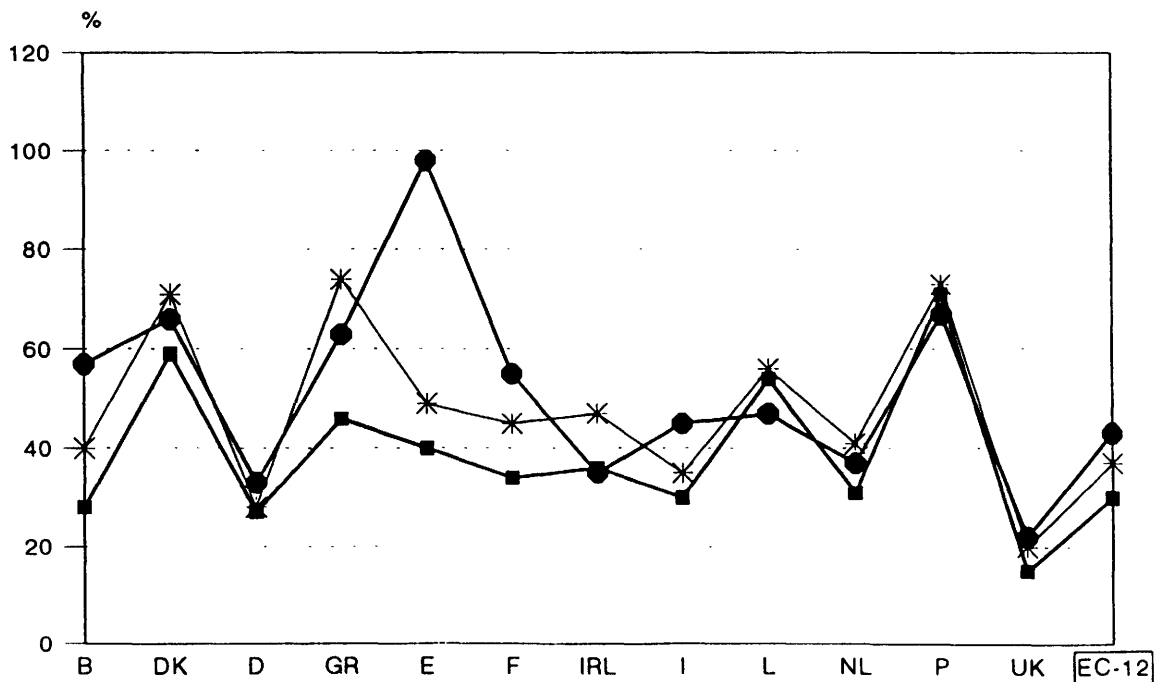
* Percentages

EUROPEAN CODE AGAINST CANCER

SPONTANEOUS AWARENESS



PROMPTED AWARENESS



◆ 1990 * 1991 ■ 1992

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 : TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 38.0 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Between September 21 and October 15 1992, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market- and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 38.0 of the STANDARD EUROBAROMETER, on request of the COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.

The EUROBAROMETER 38.0 covers the population of the respective nationalities, aged 15 years and over, in each of the Member States of the European Community. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EC country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from all "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT-NUTS II and according to the distribution of the national, resident population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+ (x 000)</u>
Belgium	MARKETING UNIT	1040	23/09 - 09/10	7 994.4
Denmark	GFK DANMARK	1000	23/09 - 09/10	4 160.4
Germany(East)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1015	23/09 - 02/10	13 607.0
Germany(West)	SAMPLE INSTITUT	1013	23/09 - 09/10	51 708.0
Greece	KEME	1006	25/09 - 08/10	7 825.6
Spain	CIMEI	1004	21/09 - 10/10	29 427.2
France	TMO Consultants	1005	23/09 - 07/10	43 318.5
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1008	24/09 - 14/10	2 583.0
Italy	PRAGMA	1052	28/09 - 10/10	45 902.8
Luxemburg	ILRES	500	21/09 - 15/10	302.6
The Netherlands	NIPO	1003	23/09 - 13/10	11 603.6
Portugal	NORMA	1000	24/09 - 09/10	7 718.7
Great Britain	NOP Corporate and Financial	1058	23/09 - 09/10	44 562.0
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SERVICES	304	24/09 - 13/10	1159.1

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from EUROSTAT population data. For all EC member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EC averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as published by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook of 1989. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the EUROBAROMETER studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text (English and French) on top; the results are expressed 1) as a percentage on total base and 2) as a percentage on the number of "valid" responses (i.e. "Don't Know" and "No Answer" excluded). All EUROBAROMETER datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-5000 Köln 41). They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research. The results of the EUROBAROMETER surveys are analysed and made available through the Unit "Surveys, Research, Analyses" of DG X of the Commission of the EC, "EUROBAROMETER", Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1.000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits :

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 38.0 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES

INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SA/NV
 Jean QUATRESOOZ - Dominique VANCRAEYNEST - Eric MARLIER
 Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
 B -1150 BRUSSELS
 BELGIUM
 Tel. + +/32/2/772 44 44 - Fax. + +/32/2/772 40 79

BELGIQUE	MARKETING UNIT 430, Avenue Louise B-1050 BRUXELLES	Mr Dan CUKIER	tel. + +/32 2 648 80 10 fax. + +/32 2 648 34 08
DANMARK	GFK DANMARK Toldbodgade, 10B DK-1253 COPENHAGEN K.	Mr Erik CHRISTIANSEN	tel. + +/45 33 93 17 40 fax. + +/45 33 13 07 40
DEUTSCHLAND	SAMPLE INSTITUT Papenkamp, 2-6 D-2410 MÖLLN	Ms Doris SIEBER	tel. + +/49 4542 801 0 fax. + +/49 4542 801 201
ELLAS	KEME Ippodamou Street, 24 GR-11635 ATHENA	Mr Helena CHARI	tel. + +/30 1 701 80 82 fax. + +/30 1 701 78 37
ITALIA	PRAGMA Via Salaria, 298a I-00199 ROMA	Ms Maria-Adelaïde SANTILLI	tel. + +/39 6 884 80 57 fax. + +/39 6 854 00 38
ESPAÑA	CIMEI Alberto Aguilera, 7-5° E-28015 MADRID	Ms Carmen MOZO	tel. + +/34 2 594 47 93 fax. + +/34 2 594 52 23
FRANCE	TMO Consultants 22, rue du 4 Septembre F-75002 PARIS	Ms Isabelle CREBASSA	tel. + +/33 1 47 42 34 81 fax. + +/33 1 47 42 44 74
IRELAND	LANSDOWNE Market Research 12, Hatch Street IRL-DUBLIN 2	Mr Roger JUPP	tel. + +/353 1 61 34 83 fax. + +/353 1 61 34 79
LUXEMBOURG	ILRES 6, rue du Marché aux Herbes GD-1728 LUXEMBOURG	Mr Louis MEVIS	tel. + +/352 47 50 21 fax. + +/352 46 26 20
NEDERLAND	NIPO "Westerdokhuis" Barentszplein, 7 NL-1013 NJ AMSTERDAM	Mr Martin JONKER	tel. + +/31 20 523 84 44 fax. + +/31 20 626 43 75
PORTUGAL	NORMA Av. 5 de Outubro, 122 P-1000 LISBOA	Mr Lopes DA SILVA	tel. + +/351 1 796 76 04/8 fax. + +/351 1 797 39 48
GREAT BRITAIN	NOP Corporate and Financial Evelyn House 62, Oxford Street UK-LONDON W1N 9LD	Mr Chris KAY	tel. + +/44 71 631 00 40 fax. + +/44 71 631 01 17

ANNEX 2
QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH/FRENCH

On another topic : smoking

Q.83. Which of the following things applies to yourself ? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE FOR CODES 1, 2 AND 3)

You smoke manufactured cigarettes.....	1	1,	GO TO Q.84
You smoke roll-your-own cigarettes.....		2,	GO TO Q.84
You smoke cigars or a pipe.....		3,	GO TO Q.85
You used to smoke but you have stopped.....		4,	GO TO Q.88
You have never smoked.....		5,	GO TO Q.89
DK.....		6,	GO TO Q.84

EB36 - Q59 - TREND

Q.84. ASK CIGARETTE SMOKERS, INCLUDING ROLL-YOUR-OWN (CODES 1 OR 2 IN Q.83)
Do you smoke every day ? If so, how many cigarettes a day do you smoke ?

Less than 5 cigarettes.....	2	1
5 to 9.....		2
10 to 14.....		3
15 to 19.....		4
20 to 24.....		5
25 to 29.....		6
30 to 34.....		7
35 to 39.....		8
40 or more.....		9
Do not smoke every day.....		10
DK.....		11

EB36 - Q60 - TREND

ASK Q85 TO Q87 TO CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY (CODES 1 OR 2 OR 3 IN Q.83) AND GO TO Q. 90

Q.85. a) SPLIT BALLOT A : At the present time do you wish to stop smoking, cut down your consumption of tobacco or not to change your smoking habit ?

Wish to stop smoking.....	3	1
Wish to cut down tobacco consumption.....		2
Do not wish to change.....		3
DK.....		4

EB36 - Q.61 - TREND (ES92 - Q170)

Q.85. b) SPLIT BALLOT B : At the present time do you intend to stop smoking, cut down your consumption of tobacco or not to change your smoking habits ?

Intention to stop smoking.....	4	1
Intention to cut down tobacco consumption.....		2
Do not intend to change.....		3
DK.....		4

EB38.0 - NEW (ES92 - Q171)

Q.86. Do you ever find yourself refraining from smoking in order not to annoy others ? Does it happen ... (READ OUT) ?

Often.....	5	1
Sometimes.....		2
Rarely.....		3
Never.....		4
DK.....		5

EB27 - Q220 - TREND MODIFIED

Q.87. When you take the train, do you find it inconvenient or not to travel in a "non-smokers" carriage ? Do you find it ... (READ OUT) ?

Very inconvenient.....	6	1
Somewhat inconvenient.....		2
Slightly inconvenient.....		3
Not at all inconvenient.....		4
Don't travel by train.....		5
DK.....		6

EB38.0 - NEW

- Q.88. (ONLY TO THOSE WHO HAVE STOPPED SMOKING : CODE 4 IN Q.83). How long is it since you gave up smoking ?
- Less than 5 years..... 7 1
 - 5-9 years..... 2
 - 10-14 years..... 3
 - 15-19 years..... 4
 - 20 years or more..... 5
 - DK..... 6

EB38.0 - NEW (ES90 - Q159)

- Q.89. (FOR ALL CURRENT NON-SMOKERS : CODE 4 OR 5 IN Q.83). When you take the train do you find it inconvenient or not to travel in a "smokers" carriage ? Do you find it ... (READ OUT) ?
- Very inconvenient..... 8 1
 - Somewhat inconvenient..... 2
 - Slightly inconvenient..... 3
 - Not at all inconvenient..... 4
 - Don't travel by train..... 5
 - DK..... 6

EB38.0 - NEW

ASK ALL

- Q.90. Are there smokers or not (IF SMOKERS, ADD : "other than yourself") ... (READ OUT) ?

READ OUT	YES	NO	DK
At home	9 1	2	3
Among your friends	10 1	2	3
At your place of work (workshop, office, business, etc ...)	11 1	2	3
On journeys you make (car, bus, train, etc ..)	12 1	2	3
In places outside your home, where you go for a meal, a drink or a snack	13 1	2	3
In other public places to which you go regularly	14 1	2	3

EB38.0 - NEW

- Q.91. Do you ever ask a smoker not to smoke near you because it bothers you ? Do you do this ... (READ OUT) ?
- Often..... 15 1
 - From time to time..... 2
 - Rarely..... 3
 - Never..... 4
 - DK..... 5

EB38.0 - NEW

- Q.92. Would you say that other people's smoke ... (READ OUT) ?
- Is quite pleasant..... 16 1
 - Doesn't bother you..... 2
 - Bothers you slightly..... 3
 - Bothers you a lot..... 4
 - Really harms you..... 5
 - DK..... 6

EB38.0 - NEW

- Q.93. We sometimes hear about "passive smoking" or "involuntary smoking". Have you personally heard or read anything about this subject ?
- Yes..... 17 1
 - No..... 2
 - Hesitation or DK..... 3

EB38.0 - NEW

- Q.94. What is referred to as "passive" or "involuntary" smoking, is being exposed to other people's smoke. Whether you are a smoker or not, does this happen to you, personally ... (READ OUT) ?
- | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|
| Often..... | 18 | 1 |
| From time to time..... | | 2 |
| Rarely..... | | 3 |
| Never..... | | 4 |
| DK..... | | 5 |

EB38.0 - NEW

- Q.95. Do you think that, for the non-smoker, other people's smoke is harmless, can cause discomfort, or can even in the long term cause serious illnesses such as cancer ? (SHOW CARD**. ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| Is harmless..... | 19 | 1 |
| Can cause discomfort..... | | 2 |
| Can even cause, in the long term, serious illnesses such as cancer..... | | 3 |
| It depends (SPONTANEOUS)..... | | 4 |
| DK..... | | 5 |

EB38.0 - NEW

- Q.96. Are you in favour of or opposed to regulations prohibiting smoking in public places such as public transport, post offices, shops, schools, restaurants, etc. Are you ... (READ OUT) ?
- | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---|
| Strongly in favour..... | 20 | 1 |
| Somewhat in favour..... | | 2 |
| Somewhat opposed..... | | 3 |
| Strongly opposed..... | | 4 |
| DK..... | | 5 |

EB38.0 - NEW (ES92 - Q177)

- Q.97. As far as you know, do such regulations already exist in public places in which you regularly find yourself (such as public transport, post offices, schools, restaurants, etc.) ? (IF YES) Would you say almost everywhere, in many public places, in a few places ?
- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---|------------|
| Yes, almost everywhere..... | 21 | 1 | GO TO Q.98 |
| Yes, in many public places..... | | 2 | GO TO Q.98 |
| Yes, in a few public places..... | | 3 | GO TO Q.98 |
| No, do not exist..... | | 4 | GO TO Q.99 |
| DK..... | | 5 | GO TO Q99 |

EB38.0 - NEW (ES92 -Q178)

- Q.98. (IF YES : CODES 1,2 OR 3 IN Q.97)
Do you think these regulations are generally respected by smokers or not ?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---|
| Yes..... | 22 | 1 |
| No..... | | 2 |
| It depends (SPONTANEOUS)..... | | 3 |
| DK..... | | 4 |

EB38.0 - NEW (ES92 - Q179)

ASK ALL

- Q.99. In cases where smokers and non-smokers work in the same workshop or office, are you in favour of or opposed to steps being taken to clearly define those areas where people are allowed to smoke and those areas where smoking is not permitted ? Would you say you are ... (READ OUT) ?
- | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---|
| Strongly in favour..... | 23 | 1 |
| Somewhat in favour..... | | 2 |
| Somewhat opposed..... | | 3 |
| Strongly opposed..... | | 4 |
| DK..... | | 5 |

EB38.0 - NEW (ES92 - Q180)

- Q.100. In your opinion, should such a problem preferably be settled by a direct agreement between work colleagues or be subject to a management decision ?
- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| Direct agreement between work colleagues..... | 24 | 1 |
| Management decision..... | | 2 |
| One or the other, it doesn't matter which (SPONTANEOUS)..... | | 3 |
| Neither one or the other, it is not a problem (SPONTANEOUS)..... | | 4 |
| DK..... | | 5 |

EB38.0 - NEW

q.101. If you currently work, are there in your place of work rules which define areas where smoking is not allowed ?			
Yes.....	25	1	GO TO Q.102
No.....		2	GO TO Q.103
Not currently working.....		3	GO TO Q.103
DK.....		4	GO TO Q.103

EB38.0 - NEW

q.102. (IF YES : CODE 1 IN Q.101)			
Are these rules generally respected or not by smokers ?			
Yes.....	26	1	
No.....		2	
It depends (SPONTANEOUS).....		3	
DK.....		4	

EB38.0 - NEW

ASK ALL

q.103. Several countries have adopted or are about to adopt a law which bans all forms of direct or indirect advertising of tobacco products. Are you, personally, for or against such a ban ? Are you ... (READ OUT) ?			
For - very much.....	27	1	
For - to some extent.....		2	
Against - to some extent.....		3	
Against - very much.....		4	
DK.....		5	

EB36 - Q62 - TREND

q.104. To your knowledge, is there in (OUR COUNTRY) a law prohibiting all advertising for tobacco products ? (IF YES) Is this law effectively applied or not ?			
Yes, there is a law prohibiting all advertising for tobacco products and it is effectively applied.....	28	1	
Yes, there is such a law but it is not effectively applied.....		2	
It depends (SPONTANEOUS).....		3	
No, there is no law prohibiting all advertising for tobacco products.....		4	
DK.....		5	

EB38.0 - NEW

q.105. Have you heard anything about a "European Code Against Cancer" ?			
Yes.....	29	1	
No.....		2	
DK.....		3	

EB36 - Q57 - TREND

q.106. Here is the "European Code Against Cancer" (SHOW CARD **) consisting of ten elementary rules for the possible prevention of cancer, which have been developed by a European Committee of cancer experts. This expert committee includes cancer specialists from all member countries of the Community, including (OUR COUNTRY). Now, do you remember having read or heard anything about this European Code Against Cancer ?			
Yes.....	30	1	
No.....		2	
Hesitates in reply.....		3	
DK.....		4	

EB36 - Q58 - TREND

Passons maintenant à un autre sujet : le tabac

- Q.83. Parmi les situations suivantes, quelle est celle qui correspond à votre cas ? (REponses MULTIPLES POSSIBLES ENTRE 1, 2 ET 3)
- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Vous fumez des cigarettes en paquet..... | 1 | 1, PASSER EN Q.84 |
| Vous fumez des cigarettes que vous roulez vous-même à la main..... | | 2, PASSER EN Q.84 |
| Vous fumez le cigare ou la pipe..... | | 3, PASSER EN Q.85 |
| Vous avez arrêté de fumer..... | | 4, PASSER EN Q.88 |
| Vous n'avez jamais fumé..... | | 5, PASSER EN Q.89 |
| NSP..... | | 6, PASSER EN Q.84 |

EB36 - Q59 - TREND

- Q.84. AUX FUMEURS DE CIGARETTES, Y COMPRIS LES CIGARETTES ROULEES A LA MAIN (CODE 1 OU 2 A LA Q83)
Fumez-vous tous les jours ? (SI OUI), combien de cigarettes fumez-vous par jour ?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----|
| Moins de 5 cigarettes par jour..... | 2 | 1 |
| 5 à 9..... | | 2 |
| 10 à 14..... | | 3 |
| 15 à 19..... | | 4 |
| 20 à 24..... | | 5 |
| 25 à 29..... | | 6 |
| 30 à 34..... | | 7 |
| 35 à 39..... | | 8 |
| 40 et plus..... | | 9 |
| Ne fume pas tous les jours..... | | 10 |
| NSP..... | | 11 |

EB36 - Q60 - TREND

POSER LES Q85 A Q87 A TOUS LES FUMEURS ACTUELS (CODES 1, 2 OU 3 A LA Q.83), ET APRES PASSER EN Q.90

- Q.85. a) ECHANTILLON PARTIE A : Actuellement, avez-vous envie de vous arrêter de fumer, de diminuer votre consommation de tabac ou de ne rien changer à vos habitudes ?
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Envie de vous arrêter de fumer..... | 3 | 1 |
| Envie de diminuer votre consommation de tabac..... | | 2 |
| Envie de ne rien changer à vos habitudes..... | | 3 |
| NSP..... | | 4 |

EB36 - Q.61 - TREND (ES92 - Q170)

- Q.85. b) ECHANTILLON PARTIE B : Actuellement, avez-vous l'intention de vous arrêter de fumer, de diminuer votre consommation de tabac ou de ne rien changer à vos habitudes ?
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Intention de vous arrêter de fumer..... | 4 | 1 |
| Intention de diminuer votre consommation de tabac..... | | 2 |
| Intention de ne rien changer à vos habitudes..... | | 3 |
| NSP..... | | 4 |

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU (ES92 - Q171)

- Q.86. Vous arrive-t-il de vous abstenir de fumer pour ne pas importuner les autres ? Est-ce que cela vous arrive ... (LIRE) ?
- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Souvent..... | 5 | 1 |
| De temps en temps..... | | 2 |
| Rarement..... | | 3 |
| Jamais..... | | 4 |
| NSP..... | | 5 |

EB27 - Q220 - TREND MODIFIE

- Q.87. Quand vous prenez le train, trouvez-vous gênant ou non de voyager dans un compartiment "Non-fumeurs" ? Trouvez-vous cela ... (LIRE) ?
- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Très gênant..... | 6 | 1 |
| Plutôt gênant..... | | 2 |
| Un peu gênant..... | | 3 |
| Pas du tout gênant..... | | 4 |
| Ne voyage pas par train..... | | 5 |
| NSP..... | | 6 |

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

- q.88. (SEULEMENT AUX ANCIENS FUMEURS : CODE 4 EN Q.83). Depuis combien de temps avez-vous cessé de fumer ?
- Depuis moins de 5 ans..... 7 1
 - Depuis 5 à 9 ans..... 2
 - Depuis 10 à 14 ans..... 3
 - Depuis 15 à 19 ans..... 4
 - Depuis 20 ans ou plus..... 5
 - NSP..... 6

EB38.0 - NEW (ES90 - Q159)

- q.89. (A TOUS LES NON-FUMEURS ACTUELS CODE 4 OU 5 EN Q.83). Quand vous prenez le train, trouvez-vous gênant ou non de voyager dans un compartiment "Fumeurs" ? Trouvez-vous cela ... ? (LIRE)
- Très gênant..... 8 1
 - Plutôt gênant..... 2
 - Un peu gênant..... 3
 - Pas du tout gênant..... 4
 - Ne voyage pas par le train..... 5
 - NSP..... 6

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

A TOUS

- q.90. Y a-t-il ou non des fumeurs (SI FUMEURS, AJOUTEZ : "AUTRES QUE VOUS-MEME") ... ? (LIRE)

LIRE	OUI	NON	NSP
Chez vous, à la maison	9 1	2	3
Parmi vos amis	10 1	2	3
A votre travail (atelier, bureau, commerce, etc ...)	11 1	2	3
Pendant vos déplacements (voiture, bus, train, etc ...)	12 1	2	3
Là où, en dehors de chez vous, vous prenez vos repas, ou une boisson, ou une collation	13 1	2	3
Dans les autres lieux ouverts au public que vous fréquentez habituellement	14 1	2	3

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

- q.91. Vous arrive-t-il de demander à un fumeur de ne pas fumer à coté de vous parce que cela vous gêne ? Cela vous arrive-t-il ... (LIRE) ?
- Souvent..... 15 1
 - De temps en temps..... 2
 - Rarement..... 3
 - Jamais..... 4
 - NSP..... 5

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

- q.92. Diriez-vous que la fumée des autres ... (LIRE) ?
- Vous est plutôt agréable..... 16 1
 - Ne vous gêne pas..... 2
 - Vous gêne un petit peu..... 3
 - Vous gêne beaucoup..... 4
 - Vous fait vraiment du mal..... 5
 - NSP..... 6

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

- q.93. On entend parfois parler de "tabagisme passif" ou "tabagisme involontaire". Vous-même, avez-vous déjà lu ou entendu quelque chose à ce sujet ?
- Oui..... 17 1
 - Non..... 2
 - Hésite ou NSP..... 3

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

Q.94. Ce que l'on appelle "tabagisme passif" ou "tabagisme involontaire", c'est le fait d'être exposé à la fumée des autres. Vous personnellement, que vous soyez fumeur ou non-fumeur, cela vous arrive-t-il ... (LIRE) ?

Souvent.....	18	1
De temps en temps.....		2
Rarement.....		3
Jamais.....		4
NSP.....		5

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

Q.95. Pensez-vous que, pour le non-fumeur, la fumée des autres est sans danger, qu'elle peut causer des malaises, ou qu'elle peut même causer à la longue des maladies graves comme le cancer ? (MONTRER CARTE**. UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Est sans danger.....	19	1
Peut causer des malaises.....		2
Peut même causer à la longue des maladies graves comme le cancer.....		3
Cela dépend (SPONTANEMENT).....		4
NSP.....		5

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

Q.96. Etes-vous pour ou contre une réglementation interdisant de fumer dans les lieux ouverts au public, tels que moyens de transport, bureaux de poste, commerces, écoles, restaurants, etc. Etes-vous ... (LIRE) ?

Très pour.....	20	1
Plutôt pour.....		2
Plutôt contre.....		3
Très contre.....		4
NSP.....		5

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU (ES92 - Q177)

Q.97. A votre connaissance, y a-t-il une telle réglementation dans les lieux ouverts au public que vous fréquentez vous-même habituellement, tels que moyens de transport, bureaux de poste, commerces, écoles, restaurants, etc. ? (SI OUI) Diriez-vous presque partout, dans de nombreux lieux, dans quelques lieux ouverts au public ?

Oui, presque partout.....	21	1	PASSER EN Q.98
Oui, dans de nombreux lieux ouverts au public.....		2	PASSER EN Q.98
Oui, dans quelques lieux ouverts au public.....		3	PASSER EN Q.98
Non, nulle part.....		4	PASSER EN Q.99
NSP.....		5	PASSER EN Q.99

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU (ES92 - Q178)

Q.98. (SI OUI : CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN Q.97). Estimez-vous que ces réglementations sont généralement respectées ou non par les fumeurs ?

Oui.....	22	1
Non.....		2
Cela dépend (SPONTANEMENT).....		3
NSP.....		4

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU (ES92 - Q179)

A TOUS

Q.99. Dans le cas où fumeurs et non-fumeurs travaillent dans le même atelier ou le même bureau, êtes-vous pour ou contre des mesures délimitant clairement les espaces où l'on peut fumer et ceux où cela n'est pas permis ? Seriez-vous ... (LIRE) ?

Très pour.....	23	1
Plutôt pour.....		2
Plutôt contre.....		3
Très contre.....		4
NSP.....		5

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU (ES92 - Q180)

Q.100. Est-ce qu'à votre avis un tel problème doit être de préférence réglé par accord direct entre les collègues de travail ou faire l'objet d'une décision de la direction ?

Accord direct entre les collègues de travail.....	24	1
Décision de la direction.....		2
L'un ou l'autre, peu importe (SPONTANEMENT).....		3
Ni l'un ni l'autre, ce n'est pas un problème (SPONTANEMENT).....		4
NSP.....		5

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

Q.101. Si vous avez actuellement une activité professionnelle, y a-t-il là où vous travaillez de telles mesures délimitant des espaces où il n'est pas permis de fumer ?

Oui.....	25	1	PASSER EN Q.102
Non.....		2	PASSER EN Q.103
N'a pas actuellement d'activité professionnelle.....		3	PASSER EN Q.103
NSP.....		4	PASSER EN Q.103

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

Q.102. (SI OUI : CODE 1 EN Q.101)
Ces mesures sont-elles généralement respectées ou non par les fumeurs ?

Oui.....	26	1
Non.....		2
Cela dépend (SPONTANEMENT).....		3
NSP.....		4

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

A TOUS

Q.103. Plusieurs pays ont adopté ou sont prêts à adopter une loi interdisant toute forme de publicité directe ou indirecte concernant le tabac. Vous, personnellement, êtes-vous pour ou contre une telle interdiction. Etes-vous ... (LIRE) ?

Très pour.....	27	1
Plutôt pour.....		2
Plutôt contre.....		3
Très contre.....		4
NSP.....		5

EB36 - Q62 - TREND

Q.104. A votre connaissance, y a-t-il en (NOTRE PAYS) une loi interdisant toute publicité concernant le tabac ? (SI OUI) cette loi est-elle effectivement appliquée ou non ?

Oui, il y a une loi interdisant toute publicité pour le tabac et elle est effectivement appliquée.....	28	1
Oui, il y a une telle loi, mais elle n'est pas effectivement appliquée.....		2
Cela dépend (SPONTANEMENT).....		3
Il n'y a pas de loi interdisant toute publicité pour le tabac.....		4
NSP.....		5

EB38.0 - NOUVEAU

Q.105. Avez-vous entendu parler d'un "Code européen contre le cancer" ?

Oui.....	29	1
Non.....		2
NSP.....		3

EB36 - Q57 - TREND

Q.106. Voici le "Code européen contre le cancer", c'est-à-dire 10 règles élémentaires sur la prévention possible du cancer qui ont été élaborées par le Comité européen des experts cancérologues. Ce comité d'experts comprend des cancérologues de tous les pays membres de la Communauté, y compris (NOTRE PAYS) (MONTRER CARTE **).
Vous souvenez-vous maintenant avoir lu ou entendu quelque chose au sujet de ce Code européen contre le cancer ?

Oui.....	30	1
Non.....		2
Hésite à répondre.....		3
NSP.....		4

EB36 - Q58 - TREND