

PUBLIC ATTITUDE RESEARCH REPORT

**ATTITUDES TOWARD
ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE**

PREPARED FOR:

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

JULY 1999

CONTENTS

	PAGE NO.
A. INFORMATION OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY	1
B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
C. FINDINGS	7
1. RESPONDENT PROFILES	7
a. Current Smoking Behaviour.....	7
b. Personal Reaction To Tobacco Smoke	8
c. Workplace Environment	9
d. Workplace Smoking Policy	10
2. ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE IN THE WORKPLACE	11
a. "People Should Be Allowed To Smoke Wherever They Like At Work".....	11
b. "All Workplaces Should Be Entirely Smokefree"	12
c. "All Workplace Cafeterias Should Be Entirely Smokefree"	13
d. "Smoking Should Not Be Allowed In Any Workplace Where Non-Smokers Have To Work"	14
e. "Smoking Should Be Allowed In A Workplace If Everyone In That Area Agrees".....	15
f. "The Only Place Smoking Should Be Allowed Is In Designated, Ventilated Rooms Or Areas"	16
3. ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE IN SCHOOLS.....	17
a. Smoking By Teachers And Staff	17
b. Comparison Between Schools And Other Workplaces	18
4. ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE IN PUBLIC PLACES.....	19
a. Smoking In Bars	19
b. Smoking In Restaurants, Cafés And Foodhalls	20
c. Support For Smoking In Various Public Places	21
E. QUESTIONNAIRE	
F. TABLES (UNDER SEPARATE COVER)	

A. INFORMATION OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

1. INFORMATION OBJECTIVES

The prime purpose of the survey was to obtain information which would assist the Ministry to provide the Government with information about changing public attitudes regarding protection against environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).

There are particular objectives of measuring public expectation and desire for smokefree areas. It is the intent that these measures should be repeated at intervals in the future so that the rates of change, if any, in the extent or intensity of public expectations can be determined.

The specific question topics covered in this study were as follows.

- a. Incidence of workplace smoking restrictions.
- b. Attitudes toward smoking in the workplace in each of several specific contexts.
- c. Attitudes toward school staff smoking inside school grounds.
- d. Attitudes toward smoking in specific public places ...
 - bars,
 - restaurants, cafés and food halls,
 - enclosed shopping areas,
 - housie halls,
 - open sports stadiums,
 - sporting clubs
 - nightclubs.

The questionnaire used in this study was developed by the NRB from the initial questionnaire topics provided by the Ministry in its brief. The initial draft was refined following consultation with the Ministry before proceeding to a pilot of 20 randomly selected respondents.

The pilot test of the questionnaire was conducted to determine the clarity of the questions, whether the questions were perceived to treat the subject in a consistent manner and whether the provided answer categories adequately catered for the range of response.

2. METHODOLOGY

a. Overview

The emphasis in the approach was to provide a sample that had been taken using known probabilities of selection and which therefore could be reliably used to provide projectable estimates for the target population as a whole.

b. Survey Methodology

i. Target Population

- Geographic Coverage

Geographically, this survey extended across all areas of New Zealand serviced by landline telephone connections.

- Dwelling Coverage

The survey covered the eligible population living within private dwellings connected with a landline telephone.

Dwellings not included in the survey were those without a connected landline telephone.

In the 1996 Census, 94.9% of those private dwellings responding within the survey area indicated that they had a telephone connection. Those connections did, however, include cellphones that were in the dwelling most or all of the time. Our estimate is that the percentage of private households with a landline telephone connection should be no lower than 94%. All non-private dwellings were excluded from the survey. Examples of this type of dwelling are hotels, motels, guest houses, boarding houses, homes for the elderly, hostels, motor camps, hospitals, barracks and prisons. New Zealanders who live in these types of dwelling amount to 4.4% of the usually resident population.

We would estimate a final sample coverage of between 89% and 90% of those usually resident in the survey area.

- Eligible Respondents

All people aged 15 years and older, who are usually resident within the geographic and dwelling coverage detailed above.

ii. Survey Frames

The private telephone numbers listed within the New Zealand telephone directories that cover the survey area formed the sampling frame for this survey.

The frame to respondent differences are that the listed numbers provide the primary sampling points from which a final number is generated, which in turn yields a household and then finally eligible respondents within the household.

c. Sample Design - Stratification

The sample was prestratified geographically according to the areas covered by the telephone directories. The NRB has already mapped the coverage of each directory to Area Units for the purpose of population estimation.

Within each telephone directory, further stratification took place according to the area subdirectories.

It was intended that the probability of selection for all initial sampling points be equal. Therefore, the number of sampling points taken from each directory will be in direct proportion to the number of eligible dwellings within the area covered by each directory. Further minor adjustment to this general rule was made to allow for known differences in response rate that could be expected from areas containing the larger metropolitan centres.

d. Sampling Design - Sampling Stages

i. Primary Sampling Unit

As already specified, the primary unit was the private dwelling telephone numbers listed in the New Zealand telephone directories.

These primary units were, following sampling, modified by a simple additive algorithm to generate the telephone number to be called. This approach overcomes the problem of including unlisted dwellings (new and deliberate non-listings).

The method does bring with it the complication of adding some business connections and unconnected numbers to the sample, but these are easily eliminated from the sample when called.

ii. Secondary Sampling Unit

The secondary unit was the final private dwelling connected to the number generated.

iii. Respondent Sampling

Within each dwelling, all eligible respondents (those aged 15 years and older who live in that dwelling) were identified. The names of all eligible respondents were listed in descending order of age, onto a sampling grid. The respondent who was to be asked for an interview was the one who last had a birthday.

e. Sample Design - Substitution

The sampling procedure stipulated that up to 8 attempts were to be made to establish contact with a dwelling, record eligible respondents, and then speak to the selected respondent.

In cases of non-response, there was the choice to substitute or not substitute the non-respondent.

The survey used an approach where there was no substitution in the case of non-response. This approach maintains the known probability of selection, necessary for later weighting to total population estimates.

f. Interviewing

All interviewing for this survey was carried out by interviewers from the NRB's national fieldwork team.

These interviewers are located in the 27 largest urban areas of New Zealand, from Whangarei to Invercargill.

Each interviewer's work was checked and audited by the local Area Supervisor for completeness, and 10% of the respondents questioned by each interviewer were recontacted to establish that the interview was faithfully carried out.

All interviewing took place between 18th June 1999 and 4th July 1999.

g. Sample Sizes

The target sample size was 2,500 respondents. The final achieved sample size was 2,698.

h. Benchmarking And Reweighting

The survey methodology allows for just one interview per household irrespective of the number of eligible respondents within that household. This introduces an over representation, within the sample, of respondents from households containing just one eligible respondent. In addition there are other factors such as differing response rates from the various demographic sub-groups which also lead to a sample profile which does not exactly match that expected from Census statistics.

The over representation of single person households is adjusted back by applying a weight to each respondent equal to the inverse probability of that respondent being sampled from the household.

Benchmarking to known Census statistics is then applied to adjust for response rate imbalances.

Benchmarking in this survey was applied to the following strata ...

- broad geographic area,
- ethnicity,
- age group,
- gender.

i. Response Rates

The breakdown of final outcomes to each number called is as follows:

Outcome at Final Call	Number
Eligible respondents: 3,966	
Interview	2,698
Not available for interview	26
Refused interview	1,150
Other non response (sickness, language problem)	92
Eligibility not established: 620	
No reply	390
Answer phone	216
Engaged	14
Non eligible respondents: 640	
Business numbers	558
Respondent unavailable during survey period	82
Numbers outside sample frame: 1,454	
Non connected numbers	1,263
Fax or data lines	191

One measure of response rate is to calculate the percentage of all known eligible respondents who completed the interview.

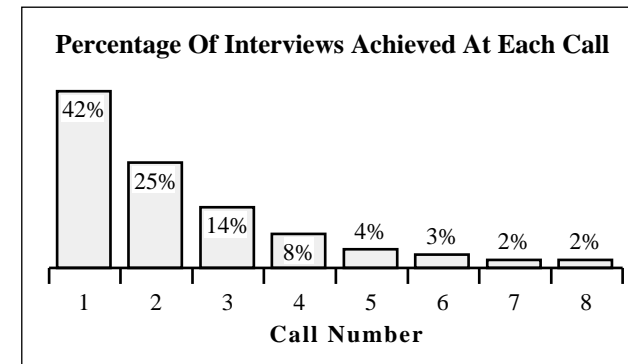
In the case of this survey there were 2,698 completed interviews from the 3,966 respondents known to be eligible. This response rate is 68%.

An alternative, more conservative, measure of response rate is one where which includes some estimate of the number of eligible respondents that might lie in the subgroup of calls made to telephone numbers where eligibility could not be firmly established. These are typically calls to numbers where replies could not be obtained within 8 attempts . In this survey there were 620 of those cases.

These are allocated to the eligible and non-eligible categories in the same simple ratio that has been observed in cases where contact could be made. The ratio in this case is 3,966 eligible respondents found for every 640 non-eligible respondents.

The estimate of eligible respondents amongst those where eligibility could not be firmly established is therefore 534. These are added to the number of respondents firmly established as eligible, to give a total estimate of 4,500 eligible respondents.

The response rate in this case is 60%.



B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. CURRENT BEHAVIOUR

Just 23% of respondents claim to smoke at least occasionally. This percentage climbs progressively as age decreases from 14% amongst those aged 55 years or older up to 33% amongst those aged 15-24 years.

The presence of environmental tobacco smoke is found to be bothersome to a considerable majority of respondents, 72% in total. Very few, just 7% in all, find any enjoyment in having it present.

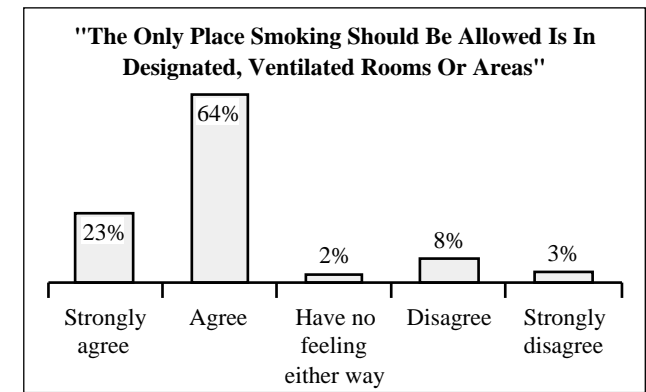
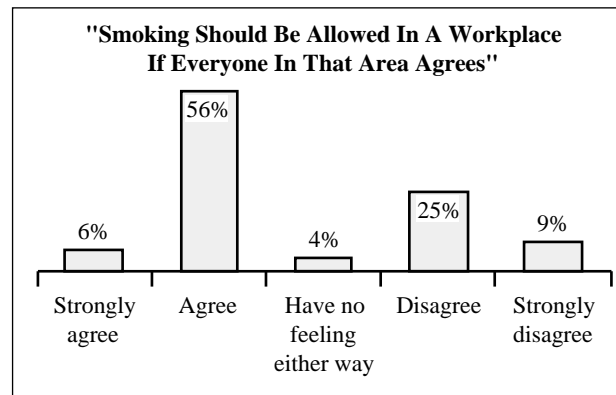
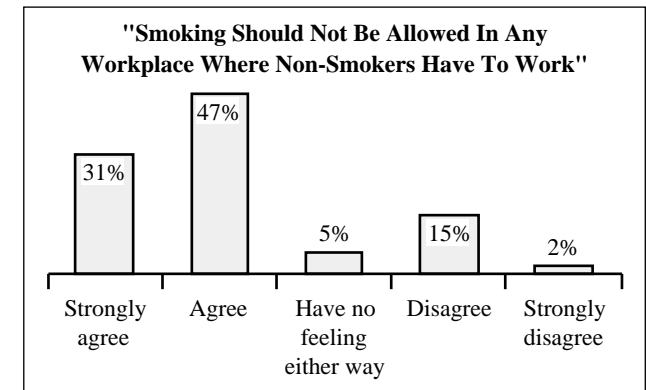
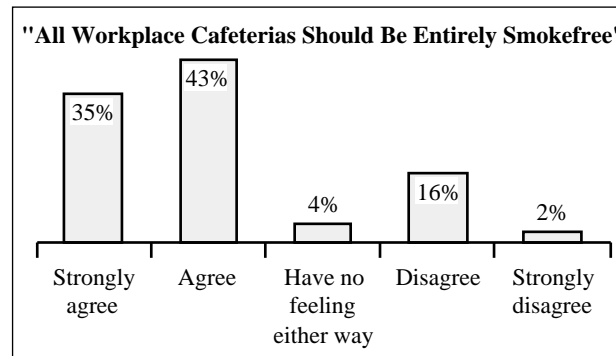
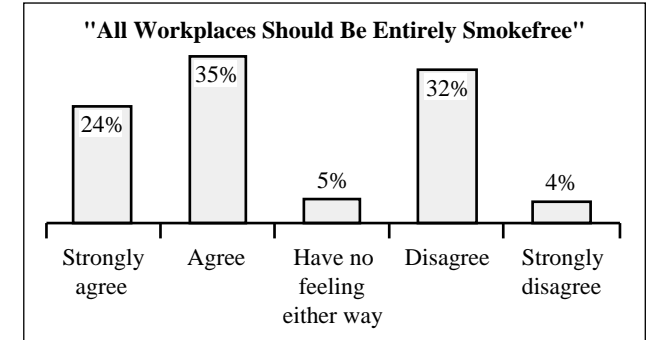
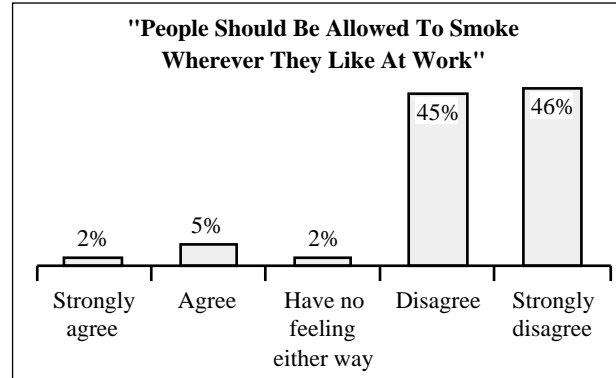
2. WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT

Of all the respondents included in the survey 65% were currently in paid employment. Of these people, 81% were working in an indoor environment. Of those with an indoor workplace, 84% said smoking restrictions were in place.

A series of six statements concerning workplace smoking policies were put to all respondents irrespective of whether they were in paid employment or not. They were then asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement. In four cases the results were unequivocal.

They reject the idea that "people should be allowed to smoke wherever they like at work". And they agree that "workplace cafeterias should be smokefree", "smoking should not be allowed in places where non-smokers have to work", and that "smoking should only be allowed in designated rooms or areas".

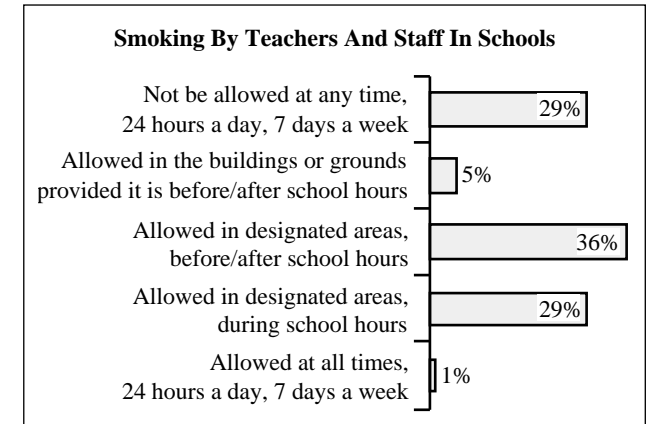
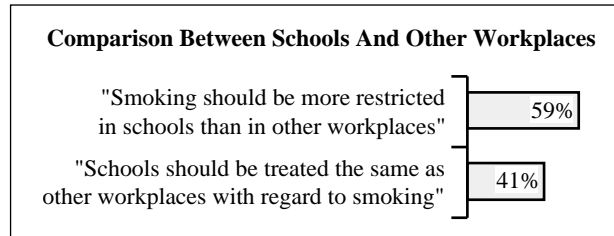
While there are majority opinions on the remaining two statements, there is some evidence of caution with respect to notions that all workplaces should be entirely smokefree and that unanimous agreement amongst workers that smoking be allowed is sufficient reason to implement such a policy.



3. ATTITUDES TO SMOKING IN SCHOOL ENVIRONS

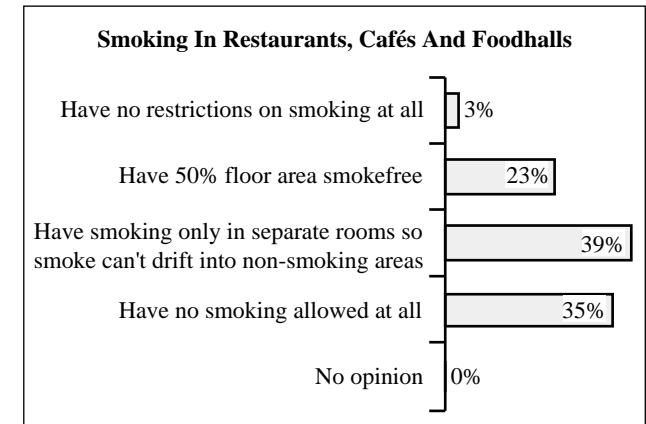
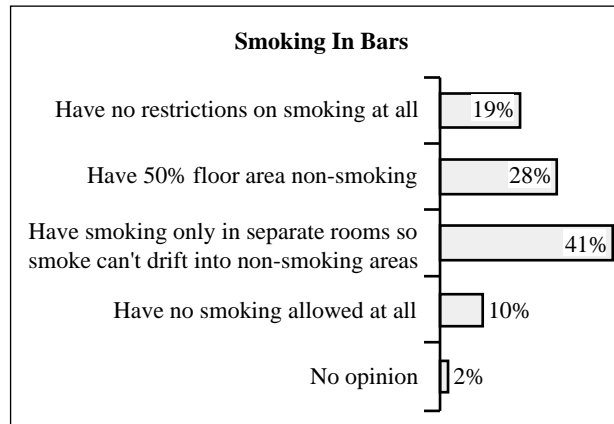
The majority of respondents (59%) agree that restrictions on smoking by adults in schools should be more restricted than in other workplaces.

The most popular option for the conditions that should be imposed with respect to teachers and staff smoking in school grounds is that it should only occur in designated areas and outside normal school hours. At a support level of 36%, this alternative does not achieve a majority but may well offer a sufficiently acceptable compromise to some of the 29% who say there should be no smoking at all and to some of the 29% who say it should be allowed during school hours as long as it is within designated areas.



4. ATTITUDES TO SMOKING IN BARS AND RESTAURANTS

The strongest support for restrictions upon smoking in bars centres around the provision of areas that will enable smokers to be separated from non-smokers. A total of 69% favour this approach. Within this approach, there were two options tested. The one achieving the greater support is that where separate rooms are provided for smokers, a total of 41% of all respondents opt for this. The remaining 28% lean toward a situation where a substantial proportion of the floor area is allocated to non-smoking patrons.

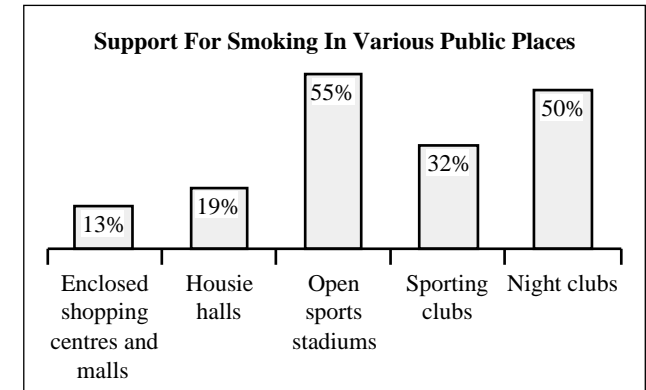


The public attitude toward smoking in places dedicated to food service is more restrictive than it is for bars. The dominant theme (74%) is that smokers should be completely isolated from non-smokers. Within this theme the greater number, 39% of all respondents, favour separate rooms that smokers can use while the other 35% feel that smokers should abstain completely while in this type of establishment.

5. ATTITUDES TO SMOKING IN OTHER PUBLIC PLACES

Of the five alternatives tested in the survey only two achieve a majority supporting the idea of unrestricted smoking. They are open sports stadiums, with 55% of the total sample agreeing that smoking should be allowed and 50% taking the same view with respect to night clubs.

There is only 32% support for the idea of unrestricted smoking in sporting clubs and this minority position holds across all sub-groups except that of current smokers. Unrestricted smoking in housie halls and enclosed shopping malls is rejected in total and by each sub-group.



C. FINDINGS

1. RESPONDENT PROFILES

a. Current Smoking Behaviour

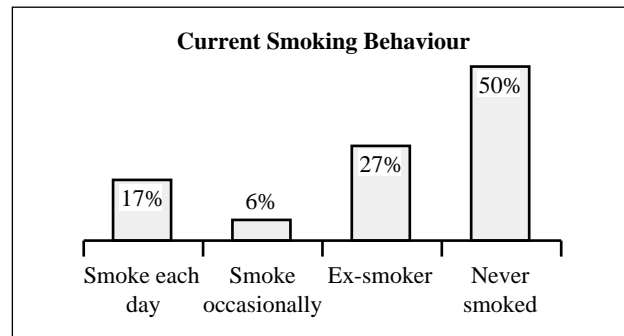
"Which of these statements best describes your current smoking?"

- "You smoke each day."
- "You smoke occasionally."
- "You're an ex smoker."
- "You've never smoked."

Just 23% of the total sample claim to smoke at least occasionally.

There is some evidence of a trend towards higher smoking incidence amongst younger age groups and among Maori.

Amongst those who say they smoke cigarettes, 73% say they do so every day.



Current Smoking Behaviour											
Behaviour	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Smoke each day	17	18	17	20	23	17	12	30	16	8	11
Smoke occasionally	6	7	6	13	7	5	2	12	6	3	4
Ex-smoker	27	30	24	12	19	30	41	29	28	17	13
Never smoked	50	45	53	55	51	48	45	29	50	72	72
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

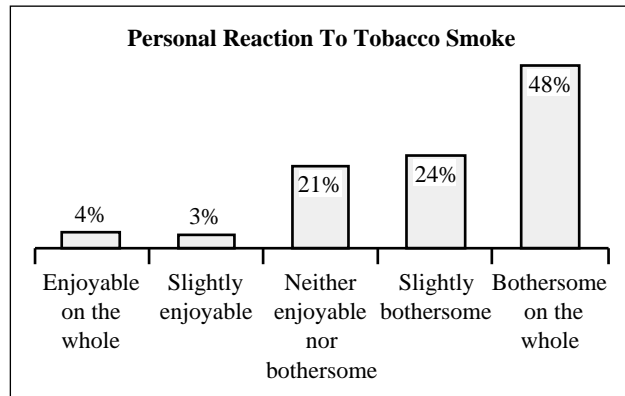
Current Smoking Behaviour								
Behaviour	Total %	Smoking Status		Highest Formal Education				
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	University %	Sixth or seventh form %	Some SC passes %	Technical or Trade training only %	Neither SC passes nor trade training %
Smoke each day	17	73	0	11	17	19	24	25
Smoke occasionally	6	27	0	6	7	7	5	4
Ex-smoker	27	0	35	23	26	30	33	32
Never smoked	50	0	65	60	50	44	38	39
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	760	818	417	289	409

b. Personal Reaction To Tobacco Smoke

"Generally, if someone has been smoking cigarettes near you, would you say you have found the smoke ...?"

- "Enjoyable on the whole."
- "Slightly enjoyable."
- "Neither enjoyable nor bothersome."
- "Slightly bothersome."
- "Bothersome on the whole."

Overall, 72% find environmental tobacco smoke bothersome to some degree. Only 7% claim some enjoyment from the condition. The most important characteristic in determining the outcome to this question, is the smoking status of the respondent. While 49% of current smokers are neutral about tobacco smoke an overwhelming majority (85%) of non-smokers find it bothersome.



Personal Reaction To Tobacco Smoke											
Personal Reaction	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Enjoyable on the whole	4	5	3	7	4	2	4	6	4	-	4
Slightly enjoyable	3	3	4	6	5	2	3	6	3	3	3
Neither enjoyable nor bothersome	21	22	20	23	25	20	19	26	21	21	11
Slightly bothersome	24	25	22	24	30	22	20	27	23	23	21
Bothersome on the whole	48	45	51	40	36	54	54	35	49	53	61
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

Personal Reaction To Tobacco Smoke								
Personal Reaction	Total %	Smoking Status		Highest Formal Education				
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	University %	Sixth or seventh form %	Some SC passes %	Technical or Trade training only %	Neither SC passes nor trade training %
Enjoyable on the whole	4	14	1	3	3	4	6	7
Slightly enjoyable	3	10	1	2	4	4	5	2
Neither enjoyable nor bothersome	21	49	13	15	24	21	27	26
Slightly bothersome	24	18	25	26	22	30	17	21
Bothersome on the whole	48	9	60	54	47	41	45	44
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	760	818	417	289	409

c. Workplace Environment

Of the total sample 65% were in full or part-time paid employment, these respondents were asked:

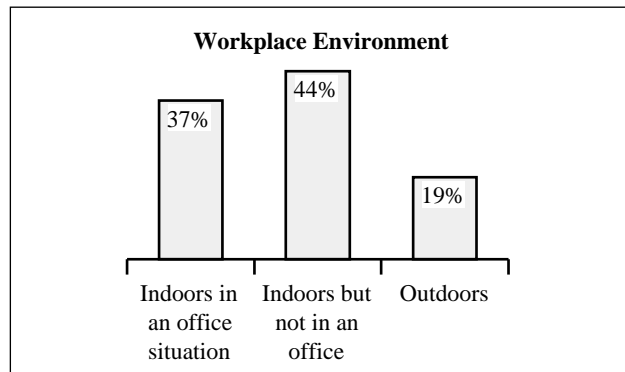
"Which of these best describes the space you mostly work in?"

- "Indoors in an office situation."*
- "Indoors, but not in an office situation."*
- "Outdoors."*

Only 19% of those in paid employment say their workplace is best described as 'outdoors'.

There are peaks of outdoor workers amongst men (31%), Maori (32%) and current smokers (27%).

The largest group of respondents said they worked indoors but not in an office situation. Overall, they totalled 44% of respondents in paid work. There are peaks for this sort of environment amongst women and amongst the youngest age group.



Workplace Environment											
Workplace Environment	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Indoors in an office situation	37	32	43	24	41	41	37	25	39	29	40
Indoors, but not in an office situation	44	37	51	60	38	40	41	43	43	53	41
Outdoors	19	31	6	16	21	19	22	32	18	18	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (In paid employment)	1658	775	883	176	344	905	230	147	1430	29	44

Workplace Environment								
Workplace Environment	Total %	Smoking Status		Highest Formal Education				
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	University %	Sixth or seventh form %	Some SC passes %	Technical or Trade training only %	Neither SC passes nor trade training %
Indoors in an office situation	37	30	40	55	34	31	20	14
Indoors, but not in an office situation	44	43	43	34	46	47	49	54
Outdoors	19	27	17	11	20	22	31	32
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (In paid employment)	1658	398	1260	558	503	272	145	180

d. Workplace Smoking Policy

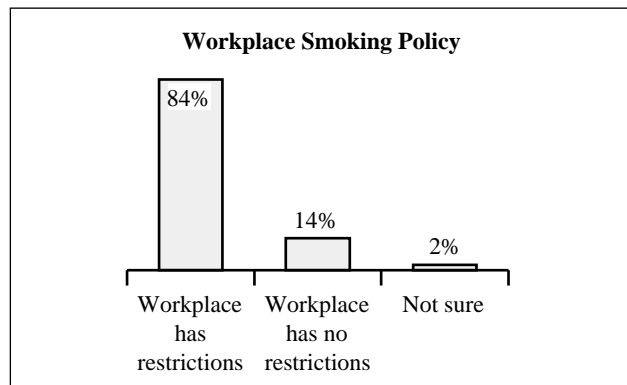
Those respondents in paid employment who worked indoors were asked:

"Does your workplace have any restrictions on smoking?"

Of all these respondents, 84% work in an environment where restrictions apply as to smoking.

This general incidence of smoking restriction applies across all groups. The critical distinguishing characteristic is whether the respondent is in an office environment or not in an office environment.

Even amongst those not in an office environment, however, the incidence of smoking restrictions is 80%.



Workplace Smoking Policy											
Policy	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Restrictions apply	84	83	86	78	87	86	83	86	84	90	76
No restrictions apply	14	16	12	19	11	13	15	12	14	10	24
Not sure whether restrictions apply	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (Those in paid employment, indoors)	1371	537	834	149	286	756	179	113	1191	24	35

Workplace Smoking Policy						
Policy	Total %	Smoking Status		Workplace Environment		
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	Indoors in an office environment %	Indoors, but not in an office environment %	Outdoors %
Restrictions apply	85	84	85	90	80	NA
No restrictions apply	14	15	13	9	18	NA
Not sure whether restrictions apply	2	1	2	1	2	NA
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	NA
BASE (Those in paid employment, indoors)	1371	306	1065	652	719	-

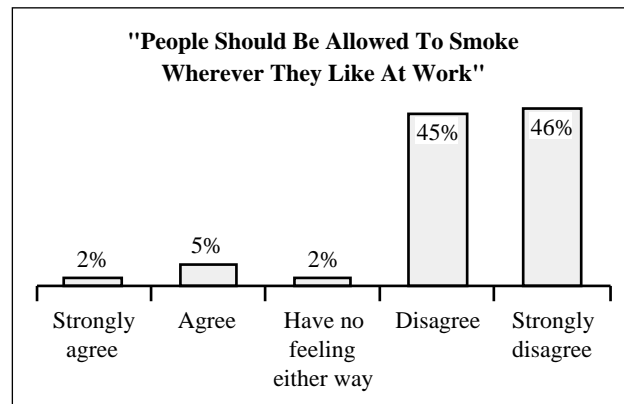
2. ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE IN THE WORKPLACE

a. "People Should Be Allowed To Smoke Wherever They Like At Work"

All respondents were asked:

"I'll now read out a number of statements about smoking in the workplace. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree or have no feeling either way."

The overall balance of opinion on "People should be allowed to smoke wherever they like at work" was disagreement. Of the total sample 91% disagreed. These people were evenly spread between disagreement and strong disagreement. The lowest level of disagreement was amongst current smokers but even with this group, disagreement was at 84%. The balance, however, was more toward disagreement than strong disagreement.



"People Should Be Allowed To Smoke Wherever They Like At Work"											
Attitude	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Strongly agree	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	-
Agree	5	7	3	9	4	3	5	9	5	5	1
Have no feeling either way	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	4
Disagree	45	49	43	58	50	38	44	56	44	39	44
Strongly disagree	46	40	51	28	43	56	47	31	47	52	51
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

"People Should Be Allowed To Smoke Wherever They Like At Work"								
Attitude	Total %	Smoking Status		Working Status		Workplace Environment		
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	In paid work %	Not in paid work %	Indoors in an office environment %	Indoors, but not in an office environment %	Outdoors %
Strongly agree	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	3
Agree	5	10	3	5	4	2	5	12
Have no feeling either way	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	3
Disagree	45	60	41	43	51	35	44	55
Strongly disagree	46	24	53	48	41	60	48	27
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	1658	1040	652	719	287

b. "All Workplaces Should Be Entirely Smokefree"

There is a majority of opinion that supports the notion that "all workplaces should be entirely smokefree". A total of 59% feel this way.

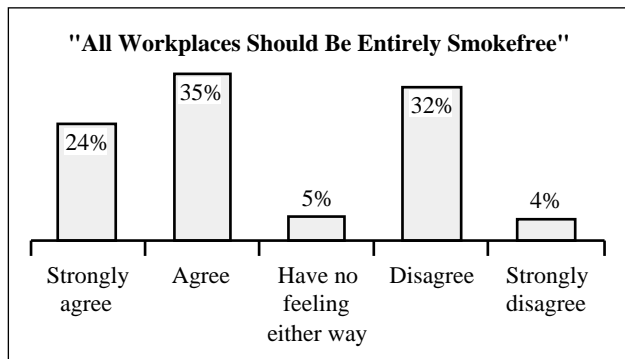
Similar majorities apply irrespective of gender and working status.

A majority of agreement does not apply in just three subgroups ...

- current smokers,
- those aged 15-24 years,
- those who work outdoors.

The relationship between higher incidence of smoking amongst the younger aged probably accounts for the inclusion of the second group in these three.

The trend in disagreement is most evident, across the age groups with increasing levels of disagreement occurring as we move from older respondents to younger respondents.



"All Workplaces Should Be Entirely Smokefree"											
Attitude	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Strongly agree	24	21	28	12	21	32	24	14	25	34	29
Agree	35	34	35	33	32	33	41	37	34	34	34
Have no feeling either way	5	6	4	7	5	3	6	5	4	7	8
Disagree	32	34	30	43	39	28	26	40	33	24	24
Strongly disagree	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	4	4	1	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

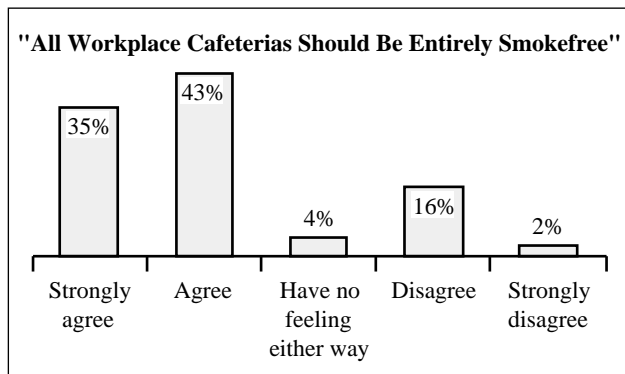
"All Workplaces Should Be Entirely Smokefree"								
Attitude	Total %	Smoking Status		Working Status		Workplace Environment		
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	In paid work %	Not in paid work %	Indoors in an office environment %	Indoors, but not in an office environment %	Outdoors %
Strongly agree	24	8	29	26	20	35	25	11
Agree	35	25	38	32	40	31	32	35
Have no feeling either way	5	4	5	4	6	2	5	5
Disagree	32	53	26	33	32	28	34	40
Strongly disagree	4	10	2	5	2	4	4	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	1658	1040	652	719	287

c. "All Workplace Cafeterias Should Be Entirely Smokefree"

The support for "all workplace cafeterias should be entirely smokefree" is more extensive than it was for entirely smokefree workplaces. In total, 78% agree with the notion of smokefree cafeterias. This majority of support for the concept is present across all subgroups, even those that would not give majority support to smokefree workplaces.

The trend for younger people to be more likely to resist the idea of smokefree workplaces carries over into a similar resistance to smokefree cafeterias but to a lesser extent.

Even the subgroup of current smokers yield a majority supporting the idea of smokefree cafeterias in spite of a substantial minority (34%) against the proposal.



"All Workplace Cafeterias Should Be Entirely Smokefree"											
Attitude	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Strongly agree	35	33	37	19	32	40	41	23	37	43	23
Agree	43	45	40	48	42	40	42	47	42	42	39
Have no feeling either way	4	3	5	8	5	3	3	4	4	1	12
Disagree	16	17	16	22	19	15	11	24	15	13	23
Strongly disagree	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

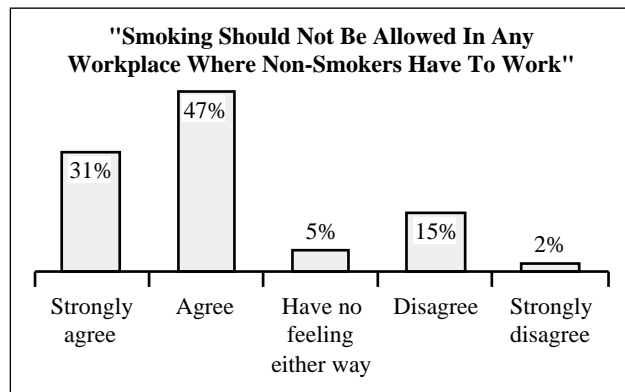
"All Workplace Cafeterias Should Be Entirely Smokefree"								
Attitude	Total %	Smoking Status		Working Status		Workplace Environment		
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	In paid work %	Not in paid work %	Indoors in an office environment %	Indoors, but not in an office environment %	Outdoors %
Strongly agree	35	14	41	35	34	41	35	23
Agree	43	48	41	43	42	40	42	51
Have no feeling either way	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4
Disagree	16	29	12	16	17	13	16	19
Strongly disagree	2	5	2	2	2	3	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	1658	1040	652	719	287

d. "Smoking Should Not Be Allowed In Any Workplace Where Non-Smokers Have To Work"

Support for the idea that "smoking should not be allowed in any workplace where non-smokers have to work" is similar in its extent to that for the proposal of smokefree cafeterias.

A total of 78% agree overall with the proposal, exactly the same proportion that agreed with smokefree cafeterias. The difference in support for the two lies in the degrees of agreement. The 31% that strongly agree with "no smoking where non-smokers are working" is lower than the 35% who strongly agree with smokefree cafeterias.

Again, the pattern is for every sub-group to provide majority support for "no smoking where non-smokers are working" but that this support is more muted amongst younger respondents and amongst current smokers.



"Smoking Should Not Be Allowed In Any Workplace Where Non-Smokers Have To Work"											
Attitude	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Strongly agree	31	29	33	19	27	38	34	17	33	41	27
Agree	47	45	49	52	52	42	49	59	47	40	38
Have no feeling either way	5	6	4	8	4	4	4	5	4	8	9
Disagree	15	18	12	18	16	14	11	18	14	11	21
Strongly disagree	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	-	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

"Smoking Should Not Be Allowed In Any Workplace Where Non-Smokers Have To Work"								
Attitude	Total %	Smoking Status		Working Status		Workplace Environment		
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	In paid work %	Not in paid work %	Indoors in an office environment %	Indoors, but not in an office environment %	Outdoors %
Strongly agree	31	12	37	32	29	42	30	16
Agree	47	51	46	46	51	41	45	58
Have no feeling either way	5	7	4	5	5	3	7	6
Disagree	15	27	11	15	14	12	16	18
Strongly disagree	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	1658	1040	652	719	287

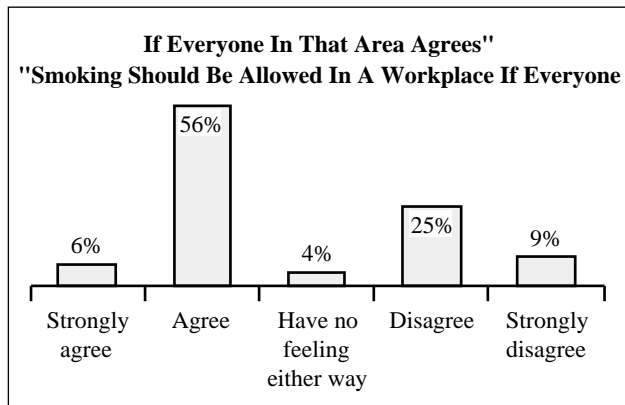
e. "Smoking Should Be Allowed In A Workplace If Everyone In That Area Agrees"

A majority support for idea that "smoking should be allowed in a workplace if everyone in that area agrees". Overall, 62% agree with the notion. The balance within this agreement, however, is very much skewed away from strong agreement. This cautious tone indicates that there may well be some conditions or provisions that respondents perceive could be necessary before such a proposal could be implemented.

Once more there is evidence of progressively increasing support for conditions that would allow workplace smoking as the age group of the respondent decreases.

Only two sub-groups offer substantial levels of disagreement for the proposal, Pacific Islanders and those in the Other ethnic group.

"Smoking Should Be Allowed In A Workplace



In That Area Agrees"											
Attitude	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Strongly agree	6	6	5	9	7	4	4	13	5	6	3
Agree	56	59	53	68	58	50	53	53	58	35	45
Have no feeling either way	4	5	4	6	3	3	6	6	4	4	3
Disagree	25	22	29	15	26	30	27	22	24	51	41
Strongly disagree	9	8	9	2	6	13	10	6	9	4	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

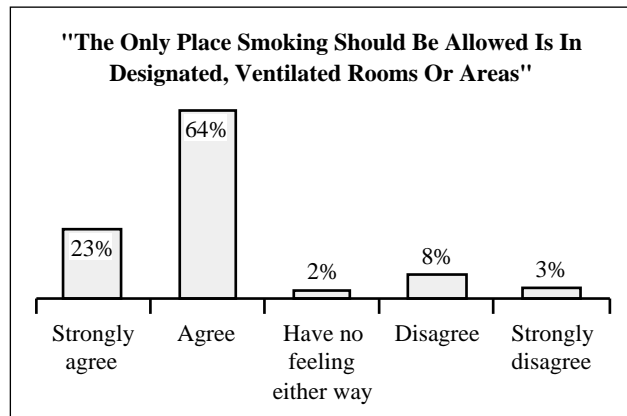
"Smoking Should Be Allowed In A Workplace If Everyone In That Area Agrees"								
Attitude	Total %	Smoking Status		Working Status		Workplace Environment		
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	In paid work %	Not in paid work %	Indoors in an office environment %	Indoors, but not in an office environment %	Outdoors %
Strongly agree	6	12	3	6	5	6	4	8
Agree	56	64	54	55	57	49	57	65
Have no feeling either way	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3
Disagree	25	18	29	26	26	29	26	20
Strongly disagree	9	3	10	9	8	13	8	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	1658	1040	652	719	287

f. "The Only Place Smoking Should Be Allowed Is In Designated, Ventilated Rooms Or Areas"

The condition that "the only place smoking should be allowed is in designated, ventilated rooms or areas" is widely accepted. A total of 87% of respondents agree with the idea, at least to some extent.

As was the case with "smoking by consensus", however, there is a strong tendency against giving the proposal unqualified support. Agreement rather than strong agreement is the preferred option for respondents.

Of all the statements tested, this one achieves the greatest consistency of view across all the demographic and behavioural sub-groups.



"The Only Place Smoking Should Be Allowed Is In Designated, Ventilated Rooms Or Areas"											
Attitude	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Strongly agree	23	19	27	19	21	27	22	22	23	35	20
Agree	64	65	64	67	70	59	64	68	64	57	62
Have no feeling either way	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	1
Disagree	8	10	6	10	6	8	7	7	8	4	15
Strongly disagree	3	3	2	2	1	4	3	1	3	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

"The Only Place Smoking Should Be Allowed Is In Designated, Ventilated Rooms Or Areas"								
Attitude	Total %	Smoking Status		Working Status		Workplace Environment		
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	In paid work %	Not in paid work %	Indoors in an office environment %	Indoors, but not in an office environment %	Outdoors %
Strongly agree	23	16	25	23	23	27	24	12
Agree	64	70	63	63	66	59	66	68
Have no feeling either way	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	3
Disagree	8	9	7	9	6	7	7	14
Strongly disagree	3	2	3	3	2	4	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	1658	1040	652	719	287

3. ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE IN SCHOOLS

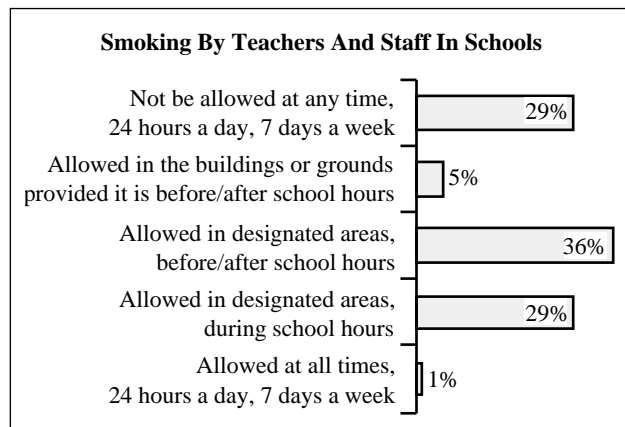
a. Smoking By Teachers And Staff

"Which of these do you believe should apply to smoking in school buildings and grounds. We are referring to teachers and administrative staff, not the students. Smoking by adults should ...?"

(The five alternatives listed in the tabulations were then read out to respondents).

Smoking outside designated areas is rejected as an option in the school environment, with only a total of 6% support.

The most popular of the remaining options is "smoking in designated areas outside school hours" with 36% support, this is not only the most favoured alternative overall but also amongst the majority of the sub-groups. While this is not a majority option, it may well be a sufficient compromise between the more restrictive "no smoking at anytime", which is the option for 29%, and the more liberal "allowed in designated areas during school hours", which is also supported by 29%.



Smoking By Teachers And Staff In Schools											
Opinion	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Not be allowed at any time, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	29	28	30	23	25	32	31	19	29	32	42
Allowed in buildings/grounds provided before/after school hrs	5	5	5	7	5	4	6	7	5	6	5
Allowed in designated areas, before or after school hours	36	32	39	43	34	35	35	39	36	42	32
Allowed in designated areas, during school hours	29	33	25	25	34	28	27	31	29	20	21
Allowed at all times, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

Smoking By Teachers And Staff In Schools									
Opinion	Total %	Smoking Status		Highest Formal Education					
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	University %	Sixth or seventh form %	Some SC passes %	Technical or Trade training only %	Neither SC passes nor trade training %	
Not be allowed at any time, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	29	19	32	33	27	29	25	27	
Allowed in buildings/grounds provided before/after school hrs	5	6	5	4	7	4	5	7	
Allowed in designated areas, before or after school hours	36	34	36	31	38	40	34	36	
Allowed in designated areas, during school hours	29	38	26	30	27	27	34	28	
Allowed at all times, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	1	3	1	2	1	-	2	2	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
BASE	2698	603	2095	760	818	417	289	409	

b. Comparison Between Schools And Other Workplaces

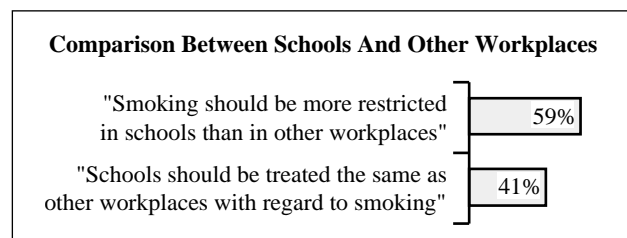
"Which of these two statements do you feel should apply to smoking by teachers and other staff in school?"

"Smoking should be more restricted in schools than in other workplaces."

"Smoking should be treated the same as other workplaces with regard to smoking."

The majority feel that more restrictions should apply in schools with respect to smoking by teachers and staff if compared to restrictions on smoking by employees in other workplaces. Overall, 59% opt for greater restrictions. With one exception, all the sub-groups also provide a majority for this option.

Current smokers are evenly divided between the two alternatives whereas those respondents in the youngest age group are more likely than those in most of the other sub-groups to support greater restriction on teachers and staff who smoke. This tends to be in contrast to their approach to smoking in other workplaces.



Comparison Between Schools And Other Workplaces											
Opinion	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Smoking should be more restricted in schools than in other workplaces	59	61	57	65	55	55	61	52	59	41	80
Schools should be treated the same as other workplaces with regard to smoking	41	39	43	34	45	45	38	48	41	56	20
No opinion	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

Comparison Between Schools And Other Workplaces									
Opinion	Total %	Smoking Status		Highest Formal Education					
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	University %	Sixth or seventh form %	Some SC passes %	Technical or Trade training only %	Neither SC passes nor trade training %	
Smoking should be more restricted in schools than in other workplaces	59	50	61	59	60	54	57	59	
Schools should be treated the same as other workplaces with regard to smoking	41	50	39	41	39	46	42	41	
No opinion	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
BASE	2698	603	2095	760	818	417	289	409	

4. ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE IN PUBLIC PLACES

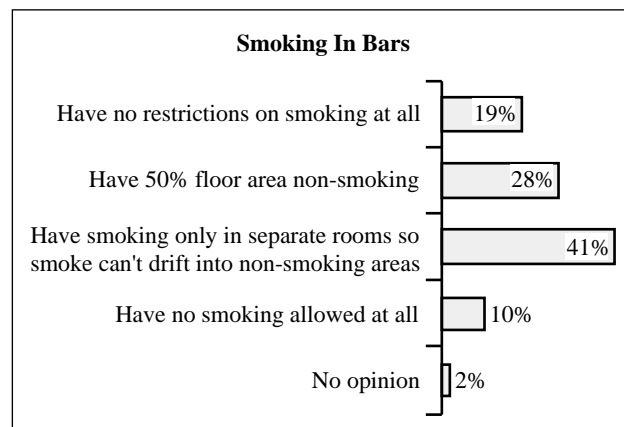
a. Smoking In Bars

"Do you think that bars should ...?"

(The four alternatives listed in the tabulations were then read out to respondents).

The concept of bars not allowing smoking at all is generally rejected, only 10% of all respondent select this option. On the other hand, the option of having no restrictions at all also achieves only minority support at 19% even though it is the most preferred option of current smokers at 36%.

The favoured options overall are to have specified areas for smoking. A total of 69% choose one or another of the two offered. The more popular is the one specifying there be separate rooms for smoking, 41% in total. Support for this alternative tends to come more from those aged 35 years and older and from women. Those aged less than 35 are more likely to favour the idea of 50% of the floor area being allocated to smoking.



Smoking In Bars											
Opinion	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Have no restrictions on smoking at all	19	23	15	30	27	16	7	20	19	9	18
Have 50% of floor area non-smoking	28	26	29	32	34	26	21	35	27	23	24
Have smoking only in separate rooms so smoke can't drift into non-smoking areas	41	37	45	31	29	46	54	37	42	57	41
Have no smoking allowed at all	10	11	9	7	7	11	14	7	10	11	12
No opinion	2	3	2	-	3	1	4	1	2	-	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

Smoking In Bars								
Opinion	Total %	Smoking Status		Highest Formal Education				
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	University %	Sixth or seventh form %	Some SC passes %	Technical or Trade training only %	Neither SC passes nor trade training %
Have no restrictions on smoking at all	19	36	13	19	19	20	17	15
Have 50% of floor area non-smoking	28	34	26	26	27	30	29	30
Have smoking only in separate rooms so smoke can't drift into non-smoking areas	41	26	46	43	43	37	43	38
Have no smoking allowed at all	10	2	13	10	9	10	8	14
No opinion	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	760	818	417	289	409

b. Smoking In Restaurants, Cafés And Foodhalls

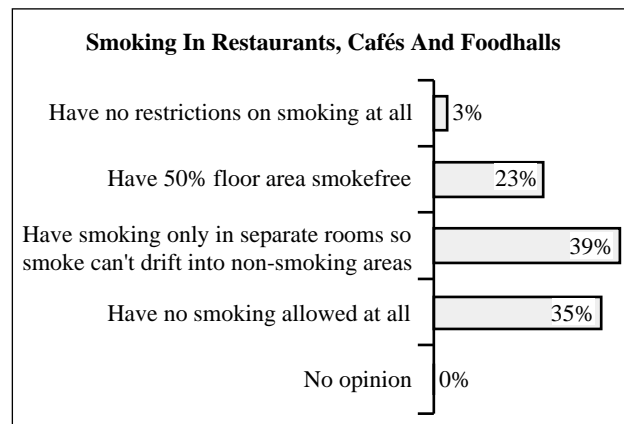
"Do you think that restaurants, cafés and foodhalls should ...?"

(The four alternatives listed in the tabulations were then read out to respondents).

Respondents choose more restrictive options on smoking in eating establishments than they did for bars. The alternative of no smoking being allowed at all is chosen by 35% of respondents whereas only 3% opt for no restrictions at all, (even amongst current smokers this alternative only achieves 4% support).

The greater majority either choose no smoking at all or the provision of separate rooms for smokers. These two alternatives total 74% in support, with the provision of separate rooms being slightly more popular than the complete banning of smoking.

This general trend follows through the majority of sub-groups with the exception of those in the younger age groups and those who are current smokers. These two categories of respondent create greater majorities by combining the alternatives of separate rooms and separate floor areas for smoking.



Opinion	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Have no restrictions on smoking at all	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	5	2	-	5
Have 50% of floor area smokefree	23	25	22	34	31	19	14	25	23	24	18
Have smoking only in separate rooms so smoke can't drift into non-smoking areas	39	36	42	38	36	41	41	36	39	32	52
Have no smoking allowed at all	35	35	34	26	29	37	42	33	35	44	26
No opinion	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

Opinion	Total %	Smoking Status		Highest Formal Education				
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	University %	Sixth or seventh form %	Some SC passes %	Technical or Trade training only %	Neither SC passes nor trade training %
Have no restrictions on smoking at all	3	4	2	3	3	2	1	4
Have 50% of floor area smokefree	23	39	19	23	24	26	22	21
Have smoking only in separate rooms so smoke can't drift into non-smoking areas	39	36	40	43	38	35	37	38
Have no smoking allowed at all	35	20	39	30	34	37	40	36
No opinion	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	760	818	417	289	409

c. Support For Smoking In Various Public Places

"Do you think that, in general, smoking should be allowed in the following places?"

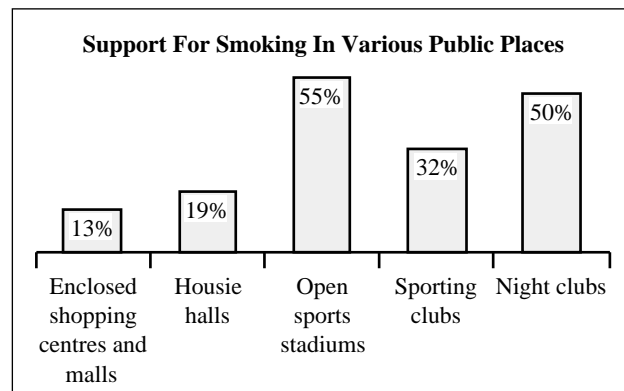
(The five venues listed in the tabulations were then read out to respondents).

Open sports stadiums and night clubs are the only two types of venue that achieve 50% or more of respondents replying with an unqualified 'yes', that smoking should be allowed.

Majority approval for smoking in open sports stadiums generally follows through most of the sub-groups but this is not the case when they consider night clubs. Non-smokers and older respondents decline to give majority support to unrestricted smoking in this type of establishment.

Current smokers are the only group that are balanced toward the idea of smoking being allowed in sporting clubs, all the other groups reject the proposal.

Enclosed shopping malls and housie halls should not permit smoking in the view of the majority of respondents overall and amongst each of the sub-groups.



Support For Smoking In Various Public Places											
Support For Smoking In The Following	Total %	Gender		Age Group				Ethnicity			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	European %	Pacific Islander %	Other %
Enclosed shopping centres and malls	13	15	11	14	13	13	12	14	13	8	11
Housie halls	19	20	19	30	23	18	10	30	18	17	19
Open sports stadiums	55	60	49	61	60	51	51	62	54	35	57
Sporting clubs	32	37	28	40	43	29	23	40	32	20	22
Night clubs	50	51	49	72	65	43	30	58	48	47	61
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	1118	1580	285	545	954	680	243	2310	44	87

Support For Smoking In Various Public Places								
Opinion	Total %	Smoking Status		Highest Formal Education				
		Current smoker %	Current non-smoker %	University %	Sixth or seventh form %	Some SC passes %	Technical or Trade training only %	Neither SC passes nor trade training %
Enclosed shopping centres and malls	13	17	11	11	15	13	12	12
Housie halls	19	35	15	17	23	20	16	18
Open sports stadiums	55	68	50	52	54	56	59	57
Sporting clubs	32	55	25	28	32	36	37	33
Night clubs	50	80	41	49	51	51	52	44
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2698	603	2095	760	818	417	289	409