



"EUROPE AGAINST CANCER"
"L'EUROPE CONTRE LE CANCER"

Passive smoking or the pollution of non-smokers by smokers

Main conclusions of a survey carried out in the 12 Member States of the E.C. on 12 800 persons aged
15 and over - Autumn 1992
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PASSIVE SMOKING OR THE POLLUTION OF NON-SMOKERS BY SMOKERS

In terms of prevention, the primary aim of the "Europe against cancer" programme is to discourage smoking: "Don't smoke. Smokers, give it up as soon as possible and don't make your smoke a nuisance to others".

Nowadays hardly anyone - not even the heaviest smokers - have any doubts as to the risks of smoking and that the more one smokes the greater the risks. However, it is only recently that several studies and scientific discussions have focused on the consequences to health of "passive smoking", i.e. **the breathing by non-smokers of air polluted by tobacco smoke**. In the wake of substantial research, what was hitherto considered as a minor nuisance is henceforth seen as a factor of risk, particularly in the contraction of lung cancer by adult non-smokers, and serious respiratory diseases in young children.'

It is in response to this concern and in order to provide the players involved in the fight against tobacco addiction with new information which is soundly based and can be compared at European level, that a sample survey was conducted in autumn 1992 in the 12 Member States of the European Community. The main results of this survey are presented below².

- 1 Passive smoking can also give rise in children to chronic middle ear problems; recent studies point to a link between this form of pollution and heart disease. Furthermore, passive smoking can exasperate existing conditions such as asthma. See "Passive Smoking, a Health Hazard", Imperial Cancer Research Fund and Cancer Research Campaign. London, 1991.
- 2 -Survey based on a questionnaire completed orally by professional enumerators reporting on 12 800 persons aged 15 and over and subdivided into 12 representative samples. Twelve national institutes, coordinated by INRA-Europe (Brussels), took part in this survey which was carried out as a supplement to Euro-Barometer No 38 and complied with the technical and professional standards required of this type of research (See annex).
The same survey covered subjects related to the main theme: the situation of the smoker, the desire or intention to stop smoking, attitudes to a ban on advertising of tobacco products, etc. An overall report will be submitted later .

I. WHAT IS PASSIVE SMOKING?

Question:

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

This first question, put as it is without any further explanation, elicited an affirmative answer from eight out of ten Europeans (78%), but with fairly significant differences from one country to another⁴:

- 97% in Denmark and 92% in Germany;
- 59% in France and 54% in Portugal.

These replies do not vary from one country to another as a function of the percentage of people who smoke or, at individual level, depending on whether respondents are smokers or non-smokers.

In terms of familiarity with the expression, the determining variable is the level of education⁵.

(See Table 1 attached).

Question:

"What is referred to as 'passive' or 'involuntary' smoking is to be exposed to other people's smoke. Whether you are a smoker or not, does this happen to you personally often, occasionally, seldom or never?"

The answers to this second question, which is more pointed in that it is preceded by an explanatory introduction, offer substantially less diversity than those to the previous question: eight Europeans out of ten (79%) answer that it happens to them 'often' (39%) or 'occasionally' (40%).

⁴ By "Europeans" we mean the weighted total of persons questioned in the twelve countries of the EC.

⁵ The level of education is measured in this survey by age at end of full-time studies i.e. up to 15, 16-19, 20 and over, including those who are still studying.

EXPOSURE TO PASSIVE SMOKING
(The Community as a whole)

Exposed...		
often	39	79%
occasionally	40	
seldom	15	20%
never	5	
No answer given	1	
Total	100%	

The most exposed or at least those who most claim to be exposed "often" are the Greeks, Spaniards and Italians. At individual level, a significant link emerges between the fact of being a smoker and particularly a heavy smoker (25 cigarettes per day or more) and frequent exposure to the smoke of others. This seems logical enough inasmuch as smokers no doubt tend to do so in their own company and this is corroborated elsewhere although it tells us as yet nothing as to how smokers and non-smokers respectively feel about being exposed to other people's smoke.

(See Table 1 attached).

Before moving on to this very important aspect of social life, let us examine the answers to a series of questions on what could be called the smoking environment, the questions being put to smokers and non-smokers alike.

II. THE SMOKING ENVIRONMENT

Question:

"Are there any smokers, or not,...

...at home. in your house

... among your friends

...at your place of work (workshop, office, business, etc.)

...on journeys you make (car, bus, train, etc.)

...in places, outside your own home, where you go for a meal, a drink or a snack

...in other public places you regularly frequent.

This series of questions covers such a wide range of situations that hardly anyone is left out, whether smoker or non-smoker, but what is interesting is to examine the circumstances.

The most common times for finding oneself among smokers are, for all Europeans:

- outside one's own home (restaurants, bars, canteens, etc.) 86%
- in company 85 %
- in various public places 82%
- when travelling 63 %
- at the place of work 55%
- at home 43%

The fact that certain of the people questioned have no occupation or do not move around as much as others obviously accounts for these differences. And even allowing for the fact that everyone or nearly everyone has a "home", due account has to be taken of the fact that a by no means negligible percentage of people live alone.

Be that as it may, the information that emerges from a comparison of the replies from smokers and from non-smokers is interesting. The biggest difference is observed "at home", where there are two and a half times as many smokers as non-smokers who claim to have one or more smokers at home; the difference is also significant at the place of work, in company and in transport. In other words, smokers have a greater tendency than non-smokers to be in situations where they find themselves among other smokers.

(See Table 2 attached).

It remains to be seen how both groups react to other people's smoke. This problem was tackled by means of a number of questions:

the perception of other people's smoke: a nuisance or comparatively pleasant;

the impact on the health of a non-smoker attributed to other people's smoke: no danger or likely to cause serious illnesses such as cancer.

In addition, two pairs of symmetrical questions were put to smokers and non-smokers respectively, and the answers given will be examined later.

(See paragraph 4).

III. VIEWS ON OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE

Question:

"Would you say that other people's smoke

- is quite pleasant*
- doesn't bother you*
- bothers you slightly*
- bothers you a lot*
- is really harmful to you?"*

For the Community as a whole, with an average of 35% of smokers among the adult population, opinions break down roughly into three parts: 34% maintaining they are not bothered, 31% mildly bothered and 34% seriously bothered.

IEWS ON OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE (Total Community)

Other people's smoke is...

.... quite pleasant	2	34%
.... not a nuisance	32	
.... a mild nuisance	31	
.... a great nuisance	24	34%
.... very harmful	10	
Noreply	1	
Total	100%	

If separate account is taken for those who claim that other people's smoke bothers them "slightly", it can be seen that acceptance or refusal of other people's smoke balance out in the Community as a whole. However, this masks differences which may be considerable from country to country.

The balance tilts in favour of acceptance in Ireland, Denmark, and, to a lesser extent, the Netherlands, France, Belgium and Germany⁶ and towards rejection in Portugal, Greece and Italy. The negative and positive reactions cancel each other out more or less in the other countries.

The determining variable is predictably the fact of being a smoker or a non-smoker:

- 67% of European smokers are not bothered by other people's smoke and a small minority even finds it pleasant, a view shared by only 16% of non-smokers;
- conversely 7% only of smokers are annoyed or seriously bothered in the company of smokers, compared with 49% of non-smokers.

In other words, let us note, if no account is taken of the average response ("other people's smoke bothers me slightly"), which is difficult to interpret clearly insofar as it comes from a quarter of smokers and over one third of non-smokers, it can be maintained that smokers are four times as ready as non-smokers to accept other people's smoke, but that non-smokers are more likely to be annoyed or bothered by environmental tobacco smoke in the by a ratio of seven to one.

It should be noted that these non-smokers make up the majority of the adult population in the Community overall and in each of its Member States.

(See Table 3 attached).

Another question confirms this very marked difference of opinion between smokers and non-smokers, this time on the subject of the hazards of tobacco to the health of non-smokers.

Question:

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

Nearly one European out of three (32%) feels that other people's smoke can cause discomfort and over half (52%) that it can in the long term even cause serious illnesses such as cancer.

⁶ These results for Germany differ significantly depending on whether the former Federal Republic of Germany - where the scales tip in favour of accepting other people's smoke - is considered, or former East Germany, which moves in the opposite direction.

**THE HAZARD TO THE NON-SMOKER FROM OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE
(Total Community) .**

Other people's smoke...

.... is harmless	5
.... can cause discomfort	32
.... can in the long term even cause serious illnesses such as cancer	52
It depends (spontaneous response)	7
Don't know	4
Total	100%

The view that other people's smoke is not only a nuisance, but harmful, to the non-smoker is therefore very widespread, and this is true of all countries without exception. The only substantial difference between countries relates to the respective proportions of "discomfort" replies and "serious illnesses such as cancer" replies. The latter is borne out by the experience of specialists in this field - are predominant in Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, as well as in France, Germany, Italy and Greece.

Once again, the fact of being a smoker or a non-smoker is the determining variable:

- an equal proportion of smokers (nearly 40% in each case) feel that other people's smoke can cause discomfort to the non-smoker or even provoke serious illnesses;
- among non-smokers, there are twice the number of unambiguous replies (serious illnesses: 59%) than played-down replies (discomfort: 28%).

(See Table 4 attached).

The answers to these two questions concerning other people's smoke thus illustrate that even if a small minority of smokers are annoyed or bothered in the company of smokers, nearly eight smokers out of ten are aware of the harm tobacco smoking can do to non-smokers.

Let us now consider what the respective behavioural patterns of both categories are or at least how they see it.

IV. RELATIONS BETWEEN SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS

IV.1 Refraining from smoking or asking a smoker not to smoke.

Question to smokers: "Do you ever refrain from smoking out of consideration for others? Does this happen often, occasionally, seldom or never?"

Open question (to smokers and non-smokers alike): "Do you ever ask a smoker not to smoke near you because it bothers you? Does this happen often, occasionally, seldom or never?"

The first of these two questions was put only to smokers and was designed to gauge their level of courtesy in relation to people around them (smokers and non-smokers).

The second question, symmetrical to the first, but relating to the fact of asking a smoker to refrain from smoking, was put to both categories, smokers and non-smokers.

SMOKERS REFRAINING FROM SMOKING AND SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS ASKING A SMOKER NOT TO SMOKE (Total Community)

	Smokers refraining from smoking out of consideration for others	Smokers or non-smokers asking a smoker not to smoke in order not to suffer discomfort
This happens...	Smoker's replies	Non-smoker' s replies
... frequently	33 72%	2 11%
... occasionally:	39	13 38%
... seldom	17 16%	9 25
... never	9	13 21 62%
Don't know	2	75 41 -
Total (Base)	100% (4478)	100% (4478)
		100% (8298)

Smokers apparently see themselves in a good light, for over seven out of ten (72%) claim to refrain "frequently" (33%) or "occasionally" (39%) out of consideration for others.

With 54% claiming to refrain from smoking "frequently" Danish smokers emerge from these replies as the most courteous, and German smokers by a long margin the most inconsiderate.

Generally speaking, light smokers are significantly more considerate to people around them than average or heavy smokers.

(See Table 5 attached).

The symmetric question was put to both categories and the replies of smokers and non-smokers alike should be presented and analysed separately.

The replies from smokers and those from non-smokers are thus very different. This is easily explainable; there is a sort of mutual tolerance among smokers. Taking the Community as a whole there is an average of three and a half times as many non-smokers as smokers (38% compared with 11%) who claim to ask a smoker to refrain from smoking "frequently" or "occasionally".

Country to country differences are fairly marked, particularly as regards non-smokers. In Greece, for instance, 37% of non-smokers claim to "frequently" ask a smoker to refrain from smoking, a percentage which is under 10% in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Belgium. In general, people who have never smoked are slightly more eager than former smokers to protect their surroundings against environmental tobacco smoke.

If in an attempt to better circumscribe relations between smokers and non-smokers we examine the previous results, we have to observe that over seven smokers out of ten (72%) claim to be courteous enough to "frequently" or "occasionally" refrain from smoking out of consideration for others, while fewer than four non-smokers out of ten (38%) are forthright enough to "frequently" or "occasionally" ask a smoker not to smoke.

Admittedly, this type of comparison is not solid. For one thing, smokers may have a tendency to overemphasise their concern to show consideration for non-smokers (or other smokers), but it is also a fact that non-smokers have undoubtedly good reason not to dare challenge a smoker (particularly in places where the subject is not covered by any regulations) and ask him not to smoke.

The conclusion is that educating people in courtesy should, if it is to be effective, entail getting smokers to actually put into practice their claimed behaviour, and encouraging non-smokers to stand up for their rights more.

(See Table 6 attached).

There is one other possibility as regards comparing the attitudes of smokers and non-smokers, what could be called the train compartment test.

FV.2 A smoker among non-smokers or a non-smoker among smokers: the train compartment test

Question to smokers:

"When you travel by train do you find it inconvenient to be in a no-smoking compartment?"

Question to non-smokers:

"When you travel by train do you find it inconvenient to be in a compartment where smoking is permitted?"

The answers from smokers and non-smokers to each of these questions are almost diametrically opposed: nearly seven smokers out of ten (69%) find it "slightly inconvenient" (15%) or "not inconvenient at all" (54%) to be in a non-smoking compartment, while seven non-smokers out of ten (69%) consider it "very inconvenient" (48%) or "inconvenient" (21%) to be in a compartment where smoking is permitted.

**THE TRAIN COMPARTMENT TEST
(Total Community*)**

	Smokers in a "no-smoking" compartment	Non-smokers in a "smoking permitted" compartment
It is...		
... very inconvenient	13	48
... inconvenient	17	21
... slightly inconvenient	15	14
... not at all inconvenient	54	13
Don't know	1	4
Total (Base)	100% (3888)	100% (7566)

* Only people travelling by train.

Over and above the problem of basic courtesy, in relation to which we found smokers to be fairly well-disposed, it is clear that the vast majority of smokers are ready to accept restrictions on the right to smoke on public transport such as the train. As for non-smokers, the vast majority are anxious to be able to travel without having to put up with tobacco smoke.

There should therefore be broad consensus for appropriate regulations, and obviously not only on the railways.

These respective attitudes of smokers and non-smokers vary somewhat from country to country, but the overall pattern remains the same everywhere:

- as regards smokers and travelling in a "no smoking" compartment it is felt slightly or not at all inconvenient mostly in Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom;
- as regards non-smokers and travelling in a compartment where smoking is permitted, it is felt to be inconvenient or very inconvenient mostly in Greece, Denmark, Portugal and Italy.

There appears to be no significant relation between either of these attitudes and the prevalence of the smoking habit in each country. However, the attitude of smokers shows no uniform pattern: there are six times more heavy smokers as light smokers who find it "very inconvenient" to travel in a "no smoking" compartment; yet even in this sub-group of heavy smokers, those who find it "not at all inconvenient" slightly outnumber those who find it "very inconvenient".

(See Tables 7 and 8 attached).

V. SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

This series of questions, which figured in the February-March 1992 survey, was again presented in September-October of the same year:

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. ?"*
- *"As far as you know, do such regulations already exist in public places which you yourself regularly frequent, such as public transport, post offices, shops, schools, restaurants, etc. ?"*
- If so: *"Do you feel that these regulations are generally respected by smokers or not ?"*

Opinion is generally very much in favour of regulations and is even making some headway in a number of countries: Germany (+8 points), the Netherlands (+6), Greece and the United Kingdom (+5); there being only one significant fall viz. Italy (-5 points). An average of over eight Europeans out of ten claim to be "strongly in favour" (55 %) or "in favour" (27%) of a ban on smoking in public places. Even seven out of ten smokers are in favour of such a ban⁷.

**FOR OR AGAINST A BAN ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES
(Total Community)**

	February-March 1992	September-October 1992
Strongly in favour	56	55
	80%	82%
In favour	24	27
Against	10	9
	16%	15%
Strongly against	6	6
Don't know	4	3
Total	100%	100%

(See Table 9 attached).

A second question in each of the two surveys looked at whether the people interviewed were aware or not of such regulations in the public places they frequented regularly.

The general tendency is towards growing awareness, either because of a greater number of public places where there was a ban on smoking, or because the subject had become more familiar through more widespread information.

⁷ The details of the results for February-March 1992 are given in the document "Europe against Cancer" dated 19 May 1992 and the report "Assessment of the effects of information campaigns on the European public", Brussels, Sept. 1992.

**PUBLIC AWARENESS OF REGULATIONS
ON A BAN ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES
(Total Community)**

	February-March 1992	September-October 1992
There are regulations...		
... almost everywhere	14 45%	17 51%
... in many public places	31	34
... in some public places	40	34
There are no regulations anywhere	10	9
Don't know	5	6
Total	100%	100%

The increase is particularly keen in Greece, Spain, Denmark and Luxembourg.

There is less progress as regards opinions on the actual implementation of bans on smoking in public places. Only in Germany and the Netherlands are the percentages of people who feel that these bans are generally observed significantly up.

Once again it is generally in the countries of the north of the Community that it is widely held that rules and regulations are observed.

(See Table 10 attached and, as regards the February-March 1992 survey, the publications quoted above, footnote 7).

VI. SMOKING AT WORK

A single question - the first of the following series - had been put on this subject in the February March 1992 survey. Three others were added to this new exercise:

Questions:

- *"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?"*
- *"In your opinion, should such a problem preferably be settled by a direct agreement between work colleagues or by a management decision?"*
- *"If you currently work, are there in your place of work rules which define areas where smoking is not allowed?"*
- If there are: *"Are the rules generally respected or not by the smokers?"*

Nearly nine Europeans out of ten said they were "very much for" (58%) to the first question or "to some extent for" (30%) clearly marked areas separating smokers and non-smokers at work. The distribution of the replies is statistically identical in both surveys:

FOR OR AGAINST SEPARATE AREAS FOR SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS AT WORK (TOTAL COMMUNITY)

	February-March 1992		September-October 1992	
Very much for	59		58	
		85%		88%
To some extent for	26		30	
To some extent against	7		6	
		10%		8%
Very much against	3		2	
Don't know	5		4	
Total	100%		100%	

The countries most in favour of regulation are the United Kingdom and Greece with 70% of "very much for", while at the other extreme comes Belgium (38% "very much for"). Another significant feature is that on this point the replies given in the former East Germany are far more clear-cut than those of the former Federal Republic ("very much for": 72% and 51% respectively).

Apart from these differences, which are difficult to explain, the determining variable is clearly once again the personal situation as a person as a smoker or a non-smoker; however, the gap is narrower than in the replies to the previous question concerning the ban on smoking in public places.

(See Table 11 attached and the publications quoted above in footnote 7).

The principle of regulation is as we have just seen widely accepted and the majority of people interviewed feel a problem of this kind should be settled by direct agreement between working colleagues rather than by a management decision. This majority varies according to the country concerned: 67% compared with 25% in Denmark; 40% and 37% in Portugal. Generally speaking, smokers are more in favour of a consensus than non-smokers.

DIRECT AGREEMENT OR MANAGEMENT DECISION (TOTAL COMMUNITY)

Direct agreement between work colleagues	52
Management decision	34
Either, it doesn't matter which (spontaneous reply)	8
Neither, as it is not a problem	2
Don't know	4
	100%

(See Table 12 attached)

The last two questions on this subject were put only to people in employment i.e. approximately 50% of the reference population.*

⁸ As they relate to sub-samples, the figures must be interpreted cautiously.

Just over four people out of ten (43%) of this occupationally active population say that there are 'no smoking' areas at their places of work. This proportion varies enormously from one country to another, hardly surprising considering the differences in socio-economic structures across the Member States; British and Danish workers seem to be the best protected in this context, while very few Spanish, Portuguese and Greek workers are protected by such measures against tobacco smoke at work.

The prevalent opinion among people who work in places where preventive measures have been implemented is that the rules are generally observed by smokers. Once again though it is in the southern countries (Portugal, Italy, Spain and Greece) that rules are more often flouted.

(See Table 13 attached)

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This survey among 12.800 Europeans shows that the concept of what is called passive or involuntary smoking is fairly familiar to the different publics, but slightly more so in the northern countries such as Denmark and Germany and less so in the southern countries such as Portugal. This is no doubt a reflection of the differences in the level of education of the population. The vast majority of people interviewed state everywhere that they are "frequently" (39%) or "occasionally" (40%) exposed to other people's smoke. This exposure is particularly frequent outside their own homes (restaurants, bars, canteens, etc.), in company and in public places they regularly frequent. Reactions to environmental tobacco smoke differ considerably from country to country, but particularly as a function of personal status in relation to tobacco. Smokers and non-smokers constitute two separate universes even if neither is completely homogeneous.

Two examples relating to the European Community as a whole:

- one non-smoker out of two (49%) maintains other people's smoke is a nuisance or very harmful; a small minority of smokers (7%) shares this concern;
- six non-smokers out of ten (59%) and four smokers (39%) out of ten feel that other people's smoke can in the long term cause serious illnesses such as cancer.

Tobacco industry spokesmen have of course recently conducted campaigns in several EEC countries appealing for mutual courtesy between smokers and non-smokers. Where do things actually stand? Judging by their replies, smokers see themselves in a favourable light and most of them (72%) claim they "frequently" (33%) or "occasionally" (39%) refrain from smoking out of consideration for others. Yet the fact is that nearly twice as many "light smokers" (under 10 cigarettes a day) as "heavy smokers" (25 cigarettes daily or more) claim to do so "frequently". Does this mean that courtesy declines as tobacco consumption rises?

Looking at it the other way round, do non-smokers actually ask smokers not to smoke in order not to be bothered? It does happen but rarely. Fewer than four non-smokers out of 10 (38%) say they do so "frequently" (13%) or, "occasionally" (25%).

In other words, smokers should be encouraged to practice the behaviour they claim and non-smokers to stand up more for their rights.

The debates around regulation of tobacco smoking in public places and at work is continuing in most of our countries. There would appear to be widespread public support for such regulatory measures, even among smokers, but to a lesser extent among non-smokers.

As for public places, just over half the people interviewed (51 %) say that there are such regulations in nearly all the places they regularly frequent (17%) or in many places (24%). Certain countries such as the Netherlands seem to lead the field in this context, while others such as Germany are lagging behind. When regulations exist the extent to which they are actually observed seems to differ considerably from country to country. Generally speaking it is the northern countries which most respect these regulations.

As for places of work, just over four people in employment out of ten (43%) say that at their place of work steps have been taken to mark off separate areas for smokers and non-smokers. There are very significant differences from country to country: the United Kingdom leads the field, while Spain, Portugal and Greece bring up the rear. When it comes to adopting measures, most of the people interviewed - particularly if they themselves smoke and these are the ones who least favour restrictions - would opt for an agreement between work colleagues rather than a management decision. Once adopted, the restrictions seem in general to be observed by the smokers. It remains to be seen whether an agreement between colleagues can be reached without any action by the management, and conversely whether a management decision can be effective without open discussion with the personnel.

Summing up, the majority of the population of the European Community - approximately two thirds - is currently made up of non-smokers. The risks of tobacco smoking are beginning to be, not merely familiar, but are also affecting behavioural patterns. On the other hand, there is a need still for a substantial information, education and, if necessary, a regulatory drive to eliminate or restrict the pollution originating in passive smoking. It is not so much the attitudes of the smokers themselves that stand in the way of the success of such a venture as the strategies set in place by the lobbies concerned and the procrastination of the decision-makers.

Table 1

PASSIVE SMOKING: AWARENESS OP THE PROBLEM
AND EXPOSURE TO THE RISK

	Awareness	Frequency of exposure (*)		Total
		Frequent	Occasional	
Community as a whole	78%	39%	40%	79%
By country :				
Belgium	69	33	43	76
Denmark	97	48	33	81
Germany	92	27	48	75
(ex-BRD)	(92)	(27)	(48)	(75)
(ex-DDR)	(91)	(27)	(42)	(69)
Greece	83	56	28	84
Spain	69	51	33	84
France	59	36	41	77
Ireland	72	36	41	77
Italy	75	51	36	87
Luxembourg	83	31	42	73
Netherlands	89	45	37	82
Portugal	54	36	40	76
United Kingdom	86	36	40	76
By sex :				
Men	80	41	40	81
Women	77	38	40	78

By age :

15-24 years	79	51	36	87
25-39 years	84	46	39	85
40-54 years	82	41	41	82
55 or over	70	25	43	68

By level of education:

Primary	67	33	40	73
Secondary	83	41	41	82
Higher	85	46	39	85

By status in relation to tobacco

Smokers	79	46	34	80
Non-smokers	78	36	43	79

* Question put, after a brief introduction, to all categories.

Table 2

THE MOST COMMON INSTANCES OF BEING IN THE
VICINITY OF SMOKERS

	Restaurants bars canteens	Among friends	In public places	When travelling	At work	At home
Community as a whole	86%	85%	82%	63%	55%	43%
By country :						
Belgium	81	87	76	49	54	46
Denmark	93	96	75	74	68	45
Germany	85	80	79	63	56	35
(ex-BRD)	(87)	(80)	(80)	(65)	(58)	(35)
(ex-DDR)	(78)	(78)	(75)	(57)	(51)	(33)
Greece	96	89	90	76	66	58
Spain	93	87	90	77	63	60
France	77	89	79	56	54	45
Ireland	89	85	86	60	44	46
Italy	90	89	88	69	55	47
Luxembourg	91	85	81	50	39	44
Netherlands	86	85	63	54	55	37
Portugal	77	75	81	57	50	36
United Kingdom	87	81	83	56	44	38
By sex :						
Men	89	89	86	65	66	41
Women	83	81	78	60	44	45

By age :

15-24 years	93	90	88	74	93	56
25-39 years	92	92	86	66	92	45
40-54 years	88	88	85	64	88	47
55 or over	74	72	72	52	74	30

By level of education :

Primary	79	79	78	58	38	40
Secondary	88	88	83	64	60	44
Higher	90	87	85	66	68	46

By status in relation to tobacco :

Smokers	92	97	87	74	70	63
Non-smokers	82	79	79	56	46	25

Table 3

	Quite pleasant	Not a nuisance	A mild nuisance	A great nuisance	A real nuisance	No hazard	Total reply
Community as a whole	2	32	31	24	10	1	100
By country :							
Belgium	3	33	30	25	8	1	100
Denmark	2	41	34	15	7	1	100
Germany	4	31	32	22	10	1	100
(ex-BRD)	(4)	(33)	(31)	(21)	(9)	(2)	(100)
(ex-DDR)	(1)	(25)	(34)	(26)	(13)	(1)	(100)
Greece	2	23	27	33	15		100
Spain	1	31	36	22	9	1	100
France	2	35	33	22	8		100
Ireland	3	43	28	14	10	2	100
Italy	2	27	27	30	13	1	100
Luxembourg	4	32	25	25	13	1	100
Netherlands	3	35	35	19	6	2	100
Portugal	1	23	26	33	16	1	100
United Kingdom	1	35	27	24	13		100
By sex :							
Men	2	37	31	20	9	1	100
Women	2	27	31	27	12	1	100
By agee :							
15-24 years	2	35	33	20	9	1	100
25-39 years	2	33	33	22	9	1	100
40-54 years	3	33	28	24	11	1	100
<u>55 or over</u>	2	28	29	27	13	1	100

By level of education :

Primary	2	32	27	26	12	1	100
Secondary	2	34	33	22	8	1	100
Higher	1	29	32	25	12	1	100

By status in relation to tobacco :

Smokers	4	63	25	5	2	1	100
Non-smokers	1	15	34	34	15	1	100

Table 4
THE HAZARD TO THE NON-SMOKER FROM OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE

	No hazard	Some hazard	Can lead to serious diseases	Depends (spontaneous)	No reply	Total
Community as a whole	5	32	52	7	4	100
By country :						
Belgium	5	40	41	11	3	100
Denmark	5	44	46	4	1	100
Germany (ex-BRD)	5	28	49	9	9	100
(ex-DDR)	(5)	(27)	(48)	(10)	(10)	(100)
	(3)	(28)	(54)	(7)	(8)	(100)
Greece	3	37	55	3	2	100
Spain	4	44	45	5	2	100
France	5	30	57	7	1	100
Ireland	13	39	39	6	3	100
Italy	5	31	52	9	3	100
Luxembourg	7	19	62	9	3	100
Netherlands	7	41	38	9	5	100
Portugal	3	47	43	6	1	100
United Kingdom	5	26	64	3	2	100
By sex :						
Men	6	32	51	7	4	100
Women	4	32	53	7	4	100
By age :						
15-24 years	4	38	48	7	3	100
25-39 years	4	31	55	7	3	100
40-54 years	5	30	52	8	5	100
55 and over	6	30	53	6	5	100
By level of education :						
Primary	6	31	50	8	5	100
Secondary	5	32	53	6	4	100
Higher	3	34	53	7	3	100
By status in relation to tobacco :						
Smokers	8	39	39	10	4	100
Non-smokers	4	28	59	5	4	100

Table 5

SMOKERS REFRAINING FROM SMOKING
OUT OF CONSIDERATION FOR OTHERS

	Frequently	Occasion- ally	Seldom	Never	No reply	Total
Community as a whole	33	39	17	9	2	100
By country :						
Belgium	28	49	15	8		100
Denmark	54	37	5	4		100
Germany	11	28	40	13	8	100
(ex-BRD)	(10)	(28)	(40)	(13)	(9)	100
(ex-DDR)	(17)	(26)	(43)	(10)	(4)	100
Greece	35	38	16	11		100
Spain	32	44	13	7	4	100
France	37	46	10	7		100
Ireland	29	38	14	19		100
Italy	36	44	11	8	1	100
Luxembourg	48	34	9	7	2	100
Netherlands	46	40	7	6	1	100
Portugal	33	37	18	10	2	100
United Kingdom	47	38	6	9		100
By sex :						
Men	31	40	17	9	3	100
Women	36	38	16	9	1	100
By age :						
15-24 years	25	40	21	12	2	100
25-39 years	36	41	15	6	2	100
40-54 years	34	36	17	10	3	100
55 and over	36	38	13	9	4	100

By level of education :

Primary	31	38	17	10	4	100
Secondary	32	38	17	11	2	100
Higher	36	43	15	5	1	100

By status in relation to tobacco :

Cigar or pipe smokers	35	40	17	5	3	100
Cigarette smokers	33	39	17	9	2	100
of which:						
light smokers	45	35	13	6	1	100
average "	29	42	17	10	2	100
heavy "	26	35	23	13	3	100

Table 6

SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS ASKING A SMOKER MOT TO SMOKE
IN ORDER MOT TO SUFFER DISCOMFORT

	Smokers			Non-smokers		
	Frequently	Occasionally	Total	Frequently	Occasionally	Total
Community as a whole	2	9	11%	13	25	38%
By country :						
Belgium	2	13	15	8	25	33
Denmark	1	11	12	8	19	27
Germany	1	7	8	11	28	39
(ex-BRD)	(1)	(7)	(8)	(11)	(26)	(37)
(ex-DDR)	(1)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(33)	(43)
Greece	9	18	27	37	25	62
Spain	2	7	9	12	20	32
France	1	9	10	12	25	37
Ireland	2	5	7	9	15	24
Italy	3	11	14	19	30	49
Luxembourg	1	11	12	12	22	34
Netherlands	2	9	11	7	22	29
Portugal	2	9	11	11	24	35
United Kingdom	1	6	7	9	23	32
By sex :						
Men	1	8	9	13	24	37
Women	2	10	12	13	26	39
By age :						
15-24 years	3	8	11	14	26	40
25-39 years	2	10	12	14	29	43
40-54 years	1	8	9	13	28	41
55 and over	1	6	7	11	22	33

By level of education :

Primary	2	7	9	12	21	33
Secondary	2	9	11	13	26	39
Higher	2	10	12	14	30	44

By status in relation to tobacco :

Smokers of which:	2	9	11			
- cigars or pipe	1	10	11			
- light smokers ⁴		14	18			
- average " 1		7	8			
- heavy " I		5	6			
Non-smokers of which :				13	25	38
- former smokers				11	22	33
- never smoked				14	27	41

Table 7

THE TRAIN COMPARTMENT TEST

I. SMOKERS IN A "NO-SMOKING COMPARTMENT"

	Find it:					
	Very incon- venient	Incon- venient	Slightly incon- venient	Not at all incon- venient	Don't know	Total
----- Community as a whole	13	17	15	54	1	100

<u>By country :</u>						
Belgium	9	20	25	43	3	100
Denmark	11	8	8	70	3	100
Germany	12	22	20	45	1	100
(ex-BRD)	(13)	(23)	(21)	(42)	(1)	(100)
(ex-DDR)	(6)	(13)	(16)	(63)	(2)	(100)
Greece	16	22	19	42	1	100
Spain	14	20	13	48	5	100
France	10	16	15	59	.	100
Ireland	20	19	13	45	3	100
Italy	16	17	13	52	2	100
Luxembourg	2	8	10	78	2	100
Netherlands	13	9	11	67	.	100
Portugal	7	18	19	53	3	100
United Kingdom	14	9	9	67	1	100
<u>By sex :</u>						
Men	13	18	16	51	2	100
Women	13	15	14	57	1	100
<u>By age :</u>						
15-24 years	13	19	17	50	1	100
25-39 years	12	18	15	53	2	100
40-54 years	15	15	15	54	1	100
55 and over	10	15	13	60	2	100

By level of education :

Primary	14	16	12	55	3	100
Secondary	13	18	16	51	2	100
Higher	12	16	15	56	1	100

By status in relation to tobacco :

Cigar or pipe smokers	10	11	12	66	1	100
Cigarette smokers :	13	17	15	53	2	100
- light smokers	5	10	12	71	2	100
- average "	13	19	17	50	1	100
- heavy' "	30	24	13	32	1	100

Table 8

THE TRAIN COMPARTMENT TEST

II. NON-SMOKERS IN A "SMOKING-PERMITTED" COMPARTMENT

	Find it:					
	Very incon- venient	Incon- venient	Slightly incon- venient	Not at all incon- venient	Don't know	Total
Community as a whole	48	21	14	13	4	100
By country :						
Belgium	39	28	13	10	10	100
Denmark	49	18	14	16	3	100
Germany	50	23	14	10	3	100
(ex-BRD)	(47)	(24)	(15)	(11)	(3)	(100)
(ex-DDR)	(60)	(20)	(12)	(5)	(3)	(100)
Greece	60	18	10	8	4	100
Spain	40	22	15	16	7	100
France	47	22	16	14	1	100
Ireland	33	20	9	28	10	100
Italy	51	21	14	13	1	100
Luxembourg	39	17	20	23	1	100
Netherlands	39	12	11	14	24	100
Portugal	52	21	12	14	1	100
United Kingdom	50	15	11	18	6	100
By sex :						
Men	46	21	14	14	5	100
Women	49	21	13	13	4	100

By age :

15-24 years	39	23	17	16	5	100
25-39 years	50	21	14	12	3	100
40-54 years	50	22	12	12	4	100
55 and over	50	19	12	14	5	100

By level of education :

Primary	48	20	13	14	5	100
Secondary	47	22	13	14	4	100
Higher	48	21	14	12	5	100

By status in relation to tobacco :

Former smokers	42	22	15	18	3	100
Never smoked	52	21	13	12	2	100

Table 9

FOR OR AGAINST A BAN ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

	Strongly in favour	In favour	Against pour	Strongly against	Don't know	Total
Community as a whole	55	27	9	6	3	100
<hr/>						
<u>By country :</u>						
Belgium	44	35	13	4	4	100
Denmark	33	32	21	11	3	100
Germany	47	31	11	8	3	100
(ex-BRD)	(42)	(33)	(12)	(9)	(4)	(100)
(ex-DDR)	(65)	(22)	(8)	(3)	(2)	(100)
Greece	76	14	5	3	2	100
Spain	63	22	7	6	2	100
France	50	29	12	6	3	100
Ireland	56	28	5	5	6	100
Italy	63	26	5	2	4	100
Luxembourg	54	27	8	8	3	100
Netherlands	51	32	8	7	2	100
Portugal	61	34	3	.	2	100
United Kingdom	56	27	8	6	3	100
<u>By sex :</u>						
Men	51	29	10	7	3	100
Women	58	26	8	5	3	100
<u>By age :</u>						
15-24 years	48	30	12	7	3	100
25-39 years	52	30	10	6	2	100
40-54 years	56	28	8	6	2	100
55 and over	51	24	7	4	4	100
<u>By level of education :</u>						
Primary	56	26	8	6	4	100
Secondary	52	30	9	6	3	100
Higher	56	26	9	6	3	100
<u>By status in relation to tobacco :</u>						
Smokers	34	35	16	11	4	100
Non-smokers	66	23	5	3	3	100

Table 10

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF REGULATIONS ON A BAN ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

There are regulations :

	Almost every- where	In many public places	In some public places	No- where	Don't know	Total
Community as a whole	17	34	34	9	6	100
<hr/>						
<u>By country :</u>						
Belgium	22	45	25	4	4	100
Denmark	12	45	32	6	5	100
Germany	7	20	43	21	9	100
(ex-BRD)	(7)	(20)	(41)	(23)	(9)	(100)
(ex-DDR)	(8)	(20)	(49)	(14)	(9)	(100)
Greece	21	45	23	6	5	100
Spain	21	38	28	5	8	100
France	19	35	32	10	4	100
Ireland	26	40	25	6	3	100
Italy	25	35	31	3	6	100
Luxembourg	13	31	39	11	6	100
Netherlands	28	43	22	4	3	100
Portugal	23	37	31	3	6	100
United Kingdom	11	43	39	5	2	100
 <u>By sex :</u>						
Men	18	35	34	9	4	100
Women	16	33	34	10	7	100
 <u>By age :</u>						
15-24 years	18	32	34	11	5	100
25-39 years	17	36	36	8	3	100
40-54 years	17	38	33	8	4	100
55 and over	16	32	33	10	9	100
 <u>By level of education :</u>						
Primary	17	31	34	9	9	100
Secondary	15	35	35	11	4	100
Higher	18	37	34	7	4	100
 <u>By status in relation to tobacco :</u>						
Smokers	18	38	33	8	3	100
Non-smokers	16	32	35	10	7	100

Table 10 (cont'd)
PUBLIC AWARENESS OF REGULATIONS ON A BAN ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES**Where there are regulations are they generally respected?***

	Yes	No (spontaneous)	Depends know	Don't know	Total
Community as a whole	46	37	15	2	100
<hr/>					
By country :					
Belgium	40	36	22	2	100
Denmark	72	18	5	5	100
Germany	64	26	9	1	100
(ex-BRD)	(65)	(25)	(9)	(1)	(100)
(ex-DDR)	(59)	(27)	(12)	(2)	(100)
Greece	22	59	18	1	100
Spain	25	54	20	1	100
France	39	34	24	3	100
Ireland	58	28	11	3	100
Italy'	25	53	21	1	100
Luxembourg	55	15	28	2	100
Netherlands	72	17	7	4	100
Portugal	27	51	19	3	100
United Kingdom	66	26	7	1	100
By sex :					
Men	47	37	15	1	100
Women	45	37	16	2	100
By age :					
15-24 years	42	42	15	1	100
25-39 years	46	38	15	1	100
40-54 years	49	35	15	1	100
55 and over	47	34	16	3	100
<hr/>					
By level of education :					
Primary	42	40	16	2	100
Secondary	51	33	15	1	100
Higher	46	38	15	1	100
<hr/>					
By status in relation to tobacco :					
Smokers	54	30	15	1	100
Non-smokers	41	41	16	2	100

*Question put to those who answered that there are regulations covering the public places they frequent regularly.

Table 11

FOR OR AGAINST SEPARATE AREAS FOR SMOKERS
AND NON-SMOKERS AT WORK

	Very much for	To some extent for	To some extent against	Very much against	Don't know	Total
Community as a whole	58	30	6	2	4	100
By country :						
Belgium	38	43	12	2	5	100
Denmark	57	28	8	3	4	100
Germany	56	32	7	2	3	100
(ex-BRD)	(51)	(35)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(100)
(ex-DDR)	(72)	(22)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(100)
Greece	70	19	4	2	5	100
Spain	58	23	7	5	7	100
France	53	35	8	2	2	100
Ireland..	59	28	3	2	8	100:
Italy	60	31	4	2	3	100
Luxembourg	51	29	7	5	8	100
Netherlands	54	31	6	5	4	100
Portugal	48	43	4	1	4	100
United Kingdom	70	21	4	2	3	100
By sex ;						
Men	56	31	7	3	3	100
Women	60	29	5	2	4	100
By age :						
15-24 years	53	35	7	2	3	100
25-39 years	59	30	6	3	2	100
40-54 years	59	29	7	2	3	100
<u>55 and over</u>	60	27	5	2	6	100

By level of education :

Primary	56	30	5	3	6	100
Secondary	58	30	7	2	3	100
Higher	61	29	6	2	2	100

By status in relation to tobacco

Smokers	47	37	9	4	3	100
Non-smokers	64	26	4	2	4	100

Table 12

SEPARATE AREAS FOR SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS; DIRECT AGREEMENT OR MANAGEMENT DECISION					
between	Direct agreement decision colleagues	Management	Other	Don't know	Total
Community as a whole	52	34	10	4	100
By country :					
Belgium	55	26	14	5	100
Denmark	67	25	5	3	100
Germany	52	37	7	4	100
(ex-BRD)	(54)	(35)	(7)	(4)	(100)
(ex-DDR)	(46)	(45)	(7)	(2)	(100)
Greece -	52	28	16	4	100
Spain	56	26	12	6	100
France	57	31	10	2	100
Ireland	47	32	13	8	100
Italy	44	43	9	4	100
Luxembourg	62	26	10	2	100
Netherlands	60	27	11	2	100
Portugal	40	37	15	8	100
United Kingdom	52	36	7	5	100
By sex :					
Men	54	34	9	3	100
Women	50	36	9	5	100
By age :					
15-24 years	59	29	8	4	100
25-39 years	57	31	10	2	100
40-54 years	50	37	10	3	100
55 and over	45	39	10	6	100
<u>By level of education:</u>					
Primary	48	37	9	6	100
Secondary	54	34	9	3	100
Higher	55	32	10	3	100
<u>By status in relation to tobacco :</u>					
Smokers	63	25	9	3	100
Non-smokers	46	40	9	5	100

Table 13

SMOKING AT WORK: REGULATIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION

	There are regulations at the place of work*	They are generally respected by smokers**
By country :		
Belgium	44	67
Denmark	54	84
Germany (ex-BRD) (ex-DDR)	49 (47) (59)	88 (87) (90)
Greece	22	48
Spain	29	55
France	34	71
Ireland	43	89
Italy	36	59
Luxembourg	38	78
Netherlands	47	82
Portugal	25	62
United Kingdom	63	85
By sex :		
Men	42	76
Women	33	78
BY age :		
15-24 years	48	72
25-39 years	45	79
40-54 years	42	80
55 and over	34	73

By level of education :

Primary	34	74
Secondary	43	80
Higher	50	65

By status in relation to tobacco :

Smokers	42	78
Non-smokers	44	76

* Out of 100 people interviewed who stated they were in employment.

** Out of 100 people in employment and whose place of work is covered by regulations.