

**EXPOSURE TO
SECOND-HAND CIGARETTE SMOKE**

2001

PUBLIC ATTITUDE RESEARCH REPORT

EXPOSURE TO

SECOND-HAND CIGARETTE SMOKE

PREPARED FOR:

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A. INFORMATION OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

1. INFORMATION OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the survey was update previous readings taken by the Ministry on the exposure of adults to second-hand cigarette smoke.

The measurements related primarily to exposure within workplaces outside the home but also covered general expose outside the workplace.

In addition, repeat measurements were taken in relation the concern people may have about exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke.

The specific questions asked in this study are detailed at the end of this report.

The topics covered, were as follows:

- a. Current incidence of regular cigarette smoking.
- b. Behaviour amongst cigarette smokers with respect to smoking indoors.
- c. Exposure amongst non-smokers to second-hand cigarette smoke in workplaces outside their home, at different periods during the work day.
- d. Exposure amongst both smokers and non-smokers to second-hand cigarette smoke as to the number of hours typically exposed per day.
- e. Perceptions of the public places where second-hand smoke it likely to be most intensely experienced.
- f. The degree of 'bother' experienced, upon exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke.
- g. The degree of 'worry' caused by exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke.

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 was 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 units were 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 excluding 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 25th July 2001 and 24th August 2001.

g. Sample Sizes

The target sample size was 2,000 respondents. The final achieved sample size was 2,087.

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 was as follows:

Outcome at Final Call		Number
Eligible respondents:	2,754	
Interview		2,087
Not available for interview		4
Refused interview		601
Other non response (sickness, language problem)		62
Eligibility not established:	326	
No reply		238
Answer phone		60
Engaged		28
Non eligible respondents:	506	
Business numbers		453
Respondent unavailable during survey period		51
Not eligible		5
Numbers outside sample frame:	1,618	
Non connected numbers		1,301
Fax or data lines		317

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 2,087 completed interviews from the 2,754 respondents known to be eligible. This response rate is 76%.

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 326 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 2,754 eligible respondents found for every 506 non-eligible respondents.

The estimate of eligible respondents amongst those where eligibility could not be firmly established is therefore 275. These are added to the number of respondents firmly established as eligible, to give a total estimate of 3,029 eligible respondents.

The response rate in this case is 69%.

An even more conservative response rate calculation is made when business numbers are transferred to the group outside the sample frame rather than included within the group of ineligible respondents.

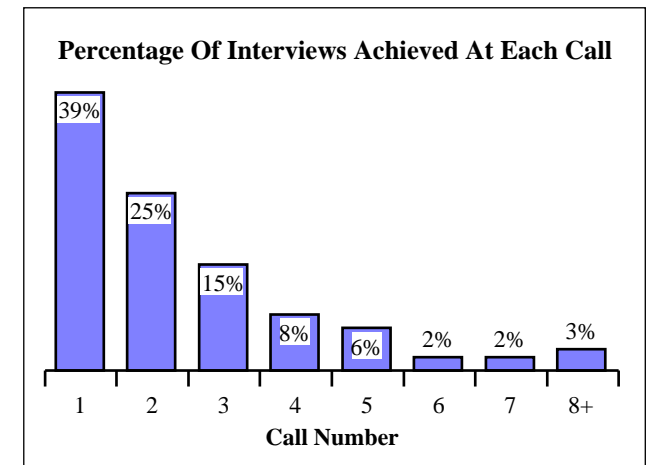
This has the effect of increasing the number reclassified from the group whose eligibility could not be established to the group who were eligible.

The estimate of those who should be reclassified in this case, comes from the ratio of 2,754 eligible respondents found for every 56 non-eligible respondents.

This gives 320 as the number of those whose eligibility could not be established who should now be reclassified as eligible respondents.

This now gives the total estimated number of eligible respondents as 3,074.

The response rate in this case is 68%.



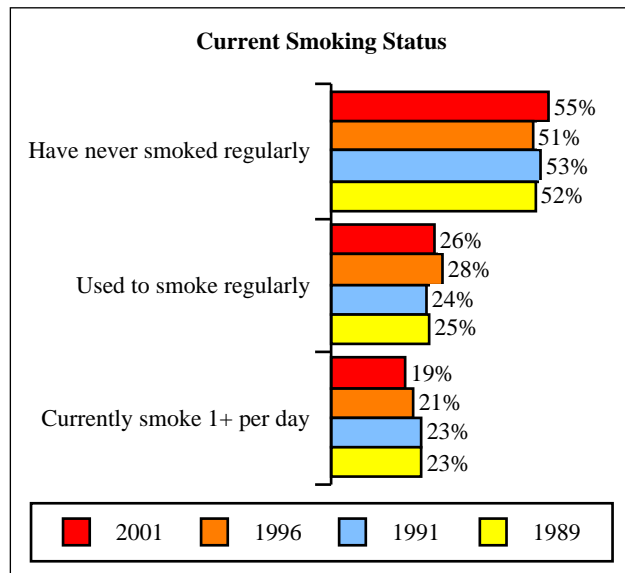
B. FINDINGS

1. SMOKING BEHAVIOUR

a. Current Smoking Status

Those saying that they regularly smoke cigarettes now amount to 19% of the adult population. This is a reduction from the 21% measured in 1996.

Reductions in smoking incidence occur in the majority of the demographic subgroups but the largest drops are evident in the 45-54 year old age group and in the 'blue collar' occupation category.



Current Smoking Status														
Status	Total %	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity			Occupation		
		Males %	Fe-males %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	Pacific Islander %	Euro-pean/other %	White collar %	Blue collar %	Not employed %
Have never smoked regularly	55	54	56	65	54	56	50	51	36	55	58	60	51	54
Used to smoke regularly	26	28	24	13	21	21	33	39	27	22	26	22	27	29
Currently smoke regularly	19	18	20	22	25	23	17	10	37	23	16	18	22	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2087	858	1229	277	369	424	345	661	193	58	1830	812	482	789

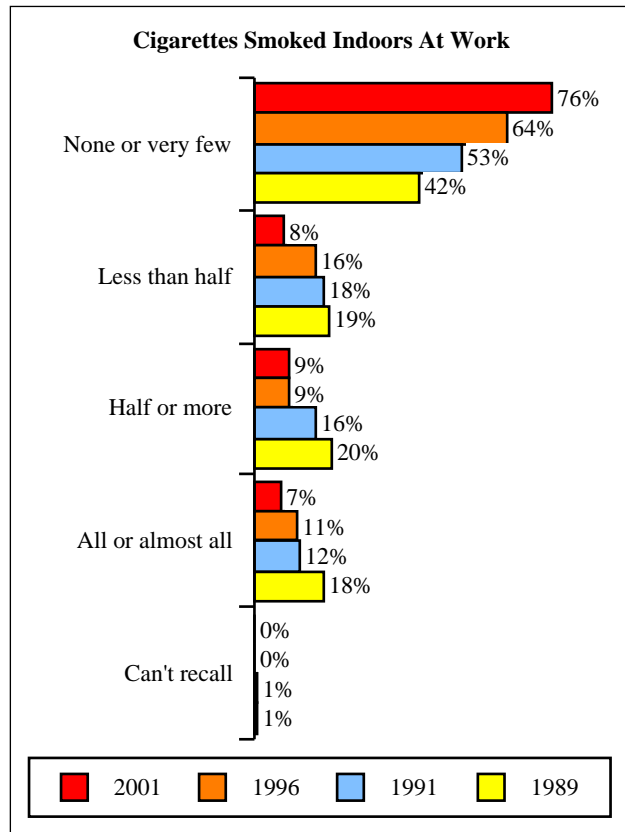
Summary Comparisons - Current Smokers				
Sub Group	Year Of Survey			
	2001 %	1996 %	1991 %	1989 %
Gender				
Male	18	21	23	24
Female	20	22	24	22
Age Group				
15-24 years	22	24	25	23
25-34 years	25	30	29	28
35-44 years	23	21	27	24
45-54 years	17	25	24	24
55+ years	10	10	14	17

Summary Comparisons - Current Smokers				
Sub Group	Year Of Survey			
	2001 %	1996 %	1991 %	1989 %
Ethnicity				
Maori	37	38	42	39
Pacific Islander	23	22	30	24
European/other	16	19	21	21
Occupation				
White collar	18	19	22	20
Blue collar	22	32	32	29
Not employed	17	16	20	12

b. Smoking In The Workplace

The minority of workers who smoke half to all of their workday cigarettes inside at their workplace, continues to decline. The figure of 20% recorded in 1996 is down to 16%, currently.

Most of the individual demographic groupings show reductions in the behaviour of smoking inside the workplace. It is amongst women however that the most reliable indications of a significant decline in the practice, occurs. Down to 6% in 2001 from 16% in 1996.



Proportion Smoked Indoors	Total %	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity			Occupation		Type Of Workplace		
		Males %	Fe-males %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	Pacific Islander %	European/other %	White collar %	Blue collar %	Out-doors %	(non-public) %	Indoors (public) %
None	63	46	78	70	62	61	57	52	61	69	62	74	48	52	61	67
Very few	13	15	12	12	7	16	15	25	10	21	14	11	16	20	13	11
Less than half	8	13	4	7	10	9	4	11	12	10	7	4	13	17	8	3
Half or more	9	17	2	9	14	7	9	6	15	-	9	4	16	7	12	6
All or almost	7	9	4	2	7	6	15	6	2	-	8	7	6	4	5	13
Can't recall	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	244	105	139	38	59	83	44	*19	*34	*10	200	134	109	52	130	54

Sub Group	Year Of Survey			
	2001 %	1996 %	1991 %	1989 %
Gender				
Male	26	23	30	40
Female	6	16	25	33
Age Group				
15-24 years	11	16	22	41
25-34 years	21	23	23	32
35-44 years	13	26	37	38
45-54 years	24	20	36	37
55+ years*	12	8	26	45

Sub Group	Year Of Survey			
	2001 %	1996 %	1991 %	1989 %
Ethnicity				
Maori*	17	22	25	36
Pacific Islander*	-	42	31	27
European/other	17	18	29	37
Occupation				
White collar	11	14	27	42
Blue collar	22	26	30	33

* Caution: very small bases.

2. EXPOSURE TO CIGARETTE SMOKE

a. Recent Exposure Incidence

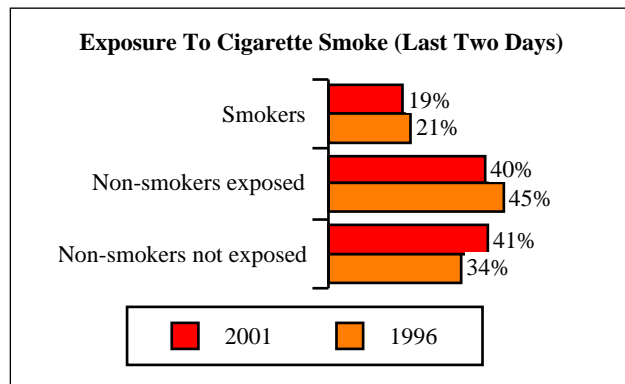
The exposure of the population to cigarette smoke (in the last two days) has reduced from the total of 66% in 1996 to 59% in this latest reading.

The 59% is made up of the 19% who are cigarette smokers and the 40% who are non-smokers exposed to second-hand cigarette smoke. Both of these components are lower than the recordings taken in 1996.

Generally, there is a lower incidence of non-smokers who are exposed to second-hand cigarette smoke, across all demographic sub-groups.

Exceptions to this are amongst Maori and amongst blue collar workers.

Exposure To Cigarette Smoke In Last Two Days																	
Exposure	Total %	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity			Occupation			Type Of Workplace		
		Males %	Fe- males %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	Pacific Islander %	Euro- pean/ other %	White collar %	Blue collar %	Not employed %	Out- doors %	(non- public) %	(public) %
Smokers	19	18	20	22	25	23	17	10	37	23	16	18	22	17	22	18	24
Non-smokers exposed	40	46	35	54	44	39	41	28	44	48	39	40	52	32	45	45	39
Non-smokers not exposed	41	36	45	24	31	38	42	62	19	29	45	42	26	51	33	37	37
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2087	858	1229	277	369	424	345	661	193	58	1830	812	482	789	241	786	232



Summary Comparisons - Population Exposed (In Addition To Smokers)		
Sub Group	Year Of Survey	
	2001 %	1996 %
Gender		
Male	46	51
Female	35	39
Age Group		
15-24 years	54	55
25-34 years	44	45
35-44 years	39	49
45-54 years	41	43
55+ years	28	35

Summary Comparisons - Population Exposed (In Addition To Smokers)		
Sub Group	Year Of Survey	
	2001 %	1996 %
Ethnicity		
Maori	44	44
Pacific Islander	48	54
European/other	39	44
Occupation		
White collar	40	49
Blue collar	52	50
Not employed	32	37

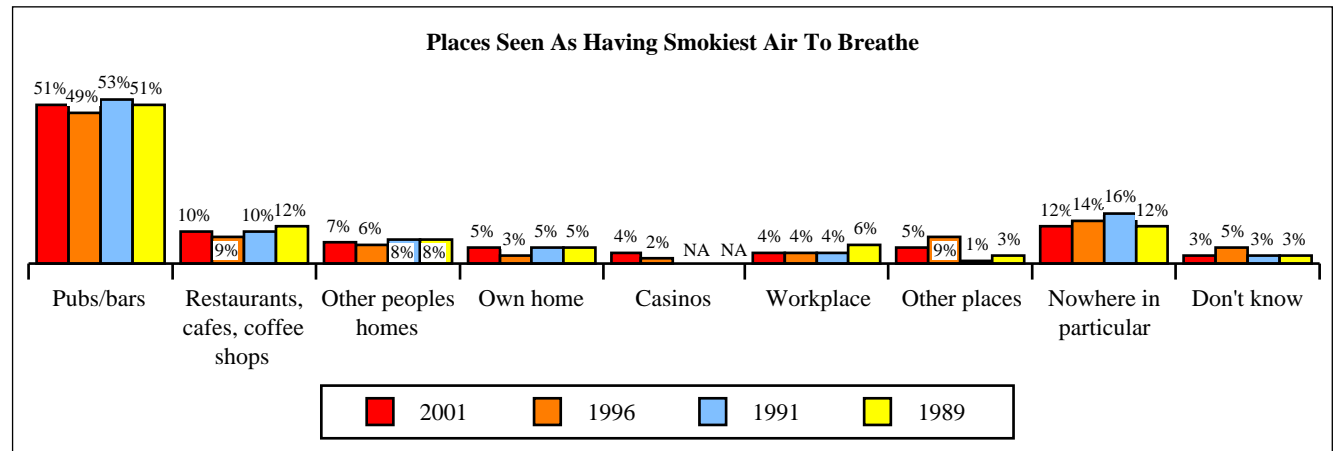
b. Perceptions Of Smokiest Places

Pubs and bars are still the places most often regarded as the ones having the smokiest air to breathe. Five times the number of people are likely to mention pubs or bars than the number who mention the places in the second rank, restaurants and cafes.

Workplaces are now the lowest ranked of the specific locations mentioned. At 4%, this is the same level of mention achieved in 1996. 'Own home' and casinos have now moved up the list and passed the workplace.

For Maori and for those in the youngest age group, 'other peoples homes' is ranked second, to 'pubs and bars'.

Places Seen As Having Smokiest Air To Breathe																		
Places	Total %	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity			Occupation			Type Of Workplace			
		Males %	Fe- males %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	Pacific Islander %	Euro-pean/ other %	White collar %	Blue collar %	Not employed %	Out- doors %	Indoors (non-public) %	Indoors (public) %	
Pubs/bars	51	56	46	56	70	56	51	30	51	50	51	59	58	37	68	56	60	
Restaurants, cafes, coffee shops	10	7	12	8	6	9	9	14	1	8	11	10	5	12	4	10	7	
Other peoples homes	7	7	8	12	5	8	7	6	16	2	6	6	6	11	5	6	7	
Own home	5	5	5	6	3	4	5	5	9	5	4	3	5	6	6	3	3	
Casinos	4	4	5	2	4	5	5	4	6	3	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	
Workplace	4	6	2	3	4	8	4	1	5	8	3	4	9	-	3	6	7	
Other places	5	5	6	6	3	3	6	8	2	14	5	4	4	7	1	5	4	
Nowhere in particular	12	9	14	5	4	5	13	29	9	4	13	7	7	21	8	7	5	
Don't know	3	2	3	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	
BASE	2087	838	1229	277	369	424	345	661	193	58	1830	812	482	789	241	786	232	

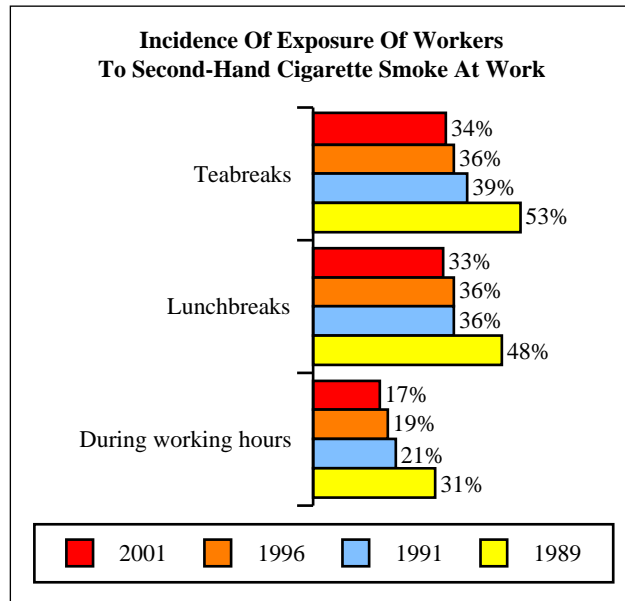


c. Incidence Of Exposure Of Workers To Cigarette Smoke At Work

The incidence of exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke at work has reduced by two to three percentage points since the last reading in 1996. Exposure at lunchbreaks and teabreaks continues to be measured at about twice the rate as at other times of the working day.

Exposure continues to be higher amongst men, Maori and Pacific Islanders, blue collar workers, those in outdoor workplaces and of course, smokers themselves.

The inverse relationship between age of worker and incidence of exposure at either teabreaks or lunchbreaks, also persists. This is to the degree where workers in the youngest age group are more than twice as likely as those in the oldest age group to report exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke.



Period At Workplace	Total %	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity			Occupation		Type Of Workplace		
		Males %	Fe-males %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	Pacific Islander %	European/other %	White collar %	Blue collar %	Outdoors %	Indoors (non-public) %	Indoors (public) %
Teabreaks	34	42	25	51	37	35	24	20	51	70	30	23	49	47	30	35
Lunchbreaks	33	40	24	50	35	34	26	17	47	71	29	24	45	43	29	35
Working hours	17	24	10	21	17	22	12	11	24	22	16	12	25	18	15	12
BASE	1208	565	643	152	272	339	260	179	102	*36	1067	745	460	203	741	230

Summary Comparisons		Exposure At Teabreaks			Exposure At Lunchbreak			Exposure During Working Hours		
Sub Group	Year Of Survey	Year Of Survey			Year Of Survey			Year Of Survey		
		2001 %	1996 %	1991 %	2001 %	1996 %	1991 %	2001 %	1996 %	1991 %
Gender	Male	42	40	42	40	39	39	24	25	26
	Female	25	32	36	24	31	32	10	11	12
Age Group	15-24 years	51	48	52	50	48	45	21	21	20
	25-34 years	37	40	35	35	39	30	17	24	22
	35-44 years	35	29	38	34	27	39	22	16	21
	45-54 years	24	35	37	26	35	34	12	14	20
	55+ years	20	22	32	17	22	26	11	12	16
Ethnicity	Maori	51	53	52	47	53	51	24	28	20
	Pacific Islander*	70	44	69	71	44	69	22	25	32
	European/other	30	34	36	29	33	32	16	17	20
Occupation	White collar	23	28	31	24	27	27	12	12	13
	Blue collar	49	49	50	45	50	47	25	29	30
Smoking Status	Non-smoker	27	29	**	25	29	**	15	14	**
	Smoker	63	58	**	65	57	**	27	32	**

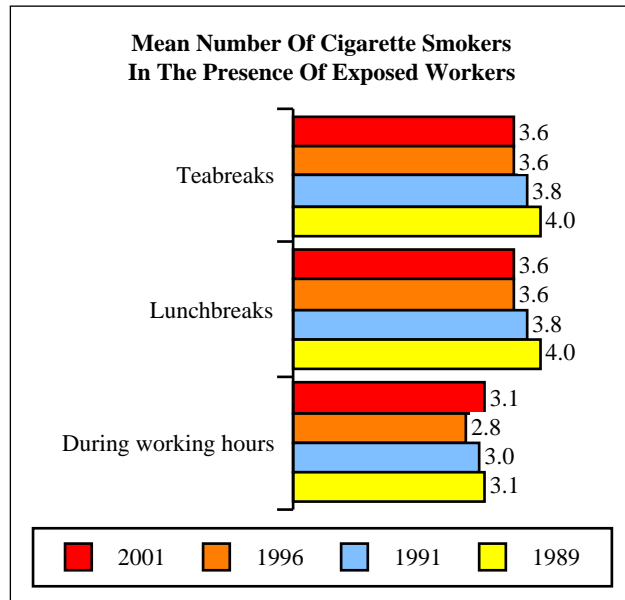
* Caution: small base.
 ** These breaks not available for 1991.

d. Intensity Of Exposure Of Workers To Second-Hand Cigarette Smoke At Work

Although the incidence of workers being exposed to second-hand cigarette smoke has reduced slightly, those who remain exposed are experiencing no reductions in the numbers of smokers about them.

The average numbers of smokers in the presence of an exposed worker remains at 3.6 at both teabreak and lunchbreak occasions. At times outside these breaks, the evidence points to an increase in the numbers of smokers. An average of 3.1 now, compared with 2.8 in 1996.

The differences in exposure intensity between smokers and non-smokers remains almost negligible.



Period At Workplace	Total	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity			Occupation		Type Of Workplace		
		Fe-Males	males	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55+ years	Pacific Maori	Islander	European/other	White collar	Blue collar	Out-doors	Indoors (non-public)	Indoors (public)
Teabreaks	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.7
Lunchbreaks	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8
Working hours	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.2	5.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	4.2
BASE (MIN) - breaks	410	275	134	103	108	108	61	*27	64	36	309	171	232	95	217	81
BASE - working	211	155	56	43	52	70	*29	*16	33	*11	167	84	127	59	113	*27

Summary Comparisons		Number Of Smokers At Teabreaks				Number Of Smokers At Lunchbreaks				Number Of Smokers During Working Hours			
		Year Of Survey				Year Of Survey				Year Of Survey			
Sub Group		2001	1996	1991	1989	2001	1996	1991	1989	2001	1996	1991	1989
Gender	Male	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.2
	Female	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0
Age Group	15-24 years	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.1
	25-34 years	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
	35-44 years	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.1
	45-54 years	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.8	*2.6	2.8	2.8	3.6
	55+ years	*3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	*3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	*3.3	2.7	2.8	3.4
Ethnicity	Maori	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.9	3.6	4.1	4.4	5.0	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.9
	Pacific Islander	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	*5.2	2.7	5.2	3.0
	European/other	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.1
Occupation	White collar	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.8
	Blue collar	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5
Smoking Status	Non-smoker	3.6	3.6	**	**	3.6	3.7	**	**	3.1	2.6	**	**
	Smoker	3.7	3.5	**	**	3.6	3.5	**	**	3.3	3.1	**	**

* Caution: small bases.

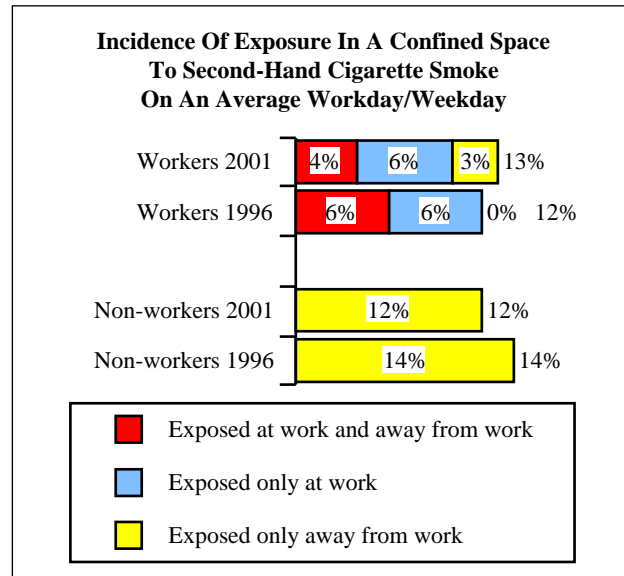
** These breaks not available for 1991 and 1989.

e. Incidence Of Exposure In A Confined Space On An Average Workday/Weekday

Overall incidence of exposure, in a confined space, to second-hand cigarette smoke is marginally higher amongst those in paid employment outside the home than it is amongst those that are not so employed. The figures are 13% and 12% respectively.

In 1996, the results showed the reverse of this. This result, however, may have been influenced by the fact that the question in 1996 did not emphasise that respondents should consider all workday exposure, not just that at work. The 0% exposure reported by workers for situations exclusively away from work (in actual fact 0.3%), may otherwise have been higher.

Non-smoking workers have a total exposure incidence of 12% compared with 18% for their smoker counterparts. Non-smoking non-workers remain one of the groups least likely to have any exposure.



Place Of Exposure	Total %	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity			Occupation		Type Of Workplace			
		Males %	Females %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	Pacific Islander %	European/other %	White collar %	Blue collar %	Outdoors %	Indoors (non-public) %	Indoors (public) %	
Workers* ...																	
only at work	6	7	3	5	7	6	5	3	7	8	5	4	8	7	5	6	
only away from work	3	2	5	7	3	4	1	2	2	-	4	4	3	4	3	4	
both at work and away from work	4	5	3	9	5	3	4	2	9	19	3	2	8	5	4	4	
Non-workers*	12	15	10	26	14	7	12	6	31	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	
BASE - workers	1208	565	643	152	272	339	260	179	102	36	1067	745	460	203	741	230	
BASE - non-workers	879	293	586	125	97	85	85	482	91	**22	763	-	-	-	-	-	

Sub Group	Year Of Survey			
	Workers 2001 %	Workers 1996 %	Non-Workers 2001 %	Non-Workers 1996 %
Gender				
Male	14	14	15	19
Female	11	10	10	11
Age Group				
15-24 years	21	20	26	31
25-34 years	15	14	14	16
35-44 years	13	10	7	18
45-54 years	10	6	12	15
55+ years	7	7	6	6

Sub Group	Year Of Survey			
	Workers 2001 %	Workers 1996 %	Non-Workers 2001 %	Non-Workers 1996 %
Ethnicity				
Maori	18	18	31	26
Pacific Islander	27	17	29	20
European/other	12	11	8	13
Occupation				
White collar	10	7	-	-
Blue collar	19	19	-	-
Smoking Status				
Non-smoker	12	11	8	12
Smoker	18	15	30	25

* Note: 'Workers' means in paid employment outside the home.
'Non-workers' means not in paid employment outside the home.
** Caution: small base.

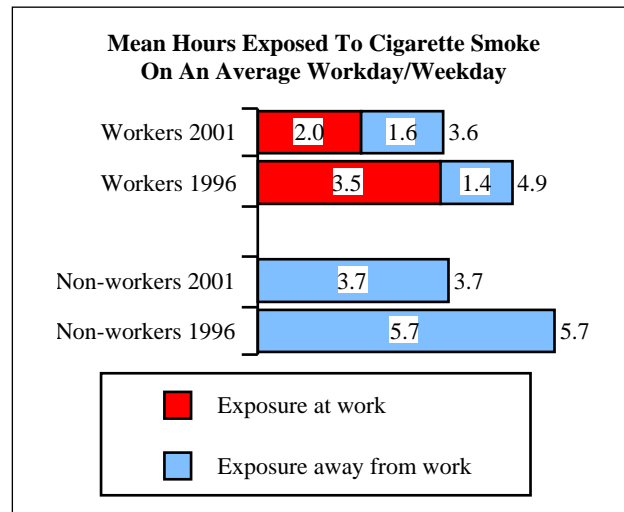
f. Extent Of Exposure On An Average Workday/Weekday

Amongst those who have at least some exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke at any time of the day during a typical workday or weekday, the average number of hours exposed has dropped since 1996.

For workers total, typical exposure is 3.6 hours this is down from 4.9 hours in 1996. This biggest reduction is in the component attributed to workplace exposure. This has reduced from 3.5 hours to 2.0 hours.

Similar reductions in exposure duration is also reported by those not in paid employment outside the home. This has reduced from 5.7 hours to 3.7 hours.

Exposed 'workers' and 'non-workers' are now both on a par with respect to the duration of time exposed to second-hand cigarette smoke.



Place Of Exposure	Total Hrs	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity			Occupation		Type Of Workplace			
		Males Hrs	Fe-males Hrs	15-24 years Hrs	25-34 years Hrs	35-44 years Hrs	45-54 years Hrs	55+ years Hrs	Maori Hrs	Pacific Islander Hrs	European/other Hrs	White collar Hrs	Blue collar Hrs	Outdoors Hrs	(non-public) Hrs	Indoors (public) Hrs	
Workers ...																	
at work	2.0	2.5	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.5	
away from work	1.6	1.1	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	
Non-workers	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	1.8	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	
BASE - workers	154	86	68	45	40	38	*22	*10	*23	*10	120	63	91	33	82	33	
BASE - non-workers	93	49	44	49	*13	*5	*7	*20	34	*6	53	-	-	-	-	-	

Sub Group	Year Of Survey			
	Workers 2001 Hrs	Workers 1996 Hrs	Non-Workers 2001 Hrs	Non-Workers 1996 Hrs
Gender				
Male	3.6	5.2	3.4	5.1
Female	3.4	4.1	3.9	6.3
Age Group				
15-24 years	4.7	4.4	3.9	6.2
25-34 years*	2.8	5.0	4.0	5.6
35-44 years*	3.1	4.6	1.8	6.1
45-54 years*	3.6	8.1	2.7	5.3
55+ years*	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.2

Sub Group	Year Of Survey			
	Workers 2001 Hrs	Workers 1996 Hrs	Non-Workers 2001 Hrs	Non-Workers 1996 Hrs
Ethnicity				
Maori*	3.5	6.5	3.9	6.2
Pacific Islander*	3.1	4.7	4.2	8.4
European/other	3.6	4.5	3.4	5.4
Occupation				
White collar	2.9	4.2	-	-
Blue collar	4.0	5.2	-	-
Smoking Status				
Non-smoker	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.7
Smoker	3.4	6.4	5.2	6.0

Note: All figures are based on those exposed either at work or away from work.

* Caution: small bases.

3. ATTITUDES TOWARD EXPOSURE TO CIGARETTE SMOKE

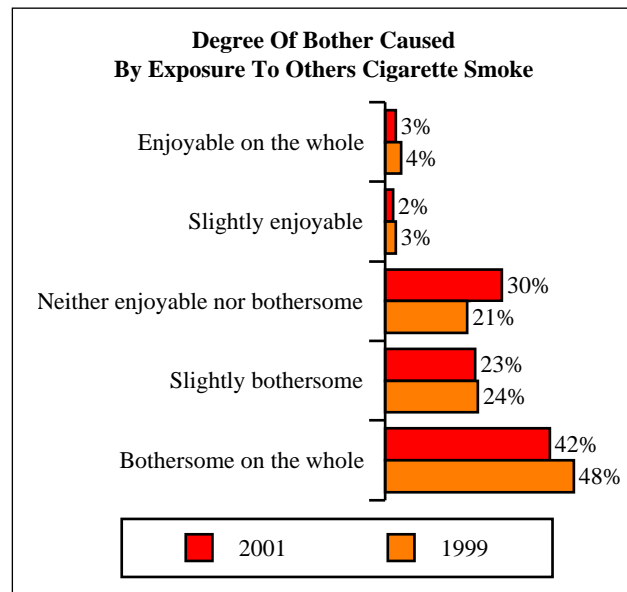
a. Degree Of Bother

Comparison with the 1999 reading shows a small decline in the degree of 'bother' experienced by people who are exposed to second-hand cigarette smoke. The high end of the scale, 'bothersome on the whole', was chosen by 48% of the sample in 1999. This has now reduced to 42% in 2001. The part of the scale that has risen to counter balance the reduction, is the mid point of the scale, 'neither enjoyable nor bothersome'.

For the current reading, any respondent choosing the top end of the scale was asked to further grade their choice into either 'quite' or 'very'.

Most, 30% of the whole sample, chose 'very bothersome' as the expression of their feelings.

Degree Of Bother Caused By Exposure To Second-Hand Cigarette Smoke																	
Degree	Total %	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity				Occupation Status		Smoking Status		
		Males %	Fe- males %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55+ years %	Maori %	Pacific Islander %	Euro-pean %	Other %	In paid employ-ment %	Not in paid employ-ment %	Current %	Form-er %	Never %
Enjoyable on the whole	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	7	4	2	-	2	3	10	2	1
Slightly enjoyable	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	4	7	2	2	2	2	6	2	1
Neither enjoyable nor bothersome	30	33	28	36	35	30	26	24	42	30	29	21	31	29	60	30	20
Slightly bothersome	23	23	22	28	27	24	15	20	18	22	24	19	23	22	17	24	24
Quite bothersome	12	13	11	9	10	10	18	13	7	8	12	18	13	11	3	14	14
Very bothersome	30	26	34	21	23	32	37	38	22	29	31	40	29	33	4	28	40
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2087	858	1229	277	369	424	345	661	193	58	1739	91	1208	879	386	576	1125



Summary Comparisons - Find It Bothersome On The Whole			
Sub Group	Year Of Survey		
	2001* %	1999 %	1996** %
Gender			
Male	39	45	29
Female	45	51	43
Age Group			
15-24 years	30	40	23
25-34 years	33	36	30
35-44 years	42	54	46
45-54 years	55	54	44
55+ years	51	54	41

Summary Comparisons - Find It Bothersome On The Whole			
Sub Group	Year Of Survey		
	2001* %	1999 %	1996** %
Ethnicity			
Maori	29	35	25
Pacific Islander	37	53	54
European	43	49	37
Other	58	61	40
Smoking Status			
Non-smoker	54	60	46
Former smoker	42	60	39
Current smoker	7	9	9

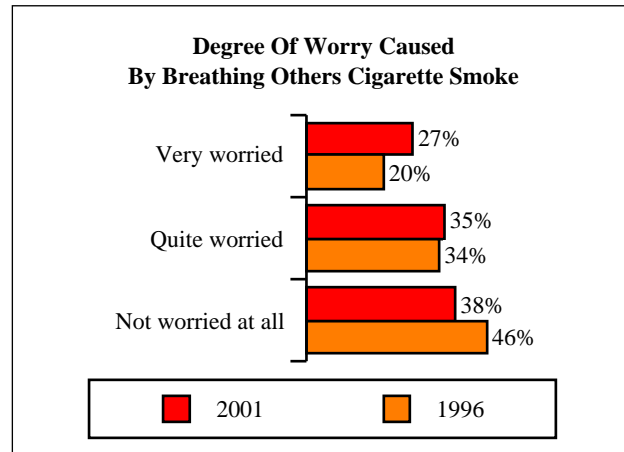
* Bothersome on the whole equals 'quite bothersome' plus 'very bothersome' in 2001.

** The equivalent in 1996 was 'bothered a lot'.

b. Degree Of Worry

Although they remain a minority, those who feel 'very worried' about breathing second-hand cigarette smoke are more widespread than they were in 1996. The current proportion who feel this way is 27%. This compares with 20% in 1996.

While increases in the 'very worried' category are evident across the demographic groupings, those in the older age groups are particularly of this view.



Degree	Total %	Gender		Age Group					Ethnicity				Occupation Status		Smoking Status		
		Males %	Fe-males %	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55+ years %	Pacific Maori %	Islander %	Euro-pean %	Other %	In paid employ-ment %	Not in paid employ-ment %	Form-Current %	er %	Never %
Very worried	27	24	30	13	27	26	38	34	18	39	27	42	27	28	6	25	36
Quite worried	35	34	36	41	37	38	28	31	31	28	36	37	34	36	17	36	41
Not worried at all	38	42	34	46	36	37	34	35	51	33	37	21	39	36	77	39	23
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	2087	858	1229	277	369	424	345	661	193	58	1739	91	1208	879	386	576	1125

Sub Group	Year Of Survey	
	2001 %	1996 %
Gender		
Male	24	16
Female	30	22
Age Group		
15-24 years	13	10
25-34 years	27	18
35-44 years	26	25
45-54 years	38	22
55+ years	34	24

Sub Group	Year Of Survey	
	2001 %	1996 %
Ethnicity		
Maori	18	14
Pacific Islander	39	42
European	27	19
Other	42	27
Smoking Status		
Non-smoker	36	26
Former smoker	25	20
Current smoker	6	3

QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE NO.

ENVIRONMENTAL CIGARETTE SMOKE SURVEY

CONTACT/SCREENER

INTERVIEWER: _____

AREA: _____

PHONE NUMBER: () _____ (DRAW NUMBER USING RDD)

Q.A "Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is Xxx from National Research Bureau. We have been asked by the Ministry of Health to carry out a nationwide survey amongst 2000 New Zealanders on people's attitudes towards health and health-related issues. We'd like to interview one person in your household on the phone. (IF NECESSARY, USE PERSUASION BOX BELOW.)

In order to see who in your household is eligible to be included in this survey, could you please give me the initials of all people who live in this household and are aged **15 years** or over?"

Initials:	1. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q.B "Of these, who was the last to have a birthday?"
TICK ELIGIBLE PERSON ABOVE AND ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON. (RECORD FIRST NAME ABOVE.)

- IF NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE APPOINTMENT & RECORD BELOW.
- OTHERWISE, RECORD OUTCOME BELOW AND PROCEED TO QUESTIONNAIRE.

IF NEEDED FOR PERSUASION, YOU MAY TELL RESPONDENT:

"The survey doesn't take long - about 8-10 minutes only. We ask you about whether anyone smokes at your work, what you think about smoking in restaurants, and your opinion about smoking in general. Everyone's answers will be added together by computer to give an overall picture of New Zealanders' opinions."

RECORD ALL YOUR CALLS HERE:

	DAY	TIME	OUTCOME	APPOINTMENT/COMMENTS
CALL 1				
CALL 2				
CALL 3				
CALL 4				
CALL 5				
CALL 6				
CALL 7				
CALL 8				

OUTCOME SYMBOLS TO BE USED:

I = Interview	NA = Not available at time of call - call again	AP/F = Fax/Answerphone
R = Refused	NR = No reply - call again	B = Business
U = Unavailable <u>during survey dates</u>	E = Engaged - call again	L = Language Problem
	DP = Disconnected phone	OTH = Other (Specify)



ENVIRONMENTAL CIGARETTE SMOKE SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRE

START TIME: _____

- "Before we start, just a reminder that there are no right or wrong answers - we are just looking for your opinions."

Q.1 "These questions refer specifically to **cigarette** smoking, both roll your own and tailor made. Please disregard cigars, cigarillos and pipes.

Which of these statements best describes your current cigarette smoking?
Please call out 'the first', 'the second' or 'the third' according to which best matches you?"
(READ OUT ALL OPTIONS AND CIRCLE ONE)

"You have never smoked cigarettes at all,
or never smoked them regularly,
that is one or more a day" ----- 1 → GO TO Q.4

"You used to smoke cigarettes regularly?" ----- 2 → GO TO Q.4

"You currently smoke cigarettes regularly?" ----- 3 → GO TO Q.2
(DOES NOT INCLUDE PIPES, CIGARS, OR CIGARILLOS)

Q.2 "Do you work in paid employment outside the home?" (CIRCLE ONE)

Yes - 1 No - 2 → GO TO Q.7

Q.3 "While you are at work, what proportion of your cigarettes do you smoke **indoors** on an average working day? Would you usually smoke....." (READ OUT ALL OPTIONS & CIRCLE ONE)

"... none of them indoors?" ----- 1

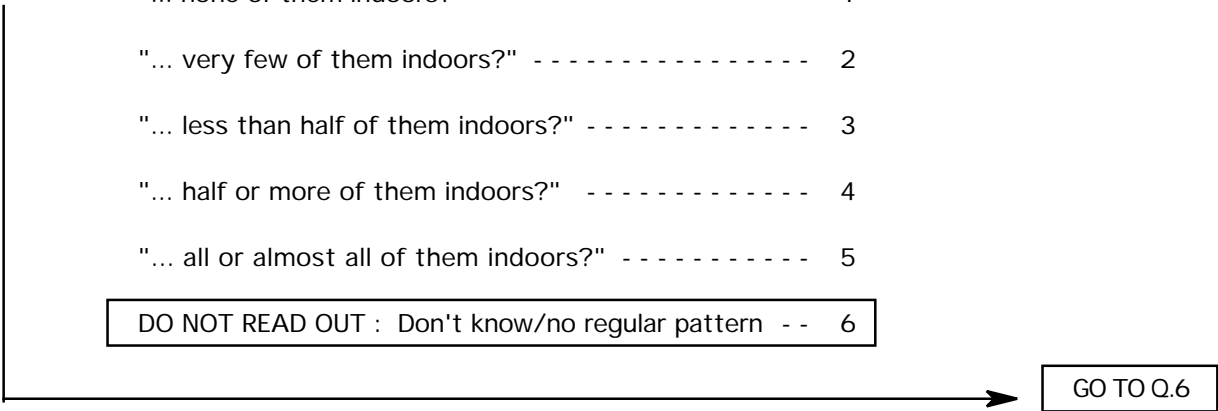
"... very few of them indoors?" ----- 2

"... less than half of them indoors?" ----- 3

"... half or more of them indoors?" ----- 4

"... all or almost all of them indoors?" ----- 5

DO NOT READ OUT : Don't know/no regular pattern - - 6



Q.4 "Thinking back over the **last 2 days**, have you been anywhere where people have been smoking cigarettes near you?" (CIRCLE ONE)

Yes - 1 No - 2

Q.5 "Do you work in paid employment outside the home?" (CIRCLE)

Yes - 1

No - 2

GO TO Q.7

Q.6 "How many people, on average, do you think smoke cigarettes into the air around you in each of these situations?" (READ OUT ONE AT A TIME AND CIRCLE AS YOU GO)

a.	"During tea-breaks at work?"							
	None = 8	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more = 6	Don't know = 7
b.	"During lunch breaks at work?"							
	None = 8	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more = 6	Don't know = 7
c.	"During actual working hours when you're not taking a tea or lunch break?"							
	None = 8	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more = 6	Don't know = 7

Q.7 "Generally, if someone has been smoking cigarettes near you, would you say you have found the smoke ...?" (READ EACH & CIRCLE REPLY)

"Enjoyable on the whole" ----- 1

"Slightly enjoyable" ----- 2

"Neither enjoyable nor bothersome" ---- 3

"Slightly bothersome" ----- 4

"Bothersome on the whole" ----- 5

GO TO Q.8

Q.7b "Would you say that you found the smoke quite bothersome or very bothersome?" (CIRCLE)

Quite bothersome - 1

Very bothersome - 2

Q.8 "How worried are you about breathing other people's cigarette smoke? I'll read out the options" (READ OUT & CIRCLE ONE)

"Very worried" ----- 1

"Quite worried" ----- 2

"Not worried at all" ----- 3

Q.9 "Thinking about indoor places other than transport, I would like you to tell me which one has the smokiest air you breathe; that is, cigarette smoke?" (CIRCLE OR RECORD ONE ONLY)

Other people's homes you visit ----- 02

Your home ----- 03

At work/workplace ----- 04

Restaurants, cafés or coffee shops ----- 05

Pubs/bars ----- 06

Casinos ----- 07

Some other place (SPECIFY) _____

Nowhere/don't go to any smoky places ----- 01

Don't know ----- 99

CHECK BACK TO Q.2 & Q.5. IF NOT IN PAID EMPLOYMENT, SKIP TO Q.11a. OTHERWISE CONTINUE WITH Q.10a.

Q.10a "Think of an average **working** day, but not necessarily just at work. Are you in a room or confined space where someone else is smoking cigarettes for any length of time?" (CIRCLE ONE)

Yes - 1

No - 2

GO TO Q.12a



Q.10b "How many hours of this are at work?" (CIRCLE OR RECORD)

None - 1

_____ hours

Don't know - 99

Q.10c "How many hours of this are away from work?" (CIRCLE OR RECORD)

None - 1

_____ hours

Don't know - 99

GO TO Q.12a

Q.11a "Think of an average weekday. Are you in a room or a confined space where someone else is smoking cigarettes for any length of time?" (CIRCLE ONE)

Yes - 1

No - 2

GO TO Q.12a



Q.11b "How many hours of the day would you be in that situation?" (CIRCLE OR RECORD)

_____ hours

Don't know = 99

Q.12a "Finally, a few questions about you. To which ethnic group or groups do you consider you most belong? (By ethnic groups I mean cultural groups. I'm not asking about nationality or citizenship.) Would it be ..." (CIRCLE ONE OR MORE)

"... a New Zealander of Maori or part-Maori descent?"--

1

"... a New Zealander of European descent?" - - - - -

2

"... a person of Pacific Island descent?" - - - - -

3

"... some other ethnic group?" (SPECIFY) _____

GO TO Q.13a

GO TO Q.13a

Q.12b "Which Pacific Island ethnic group does your family come from?" (CIRCLE ONE)

Samoa - 1

Tonga - 2

Rarotonga/Cook Is. - 3

Niue - 4

Other (SPECIFY) _____

Q.13a "In which industry, if any, do you presently work?" (RECORD OR CIRCLE BELOW)

↓

Home duties/Voluntary -----	01
Retired -----	02
Sick/invalid -----	03
Actively seeking a job/Unemployed -----	04
Student/training -----	05

↓

GO TO Q.15a

Q.13b "Can you give a brief description of your job?" (RECORD) _____

Q.14 "Which of these best fits your working situation?" (READ OUT ALL OPTIONS & CIRCLE ONE)

- "You work mostly outdoors?" ----- 1
- "You work mostly indoors in an office?" ----- 2
- "You work mostly indoors in retail, reception,
or other areas where the public have access?"----- 3
- "You work mostly indoors in other areas or places?" - - - 4

DO NOT READ OUT: Other (SPECIFY) _____ Don't know - 9

Q.15a "How many people usually live in your household?" (CIRCLE ONE)

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 or more = 9

Q.15b "How many of these people are aged 15 years or over?" (CIRCLE ONE)

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 or more = 9

Q.16a "I am going to read out some age groupings. Just say *stop* when I reach the one you are in." (READ OUT AND CIRCLE ONE).

- "15 - 19 years" - - - 06 →
- "20 - 24 years" - - - 07
- "25 - 34 years" - - - 08
- "35 - 44 years" - - - 09
- "45 - 54 years" - - - 10
- "55+ years" - - - - - 11

"Would you mind giving me your exact age in years?"
15 years - 01
16 years - 02
17 years - 03
18 years - 04
19 years - 05

DO NOT READ OUT: Refused - 12

Q.16b "Finally, the researchers would like us to analyse the answers in terms of the person's actual birth date. Would you mind giving me the actual year in which you were born?"

RECORD YEAR: 19____ Refused - X

Q.17 CIRCLE GENDER OF RESPONDENT: Male - 1 Female - 2

Q.18 CIRCLE PHONE BOOK YOU ARE USING:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Northland - 01 | Wairarapa - 10 |
| Auckland - 02 | Wellington - 11 |
| Waikato, King Country, Thames - 03 | Nelson - 12 |
| Bay of Plenty - 04 | West Coast - 13 |
| Gisborne - 05 | Blenheim - 14 |
| Hawkes Bay - 06 | Christchurch - 15 |
| Taranaki - 07 | Oamaru/Timaru - 16 |
| Wanganui - 08 | Dunedin - 17 |
| Manawatu - 09 | Invercargill - 18 |

Q.19 CIRCLE THE CALL NUMBER ON WHICH THE INTERVIEW WAS ACHIEVED (FROM SCREENER).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

"Thank you very much for taking part in our survey. May I please confirm that your name is _____ <SEE SCREENER> in case my Supervisor wishes to audit this interview?" (RECORD BELOW)

Respondent's Name: _____

Full Telephone Number (including prefixes): _____

Interview Duration: _____ minutes

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that this is a true and accurate record of an interview conducted by me at the time and place specified. TICK WHEN CHECKED:

Interviewer Name: _____ Date: _____

Supervisor Sign: _____ Audit: _____