# International Smoking Statistics 

Web Edition

## A collection of worldwide historical data

## Italy

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## Preface

International Smoking Statistics is a collection of smoking data covering most of Europe and various other economically developed countries. The second edition (published by Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine and OUP, 2002, www.oup.co.uk/isbn/0-19-850856-5) included data for 30 countries up to 1995. Since 2006, work has been ongoing to make individual country updates available online. Please register at www.pnlee.co.uk if you wish to be informed when updates are posted.

The methods used in the web edition are essentially unchanged from those of the second edition, although some minor changes are included in the online Methods chapter. Readers are strongly recommended to consult the Methods chapter.

The two main types of data presented are sales data and survey data. We give the results of the original authors as closely as possible, whilst presenting them in a uniform format.

Sales data give the total national consumption of tobacco. Data on sales of cigarettes and of all tobacco products are presented, usually from about 1920. Estimates of the consumption of hand-rolled cigarettes are included where possible, as are data on the types of manufactured cigarettes sold. The Tobacco Research Council provided most of the sales data until 1973, while later sales data were obtained from government and industry sources.

Survey data provide information on the prevalence and amount of smoking according to age and sex. These were obtained from a wide variety of surveys. Some survey data are available for the early part of the $20^{\text {th }}$ century, but for most countries they are available only from the 1950s or 1960s onwards.

In additional tables we calculate further statistics by combining sales and survey data using certain standardized assumptions. The figures are intended to provide an easily interpretable summary of the data presented in the tables, and the commentary has deliberately been kept to a minimum.

## Downloads

Updates currently available to download from www.pnlee.co.uk/iss.htm include:
Methods, including
Appendix I: Estimated size of adult population;
Appendix II: Comparisons of manufactured and hand-rolled
cigarettes and differences in the way they are smoked;
Appendix III: Consumption category estimation;
Comparisons between countries;
Updated country chapters (see Methods for current list);
Tables from each updated chapter, in Excel format, including extended versions of Tables 4 and 6 and Figure 3 for chapters issued since January 2011;

Supplement 1: Estimation of sex-specific smoking statistics by standardized age groups and time periods. [The web edition comprises a brief Update

Note, together with tables (in Excel format only) for the countries with a chapter in the web edition. The original Supplement 1 to the second edition (an extended version of Appendix IV to the second edition) is also available and gives a full description and tables for the other countries].

Also available from the same source are:
Supplement 2 to the second edition: Estimating past smoking habits by an indirect method. An investigation into a method based on recall, with application to Great Britain. [This supplement is an extended version of Appendix V to the second edition];
IMASS, a comprehensive Excel database system, based on WHO mortality data and smoking statistics from Supplement 1. The IMASS system includes powerful routines for creating graphs and tables.

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We thank Yvonne Cooper, Pauline Wassell and Diana Morris for maintenance of our references database.

We are indebted to G. F. Todd, past director of the Tobacco Research Council, who, shortly before he died in 1988, had prepared a draft report from which the first edition of International Smoking Statistics developed.
Professor Nicholas Wald was an editor of earlier editions, and we thank him for his support and encouragement.
We alone bear the responsibility for the analysis and interpretation of the data presented.

## Introduction

## Sales data

See Tables 1-3 and Notes on sources of sales data.
Until 1955 sales data were available only for 5-year periods. They show no evidence of war-time shortages, but rather show a depression in sales lasting from the 1930s through to the early 1950s.

The data presented are of tobacco sold legally. The extent of smuggling is difficult to estimate but various sources suggest that it amounted to an extra $10-30 \%$ of the legal tobacco market up to the 1980s, but then reduced, with recent estimates below $3 \%$. The greatest part of this reduction in smuggled volume seems to have taken place during the 2000s.
From 1881 until 1950 sales of manufactured cigarettes per adult increased slowly from virtually zero to 2 per day. Sales continued to rise until the mid-1980s, when they reached 6 cigarettes per day, then decreased to 5 per day through the 1990s. A sharp increase back to nearly 6 cigarettes per day during the early 2000s may reflect the reduction in smuggled volume. Sales then reduced again to 5 cigarettes per day by 2005 . Hand-rolled cigarette consumption is estimated to have declined to negligible levels by the mid-1960s but started to increase again in the mid 1990s. However, hand rolling tobacco makes a minimal contribution to overall sales.

Sales of all tobacco products per adult varied between 2 and 3 g per day from 1881 to 1955. After this it started to rise, reaching 6 g by the mid 1970s and remaining in the range $5-6 \mathrm{~g}$ thereafter.
Before 1905 virtually all tobacco was consumed in forms other than cigarettes. By $1925,40 \%$ of all tobacco was consumed as manufactured cigarettes. This proportion increased to $97 \%$ by 1975 and has been over $98 \%$ since 1983. The proportion of manufactured cigarettes that were filtered was already nearly $30 \%$ in 1961, and continued to increase, reaching $90 \%$ about 1980. Sales of cigars and cigarillos decreased from about $25 \%$ of all tobacco in 1925 to less than $1 \%$ in the 1980s. A very similar pattern was seen for sales of pipe and hand-rolling tobacco. The consumption of smokeless tobacco has been very low since the 1940s.

## Survey data

See Tables 4-8 and Notes on sources of survey data.
In 1949 the prevalence of cigarette smoking among those aged 15 years and over was $70 \%$ in men and $10 \%$ in women. The difference between the percentages of men and women who smoke has decreased since then. The prevalence among men decreased to around $30 \%$ by 2005 . Estimates of the prevalence among women vary considerably, with some estimates as high as $30 \%$ in the 1970s and 1980 s, but most are between $15 \%$ and $25 \%$ throughout the 1990 s and 2000 s. Estimates higher than these were generally results from Eurobarometer surveys (survey sources 41 and 42) which have been criticised for having small sample sizes and for generating "estimates that are in some cases widely discrepant from more substantive national sources" (Bogdanovica et al (2011)).

Nationally based data on adult smoking by age have been available from 1965. At all ages, the prevalence of smoking has decreased since then among men, but among women prevalence rose considerably in all age groups between 1965 and 1980. The prevalence among women has remained fairly stable in each age group throughout the 1990s and 2000s, with no trends evident. The tendency for older age groups to have a lower percentage of smokers is more marked in women than in men. Around $1 \%$ of men smoked other products but not cigarettes, with the prevalence somewhat higher for older men. Only very few women smoke products other than cigarettes.
Most surveys of smoking among teenagers were locally based, making comparisons over time difficult. When first surveyed in 1962, the prevalence of smoking among teenage boys was very high. The prevalence among girls was much lower, although when occasional smokers were included, the difference between the sexes was not great at age 18 years and over. From the late 1970s some surveys show similar prevalence in boys and girls. Two international survey series provide teenager smoking prevalence information for 1995 onwards. The ESPAD series (survey source 36) shows teenage prevalence values much higher than those given for similar age groups in surveys of the general population: for ages $15-16$, prevalence of daily smoking was around $23 \%$ in both boys and girls. The rates of smoking including occasional smoking are somewhat higher in girls than in boys: around $35 \%$ in boys and $40 \%$ in girls. No major change in prevalence is evident during 1995-2007. Italy participated in the HBSC series in 2002 and 2006 (survey source 37). At age 15 prevalence was similar in girls and boys (daily smoking around $15 \%$, at least weekly smoking $20-25 \%$ ), and was slightly lower for both sexes in 2006 than in 2002.

Apart from surveys where the original authors made adjustments to include clandestine sales, comparison of survey and sales data suggests that the degree of under-statement increased from $5 \%$ in the 1960 s to $30-40 \%$ in the 2000 s. However, as the extent of the clandestine market is unknown (but was probably substantial for some years) these estimates should be regarded with caution: they exclude clandestine sales and so under-estimate the true extent of the understatement implied by the surveys.

In the period 1949-2010, the estimated number of cigarettes smoked per person per day (sales-adjusted) decreased for men from 8-10 (up to the mid 1980s) to 6-8 thereafter. For women, although estimates varied considerably, it increased from less than 1 to around 3-5 during that period.

Table 1.1 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 1880-1973

| Year | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Cigars |  | Cigarillos |  | Smoking tobacco tonnes | Snuff tonnes | All tobacco products tonnes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | tonnes | millions | tonnes | millions | tonnes | millions |  |  |  |
| 1880-83 | 9 | 9 | 6215 | 1243 | 0 | 0 | 6615 | 3473 | 16334 |
| 1904-05 | 1344 | 1344 | 7093 | 1419 | 0 | 0 | 5943 | 2268 | 16648 |
| 1909-10 | 2646 | 2646 | 9104 | 1821 | 0 | 0 | 5477 | 2134 | 19336 |
| 1914-15 | 4219 | 4219 | 7744 | 1549 | 0 | 0 | 6023 | 1803 | 19788 |
| 1919-20 | 6466 | 6466 | 7873 | 1575 | 0 | 0 | 7979 | 2184 | 24502 |
| 1921-25 | 11150 | 11148 | 6640 | 1328 | 0 | 0 | 7760 | 2090 | 27630 |
| 1926-30 | 13900 | 13900 | 5940 | 1188 | 70 | 29 | 7760 | 1720 | 29400 |
| 1931-35 | 12910 | 12911 | 2990 | 597 | 920 | 366 | 6260 | 1320 | 24390 |
| 1936-40 | 17340 | 17342 | 2260 | 451 | 1720 | 689 | 5440 | 1090 | 27850 |
| 1941-45 | 20750 | 20748 | 2340 | 468 | 1320 | 527 | 5620 | 730 | 30760 |
| 1946-50 | 22350 | 22347 | 1960 | 391 | 700 | 278 | 5220 | 540 | 30760 |
| 1951-55 | 33980 | 33978 | 2100 | 420 | 190 | 75 | 5130 | 540 | 41940 |
| 1956 | 40400 | 40398 | 1700 | 340 | 160 | 62 | 5260 | 500 | 48020 |
| 1957 | 42670 | 42658 | 1630 | 326 | 140 | 55 | 5080 | 500 | 50010 |
| 1958 | 44910 | 44906 | 1550 | 309 | 130 | 52 | 5220 | 500 | 52300 |
| 1959 | 46590 | 46584 | 1490 | 297 | 130 | 51 | 5260 | 500 | 53970 |
| 1960 | 48320 | 48313 | 1450 | 289 | 130 | 52 | 5130 | 450 | 55480 |
| 1961 | 51870 | 51864 | 1420 | 284 | 130 | 52 | 4850 | 450 | 58730 |
| 1962 | 55840 | 55826 | 1390 | 277 | 180 | 71 | 4540 | 410 | 62340 |
| 1963 | 57160 | 57154 | 1350 | 269 | 160 | 65 | 4260 | 410 | 63340 |
| 1964 | 58610 | 58599 | 1320 | 263 | 180 | 72 | 4130 | 360 | 64590 |
| 1965 | 60630 | 60621 | 1140 | 227 | 180 | 72 | 3810 | 320 | 66070 |
| 1966 | 64660 | 64645 | 1160 | 232 | 180 | 73 | 3540 | 270 | 69810 |
| 1967 | 66670 | 66657 | 1080 | 216 | 140 | 54 | 3580 | 270 | 71740 |
| 1968 | 68470 | 68454 | 1100 | 220 | 140 | 56 | 3400 | 270 | 73380 |
| 1969 | 68540 | 68526 | 1080 | 215 | 120 | 49 | 3220 | 230 | 73180 |
| 1970 | 69550 | 69534 | 940 | 188 | 120 | 46 | 2900 | 180 | 73690 |
| 1971 | 70840 | 70830 | 920 | 183 | 150 | 60 | 2720 | 180 | 74810 |
| 1972 | 74180 | 74165 | 860 | 172 | 130 | 53 | 2450 | 180 | 77800 |
| 1973 | 80140 | 80131 | 790 | 158 | 130 | 50 | 2310 | 140 | 83510 |

[^1]Table 1.2 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 1974-2010

| Year | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Cigars ${ }^{1}$ |  | Cigarillos |  | Snuff tonnes | Pipe and hand-rolling tobacco tonnes | All tobacco other than cigarettes ${ }^{2}$ tonnes | All tobacco products ${ }^{3}$ tonnes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | tonnes | millions | tonnes | millions | tonnes | millions |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | 87500 | 87500 | 945 | 210 |  |  | 140 | 2000 | 3085 | 90585 |
| 1975 | 88800 | 88800 | 900 | 200 |  |  | 130 | 1800 | 2830 | 91630 |
| 1976 | 89700 | 89700 | 855 | 190 |  |  | 120 | 1700 | 2675 | 92375 |
| 1977 | 90300 | 90300 | 855 | 190 |  |  | 110 | 1500 | 2465 | 92765 |
| 1978 | 88800 | 88800 | 720 | 160 |  |  | 100 | 1400 | 2220 | 91020 |
| 1979 | 96800 | 96800 | 765 | 170 |  |  | 100 | 1300 | 2165 | 98965 |
| 1980 | 98700 | 98700 | 810 | 180 |  |  | 90 | 1200 | 2100 | 100800 |
| 1981 | 100900 | 100900 | 855 | 190 |  |  | 80 | 1200 | 2135 | 103035 |
| 1982 | 101600 | 101600 | 855 | 190 |  |  | 80 | 1000 | 1935 | 103535 |
| 1983 | 102300 | 102300 | 855 | 190 |  |  | 70 | 900 | 1825 | 104125 |
| 1984 | 104283 | 104283 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1682 | 105965 |
| 1985 | 105315 | 105315 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1581 | 106895 |
| 1986 | 104711 | 104711 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1492 | 106203 |
| 1987 | 102181 | 102181 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1637 | 103818 |
| 1988 | 97576 | 97576 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1551 | 99127 |
| 1989 | 97455 | 97455 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1466 | 98921 |
| 1990 | 90904 | 90904 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1434 | 92338 |
| 1991 | 89108 | 89108 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1416 | 90524 |
| 1992 | 88194 | 88194 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1208 | 89402 |
| 1993 | 88618 | 88618 | 652 | 130 | 227 | 151 | 36 | 626 | 1541 | 90158 |
| 1994 | 89460 | 89460 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1229 | 90689 |
| 1995 | 89838 | 89838 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1296 | 91133 |
| 1996 | 89361 | 89361 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1253 | 90614 |
| 1997 | 89230 | 89230 | 545 | 109 | 185 | 123 | 27 | 518 | 1274 | 90504 |
| 1998 | 89903 | 89903 | 548 | 110 | 205 | 136 | 25 | 534 | 1311 | 91214 |
| 1999 | 95886 | 95886 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1400 | 97300 |
| 2000 | 100354 | 100354 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1400 | 101800 |
| 2001 | 101595 | 101595 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1400 | 103000 |
| 2002 | 102932 | 102932 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1400 | 104300 |
| 2003 | 101582 | 101582 | 629 | 126 | 402 | 268 | 13 | 528 | 1572 | 103154 |
| 2004 | 98846 | 98846 | 668 | 134 | 424 | 283 | 12 | 659 | 1763 | 100609 |
| 2005 | 92822 | 92822 | 645 | 129 | 430 | 287 | 11 | 777 | 1863 | 94685 |
| 2006 | 93807 | 93807 | 694 | 139 | 479 | 319 | 12 | 856 | 2041 | 95848 |
| 2007 | 92821 | 92821 | 743 | 149 | 513 | 342 | 12 | 1014 | 2282 | 95103 |
| 2008 | 92000 | 92000 | 768 | 154 | 543 | 362 |  | 1298 | 2608 | 94608 |
| 2009 | 89100 | 89100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010 | 87000 | 87000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]Table 1.3 Percentage of sales of tobacco in different forms (by weight), selected years

| Year | Manufactured <br> cigarettes | Cigars and <br> cigarillos <br> $\%$ | Pipe and <br> hand-rolling <br> $\%$ | Snuff <br> $\%$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 0.3 | 24.0 | 28.1 | 7.6 |
| 1925 | 40.3 | 16.0 | 25.7 | 5.4 |
| 1935 | 52.9 | 11.9 | 18.3 | 2.4 |
| 1945 | 67.5 | 5.5 | 12.2 | 1.3 |
| 1955 | 81.0 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 0.5 |
| 1965 | 91.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| 1975 | 96.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| 1983 | 98.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| 1993 | 98.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 |

Source: calculated from Tables 1.1 \& 1.2

Figure 1 Percentage of sales of tobacco in different forms (by weight), selected years


Source: Table 1.3

Table 2 Sales of cigarettes (including estimated number of hand-rolled cigarettes) and of all tobacco products.
Annual total and average per adult (age 15 years and over) per day

| Year | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Hand-rolled cigarettes |  | Total cigarettes |  | All tobacco products ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total annual millions | Numberl adult/day | Total annua millions | Numberl adult/day | Total annual millions | Num berl adult/day | Total annual tonnes | Grams/ adult/day |
| 1881-83 | 9 | 0.0 |  |  |  |  | 16334 | 2.4 |
| 1904-05 | 1344 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  | 16648 | 2.1 |
| 1909-10 | 2646 | 0.3 |  |  |  |  | 19336 | 2.3 |
| 1914-15 | 4219 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  | 19788 | 2.3 |
| 1919-20 | 6466 | 0.7 |  |  |  |  | 24502 | 2.7 |
| 1921-25 | 11148 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  | 27630 | 2.8 |
| 1926-30 | 13900 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  | 29400 | 2.9 |
| 1931-35 | 12911 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  | 24390 | 2.3 |
| 1936-40 | 17342 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  | 27850 | 2.5 |
| 1941-45 | 20748 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  | 30760 | 2.6 |
| 1946-50 | 22347 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  | 30760 | 2.5 |
| 1951-55 | 33978 | 2.6 | 2565 | 0.2 | 36543 | 2.8 | 41940 | 3.2 |
| 1956 | 40398 | 3.0 | 2367 | 0.2 | 42765 | 3.2 | 48020 | 3.6 |
| 1957 | 42658 | 3.2 | 2032 | 0.2 | 44690 | 3.3 | 50010 | 3.7 |
| 1958 | 44906 | 3.3 | 1827 | 0.1 | 46733 | 3.4 | 52300 | 3.8 |
| 1959 | 46584 | 3.4 | 1578 | 0.1 | 48162 | 3.5 | 53970 | 3.9 |
| 1960 | 48313 | 3.5 | 1283 | 0.1 | 49596 | 3.6 | 55480 | 4.0 |
| 1961 | 51864 | 3.7 | 970 | 0.1 | 52834 | 3.8 | 58730 | 4.2 |
| 1962 | 55826 | 4.0 | 681 | 0.0 | 56507 | 4.0 | 62340 | 4.4 |
| 1963 | 57154 | 4.0 | 426 | 0.0 | 57580 | 4.1 | 63340 | 4.5 |
| 1964 | 58599 | 4.1 | 207 | 0.0 | 58806 | 4.1 | 64590 | 4.5 |
| 1965 | 60621 | 4.2 | 191 | 0.0 | 60812 | 4.2 | 66070 | 4.6 |
| 1966 | 64645 | 4.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 64645 | 4.5 | 69810 | 4.8 |
| 1967 | 66657 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 66657 | 4.6 | 71740 | 4.9 |
| 1968 | 68454 | 4.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 68454 | 4.7 | 73380 | 5.0 |
| 1969 | 68526 | 4.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 68526 | 4.7 | 73180 | 5.0 |
| 1970 | 69534 | 4.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 69534 | 4.7 | 73690 | 5.0 |
| 1971 | 70830 | 4.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 70830 | 4.7 | 74810 | 5.0 |
| 1972 | 74165 | 4.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 74165 | 4.9 | 77800 | 5.2 |
| 1973 | 80131 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 80131 | 5.3 | 83510 | 5.5 |
| 1974 | 87500 | 5.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 87500 | 5.7 | 90585 | 5.9 |
| 1975 | 88800 | 5.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 88800 | 5.7 | 91630 | 5.9 |
| 1976 | 89700 | 5.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 89700 | 5.7 | 92375 | 5.9 |
| 1977 | 90300 | 5.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 90300 | 5.7 | 92765 | 5.9 |
| 1978 | 88800 | 5.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 88800 | 5.6 | 91020 | 5.7 |
| 1979 | 96800 | 6.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 96800 | 6.0 | 98965 | 6.2 |

Table 2 (continued)

| Year | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Hand-rolled cigarettes |  | Total cigarettes |  | All tobacco products ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total annual millions | Numberl adult/day | Total annua millions | Numberl adult/day | Total annual millions | Numberl adult/day | Total annual tonnes | Grams/ adult/day |
| 1980 | 98700 | 6.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 98700 | 6.1 | 100800 | 6.2 |
| 1981 | 100900 | 6.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 100900 | 6.1 | 103035 | 6.3 |
| 1982 | 101600 | 6.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 101600 | 6.2 | 103535 | 6.3 |
| 1983 | 102300 | 6.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 102300 | 6.2 | 104125 | 6.3 |
| 1984 | 104283 | 6.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 104283 | 6.3 | 105965 | 6.4 |
| 1985 | 105315 | 6.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 105315 | 6.3 | 106895 | 6.4 |
| 1986 | 104711 | 6.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 104711 | 6.2 | 106203 | 6.3 |
| 1987 | 102181 | 6.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 102181 | 6.0 | 103818 | 6.1 |
| 1988 | 97576 | 5.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 97576 | 5.6 | 99127 | 5.7 |
| 1989 | 97455 | 5.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 97455 | 5.6 | 98921 | 5.7 |
| 1990 | 90904 | 5.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 90904 | 5.2 | 92338 | 5.3 |
| 1991 | 89108 | 5.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 89108 | 5.1 | 90524 | 5.2 |
| 1992 | 88194 | 5.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 88194 | 5.0 | 89402 | 5.1 |
| 1993 | 88618 | 5.0 | 200 | 0.0 | 88818 | 5.0 | 90158 | 5.1 |
| 1994 | 89460 | 5.1 | 200 | 0.0 | 89660 | 5.1 | 90689 | 5.1 |
| 1995 | 89838 | 5.1 | 200 | 0.0 | 90038 | 5.1 | 91133 | 5.2 |
| 1996 | 89361 | 5.0 | 200 | 0.0 | 89561 | 5.1 | 90614 | 5.1 |
| 1997 | 89230 | 5.0 | 200 | 0.0 | 89430 | 5.0 | 90504 | 5.1 |
| 1998 | 89903 | 5.1 | 200 | 0.0 | 90103 | 5.1 | 91214 | 5.1 |
| 1999 | 95886 | 5.4 | 200 | 0.0 | 96086 | 5.4 | 97300 | 5.5 |
| 2000 | 100354 | 5.6 | 200 | 0.0 | 100554 | 5.6 | 101800 | 5.7 |
| 2001 | 101595 | 5.7 | 200 | 0.0 | 101795 | 5.7 | 103000 | 5.8 |
| 2002 | 102932 | 5.8 | 285 | 0.0 | 103217 | 5.8 | 104300 | 5.8 |
| 2003 | 101582 | 5.6 | 325 | 0.0 | 101907 | 5.6 | 103154 | 5.7 |
| 2004 | 98846 | 5.4 | 463 | 0.0 | 99309 | 5.4 | 100609 | 5.5 |
| 2005/2 | 92822 | 5.0 | 593 | 0.0 | 93415 | 5.1 | 94685 | 5.1 |
| 2006 | 93807 | 5.1 | 686 | 0.0 | 94493 | 5.1 | 95848 | 5.2 |
| 2007 | 92821 | 5.0 | 844 | 0.0 | 93665 | 5.0 | 95103 | 5.1 |
| 2008/3 | 92000 | 4.9 | 1128 | 0.1 | 93128 | 5.0 | 94608 | 5.1 |
| 2009/3 | 89100 | 4.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010/3 | 87000 | 4.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]Figure 2 Sales of (i) manufactured and total ${ }^{1}$ cigarettes and (ii) all tobacco products. Average per adult (aged 15 years and over) per day



[^4]Table 3 Manufactured cigarettes: percentage of total sales as filter cigarettes; sales-weighted average machine yields per cigarette of tar (SWAT)

| Year | Filter <br> \% | SWAT mg/cig |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1961 | 29.2 |  |
| 1962 | 33.6 |  |
| 1963 | 38.4 |  |
| 1964 | 39.0 |  |
| 1965 | 39.6 |  |
| 1966 | 43.0 |  |
| 1967 | 44.0 |  |
| 1969 | 55.7 |  |
| 1970 | 60.0 |  |
| 1971 | 66.8 |  |
| 1972 | 71.8 |  |
| 1973 | 77.0 |  |
| 1974 | 80.5 |  |
| 1975 | 84.3 |  |
| 1976 | 85.0 |  |
| 1977 | 86.8 |  |
| 1978 | 86.7 |  |
| 1979 | 84.8 |  |
| 1980 | 88.6 |  |
| 1981 | 89.3 |  |
| 1983 | 93.0 |  |
| 1984 |  | 17.3 |
| 1992 |  | 10.3 |
| 1993 |  | 10.3 |
| 1995 |  | 9.8 |
| 1996 |  | 9.6 |
| 1997 | 95.4 | 9.2 |
| 1998 | 95.5 | 9.1 |
| 1999 | 95.6 | 8.6 |
| 2000 |  | 8.6 |
| 2001 |  | 8.5 |
| 2002 |  | 8.4 |
| 2003 |  | 6.9 |

Table 4M Prevalence of smoking, males: selected surveys by age (continues on p.18)


Table 4F Prevalence of smoking, females: selected surveys by age (continues on p.19)


Table 4M (continued from p.16, continues on p.20) Prevalence of smoking, males


Table 4F (continued from p.17, continues on p.21) Prevalence of smoking, females


Table 4M (continued from p.18, continues on p.22) Prevalence of smoking, males


Table 4F (continued from p.19, continues on p.23) Prevalence of smoking, females


Table 4M (continued from p.20, continues on p.24) Prevalence of smoking, males


Table 4F (continued from p.21, continues on p.25) Prevalence of smoking, females


Table 4M (continued from p. 22)


Source: Product:
see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45 Frequency:
MC = manufactured cigarettes
TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled) U
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
A = all products

Table 4F (continued from p.23)
Prevalence of smoking, females


| Source: | see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45 | Frequency: | A $=$ all smokers (including occasional) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Product: | MC = manufactured cigarettes |  | $R=$ regular or daily smokers |

Table 5M Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, males: selected surveys by age
(continues on p.28)


Table 5F Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, females: selected surveys by age (continues on p.29)


Table 5M (continued from p.26)
Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, males


```
Source: Product:
```

see Notes on sources of survey data, p. }4

```
see Notes on sources of survey data, p. }4
MC = manufactured cigarettes
MC = manufactured cigarettes
TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
A = all products All ages:
A = all products All ages:
U = unspecified
```

```
U = unspecified
```

```

Estimated

All ages:
\(\mathrm{E} \quad=\) mean estimated from percentage distribution (see also Consumption category estimation, Methods p. 11, and Appendix III)
* = refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45 relates to ages reported; as given in original source

Table 5F (continued from p.27)
Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, females


\footnotetext{
Source: see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45 Estimated:
Product:
TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
A = all products
All ages:
}

Table 6M Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, males: selected surveys by age; with percentage total sales (continues on p.32)


Table 6F Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, females: selected surveys by age; with percentage total sales (continues on p.33)


Table 6M (continued from p.30)
Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, males


\footnotetext{
Source: Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45 * = refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45
Product:
}

Table 6F (continued from p.31)
Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, females


\footnotetext{
Source:
Product:

Notes on sources of survey data, p. \(45 \quad\) *
\(\mathrm{MC}=\) manufactured cigarettes
TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
A = all products
estimated \% of total sales of \(M=\) manufactured or \(T=\) total
cigarette consumption implied by survey, sexes combined,
** = cannot be calculated
-- = adjusted by original author
}

Table 7M Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, sales-adjusted, males: selected surveys \({ }^{1}\) by age; with percentage total sales


1 Based on those surveys in Table 6 with data for both sexes and age range at least 21-64 (see Cigarette consumption per person, Methods p. 11)

\footnotetext{
Source: \(\quad\) Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45
Product:
MC = manufactured cigarettes

TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
A = all products
\(U=\) unspecified
}
\(=\) refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45 of \(\mathrm{M}=\) manufactured or \(\mathrm{T}=\) total cigarette consumption implied by survey, sexes combined -- = adjusted by original author

Table 7F Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, sales-adjusted, females: selected surveys \({ }^{1}\) by age; with percentage total sales


1 Based on those surveys in Table 6 with data for both sexes and age range at least 21-64 (see Cigarette consumption per person, Methods p. 11)
```

Source: See Notes on sources of survey data, p. }4
Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
A = all products
U = unspecified
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Source: } & \text { See Notes on sources of survey data, p. } 45 \\ \text { Product: } & \text { MC = manufactured cigarettes }\end{array}$ TC $=$ total cigarettes (including hand-rolled) A = all products $U=$ unspecified

```
\(=\) refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45 relates to ages reported; as given in original source Adjustment factor used, estimated \(\%\) of total sales of \(\mathrm{M}=\) manufactured or \(\mathrm{T}=\) total cigarette consumption implied by survey, sexes combined
= adjusted by original author

Table 8 Estimated \({ }^{1}\) prevalence of smoking and estimated \({ }^{1}\) number of cigarettes per person per day (unadjusted and sales-adjusted): summary of Tables 4, 6 and 7. Males and females aged 15 years and over
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Year} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Source \({ }^{2}\)} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Product \({ }^{3}\)} & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Prevalence \({ }^{4}\)} & \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Number of cigarettes} \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Manufactured cigarettes}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total cigarettes \({ }^{5}\)}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{All products \({ }^{6}\)}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Unadjusted \({ }^{7}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Sales-adjusted \({ }^{8}\)} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Numberl person/day} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total sales \%} & Man cigar num pers & ctured es day & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total cigarettes \({ }^{9}\) numberl person/day} \\
\hline & & & M & F & M & F & M & F & M & F & & M & F & M & F \\
\hline 1949 & 14 & UC & & & 70 & 10 & & & 9.3 & 0.8 & 110 & & & 9.3 & 0.8 \\
\hline 1957 & 14 & UC & & & 64 & 6 & & & 8.6 & 0.4 & 110 & & & 8.6 & 0.4 \\
\hline 1963 & 7 & \(U C+A\) & & & 46 & 27 & 50 & 27 & & & & & & ( 5.6 & \(2.6)\) \\
\hline 1965 & 14 & UC & & & 59 & 8 & & & 8.0 & 0.4 & 96 & & & 8.3 & 0.5 \\
\hline 1975 & 14 & UC & & & 53 & 16 & & & & & & & & ( 9.4 & 2.3 ) \\
\hline 1977 & 20 & \(u\) & & & & & 62 & 32 & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1979 & 9 & UC+A & & & 67 & 18 & 68 & 18 & & & & & & ( 10.2 & \(2.2)\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1980} & 1 & \(U C+A\) & & & 52 & 17 & 54 & 17 & 9.1 & 1.8 & 88 & & & 10.4 & 2.1 \\
\hline & 4 & MC & & & & & & & 10.1 & 2.1 & -- & 10.1 & 2.1 & & \\
\hline 1981 & 11 & MC & & 30 & & & & & & 3.3 & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1982} & 10 & \(u\) & & & & & 52 & 31 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 25 & UC & & & 44 & 23 & & & 7.9 & 2.3 & 80 & & & 9.9 & 2.9 \\
\hline 1983 & 1 & UC+U & & & & & 45 & 17 & 8.0 & 2.1 & 79 & & & 10.1 & 2.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1987} & 1 & \(U C+A\) & & & 40 & 17 & 41 & 17 & 6.8 & 2.0 & 73 & & & 9.4 & 2.8 \\
\hline & 15 & UC+A & & & 38 & 26 & 40 & 27 & 5.8 & 2.9 & 71 & & & 8.1 & 4.0 \\
\hline & 41 & \(\cup C+A\) & & & 38 & 27 & 40 & 27 & 5.7 & 2.6 & 69 & & & 8.3 & 3.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1988} & 41 & \(T C+A\) & & & 40 & 25 & 41 & 25 & 6.1 & 2.6 & 76 & & & 8.0 & 3.4 \\
\hline & 41 & \(T C+A\) & & & 37 & 26 & 38 & 26 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1989} & 41 & \(T C+A\) & & & 35 & 23 & 36 & 23 & 5.6 & 2.4 & 70 & & & 8.0 & 3.4 \\
\hline & 41 & \(T C+A\) & & & 36 & 28 & 38 & 28 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1990} & 15 & UC & & & 38 & 26 & & & 7.1 & 3.1 & 98 & & & 7.3 & 3.2 \\
\hline & 41 & \(M C+T C+A\) & 36 & 25 & 36 & 26 & 38 & 26 & 5.4 & 2.7 & 77 & & & 7.0 & 3.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1991} & 1 & \(U C+A\) & & & 36 & 17 & 37 & 17 & 6.5 & 2.3 & 85 & & & 7.7 & 2.7 \\
\hline & 40 & \(U\) & & & & & 38 & 18 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 41 & \(M C+T C+A\) & 36 & 25 & 37 & 25 & 38 & 25 & 5.9 & 2.8 & 85 & & & 7.0 & 3.3 \\
\hline 1992 & 41 & \(M C+T C+A\) & 40 & 24 & 41 & 24 & 43 & 24 & 6.3 & 2.5 & 87 & & & 7.3 & 2.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1993} & 32 & A & & & & & 38 & 20 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 38 & UC+U & & & & & 35 & 17 & 5.9 & 2.0 & 76 & & & 7.7 & 2.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 8 (continued)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Year} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Source \({ }^{2}\)} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Product \({ }^{3}\)} & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Prevalence \({ }^{4}\)} & \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Number of cigarettes} \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Manufactured cigarettes}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total cigarettes \({ }^{5}\)}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{All products \({ }^{6}\)}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Unadjusted \({ }^{7}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Sales-adjusted \({ }^{8}\)} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Numberl person/day} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total sales \%} & Man ciga num pers & \begin{tabular}{l}
ctured \\
es \\
I \\
day
\end{tabular} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total cigarettes \({ }^{9}\) numberl person/day} \\
\hline & & & M & F & M & F & M & F & M & F & & M & F & M & F \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1994} & 1 & \(U C+A\) & & & 32 & 16 & 33 & 16 & 5.7 & 2.0 & 74 & & & 7.7 & 2.7 \\
\hline & 38 & UC+U & & & & & 34 & 17 & 5.8 & 2.0 & 75 & & & 7.7 & 2.6 \\
\hline & 41 & \(M C+T C+A\) & 36 & 25 & 36 & 25 & 38 & 25 & 5.0 & 3.7 & 85 & & & 5.9 & 4.3 \\
\hline & 42 & \(M C+T C+A\) & 36 & 25 & 36 & 26 & 38 & 26 & 5.5 & 2.8 & 80 & & & 6.8 & 3.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1995} & 32 & A & & & & & 35 & 23 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 38 & UC+U & & & & & 34 & 17 & 5.7 & 2.0 & 74 & & & 7.7 & 2.7 \\
\hline & 39 & \(U\) & & & & & 32 & 17 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 42 & \(M C+T C+A\) & 36 & 26 & 36 & 26 & 37 & 26 & 4.9 & 3.0 & 76 & & & 6.4 & 3.9 \\
\hline 1996 & 38 & UC+U & & & & & 35 & 18 & 5.7 & 2.1 & 76 & & & 7.5 & 2.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1997} & 38 & UC+U & & & & & 34 & 17 & 5.4 & 2.0 & 72 & & & 7.4 & 2.8 \\
\hline & 39 & \(U\) & & & & & 34 & 17 & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1998 & 38 & \(U C+U\) & & & 32 & 17 & 33 & 17 & 5.3 & 2.1 & 71 & & & 7.4 & 2.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1999} & 38 & \(u c+U\) & & & 32 & 17 & 33 & 17 & 5.2 & 2.1 & 66 & & & 7.9 & 3.1 \\
\hline & 42 & \(U\) & & & & & 35 & 20 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2000} & 38 & \(U C+U\) & & & 30 & 17 & 31 & 17 & 5.0 & 2.0 & 61 & & & 8.2 & 3.3 \\
\hline & 39 & \(U\) & & & & & 33 & 18 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2001} & 15 & UC & & & 35 & 24 & & & 6.5 & 2.9 & 81 & & & 8.1 & 3.5 \\
\hline & 38 & \(U C+U\) & & & 30 & 17 & 31 & 17 & 5.0 & 2.0 & 60 & & & 8.3 & 3.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{2002} & 15 & UC & & & 31 & 22 & & & 6.0 & 2.9 & 76 & & & 7.9 & 3.8 \\
\hline & 38 & \(U C+U\) & & & 29 & 16 & 31 & 17 & 4.7 & 2.0 & 57 & & & 8.2 & 3.5 \\
\hline & 42 & MC+TC+A & 33 & 28 & 33 & 28 & 33 & 28 & 5.9 & 3.7 & 83 & & & 7.2 & 4.5 \\
\hline & 42 & \(M C+T C+A\) & 36 & 32 & 36 & 32 & 37 & 32 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2003} & 15 & UC & & & 33 & 22 & & & 6.2 & 2.7 & 78 & & & 7.9 & 3.5 \\
\hline & 38 & \(u C+U\) & & & 30 & 17 & 31 & 17 & 4.7 & 2.0 & 58 & & & 8.1 & 3.4 \\
\hline & 39 & \(U\) & & & & & 32 & 18 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2004} & 15 & UC & & & 30 & 22 & & & 5.0 & 3.1 & 74 & & & 6.8 & 4.2 \\
\hline & 39 & \(U\) & & & & & 28 & 18 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{2005/11} & 15 & UC & & & 29 & 22 & & & 4.6 & 2.6 & 71 & & & 6.5 & 3.7 \\
\hline & 38 & \(U C+U\) & & & 27 & 16 & 29 & 16 & 4.1 & 1.8 & 57 & & & 7.2 & 3.1 \\
\hline & 39 & UC & & & 28 & 16 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 42 & MC+TC+A & 28 & 18 & 29 & 19 & 31 & 19 & 4.0 & 2.0 & 59 & 6.8 & 3.4 & & \\
\hline & 42 & \(M C+T C+A\) & 31 & 23 & 33 & 24 & 36 & 24 & 4.1 & 2.0 & & & & 6.8 & 3.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 8 (continued)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Year} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Source \({ }^{2}\)} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Product \({ }^{3}\)} & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Prevalence \({ }^{4}\)} & \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Number of cigarettes} \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Manufactured cigarettes}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tota ciga} & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{All products \({ }^{6}\)}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Unadjusted \({ }^{7}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Sales-adjusted \({ }^{8}\)} \\
\hline & & & & & & \[
e^{2}{ }^{5}
\] & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Numberl person/day} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total sales \%} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Manufactured cigarettes numberl person/day} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total cigarettes \({ }^{9}\) numberl person/day} \\
\hline & & & M & F & M & F & M & F & M & F & & M & F & M & F \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{2006} & 15 & UC & & & 28 & 20 & & & 4.2 & 2.4 & 65 & & & 6.6 & 3.8 \\
\hline & 38 & \(u C+U\) & & & 28 & 17 & 29 & 17 & 4.2 & 1.9 & 59 & & & 7.1 & 3.2 \\
\hline & 42 & MC+TC+A & 29 & 17 & 31 & 17 & 33 & 18 & 4.0 & 1.6 & 54 & 7.4 & 2.9 & & \\
\hline & 42 & \(M C+I C+A\) & 32 & 21 & 35 & 23 & 39 & 23 & 4.1 & 1.6 & 55 & & & 7.5 & 2.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2007} & 15 & UC & & & 28 & 19 & & & 4.2 & 2.5 & 66 & & & 6.3 & 3.8 \\
\hline & 38 & \(u C+U\) & & & 28 & 16 & 29 & 17 & 4.1 & 1.8 & 58 & & & 7.1 & 3.1 \\
\hline & 43 & UC & & & 31 & 21 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2008/12} & 15 & UC & & & 26 & 18 & & & 4.0 & 2.3 & 63 & & & 6.4 & 3.7 \\
\hline & 38 & \(u C+U\) & & & 28 & 16 & 29 & 16 & 4.2 & 1.8 & 59 & & & 7.1 & 3.1 \\
\hline & 43 & UC & & & 30 & 21 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2009/13} & & UC & & & 31 & 22 & & & 4.6 & 2.6 & 74 & & & 6.3 & 3.5 \\
\hline & 38 & U & & & & & 30 & 17 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 43 & UC & & & 29 & 20 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 2010/14 & 15 & UC & & & 24 & 20 & & & 3.8 & 2.5 & 64 & & & 5.9 & 3.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 Surveys covering an age range of at least 21-64 are included. Any gaps in the data for ages 15-20 and 65 years and over are filled in by assumed extensions to the age distribution, given in Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45. Method: see Summary of adult smoking, Methods p. 13.
2 See Notes on sources of survey data, p. 45.
3 Product: \(\mathrm{MC}=\) manufactured cigarettes, \(\mathrm{TC}=\) total cigarettes (including hand-rolled), UC = cigarettes (type unspecified), \(\mathrm{A}=\) all products, \(U=\) unspecified. Frequency of smoking is indicated by: regular or daily smokers in normal type, all smokers (including occasional) in bold, unspecified in italics.
From Table 4.
5 This column includes prevalence of smoking classified as UC = cigarettes (type unspecified).
6 This column includes prevalence of smoking classified as \(U=\) unspecified product.
7 From Table 6.
8 From Table 7, except data in parentheses, which are derived from the prevalence of smoking from Table 4 as described in Summary of adult smoking, Methods p. 13.
9 Number of cigarettes classified as UC = cigarettes (type unspecified) has been adjusted to total cigarette sales and included in this column.
10 Assumed to have been estimated to include clandestine sales, so not sales-adjusted
11 Calculations based on 2006 population.
12 Calculations based on 2007 population.
13 Calculations based on 2007 population and 2008 estimate of hand-rolled cigarettes.
14 Calculations based on 2007 population, 2008 estimate for hand-rolled cigarettes and 2009 estimate for manufactured cigarettes.

Figure 3 Estimated prevalence of smoking of (i) manufactured cigarettes, (ii) total cigarettes and (iii) all tobacco products; by year of survey. Males and females aged 15 years and over



Figure 3 (continued)


Source: Table 8
See also customisable version of Figure 3 in the Excel workbook

Figure 4 Estimated number of (i) manufactured cigarettes and (ii) total cigarettes smoked per person per day, sales-adjusted; by year of survey. Males and females aged 15 years and over



\footnotetext{
Source: Table 8
}

\section*{Notes}

\section*{Notes on sources of sales data}

The data presented in the tables and figures were obtained from several sources, details of which are given below, together with estimations and related assumptions. Full citations of the sources are given on p. 54 under References.

\section*{Sales data before 1974}

1880-1920: Diana (2000)
Data were given in tonnes and have been converted to numbers assuming an average of 1 g per cigarette and 5 g per cigar (based on average values in Lee (1975)).
1921-1973: RP6 (Lee (1975))
Data by weight, originally given to nearest 100000 pounds, have been converted to tonnes and given to the nearest 10 tonnes ( \(100000 \mathrm{lbs}=45.359\) tonnes). Where weight conversion factors have been quoted in RP6, the weights have been recalculated without rounding and then converted to tonnes.

Notes as given in RP6:
a) Details of the weight of tobacco consumed by types of product were provided by the Amministrazione dei Monopoli di Stato, Rome. The figures for the years up to 1960 were published in the Industrial Balance of the Administration.
(b) The numbers of cigarettes consumed have been estimates from the cigarette consumption in pounds weight by using a conversion factor of 2.205 lbs per 1000 . The conversion factors used for cigars and cigarillos were 11.025 lbs per 1000 and 5.513 lbs per 1000 respectively.
(c) Details of the amount of tobacco consumed in individual years before 1956 were not provided. The figures for the years 1921 to 1955 are five-year averages.
(d) A change in the accounting period took place during 1964 when the financial year was converted from a year ended 30th June to a calendar year basis.

\section*{Sales data for 1974 onwards}

1974-1983: AMS (Amministrazione dei Monopoli di Stato, Roma). Responsabile per la Direzione Centralerelazioni con la Stampa
Data were given in numbers and have been converted to weight assuming an average of 1 g per cigarette and 4.5 g per cigar or cigarillo (based on a weighted average of the values in Lee (1975)).
1984-1996: Federazione Italiana Tabaccai (1999)
1993: Joossens et al (1994)
1997-1998: Anonymous (1999)
1999-2007: Pacifici (2008)
2008: \(\quad\) Zuccaro and Pacifici (2009)
2009-2010: Pacifici \((2010,2011)\)
Data were given in tonnes. For conversion to numbers, we assumed average weights of 1 g per cigarette, 5 g per cigar and 1.5 g per cigarillo.
These sources do not give values for sales of cigars, cigarillos, snuff, pipe and hand-rolling tobacco or total tobacco for the years 1999-2002. We have estimated total tobacco sales for those years by using estimates for the annual sales of products other than cigarettes: 590 tonnes of cigars, 300 tonnes of cigarillos, 530 tonnes of pipe or hand-rolling tobacco and 20 tonnes of snuff per year. These estimates were based on values for the years before and after 1999-2002. The resulting estimates for total tobacco sales have been given to the nearest 100 tonnes.
The value for all tobacco products 2008 excludes sales of snuff (for which we have no estimate) but which was probably negligible.

\section*{Estimates of smuggling}

The table below summarises estimates for the market share (\%) of non-legal sales. The sources of the estimates are described below the table.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Cigarettes} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{All tobacco} \\
\hline Source: & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\
\hline Decades before 1980s & & & & & & & & More than in 1981-82 & & & \\
\hline 1978 & & & & & & & 20\% & & & & \\
\hline 1981-82 & 18\% & & & & & & & 10-30\% & & & \\
\hline 1983 & & 1.4\% & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1985 & & & & & 1.4\% & & & & & & \\
\hline Early 1990s & & & 11.5\% & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1990 & & & & & & & & & 2.0\% & & \\
\hline 1991 & & & & & & & & & 2.8\% & & \\
\hline 1992 & & 12\% & & & 8.7\% & & & & 1.8\% & & \\
\hline 1993 & & & & & & & & & 2.9\% & & \\
\hline 1994 & & & & & & & & & 2.9\% & & \\
\hline 1995 & & & & & & & & & 2.9\% & & \\
\hline 1996 & & & & & & & & & 6.1\% & & \\
\hline 1997 & & & & & & & & & 6.5\% & & \\
\hline 1998 & & & & & 15.9\% & & & & 2.9\% & 10\% & \\
\hline 1999 & & & & & & & & & 3.6\% & & \\
\hline 2000 & & & & 10-20\% & & & & & 2.4\% & & \\
\hline 2001 & & & & & & & & & 4.6\% & & \\
\hline 2002 & & & & & & & & & 1.9\% & & \\
\hline 2003 & & & & & & & & & 0.5\% & & \\
\hline 2006 & & & & & 1-2\% & & & & & & \\
\hline 2005-08 & & & & & & 0.7\% & & & & & \\
\hline 2009 & & & & & & & & & & & 2.8\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Sources:}

1: Merzdorf et al (1982)
2: Joossens et al (1994)
3: Joossens and Raw (1998)
4: Colombo et al (2002)
5: Joossens and Raw (2008)
This source also stated that sales of smuggled cigarettes peaked in 1998.
6: Gallus et al (2009)
See survey source 15 note d below. The authors note that the validity of self-reports remains open to discussion and that this figure is probably an underestimate.
7: Tonelli et al (1980)
8: La Vecchia (1986)
This author quoted confidential information from the Department of Finance that, during 19811982, confiscated tobacco represented about \(3 \%\) of the amount sold legally by the State Monopoly. The author estimates that, during 1981-1982, it is unlikely that the market share covered by smuggling was less than \(10 \%\), and may have been as high as \(20-30 \%\).
The author suggested that, in earlier decades, smuggling quotas were probably even larger, and that this might, at least in part, explain the large survey overstatement in 1949 - see survey source 14 below, where consumption implied by the survey is nearly 2.5 times the volume of legal sales.
9: Berardi et al (2004) quoting the Guardia di Finanza.
10: Zuccaro et al (2001) quoting the Guardia di Finanza.
11: British American Tobacco Italia (2010)
Results from a market investigation commissioned by BAT Italia in the first half of 2009.

Note: For source 4 the market share of non-legal sales was estimated by us using values given in the source. For sources 2, 5 and 9 the market share was estimated by us based on the amount smuggled (as estimated in the source) plus the quantity of legal sales as shown in Table 2.

\section*{Estimates of numbers of hand-rolled cigarettes}

We have estimated the weight of tobacco sold for hand-rolled cigarettes using the assumptions shown in the table below, and the number of hand-rolled cigarettes consumed by assuming 1 g per cigarette.

\section*{Assumption used}

1951-1955 \(50 \%\) of pipe and hand-rolling tobacco sales.
1956-1965 Consumption decreasing by \(5 \%\) per year.
1966-1992 Zero, as suggested by La Vecchia \((1986,1990)\) (see paragraph below for details).
1993-2001 200 tonnes (similar to the 1965 and 2002 values).
2002-2005 Values as given in Berardi (2006) (see paragraph below for details) for tonnes of tobacco used for hand-rolling and, for 2003, for the rate of increase from 2002 (14\%).
2006-2008 Pipe tobacco assumed to stay at a constant 170 tonnes, the rest of loose tobacco being used for hand-rolled cigarettes.
These estimates are based on the following limited information:
Mastrandrea et al (1984) stated that 'although reliable data are lacking, it seems that hand-rolling of cigarettes was a well-established habit in Italy, as in other countries, especially up to about 1950.'

Merzdorf et al (1982) based estimates on the assumption that all pipe and hand-rolling tobacco was used in hand-rolled cigarettes.
La Vecchia (1986) stated that, in 1949, over 5\% of smokers used hand-rolled cigarettes only, and over \(25 \%\) used both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes. However, "this habit has gradually decreased over the last three decades, and, nowadays, is of minor importance." This author confirmed that view, (La Vecchia (1990), personal communication) stating that "hand-rolled cigarettes practically disappeared in Italy between the mid-1950s and the mid-1960s, and almost the totality of pipe and hand-rolling tobacco has been used in pipes over the last two or three decades."
Berardi (2006) stated that looking within the data for all 'Other tobacco' products, reveals that the increasing sales trend during 2002 to 2005 was really just in the single category of Roll Your Own tobacco. This source gave values for sales of hand-rolling tobacco for the years 2002-2005. These imply the following estimates for consumption (tonnes), with the values for pipe tobacco calculated from the values in the other columns:
\begin{tabular}{lccc} 
& Hand-rolling tobacco & Pipe tobacco & Total \\
2002 & 285 & & \\
2003 & 325 & 203 & 528 \\
2004 & 463 & 196 & 659 \\
2005 & 593 & 184 & 777
\end{tabular}

\section*{Plain/Filter cigarette sales}

1961-1981: Maxwell, Jr. (Successive years)
1983: Todd (1986)
1997-1999: US Department of Agriculture (1999)

\section*{Tar and nicotine machine yields of cigarettes}

1984: La Vecchia (1985)
1992-1993: Joossens et al (1994)
1995-2003: Rossi et al (2005)
The value shown for 1984 is derived from tar yields of 18 brands of cigarettes bought in 1983 and 1984 combined using market share information for the years 1977-1979. The values shown for 1992 onwards are derived from tables of tar/cigarette ranges and associated market shares.
Legal limits:
The tar yield per cigarette was limited by EC directive 90/239/EEC to 15 mg by the end of 1992 and to 12 mg by the end of 1997. EU directive 2001/37/EC limited tar yield to \(10 \mathrm{mg} /\) cigarette, nicotine yield to \(1 \mathrm{mg} /\) cigarette and carbon monoxide yield to \(10 \mathrm{mg} /\) cigarette by the end of 2003 (ASPECT (Analysis of the Science and Policy for European Control of Tobacco) Consortium (2004)).

\section*{Notes on sources of survey data}

Each source of survey data-either an individual survey or a series of surveys repeated over a number of years-is cited by a source number. This number is shown in the tables and corresponds to the source numbers given below, where details of the source publication and of the survey methodology are given. Full citations of the sources are given on p. 54 under References.

\section*{Source \\ number}

1 Istituto Centrale de Statistica (1982), Bolzan et al (1982), La Vecchia (1986), La Vecchia et al (1988, 1990, 1994), Negri et al (1989), Ferraroni et al (1989), Pagano et al (1996)
a. National Health Surveys conducted by the ISTAT. Representative of civilian noninstitutionalized population. Interviews at home, with all household members, but proxy interviews permitted for members not present.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Year} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Dates} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Sample size} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Participation rate (\%)} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Proxies
(\%)} \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Households} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Individuals} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Adults (15+)} & & \\
\hline & & & & Males & Females & & \\
\hline 1980 & Nov 1980 & 25018 & 75397 & & & 94 & 6 \\
\hline 1983 & Nov-Dec 1983 & 30025 & 89765 & 34787 & 37497 & 94 & 8 \\
\hline 1987 & Nov 1986-Apr 1987 & 25427 & 77151 & 30096 & 32176 & > 90 & \\
\hline 1991 & Dec 1990-May 1991 & 25878 & 67400 & 27135 & 28854 & 89 & 8 \\
\hline 1994 & Jan-Mar 1994 & 5700 & 15513 & 6307 & 6741 & > 90 & 28 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
b. Cigarette smokers: smokers who smoked mainly cigarettes.
c. Approximately \(1 \%\) of subjects aged 10-14 described themselves as smokers in both 19861987 and 1990-1991.
d. Consumption category estimation (except All ages data) based on (1980) 1-5, 6-10, 11-20, 21-30, and 31+ cigarettes/smoker/day, (1983, separate age groups) \(<15,15+\) cigarettes/smoker/day, (1983, all ages) \(<15,15-24\), \(25+\) cigarettes/smoker/day, \((1987-1994)<15,15-24,25+\) cigarettes/smoker/day, (1995) \(<15\) cigarettes or pipes/cigars and 15+ cigarettes/smoker/day. 1993 and 1995 estimates should be regarded with caution. Comparison was possible for All ages data between category estimates (not shown) and direct means (as shown in Table 5) for 1991 when results were very similar, and for 1994 when category estimates were lower by about 0.8 cigarettes for both males and females.
e. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers and for cigarettes/person/day are shown in the extended versions of Tables 4 and 6 respectively in the Excel tables workbook.

2 The Research Group ATS-RF2 of the Italian National Research Council (1981)
a. Subjects were invited for medical examination as part of a project screening for atherosclerosis risk factors. Pooled results from nine population samples in eight regions throughout Italy (Veneto, Pavia, Bologna, Siena, Rome, Naples, Cagliari, Palermo). Sample size (males) 3 189, (females) 3510 . Participation rate 62\%. Survey year 1976.

3 Monarca et al (1987), Donato et al (1994)
a. Study of high school pupils in 10 towns (North: Pavia, Genova. Central: Perugia, Urbino, Latina, S Benedetto del Tronto. South and Islands: Brindisi, Cagliari, Sassari). Questionnaires were completed anonymously in class with teachers present. Approximate ages corresponding to first and final grades in senior high school (grades 9 and 13) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below.
\begin{tabular}{cccccc} 
Year & \multicolumn{4}{c}{ Sample size } \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } \cline { 5 - 6 } & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Males } & & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Females } \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } \cline { 5 - 6 } & \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & \(\mathbf{1 3}^{\text {th }}\) & & \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & \(\mathbf{1 3}^{\text {th }}\) \\
1981 & 2051 & 2168 & & 1983 & 2074 \\
1988 & 2596 & 1937 & & 2625 & 2217
\end{tabular}
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked at least one cigarette every day. All smokers: smoked at least one cigarette a month.
c. Consumption category estimation based on (1981) 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, >20 (assume 20+) cigarettes/smoker/day; (1988) two categories 1-9 and 10+ cigarettes/smoker/day and the resulting figures for 1988 should be regarded with caution.

\section*{4 Todd (1986)}
a. Cigarettes/person/day (cigarettes sold legally) estimated for 1980 by Todd.

\section*{\(5 \quad\) Pastega (1982)}
a. Survey of 4 junior and 5 senior high schools in Venice. Questionnaires completed anonymously in class with teachers absent. Year unknown (1980 assumed). Sample size 2196.

6 Modolo (1977)
a. Surveys of senior high school students in Perugia (central Italy). Upper age limit not stated. Sample size in 1962 (boys) 1250 , (girls) 609; and in 1972 (boys) 1915, (girls) 1655.
b. Smokers marked as frequency \({ }^{*}\) : smoked 1 or more cigarettes per day.
c. Last age group assumed to be age 20 years only.

7 Readers Digest (1963)
a. Series of surveys conducted in European countries using identical questionnaires. Italian survey conducted in 1963 by Misura S.p.A. Random sample of about 2000 people.
b. Merzdorf et al (1982) commented that '... the strikingly high proportion of female smokers ... is all the more surprising in view of the fact that in other countries the proportion of women who smoke was consistently underestimated in this study'.
c. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.

8 Bartolini et al (1977)
a. Interview study in 1977 of young people in Perugia, considered representative of those not attending high school. Sample size 931.
b. Regular smokers: frequency not defined.
c. Calculation of consumption per person assumed that consumption per smoker related to 'all' smokers.

9 Merzdorf et al (1982), quoting industrial research
a. Study in 1979 by Oi.

10 Analisi e Strategie de Mercato (ASM) (personal communication)
a. Representative sample. Sample size (males) 547, (females) 576. Survey year 1982.
b. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.

\section*{11 Analisi e Strategie di Mercato (1981)}
a. Quota sample, representative of the Italian adult female population. Sample size 1096. Survey year 1981.
b. Consumption category estimation based on packs per week \(<2,2-4,5-6,7,8-10,11-13,14\), and \(15+\) cigarettes/smoker (equivalents assumed 1-5, 6-14, 15-19, 20, 21-29, 30-39, 40, and 41+ cigarettes/smoker/day).
c. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers and for cigarettes/person/day are shown in the extended versions of Tables 4 and 6 respectively in the Excel tables workbook.

\section*{12 Tonelli et al (1980)}
a. Survey in 1973-1974 of \(3^{\text {rd }}\) year pupils (age around 14) in junior high schools throughout Bologna) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below. Sample size (males) 907, (females) 1017.
b. Consumption category estimation based on weekly consumption of <6, 6-10, and \(11+\) cigarettes/smoker .

\section*{13 Modolo et al (1980)}
a. Survey in 1973 of schoolchildren in Rome.

14 La Vecchia (1986), quoting Doxa (1950, 1958, 1966, 1978)
a. Surveys by DOXA Marketing Research Institute on behalf of Italian State Monopoly (and in 1957 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture). Sample size 4 000-6 000. Survey years 1949, 1957, 1965 and 1975. The 1949 survey used non-random sampling.
b. Figures for consumption in 1949 and 1957 represent \(245 \%\) and \(133 \%\) respectively of the cigarettes sold legally (calculation for 1949 based on the 1946-1950 sales data and the 1950 population). We have not carried out sales adjustment because the sales data exclude the quantity of smuggled tobacco consumed in these years, which was probably a considerable amount.
c. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers and for cigarettes/person/day are shown in the extended versions of Tables 4 and 6 respectively in the Excel tables workbook.

15 La Vecchia and Scarpino (1993), Colombo et al (2002), Gallus et al (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007), Doxa (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010), Zuccaro and Pacifici (2009), Pacifici (2005, 2008, 2010)
a. Surveys by DOXA (the Italian branch of the Gallup International Association) on behalf of the European Economic Community (in 1987 and 1990) and on behalf of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Institute of Health) in later years. Representative samples of the adult Italian population. Face-to-face interviews using CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing).
b. Survey details:
\begin{tabular}{lcc} 
& Survey period & Sample size \\
1987 & & 1054 \\
1990 & & 1033 \\
2001 & Feb-Mar 2001 & 3296 \\
2002 & Mar-Apr 2002 & 3238 \\
2003 & Feb-Apr 2003 & 3535 \\
2004 & Mar-Apr 2004 & 3050 \\
2005 & Mar-Apr 2005 & 3114 \\
2006 & Mar-Apr 2006 & 3039 \\
2007 & Mar-Apr 2007 & 3057 \\
2008 & Mar-Apr 2008 & 3035 \\
2009 & Mar-Apr 2009 & 3213 \\
2010 & Mar-May 2010 & 3020
\end{tabular}
c. Age-specific cigarette smoking prevalence and all product prevalence shown in Table 4 as 1987 are based on combined results for 1987 and 1990.
d. For the surveys of 2005-2008 subjects who were current smokers were asked about the source of the cigarettes they had bought in the 30 days before interview. For those years combined, \(97.8 \%\) of the cigarettes smoked were stated to have been bought from legal shops or vending machines; \(0.7 \%\) were stated to have been bought "from smugglers". The values relating to illicit trade are "probably underestimates" (Gallus et al (2009)).
e. Age groups are 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+ years.

16-18 Tolonen et al (2000), Kuulasmaa et al (1998), Wolf et al (1998), Molarius et al (1999)
a. Surveys using self-administered questionnaires in three regions carried out in three phases, forming part of the WHO MONICA Project:
\begin{tabular}{llccccccc} 
& Region & Phase & \multicolumn{2}{c}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Participation \\
rate (\%)
\end{tabular}} & & \multicolumn{3}{c}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Sample \\
used*
\end{tabular}}
\end{tabular}
* 'Sample used' includes age 25-34, all other figures are for age 35-64 only
b. All ages column relates only to age 35-64 and is standardized to world population.
c. Regular cigarette smokers: smoked cigarettes daily. All smokers: smoked cigarettes daily or occasionally, or smoked 1 g pipe tobacco or 1 cigar per week.
d. For phase 1, there are minor discrepancies between the data shown in Table 4 and equivalent data taken from World Health Organization (1989) used in earlier editions of this report.

\section*{19 Farchi et al (2004)}
a. Italian Longitudinal Study on Aging (ILSA) in 1992. People aged 65-84 in eight centres in north, central and southern regions of Italy. 4521 subjects. Response rate \(80 \%\). Baseline values reported.
b. Age groups are 65-69, 70-74, 75-79 and 80-84 years. The All ages values are standardised to the Italian population distribution of 1999.
c. Cigarettes per smoker relate to all smokers, including occasional smokers. Cigarettes per person based on prevalence of smoking (any product) so may overestimate.

\section*{20 Modolo et al (1980)}
a. Overall results from a 1977 survey covering north, central, and southern regions. Age group unknown (adults).

\section*{21-23 Keys et al (1966)}
a. Baseline of Seven Countries Study on cardiovascular disease, in three rural villages. Interview including smoking questions before medical examinations.
\begin{tabular}{lllcc} 
& Year & Location & Sample size & Response rate (\%) \\
\(\mathbf{2 1}\) & 1957 & Nicotera, far south & 607 & 97 \\
\(\mathbf{2 2}\) & 1960 & Crevalcore, Po valley & 994 & 99 \\
\(\mathbf{2 3}\) & 1960 & Montegiorgio, & 719 & 99
\end{tabular}
b. Results for additional occupational groups (railwaymen in Rome) are not presented here.
c. Consumption category estimation based on 1-9, 10-19, 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day.

\section*{24 Casson et al (1982)}
a. Survey of school pupils in Chioggia in 1979. Approximate ages corresponding to junior and senior high schools) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below. Sample size 2616 , response rate \(56 \%\).
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily.
c. Lower age group 11-14.
d. Consumption category estimation (upper school) based on 1-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, \(>20\) cigarettes/smoker/day, taken from chart. Approximately \(90 \%\) of lower school smokers smoked \(<5\) cigarettes per day.

25 Menotti et al (1995)
a. The RIFLE (Risk Factors and Life Expectancy) pooling project. Pooled data from nine studies that used a standardised methodology, conducted between 1978 and 1987. Not a representative sample of the population but it includes samples from 13 regions, the authors claiming the data to be "the largest and most representative set of data" available for that time. Sample size (men) 36 337, (women) 33632.
b. The data are presented against 1982, the middle of the range of years in which the studies were conducted.
c. Consumption category estimation based on 1-9, 10-19 and 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day.
d. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers and for cigarettes/person/day are shown in the extended versions of Tables 4 and 6 respectively in the Excel tables workbook.

26 Casadidio et al (1993)
a. Anonymous survey of high school pupils in two Local Health Units of Marche region (central Italy). Questionnaires completed in class without intervention from teachers present. Approximate ages corresponding to \(9^{\text {th }}\) and \(13^{\text {th }}\) grades) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below. Sample size (males) 368, (females) 559. Survey year 1988.
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. All smokers: smoked daily or occasionally.
c. Consumption category estimation based on 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day.

27 Arciti et al (1995)
a. Follow-up study in Liguria of 1894 pupils who had not participated in any smoking control programme. Pupils were enrolled in their first year of senior high, vocational or teacher training school and followed up through their years in that school) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below. Surveys carried out in the academic years 1989/90-1992/93.

28 Donato et al (1991)
a. Survey of high school pupils in Brescia (northern Italy), using same methodology as source 3. Participation rate \(90 \%\).
\begin{tabular}{cccccc} 
Year & \multicolumn{4}{c}{ Sample size } \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } \cline { 5 - 6 } & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Males } & & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Females } \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & \(\mathbf{1 3}^{\text {th }}\) & & \(\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}\) & \(\mathbf{1 3}^{\text {th }}\) \\
1989 & 287 & 318 & & 366 & 393
\end{tabular}
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked at least one cigarette every day. Regular smokers: smoked at least one cigarette a week.
c. Consumption category estimation based on 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day.

29 van Reek et al (1992), van Reek and Adriaanse (1995)
a. A series of surveys of Young Europeans. About 800 children aged 11-15 years interviewed in each EC country except Luxembourg (where only 250 interviewed). Lowest age group 11-12. Interviews conducted at home, with parents absent. Survey year 1990.
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. Regular smokers: smoked at least once a week.
c. Lower age group 11-12.

\section*{\(30 \quad\) Pasquale et al (1992)}
a. Survey of high school pupils in Valle Camonica, a mountain community in Brescia (northern Italy). Questionnaires completed anonymously in class. Approximate ages corresponding to \(9^{\text {th }}\) and \(13^{\text {th }}\) grades) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below. Sample size 1 391, participation rate 78\%. Survey year 1990.
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked at least one cigarette every day. Regular smokers: smoked at least one cigarette a week.
c. Consumption category estimation based on 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day.

31 Ferrante et al (1993)
a. Survey of young men from all Italian regions, at a military training centre. Age 20. Year not stated (1992 assumed). Sample size 1153.

32 Centro di Documentazione e Informazione sul Tabacco (1996)
a. Surveys conducted by Abacus (1993) and ISPO (1995). Age not stated.

33 Maglione et al (1994)
a. Survey of \(8^{\text {th }}\) grade pupils at 13 high schools in Benevento (Campania Region) ) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below. Year not stated (1993 assumed).

\section*{34 Marin et al (1999)}
a. Anonymous questionnaire survey of pupils in years I, III and V of senior high school \(\left(9^{\text {th }}\right.\), \(11^{\text {th }}\) and \(13^{\text {th }}\) grades) at 14 high schools in Belluno and Bassano del Grappa) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below. Conducted in 1993-1994. Upper age limit not stated. Sample size (males) 1756 , (females) 2 329.
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked every day. All smokers: smoked every day or occasionally.
c. Last age group assumed to be age 20 years only.
d. Consumption category estimation based on \(<6,6-10,11-15,16-20\) and \(>20\) cigarettes/smoker/day.

35 Gruppo Collaborativo SIDRIA (1998)
a. S.I.D.R.I.A.(Studi Italiani sui Disturbi Respiratori nell'Infanzia e l'Ambiento, Italian Studies on Respiratory Disorders in Childhood and the Environment). A collaborative study of \(3^{\text {rd }}\) year junior high school pupils ( \(8^{\text {th }}\) grade) and their families in 10 regions of northern and central Italy) - see note on School types and grades in Additional information (not presented in tables) below. Survey carried out during Oct 1994-Mar 1995. Sample size (males) 11 360, (females) 10486 . Participation rate \(96 \%\).
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. Regular smokers: smoked at least 1 cigarette per week. All smokers: smoked regularly (excludes those who only tried a few cigarettes).

36 Hibell et al (1997, 2000, 2009), Andersson et al (2007)
a. Nationally representative survey forming part of ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs). Surveys of pupils in senior high school, selecting those aged 15-16 at the time of the survey. Anonymous questionnaire completed and sealed in an envelope by the pupil, in class. Teachers present, but discouraged from walking round the classroom.
\begin{tabular}{cccc} 
& Date & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Sample size } \\
Males & Females \\
1995 & Apr-Jun 1995 & 943 & 582 \\
1999 & Apr-May 1999 & 1681 & 2425 \\
2003 & Mar-Apr 2003 & 2300 & 2571 \\
2007 & Mar-Apr 2007 & 5335 & 4646
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{cccc} 
Participation rate (\%) \\
Schools & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Target year \\
of birth
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Average \\
age
\end{tabular} \\
99 & 95 & 1979 & - \\
100 & 91 & 1983 & 15.3 \\
96 & 98 & 1987 & 15.8 \\
99 & 88 & 1991 & 15.8
\end{tabular}
b. In 2003 some countries including Italy conducted a survey using identical methodology targeting students born in 1985 (thus age 17-18). 74\% of this age group were still in school. Sample size (boys) 2 313, (girls) 2817 . Participation rate (schools) \(96 \%\), (pupils) \(94 \%\). Average age 17.7. (Andersson et al (2007))
c. Representativeness of the surveys:
\(\left.\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Proportion of 15-16 year } \\
\text { olds still in school (\%) }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { Proportion represented of all } \\
\text { students in Italy (\%) }\end{array}\right]\)\begin{tabular}{cc} 
\\
1995 & 60
\end{tabular}

Results for 1995 should therefore be treated with caution.
d. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked one or more cigarettes per day in the last 30 days. All smokers: smoked in the last 30 days.
e. Consumption category estimation based on 1-5, 6-10, 11-20, \(21+\) cigarettes/smoker/day.

37 Currie et al \((2004,2008)\)
a. Part of the HBSC (Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children) Study, a collaborative crossnational research study sponsored by the WHO. School classes or schools were randomly selected, targeting age groups 11 (not presented here), 13 and 15 . The target sample size in each age group was 1500 .
\begin{tabular}{cccccc} 
Year & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Sample size } & & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Mean age } \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } \cline { 5 - 6 } & Target age 13 & Target age 15 & & Target Age 13 & Target age 15 \\
2002 & 1633 & 1229 & & 13.8 & 15.9 \\
2006 & 1343 & 1335 & & 13.8 & 15.8
\end{tabular}
b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. Regular smokers: smoke once a week or more.

38 Pagano et al (1998), Benedetti and Cozzi (2003), Barbieri (2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006), Roncati (2002), Roncati and Tononi (2005, 2007), Camporese (1999), Orsini (2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009), Orasi (2007, 2008), Cacioli (2009), Anonymous (2010a)
a. Indagine multiscopo sulle famiglie "Aspetti della vita quotidiana" (multipurpose household survey "Aspects of daily life") for ISTAT (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica: National Institute of Statistics). Annual surveys from 1993. Face to face interviews with some self-completion. Some proxy responses.
b. Survey details:
\begin{tabular}{lccc} 
& & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Sample size } \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & Survey period & Families & Individuals \\
1993 & Dec 1993 & - & - \\
1994 & Nov 1994 & - & - \\
1995 & Nov 1995 & 21629 & 60933 \\
1996 & Nov 1996 & - & - \\
1997 & Nov 1997 & - & - \\
1998 & Nov 1998 & 28782 & 77443 \\
1999 & Nov 1999 & 20197 & 55581 \\
2000 & Nov 2000 & 21718 & 58653 \\
2001 & Dec \(2001-\) Mar 2002 & 19920 & 53113 \\
2002 & Nov 2002 & 20927 & 55294 \\
2003 & Oct 2003 & 20574 & 53708 \\
2005 & Mar 2005 & \(\approx 20000\) & \(\approx 50000\) \\
2006 & Feb 2006 & 19303 & 48834 \\
2007 & Feb 2007 & 19170 & 48253 \\
2008 & Feb 2008 & 19573 & 48861
\end{tabular}
c. Cigarette smokers: smokers who smoked mainly cigarettes. Cigarettes per smoker values probably include occasional smokers.
d. Lowest age group 11-14 for 2001 onwards, product unspecified.
e. Additional values not shown in the tables: Orsini (2002, 2004, 2005, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009) give the prevalence of smoking any product for age range 14-17; and Anonymous (2010a) gives the number of cigarettes per smoker and per person for ages 15-24 and 65+:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Prevalence (\%), ages 14-17} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Cigarettes per smoker, ages 15-24} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Cigarettes per person, ages 15-24} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Cigarettes per smoker, ages 65+} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Cigarettes per person, ages 65+} \\
\hline & Males & Females & Males & Females & Males & Females & Males & Females & Males & Females \\
\hline 1999 & & & 12.3 & 10.2 & 3.6 & 1.7 & 14.1 & 10.7 & 2.4 & 0.6 \\
\hline 2000 & & & 12.9 & 9.4 & 3.5 & 1.5 & 14.0 & 11.1 & 2.5 & 0.6 \\
\hline 2001 & 9.5 & 5.3 & 12.5 & 9.1 & 3.4 & 1.4 & 14.4 & 11.1 & 2.5 & 0.6 \\
\hline 2002 & 8.1 & 5.4 & 11.5 & 9.6 & 3.1 & 1.6 & 14.4 & 11.2 & 2.3 & 0.7 \\
\hline 2003 & 8.6 & 7.4 & 11.2 & 9.0 & 3.0 & 1.6 & 13.1 & 10.6 & 2.3 & 0.5 \\
\hline 2005 & 8.4 & 5.4 & 10.5 & 8.2 & 2.8 & 1.3 & 13.3 & 11.3 & 1.9 & 0.7 \\
\hline 2006 & 9.1 & 5.9 & 11.1 & 9.0 & 2.8 & 1.5 & 13.4 & 10.8 & 1.9 & 0.6 \\
\hline 2007 & 7.8 & 5.5 & 10.7 & 8.3 & 2.7 & 1.3 & 14.0 & 10.0 & 2.0 & 0.6 \\
\hline 2008 & 9.9 & 5.0 & 11.1 & 8.6 & 3.0 & 1.3 & 14.0 & 10.5 & 1.9 & 0.6 \\
\hline & f. & For the ye unspecified & 93-1998, and numbe & alculation of of cigarettes & arettes per cigarette & person was moker, so m & d on pre verestim & ence of smok & (product & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

39 Gargiulo et al (2006), Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (2006)
a. Indagine multiscopo sulle famiglie "Condizioni di salute e ricorso ai servizi sanitari" (multipurpose household survey "health conditions and use of health services"). 5-yearly thematic surveys. Forms part of the European Health Interview Survey.
b. The 1999-2000 survey involved approximately 24000 families. The 2005 survey was conducted during December 2004 - March 2005 and included approximately 60000 families.

Roncati and Tononi (2007), Statistika Centralbyrån (1995)
a. Survey entitled "Indagine multiscopo sulle famiglie" (multipurpose household survey) and comparable with the "Aspetti della vita quotidiana" series (source 38) but carried out in 1991, before that series began.

41, 42 Rabier et al (1989), Reif and Melich (1990, 1991a, 1991b, 1992, 1995, 1998a, 1998b, 2000), Reif and Marlier (1998), Melich (2006), Christensen (2004), Papacostas (2008), (2009)
a. Eurobarometer Surveys commissioned by the European Commission to monitor public opinion in the European Union. Some Eurobarometer surveys include questions on smoking habits. Sample size around 1000 . These surveys have been criticised for having small sample sizes and for generating "estimates that are in some cases widely discrepant from more substantive national sources" (Bogdanovica et al (2011)).
b. For surveys before 1994 the sample consisted of people aged 15 and over who were resident in the country and had the country's nationality (source 41). For surveys after 1994 the sample consisted of people aged 15 and over who were resident in the country and had the nationality of any of the member states (source 42). For 1994 itself (Eurobarometer survey 41.0) results were available according to both sample definitions and both are presented.
c. Two waves of the survey were carried out in each of 1988 and 1989. Prevalence data from both waves are presented in Table 4 but data on cigarettes per smoker and per person are available only from the first.
d. Frequency U represents positive answers to questions such as "Do you smoke cigarettes?" or "You smoke packeted cigarettes". From 2002 an additional question made it possible to identify regular smokers also.
e. Consumption category estimation based on (1987 only) \(<5,5-9,10-14,15-19,20-24,25-30,31-34,35-40\) and \(41+\) cigarettes/smoker/day and (all other years) \(<5,5-9,10-14,15-19,20-24,25-29,30-34,35-39\) and 40+ cigarettes/smoker/day.
f. Before 2002 the calculation of cigarettes per person was based on prevalence of smoking (daily and non-daily) and number of cigarettes per daily smoker, so may overestimate.

Anonymous (2008, 2009, 2010b)
a. Surveillance system PASSI (Progressi delle Aziende Sanitarie per la Salute in Italia). Telephone surveys of people aged 18-69 years who were on the registers of the 149 local health agencies participating in PASSI. Uses the questionnaire developed in the US for the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
\begin{tabular}{llcc} 
Year & Regions included & Number of subjects & Response rate (\%) \\
2007 & All except Lombardy and Calabria & 21498 & 85 \\
2008 & All except Calabria & 37522 & 87 \\
2009 & All regions & 39212 & -
\end{tabular}
b. Smokers: had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in lifetime and currently smoked every day or occasionally or had quit less than six months before interview.
c. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.

\section*{44, 45 Gaeta et al (1998)}
a. Study of adolescents in senior high schools in two towns: a large city (Naples, 978 subjects, source 4) and a small town (Capua, 40 kilometres from Naples, 467 subjects, source 5). Age range 14-19 years considered. Response rate \(85 \%\) in Naples, \(82 \%\) in Capua. Survey year not stated; assumed to be 1997.
b. Regular smokers: smoked one or more cigarettes in the previous week.
c. Consumption category estimation based on 8-21,22-41 and 42+ cigarettes/smoker/week. Results should be regarded with caution.

\section*{Additional information (not presented in tables)}

\section*{School types and grades}

The notes on surveys refer to various types of school, the year groups within these schools and grade numbers that represent the level of study.
A school we refer to as a junior high school is a "Scuola secondaria di primo grado" and provides three year groups.

A school we refer to as a senior high school is a "Scuola secondaria di secondo grado" or "Istituto secondario superiore" and provides up to five year groups. This type of school will fall into one of several categories: "Liceo", "Istituto tecnico", "Istituto professionale", "Istituto d'arte."

The table below summarises the schooling system for ages \(11+\). Note that the age ranges are approximate: students at a particular grade level may be older or younger than the age range stated.
\begin{tabular}{lccc} 
School type & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Year within \\
school type
\end{tabular} & Grade & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age range \\
(approximate)
\end{tabular} \\
Junior high school & 1 & VI & \(11-12\) \\
& 2 & VII & \(12-13\) \\
Senior high school & 3 & VIII & \(13-14\) \\
& 1 & IX & \(14-15\) \\
& 2 & X & \(15-16\) \\
& 3 & XI & \(16-17\) \\
& 4 & XII & \(17-18\) \\
& 5 & XIII & \(18-19\)
\end{tabular}

\section*{Mix of tobacco products smoked}

La Vecchia (1986) (survey source 14) states that in 1949 over \(5 \%\) of smokers used hand-rolled cigarettes only and over \(25 \%\) used both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

Keys et al (1966) (survey sources 21-23) states that pipe and cigar consumption was negligible in Italy, especially in rural areas (in 1957-60).
Readers Digest (1963) (survey source 7) reported that \(4 \%\) of men ( \(5 \%\) age \(<40\) and \(5 \%\) age \(40+\) (sic)) smoked a pipe, and that \(4 \%\) of men ( \(3 \%\) age \(<40\) and \(7 \%\) age \(40+\) ) smoked cigars (in 1963). Istituto Centrale de Statistica (1982) (survey source 1) gives the distribution of products smoked (\%) in 1980 as:
\begin{tabular}{cccccccc} 
Age & \multicolumn{3}{c}{ Males } & & \multicolumn{3}{c}{ Females } \\
\cline { 2 - 4 } \cline { 6 - 8 } & Cigarettes & Cigars & Pipe & & Cigarettes & Cigars & Pipe \\
\(14-29\) & 99.2 & 0.2 & 0.6 & & 100.0 & - & - \\
\(30-59\) & 98.3 & 0.8 & 0.9 & & 99.7 & 0.3 & - \\
\(60+\) & 88.6 & 7.1 & 4.3 & & 98.3 & 0.7 & 1.1 \\
All ages & 96.9 & 1.7 & 1.4 & & 99.7 & 0.2 & 0.1
\end{tabular}

Survey source 38 (various reports) gives the percentages of all smokers who smoke predominantly cigarettes as:
\begin{tabular}{ccc} 
& Males & Females \\
1998 & 97.6 & 99.5 \\
1999 & 97.6 & 99.4 \\
2000 & 96.7 & 98.9 \\
2001 & 96.8 & 99.5 \\
2002 & 94.4 & 97.2 \\
2003 & 96.4 & 98.3 \\
2005 & 96.6 & 98.9 \\
2006 & 97.1 & 99.1 \\
2007 & 97.5 & 99.6 \\
2008 & 97.0 & 99.9
\end{tabular}

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\footnotetext{
§ Original paper not obtained, but information taken as quoted by another author
}```


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnotes to Tables

[^1]:    Source: see Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data before 1974, p. 42

[^2]:    1 Cigars and Cigarillos combined for 1974-1983.
    2 The values for 1999-2002 are estimated - see Notes on sources of sales data, p. 42.
    3 The values for 1999-2002 are rounded to the nearest 100.
    Source: see Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data for 1974 onwards, p. 42

[^3]:    1 The values for 1999-2002 are estimated - see Notes on sources of sales data.
    2 Uses population data for 2006.
    Uses population data for 2007.
    Source: Manufactured cigarettes and all tobacco products, Tables 1.1 and 1.2. Hand-rolled cigarettes, see Notes on sources of sales
    data: Estimates of numbers of hand-rolled cigarette, p. 44. Population, see Population, Methods p. 14.

[^4]:    1 Includes estimated hand-rolled cigarette consumption
    Source: Table 2
    Table 2 includes data for earlier years (not shown in this figure).

