

# Attitudes of Europeans towards Tobacco

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## Report

This survey was requested by Directorate General SANCO and coordinated by Directorate General COMMUNICATION

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.  
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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## INTRODUCTION

More than half a million people die every year in the European Union as a direct or indirect consequence of smoking. This makes nicotine addiction the most important avoidable cause of disease and premature death. Passive smoking is also having a negative impact on the health of Europe's non-smokers. It is estimated that 25% of all cancer deaths and 15% of all deaths in the Union could be attributed to smoking.

In order to curb this epidemic, the European Union is actively developing a comprehensive tobacco control policy. This is characterised by legislative measures, support for Europe-wide smoking prevention and cessation activities, mainstreaming tobacco control into a range of other Community policies (e.g. agricultural policy, taxation policy, development policy) and, finally, establishing the European Union as a major player in tobacco control at a global level.<sup>1</sup>

The European 'HELP: For a Life Without Tobacco' anti-smoking campaign, initiated by Commissioner Markos Kyprianou, is entering its third year. The HELP campaign is intended to reach out to young non-smokers tempted to start or those exposed to second hand smoke and smokers who want to stop.<sup>2</sup> The European Union is also actively encouraging an anti-smoking policy within its borders through a tobacco advertising ban in the print media, on radio and over the internet.<sup>3</sup>

This survey, commissioned by the Directorate-General Health and Consumer Protection of the European Commission aims to evaluate the Europeans' attitude towards tobacco. The last such survey was carried out in autumn 2005<sup>4</sup>. The questionnaire has been substantially re-drafted, and although some comparisons between the two years can be drawn, this cannot be done for all of the questions.

The main themes addressed in this survey are:

- the level and frequency of tobacco consumption,
- attempts to give up smoking,
- level of exposure to tobacco smoke at home, at work and in public places,
- attitudes towards smoke-free policies, and
- awareness of harm caused by tobacco smoke.

This survey was carried out in October and November 2006 by the TNS Opinion and Social network. The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct" unit). Annexed to this report is a technical note concerning the interviews. That note specifies the interview method used, as well as the intervals of confidence.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph\\_determinants/life\\_style/Tobacco/tobacco\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/life_style/Tobacco/tobacco_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> Details of campaign may be found at: <http://www.help-eu.com/pages/index-2.html>

<sup>3</sup> Directive 2003/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003

<sup>4</sup> Special EB 239 Attitudes of Europeans towards Tobacco at [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_239\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_239_en.pdf)

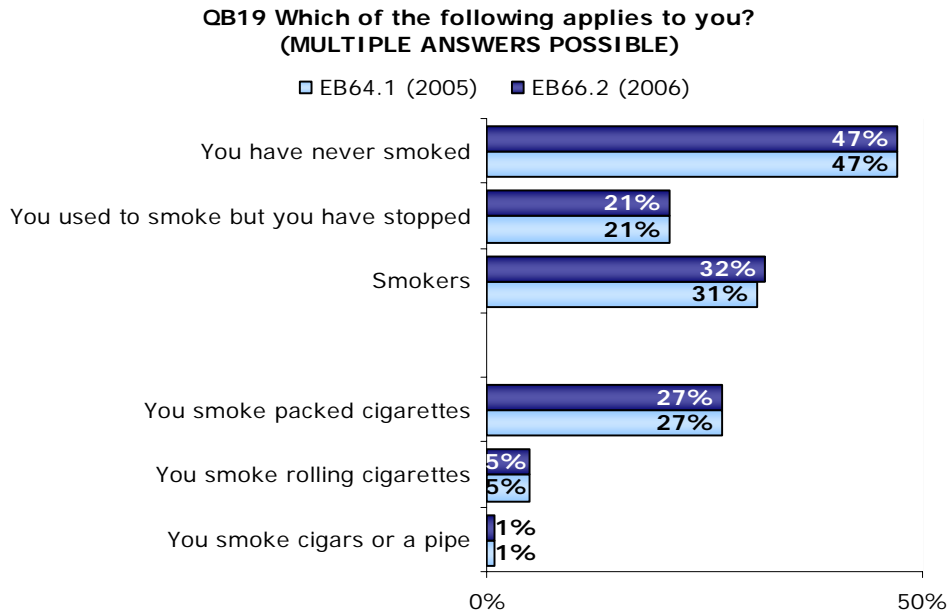
<sup>5</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. The totals indicated may show a one point difference with the sum of the individual units. It should also be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility to give several answers to the same question.

## 1. SMOKING IN THE EU

### 1.1. Smokers and non-smokers in the EU population

Questionnaire source: QB19

*-Almost one in two European Union citizens have never smoked-*



In the autumn 2006 survey, almost one in two European Union citizens (47%) declare that they have never smoked and one in five (21%) declare that they have stopped smoking.

32% of Europeans are smokers. The most popular product is packed cigarettes, used by more than a quarter (27%) of respondents. The use of other products is far more limited: 5% of respondents smoke rolling cigarettes and only 1% smoke cigars.

**The results obtained for this question in the autumn 2005 survey and autumn 2006 survey are very similar.** Indeed, the proportion of people who smoke packed cigarettes, roll-up cigarettes and cigars has remained the same. Likewise, the percentage of ex-smokers and those who have never smoked has remained static.

QB19 Which of the following applies to you?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You have never smoked	Smokers	You used to smoke but you have stopped
<b>EU25</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>21%</b>
PT	64%	24%	12%
SK	59%	25%	15%
MT	57%	25%	18%
CY	56%	31%	12%
LU	56%	26%	17%
SI	54%	23%	23%
IE	52%	29%	18%
FI	52%	26%	21%
IT	51%	31%	16%
LV	51%	36%	13%
BE	50%	26%	24%
CZ	50%	29%	21%
LT	50%	34%	15%
EE	49%	33%	18%
ES	48%	34%	17%
HU	48%	36%	15%
AT	46%	31%	22%
SE	46%	18%	29%
DE	45%	30%	24%
PL	45%	35%	19%
UK	44%	33%	24%
FR	43%	33%	24%
EL	41%	42%	17%
NL	40%	29%	30%
DK	39%	32%	27%
CY (tcc)	53%	39%	9%
BG	49%	36%	15%
RO	57%	31%	11%
HR	51%	33%	16%

### 1.1.1 People who have never smoked





A country by country analysis shows that the proportion of people who have never smoked varies between the Member States. Portugal has remained the country with the highest number of people who have never smoked (64%), followed by Slovakia (59%) and Malta (57%). On the other hand, the lowest proportions of people who have never smoked are among the Danes (39%), the Dutch (40%) and the Greeks (41%).

#### **-Similar levels of people who have never smoked compared with 2005-**

The average number of people who have never smoked has remained at 47% in the autumn 2006 survey. Indeed, the results for the Member States have remained fairly similar between this year and the last. A particularly striking increase in the number of people who have never smoked is observed in Luxembourg and Slovakia (+7 points each) whereas the largest decline is registered in Estonia and France (-3 points each).

An analysis of the socio-demographic variables reveals that more than half of women (55%) have never smoked compared to just over a third (37%) of men who never did. Moreover, the youngest age group (57%) and the oldest one (51%) score highest amongst the people who have never smoked. It also appears that the people less likely to be tempted by tobacco are those who look after the household (57%) and students (66%). Moreover, it is the respondents with the lowest education levels who are the ones most likely to have never smoked (49%).

QB19 Which of the following applies to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You used to smoke but you have stopped	You have never smoked	Smokers
EU25	21%	47%	32%
 <b>Sex</b>			
Male	25%	37%	37%
Female	18%	55%	27%
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	8%	57%	35%
25-39	15%	44%	40%
40-54	23%	38%	37%
55 +	30%	51%	19%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15	22%	49%	28%
16-19	22%	40%	37%
20+	24%	47%	28%
Still Studying	7%	66%	26%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self- employed	22%	38%	39%
Managers	23%	50%	27%
Other white collars	20%	45%	33%
Manual workers	19%	37%	43%
House persons	15%	57%	27%
Unemployed	12%	32%	55%
Retired	31%	49%	19%
Students	7%	66%	26%

### **1.1.2. Smokers of packed cigarettes**

Although packed cigarettes are the most attractive product for smokers, **the level of their consumption varies considerably between Member States reflecting the number of smokers in a country.** The biggest consumers of this product are Greeks (39%), Latvians (35%), Poles (34%) and Lithuanians (34%). On the other hand, less than a fifth of Swedes (17%) and Belgians (19%) consume packed cigarettes.

#### ***-Same consumption level of packed cigarettes between 2005 and 2006-***

The overall consumption of packed cigarettes has remained the same (27%). The highest increase was registered in Spain (+4 points) whereas the biggest decrease was recorded in Austria (-8 points).

### **1.1.3. People who have stopped smoking**

#### ***-The situation varies from one Member State to another-***

21% of European citizens declare that they used to smoke and have stopped. However, this percentage varies markedly between Member States. Although nearly a third have given up smoking in the Netherlands (30%), in Sweden (29%) and in Denmark (27%), only just above one in ten have quit smoking in Cyprus (12%), Portugal (12%) and Latvia (13%).

The percentage of respondents stating that they have stopped smoking in the new Member States and candidate countries is below the European average. The lowest scores were registered for the Turkish Cypriot Community (9%) and for Romania (11%).

#### ***-No drastic changes in the number of people who have stopped smoking from last year-***

On average, the number of people who have stopped smoking has remained the same (21%) between the autumn 2005 and the autumn 2006 survey. Whereas the highest increases were recorded in Austria (+5 percentage points), Slovenia (+5 percentage points) and Sweden (+5 percentage points), the biggest decreases were registered in Spain (-3 percentage points) and Luxembourg (-3 percentage points).

#### ***-Men and older people are more likely to give up smoking-***

An analysis of the socio-demographic variables reveals that the proportion of men who stopped smoking stands at 25% compared to 18% among women. Moreover, the older the respondent the more likely that person is to have stopped smoking. Indeed, the proportion of ex-smokers is 30% among people aged 55 and more, as compared to 8% for 15-24 year olds.

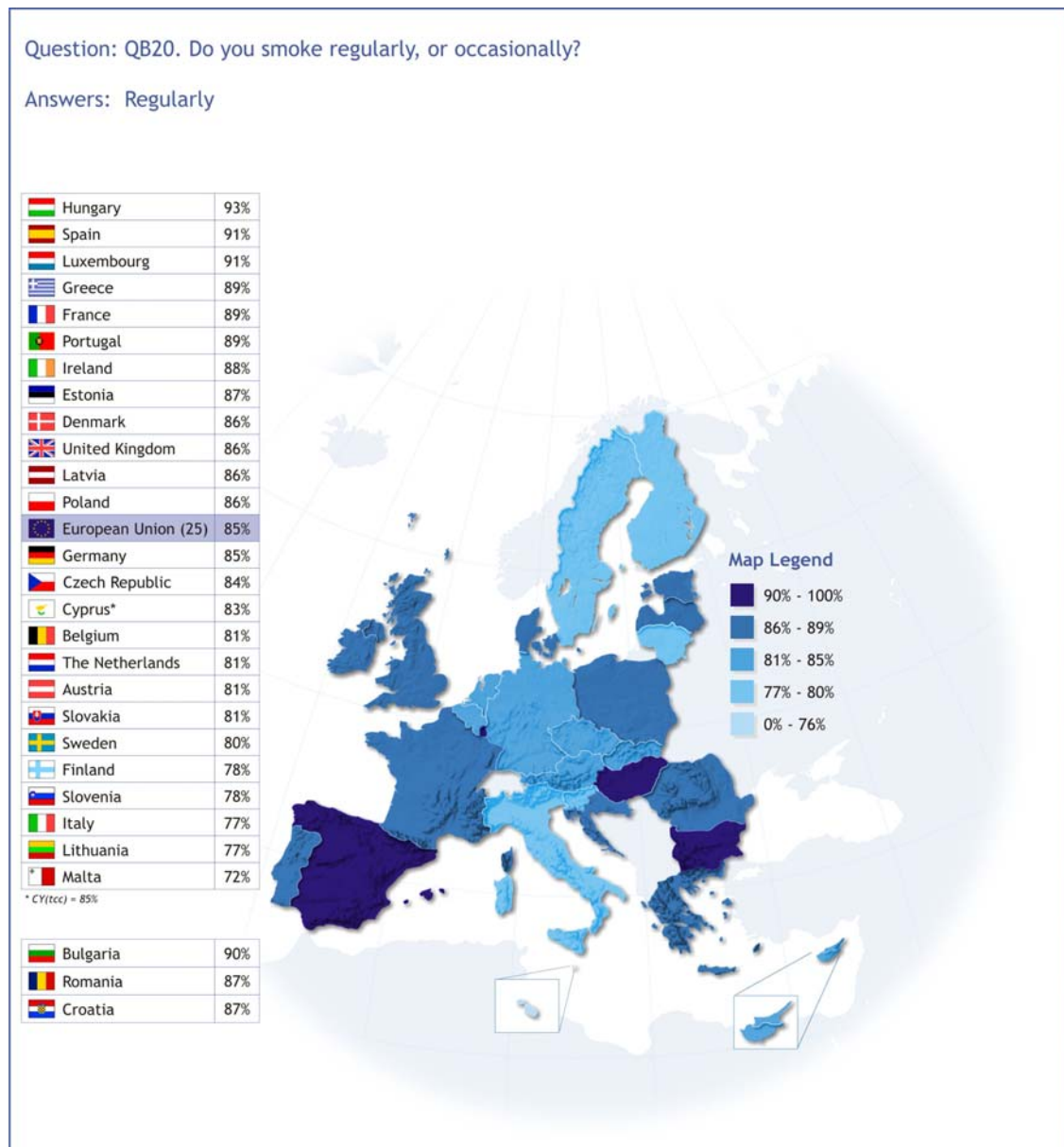


## 1.2. Smoking habits

### 1.2.1. Frequency of tobacco consumption

Questionnaire source: QB20

#### *-Smoking is a regular habit-*



In the European Union, a clear majority of smokers<sup>6</sup> (85%) admit that smoking is a regular habit for them, whereas only less than one in five people (14%) state that they smoke on an occasional basis.

The proportion of regular smokers ranges from 93% in Hungary to 72% in Malta. The regularity of tobacco consumption is similar in the accession and candidate countries

On average, compared with 2005, regular tobacco consumption has increased by one point in the Member States. The country where the frequency of smoking declined most during 2006 was Italy (-6 points), while in Poland it increased most (+8 points) amongst the Member States. The highest increase was registered in Bulgaria (+11 points).

The unemployed are more likely to be regular smokers (91%) than all the other socio-professional categories.

On the other hand, the most likely to smoke occasionally are managers (20%) and students (26%). Respondents with the highest level of education (19%) are more likely to be occasional smokers than those with the lowest education levels (12%).

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<sup>6</sup> Question 20 was only asked to smokers.

### 1.2.2. Frequency and number of cigarettes smoked per day

Questionnaire source: QB21

#### *-Large majority of smokers smoke daily-*

QB21 Do you smoke every day? (IF YES) How many cigarettes a day do you smoke?  
(IF 'CIGARETTE SMOKERS')

	No, do not smoke every day	Yes	Yes, less than 5 cigarettes a day	Yes, 5 to 9 cigarettes a day	Yes, 10 to 14 cigarettes a day	Yes, 15 to 19 cigarettes a day	Yes, 20 to 24 cigarettes a day	Yes, 25 to 29 cigarettes a day	Yes, 30 to 34 cigarettes a day	Yes, 35 to 39 cigarettes a day	Yes, 40 or more cigarettes a day
<b>EU25</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>
HU	-	100%	7%	13%	16%	26%	26%	5%	3%	2%	2%
IE	2%	98%	11%	10%	25%	15%	25%	5%	4%	1%	2%
IT	2%	98%	18%	20%	25%	16%	13%	3%	1%	1%	1%
EL	3%	97%	9%	8%	13%	14%	25%	7%	6%	3%	12%
AT	3%	97%	6%	11%	22%	22%	22%	8%	3%	2%	1%
PT	3%	97%	17%	10%	13%	19%	27%	4%	2%	2%	3%
DE	3%	96%	13%	19%	19%	23%	15%	2%	3%	-	2%
ES	3%	96%	10%	14%	20%	24%	21%	3%	-	1%	3%
FR	4%	96%	14%	18%	21%	18%	17%	4%	3%	-	1%
LU	3%	96%	5%	16%	23%	14%	18%	7%	7%	-	6%
BE	5%	95%	13%	17%	20%	14%	17%	8%	3%	1%	2%
CY	5%	95%	10%	6%	17%	17%	19%	10%	4%	2%	10%
PL	4%	95%	8%	16%	23%	25%	16%	3%	2%	1%	1%
UK	5%	95%	7%	19%	26%	15%	17%	5%	3%	1%	2%
CZ	6%	94%	12%	24%	24%	20%	9%	2%	1%	1%	1%
EE	6%	94%	8%	23%	25%	19%	12%	2%	2%	2%	1%
SK	7%	93%	20%	24%	22%	13%	9%	3%	1%	-	1%
NL	8%	92%	12%	18%	20%	17%	17%	5%	2%	1%	-
DK	8%	91%	11%	14%	17%	21%	18%	4%	2%	2%	2%
LV	8%	91%	8%	18%	23%	21%	14%	3%	2%	1%	1%
LT	9%	91%	13%	21%	20%	21%	14%	1%	-	1%	-
SI	9%	91%	11%	15%	18%	19%	18%	4%	2%	1%	3%
FI	11%	89%	9%	13%	23%	17%	18%	5%	3%	1%	-
MT	14%	86%	13%	14%	10%	11%	21%	7%	5%	1%	4%
SE	16%	84%	12%	19%	19%	23%	9%	2%	-	-	-
CY (tcc)	4%	96%	14%	6%	17%	19%	21%	7%	3%	3%	6%
BG	3%	96%	13%	19%	22%	27%	9%	3%	1%	1%	1%
HR	4%	96%	9%	11%	17%	25%	18%	4%	4%	2%	6%
RO	2%	94%	10%	13%	21%	30%	13%	4%	1%	1%	1%

**In the European Union, on average, 96% of all cigarette smokers<sup>7</sup> state that they smoke cigarettes every day.** 12% state that they smoke less than five cigarettes daily, while 21% declare that they smoke from 10 to 14 cigarettes a day.

All or nearly all smokers smoke everyday in Hungary (100%) in Ireland (98%) and Italy (98%) whereas the smokers least likely to smoke everyday are from Finland (89%), Malta (86%) and Sweden (84%).

<sup>7</sup> Question 21 was only put to cigarette smokers, including rolling cigarettes.

As regards the number of cigarettes consumed daily, there is a marked difference between the Member States. As to the number of cigarettes consumed daily being less than five, for instance, the scores range from 5% in Luxembourg to 20% in Slovakia whereas for the number of daily cigarettes consumed being between 20 and 24, the scores range from 9% for the citizens of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Sweden, to 27% in Portugal. Meanwhile, the European citizens most likely to smoke 10 to 14 cigarettes a day are from the United Kingdom (26%), Ireland (25%), Italy (25%) and Estonia (25%).

On average, the number of cigarettes smoked daily has remained fairly static between 2005 and 2006 in the Member States. However, there were some variations within the countries themselves. For instance, in the Czech Republic, the number of smokers smoking between five to nine cigarettes a day increased (+8 points).

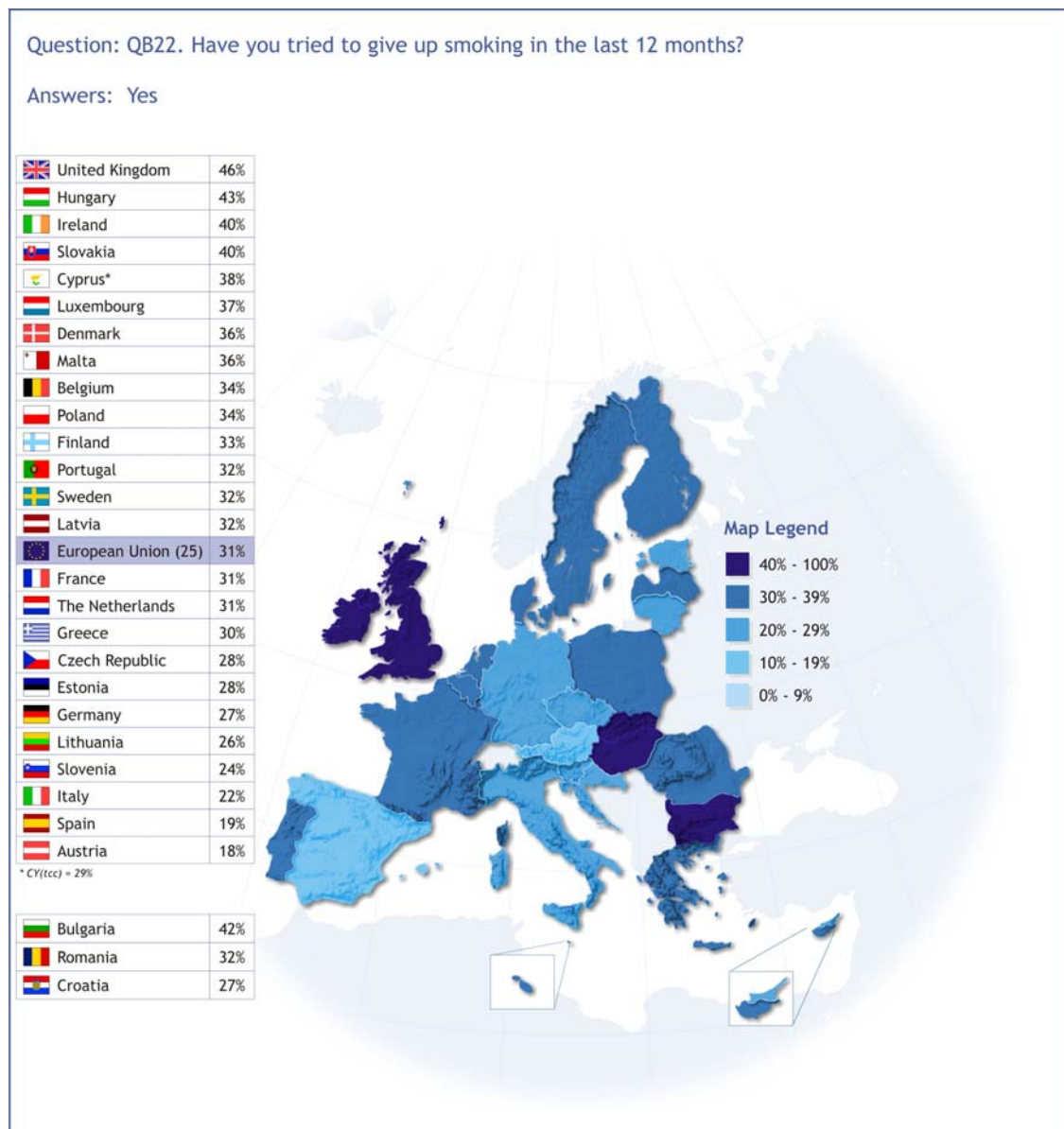
At the same time, fewer Czechs (-6 points) are now smoking 20 to 24 cigarettes daily. In Cyprus, the opposite seems to be true. Fewer people are now smoking less than five (-1 point) and five to nine cigarettes a day (-5 points) while more people are now consuming 10 to 14 (+5 points) and 15 to 19 cigarettes a day (+8 points).

## 2. GIVING UP SMOKING

### 2.1. Recent attempts to give up smoking

Questionnaire source: QB22

**-Almost one in three Europeans have tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months**



QB22 Have you tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months? (IF YES) How many times have you tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months?

	TOTAL YES	Yes, between 1 and 5 times	Yes, between 6 and 10 times	Yes, more than 10 times	No, never	DK
<b>EU25</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>69%</b>	-
UK	46%	42%	3%	1%	54%	-
HU	43%	38%	3%	2%	57%	-
IE	40%	35%	4%	1%	60%	-
SK	40%	36%	2%	2%	59%	1%
CY	38%	33%	5%	-	62%	-
LU	37%	37%	-	-	63%	-
DK	36%	32%	2%	2%	64%	-
MT	36%	34%	-	2%	64%	-
BE	34%	32%	1%	1%	66%	-
PL	34%	30%	2%	2%	64%	2%
FI	33%	30%	2%	1%	66%	1%
LV	32%	29%	1%	2%	67%	1%
PT	32%	31%	1%	-	67%	1%
SE	32%	32%	-	-	68%	-
FR	31%	31%	-	-	69%	-
NL	31%	29%	1%	1%	69%	-
EL	30%	28%	1%	1%	70%	-
CY (tcc)	29%	23%	1%	5%	71%	-
CZ	28%	24%	1%	3%	71%	1%
EE	28%	26%	1%	1%	72%	-
DE	27%	24%	2%	1%	73%	-
LT	26%	25%	-	1%	73%	1%
SI	24%	24%	-	-	76%	-
IT	22%	18%	3%	1%	77%	1%
ES	19%	19%	-	-	80%	1%
AT	18%	16%	2%	-	82%	-
BG	42%	40%	1%	1%	57%	1%
RO	32%	26%	2%	4%	67%	1%
HR	27%	24%	1%	2%	73%	-

On average, 31% of smokers in the European Union have tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months. 28% have tried from one to five times, 2% from six to 10 times and 1% more than 10 times.

This percentage varies considerably from one Member State to another. Just over half of smokers have not tried to give up in the United Kingdom (54%). On the other hand, nearly three out of every four smokers have not tried to quit the habit in Austria (82%), Spain (80%) and in Italy (77%)

The Member States with the highest percentage of smokers who have tried to give up smoking one to five times during the last year are the United Kingdom (42%) and Hungary (38%).

**-Youngest, students and unemployed more likely to attempt giving up-**

From a socio-demographic point of view, it seems that the youngest respondents are the most likely to have tried breaking up the habit (41%) during the past year compared to 26% in the 40-54 age group. Moreover, an analysis of the socio-professional variables reveals that the unemployed are the most likely to have tried to quit smoking (37%), whereas the least tempted to do so seem to be the self-employed and managers (27% each).

QB22 Have you tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months? (IF YES) How many times have you tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months? (IF 'SMOKERS')

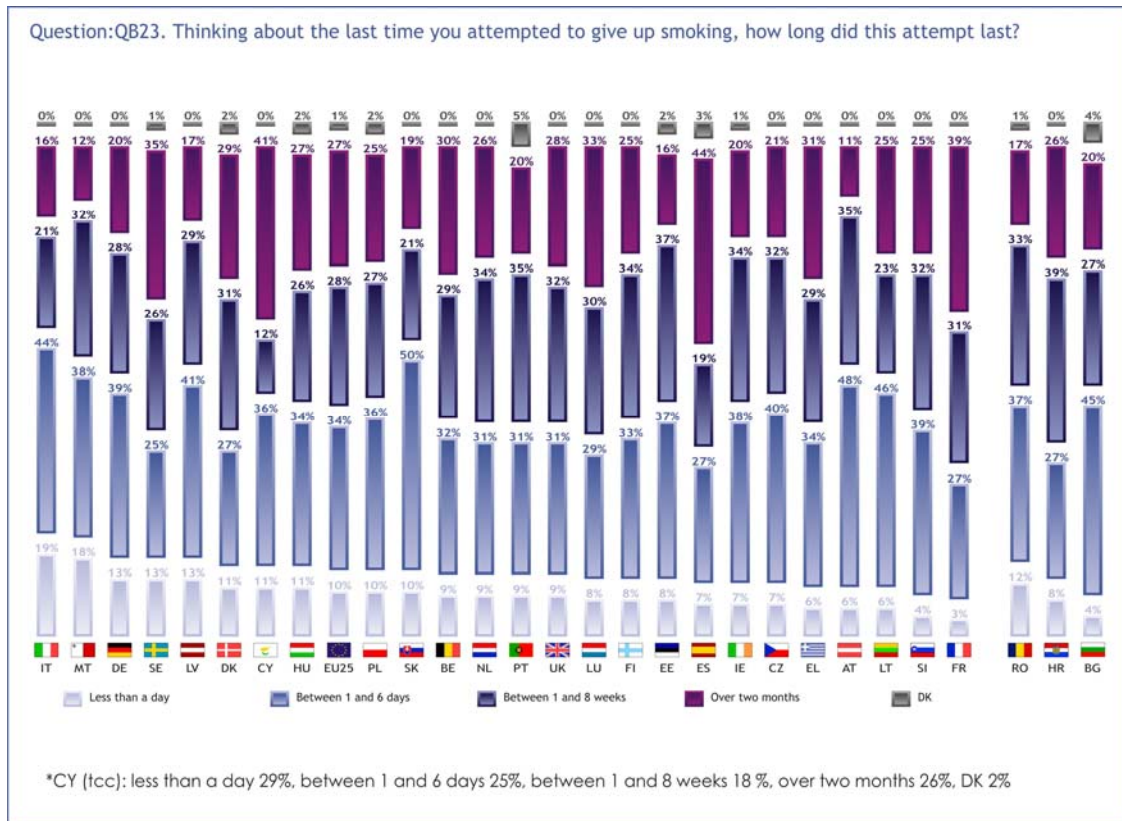
	Yes	Yes, between 1 and 5 times	Yes, between 6 and 10 times	Yes, more than 10 times
<b>EU25</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	41%	37%	2%	2%
25-39	31%	28%	2%	1%
40-54	26%	24%	1%	1%
55 +	28%	25%	1%	2%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	28%	25%	2%	1%
16-19	31%	28%	2%	1%
20+	31%	27%	3%	1%
Still Studying	38%	34%	1%	3%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	27%	24%	2%	1%
Managers	27%	25%	1%	1%
Other white collars	28%	25%	2%	1%
Manual workers	30%	28%	1%	1%
House persons	30%	29%	1%	-
Unemployed	37%	33%	4%	-
Retired	31%	27%	2%	2%
Students	38%	34%	1%	3%



## 2.2. The duration of last attempt

Questionnaire source: QB23

### -Mixed duration of attempts by Europeans-



On average, 10% of European smokers<sup>8</sup> last attempt at quitting smoking lasted less than a day, while 27% seem to have sustained the attempt for over two months. There is a marked difference between the Member States as to the durations. For example, if we take the duration of the last attempt to give up smoking to be less than a day, the scores range from 19% in Italy to 3% in France.

It is the oldest age groups who are the ones most likely to stop smoking for over two months: there were scores of 31% both for the 55 and over group and for the 40 to 54 group. This figure differs significantly from the ability of the younger respondents to manage to quit smoking for a relatively long period of time (18%).

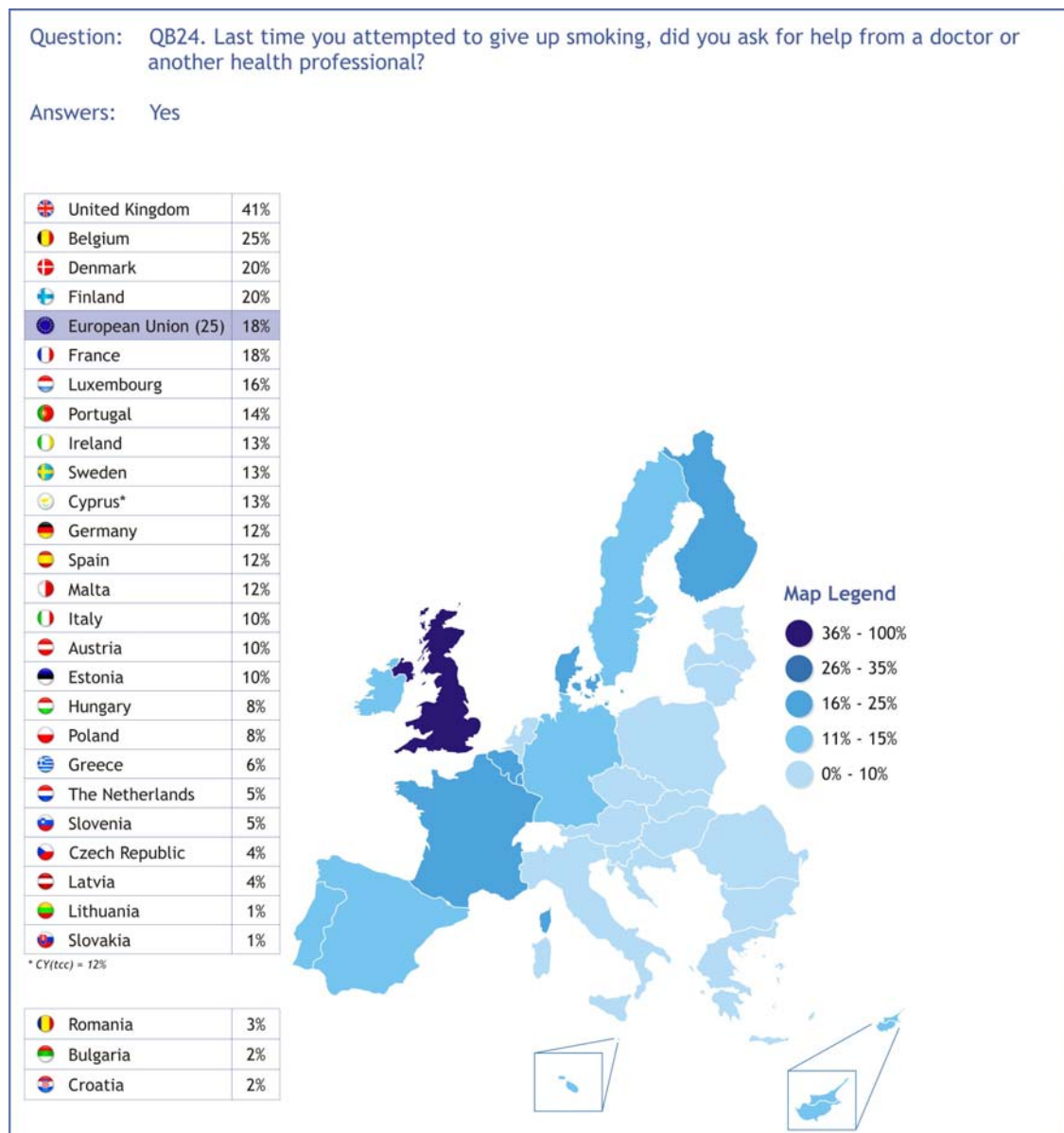
<sup>8</sup> Question 23 was only put to smokers who tried giving up smoking during the last 12 months



### 2.3. Seeking help from a doctor or health professional

Questionnaire source: QB24

**-Large majority do not seek help-**



**An overwhelming majority of European smokers<sup>9</sup> (82%) did not seek help from a doctor or a health professional in their last attempt to give up smoking. In the 15 old Member States, 20% sought help from a health professional**

<sup>9</sup> Question 24 was only put to smokers who tried giving up smoking during the last 12 months

in their last attempt at giving up smoking, while in the new Member States only 7% of smokers sought help from a health professional in a similar situation. The level of help sought varies considerably country by country. Whilst very few of the smokers who attempted to give up smoking sought help in Slovakia (1%) and in Lithuania (1%), 41% sought a doctor's or a health professional's help in the United Kingdom. However, most scores for smokers not seeking help are above the 80% mark.

**The duration of the attempts to quit smoking in the different Member States do not seem to be caused by the amount of help they seek from professionals.** For instance, 25% of Lithuanian respondents sustained their attempt for over two months compared to 28% of people from the United Kingdom. This is only a slight difference when compared to the much larger differences in the help sought in these two countries. Besides, the numbers of people who can only sustain their attempt to quit smoking for less than a day do not seem to decrease when help is sought from a health professional.

### ***-Women more likely to seek professional help-***

From a socio-demographic point of view, women are more likely to seek help from a professional (22%) than men (13%). Older respondents are also more likely to seek help: both the 55 and over group and the 40 to 54 age group scores are 23%. This contrasts with the number of youngest respondents who seek professional help (9%). Interestingly, the lower the education level of the respondent, the higher the likelihood of professional help being sought during their last attempt to quit their habit.

QB24 Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you ask for help from a doctor or another health professional?  
(IF HAS ATTEMPTED TO GIVE UP SMOKING)

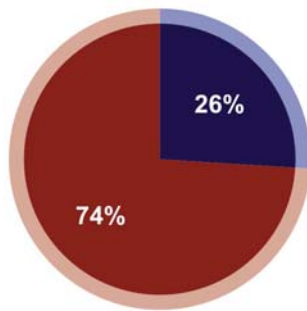
	Yes	No
<b>EU25</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	13%	87%
Female	22%	78%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	9%	91%
25-39	16%	84%
40-54	23%	77%
55 +	23%	77%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15	22%	78%
16-19	19%	81%
20+	14%	86%
Still Studying	8%	92%

### 2.4. Alternative products to aid in smoking cessation

Questionnaire source: QB25

Question: Q25. Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you use any of these alternative products to help you give up?

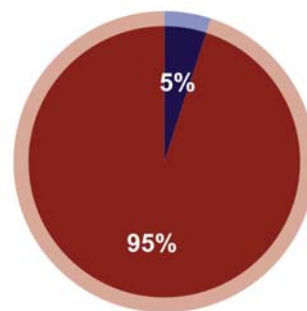
Nicotine Replacement Therapy (gums, patches, inhalers, etc.)



Yes  
No



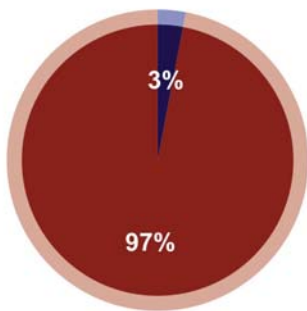
Other pharmaceutical products not containing nicotine (zyban®, etc.)



Yes  
No



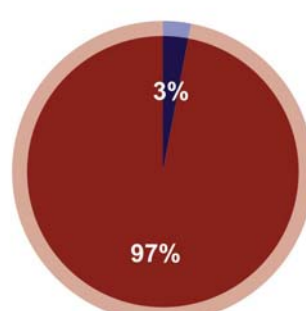
Para-medical or traditional products (herbal medicines, etc.)



Yes  
No

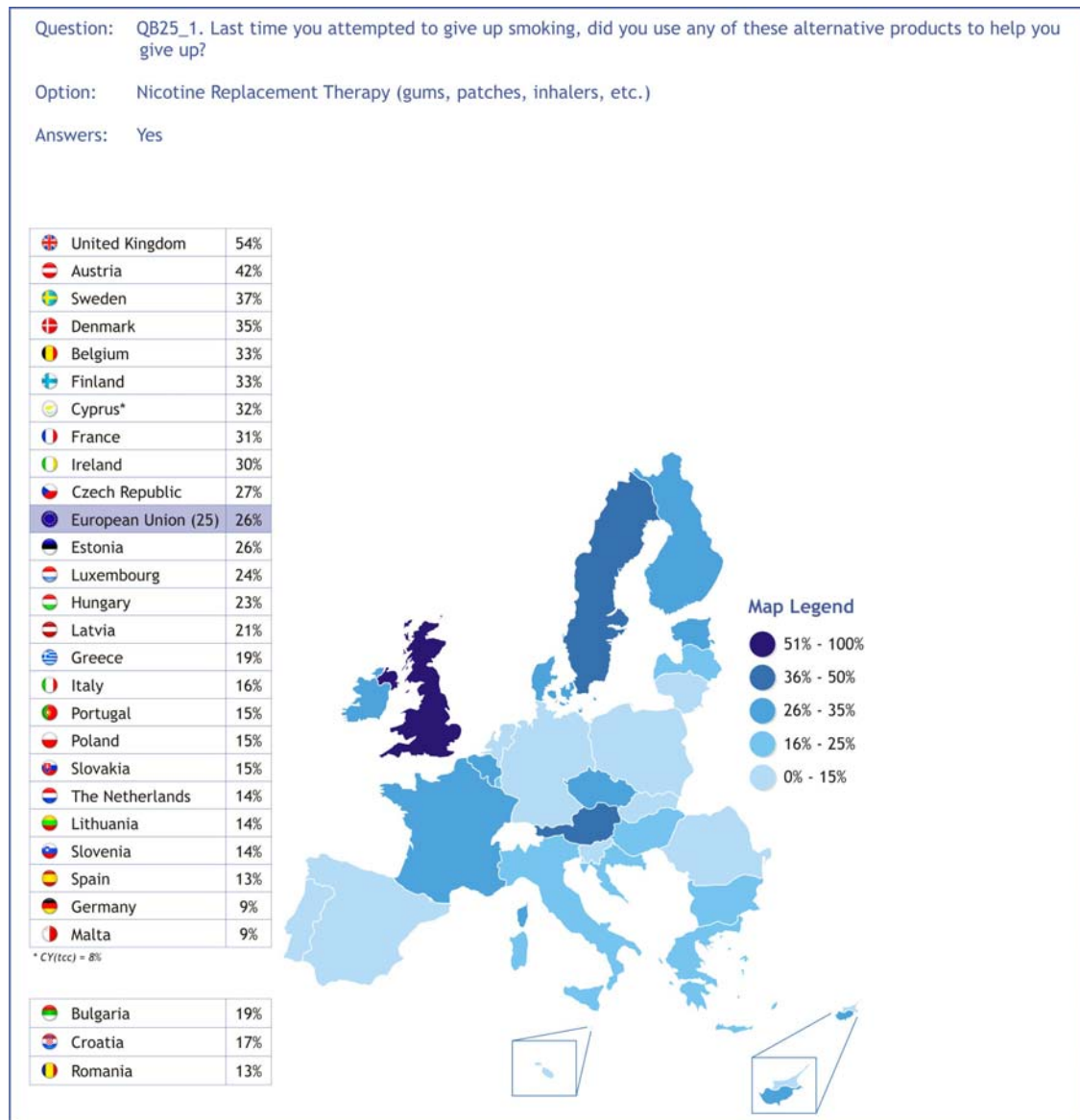


Other treatments (hypnosis, acupuncture, seminars, etc.)



Yes  
No



**-Mixed levels of use of Nicotine Replacement Therapy in the Member States-**

On average, slightly more than a quarter (26%) of European smokers<sup>10</sup> used Nicotine Replacement Therapy in their last attempt to give up smoking. This is the product most likely to be used in giving up the smoking habit.

However, there are mixed levels of consumption of this product between the Member States. On one hand, countries like Malta (9%) and Germany (9%) barely use the product, while in comparison, people in countries like the United Kingdom (54%), Austria (42%) and Sweden (37%) are more likely to give these types of products a try. Citizens of the 15 old Member States (28%) are more inclined to use this product than those in the new Member States (18%).

<sup>10</sup> Question 25 was only put to cigarette smokers who have attempted to quit their habit in the last 12 months

A rather perceptible difference is that people whose age varies between 40 and 54 are the most likely to use this product (34%) whereas only 16% of the youngest respondents make use of the product.

A clear majority of 74% of current smokers did not make use of nicotine replacement therapy in their last attempt at giving up smoking.

**- Other alternative products rarely used -**

Only 5% of respondents used other pharmaceutical products not containing nicotine. The results do not vary significantly between the Member States: except for Belgium, all the scores are above the 90% mark when considering the proportion of people who do not make use of the products. None of the respondents in the Czech Republic used these types of pharmaceutical products during their last attempt at quitting smoking.

On average, a mere 3% make use of para-medical or traditional products. The Member States scores range from the Austrians who have the highest proportion of consumers of these alternative products (10%) to none of the respondents of Greece, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta and Portugal.

The use of other treatments such as hypnosis, acupuncture and seminars is on average equal to the use of para-medical or traditional products (3%). Most of the scores in the Member States for use of this type of product are very low. However, a particularly notable exception is the score obtained by Denmark (12%).

## 2.5. Reasons for starting to smoke again

Questionnaire source: QB26

### *-Europeans most likely to start smoking again due to stress-*

QB26 Why did you start smoking again after the last time you tried to give up? Please give your main reasons.  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Life too stressful/ just not a good time	You could not cope with the cravings	Your friends/colleagues smoke	You like smoking	You missed the habit/something to do with your hands	Your spouse/partner smokes	Put on weight	Other
<b>EU25</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>
BE	34%	31%	7%	21%	16%	13%	6%	17%
CZ	36%	52%	21%	19%	26%	11%	9%	-
DK	25%	32%	9%	17%	24%	4%	4%	17%
DE	30%	35%	22%	17%	21%	16%	10%	-
EE	27%	30%	18%	10%	12%	7%	6%	9%
EL	28%	34%	18%	19%	28%	3%	8%	7%
ES	23%	35%	19%	27%	28%	7%	5%	4%
FR	40%	16%	19%	28%	11%	9%	3%	4%
IE	28%	41%	18%	16%	31%	10%	11%	10%
IT	15%	21%	40%	29%	3%	7%	2%	-
CY	32%	53%	14%	29%	43%	5%	23%	-
LV	35%	36%	24%	10%	13%	4%	1%	1%
LT	22%	42%	26%	11%	9%	6%	3%	4%
LU	41%	19%	11%	30%	18%	12%	6%	14%
HU	22%	31%	22%	11%	13%	17%	4%	6%
MT	30%	49%	9%	8%	30%	2%	4%	-
NL	32%	30%	15%	19%	17%	10%	5%	11%
AT	36%	55%	26%	9%	24%	12%	21%	-
PL	38%	29%	12%	7%	18%	5%	2%	2%
PT	30%	41%	17%	27%	18%	3%	6%	-
SI	26%	22%	15%	23%	32%	9%	5%	20%
SK	33%	47%	21%	7%	22%	8%	3%	-
FI	20%	24%	13%	21%	13%	4%	4%	10%
SE	23%	50%	12%	31%	15%	6%	-	2%
UK	47%	19%	19%	20%	15%	7%	8%	4%
CY (tcc)	36%	46%	17%	28%	21%	7%	2%	-
BG	25%	41%	26%	19%	9%	7%	6%	-
RO	24%	49%	25%	17%	17%	5%	4%	4%
HR	37%	24%	17%	27%	22%	3%	3%	-

**The most likely reason for European smokers<sup>11</sup> to resume smoking after their attempt to quit is linked to stress (33%).** Other reasons include: not being able to cope with the cravings (28%), having a friend or colleague who smokes (20%), finding pleasure in smoking (20%), missing the habit (17%), having a spouse or partner who smokes (9%) and putting on weight (6%).

<sup>11</sup> Question 26 was only put to smokers who attempted quitting their habit in the last 12 months.

***-Different dominating reasons why people resume the smoking habit in the different Member States-***

There are different dominating reasons as to why people start smoking again in the different Member States. For instance, Belgians are most likely to start smoking again because of a stressful time (34%) and are least likely to be tempted into the habit again because of putting on weight (6%).

On the other hand, Cypriots are much more likely than Belgians to start smoking again because of the risk of putting on weight (23%). However, the majority of Cypriots are most likely to start smoking again because they cannot cope with the cravings (53%) and they are least influenced by the fact that their spouse or partner smokes (5%).

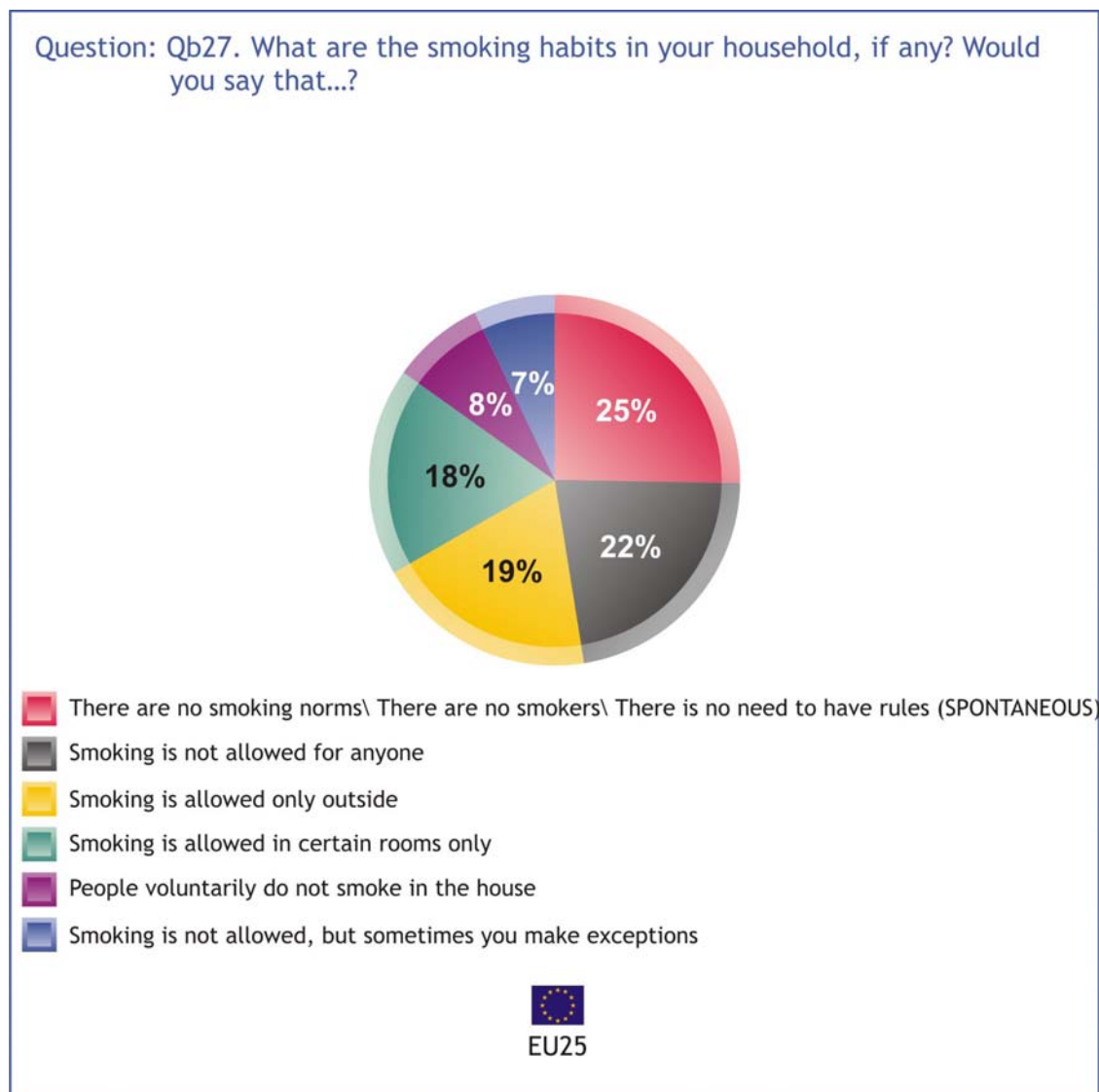
From a socio-demographic point of view, women (36%) seem to be relatively more prone to relapse than men (31%) because of a stressful period. Moreover, the oldest respondents are most likely to start smoking again because of their inability to cope with the cravings (32%). On the other hand, the youngest respondents are more likely to be tempted by friends or colleagues who smoke (34%).

From a socio-professional point of view, a stressful life is the most likely factor causing all the socio-professional categories to relapse, except for retired people and students.

### 3. EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE

#### 3.1. Exposure to tobacco smoke at home

Questionnaire source: QB27



On average, 49% of European households implement a non-smoking policy: In 22% of households, smoking is not allowed, in 19% of households, smokers can smoke only outside and in a further 8% of households smokers voluntarily do not smoke. Partial restrictions on smoking exist in 25% of households: In 18% of households, smokers can only smoke in certain rooms and in 7% of households, smoking is not allowed, but there are exceptions at times.

There are different household habits across the Member States. In Italy and Ireland, the most frequent household habit as regards smoking is not allowing smoking for



anyone (31% and 30%, respectively), while the rarest household habit involves smokers voluntarily not smoking in the household (5% and 6%, respectively).

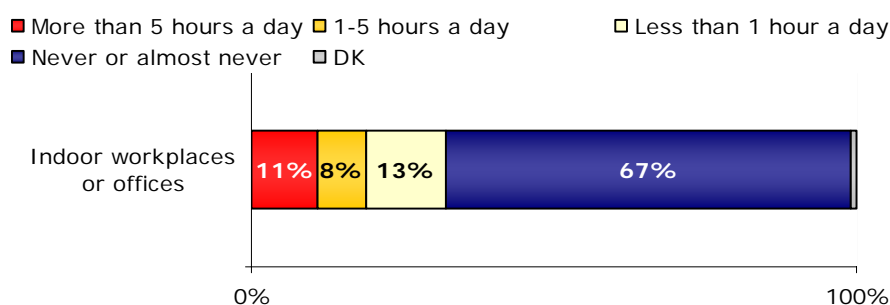
In Finland (53%) and Sweden (44%), the most common rule is allowing smoking only outside while in Latvia and Estonia over 30% of households allow smoking only in certain rooms. Therefore, the highest proportions of households with rules against tobacco smoke at home are found in Finland (83%) and Sweden (69%). Only 17% of Croats have embraced smoke-free rules at home. The Spanish (42%) and the Greeks (41%) are the most likely people to declare that they do not have smoking norms or rules in their households.

### 3.2. Exposure to tobacco smoke at work

#### 3.2.1 Exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces or offices

Questionnaire source: QB31a, QB31b

**QB31b How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis? - % EU25**  
**BASE: Respondents who work in the workplace in question**



The overall majority of European workers<sup>12</sup> responding to the survey work indoors or in offices (56%). 7% of the respondents work in healthcare facilities, 6% work in education facilities, 4% work in government facilities, 3% work in a restaurant, pub or bar, less than 1% work in a theatre, cinema or another leisure venue, 4% work at home and 19% work in other places.

***-One in three Europeans exposed to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces or offices-***

**On balance, 32% of citizens working in indoor workplaces or offices declare that they are exposed to tobacco smoke** at work. Of these, 11% declare that they are exposed to tobacco smoke for more than five hours daily while at work.

In all Member States but one, the majority declare that they are never or almost never exposed to tobacco smoke at work in indoor workplaces or offices. The most likely to declare this are the Irish (96%). On the other hand only a minority of the Greeks (15%) make the same statement. Those working in indoor workplaces or offices claiming to be exposed to tobacco smoke for more than five hours a day range from 34% in Greece to 0% in Ireland.

Ireland is one of the countries where smoking bans in all public places have been introduced, along with Malta, Italy and Sweden. However, in Italy, Malta and Sweden, 30%, 19% and 6% respectively claim to be exposed to tobacco smoke for at least less than one hour per day.

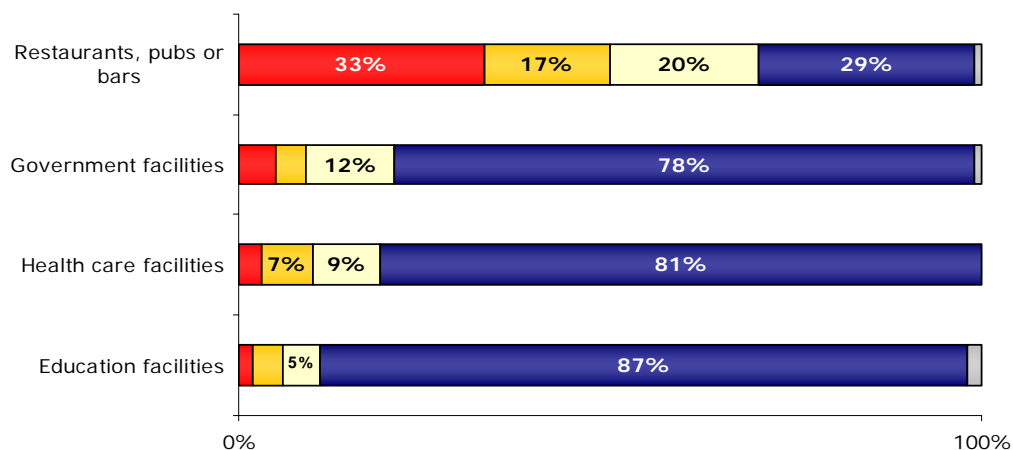
<sup>12</sup> This question was only put to workers

### 3.2.2 Exposure to tobacco smoke in other workplaces

QB31b How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis?  
- % EU25

BASE: Respondents who work in the workplace in question

■ More than 5 hours a day ■ 1-5 hours a day ■ Less than 1 hour a day ■ Never or almost never ■ DK



NB. The bases at EU level are smaller than 1500 respondents.  
Therefore these results should be considered to be only indicative.

For the four remaining work places, the results should be taken as indicative because of the small bases<sup>13</sup>. Nonetheless, these figures offer a clear picture of the differences between these workplaces in terms of the prevalence and duration of exposure to tobacco smoke.

**The largest segment of EU citizens who say they are exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis, work in restaurants, pubs and bars.** 70% of respondents state that they are exposed on a daily basis. The duration of exposure appears also to be significantly longer than in the other work places mentioned here. For the highest share (a third) in this group the length of exposure is over 5 hours and almost 1 in 5 say that they are exposed for up to 5 hours per day.

Considerably fewer respondents are exposed to tobacco smoke at their work in government facilities and health care facilities (around 1 in 5 respondents) as well as education facilities (around 1 in 10). Regarding those who say that they are exposed on a daily basis in these work places, the largest share says that the duration of exposure is less than one hour per day.

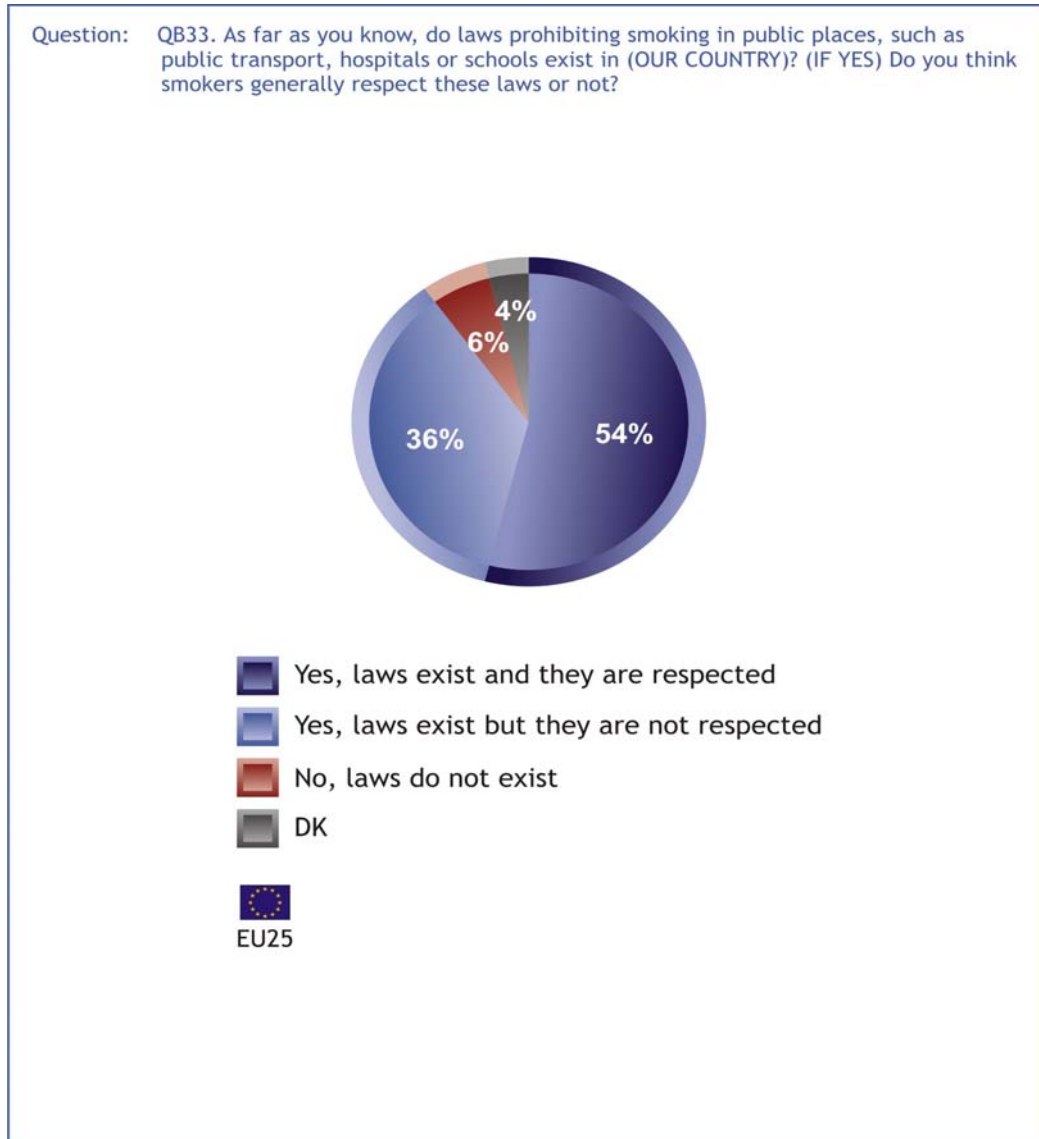
<sup>13</sup> The bases for these items are smaller than 2 500 respondents and they are therefore not statistically reliable. The base for item "Theaters, cinemas or other leisure venues" is 65 respondents and the results of this item can not therefore be commented even as indicative.

## 4. ATTITUDES TOWARDS SMOKE-FREE POLICIES

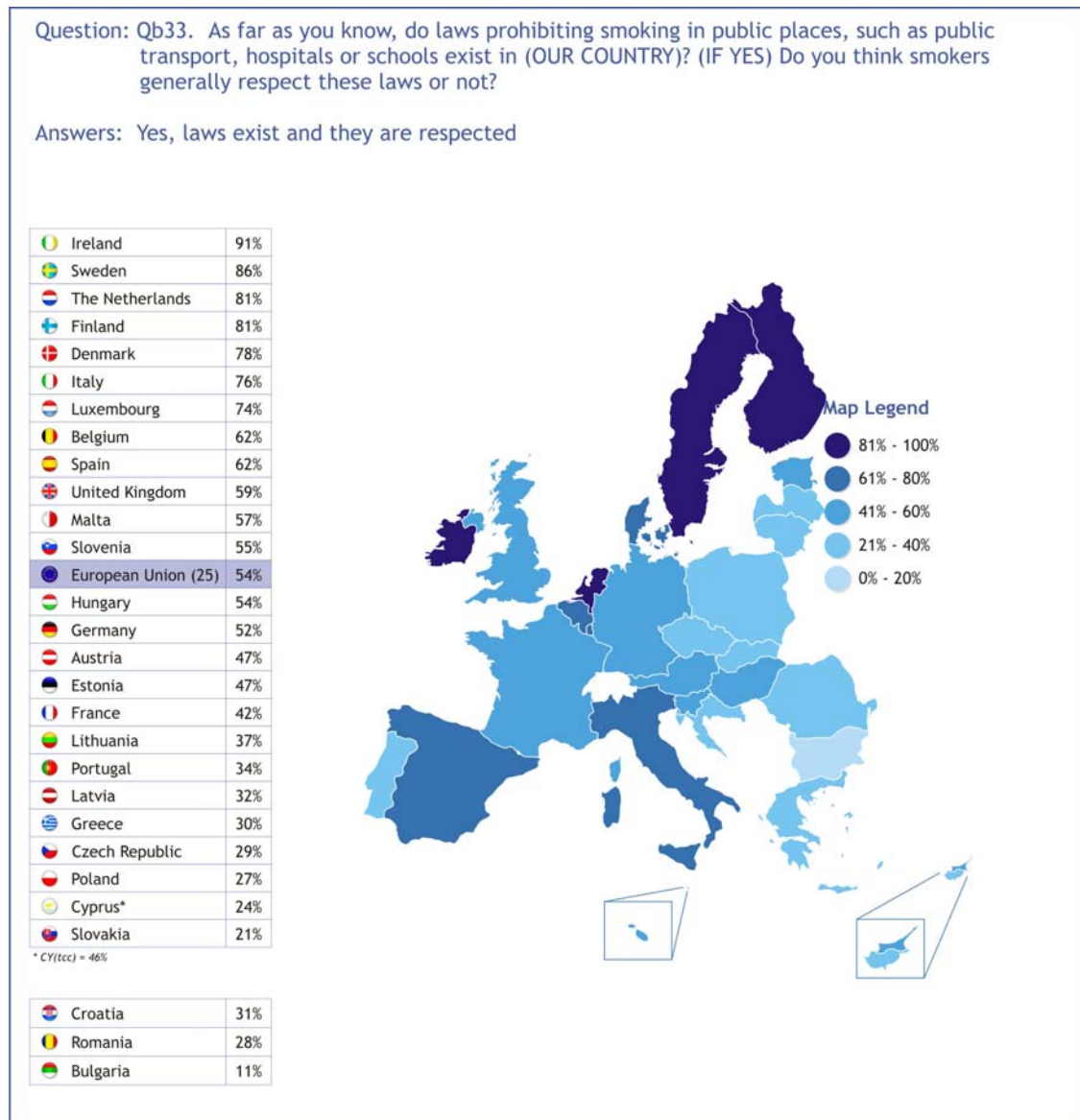
### 4.1. Awareness of smoke-free regulations

Questionnaire source: QB33

#### *-Majority of Europeans believe that smoking bans exist -*



**On average, 90% of European citizens believe that smoke-free laws exist.** 54% believe that the laws are respected whereas 36% believe that smokers do not respect these laws. 6% of the respondents said that they believe there are no smoking bans in their country.



Replies vary significantly between the Member States. For instance, the lowest proportion of people who replied that there are smoke-free laws which are respected in their country are from Slovakia (21%), Cyprus (24%) and Poland (27%) whereas the highest proportion of people who believe this come from Ireland (91%), Sweden (86%), the Netherlands (81%) and Finland (81%).

Moreover, no respondents from Malta and Ireland replied that there were no smoke-free laws in their country. In fact, there is comprehensive smoke-free legislation in place in both countries. On the other hand, respondents from Austria (12%), Germany (11%) and Lithuania (10%) are the most likely to say that there are no smoke-free laws in their country.

***-Considerable increase in people stating that laws regarding smoking in public places exist-***



Compared to the 15 old Member States surveyed in 2002<sup>14</sup> there was, on average, an increase of four percentage points in the number of Europeans believing that laws exist and are respected. Moreover, on balance, the number of people stating that laws exist but are not respected decreased by six percentage points. However, the proportion declaring that laws did not exist increased from 3% to 6%.

From amongst the 15 old Member States where complete bans against smoking in public places have been introduced there were substantial increases in the amount of people stating that laws exist and are respected in their country: Italy (+53 percentage points) and Ireland (+24 percentage points).

***-Youngest sceptical about effectiveness of smoking bans-***

The youngest respondents are more likely (44%) to be sceptical than their elders about whether smoking bans are respected. Moreover, the higher the education level of a person, the more they are likely to believe that laws exist in their country and are respected.

QB33 As far as you know, do laws prohibiting smoking in public places, such as public transport, hospitals or schools exist in (OUR COUNTRY)? (IF YES) Do you think smokers generally respect these laws or not?

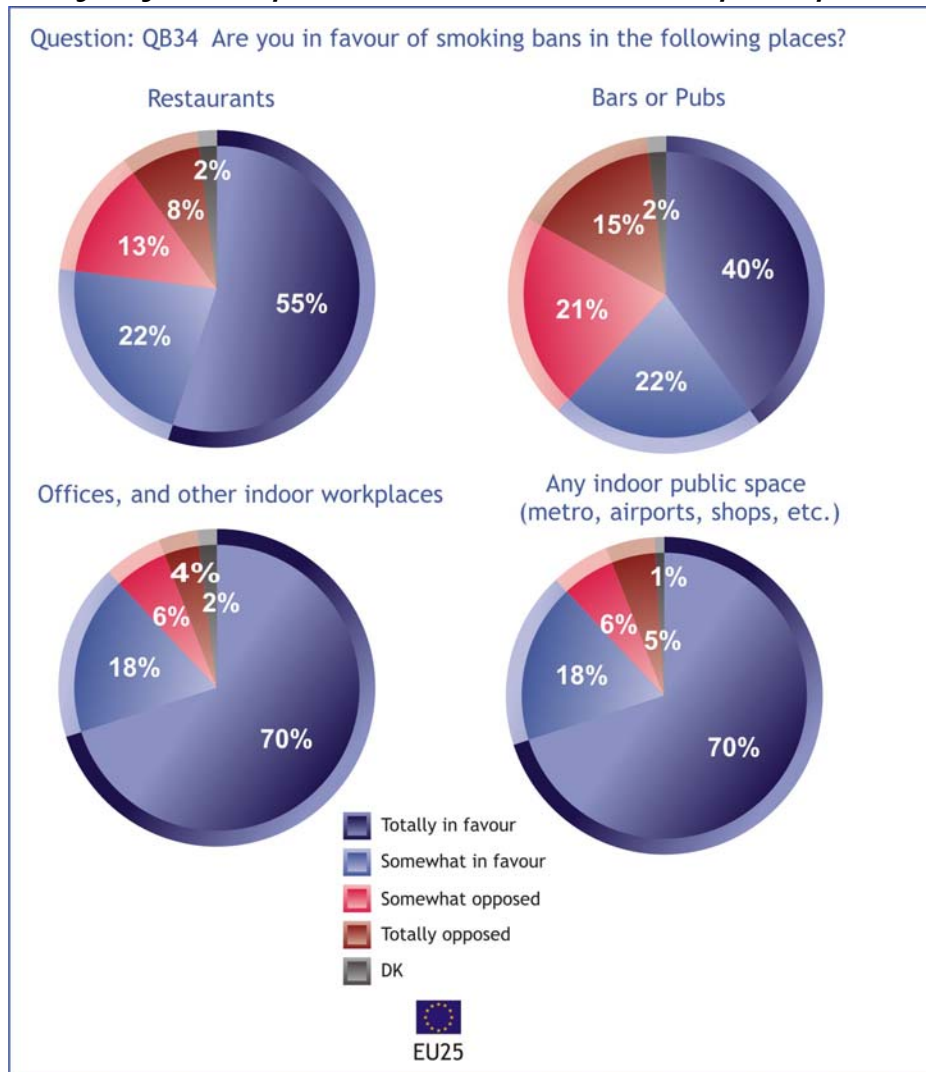
	Yes, laws exist and they are respected	Yes, laws exist but they are not respected	No, laws do not exist
<b>EU25</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	47%	44%	5%
25-39	57%	34%	6%
40-54	56%	36%	4%
55 +	54%	33%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15	53%	34%	7%
16-19	55%	36%	5%
20+	60%	33%	4%
Still Studying	47%	44%	6%

<sup>14</sup> Special Eurobarometer 183 Smoking and the Environment: Actions and Attitudes in [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_183\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_183_en.pdf)

## 4.2. Smoke-free public places

Questionnaire source: QB34

### **-Majority of Europeans in favour of smoke-free public places-**



### **The majority of European citizens are in favour of smoke-free regulations:**

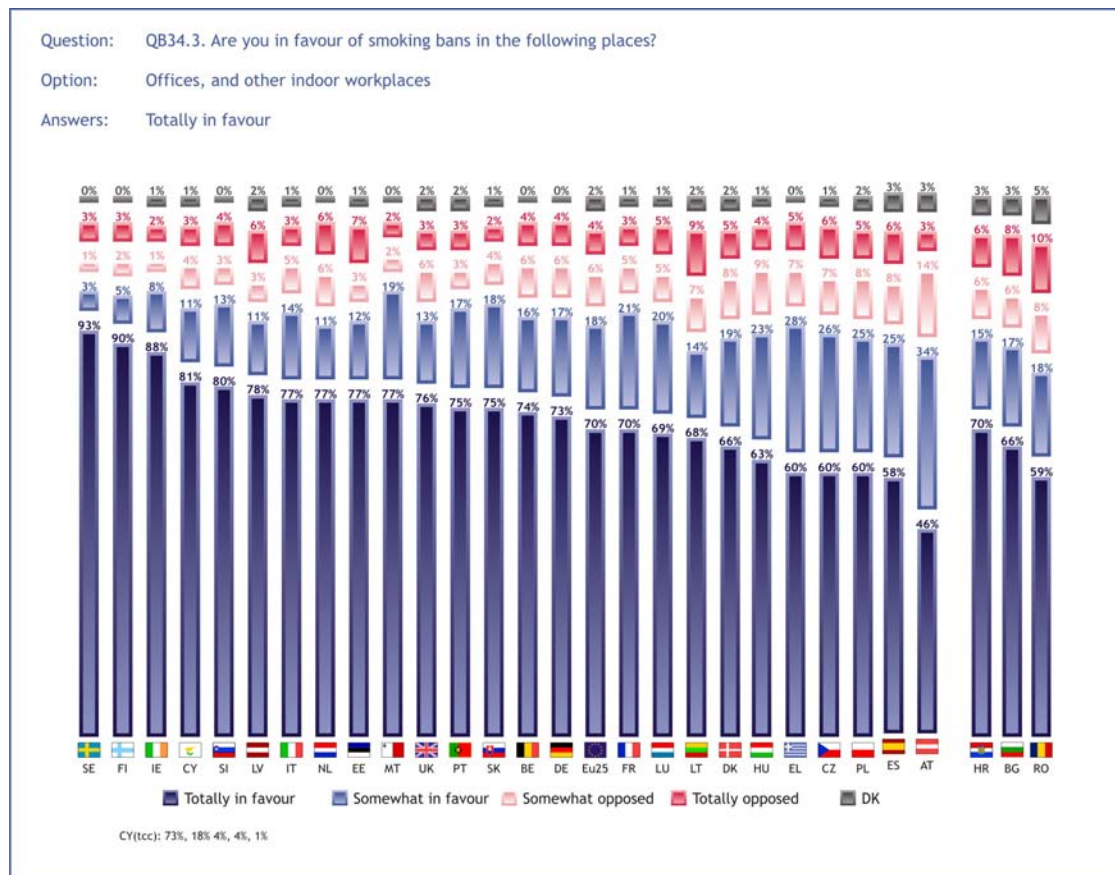
An overwhelming majority of 88% supports a smoking ban in offices, indoor workplaces and any indoor public space (metro, airports, shops, etc.). 77% of Europeans are inclined to support smoking bans in restaurants, with 55% *totally* in favour. Support seems to be less evident for smoking bans in bars and pubs (62%).

When compared to the 2005 survey, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of people favouring a smoking ban in offices and other indoor workplaces (+2) and any indoor public space (+4 percentage points). The increase has been most marked among those *totally* in favour (+4 and + 7 percentage points respectively).

### 4.3. Smoke-free offices and other indoor workplaces

Questionnaire source: QB34.3

**-All Member States display widespread support for smoke-free offices and other indoor workplaces-**



More than four out of five Europeans (88%) support smoke-free offices and other indoor workplaces with 70% *totally* in favour. The measure is most popular in Ireland, Malta and Sweden (96% each). The proportion of people supporting smoke-free workplaces is lowest in Austria (80%).



***-Variations in support for smoke-free offices and other indoor workplaces since last survey-***

The overall support for smoke-free offices and other indoor workplaces increased by 2 percentage points since 2005 and the proportion of people totally supporting the measure increased by 4 percentage points.

The highest increase is observed in the Czech Republic (+19 points), Austria, Portugal and Romania (+9 points each). In Ireland, the overall level of support (totally + somewhat) has remained static.

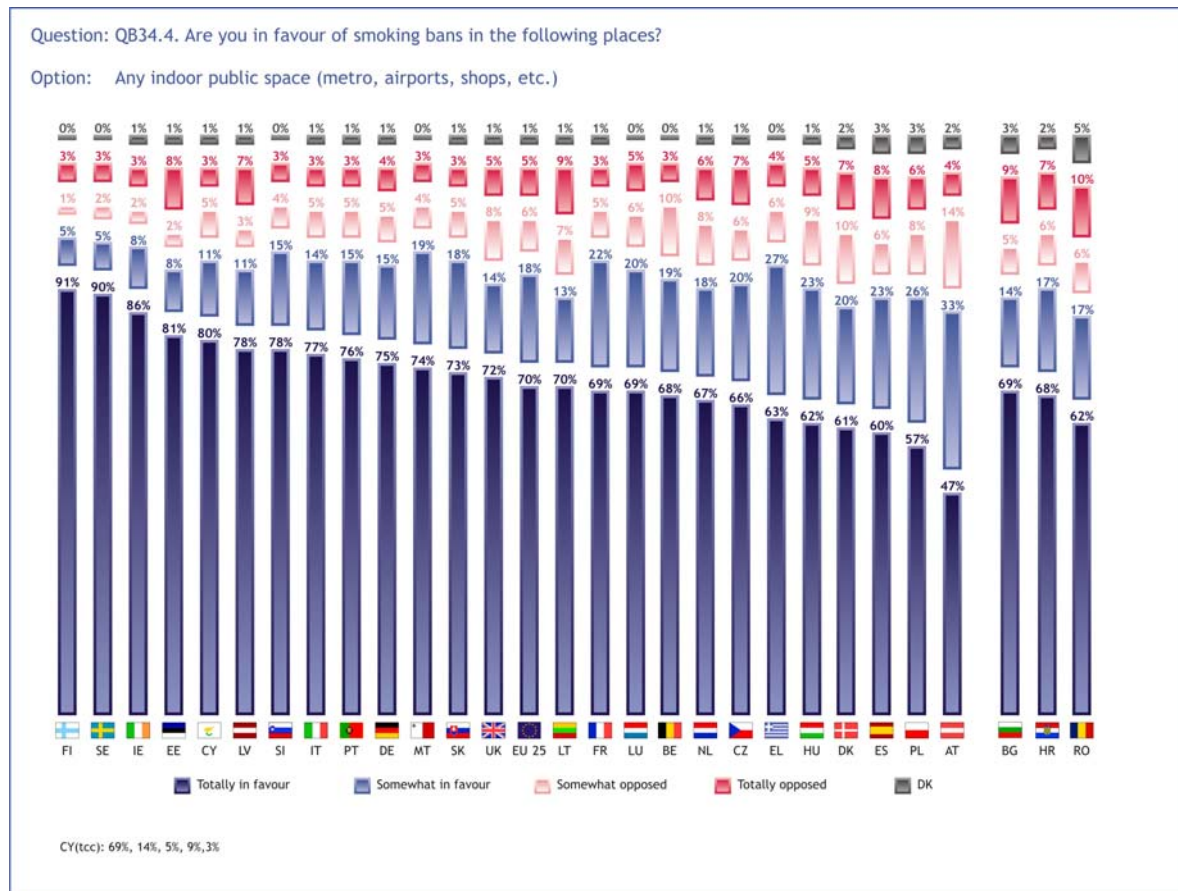
The socio-demographic results reveal no significant differences on this question. However, more than four fifths of the smokers (81%) and 92% of non-smokers and people who used to smoke and have stopped are in favour of smoke-free offices and other indoor workplaces.

A majority of those working in offices and other indoor workplaces are likely to be in favour (89%) of a smoking ban at their workplace.

### 4.4. Smoke-free public spaces

Questionnaire source: QB34.4

**-A majority of citizens in all countries are in favour of banning smoking in all indoor public spaces-**



Similar to smoke-free workplaces, smoke-free public spaces are supported by 88% of European Union citizens. Out of these, 70% are totally in favour of such a measure. Across the Member States, the amount of people supporting smoke-free public spaces is highest in Finland (96%) and Sweden (95%) and lowest in Romania (79%) and Austria (80%). Resistance is strongest in Lithuania, where 9% *totally* oppose the measure.

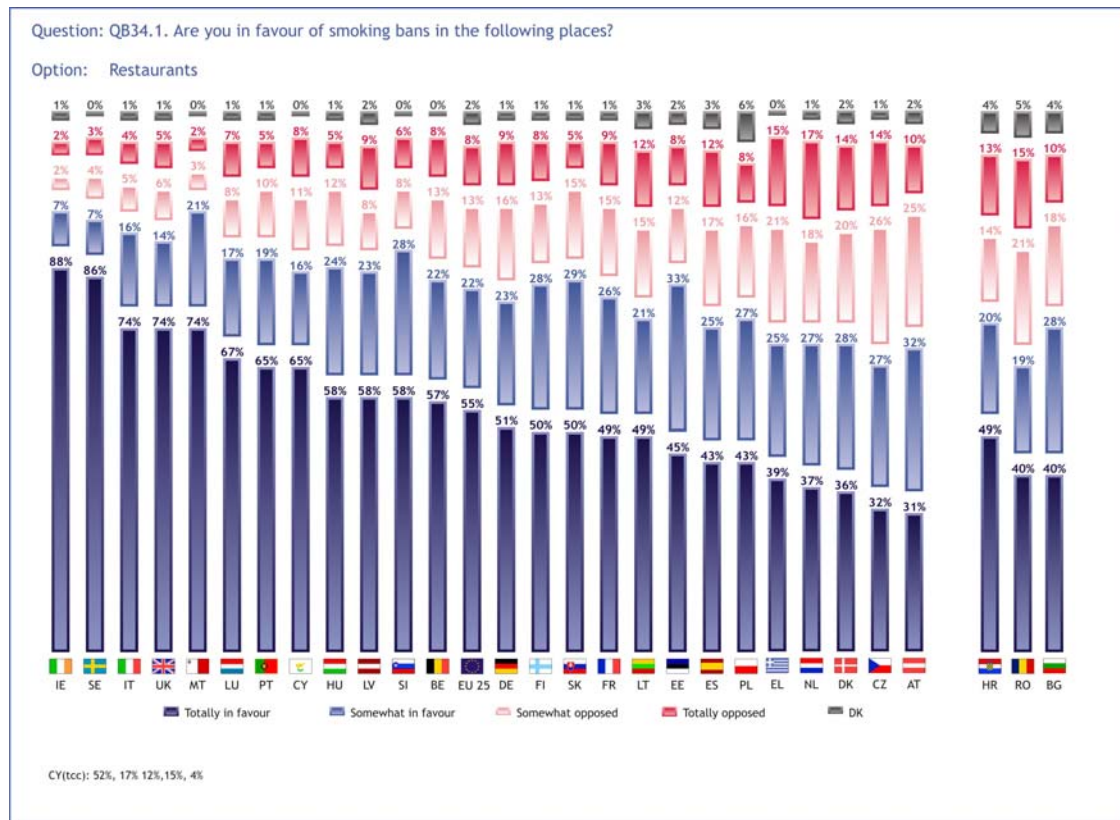
***-More Europeans totally supporting smoke-free public places than in 2005 -***

On balance, **the support for smoke-free public spaces has increased by 4 percentage points and the proportion of people totally supporting the measure by 7 percentage points.** Indeed, the proportion wholly supporting a ban in these places has increased in the majority of European Union countries. Notable increases were registered in the Czech Republic (+16 points) and Belgium (+15 points).

92% of non-smokers support this ban while fewer smokers (80%) favour the smoking ban in all indoor public spaces. These results are fairly similar to the results obtained on the question of banning smoking at workplaces.

### 4.5. Smoke-free restaurants

Questionnaire source: QB34.1



**There is a majority supporting smoke-free restaurants throughout all the Member States.** This support is highest in Malta (95%), Ireland (95%), Sweden (93%), and Italy (90%). The amount of people *totally* supporting a smoking ban is highest in Ireland (88%) and lowest in Austria (31%). The country with least support on the question of imposing a ban on smoking in restaurants is the Czech Republic (59% in favour) even though the support has increased considerably from the autumn 2005 survey (+10 points). At the same time in Malta the proportion of people who are somewhat in favour of smoke-free restaurants increased by 12 points.

**-Majority of smokers favour smoke-free restaurants-**

Those most likely to favourably view smoke-free restaurants are the non-smokers (87%) closely followed by the people who have stopped smoking (83%). The majority of smokers also favour smoke-free restaurants (59%).

Those who work in restaurants are likely to be in favour (64%) of a smoking ban at their place of work. However, in this case, the base is too small for the analysis to be statistically reliable and this figure can only be used as an indication.

Smoke-free restaurants are most popular among the oldest respondents (82%) as compared to all the other age groups (75%). The measure is favoured by more than four in five managers and retired persons (81%) and it garners least support among unemployed people (69%). Moreover, the respondents with the least level of educational background seem to be more totally in favour of smoking bans in restaurants than those with higher educational levels.

QB34.1 Are you in favour of smoking bans in the following places?

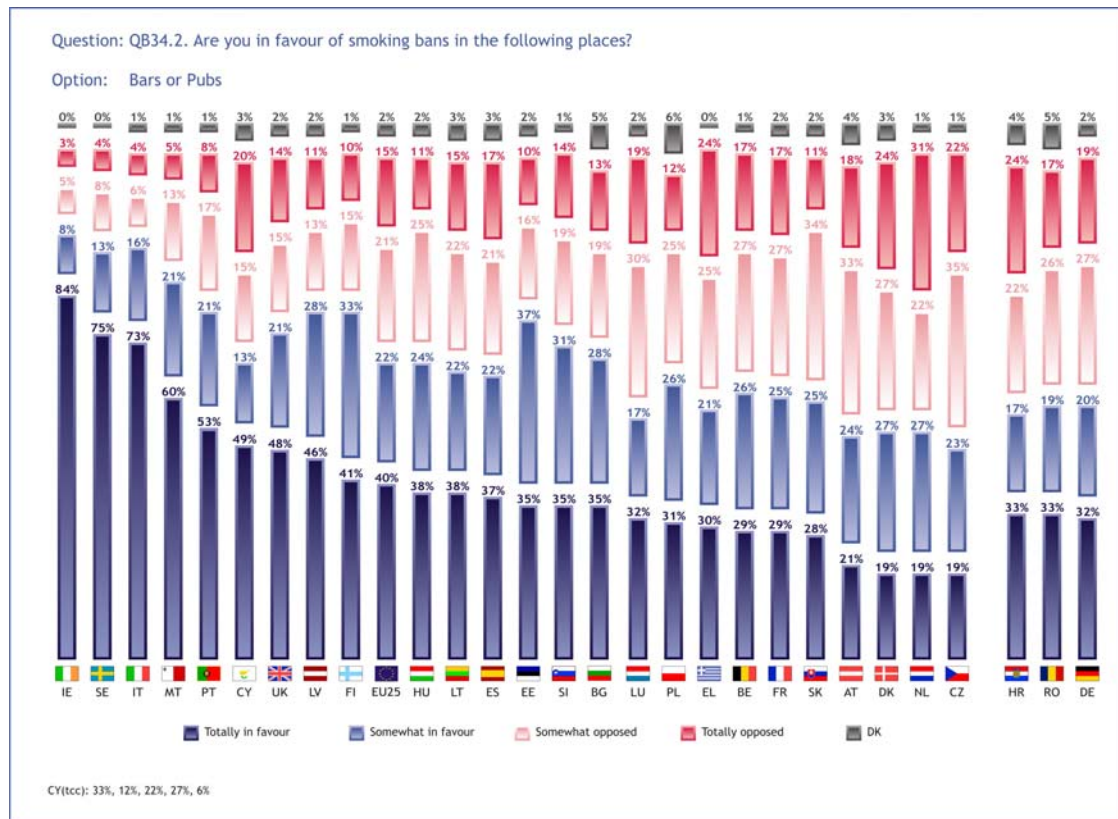
Restaurants

	Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed
<b>EU25</b>	55%	22%	13%	8%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	53%	22%	14%	9%
Female	57%	22%	12%	7%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	51%	24%	14%	10%
25-39	52%	23%	15%	9%
40-54	53%	22%	15%	9%
55 +	62%	20%	10%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	60%	20%	11%	7%
16-19	53%	22%	14%	9%
20+	55%	22%	14%	8%
Still Studying	53%	24%	13%	9%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	55%	20%	14%	9%
Managers	61%	20%	12%	6%
Other white collars	52%	24%	15%	9%
Manual workers	50%	23%	15%	11%
House persons	57%	22%	12%	7%
Unemployed	45%	24%	16%	13%
Retired	61%	20%	11%	6%
Students	53%	24%	13%	9%
<b>Smokers/No-smokers</b>				
Smokers	33%	26%	23%	17%
Have stopped smoking	60%	23%	11%	5%
Has never smoked	68%	19%	8%	4%

### 4.6. Smoke-free bars and pubs

Questionnaire source: QB34.2

*-Opinions are more divided on smoke-free bars and pubs-*



On average, slightly under 2 out of 3 European citizens (62%) support smoke-free bars and pubs.

As in 2005, the opinions are more divided across the Member States as regards smoke-free bars and pubs. Although the level of support exceeds 80% in Ireland (92%), Italy (89%), Sweden (88%) and Malta (81%), only a minority are supportive in Austria (45%), the Czech Republic (42%), Denmark (46%) and in the Netherlands (46%).

The proportion of people from the Member States who are totally in favour of the ban has increased the most in Ireland (+13 percentage points). The largest decrease in people totally supporting a ban in bars and pubs was registered in France (-9 percentage points).

***-Women more favourable to a ban in bars and pubs than men-***

Women's overall support (65%) for smoke-free bars and pubs exceeds that of men (59%). Moreover, the oldest respondents (70%) are more receptive of such a measure when compared to the younger respondents (54%).

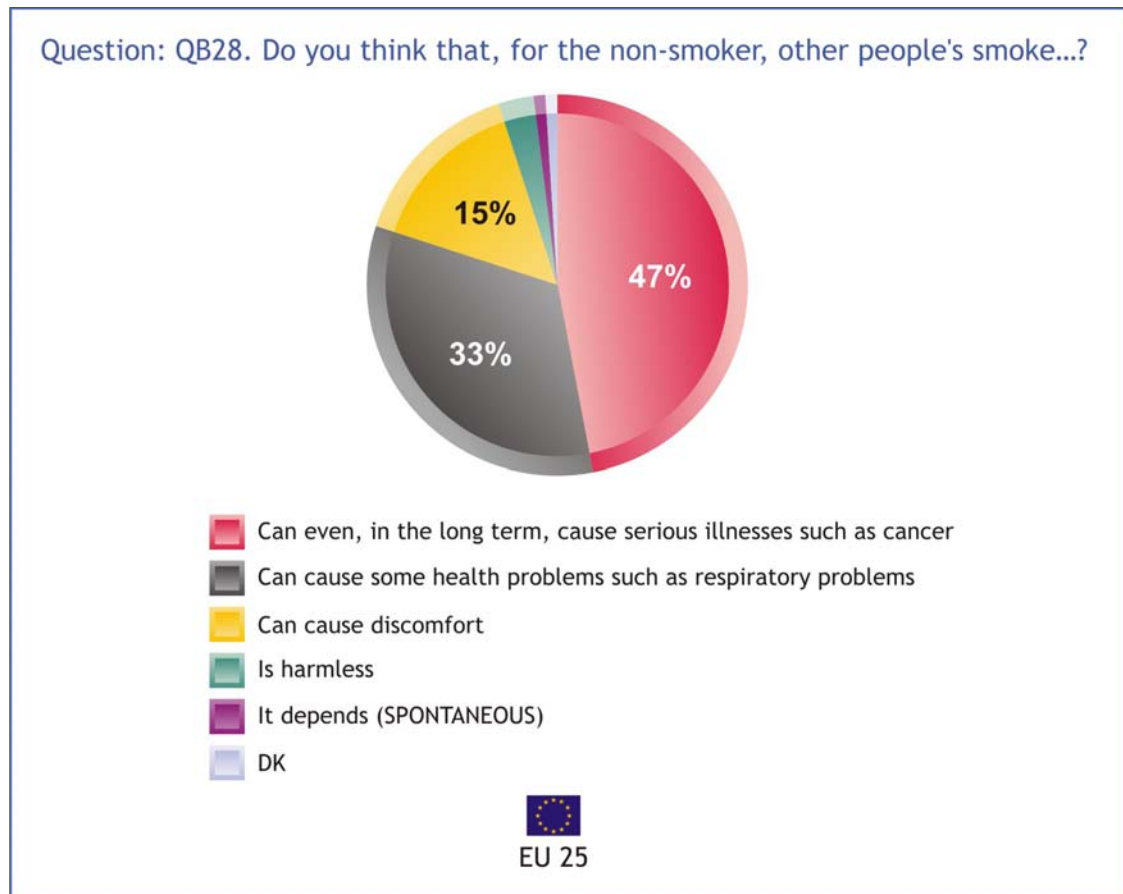
The majority of non-smokers (77% totally) support the smoking ban when compared to a minority of smokers (38%) supporting the ban.

## 5. AWARENESS OF HARM CAUSED BY TOBACCO SMOKE

### 5.1. Effects of smoking on non-smokers

Questionnaire source: QB28

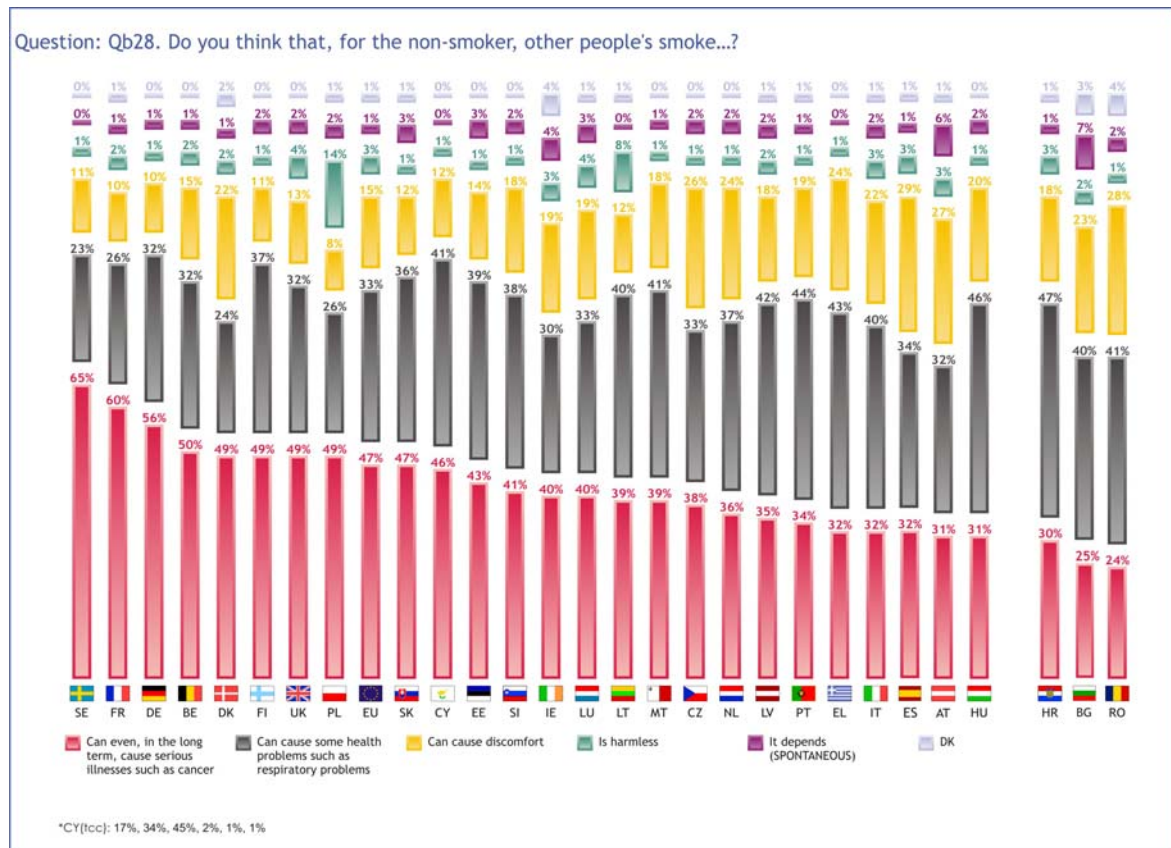
*- Huge majority of Europeans consider passive smoking to be dangerous -*



**Four out of every five Europeans believe that passive smoking can cause health problems:** 33% replied that smoking can cause some health issues such as respiratory problems, and 47% believe that in the long term smoking can even cause serious illnesses, such as cancer.

In comparison to 2005, more Europeans think that smoking can cause serious illnesses (+8 points) and fewer citizens believe that smoking causes discomfort only (-7 points).





Although in some Member States, namely in Poland (14%) and Lithuania (8%), there are relatively high amounts of people who believe that passive smoking is not dangerous at all, the perceived risk of passive smoking is known by the majority of citizens in every country. Indeed, only 3% of European citizens believe that second-hand smoking has no dangers at all.

A country by country analysis reveals substantial differences in the beliefs regarding the effects of second-hand smoke across the Member States. For instance, in Sweden, 23% think that passive smoking can lead to some health problems and an overall majority of 65% believes that it can even lead to cancer, whereas Hungarians are more likely to believe that it can cause some health problems (46%) rather than cancer (31%).

The citizens of Romania and the Turkish Cypriot Community appear to have a different perception of the potential risks of passive smoking. Indeed, only 24% of Romanians and 17% of the Cypriot Turks believe that passive smoking can lead to cancer.

There have been some changes from last year in relation to the views of Europeans regarding the potential health effects of passive smoking. For instance, fewer Czechs (-9 points) now believe that smoking causes discomfort only. They have shifted towards the belief that second-hand smoke can cause some health issues such as respiratory problems (+4 points) and that it can cause cancer (+6 points).

Moreover, **all countries have increasing proportions of people who think that cancer may result from passive smoking with the exception of Hungary and Malta**, where that proportion has decreased. In the United Kingdom it has remained the same.

***-Women more likely to believe that passive smoking can cause cancer-***

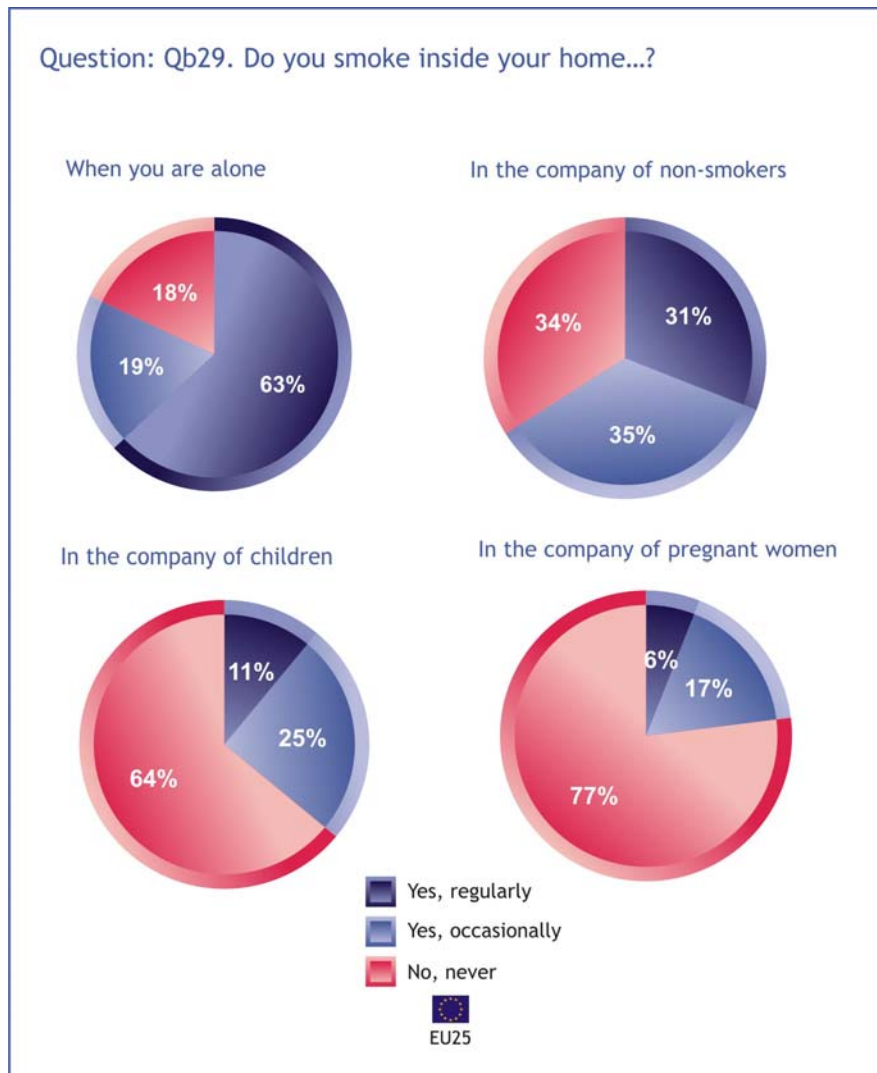
An analysis of the results in socio-demographic terms reveals that women (49%) are slightly more likely to believe that passive smoking can result in cancer in the long term than men (44%). Moreover, non-smokers (54%) are considerably more likely to believe that passive smoking can cause cancer than smokers (34%). Moreover, people with higher education levels are more likely to hold that passive smoking can cause cancer.

## 5.2. Consideration for non-smokers, children and pregnant women

### 5.2.1. Smoking at home

Questionnaire source: QB29

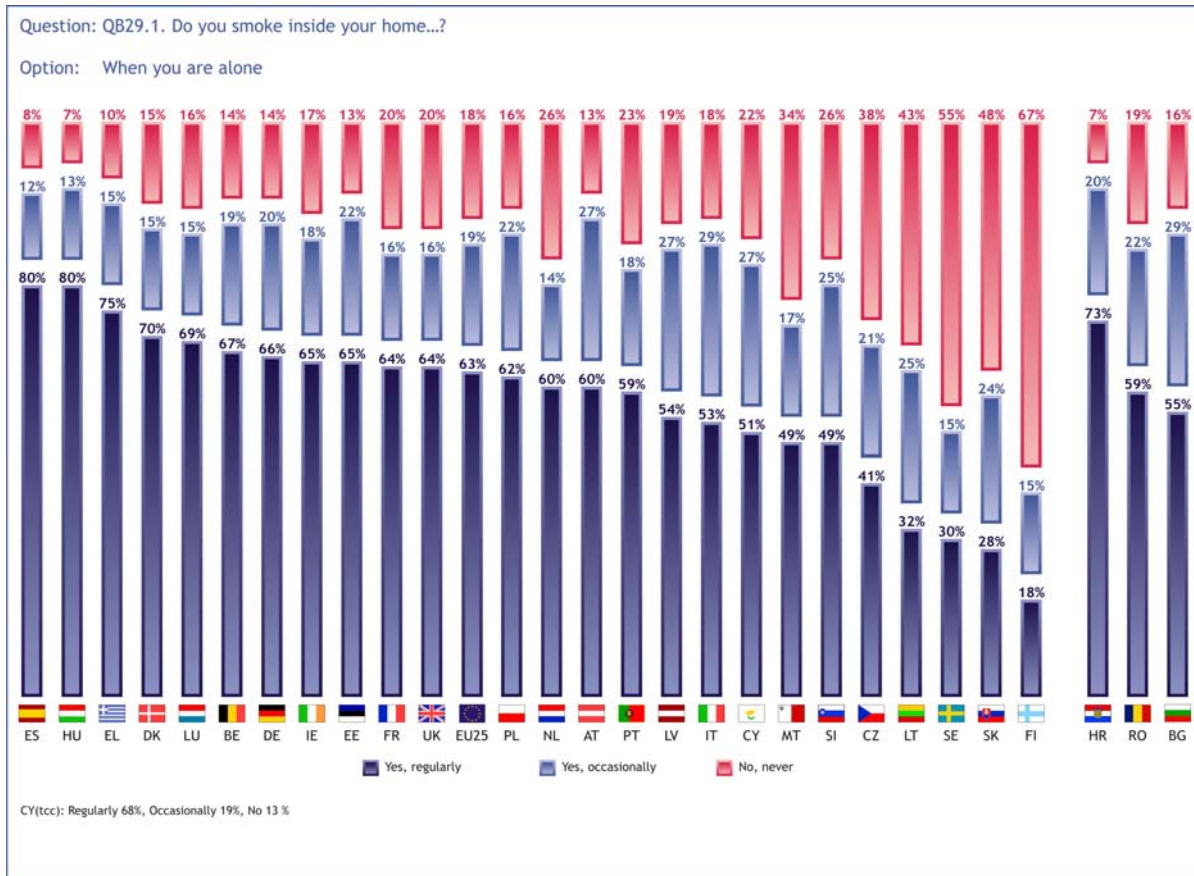
#### ***-Consideration for non-smokers, children and pregnant women-***



While 82% of European smokers<sup>15</sup> smoke inside their home when they are alone, only 36% smoke in the company of children and less than a quarter (23%) smoke in the company of pregnant women. However, much less consideration is given to non-smokers: two out of every three persons (66%) smoke whilst in the company of non-smokers.

<sup>15</sup> Question 29 was only put to smokers

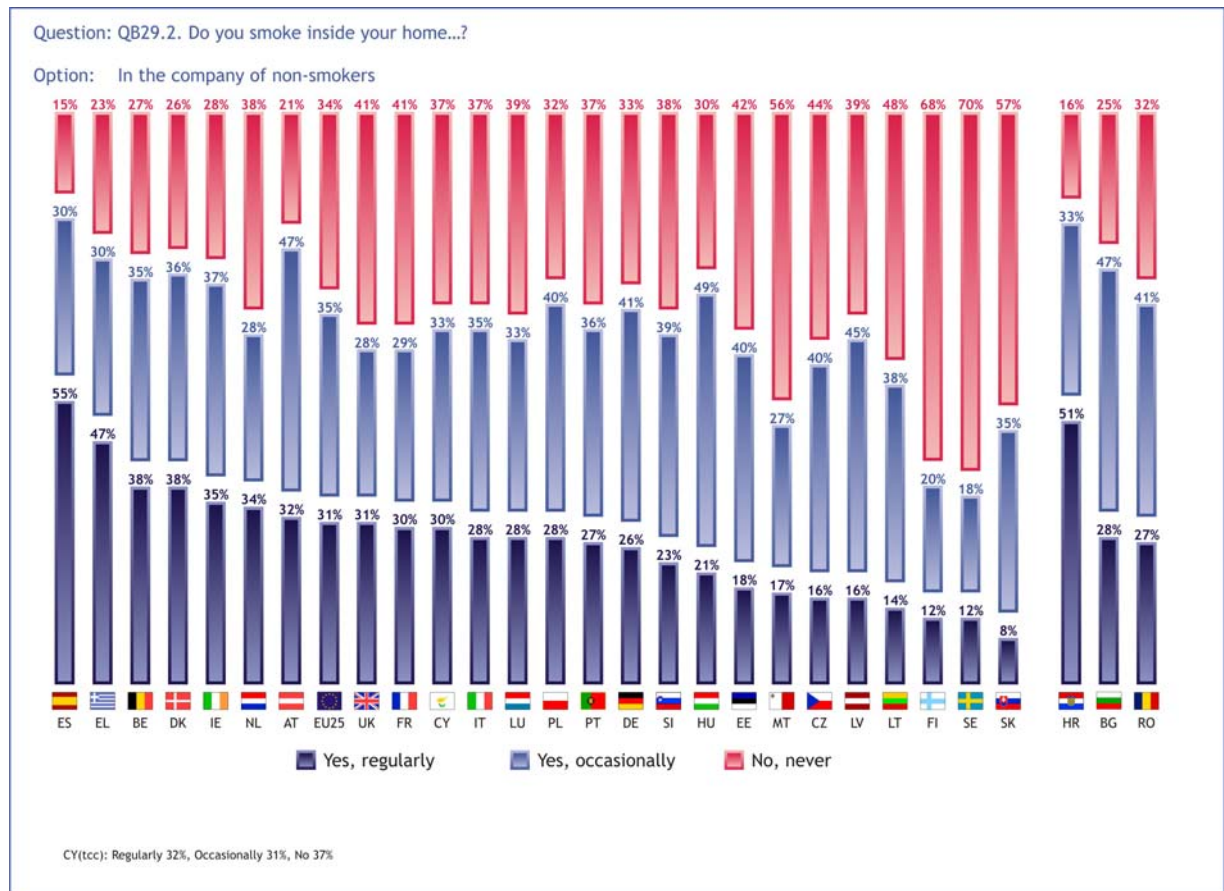
**-Majority smoke at home when they are alone-**



In most of the European Union countries, the number of people smoking at home exceeds 80%. However, there are substantial variations from the average of 82% in Lithuania (57%), Slovakia (52%), Sweden (45%) and Finland (33%). Almost all smokers smoke at home in Spain (92%) and Hungary (93%).

An analysis of the socio-demographic variables clearly shows that the older the respondents, the more the likelihood that they smoke at home when they are alone. Women are more likely than men to smoke at home when they are alone. Moreover, the unemployed and retired people are the most likely to smoke at home when they are alone when compared to other socio-professional categories.

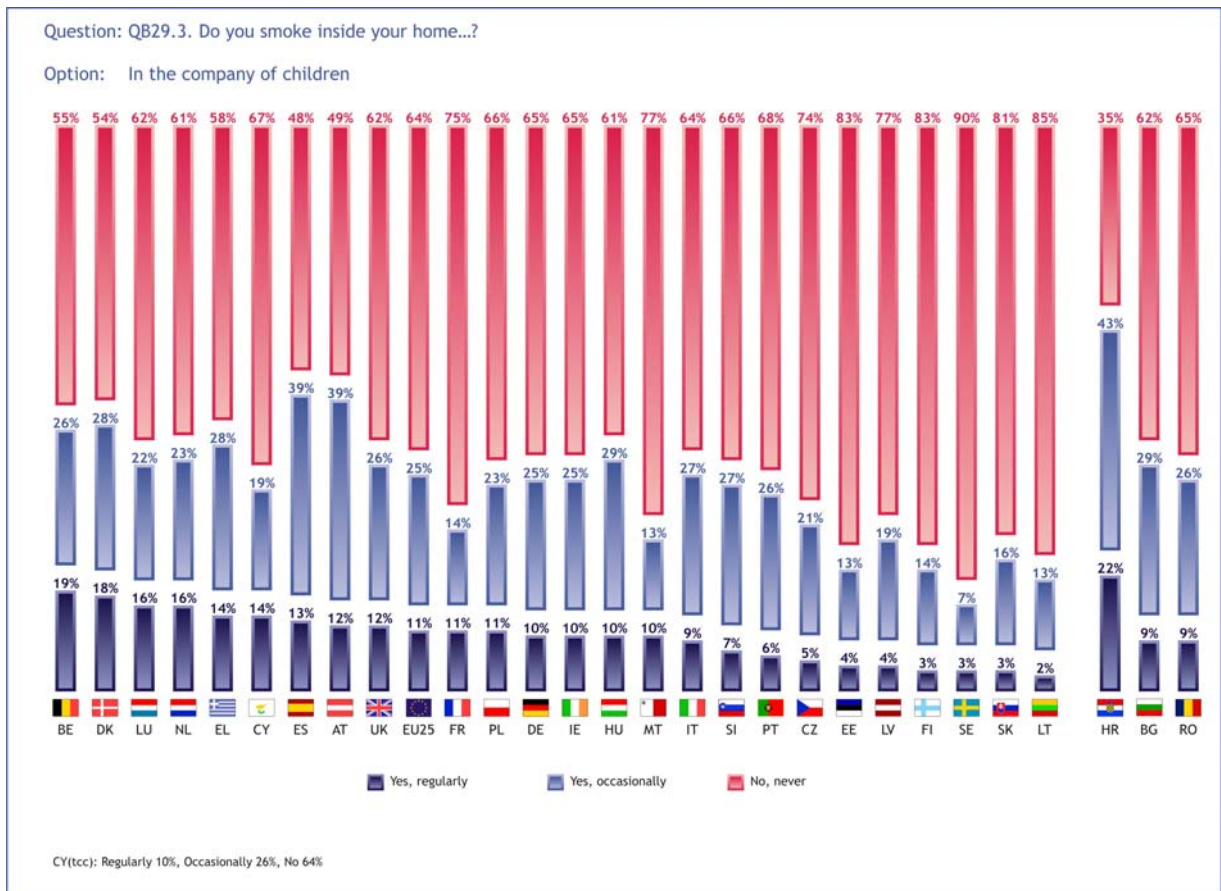
**-Consideration given to non-smokers differs considerably between countries-**



The level of consideration smokers give to non-smokers varies substantially between the Member States. Smokers from Sweden (30%), Finland (32%) and Slovakia (43%) are less likely to smoke at home in the company of non-smokers. On the other hand, smokers from Spain (85%), Austria (79%) and Greece (77%) do not seem to have a problem with smoking in the company of non-smokers at home.

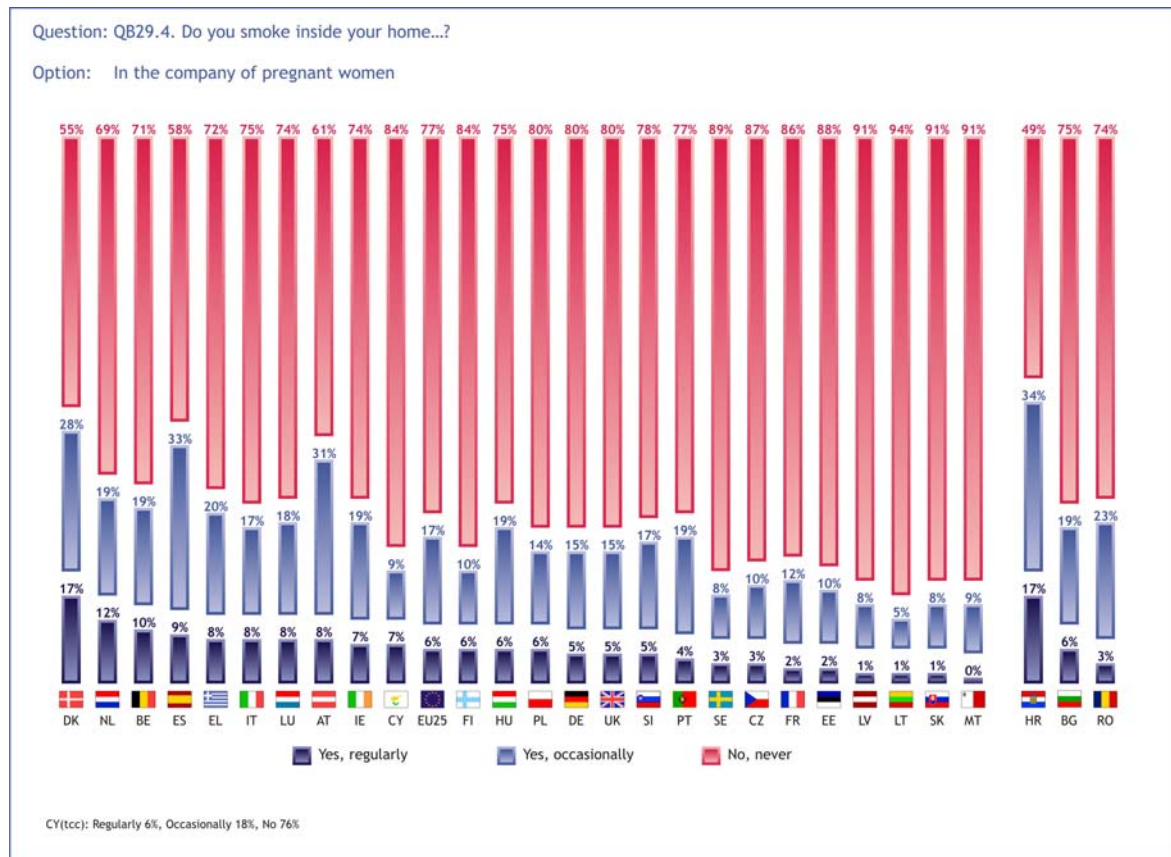
A socio-demographic analysis of the scores reveals that once again, the higher the level of education of smokers, the more likely they are not to smoke at home in the company of non-smokers. On the other hand, the unemployed (71%) are more likely to smoke at home in the company of non-smokers than are managers (57%).

**-Most smokers never smoke at home in the company of children-**



In nearly all Member States, a comparative majority of smokers never smoke at home in the company of children. However, the proportion of people who do differs substantially from country by country. For instance, the majority of smokers in Spain (52%) and Austria (51%) claim that they smoke at home in front of their children, while only 10% of smokers in Sweden and 15% of smokers in Lithuania do the same.

**-Majority in all Member States never smoke at home in the company of pregnant women-**



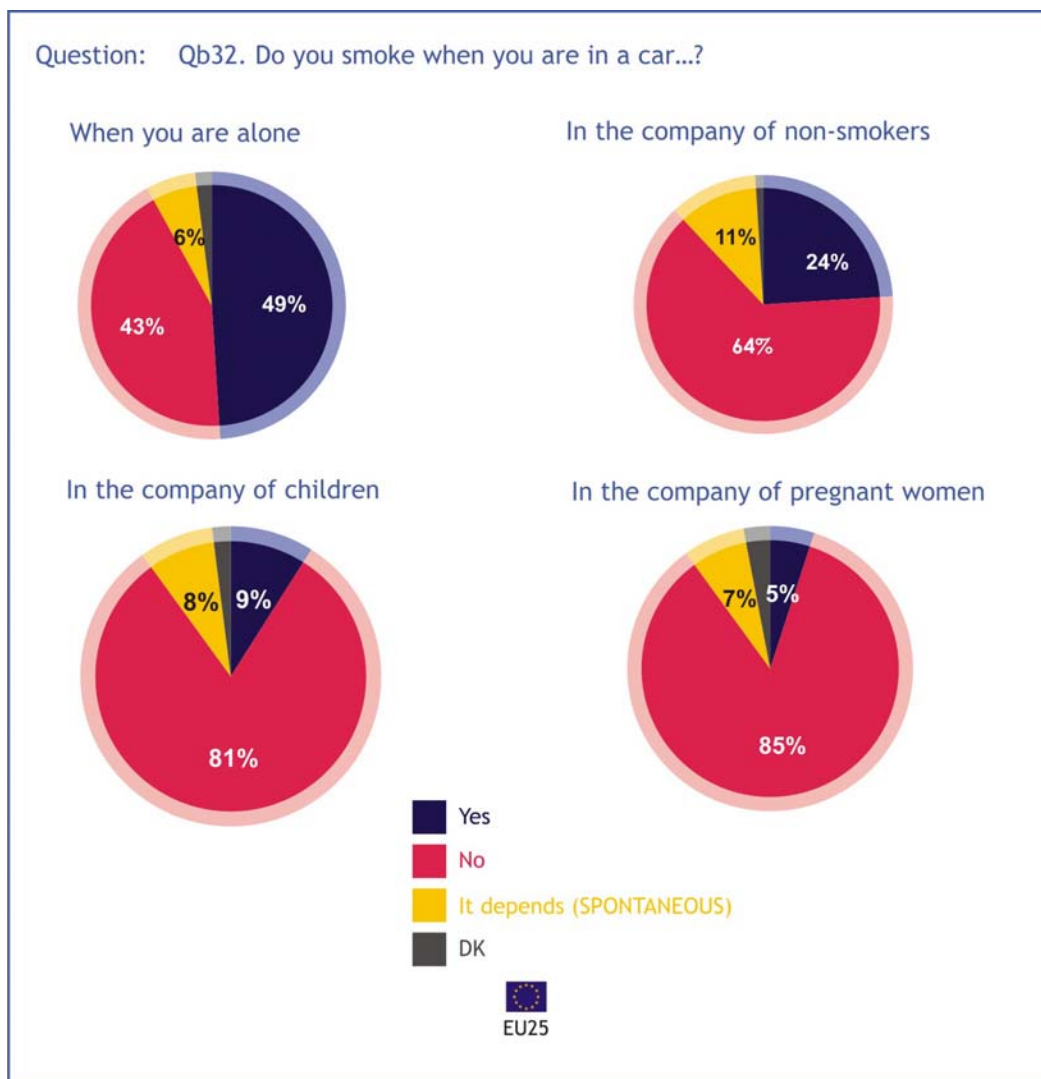
Whilst the level of consideration given to pregnant women is higher than that given to children and non-smokers, it still does differ considerably between the Member States. In countries such as Denmark (55%), Spain (58%) and Austria (61%) there is a much lower proportion of smokers who claim that they never smoke at home in the company of pregnant women than in Lithuania (94%), Latvia (91%), Malta (91%) and Slovakia (91%).

The lowest level of consideration shown to pregnant women is in Croatia where only 49% claim that they never smoke at home in the company of pregnant women. Once again, the higher the level of education of the respondent, the more likely it is that this person does not smoke at home in the company of pregnant women.

### 5.2.2. Smoking in the car

Questionnaire source: QB32

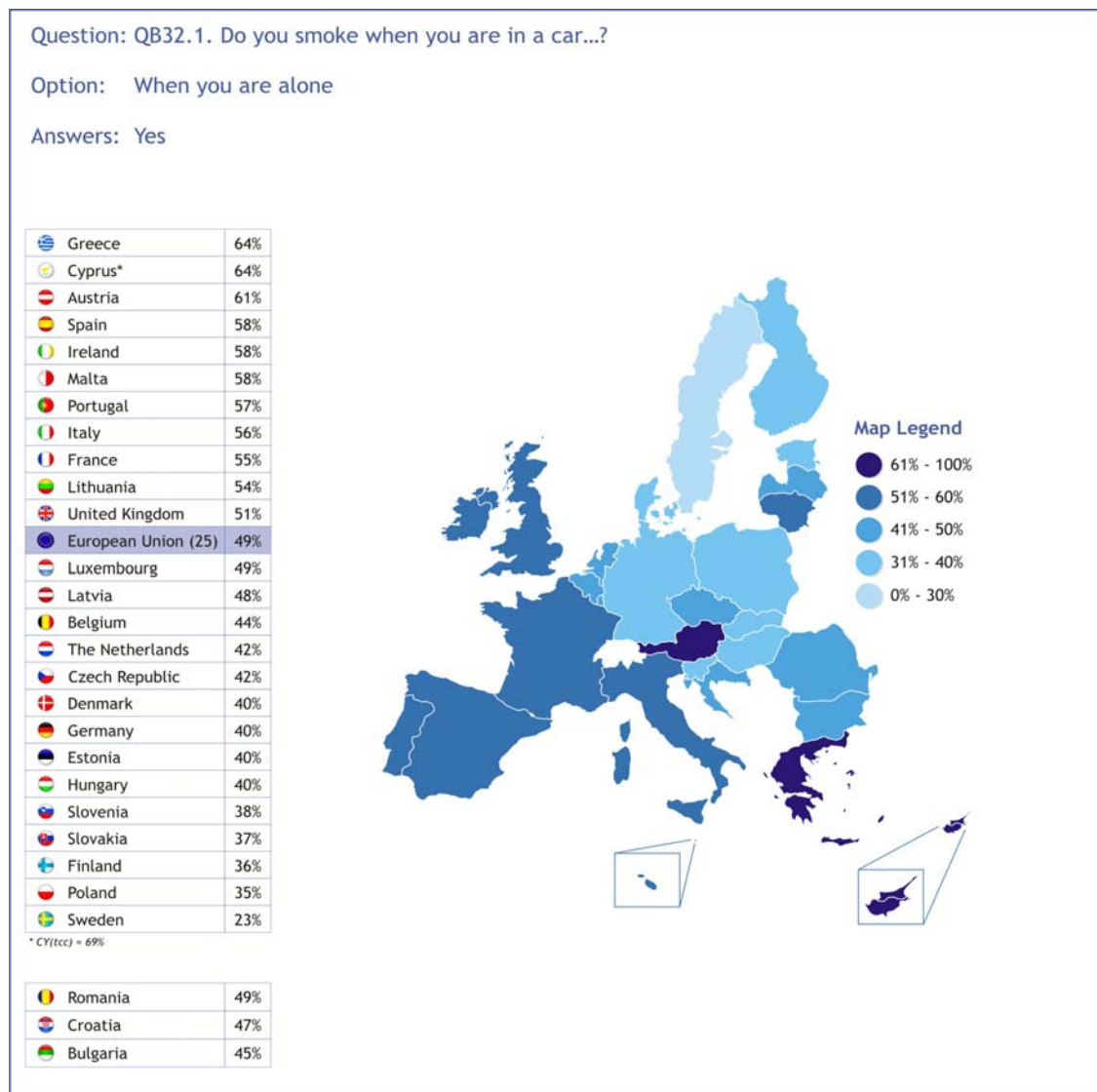
Slightly less than half (49%) of European smokers<sup>16</sup> smoke in a car when alone. However, only 24% claim to smoke in a car in the company of non-smokers and less than one in ten (9%) admit to smoking in a car with children present. As in the case of smoking at home, the highest level of consideration given by smokers is to pregnant women. Indeed, only 5% of European smokers state that they smoke in a car in the company of a pregnant woman.



Although in the European Union as a whole, 49% claim to smoke in a car when they are alone, this percentage varies from 23% in Sweden to 64% in both Greece and Cyprus.

<sup>16</sup> Question 32 was only put to smokers

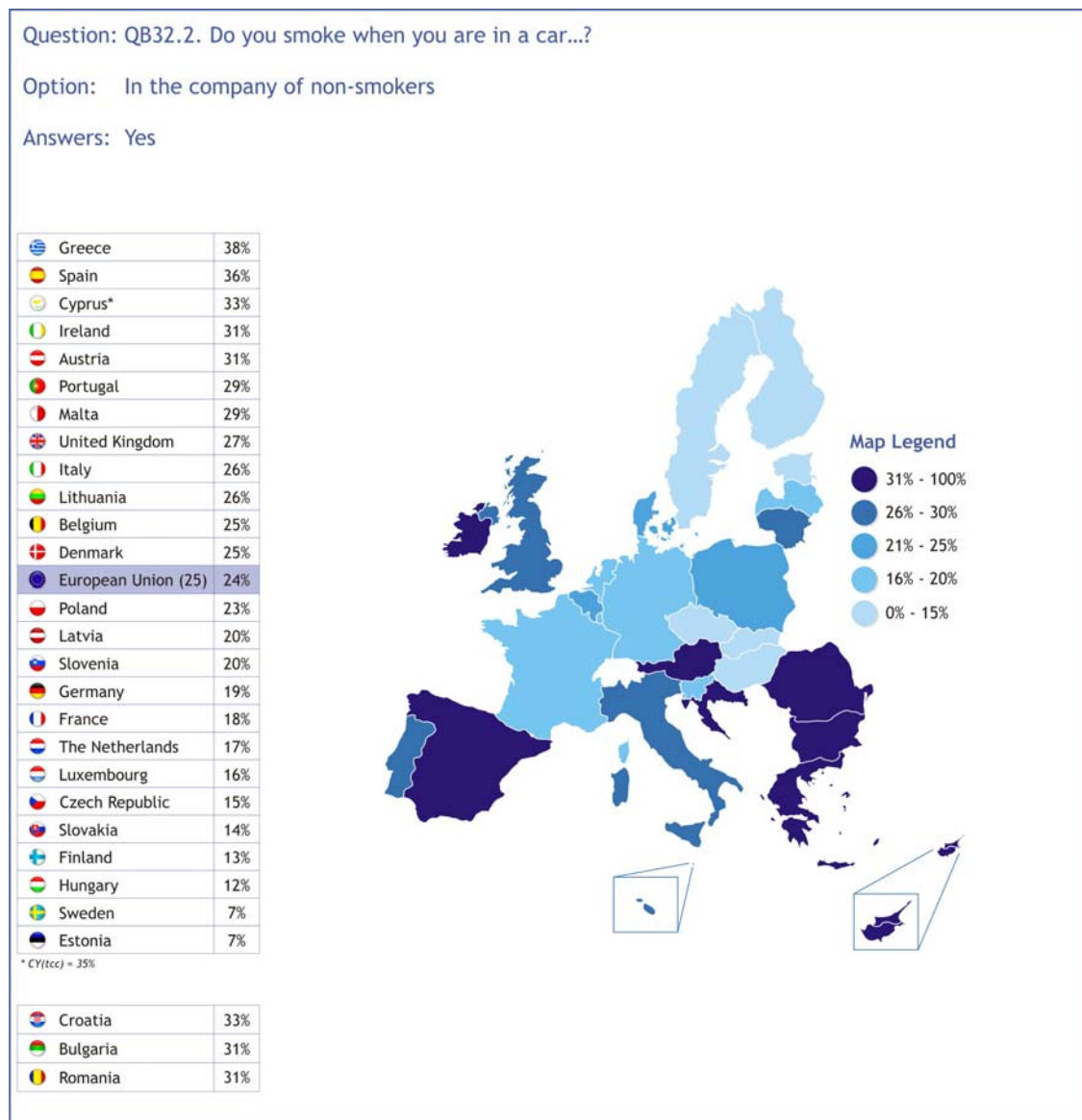


**-Reduction in respondents smoking alone in car compared to 2005-**

**On average, the percentage of European citizens smoking alone in their cars has decreased by 5 percentage points during the last year.** In the majority of countries, the number of people smoking when alone in their car has decreased. This number decreased by 21 percentage points in Finland. On the other hand, the highest increase was only three percentage points registered in Luxembourg.

Women (40%) are much less likely than men (55%) to smoke in a car when they are alone. This also applies to the oldest respondents (38%). From a socio-professional point of view, students (32%) are much less likely to smoke when alone in a car than are the self employed (59%).

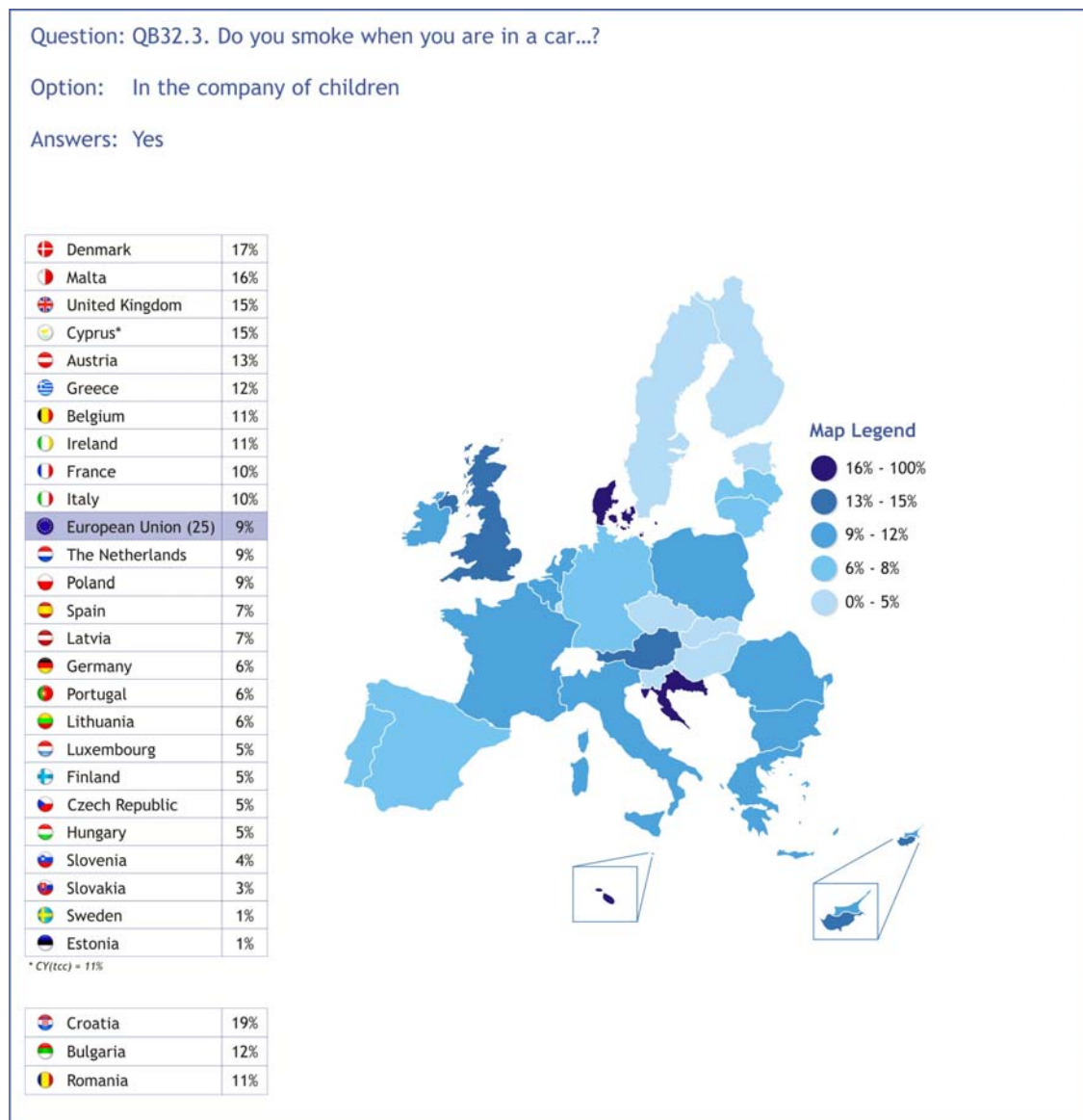
In most European countries, the majority of smokers do not smoke in a car in the company of non-smokers. The scores for each country range from less than half in Austria (42%) to nearly nine out of every ten in Sweden (87%).

**-More consideration for non-smokers in the car since last year-**

The number of smokers smoking in a car in the company of non-smokers has decreased during this last year by 4 points. In the majority of Member States, the scores have decreased. Noteworthy is the decrease in Ireland by 16 percentage points.

An analysis of the socio-demographic variables reveals that women (19%) are substantially less likely than men (28%) to smoke in a car in the company of non-smokers. The oldest respondents (19%) are also much less likely to smoke when compared to the youngest respondents (29%). Moreover, the higher the level of education reached by the respondent, the lower is the likelihood that the person smokes in a car in the company of non-smokers.

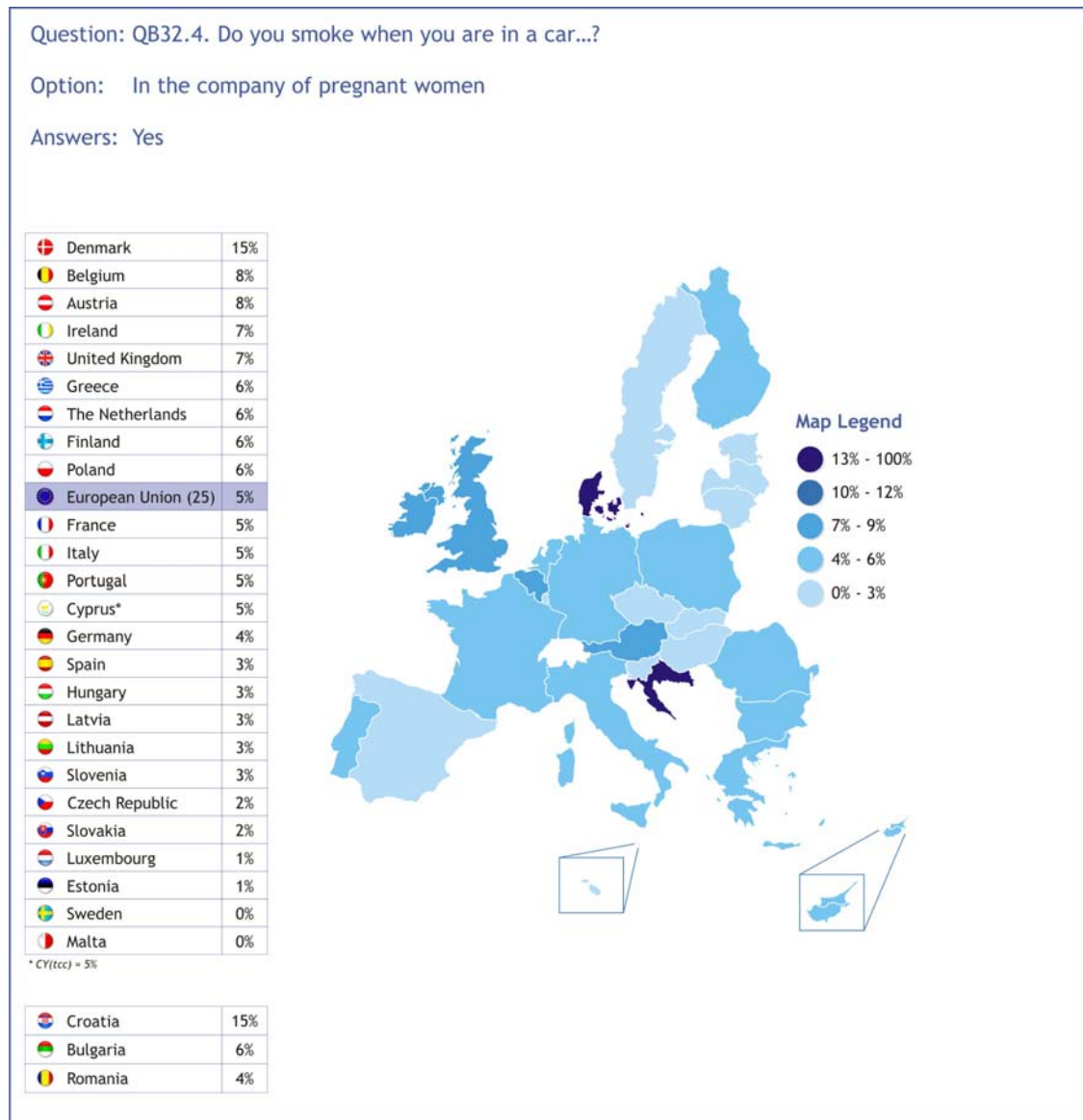
- ***A vast majority does not smoke in the car in the company of children-***



On average, 81% of European citizens declared that they do not smoke in a car in which children are present, when compared to an overall 9% who do not appear to have any problem doing so. However, the number of people in Member States who do smoke in a car in the company of children varies from nearly none of the smokers in Estonia (1%) and Sweden (1%) to relatively much more in Denmark (17%) and Malta (16%). The percentage in Croatia stands even higher at 19%.

As in the other situations, the number of people who smoke in a car in the company of children has also decreased during this year, in this case by 5 percentage points. In the majority of Member States, the number of people smoking in this situation has decreased. The largest decrease registered was in Spain (-17 points).

Females (84%), the oldest people (85%) and the most educated (86%) are more likely not to smoke in a car in the company of children.

**-High consideration for pregnant women-**

**On average, the majority of European smokers (85%) declared that they do not smoke in a car in the company of pregnant women.** The most likely people not to smoke in this situation are the Swedes (97%) while the most likely to smoke are the Danes (15%) and the Croats (15%).

## CONCLUSION

Almost one in two European Union citizens (47%) declare that they have never smoked and one in five (21%) declare that they have stopped smoking. However, about **a third of Europeans (32%) are smokers**. There are no significant changes in these figures compared to the study carried out in 2005. Greeks (42%), Latvians, Hungarians and Bulgarians (36% each) are most often smokers while Portugal has the largest segment of population (64%) saying that they have never smoked.

**Almost one in three smokers have tried to give up in the last 12 months.** The United Kingdom (46%) and Hungary (43%) have the highest percentage of respondents who have attempted to give up smoking while 82% of Austrian and 80% of Spanish smokers have not tried to quit smoking in the last 12 months. From a socio-professional point of view, students (38%) and the unemployed (37%) are the most likely to have tried quitting smoking, whereas the least tempted to do so seem to be the self-employed (27%) and managers (27%).

**Those who tried to give up had varying levels of success.** 27% seem to have sustained the attempt for more than two months. However, for the largest segment of the poll (34%), their last attempt lasted only between 1 and 6 days. On average, 10% of European smokers' last attempt to quit smoking lasted less than a day. Duration levels vary between different Member States. 44% of Spanish respondents managed to give up smoking for over two months while for half of Slovaks their last attempt to quit smoking lasted only 1-6 days.

**Smokers seldom ask for help from health professionals to quit smoking.** Only 18% had asked for such help during their last attempt to quit. However, in the UK, this figure reaches 41%. 26% of Europeans say they used nicotine replacement therapy last time they attempted to give up smoking.

**Those who relapsed into the habit gave various reasons for doing so.** Mostly, Europeans seem more likely to start smoking again because of stress (33%). The youngest respondents are more likely to be tempted by friends or colleagues who smoke (34%).

**At least 49% of European households are completely smoke-free.** This varies from 83% in Finland and 69% in Sweden, to 17% in Croatia. 22% of respondents at EU level say that smoking inside is not allowed for anyone, 19% declare that smoking is only allowed outside and a further 8% say that people voluntarily do not smoke in the house.

When questioned about smoking bans in their country, **the majority of Europeans believe that smoking bans exist (90%)**. 54% of Europeans believe that the laws are respected whereas 36% believe that they are not. Only 6% of the respondents said that they believe there are no smoking bans in their country. 91% of Irish and 86% of Swedish respondents believe that laws exist and are respected in their country while this is the case only for 11% of Bulgarians and 21% of Slovaks.

**Most Europeans declare support for smoke-free policies.** The highest level of support (88%) is for smoke-free offices and indoor workplaces as well as for indoor public spaces (metro, airport, shops, etc.) while the lowest support level (62%) is for smoke-free bars and pubs. Citizens in countries where comprehensive smoke-free policies have already been introduced, such as Ireland, Sweden and Italy, are most in favour of them. Moreover, **the majority of smokers themselves favour smoke-free restaurants, offices and other indoor workplaces and indoor public spaces.**

When assessed on their level of awareness of the harmful consequences of smoking, **four out of five Europeans believe that passive smoking can cause health problems.** Although in some Member States, namely in Poland (14%) and Lithuania (8%), there are relatively high numbers of people believing that passive smoking is not dangerous at all, **the perceived risk of passive smoking is known by the majority of people in all European countries.** Indeed, only 3% of European citizens believe that second-hand smoking poses no danger at all.

Finally, smokers do have **a certain level of consideration for non-smokers, children and pregnant women** and especially for the latter group. Indeed, 36% smoke in the company of children at home and less than a quarter (23%) smoke in the company of pregnant women. However, 66% of smokers have no problem with smoking in the company of non-smokers at home. In a car, only 24% claim to smoke in the company of non-smokers and 9% smoke in this situation when they are with children. Moreover, only 5% of European smokers smoke in a car in the company of pregnant women.

# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 272c "Attitudes of Europeans towards Tobacco" TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6<sup>th</sup> of October and the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 66.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, "Public Opinion and Media Monitoring".

The Special Eurobarometer N°272c is part of EUROBAROMETER 66.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The Special Eurobarometer N°272c has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in one of the two candidate countries (Croatia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.



<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>INSTITUTES</b>	<b>N° INTERVIEWS</b>	<b>FIELDWORK DATES</b>		<b>POPULATION 15+</b>
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.012	07/10/2006	30/10/2006	8.650.994
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.072	07/10/2006	26/10/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.060	11/10/2006	08/11/2006	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.551	07/10/2006	31/10/2006	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.011	10/10/2006	06/11/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	10/10/2006	04/11/2006	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.026	07/10/2006	04/11/2006	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.022	06/10/2006	02/11/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	09/10/2006	08/11/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.005	06/10/2006	04/11/2006	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	506	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	07/10/2006	27/10/2006	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.031	11/10/2006	05/11/2006	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.016	07/10/2006	30/10/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.001	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.069	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.013	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	08/10/2006	05/11/2006	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.006	10/10/2006	05/11/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.039	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.180	06/10/2006	23/10/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.030	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.006	09/10/2006	04/11/2006	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.375	06/10/2006	05/11/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.027	06/10/2006	19/10/2006	6.671.699
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.026	06/10/2006	03/11/2006	18.173.179
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	09/10/2006	29/10/2006	3.722.800
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>28.584</b>	<b>06/10/2006</b>	<b>08/11/2006</b>	<b>396.822.191</b>

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

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

Remark :

Due to a problem in the translation of question QB28 in Spain and Bulgaria, this question was asked once again in these countries in a Eurobarometer survey that took place between November and December 2006. The Spanish and Bulgarian results that are presented in this report for question QB28 are those collected in the 66.3 wave.

# **QUESTIONNAIRE**

QB19 Which of the following applies to you?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE FOR CODES 1, 2, 3 AND 4)

(274-281)

You smoke packed cigarettes	1,
You smoke roll-up cigarettes	2,
You smoke cigars or a pipe	3,
You chew tobacco or take snuff	4,
You used to smoke but you have stopped	5,
You have never smoked	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

EB64.3 QE1

ASK QB20 IF "SMOKERS", CODE 1, 2 or 3 in QB19 - OTHERS GO TO QB21

QB20 Do you smoke regularly, or occasionally?

(282)

Regularly	1
Occasionally	2
DK	3

EB64.3 QE2

QB19 Parmi les situations suivantes, quelles sont celles qui correspondent à votre cas ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES POUR LES CODES 1, 2, 3 ET 4)

(274-281)

Vous fumez des cigarettes en paquet	1,
Vous fumez des cigarettes que vous roulez vous-même	2,
Vous fumez le cigare ou la pipe	3,
Vous chiquez ou prisez du tabac	4,
Vous avez arrêté de fumer	5,
Vous n'avez jamais fumé	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

EB64.3 QE1

POSER QB20 SI "FUMEURS", CODE 1, 2 OU 3 en QB19 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB21

QB20 Fumez-vous régulièrement ou occasionnellement ?

(282)

Régulièrement	1
Occasionnellement	2
NSP	3

EB64.3 QE2

ASK QB21 IF "CIGARETTE SMOKERS, INCLUDING ROLL-UP", CODES 1 or 2 in QB19 - OTHERS GO TO QB22

POSER QB21 SI "FUMEURS DE CIGARETTES, Y COMPRIS LES CIGARETTES ROULEES", CODE 1 ou 2 en QB19 - LES AUTRES ALLER en QB22

QB21 Do you smoke every day? (IF YES) How many cigarettes a day do you smoke?

QB21 Fumez-vous tous les jours ? (SI OUI) Combien de cigarettes fumez-vous par jour ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(283-284)</b>
Yes, less than 5 cigarettes a day	1
Yes, 5 to 9 cigarettes a day	2
Yes, 10 to 14 cigarettes a day	3
Yes, 15 to 19 cigarettes a day	4
Yes, 20 to 24 cigarettes a day	5
Yes, 25 to 29 cigarettes a day	6
Yes, 30 to 34 cigarettes a day	7
Yes, 35 to 39 cigarettes a day	8
Yes, 40 or more cigarettes a day	9
No, do not smoke every day	10
DK	11

	<b>(283-284)</b>
Oui, moins de 5 cigarettes par jour	1
Oui, 5 à 9 cigarettes par jour	2
Oui, 10 à 14 cigarettes par jour	3
Oui, 15 à 19 cigarettes par jour	4
Oui, 20 à 24 cigarettes par jour	5
Oui, 25 à 29 cigarettes par jour	6
Oui, 30 à 34 cigarettes par jour	7
Oui, 35 à 39 cigarettes par jour	8
Oui, 40 ou plus cigarettes par jour	9
Non, ne fume pas tous les jours	10
NSP	11

EB64.3 QE3

EB64.3 QE3

ASK QB22 TO QB26 IF "SMOKERS", CODE 1, 2 or 3 in QB19 – OTHERS GO TO QB27

POSER QB22 A QB26 SI "FUMEURS", CODE 1, 2 ou 3 en QB19 – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB27

QB22 Have you tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months? (IF YES) How many times have you tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months?

QB22 Avez-vous essayé d'arrêter de fumer au cours des 12 derniers mois? (SI OUI) Combien de fois avez-vous essayé d'arrêter de fumer au cours des 12 derniers mois ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(285)</b>
No, never	1
Yes, between 1 and 5 times	2
Yes, between 6 and 10 times	3
Yes, more than 10 times	4
DK	5

	<b>(285)</b>
Non, jamais	1
Oui, entre 1 et 5 fois	2
Oui, entre 6 et 10 fois	3
Oui, plus de 10 fois	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

ASK QB23 TO QB26 IF "YES", CODE 2, 3 or 4 in QB22 – OTHERS GO TO QB27

POSER QB23 A QB26 SI "OUI", CODE 2, 3 ou 4 en QB22 – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB27

QB23 Thinking about the last time you attempted to give up smoking, how long did this attempt last?

QB23 En pensant à la dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, combien de temps cela a-t-il duré ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(286)</b>
Less than a day	1
Between 1 and 6 days	2
Between 1 and 8 weeks	3
Over two months	4
DK	5

	<b>(286)</b>
Moins d'un jour	1
Entre 1 et 6 jours	2
Entre 1 et 8 semaines	3
Plus de 2 mois	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

QB24 Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you ask for help from a doctor or another health professional?

QB24 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, avez-vous consulté un médecin ou un autre professionnel de la santé ?

	<b>(287)</b>
Yes	1
No	2

	<b>(287)</b>
Oui	1
Non	2

NEW

NEW

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QB25 Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you use any of these alternative products to help you give up?

QB25 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, avez-vous utilisé les produits suivants pour vous aider à arrêter ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	Yes	No
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(LIRE)	Oui	Non
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(288)	1	Nicotine Replacement Therapy (gums, patches, inhalers, etc.)	1	2
(289)	2	Other pharmaceutical products not containing nicotine (zyban®, etc.)	1	2
(290)	3	Para-medical or traditional products (herbal medicines, etc.)	1	2
(291)	4	Other treatments (hypnosis, acupuncture, seminars, etc.)	1	2

(288)	1	Des produits de substitution à la nicotine (chewing-gum, patches, inhalateurs, etc.)	1	2
(289)	2	D'autres produits pharmaceutiques sans nicotine (zyban®, etc.)	1	2
(290)	3	Des produits paramédicaux ou traditionnels (plantes médicinales, etc.)	1	2
(291)	4	D'autres traitements (hypnose, acuponcture, séminaires, etc.)	1	2

NEW

NEW

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QB26 Why did you start smoking again after the last time you tried to give up? Please give your main reasons.

QB26 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, pourquoi avez-vous recommencé à fumer ? Veuillez donner vos raisons principales.

(DO NOT READ OUT – DO NOT SHOW CARD – CODE IN THE PRE-CODED LIST BELOW – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(NE PAS LIRE – NE PAS MONTRER CARTE – ENCODER DANS LA LISTE PRECODEE CI-DESSOUS – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(292-300)
Your spouse\ partner smokes	1,
Your friends\ colleagues smoke	2,
Life too stressful\ just not a good time	3,
You could not cope with the cravings	4,
You missed the habit\ something to do with your hands	5,
Put on weight	6,
You like smoking	7,
Other (SPECIFY)	8,
DK	9,

	(292-300)
Votre époux(se)\ conjoint fume	1,
Vos ami(e)s\ collègues fument	2,
La vie est trop stressante\ pas le bon moment	3,
Vous ne pouvez pas résister au manque	4,
L'habitude vous manquait\ Vous ne saviez pas quoi faire de vos mains	5,
La prise de poids	6,
Le plaisir de fumer	7,
Autre (SPECIFER)	8,
NSP	9,

NEW

NEW

ASK QB26o IF "OTHER", CODE 8 in QB26 - OTHERS GO TO QB27

POSER QB26o SI "AUTRE", CODE 8 in QB26 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB27

QB26o Please specify which other.

30 2 (301,302-361)

NEW

ASK ALL

QB26o Précisez quelles autres raisons.

30 2 (301,302-361)

NEW

A TOUS

QB27 What are the smoking habits in your household, if any? Would you say that...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(362)</b>
Smoking is not allowed for anyone	1
Smoking is not allowed, but sometimes you make exceptions	2
Smoking is allowed in certain rooms only	3
Smoking is allowed only outside	4
People voluntarily do not smoke in the house	5
There are no smoking norms\ There are no smokers\ There is no need to have rules (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

NEW

QB27 Quelles sont les règles pour fumer dans votre foyer, s'il y en a ? Diriez-vous que ... ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(362)</b>
Il est interdit de fumer pour tout le monde	1
Il est interdit de fumer, mais parfois vous faites des exceptions	2
Il est possible de fumer uniquement dans certaines pièces	3
Il est possible de fumer uniquement à l'extérieur	4
Les gens ne fument volontairement pas dans la maison	5
Il n'y a pas de normes\ Il n'y a pas de fumeurs\ Il n'est pas nécessaire d'avoir de règles (SPONTANE)	6
NSP	7

NEW



QB28 Do you think that, for the non-smoker, other people's smoke...?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	<b>(363)</b>
Is harmless	1
Can cause discomfort	2
Can cause some health problems such as respiratory problems	3
Can even, in the long term, cause serious illnesses such as cancer	4
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB64.3 QE5

ASK QB29 IF "SMOKERS", CODE 1, 2 ou 3 in QB19 - OTHERS GO TO QB30

QB29 Do you smoke inside your home...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasional ly	No, never
------------	-------------------	--------------------------	-----------

<b>(364)</b>	1	When you are alone	1	2	3
<b>(365)</b>	2	In the company of non smokers	1	2	3
<b>(366)</b>	3	In the company of children	1	2	3
<b>(367)</b>	4	In the company of pregnant women	1	2	3

EB64.3 QE6 TREND MODIFIED

QB28 Pensez-vous que, pour le non-fumeur, la fumée des autres ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(363)</b>
Est sans danger	1
Peut déranger	2
Peut causer des problèmes de santé comme des problèmes respiratoires	3
Peut même causer à la longue des maladies graves comme le cancer	4
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

EB64.3 QE5

POSER QB29 SI "FUMEURS", CODE 1, 2 ou 3 en QB19 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB30

QB29 Fumez-vous à la maison ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(LIRE)	Oui, régulièrement	Oui, occasionn ellement	Non, jamais
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<b>(364)</b>	1	Lorsque vous êtes seul(e)	1	2	3
<b>(365)</b>	2	En compagnie de non-fumeurs	1	2	3
<b>(366)</b>	3	En compagnie d'enfants	1	2	3
<b>(367)</b>	4	En compagnie de femmes enceintes	1	2	3

EB64.3 QE6 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QB30 IF "SMOKING AT HOME IS ALLOWED IN SOME SITUATIONS", CODE 2, 3 or 4 in QB27 – OTHERS GO TO QB31a

POSER QB30 SI "FUMER CHEZ VOUS EST PERMIS DANS CERTAINS CAS", CODE 2, 3 ou 4 en QB27 – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB31a

QB30 How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke at home, on a daily basis?

QB30 A votre domicile, combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(368)</b>
Never or almost never	1
Less than 1 hour a day	2
1-5 hours a day	3
More than 5 hours a day	4
DK	5

	<b>(368)</b>
Jamais ou pratiquement jamais	1
Moins d'une heure par jour	2
1-5 heures par jour	3
Plus de 5 heures par jour	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

ASK QB31a IF "WORKERS", CODE 5 to 18 in D15a – OTHERS GO TO QB31b

POSER QB31a SI "ACTIFS", CODE 5 à 18 en D15a – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB31b

QB31a Where do you work?

QB31a Où travaillez-vous ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(369)</b>
Indoor workplaces or offices	1
Health care facilities	2
Education facilities	3
Government facilities	4
Restaurant, pub or bar	5
Theatre, cinema or other leisure venues	6
At home	7
None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

	<b>(369)</b>
Dans des bureaux ou autres lieux de travail couverts	1
Dans des bâtiments liés à la santé	2
Dans des bâtiments liés à l'enseignement	3
Dans des bâtiments de l'administration publique	4
Dans un restaurant, café ou bar	5
Dans un théâtre, cinéma ou autres centres de loisir	6
Chez vous	7
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	8
NSP	9

NEW

NEW

ASK ALL

QB31b How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE AND SHOW CARD WITH PLACES OF WORK – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	PLACES OF WORK	More than 5 hours a day	1-5 hours a day	Less than 1 hour a day	Never or almost never	DK
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(370)	1	Indoor workplaces or offices	1	2	3	4	5
(371)	2	Health care facilities	1	2	3	4	5
(372)	3	Education facilities	1	2	3	4	5
(373)	4	Government facilities	1	2	3	4	5
(374)	5	Restaurants, pubs or bars	1	2	3	4	5
(375)	6	Theatres, cinemas or other leisure venues	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

A TOUS

QB31b Combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE ET MONTRER CARTE AVEC LIEUX DE TRAVAIL – LIRE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	LIEUX DE TRAVAIL	Plus de 5 heures par jour	1-5 heures par jour	Moins d'1 heure par jour	Jamais ou pratiquement jamais	NSP
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(370)	1	Dans des bureaux ou autres autres lieux de travail couverts	1	2	3	4	5
(371)	2	Dans des bâtiments liés à la santé	1	2	3	4	5
(372)	3	Dans des bâtiments liés à l'enseignement	1	2	3	4	5
(373)	4	Dans des bâtiments de l'administration publique	1	2	3	4	5
(374)	5	Dans un restaurant, café ou bar	1	2	3	4	5
(375)	6	Dans un théâtre, cinéma ou autres centres de loisir	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QB32 IF "SMOKERS", CODE 1, 2 or 3 in QB19 - OTHERS GO TO QB33

POSER QB32 SI "FUMEURS", CODE 1, 2 OU 3 en QB19 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB33

QB32 Do you smoke when you are in a car...?

QB32 Fumez-vous lorsque vous êtes dans une voiture ... ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
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	(LIRE)	Oui	Non	Cela dépend (SPONTANEE)	NSP
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(376)	1	When you are alone	1	2	3	4
(377)	2	In the company of non-smokers	1	2	3	4
(378)	3	In the company of children	1	2	3	4
(379)	4	In the company of pregnant women (N)	1	2	3	4

(376)	1	Lorsque vous êtes seul(e)	1	2	3	4
(377)	2	En compagnie de non-fumeurs	1	2	3	4
(378)	3	En compagnie d'enfants	1	2	3	4
(379)	4	En compagnie de femmes enceintes (N)	1	2	3	4

EB64.3 QE7 TREND MODIFIED

EB64.3 QE7 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QB33 As far as you know, do laws prohibiting smoking in public places, such as public transport, hospitals or schools exist in (OUR COUNTRY)? (IF YES) Do you think smokers generally respect these laws or not? (M)

QB33 Selon vous, est-ce que des lois interdisant de fumer dans les lieux publics tels que les transports en commun, les hôpitaux ou les écoles existent en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (SI OUI) Pensez-vous qu'en général les fumeurs respectent ces lois ou pas ? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(380)
Yes, laws exist and they are respected	1
Yes, laws exist but they are not respected	2
No, laws do not exist	3
DK	4

	(380)
Oui, des lois existent et elles sont respectées	1
Oui, des lois existent et elles ne sont pas respectées	2
Non, il n'existe pas de loi	3
NSP	4

EB58.2 Q12 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

EB58.2 Q12 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

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QB34 Are you in favour of smoking bans in the following places?

QB34 Etes-vous en faveur des interdictions de fumer dans les endroits suivants ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	DK
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(LIRE)	Totalement en faveur	Plutôt en faveur	Plutôt opposé(e)	Totalement opposé(e)	NSP
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(381)	1	Restaurants	1	2	3	4	5
(382)	2	Bars or Pubs	1	2	3	4	5
(383)	3	Offices, and other indoor workplaces	1	2	3	4	5
(384)	4	Any indoor public space (metro, airports, shops, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

(381)	1	Les restaurants	1	2	3	4	5
(382)	2	Les bars ou les cafés	1	2	3	4	5
(383)	3	Les bureaux et autres lieux de travail couverts	1	2	3	4	5
(384)	4	Tout lieu public couvert (métro, aéroports, magasins, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.3 QE8

EB64.3 QE8

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QB35 Have you ever discussed human organ donation or transplantation with your family?

QB35 Avez-vous déjà discuté du don ou de la transplantation d'organes humains avec votre famille ?

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(385)	
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

(385)	
Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

EB58.2 Q62

EB58.2 Q62

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QB36 Would you be willing to donate one of your organs to an organ donation service immediately after your death? (M)

QB36 Seriez-vous prêt(e) à donner un de vos organes à un service de don d'organes tout de suite après votre mort ? (M)

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(386)	
Yes (M)	1
No (M)	2
DK	3

(386)	
Oui (M)	1
Non (M)	2
NSP	3

EB58.2 Q64 TREND MODIFIED

EB58.2 Q64 TREND MODIFIED

# **TABLES**

QB19 Parmi les situations suivantes, quelles sont celles qui correspondent à votre cas ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QB19 Which of the following applies to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Vous fumez des cigarettes en paquet / You smoke packed cigarettes	Vous fumez des cigarettes que vous roulez vous-même / You smoke roll-up cigarettes	Vous fumez le cigare ou la pipe / You smoke cigars or a pipe	Vous chiquez ou prenez du tabac / You chew tobacco or take snuff	Vous avez arrêté de fumer / You used to smoke but you have stopped	Vous n'avez jamais fumé / You have never smoked	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Fumeurs / Smokers	Fumeurs de cigarettes / Cigarette smokers
UE25 EU25	25031	27%	5%	1%	0%	21%	47%	0%	0%	32%	31%
BE	1012	19%	8%	2%	-	24%	50%	0%	-	26%	24%
CZ	1072	28%	1%	1%	0%	21%	50%	-	0%	29%	28%
DK	1060	26%	5%	3%	1%	27%	39%	1%	1%	32%	30%
D-W	1046	25%	6%	1%	0%	24%	46%	-	0%	30%	29%
DE	1551	25%	6%	1%	0%	24%	45%	-	0%	30%	30%
D-E	505	29%	5%	1%	-	23%	44%	-	-	33%	32%
EE	1011	32%	0%	1%	-	18%	49%	0%	-	33%	32%
EL	1000	39%	3%	0%	-	17%	41%	-	-	42%	42%
ES	1026	33%	1%	0%	-	17%	48%	0%	0%	34%	34%
FR	1022	26%	8%	2%	-	24%	43%	0%	-	33%	31%
IE	1000	27%	2%	0%	-	18%	52%	1%	0%	29%	28%
IT	1005	26%	3%	3%	0%	16%	51%	0%	0%	31%	29%
CY	506	27%	4%	1%	-	12%	56%	1%	-	31%	30%
CY (tcc)	500	38%	0%	2%	0%	9%	53%	-	-	39%	38%
LV	1031	35%	1%	1%	0%	13%	51%	0%	0%	36%	35%
LT	1016	34%	0%	1%	0%	15%	50%	0%	0%	34%	34%
LU	500	24%	2%	2%	-	17%	56%	1%	-	26%	25%
HU	1001	33%	4%	-	-	15%	48%	0%	1%	36%	36%
MT	500	24%	2%	0%	-	18%	57%	1%	0%	25%	25%
NL	1069	20%	10%	4%	-	30%	40%	1%	-	29%	27%
AT	1013	29%	2%	2%	0%	22%	46%	0%	0%	31%	30%
PL	1000	34%	1%	-	-	19%	45%	0%	1%	35%	35%
PT	1006	23%	1%	1%	-	12%	64%	-	-	24%	23%
SI	1039	23%	1%	-	-	23%	54%	0%	-	23%	23%
SK	1180	25%	1%	0%	-	15%	59%	0%	0%	25%	25%
FI	1030	21%	5%	2%	1%	21%	52%	1%	-	26%	25%
SE	1006	17%	2%	1%	8%	29%	46%	1%	0%	18%	18%
UK	1375	24%	12%	1%	-	24%	44%	0%	0%	33%	32%
BG	1027	36%	0%	-	0%	15%	49%	-	0%	36%	36%
RO	1026	31%	0%	0%	-	11%	57%	0%	1%	31%	31%
HR	1000	32%	1%	0%	-	16%	51%	0%	0%	33%	33%

QB20 Fumez-vous régulièrement ou occasionnellement ?

QB20 Do you smoke regularly, or occasionally?

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Régulièrement / Regularly</b>	<b>Occasionnellement / Occasionally</b>	<b>NSP / DK</b>
UE25 EU25	7900	85%	14%	1%
BE	262	81%	18%	1%
CZ	311	84%	16%	-
DK	335	86%	14%	-
D-W	312	87%	13%	-
DE	473	85%	15%	-
D-E	167	81%	19%	-
EE	334	87%	13%	-
EL	420	89%	11%	-
ES	349	91%	9%	-
FR	333	89%	11%	-
IE	287	88%	12%	-
IT	313	77%	18%	5%
CY	158	83%	17%	-
CY (tcc)	193	85%	15%	-
LV	368	86%	14%	-
LT	345	77%	23%	-
LU	131	91%	9%	-
HU	360	93%	7%	-
MT	126	72%	28%	-
NL	313	81%	19%	-
AT	313	81%	19%	-
PL	346	86%	13%	1%
PT	242	89%	11%	-
SI	241	78%	22%	-
SK	299	81%	18%	1%
FI	266	78%	22%	-
SE	185	80%	20%	-
UK	450	86%	14%	-
BG	365	90%	9%	1%
RO	316	87%	12%	1%
HR	330	87%	13%	-



QB21 Fumez-vous tous les jours ? (SI OUI) Combien de cigarettes fumez-vous par jour ?

QB21 Do you smoke every day? (IF YES) How many cigarettes a day do you smoke?

(SI 'FUMEURS DE CIGARETTES, Y COMPRIS LES CIGARETTES ROULEES', CODE 1 OU 2 EN QB19)

(IF 'CIGARETTE SMOKERS, INCLUDING ROLL-UP', CODE 1 OR 2 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui, moins de 5 cigarettes par jour / Yes, less than 5 cigarettes a day	Oui, 5 à 9 cigarettes par jour / Yes, 5 to 9 cigarettes a day	Oui, 10 à 14 cigarettes par jour / Yes, 10 to 14 cigarettes a day	Oui, 15 à 19 cigarettes par jour / Yes, 15 to 19 cigarettes a day	Oui, 20 à 24 cigarettes par jour / Yes, 20 to 24 cigarettes a day	Oui, 25 à 29 cigarettes par jour / Yes, 25 to 29 cigarettes a day	Oui, 30 à 34 cigarettes par jour / Yes, 30 to 34 cigarettes a day	Oui, 35 à 39 cigarettes par jour / Yes, 35 to 39 cigarettes a day	Oui, 40 ou plus cigarettes par jour / Yes, 40 or more cigarettes a day	Non, ne fume pas tous les jours / No, do not smoke every day	NSP / DK	Oui / Yes
UE25 EU25	7643	12%	17%	21%	20%	17%	4%	2%	1%	2%	4%	-	96%
BE	243	13%	17%	20%	14%	17%	8%	3%	1%	2%	5%	-	95%
CZ	304	12%	24%	24%	20%	9%	2%	1%	1%	1%	6%	-	94%
DK	318	11%	14%	17%	21%	18%	4%	2%	2%	2%	8%	1%	91%
D-W	303	13%	17%	17%	26%	16%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	97%
DE	460	13%	19%	19%	23%	15%	2%	3%	-	2%	3%	1%	96%
D-E	164	11%	25%	26%	12%	13%	3%	1%	-	1%	8%	-	92%
EE	327	8%	23%	25%	19%	12%	2%	2%	2%	1%	6%	-	94%
EL	420	9%	8%	13%	14%	25%	7%	6%	3%	12%	3%	-	97%
ES	346	10%	14%	20%	24%	21%	3%	-	1%	3%	3%	1%	96%
FR	318	14%	18%	21%	18%	17%	4%	3%	-	1%	4%	-	96%
IE	284	11%	10%	25%	15%	25%	5%	4%	1%	2%	2%	-	98%
IT	287	18%	20%	25%	16%	13%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	-	98%
CY	154	10%	6%	17%	17%	19%	10%	4%	2%	10%	5%	-	95%
CY (tcc)	189	14%	6%	17%	19%	21%	7%	3%	3%	6%	4%	-	96%
LV	363	8%	18%	23%	21%	14%	3%	2%	1%	1%	8%	1%	91%
LT	341	13%	21%	20%	21%	14%	1%	-	1%	-	9%	-	91%
LU	126	5%	16%	23%	14%	18%	7%	7%	-	6%	3%	1%	96%
HU	360	7%	13%	16%	26%	26%	5%	3%	2%	2%	-	-	100%
MT	123	13%	14%	10%	11%	21%	7%	5%	1%	4%	14%	-	86%
NL	284	12%	18%	20%	17%	17%	5%	2%	1%	-	8%	-	92%
AT	301	6%	11%	22%	22%	22%	8%	3%	2%	1%	3%	-	97%
PL	346	8%	16%	23%	25%	16%	3%	2%	1%	1%	4%	1%	95%
PT	236	17%	10%	13%	19%	27%	4%	2%	2%	3%	3%	-	97%
SI	241	11%	15%	18%	19%	18%	4%	2%	1%	3%	9%	-	91%
SK	297	20%	24%	22%	13%	9%	3%	1%	-	1%	7%	-	93%
FI	255	9%	13%	23%	17%	18%	5%	3%	1%	-	11%	-	89%
SE	180	12%	19%	19%	23%	9%	2%	-	-	-	16%	-	84%
UK	441	7%	19%	26%	15%	17%	5%	3%	1%	2%	5%	-	95%
BG	365	13%	19%	22%	27%	9%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	96%
RO	316	10%	13%	21%	30%	13%	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	94%
HR	329	9%	11%	17%	25%	18%	4%	4%	2%	6%	4%	-	96%

QB22 Avez-vous essayé d'arrêter de fumer au cours des 12 derniers mois ? (SI OUI) Combien de fois avez-vous essayé d'arrêter de fumer au cours des 12 derniers mois ?

QB22 Have you tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months? (IF YES) How many times have you tried to give up smoking in the last 12 months?

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Non, jamais / No, never	Oui, entre 1 et 5 fois / Yes, between 1 and 5 times	Oui, entre 6 et 10 fois / Yes, between 6 and 10 times	Oui, plus de 10 fois / Yes, more than 10 times	NSP / DK	Oui / Yes
UE25 EU25	7900	69%	28%	2%	1%	-	31%
BE	262	66%	32%	1%	1%	-	34%
CZ	311	71%	24%	1%	3%	1%	28%
DK	335	64%	32%	2%	2%	-	36%
D-W	312	73%	24%	2%	1%	-	27%
DE	473	73%	24%	2%	1%	-	27%
D-E	167	72%	24%	2%	2%	-	28%
EE	334	72%	26%	1%	1%	-	28%
EL	420	70%	28%	1%	1%	-	30%
ES	349	80%	19%	-	-	1%	19%
FR	333	69%	31%	-	-	-	31%
IE	287	60%	35%	4%	1%	-	40%
IT	313	77%	18%	3%	1%	1%	22%
CY	158	62%	33%	5%	-	-	38%
CY (tcc)	193	71%	23%	1%	5%	-	29%
LV	368	67%	29%	1%	2%	1%	32%
LT	345	73%	25%	-	1%	1%	26%
LU	131	63%	37%	-	-	-	37%
HU	360	57%	38%	3%	2%	-	43%
MT	126	64%	34%	-	2%	-	36%
NL	313	69%	29%	1%	1%	-	31%
AT	313	82%	16%	2%	-	-	18%
PL	346	64%	30%	2%	2%	2%	34%
PT	242	67%	31%	1%	-	1%	32%
SI	241	76%	24%	-	-	-	24%
SK	299	59%	36%	2%	2%	1%	40%
FI	266	66%	30%	2%	1%	1%	33%
SE	185	68%	32%	-	-	-	32%
UK	450	54%	42%	3%	1%	-	46%
BG	365	57%	40%	1%	1%	1%	42%
RO	316	67%	26%	2%	4%	1%	32%
HR	330	73%	24%	1%	2%	-	27%

QB23 En pensant à la dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, combien de temps cela a-t-il duré ?

QB23 Thinking about the last time you attempted to give up smoking, how long did this attempt last?

(SI 'OUI', CODE 2,3 OU 4 EN QB22)

(IF 'YES', CODE 2,3 OR 4 IN QB22)

	TOTAL	Moins d'un jour / Less than a day	Entre 1 et 6 jours / Between 1 and 6 days	Entre 1 et 8 semaines / Between 1 and 8 weeks	Plus de 2 mois / Over two months	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	2408	10%	34%	28%	27%	1%
BE	89	9%	32%	29%	30%	-
CZ	87	7%	40%	32%	21%	-
DK	118	11%	27%	31%	29%	2%
D-W	83	15%	42%	26%	17%	-
DE	127	13%	39%	28%	20%	-
D-E	46	7%	27%	33%	33%	-
EE	93	8%	37%	37%	16%	2%
EL	128	6%	34%	29%	31%	-
ES	68	7%	27%	19%	44%	3%
FR	105	3%	27%	31%	39%	-
IE	116	7%	38%	34%	20%	1%
IT	70	19%	44%	21%	16%	-
CY	60	11%	36%	12%	41%	-
CY (tcc)	56	29%	25%	18%	26%	2%
LV	118	13%	41%	29%	17%	-
LT	89	6%	46%	23%	25%	-
LU	49	8%	29%	30%	33%	-
HU	154	11%	34%	26%	27%	2%
MT	45	18%	38%	32%	12%	-
NL	97	9%	31%	34%	26%	-
AT	56	6%	48%	35%	11%	-
PL	117	10%	36%	27%	25%	2%
PT	77	9%	31%	35%	20%	5%
SI	58	4%	39%	32%	25%	-
SK	121	10%	50%	21%	19%	-
FI	87	8%	33%	34%	25%	-
SE	59	13%	25%	26%	35%	1%
UK	205	9%	31%	32%	28%	-
BG	154	4%	45%	27%	20%	4%
RO	99	12%	37%	33%	17%	1%
HR	87	8%	27%	39%	26%	-

QB24 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, avez-vous consulté un médecin ou un autre professionnel de la santé ?

QB24 Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you ask for help from a doctor or another health professional?

(SI 'OUI', CODE 2,3 OU 4 EN QB22)

(IF 'YES', CODE 2,3 OR 4 IN QB22)

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Oui / Yes</b>	<b>Non / No</b>
UE25 EU25	2408	18%	82%
BE	89	25%	75%
CZ	87	4%	96%
DK	118	20%	80%
D-W	83	12%	88%
DE	127	12%	88%
D-E	46	12%	88%
EE	93	10%	90%
EL	128	6%	94%
ES	68	12%	88%
FR	105	18%	82%
IE	116	13%	87%
IT	70	10%	90%
CY	60	13%	87%
CY (tcc)	56	12%	88%
LV	118	4%	96%
LT	89	1%	99%
LU	49	16%	84%
HU	154	8%	92%
MT	45	12%	88%
NL	97	5%	95%
AT	56	10%	90%
PL	117	8%	92%
PT	77	14%	86%
SI	58	5%	95%
SK	121	1%	99%
FI	87	20%	80%
SE	59	13%	87%
UK	205	41%	59%
BG	154	2%	98%
RO	99	3%	97%
HR	87	2%	98%

QB25.1 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, avez-vous utilisé les produits suivants pour vous aider à arrêter ?

QB25.1 Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you use any of these alternative products to help you give up?

Des produits de substitution à la nicotine (chewing-gum, patches, inhalateurs, etc.)

Nicotine Replacement Therapy (gums, patches, inhalers, etc.)

(SI 'OUI', CODE 2,3 OU 4 EN QB22)

(IF 'YES', CODE 2,3 OR 4 IN QB22)

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	2408	26%	74%
BE	89	33%	67%
CZ	87	27%	73%
DK	118	35%	65%
D-W	83	9%	91%
DE	127	9%	91%
D-E	46	12%	88%
EE	93	26%	74%
EL	128	19%	81%
ES	68	13%	87%
FR	105	31%	69%
IE	116	30%	70%
IT	70	16%	84%
CY	60	32%	68%
CY (tcc)	56	8%	92%
LV	118	21%	79%
LT	89	14%	86%
LU	49	24%	76%
HU	154	23%	77%
MT	45	9%	91%
NL	97	14%	86%
AT	56	42%	58%
PL	117	15%	85%
PT	77	15%	85%
SI	58	14%	86%
SK	121	15%	85%
FI	87	33%	67%
SE	59	37%	63%
UK	205	54%	46%
BG	154	19%	81%
RO	99	13%	87%
HR	87	17%	83%

QB25.2 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, avez-vous utilisé les produits suivants pour vous aider à arrêter ?

QB25.2 Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you use any of these alternative products to help you give up?

D'autres produits pharmaceutiques sans nicotine (zyban®, etc.)

Other pharmaceutical products not containing nicotine (zyban®, etc.)

(SI 'OUI', CODE 2,3 OU 4 EN QB22)

(IF 'YES', CODE 2,3 OR 4 IN QB22)

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Oui / Yes</b>	<b>Non / No</b>
UE25 EU25	2408	5%	95%
BE	89	11%	89%
CZ	87	-	100%
DK	118	5%	95%
D-W	83	1%	99%
DE	127	1%	99%
D-E	46	-	100%
EE	93	7%	93%
EL	128	2%	98%
ES	68	3%	97%
FR	105	8%	92%
IE	116	6%	94%
IT	70	5%	95%
CY	60	3%	97%
CY (tcc)	56	2%	98%
LV	118	5%	95%
LT	89	2%	98%
LU	49	8%	92%
HU	154	5%	95%
MT	45	2%	98%
NL	97	2%	98%
AT	56	7%	93%
PL	117	4%	96%
PT	77	4%	96%
SI	58	2%	98%
SK	121	1%	99%
FI	87	2%	98%
SE	59	5%	95%
UK	205	8%	92%
BG	154	4%	96%
RO	99	-	100%
HR	87	2%	98%

QB25.3 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, avez-vous utilisé les produits suivants pour vous aider à arrêter ?

QB25.3 Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you use any of these alternative products to help you give up?

Des produits paramédicaux ou traditionnels (plantes médicinales, etc.)

Para-medical or traditional products (herbal medicines, etc.)

(SI 'OUI', CODE 2,3 OU 4 EN QB22)

(IF 'YES', CODE 2,3 OR 4 IN QB22)

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	2408	3%	97%
BE	89	9%	91%
CZ	87	3%	97%
DK	118	4%	96%
D-W	83	3%	97%
DE	127	2%	98%
D-E	46	-	100%
EE	93	4%	96%
EL	128	-	100%
ES	68	3%	97%
FR	105	4%	96%
IE	116	3%	97%
IT	70	3%	97%
CY	60	-	100%
CY (tcc)	56	-	100%
LV	118	5%	95%
LT	89	-	100%
LU	49	1%	99%
HU	154	4%	96%
MT	45	-	100%
NL	97	2%	98%
AT	56	10%	90%
PL	117	3%	97%
PT	77	-	100%
SI	58	2%	98%
SK	121	3%	97%
FI	87	2%	98%
SE	59	3%	97%
UK	205	2%	98%
BG	154	2%	98%
RO	99	9%	91%
HR	87	1%	99%

QB25.4 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, avez-vous utilisé les produits suivants pour vous aider à arrêter ?

QB25.4 Last time you attempted to give up smoking, did you use any of these alternative products to help you give up?

D'autres traitements (hypnose, acuponcture, séminaires, etc.)

Other treatments (hypnosis, acupuncture, seminars, etc.)

(SI 'OUI', CODE 2,3 OU 4 EN QB22)

(IF 'YES', CODE 2,3 OR 4 IN QB22)

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	2408	3%	97%
BE	89	7%	93%
CZ	87	1%	99%
DK	118	12%	88%
D-W	83	3%	97%
DE	127	3%	97%
D-E	46	3%	97%
EE	93	4%	96%
EL	128	-	100%
ES	68	5%	95%
FR	105	2%	98%
IE	116	6%	94%
IT	70	5%	95%
CY	60	5%	95%
CY (tcc)	56	3%	97%
LV	118	4%	96%
LT	89	-	100%
LU	49	-	100%
HU	154	6%	94%
MT	45	8%	92%
NL	97	4%	96%
AT	56	7%	93%
PL	117	1%	99%
PT	77	3%	97%
SI	58	2%	98%
SK	121	1%	99%
FI	87	2%	98%
SE	59	3%	97%
UK	205	3%	97%
BG	154	1%	99%
RO	99	1%	99%
HR	87	1%	99%



QB26 La dernière fois que vous avez essayé d'arrêter de fumer, pourquoi avez-vous recommencé à fumer ? Veuillez donner vos raisons principales. (NE PAS LIRE – NE PAS MONTRER CARTE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QB26 Why did you start smoking again after the last time you tried to give up? Please give your main reasons. (DO NOT READ OUT – DO NOT SHOW CARD – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(SI 'OUI', CODE 2,3 OU 4 EN QB22)

(IF 'YES', CODE 2,3 OR 4 IN QB22)

	TOTAL	Votre époux(se)\ conjoint fume / Your spouse\ partner smokes	Vos ami(e)s\ collègues fument / Your friends\ colleagues smoke	La vie est trop stressante\ pas le bon moment / Life too stressful\ just not a good time	Vous ne pouvez pas résister au manque / You could not cope with the cravings	L'habitude vous manquait\ Vous ne saviez pas quoi faire de vos mains / You missed the habit\ something to do with your hands	La prise de poids / Put on weight	Le plaisir de fumer / You like smoking	Autre / Other	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	2408	9%	20%	33%	28%	17%	6%	20%	3%	2%
BE	89	13%	7%	34%	31%	16%	6%	21%	17%	1%
CZ	87	11%	21%	36%	52%	26%	9%	19%	-	2%
DK	118	4%	9%	25%	32%	24%	4%	17%	17%	2%
D-W	83	15%	21%	31%	39%	22%	11%	14%	-	2%
DE	127	16%	22%	30%	35%	21%	10%	17%	-	2%
D-E	46	18%	26%	24%	19%	16%	5%	27%	-	2%
EE	93	7%	18%	27%	30%	12%	6%	10%	9%	6%
EL	128	3%	18%	28%	34%	28%	8%	19%	7%	-
ES	68	7%	19%	23%	35%	28%	5%	27%	4%	1%
FR	105	9%	19%	40%	16%	11%	3%	28%	4%	1%
IE	116	10%	18%	28%	41%	31%	11%	16%	10%	5%
IT	70	7%	40%	15%	21%	3%	2%	29%	-	-
CY	60	5%	14%	32%	53%	43%	23%	29%	-	-
CY (tcc)	56	7%	17%	36%	46%	21%	2%	28%	-	-
LV	118	4%	24%	35%	36%	13%	1%	10%	1%	2%
LT	89	6%	26%	22%	42%	9%	3%	11%	4%	1%
LU	49	12%	11%	41%	19%	18%	6%	30%	14%	5%
HU	154	17%	22%	22%	31%	13%	4%	11%	6%	1%
MT	45	2%	9%	30%	49%	30%	4%	8%	-	-
NL	97	10%	15%	32%	30%	17%	5%	19%	11%	-
AT	56	12%	26%	36%	55%	24%	21%	9%	-	-
PL	117	5%	12%	38%	29%	18%	2%	7%	2%	6%
PT	77	3%	17%	30%	41%	18%	6%	27%	-	5%
SI	58	9%	15%	26%	22%	32%	5%	23%	20%	-
SK	121	8%	21%	33%	47%	22%	3%	7%	-	2%
FI	87	4%	13%	20%	24%	13%	4%	21%	10%	4%
SE	59	6%	12%	23%	50%	15%	-	31%	2%	5%
UK	205	7%	19%	47%	19%	15%	8%	20%	4%	3%
BG	154	7%	26%	25%	41%	9%	6%	19%	-	2%
RO	99	5%	25%	24%	49%	17%	4%	17%	4%	3%
HR	87	3%	17%	37%	24%	22%	3%	27%	-	4%

QB27 Quelles sont les règles pour fumer dans votre foyer, s'il y en a ? Diriez-vous que ... ?

QB27 What are the smoking habits in your household, if any? Would you say that...?

	TOTAL	Il est interdit de fumer pour tout le monde / Smoking is not allowed for anyone	Il est interdit de fumer, mais parfois vous faites des exceptions / Smoking is not allowed, but sometimes you make exceptions	Il est possible de fumer uniquement dans certaines pièces / Smoking is allowed in certain rooms only	Il est possible de fumer uniquement à l'extérieur / Smoking is allowed only outside	Les gens ne fument volontairement pas dans la maison / People voluntarily do not smoke in the house	Il n'y a pas de normes\ Il n'y a pas de fumeurs\ Il n'est pas nécessaire d'avoir de règles (SPONTANE) / There are no smoking norms\ There is no need to have rules (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	22%	7%	18%	19%	8%	25%	1%
BE	1012	20%	9%	18%	22%	10%	21%	-
CZ	1072	21%	6%	19%	18%	12%	24%	-
DK	1060	11%	13%	15%	17%	12%	30%	2%
D-W	1046	24%	6%	15%	24%	8%	22%	1%
DE	1551	24%	6%	15%	24%	8%	22%	1%
D-E	505	24%	7%	18%	25%	7%	19%	-
EE	1011	10%	1%	33%	17%	6%	33%	-
EL	1000	12%	12%	21%	8%	6%	41%	-
ES	1026	21%	7%	18%	4%	6%	42%	2%
FR	1022	16%	9%	21%	26%	10%	17%	1%
IE	1000	30%	7%	19%	11%	6%	24%	3%
IT	1005	31%	11%	16%	13%	5%	23%	1%
CY	506	15%	13%	24%	9%	6%	32%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	20%	15%	20%	6%	6%	32%	1%
LV	1031	15%	3%	31%	22%	4%	25%	-
LT	1016	21%	6%	18%	24%	20%	10%	1%
LU	500	22%	5%	17%	15%	10%	30%	1%
HU	1001	16%	5%	23%	22%	2%	29%	3%
MT	500	28%	6%	11%	22%	7%	26%	-
NL	1069	12%	13%	14%	23%	9%	28%	1%
AT	1013	25%	7%	17%	17%	4%	29%	1%
PL	1000	14%	9%	24%	13%	11%	28%	1%
PT	1006	29%	4%	18%	12%	3%	34%	-
SI	1039	16%	11%	19%	22%	6%	26%	-
SK	1180	19%	6%	12%	25%	10%	27%	1%
FI	1030	23%	2%	4%	53%	7%	11%	-
SE	1006	21%	3%	8%	44%	4%	20%	-
UK	1375	26%	4%	23%	19%	8%	19%	1%
BG	1027	11%	11%	22%	13%	9%	33%	1%
RO	1026	15%	9%	21%	12%	6%	30%	7%
HR	1000	9%	12%	25%	4%	4%	45%	1%

QB28 Pensez-vous que, pour le non-fumeur, la fumée des autres ... ?

QB28 Do you think that, for the non-smoker, other people's smoke...?

	TOTAL	Est sans danger / Is harmless	Peut déranger / Can cause discomfort	Peut causer des problèmes de santé comme des problèmes respiratoires / Can cause some health problems such as respiratory problems	Peut même causer à la longue des maladies graves comme le cancer / Can even, in the long term, cause serious illnesses such as cancer	Cela dépend (SPONTANÉ) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	22513	3%	15%	33%	47%	1%	1%
BE	1012	2%	15%	32%	50%	1%	-
CZ	1072	1%	26%	33%	38%	2%	-
DK	1060	2%	22%	24%	49%	1%	2%
D-W	1046	1%	9%	33%	56%	1%	-
DE	1551	1%	10%	32%	56%	1%	-
D-E	505	1%	12%	27%	60%	-	-
EE	1011	1%	14%	39%	43%	3%	-
EL	1000	1%	24%	43%	32%	-	-
ES	1000	3%	29%	34%	32%	1%	1%
FR	1022	2%	10%	26%	60%	1%	1%
IE	1000	3%	19%	30%	40%	4%	4%
IT	1005	3%	22%	40%	32%	2%	1%
CY	506	1%	12%	41%	46%	-	-
CY (tcc)	500	2%	45%	34%	17%	1%	1%
LV	1031	2%	18%	42%	35%	2%	1%
LT	1016	8%	12%	40%	39%	-	1%
LU	500	4%	19%	33%	40%	3%	1%
HU	1001	1%	20%	46%	31%	2%	-
MT	500	1%	18%	41%	39%	1%	-
NL	1069	1%	24%	37%	36%	2%	-
AT	1013	3%	27%	32%	31%	6%	1%
PL	1000	14%	8%	26%	49%	2%	1%
PT	1006	1%	19%	44%	34%	1%	1%
SI	1039	1%	18%	38%	41%	2%	-
SK	1180	1%	12%	36%	47%	3%	1%
FI	1030	1%	11%	37%	49%	2%	-
SE	1006	1%	11%	23%	65%	-	-
UK	1375	4%	13%	32%	49%	2%	-
BG	1023	2%	23%	40%	25%	7%	3%
RO	1026	1%	28%	41%	24%	2%	4%
HR	1000	3%	18%	47%	30%	1%	1%

QB29.1 Fumez-vous à la maison ... ?

QB29.1 Do you smoke inside your home...?

Lorsque vous êtes seul(e)

When you are alone

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui, régulièrement / Yes, regularly	Oui, occasionnellement / Yes, occasionally	Non, jamais / No, never	Oui / Yes
UE25 EU25	7900	63%	19%	18%	82%
BE	262	67%	19%	14%	86%
CZ	311	41%	21%	38%	62%
DK	335	70%	15%	15%	85%
D-W	312	67%	19%	14%	86%
DE	473	66%	20%	14%	86%
D-E	167	61%	24%	15%	85%
EE	334	65%	22%	13%	87%
EL	420	75%	15%	10%	90%
ES	349	80%	12%	8%	92%
FR	333	64%	16%	20%	80%
IE	287	65%	18%	17%	83%
IT	313	53%	29%	18%	82%
CY	158	51%	27%	22%	78%
CY (tcc)	193	68%	19%	13%	87%
LV	368	54%	27%	19%	81%
LT	345	32%	25%	43%	57%
LU	131	69%	15%	16%	84%
HU	360	80%	13%	7%	93%
MT	126	49%	17%	34%	66%
NL	313	60%	14%	26%	74%
AT	313	60%	27%	13%	87%
PL	346	62%	22%	16%	84%
PT	242	59%	18%	23%	77%
SI	241	49%	25%	26%	74%
SK	299	28%	24%	48%	52%
FI	266	18%	15%	67%	33%
SE	185	30%	15%	55%	45%
UK	450	64%	16%	20%	80%
BG	365	55%	29%	16%	84%
RO	316	59%	22%	19%	81%
HR	330	73%	20%	7%	93%

QB29.2 Fumez-vous à la maison ... ?

QB29.2 Do you smoke inside your home...?

En compagnie de non-fumeurs

In the company of non-smokers

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui, régulièrement / Yes, regularly	Oui, occasionnellement / Yes, occasionally	Non, jamais / No, never	Oui / Yes
UE25 EU25	7900	31%	35%	34%	66%
BE	262	38%	35%	27%	73%
CZ	311	16%	40%	44%	56%
DK	335	38%	36%	26%	74%
D-W	312	28%	41%	31%	69%
DE	473	26%	41%	33%	67%
D-E	167	19%	42%	39%	61%
EE	334	18%	40%	42%	58%
EL	420	47%	30%	23%	77%
ES	349	55%	30%	15%	85%
FR	333	30%	29%	41%	59%
IE	287	35%	37%	28%	72%
IT	313	28%	35%	37%	63%
CY	158	30%	33%	37%	63%
CY (tcc)	193	32%	31%	37%	63%
LV	368	16%	45%	39%	61%
LT	345	14%	38%	48%	52%
LU	131	28%	33%	39%	61%
HU	360	21%	49%	30%	70%
MT	126	17%	27%	56%	44%
NL	313	34%	28%	38%	62%
AT	313	32%	47%	21%	79%
PL	346	28%	40%	32%	68%
PT	242	27%	36%	37%	63%
SI	241	23%	39%	38%	62%
SK	299	8%	35%	57%	43%
FI	266	12%	20%	68%	32%
SE	185	12%	18%	70%	30%
UK	450	31%	28%	41%	59%
BG	365	28%	47%	25%	75%
RO	316	27%	41%	32%	68%
HR	330	51%	33%	16%	84%

QB29.3 Fumez-vous à la maison ... ?

QB29.3 Do you smoke inside your home...?

En compagnie d'enfants

In the company of children

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui, régulièrement / Yes, regularly	Oui, occasionnellement / Yes, occasionally	Non, jamais / No, never	Oui / Yes
UE25 EU25	7900	11%	25%	64%	36%
BE	262	19%	26%	55%	45%
CZ	311	5%	21%	74%	26%
DK	335	18%	28%	54%	46%
D-W	312	11%	26%	63%	37%
DE	473	10%	25%	65%	35%
D-E	167	6%	23%	71%	29%
EE	334	4%	13%	83%	17%
EL	420	14%	28%	58%	42%
ES	349	13%	39%	48%	52%
FR	333	11%	14%	75%	25%
IE	287	10%	25%	65%	35%
IT	313	9%	27%	64%	36%
CY	158	14%	19%	67%	33%
CY (tcc)	193	10%	26%	64%	36%
LV	368	4%	19%	77%	23%
LT	345	2%	13%	85%	15%
LU	131	16%	22%	62%	38%
HU	360	10%	29%	61%	39%
MT	126	10%	13%	77%	23%
NL	313	16%	23%	61%	39%
AT	313	12%	39%	49%	51%
PL	346	11%	23%	66%	34%
PT	242	6%	26%	68%	32%
SI	241	7%	27%	66%	34%
SK	299	3%	16%	81%	19%
FI	266	3%	14%	83%	17%
SE	185	3%	7%	90%	10%
UK	450	12%	26%	62%	38%
BG	365	9%	29%	62%	38%
RO	316	9%	26%	65%	35%
HR	330	22%	43%	35%	65%

QB29.4 Fumez-vous à la maison ... ?

QB29.4 Do you smoke inside your home...?

En compagnie de femmes enceintes

In the company of pregnant women

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui, régulièrement / Yes, regularly	Oui, occasionnellement / Yes, occasionally	Non, jamais / No, never	Oui / Yes
UE25 EU25	7900	6%	17%	77%	23%
BE	262	10%	19%	71%	29%
CZ	311	3%	10%	87%	13%
DK	335	17%	28%	55%	45%
D-W	312	5%	17%	78%	22%
DE	473	5%	15%	80%	20%
D-E	167	3%	7%	90%	10%
EE	334	2%	10%	88%	12%
EL	420	8%	20%	72%	28%
ES	349	9%	33%	58%	42%
FR	333	2%	12%	86%	14%
IE	287	7%	19%	74%	26%
IT	313	8%	17%	75%	25%
CY	158	7%	9%	84%	16%
CY (tcc)	193	6%	18%	76%	24%
LV	368	1%	8%	91%	9%
LT	345	1%	5%	94%	6%
LU	131	8%	18%	74%	26%
HU	360	6%	19%	75%	25%
MT	126	-	9%	91%	9%
NL	313	12%	19%	69%	31%
AT	313	8%	31%	61%	39%
PL	346	6%	14%	80%	20%
PT	242	4%	19%	77%	23%
SI	241	5%	17%	78%	22%
SK	299	1%	8%	91%	9%
FI	266	6%	10%	84%	16%
SE	185	3%	8%	89%	11%
UK	450	5%	15%	80%	20%
BG	365	6%	19%	75%	25%
RO	316	3%	23%	74%	26%
HR	330	17%	34%	49%	51%

QB30 A votre domicile, combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

QB30 How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke at home, on a daily basis?

(SI 'FUMER CHEZ VOUS EST PERMIS DANS CERTAINS CAS', CODE 2,3 OU 4 EN QB27)

(IF 'SMOKING AT HOME IS ALLOWED IN SOME SITUATIONS', CODE 2,3 OR 4 IN QB27)

	TOTAL	Jamais ou pratiquement jamais / Never or almost never	Moins d'une heure par jour / Less than 1 hour a day	1-5 heures par jour / 1-5 hours a day	Plus de 5 heures par jour / More than 5 hours a day	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	11176	55%	16%	17%	10%	2%
BE	490	64%	13%	12%	11%	-
CZ	460	55%	16%	18%	10%	1%
DK	484	72%	9%	10%	9%	-
D-W	469	64%	14%	13%	8%	1%
DE	710	64%	15%	13%	8%	-
D-E	250	63%	17%	12%	8%	-
EE	518	51%	27%	16%	4%	2%
EL	405	37%	23%	23%	16%	1%
ES	304	33%	20%	33%	11%	3%
FR	573	61%	15%	16%	7%	1%
IE	373	35%	20%	18%	9%	18%
IT	404	50%	19%	21%	6%	4%
CY	236	38%	27%	24%	8%	3%
CY (tcc)	207	37%	32%	18%	13%	-
LV	577	48%	24%	17%	9%	2%
LT	491	60%	21%	12%	5%	2%
LU	188	61%	11%	15%	7%	6%
HU	493	41%	26%	17%	13%	3%
MT	197	52%	19%	14%	9%	6%
NL	534	73%	12%	9%	6%	-
AT	423	47%	21%	22%	8%	2%
PL	451	48%	18%	19%	12%	3%
PT	341	40%	21%	20%	7%	12%
SI	539	64%	19%	11%	5%	1%
SK	515	50%	20%	15%	5%	10%
FI	605	85%	8%	5%	2%	-
SE	550	79%	10%	5%	4%	2%
UK	628	48%	13%	19%	19%	1%
BG	470	30%	28%	18%	7%	17%
RO	442	34%	24%	42%	-	-
HR	402	39%	24%	20%	12%	5%



QB31a Où travaillez-vous ?

QB31a Where do you work?

(SI 'ACTIFS', CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a)

(IF 'WORKERS', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Dans des bureaux ou autres lieux de travail couverts / Indoor workplaces or offices	Dans des bâtiments liés à la santé / Health care facilities	Dans des bâtiments liés à l'enseignement / Education facilities	Dans des bâtiments de l'administration publique / Government facilities	Dans un restaurant, café ou bar / Restaurant, pub or bar	Dans un théâtre, cinéma ou autres centres de loisir / Theatre, cinema or other leisure venues	Chez vous / At home	Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE) / None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	12701	56%	7%	6%	4%	3%	-	4%	19%	1%
BE	481	47%	9%	9%	8%	3%	-	8%	15%	1%
CZ	619	67%	6%	2%	3%	2%	-	3%	17%	-
DK	525	55%	7%	7%	5%	1%	1%	6%	17%	1%
D-W	521	73%	6%	4%	1%	2%	-	5%	9%	-
DE	764	72%	7%	4%	1%	2%	-	5%	9%	-
D-E	237	67%	9%	1%	1%	3%	1%	5%	13%	-
EE	560	50%	5%	6%	3%	1%	1%	4%	30%	-
EL	479	57%	4%	5%	4%	3%	1%	-	25%	1%
ES	513	47%	4%	2%	1%	7%	-	3%	35%	1%
FR	559	48%	9%	8%	6%	4%	1%	4%	20%	-
IE	545	51%	4%	4%	2%	4%	1%	6%	24%	4%
IT	521	60%	7%	5%	3%	3%	-	3%	19%	-
CY	276	46%	4%	9%	6%	1%	-	-	33%	1%
CY (tcc)	217	58%	3%	5%	2%	2%	-	1%	29%	-
LV	570	54%	3%	7%	8%	1%	-	2%	24%	1%
LT	497	51%	6%	7%	4%	2%	-	3%	24%	3%
LU	233	45%	9%	10%	9%	3%	2%	6%	16%	-
HU	447	41%	4%	4%	3%	4%	-	4%	39%	1%
MT	220	58%	3%	9%	9%	6%	-	-	15%	-
NL	620	51%	13%	10%	8%	2%	-	4%	12%	-
AT	545	60%	4%	3%	2%	5%	-	3%	23%	-
PL	408	57%	4%	5%	6%	1%	-	6%	21%	-
PT	486	41%	2%	7%	5%	8%	1%	4%	27%	5%
SI	509	59%	3%	5%	3%	2%	-	5%	23%	-
SK	746	50%	4%	5%	3%	3%	-	4%	22%	9%
FI	510	54%	11%	6%	8%	3%	1%	3%	14%	-
SE	586	53%	13%	12%	2%	3%	-	3%	14%	-
UK	712	53%	8%	7%	6%	3%	1%	4%	17%	1%
BG	450	51%	4%	7%	5%	5%	-	1%	23%	4%
RO	454	40%	1%	10%	2%	4%	-	3%	33%	7%
HR	412	58%	2%	4%	8%	4%	-	3%	17%	4%

QB31b.1 Combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

QB31b.1 How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis?

Dans des bureaux ou autres autres lieux de travail couverts

Indoor workplaces or offices

	TOTAL	Plus de 5 heures par jour / More than 5 hours a day	1-5 heures par jour / 1-5 hours a day	Moins d'1 heure par jour / Less than 1 hour a day	Jamais ou pratiquement jamais / Never or almost never	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	5%	5%	9%	78%	3%
BE	1012	2%	3%	8%	84%	3%
CZ	1072	4%	4%	9%	81%	2%
DK	1060	7%	6%	15%	68%	4%
D-W	1046	9%	6%	10%	74%	1%
DE	1551	8%	5%	10%	76%	1%
D-E	505	5%	5%	9%	81%	-
EE	1011	3%	4%	9%	80%	4%
EL	1000	12%	11%	15%	62%	-
ES	1026	4%	3%	4%	87%	2%
FR	1022	5%	6%	13%	75%	1%
IE	1000	-	1%	1%	94%	4%
IT	1005	5%	7%	7%	75%	6%
CY	506	5%	7%	10%	77%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	6%	14%	21%	58%	1%
LV	1031	3%	5%	9%	81%	2%
LT	1016	2%	6%	7%	81%	4%
LU	500	1%	2%	3%	92%	2%
HU	1001	5%	5%	10%	74%	6%
MT	500	2%	3%	6%	88%	1%
NL	1069	3%	4%	8%	84%	1%
AT	1013	7%	9%	9%	71%	4%
PL	1000	9%	9%	11%	64%	7%
PT	1006	4%	5%	7%	81%	3%
SI	1039	2%	4%	9%	85%	-
SK	1180	1%	3%	7%	86%	3%
FI	1030	2%	1%	4%	91%	2%
SE	1006	1%	1%	3%	93%	2%
UK	1375	3%	4%	7%	85%	1%
BG	1027	6%	9%	13%	68%	4%
RO	1026	3%	5%	10%	75%	7%
HR	1000	11%	13%	15%	59%	2%

QB31b.2 Combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

QB31b.2 How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis?

Dans des bâtiments liés à la santé

Health care facilities

	TOTAL	Plus de 5 heures par jour / More than 5 hours a day	1-5 heures par jour / 1-5 hours a day	Moins d'1 heure par jour / Less than 1 hour a day	Jamais ou pratiquement jamais / Never or almost never	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	1%	1%	3%	93%	2%
BE	1012	-	1%	2%	96%	1%
CZ	1072	1%	-	1%	96%	2%
DK	1060	1%	1%	3%	86%	9%
D-W	1046	1%	1%	2%	96%	-
DE	1551	1%	1%	2%	96%	-
D-E	505	1%	1%	2%	96%	-
EE	1011	1%	-	-	97%	2%
EL	1000	1%	2%	5%	92%	-
ES	1026	1%	-	2%	95%	2%
FR	1022	1%	2%	3%	94%	-
IE	1000	-	-	-	96%	4%
IT	1005	1%	4%	3%	86%	6%
CY	506	-	-	1%	98%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	-	1%	3%	95%	1%
LV	1031	-	1%	1%	96%	2%
LT	1016	1%	-	1%	96%	2%
LU	500	-	1%	-	97%	2%
HU	1001	1%	1%	3%	90%	5%
MT	500	-	-	2%	97%	1%
NL	1069	1%	1%	2%	95%	1%
AT	1013	-	2%	4%	88%	6%
PL	1000	2%	1%	2%	91%	4%
PT	1006	-	-	1%	96%	3%
SI	1039	-	-	1%	99%	-
SK	1180	-	-	2%	96%	2%
FI	1030	-	-	-	98%	2%
SE	1006	-	-	2%	95%	3%
UK	1375	1%	-	3%	95%	1%
BG	1027	-	-	1%	94%	5%
RO	1026	-	-	1%	91%	8%
HR	1000	-	1%	2%	94%	3%

QB31b.3 Combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

QB31b.3 How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis?

Dans des bâtiments liés à l'enseignement

Education facilities

	TOTAL	Plus de 5 heures par jour / More than 5 hours a day	1-5 heures par jour / 1-5 hours a day	Moins d'1 heure par jour / Less than 1 hour a day	Jamais ou pratiquement jamais / Never or almost never	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	1%	2%	4%	91%	2%
BE	1012	-	1%	3%	94%	2%
CZ	1072	-	1%	2%	95%	2%
DK	1060	1%	2%	11%	76%	10%
D-W	1046	1%	1%	5%	92%	1%
DE	1551	1%	1%	5%	92%	1%
D-E	505	1%	1%	3%	95%	-
EE	1011	1%	-	1%	94%	4%
EL	1000	1%	5%	7%	87%	-
ES	1026	1%	1%	2%	95%	1%
FR	1022	1%	2%	6%	90%	1%
IE	1000	-	-	1%	95%	4%
IT	1005	1%	3%	3%	88%	5%
CY	506	-	2%	5%	92%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	1%	3%	3%	92%	1%
LV	1031	-	1%	2%	94%	3%
LT	1016	1%	1%	1%	93%	4%
LU	500	-	-	2%	96%	2%
HU	1001	1%	1%	4%	89%	5%
MT	500	-	3%	5%	91%	1%
NL	1069	-	2%	4%	92%	2%
AT	1013	-	2%	5%	88%	5%
PL	1000	2%	2%	4%	85%	7%
PT	1006	1%	3%	4%	89%	3%
SI	1039	-	1%	1%	98%	-
SK	1180	-	-	3%	94%	3%
FI	1030	-	-	1%	97%	2%
SE	1006	-	1%	2%	95%	2%
UK	1375	1%	1%	3%	94%	1%
BG	1027	-	1%	3%	91%	5%
RO	1026	1%	2%	5%	84%	8%
HR	1000	-	1%	4%	92%	3%

QB31b.4 Combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

QB31b.4 How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis?

Dans des bâtiments de l'administration publique

Government facilities

	TOTAL	Plus de 5 heures par jour / More than 5 hours a day	1-5 heures par jour / 1-5 hours a day	Moins d'1 heure par jour / Less than 1 hour a day	Jamais ou pratiquement jamais / Never or almost never	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	1%	1%	3%	93%	2%
BE	1012	-	1%	3%	96%	-
CZ	1072	1%	-	2%	95%	2%
DK	1060	1%	1%	4%	84%	10%
D-W	1046	1%	-	2%	96%	1%
DE	1551	1%	-	2%	96%	1%
D-E	505	-	-	2%	97%	1%
EE	1011	-	-	1%	96%	3%
EL	1000	-	3%	12%	85%	-
ES	1026	1%	-	3%	95%	1%
FR	1022	1%	1%	5%	93%	-
IE	1000	-	-	-	95%	5%
IT	1005	1%	3%	4%	87%	5%
CY	506	-	1%	5%	93%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	1%	1%	8%	89%	1%
LV	1031	-	-	3%	95%	2%
LT	1016	-	-	3%	93%	4%
LU	500	-	-	1%	96%	3%
HU	1001	-	-	4%	91%	5%
MT	500	1%	-	4%	93%	2%
NL	1069	-	1%	2%	96%	1%
AT	1013	1%	1%	2%	90%	6%
PL	1000	1%	1%	3%	90%	5%
PT	1006	-	1%	5%	91%	3%
SI	1039	-	-	1%	99%	-
SK	1180	-	-	2%	95%	3%
FI	1030	-	-	1%	97%	2%
SE	1006	-	-	-	95%	5%
UK	1375	1%	1%	2%	94%	2%
BG	1027	-	1%	3%	90%	6%
RO	1026	-	1%	2%	87%	10%
HR	1000	1%	1%	4%	89%	5%

QB31b.5 Combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

QB31b.5 How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis?

Dans un restaurant, café ou bar

Restaurants, pubs or bars

	TOTAL	Plus de 5 heures par jour / More than 5 hours a day	1-5 heures par jour / 1-5 hours a day	Moins d'1 heure par jour / Less than 1 hour a day	Jamais ou pratiquement jamais / Never or almost never	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	2%	10%	27%	59%	2%
BE	1012	1%	10%	34%	54%	1%
CZ	1072	3%	12%	32%	50%	3%
DK	1060	4%	10%	30%	47%	9%
D-W	1046	1%	9%	35%	54%	1%
DE	1551	1%	9%	35%	54%	1%
D-E	505	2%	11%	30%	57%	-
EE	1011	1%	7%	17%	69%	6%
EL	1000	2%	24%	37%	37%	-
ES	1026	3%	20%	37%	39%	1%
FR	1022	2%	8%	32%	57%	1%
IE	1000	-	-	1%	96%	3%
IT	1005	2%	4%	7%	82%	5%
CY	506	1%	13%	14%	71%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	9%	11%	19%	58%	3%
LV	1031	1%	5%	15%	70%	9%
LT	1016	1%	8%	20%	67%	4%
LU	500	1%	8%	24%	65%	2%
HU	1001	1%	3%	15%	76%	5%
MT	500	1%	6%	16%	76%	1%
NL	1069	2%	12%	37%	48%	1%
AT	1013	4%	16%	34%	43%	3%
PL	1000	2%	8%	16%	65%	9%
PT	1006	3%	14%	44%	37%	2%
SI	1039	2%	13%	34%	51%	-
SK	1180	2%	9%	31%	54%	4%
FI	1030	1%	3%	9%	85%	2%
SE	1006	-	1%	4%	93%	2%
UK	1375	2%	9%	29%	59%	1%
BG	1027	3%	14%	31%	48%	4%
RO	1026	1%	8%	15%	68%	8%
HR	1000	4%	14%	36%	43%	3%

QB31b.6 Combien de temps par jour êtes-vous exposé(e) à la fumée de cigarette ?

QB31b.6 How long are you exposed to tobacco smoke on a daily basis?

Dans un théâtre, cinéma ou autres centres de loisir

Theatres, cinemas or other leisure venues

	TOTAL	Plus de 5 heures par jour / More than 5 hours a day	1-5 heures par jour / 1-5 hours a day	Moins d'1 heure par jour / Less than 1 hour a day	Jamais ou pratiquement jamais / Never or almost never	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	1%	2%	9%	86%	2%
BE	1012	-	1%	9%	89%	1%
CZ	1072	-	1%	4%	94%	1%
DK	1060	-	2%	15%	76%	7%
D-W	1046	1%	1%	15%	82%	1%
DE	1551	-	2%	14%	83%	1%
D-E	505	-	3%	11%	85%	1%
EE	1011	-	1%	2%	94%	3%
EL	1000	1%	6%	22%	71%	-
ES	1026	1%	7%	13%	77%	2%
FR	1022	-	1%	4%	94%	1%
IE	1000	-	-	-	96%	4%
IT	1005	1%	3%	4%	87%	5%
CY	506	-	3%	9%	87%	1%
CY (tcc)	500	1%	4%	15%	77%	3%
LV	1031	1%	1%	4%	88%	6%
LT	1016	-	1%	3%	92%	4%
LU	500	-	-	2%	96%	2%
HU	1001	-	1%	9%	85%	5%
MT	500	1%	4%	7%	87%	1%
NL	1069	1%	5%	18%	75%	1%
AT	1013	1%	6%	18%	72%	3%
PL	1000	1%	1%	4%	86%	8%
PT	1006	-	3%	10%	83%	4%
SI	1039	-	2%	8%	89%	1%
SK	1180	-	1%	6%	90%	3%
FI	1030	-	1%	2%	95%	2%
SE	1006	-	1%	2%	95%	2%
UK	1375	-	1%	7%	90%	2%
BG	1027	-	1%	2%	92%	5%
RO	1026	-	1%	5%	85%	9%
HR	1000	1%	1%	7%	86%	5%

QB32.1 Fumez-vous lorsque vous êtes dans une voiture ... ?

QB32.1 Do you smoke when you are in a car...?

Lorsque vous êtes seul(e)

When you are alone

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	7900	49%	43%	6%	2%
BE	262	44%	47%	6%	3%
CZ	311	42%	48%	5%	5%
DK	335	40%	54%	3%	3%
D-W	312	40%	49%	9%	2%
DE	473	40%	50%	9%	1%
D-E	167	39%	54%	7%	-
EE	334	40%	43%	12%	5%
EL	420	64%	27%	7%	2%
ES	349	58%	32%	6%	4%
FR	333	55%	39%	4%	2%
IE	287	58%	29%	11%	2%
IT	313	56%	28%	12%	4%
CY	158	64%	31%	5%	-
CY (tcc)	193	69%	21%	9%	1%
LV	368	48%	33%	13%	6%
LT	345	54%	36%	5%	5%
LU	131	49%	44%	5%	2%
HU	360	40%	40%	14%	6%
MT	126	58%	37%	5%	-
NL	313	42%	55%	2%	1%
AT	313	61%	23%	15%	1%
PL	346	35%	60%	3%	2%
PT	242	57%	30%	8%	5%
SI	241	38%	57%	5%	-
SK	299	37%	55%	5%	3%
FI	266	36%	52%	11%	1%
SE	185	23%	71%	4%	2%
UK	450	51%	47%	1%	1%
BG	365	45%	41%	10%	4%
RO	316	49%	33%	10%	8%
HR	330	47%	49%	3%	1%



QB32.2 Fumez-vous lorsque vous êtes dans une voiture ... ?

QB32.2 Do you smoke when you are in a car...?

En compagnie de non-fumeurs

In the company of non-smokers

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	7900	24%	64%	11%	1%
BE	262	25%	66%	8%	1%
CZ	311	15%	75%	8%	2%
DK	335	25%	60%	14%	1%
D-W	312	21%	65%	13%	1%
DE	473	19%	67%	13%	1%
D-E	167	13%	76%	11%	-
EE	334	7%	74%	15%	4%
EL	420	38%	44%	18%	-
ES	349	36%	44%	16%	4%
FR	333	18%	76%	6%	-
IE	287	31%	54%	13%	2%
IT	313	26%	53%	18%	3%
CY	158	33%	60%	7%	-
CY (tcc)	193	35%	52%	12%	1%
LV	368	20%	57%	18%	5%
LT	345	26%	66%	4%	4%
LU	131	16%	76%	5%	3%
HU	360	12%	66%	18%	4%
MT	126	29%	66%	5%	-
NL	313	17%	76%	7%	-
AT	313	31%	42%	27%	-
PL	346	23%	71%	5%	1%
PT	242	29%	47%	20%	4%
SI	241	20%	69%	11%	-
SK	299	14%	77%	8%	1%
FI	266	13%	74%	11%	2%
SE	185	7%	87%	5%	1%
UK	450	27%	69%	3%	1%
BG	365	31%	49%	17%	3%
RO	316	31%	41%	20%	8%
HR	330	33%	55%	10%	2%

QB32.3 Fumez-vous lorsque vous êtes dans une voiture ... ?

QB32.3 Do you smoke when you are in a car...?

En compagnie d'enfants

In the company of children

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	7900	9%	81%	8%	2%
BE	262	11%	82%	7%	-
CZ	311	5%	90%	4%	1%
DK	335	17%	73%	9%	1%
D-W	312	6%	85%	8%	1%
DE	473	6%	86%	7%	1%
D-E	167	4%	88%	8%	-
EE	334	1%	92%	3%	4%
EL	420	12%	75%	12%	1%
ES	349	7%	68%	19%	6%
FR	333	10%	87%	2%	1%
IE	287	11%	73%	11%	5%
IT	313	10%	76%	10%	4%
CY	158	15%	81%	4%	-
CY (tcc)	193	11%	76%	10%	3%
LV	368	7%	74%	12%	7%
LT	345	6%	87%	2%	5%
LU	131	5%	87%	5%	3%
HU	360	5%	79%	11%	5%
MT	126	16%	78%	6%	-
NL	313	9%	88%	3%	-
AT	313	13%	67%	19%	1%
PL	346	9%	85%	4%	2%
PT	242	6%	79%	9%	6%
SI	241	4%	88%	8%	-
SK	299	3%	91%	4%	2%
FI	266	5%	86%	7%	2%
SE	185	1%	96%	1%	2%
UK	450	15%	83%	2%	-
BG	365	12%	70%	12%	6%
RO	316	11%	66%	13%	10%
HR	330	19%	70%	8%	3%

QB32.4 Fumez-vous lorsque vous êtes dans une voiture ... ?

QB32.4 Do you smoke when you are in a car...?

En compagnie de femmes enceintes

In the company of pregnant women

(SI 'FUMEURS', CODE 1,2 OU 3 EN QB19)

(IF 'SMOKERS', CODE 1,2 OR 3 IN QB19)

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	7900	5%	85%	7%	3%
BE	262	8%	85%	6%	1%
CZ	311	2%	94%	3%	1%
DK	335	15%	72%	9%	4%
D-W	312	4%	86%	8%	2%
DE	473	4%	88%	7%	1%
D-E	167	2%	96%	2%	-
EE	334	1%	89%	5%	5%
EL	420	6%	83%	10%	1%
ES	349	3%	71%	19%	7%
FR	333	5%	91%	3%	1%
IE	287	7%	75%	11%	7%
IT	313	5%	80%	10%	5%
CY	158	5%	88%	7%	-
CY (tcc)	193	5%	78%	9%	8%
LV	368	3%	77%	9%	11%
LT	345	3%	90%	2%	5%
LU	131	1%	91%	4%	4%
HU	360	3%	81%	11%	5%
MT	126	-	95%	3%	2%
NL	313	6%	89%	4%	1%
AT	313	8%	72%	19%	1%
PL	346	6%	88%	3%	3%
PT	242	5%	79%	9%	7%
SI	241	3%	90%	7%	-
SK	299	2%	93%	2%	3%
FI	266	6%	84%	8%	2%
SE	185	-	97%	1%	2%
UK	450	7%	90%	2%	1%
BG	365	6%	74%	14%	6%
RO	316	4%	69%	17%	10%
HR	330	15%	73%	6%	6%

UE25 selon vous, est-ce que des lois interdisent de fumer dans les lieux publics tels que les transports en commun, les hôpitaux ou les écoles existent en (VOTRE PAYS)? (SI OUI) Pensez-vous qu'en général les fumeurs respectent ces lois ou pas?

QB33 As far as you know, do laws prohibiting smoking in public places, such as public transport, hospitals or schools exist in (OUR COUNTRY)? (IF YES) Do you think smokers generally respect these laws or not?

	TOTAL	Oui, des lois existent et elles sont respectées / Yes, laws exist and they are respected	Oui, des lois existent et elles ne sont pas respectées / Yes, laws exist but they are not respected	Non, il n'existe pas de loi / No, laws do not exist	NSP / DK	Oui / Yes
UE25 EU25	25031	54%	36%	6%	4%	90%
BE	1012	62%	35%	2%	1%	97%
CZ	1072	29%	68%	2%	1%	97%
DK	1060	78%	18%	1%	3%	96%
D-W	1046	53%	29%	11%	7%	82%
DE	1551	52%	31%	11%	6%	83%
D-E	505	48%	40%	9%	3%	88%
EE	1011	47%	45%	3%	5%	92%
EL	1000	30%	67%	2%	1%	97%
ES	1026	62%	34%	1%	3%	96%
FR	1022	42%	50%	5%	3%	92%
IE	1000	91%	6%	-	3%	97%
IT	1005	76%	15%	3%	6%	91%
CY	506	24%	68%	3%	5%	92%
CY (tcc)	500	46%	46%	5%	3%	92%
LV	1031	32%	64%	1%	3%	96%
LT	1016	37%	47%	10%	6%	84%
LU	500	74%	22%	1%	3%	96%
HU	1001	54%	37%	4%	5%	91%
MT	500	57%	41%	-	2%	98%
NL	1069	81%	16%	2%	1%	97%
AT	1013	47%	35%	12%	6%	82%
PL	1000	27%	61%	5%	7%	88%
PT	1006	34%	57%	4%	5%	91%
SI	1039	55%	41%	3%	1%	96%
SK	1180	21%	74%	2%	3%	95%
FI	1030	81%	14%	3%	2%	95%
SE	1006	86%	9%	2%	3%	95%
UK	1375	59%	28%	9%	4%	87%
BG	1027	11%	77%	3%	9%	88%
RO	1026	28%	58%	3%	11%	86%
HR	1000	31%	54%	6%	9%	85%

QB34.1 Etes-vous en faveur des interdictions de fumer dans les endroits suivants ?

QB34.1 Are you in favour of smoking bans in the following places?

Les restaurants

Restaurants

	TOTAL	Totalement en faveur / Totally in favour	Plutôt en faveur / Somewhat in favour	Plutôt opposé(e) / Somewhat opposed	Totalement opposé(e) / Totally opposed	NSP / DK	En faveur / In favour	Opposé(e) / Opposed
UE25 EU25	25031	55%	22%	13%	8%	2%	77%	21%
BE	1012	57%	22%	13%	8%	-	79%	21%
CZ	1072	32%	27%	26%	14%	1%	59%	40%
DK	1060	36%	28%	20%	14%	2%	64%	34%
D-W	1046	52%	22%	16%	9%	1%	74%	25%
DE	1551	51%	23%	16%	9%	1%	74%	25%
D-E	505	51%	23%	16%	10%	-	74%	26%
EE	1011	45%	33%	12%	8%	2%	78%	20%
EL	1000	39%	25%	21%	15%	-	64%	36%
ES	1026	43%	25%	17%	12%	3%	68%	29%
FR	1022	49%	26%	15%	9%	1%	75%	24%
IE	1000	88%	7%	2%	2%	1%	95%	4%
IT	1005	74%	16%	5%	4%	1%	90%	9%
CY	506	65%	16%	11%	8%	-	81%	19%
CY (tcc)	500	52%	17%	12%	15%	4%	69%	27%
LV	1031	58%	23%	8%	9%	2%	81%	17%
LT	1016	49%	21%	15%	12%	3%	70%	27%
LU	500	67%	17%	8%	7%	1%	84%	15%
HU	1001	58%	24%	12%	5%	1%	82%	17%
MT	500	74%	21%	3%	2%	-	95%	5%
NL	1069	37%	27%	18%	17%	1%	64%	35%
AT	1013	31%	32%	25%	10%	2%	63%	35%
PL	1000	43%	27%	16%	8%	6%	70%	24%
PT	1006	65%	19%	10%	5%	1%	84%	15%
SI	1039	58%	28%	8%	6%	-	86%	14%
SK	1180	50%	29%	15%	5%	1%	79%	20%
FI	1030	50%	28%	13%	8%	1%	78%	21%
SE	1006	86%	7%	4%	3%	-	93%	7%
UK	1375	74%	14%	6%	5%	1%	88%	11%
BG	1027	40%	28%	18%	10%	4%	68%	28%
RO	1026	40%	19%	21%	15%	5%	59%	36%
HR	1000	49%	20%	14%	13%	4%	69%	27%

QB34.2 Etes-vous en faveur des interdictions de fumer dans les endroits suivants ?

QB34.2 Are you in favour of smoking bans in the following places?

Les bars ou les cafés

Bars or Pubs

	TOTAL	Totalement en faveur / Totally in favour	Plutôt en faveur / Somewhat in favour	Plutôt opposé(e) / Somewhat opposed	Totalement opposé(e) / Totally opposed	NSP / DK	En faveur / In favour	Opposé(e) / Opposed
UE25 EU25	25031	40%	22%	21%	15%	2%	62%	36%
BE	1012	29%	26%	27%	17%	1%	55%	44%
CZ	1072	19%	23%	35%	22%	1%	42%	57%
DK	1060	19%	27%	27%	24%	3%	46%	51%
D-W	1046	32%	20%	28%	19%	1%	52%	47%
DE	1551	32%	20%	27%	19%	2%	52%	46%
D-E	505	31%	22%	24%	22%	1%	53%	46%
EE	1011	35%	37%	16%	10%	2%	72%	26%
EL	1000	30%	21%	25%	24%	-	51%	49%
ES	1026	37%	22%	21%	17%	3%	59%	38%
FR	1022	29%	25%	27%	17%	2%	54%	44%
IE	1000	84%	8%	5%	3%	-	92%	8%
IT	1005	73%	16%	6%	4%	1%	89%	10%
CY	506	49%	13%	15%	20%	3%	62%	35%
CY (tcc)	500	33%	12%	22%	27%	6%	45%	49%
LV	1031	46%	28%	13%	11%	2%	74%	24%
LT	1016	38%	22%	22%	15%	3%	60%	37%
LU	500	32%	17%	30%	19%	2%	49%	49%
HU	1001	38%	24%	25%	11%	2%	62%	36%
MT	500	60%	21%	13%	5%	1%	81%	18%
NL	1069	19%	27%	22%	31%	1%	46%	53%
AT	1013	21%	24%	33%	18%	4%	45%	51%
PL	1000	31%	26%	25%	12%	6%	57%	37%
PT	1006	53%	21%	17%	8%	1%	74%	25%
SI	1039	35%	31%	19%	14%	1%	66%	33%
SK	1180	28%	25%	34%	11%	2%	53%	45%
FI	1030	41%	33%	15%	10%	1%	74%	25%
SE	1006	75%	13%	8%	4%	-	88%	12%
UK	1375	48%	21%	15%	14%	2%	69%	29%
BG	1027	35%	28%	19%	13%	5%	63%	32%
RO	1026	33%	19%	26%	17%	5%	52%	43%
HR	1000	33%	17%	22%	24%	4%	50%	46%

QB34.3 Etes-vous en faveur des interdictions de fumer dans les endroits suivants ?

QB34.3 Are you in favour of smoking bans in the following places?

Les bureaux et autres lieux de travail couverts

Offices, and other indoor workplaces

	TOTAL	Totalement en faveur / Totally in favour	Plutôt en faveur / Somewhat in favour	Plutôt opposé(e) / Somewhat opposed	Totalement opposé(e) / Totally opposed	NSP / DK	En faveur / In favour	Opposé(e) / Opposed
UE25 EU25	25031	70%	18%	6%	4%	2%	88%	10%
BE	1012	74%	16%	6%	4%	-	90%	10%
CZ	1072	60%	26%	7%	6%	1%	86%	13%
DK	1060	66%	19%	8%	5%	2%	85%	13%
D-W	1046	71%	18%	6%	4%	1%	89%	10%
DE	1551	73%	17%	6%	4%	-	90%	10%
D-E	505	78%	13%	4%	4%	1%	91%	8%
EE	1011	77%	12%	3%	7%	1%	89%	10%
EL	1000	60%	28%	7%	5%	-	88%	12%
ES	1026	58%	25%	8%	6%	3%	83%	14%
FR	1022	70%	21%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
IE	1000	88%	8%	1%	2%	1%	96%	3%
IT	1005	77%	14%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
CY	506	81%	11%	4%	3%	1%	92%	7%
CY (tcc)	500	73%	18%	4%	4%	1%	91%	8%
LV	1031	78%	11%	3%	6%	2%	89%	9%
LT	1016	68%	14%	7%	9%	2%	82%	16%
LU	500	69%	20%	5%	5%	1%	89%	10%
HU	1001	63%	23%	9%	4%	1%	86%	13%
MT	500	77%	19%	2%	2%	-	96%	4%
NL	1069	77%	11%	6%	6%	-	88%	12%
AT	1013	46%	34%	14%	3%	3%	80%	17%
PL	1000	60%	25%	8%	5%	2%	85%	13%
PT	1006	75%	17%	3%	3%	2%	92%	6%
SI	1039	80%	13%	3%	4%	-	93%	7%
SK	1180	75%	18%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
FI	1030	90%	5%	2%	3%	-	95%	5%
SE	1006	93%	3%	1%	3%	-	96%	4%
UK	1375	76%	13%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
BG	1027	66%	17%	6%	8%	3%	83%	14%
RO	1026	59%	18%	8%	10%	5%	77%	18%
HR	1000	70%	15%	6%	6%	3%	85%	12%

QB34.4 Etes-vous en faveur des interdictions de fumer dans les endroits suivants ?

QB34.4 Are you in favour of smoking bans in the following places?

Tout lieu public couvert (métro, aéroports, magasins, etc.)

Any indoor public space (metro, airports, shops, etc.)

	TOTAL	Totalement en faveur / Totally in favour	Plutôt en faveur / Somewhat in favour	Plutôt opposé(e) / Somewhat opposed	Totalement opposé(e) / Totally opposed	NSP / DK	En faveur / In favour	Opposé(e) / Opposed
UE25 EU25	25031	70%	18%	6%	5%	1%	88%	11%
BE	1012	68%	19%	10%	3%	-	87%	13%
CZ	1072	66%	20%	6%	7%	1%	86%	13%
DK	1060	61%	20%	10%	7%	2%	81%	17%
D-W	1046	74%	16%	5%	4%	1%	90%	9%
DE	1551	75%	15%	5%	4%	1%	90%	9%
D-E	505	79%	13%	5%	3%	-	92%	8%
EE	1011	81%	8%	2%	8%	1%	89%	10%
EL	1000	63%	27%	6%	4%	-	90%	10%
ES	1026	60%	23%	6%	8%	3%	83%	14%
FR	1022	69%	22%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
IE	1000	86%	8%	2%	3%	1%	94%	5%
IT	1005	77%	14%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
CY	506	80%	11%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
CY (tcc)	500	79%	13%	2%	5%	1%	92%	7%
LV	1031	78%	11%	3%	7%	1%	89%	10%
LT	1016	70%	13%	7%	9%	1%	83%	16%
LU	500	69%	20%	6%	5%	-	89%	11%
HU	1001	62%	23%	9%	5%	1%	85%	14%
MT	500	74%	19%	4%	3%	-	93%	7%
NL	1069	67%	18%	8%	6%	1%	85%	14%
AT	1013	47%	33%	14%	4%	2%	80%	18%
PL	1000	57%	26%	8%	6%	3%	83%	14%
PT	1006	76%	15%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
SI	1039	78%	15%	4%	3%	-	93%	7%
SK	1180	73%	18%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
FI	1030	91%	5%	1%	3%	-	96%	4%
SE	1006	90%	5%	2%	3%	-	95%	5%
UK	1375	72%	14%	8%	5%	1%	86%	13%
BG	1027	69%	14%	5%	9%	3%	83%	14%
RO	1026	62%	17%	6%	10%	5%	79%	16%
HR	1000	68%	17%	6%	7%	2%	85%	13%