# International Smoking Statistics 

Web Edition

## A collection of worldwide historical data

## USA

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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 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 would also like to thank the many government and research organizations and individuals who supplied much of the information included.
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.
From 1920 until 1963 the consumption of manufactured cigarettes per adult increased, apart from some fluctuations during the depression years, from about 2 to 11 cigarettes per day. Consumption then decreased slowly to less than 4 cigarettes per day by 2010 . There was a rapid shift from plain to filter cigarettes, from $1 \%$ filter in 1950 to $51 \%$ in 1960. This continued more gradually, reaching $90 \%$ in the late 1970s and about $99 \%$ since 2000 . The smoking of hand-rolled cigarettes increased during the depression years to nearly 2 cigarettes per adult per day in 1935. It then declined and has been relatively unimportant since the Second World War, although there has been a small revival in the 2000s.
Limited data from the late $19^{\text {th }}$ century show that the consumption of tobacco products per adult was about 7 g per day in 1880 , rising to about 11 g around 1905. It remained about this level through the 1920s, and then fell to 9 g by 1933. Thereafter it rose steadily and in the 1950s and 1960s, consumption was about $12-14 \mathrm{~g}$ per day. It had fallen to 5 g per day by 2000 and declined only slightly during the 2000s.

In the 1880s and 1890s, chewing tobacco and cigars were the main tobacco products used, forming $50-60 \%$ and $25-30 \%$ of all tobacco consumption respectively. From about 1900, the proportion consumed in manufactured cigarettes increased rapidly, reaching $15-20 \%$ by 1920 , and about $80 \%$ by the early 1960s. It remained steady until the early 2000s when it fell slightly. From the 1950s, the proportion consumed as pipe and hand-rolling tobacco has decreased to low levels. Chewing tobacco has remained fairly steady around 4$7 \%$, while snuff has tended to increase, reaching $9 \%$ of all tobacco consumed in 2005. (A small part of the apparent increase for snuff is due to a reclassification of fine-cut chewing tobacco as snuff in 1982.) Consumption of cigars had decreased to $4 \%$ by the mid-1990s, but has since increased to $10 \%$.

## Survey data

See Tables 4-8 and Notes on sources of survey data.
Limited nationally-based data supported by various regional surveys suggest that the prevalence of cigarette smoking among men exceeded $50 \%$ through the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, with perhaps $70-80 \%$ smoking tobacco in some form. Smoking by women only began to be socially acceptable in the 1920s, with prevalence probably reaching $25 \%$ around 1940 (US Surgeon General (1980)). By the mid 1950s, the prevalence of cigarette smoking among those aged 15 years and over was about $50 \%$ in men and $30 \%$ in women. The prevalence of regular cigarette smoking among men has reduced steadily since then to just below $20 \%$ in 2004. The prevalence among women remained around $30 \%$ until about 1980, then fell to about $15 \%$. The prevalence of occasional smoking has increased, although the estimates vary substantially between sources - about $11 \%$ of men and $8 \%$ of women in the 2000s according to source 7 , but only $4 \%$ of men and $3 \%$ of women according to sources 2 and 4. Data on percentages of men and women who smoke products other than cigarettes are scarce; since 1999, (source 7) $5 \%$ of men and
$0.5 \%$ of women smoked other products but not cigarettes, and a further $3 \%$ of men and a negligible proportion of women used smokeless tobacco but did not smoke.

Data on adult smoking by age are available since the 1930s. In general, more men than women smoked in each reported age group. From the late 1960s, the prevalence of smoking decreased in men at every age, but less so above age 65 ; in women some decrease was seen below age 45, but until the mid 1980s there was an increase above age 65 . However, a lower prevalence of smoking in older age groups continued to be more marked in women than in men.
The prevalence of teenage smoking among girls was lower than among boys in local surveys in the 1950s and when first surveyed nationally in 1968, but increased until the mid-1970s. Most surveys indicate that the prevalence among girls was higher than among boys from the late 1970s to the late 1980s, since when they have been about equal. More boys than girls additionally use smokeless tobacco. Some surveys are conducted in school settings (e.g. sources 13-15), while other surveys have reported higher smoking prevalence among school drop-outs or absentees (e.g. sources 19, 20). Definitions of regular smoking vary considerably in surveys of teenagers, and comparisons should be made with caution.

Comparison of survey and sales data suggests that surveys under-reported consumption by $30-40 \%$ up to the mid-1990s, and by $35-45 \%$ since. The estimated number of cigarettes smoked per person per day (sales-adjusted) peaked for men in the mid-1960s at 14 and declined to 6 by 2004. For women it reached 8 cigarettes per day in the mid-1970s, and declined to 4 by 2004.

Table 1.1 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 1920-1973

| Year | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Cigars |  | Pipe and hand-rolling tobacco tonnes | Chewing tobacco <br> tonnes | Snuff <br> tonnes | All tobacco products tonnes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | tonnes | millions | tonnes | millions |  |  |  |  |
| 1920 | 44660 | 44656 | 72630 | 8609 | 164970 |  | 16370 | 298640 |
| 1921 | 50910 | 50899 | 62730 | 7435 | 159120 |  | 16190 | 288950 |
| 1922 | 53590 | 53582 | 63500 | 7527 | 173320 |  | 17330 | 307740 |
| 1923 | 64480 | 64469 | 63320 | 7505 | 169050 |  | 17870 | 314720 |
| 1924 | 71040 | 71024 | 60650 | 7189 | 169640 |  | 31300 | 332630 |
| 1925 | 79990 | 79976 | 58630 | 6949 | 168920 |  | 17150 | 324680 |
| 1926 | 89470 | 89460 | 59120 | 7008 | 168740 |  | 17280 | 334620 |
| 1927 | 97200 | 97188 | 59120 | 7008 | 160530 |  | 18230 | 335090 |
| 1928 | 105940 | 105927 | 57990 | 6874 | 155810 |  | 18460 | 338210 |
| 1929 | 119070 | 119049 | 58820 | 6972 | 153180 |  | 18140 | 349210 |
| 1930 | 119650 | 119632 | 52920 | 6272 | 149140 |  | 18190 | 339900 |
| 1931 | 113470 | 113455 | 47720 | 5656 | 148780 |  | 17920 | 327890 |
| 1932 | 103610 | 103589 | 39860 | 4724 | 141660 |  | 16510 | 301630 |
| 1933 | 111780 | 111766 | 38410 | 4553 | 138300 |  | 16470 | 304960 |
| 1934 | 125720 | 125700 | 40650 | 4818 | 139300 |  | 16870 | 322540 |
| 1935 | 134630 | 134610 | 41700 | 4943 | 138030 |  | 17280 | 331640 |
| 1936 | 153190 | 153169 | 45240 | 5362 | 140430 |  | 16370 | 355240 |
| 1937 | 162660 | 162629 | 46540 | 5516 | 136490 |  | 16740 | 362420 |
| 1938 | 163790 | 163761 | 44660 | 5294 | 138750 |  | 16920 | 364120 |
| 1939 | 172500 | 172469 | 46140 | 5469 | 137350 |  | 17240 | 373220 |
| 1940 | 180690 | 180664 | 46330 | 5491 | 138030 |  | 17190 | 382240 |
| 1941 | 206470 | 206432 | 50060 | 5933 | 135490 |  | 17960 | 409970 |
| 1942 | 235880 | 235841 | 53480 | 6339 | 127230 |  | 18690 | 435280 |
| 1943 | 257790 | 257743 | 45140 | 5350 | 119070 |  | 19600 | 441580 |
| 1944 | 239330 | 239287 | 41150 | 4878 | 114210 |  | 19050 | 413750 |
| 1945 | 267700 | 267652 | 42410 | 5027 | 122560 |  | 19780 | 452440 |
| 1946 | 321530 | 321475 | 50020 | 5929 | 95750 |  | 18010 | 485310 |
| 1947 | 336020 | 335965 | 48140 | 5706 | 90360 |  | 17830 | 492340 |
| 1948 | 348790 | 348731 | 49440 | 5860 | 90580 |  | 18640 | 507450 |
| 1949 | 351870 | 351809 | 47460 | 5625 | 47990 | 39690 | 18600 | 505600 |
| 1950 | 360260 | 360199 | 47310 | 5608 | 47310 | 38960 | 18140 | 511990 |
| 1951 | 379790 | 379725 | 48750 | 5778 | 44180 | 38240 | 17780 | 528730 |
| 1952 | 394170 | 394109 | 50930 | 6037 | 42140 | 37560 | 17600 | 542400 |
| 1953 | 386890 | 386826 | 51520 | 6107 | 38240 | 37190 | 17640 | 531490 |
| 1954 | 368790 | 368725 | 50820 | 6024 | 36830 | 35970 | 17510 | 509920 |
| 1955 | 382120 | 382061 | 51280 | 6078 | 35290 | 35150 | 17690 | 521540 |
| 1956 | 393220 | 393154 | 50950 | 6039 | 31750 | 33660 | 17050 | 526630 |
| 1957 | 409500 | 409436 | 52260 | 6194 | 31250 | 32110 | 16370 | 541500 |
| 1958 | 436040 | 436354 | 53770 | 6586 | 33750 | 30840 | 15780 | 570180 |
| 1959 | 446200 | 453681 | 60230 | 7377 | 32610 | 30250 | 15240 | 584540 |
| 1960 | 452820 | 470136 | 57940 | 7097 | 32750 | 28940 | 15740 | 588190 |
| 1961 | 476500 | 488119 | 57830 | 7083 | 32980 | 29210 | 15290 | 611800 |
| 1962 | 474910 | 494463 | 57990 | 7103 | 31660 | 28940 | 15010 | 608520 |
| 1963 | 515730 | 509588 | 60700 | 7434 | 31620 | 29260 | 14470 | 651770 |
| 1964 | 495770 | 497447 | 72180 | 9899 | 37060 | 29710 | 14200 | 648920 |
| 1965 | 510290 | 511464 | 68080 | 8949 | 31660 | 28980 | 13380 | 652390 |
| 1966 | 502120 | 522533 | 65380 | 8610 | 31120 | 29120 | 13380 | 641120 |
| 1967 | 495320 | 527800 | 63770 | 8403 | 30120 | 29170 | 13110 | 631480 |
| 1968 | 491690 | 523008 | 62700 | 8331 | 31570 | 29660 | 12560 | 628190 |
| 1969 | 470370 | 510531 | 63120 | 8579 | 30980 | 31430 | 12200 | 608110 |
| 1970 | 471280 | 532769 | 64400 | 8881 | 33570 | 30930 | 12110 | 612290 |
| 1971 | 460390 | 528858 | 62720 | 8830 | 31520 | 32570 | 12070 | 599270 |
| 1972 | 490330 | 551017 | 61550 | 11125 | 30300 | 32890 | 11660 | 626720 |
| 1973 | 508020 | 590300 | 59610 | 11225 | 26990 | 33790 | 11570 | 639980 |

[^1]Table 1.2 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 1974-2005

| Year | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Large cigars |  | Small cigars |  | Pipe and Chewing hand-rolling tobacco tobacco tonnes tonnes |  | Snuff <br> tonnes | All tobacco products tonnes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | tonnes | millions | tonnes | lions | tonnes | illions |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | 518340 | 599000 | 46120 | 6356 | 3460 | 3066 | 27220 | 35420 | 11100 | 41660 |
| 1975 | 516370 | 607200 | 42170 | 5804 | 3270 | 2892 | 24360 | 36550 | 11440 | 634160 |
| 1976 | 499840 | 613500 | 38990 | 5373 | 2440 | 2162 | 24360 | 38070 | 11680 | 615380 |
| 1977 | 498110 | 617000 | 37700 | 4994 | 2100 | 1854 | 21450 | 40220 | 11080 | 610660 |
| 1978 | 485290 | 616000 | 35320 | 4702 | 1760 | 1558 | 20050 | 41890 | 11000 | 595310 |
| 1979 | 511100 | 621500 | 32070 | 4304 | 1630 | 1441 | 17830 | 45780 | 10820 | 619230 |
| 1980 | 504570 | 631500 | 29830 | 4001 | 1590 | 1411 | 16920 | 48020 | 10830 | 611760 |
| 1981 | 493420 | 640000 | 29250 | 3893 | 1540 | 1364 | 16560 | 48270 | 11580 | 600620 |
| 1982 | 496090 | 634000 | 27230 | 3667 | 1430 | 1265 | 15290 | 39920 | 19910 | 599870 |
| 1983 | 482980 | 600000 | 26880 | 3605 | 1510 | 1334 | 15100 | 39280 | 20730 | 586480 |
| 1984 | 465480 | 600400 | 25930 | 3471 | 1390 | 1234 | 12470 | 39600 | 21640 | 566510 |
| 1985 | 471710 | 594000 | 23720 | 3197 | 1380 | 1218 | 12250 | 38560 | 22040 | 569660 |
| 1986 | 462640 | 583800 | 22840 | 3055 | 1090 | 966 | 11070 | 35700 | 21180 | 554520 |
| 1987 | 448700 | 575000 | 20300 | 2728 | 1300 | 1154 | 10700 | 34610 | 20460 | 536070 |
| 1988 | 443370 | 562500 | 18540 | 2531 | 1310 | 1160 | 10210 | 33880 | 21680 | 528990 |
| 1989 | 410180 | 540000 | 20080 | 2470 | 1290 | 1141 | 8750 | 33070 | 22320 | 495690 |
| 1990 | 412900 | 525000 | 16120 | 2345 | 1290 | 1140 | 8120 | 32070 | 23270 | 493770 |
| 1991 | 408230 | 510000 | 16240 | 2246 | 1370 | 1214 | 7440 | 32340 | 24220 | 489840 |
| 1992 | 395020 | 500000 | 16430 | 2219 | 1460 | 1292 | 7210 | 30710 | 25170 | 476000 |
| 1993 | 406590 | 485000 | 16580 | 2138 | 1470 | 1302 | 6940 | 28940 | 25760 | 486280 |
| 1994 | 366830 | 486000 | 16450 | 2294 | 1440 | 1271 | 6670 | 28030 | 26580 | 446000 |
| 1995 | 366080 | 487000 | 18540 | 2518 | 1560 | 1377 | 6440 | 28210 | 26940 | 447770 |
| 1996 | 370420 | 487000 | 22580 | 3054 | 1580 | 1397 | 7030 | 27220 | 27850 | 456680 |
| 1997 | 368570 | 480000 | 26090 | 3517 | 1790 | 1587 | 6890 | 25760 | 28170 | 457270 |
| 1998 | 333760 | 465000 | 27260 | 3655 | 1850 | 1638 | 6760 | 23810 | 29030 | 422470 |
| 1999 | 328700 | 435000 | 28540 | 3845 | 2480 | 2196 | 6670 | 22910 | 29710 | 419010 |
| 2000 | 323640 | 430000 | 28490 | 3850 | 2530 | 2243 | 6580 | 22000 | 31120 | 414360 |
| 2001 | 328970 | 425000 | 29500 | 3941 | 2450 | 2171 | 7620 | 21140 | 32980 | 422660 |
| 2002 | 322910 | 415000 | 31040 | 4206 | 2540 | 2248 | 7850 | 19500 | 32520 | 416360 |
| 2003 | 307190 | 400000 | 33690 | 4527 | 2490 | 2207 | 8440 | 18280 | 33570 | 403660 |
| 2004 | 300760 | 388000 | 36920 | 4935 | 3050 | 2701 | 7620 | 17190 | 35060 | 400600 |
| 2005 | 288230 | 376000 | 36190 | 4877 | 4260 | 3772 | 8710 | 17100 | 35880 | 390370 |

[^2]Table 1.3 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 2006-2010 (including alternative estimates for 2003-2005)

| Year | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Large cigars |  | Small cigars |  | Pipe and hand-rolling tobacco tonnes | Chewing tobacco tonnes | Snuff | All tobacco products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | to | millions | to | Ilions | to | s |  |  | tonnes | tonnes |
| 2003 | 307015 | 399768 | 33730 | 4533 | 2789 | 2468 | 8167 | 20601 | 33503 | 405805 |
| 2004 | 308732 | 398285 | 36918 | 4935 | 3296 | 2917 | 8289 | 19572 | 35380 | 412187 |
| 2005 | 292140 | 381107 | 37756 | 5088 | 4484 | 3968 | 10191 | 17780 | 36396 | 398747 |
| 2006 | 291848 | 380726 | 39352 | 5303 | 5043 | 4463 | 10225 | 17734 | 39298 | 403500 |
| 2007 | 277237 | 361665 | 41200 | 5552 | 5742 | 5081 | 10868 | 16014 | 40083 | 391144 |
| 2008 | 265550 | 346419 | 41994 | 5659 | 6646 | 5881 | 12272 | 15173 | 43009 | 384644 |
| 2009 | 243787 | 318029 | 72686 | 9795 | 2648 | 2343 | 11374 | 13815 | 43116 | 387426 |
| 2010 | 230313 | 300451 | 91178 | 12287 | 1111 | 983 | 14299 | 12526 | 45319 | 394746 |

[^3]Table 1.4 Percentage of sales of tobacco in different forms (by weight), selected years

| Year | Manufactured <br> cigarettes | Cigars | Snuff | Pipe and <br> hand-rolling <br> tobacco | Chewing <br> tobacco |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | \% | $\%$ | $\%$ |  |  |
| 1925 | 24.6 | 18.1 | 5.3 | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| 1935 | 40.6 | 12.6 | 5.2 | 52.0 |  |
| 1945 | 59.2 | 9.4 | 4.4 | 41.6 |  |
| 1955 | 73.3 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 27.1 |  |
| 1965 | 78.2 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| 1975 | 81.4 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| 1985 | 82.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.8 |
| 1995 | 81.8 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 6.8 |
| 2005 | 73.8 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 6.3 |
|  |  |  |  | 2.2 | 4.4 |

Source: calculated from Tables 1.1 \& 1.2

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


Source: Table 1.4

Table 1.5 Percentages of sales of smokeless tobacco, and of pipe \& hand-rolling tobacco, in various forms


[^4]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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total annual millions | Number/ adult/day | Total annual millions | Number/ adult/day | Total annual millions | Number/ adult/day | Total annual tonnes | Grams/ adult/day |
| 1920 | 44656 | 1.7 |  |  |  |  | 298640 | 11.1 |
| 1921 | 50899 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  | 288950 | 10.5 |
| 1922 | 53582 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  | 307740 | 11.0 |
| 1923 | 64469 | 2.3 |  |  |  |  | 314720 | 11.1 |
| 1924 | 71024 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  | 332630 | 11.5 |
| 1925 | 79976 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  | 324680 | 11.1 |
| 1926 | 89460 | 3.0 |  |  |  |  | 334620 | 11.1 |
| 1927 | 97188 | 3.2 | 18700 | 0.6 | 115888 | 3.8 | 335090 | 11.0 |
| 1928 | 105927 | 3.4 | 17200 | 0.6 | 123127 | 4.0 | 338210 | 10.9 |
| 1929 | 119049 | 3.8 | 16100 | 0.5 | 135149 | 4.3 | 349210 | 11.2 |
| 1930 | 119632 | 3.8 | 16600 | 0.5 | 136232 | 4.3 | 339900 | 10.8 |
| 1931 | 113455 | 3.5 | 27200 | 0.8 | 140655 | 4.3 | 327890 | 10.1 |
| 1932 | 103589 | 3.2 | 38200 | 1.2 | 141789 | 4.4 | 301630 | 9.3 |
| 1933 | 111766 | 3.4 | 45000 | 1.4 | 156766 | 4.8 | 304960 | 9.3 |
| 1934 | 125700 | 3.8 | 51600 | 1.5 | 177300 | 5.3 | 322540 | 9.7 |
| 1935 | 134610 | 4.0 | 55800 | 1.7 | 190410 | 5.7 | 331640 | 9.9 |
| 1936 | 153169 | 4.4 | 55500 | 1.6 | 208669 | 6.0 | 355240 | 10.3 |
| 1937 | 162629 | 4.7 | 46300 | 1.3 | 208929 | 6.0 | 362420 | 10.4 |
| 1938 | 163761 | 4.7 | 47700 | 1.4 | 211461 | 6.0 | 364120 | 10.4 |
| 1939 | 172469 | 4.9 | 47800 | 1.4 | 220269 | 6.2 | 373220 | 10.5 |
| 1940 | 180664 | 5.1 | 50600 | 1.4 | 231264 | 6.5 | 382240 | 10.7 |
| 1941 | 206432 | 5.7 | 39100 | 1.1 | 245532 | 6.8 | 409970 | 11.3 |
| 1942 | 235841 | 6.5 | 34000 | 0.9 | 269841 | 7.4 | 435280 | 11.9 |
| 1943 | 257743 | 7.0 | 30800 | 0.8 | 288543 | 7.8 | 441580 | 11.9 |
| 1944 | 239287 | 6.4 | 22700 | 0.6 | 261987 | 7.0 | 413750 | 11.0 |
| 1945 | 267652 | 7.1 | 37600 | 1.0 | 305252 | 8.1 | 452440 | 11.9 |
| 1946 | 321475 | 8.5 | 13800 | 0.4 | 335275 | 8.9 | 485310 | 12.8 |
| 1947 | 335965 | 8.7 | 14900 | 0.4 | 350865 | 9.1 | 492340 | 12.8 |
| 1948 | 348731 | 8.9 | 17500 | 0.4 | 366231 | 9.3 | 507450 | 12.9 |
| 1949 | 351809 | 8.8 | 18000 | 0.5 | 369809 | 9.3 | 505600 | 12.6 |
| 1950 | 360199 | 9.0 | 12700 | 0.3 | 372899 | 9.3 | 511990 | 12.7 |
| 1951 | 379725 | 9.4 | 14300 | 0.4 | 394025 | 9.7 | 528730 | 13.0 |
| 1952 | 394109 | 9.7 | 13700 | 0.3 | 407809 | 10.0 | 542400 | 13.3 |
| 1953 | 386826 | 9.4 | 12400 | 0.3 | 399226 | 9.7 | 531490 | 12.9 |
| 1954 | 368725 | 8.9 | 11900 | 0.3 | 380625 | 9.1 | 509920 | 12.2 |
| 1955 | 382061 | 9.1 | 11700 | 0.3 | 393761 | 9.3 | 521540 | 12.4 |
| 1956 | 393154 | 9.2 | 10300 | 0.2 | 403454 | 9.4 | 526630 | 12.3 |
| 1957 | 409436 | 9.5 | 10800 | 0.2 | 420236 | 9.7 | 541500 | 12.5 |
| 1958 | 436354 | 9.9 | 13000 | 0.3 | 449354 | 10.2 | 570180 | 13.0 |
| 1959 | 453681 | 10.2 | 13600 | 0.3 | 467281 | 10.5 | 584540 | 13.1 |
| 1960 | 470136 | 10.4 | 13700 | 0.3 | 483836 | 10.7 | 588190 | 13.0 |
| 1961 | 488119 | 10.7 | 13400 | 0.3 | 501519 | 11.0 | 611800 | 13.4 |
| 1962 | 494463 | 10.6 | 12000 | 0.3 | 506463 | 10.9 | 608520 | 13.1 |
| 1963 | 509588 | 10.8 | 11800 | 0.2 | 521388 | 11.0 | 651770 | 13.8 |
| 1964 | 497447 | 10.3 | 12200 | 0.3 | 509647 | 10.6 | 648920 | 13.5 |
| 1965 | 511464 | 10.5 | 11200 | 0.2 | 522664 | 10.7 | 652390 | 13.3 |
| 1966 | 522533 | 10.5 | 10300 | 0.2 | 532833 | 10.7 | 641120 | 12.9 |
| 1967 | 527800 | 10.5 | 11700 | 0.2 | 539500 | 10.7 | 631480 | 12.5 |
| 1968 | 523008 | 10.2 | 9200 | 0.2 | 532208 | 10.4 | 628190 | 12.3 |
| 1969 | 510531 | 9.8 | 10400 | 0.2 | 520931 | 10.0 | 608110 | 11.7 |
| 1970 | 532769 | 10.0 | 13200 | 0.2 | 545969 | 10.3 | 612290 | 11.5 |
| 1971 | 528858 | 9.7 | 12000 | 0.2 | 540858 | 10.0 | 599270 | 11.0 |
| 1972 | 551017 | 10.0 | 8700 | 0.2 | 559717 | 10.1 | 626720 | 11.3 |
| 1973 | 590300 | 10.5 | 9800 | 0.2 | 600100 | 10.7 | 639980 | 11.4 |
| 1974 | 599000 | 10.5 | 8500 | 0.1 | 607500 | 10.6 | 641660 | 11.2 |
| 1975 | 607200 | 10.3 | 6600 | 0.1 | 613800 | 10.4 | 634160 | 10.8 |
| 1976 | 613500 | 10.2 | 6800 | 0.1 | 620300 | 10.4 | 615380 | 10.3 |
| 1977 | 617000 | 10.1 | 3900 | 0.1 | 620900 | 10.2 | 610660 | 10.0 |
| 1978 | 616000 | 9.9 | 4500 | 0.1 | 620500 | 10.0 | 595310 | 9.6 |
| 1979 | 621500 | 9.8 | 4600 | 0.1 | 626100 | 9.9 | 619230 | 9.8 |

Table 2 (continued)

| Year | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Hand-rolled cigarettes |  | Total cigarettes |  | All tobacco products |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total annual millions | Number/ adult/day | Total annual millions | Number/ adult/day | Total annual millions | Number/ adult/day | Total annual tonnes | Grams/ adult/day |
| 1980 | 631500 | 9.8 | 4400 | 0.1 | 635900 | 9.9 | 611760 | 9.5 |
| 1981 | 640000 | 9.8 | 4600 | 0.1 | 644600 | 9.9 | 600620 | 9.2 |
| 1982 | 634000 | 9.6 | 4700 | 0.1 | 638700 | 9.7 | 599870 | 9.1 |
| 1983 | 600000 | 9.0 | 5500 | 0.1 | 605500 | 9.1 | 586480 | 8.8 |
| 1984 | 600400 | 8.9 | 5600 | 0.1 | 606000 | 9.0 | 566510 | 8.4 |
| 1985 | 594000 | 8.7 | 4800 | 0.1 | 598800 | 8.8 | 569660 | 8.4 |
| 1986 | 583800 | 8.5 | 4500 | 0.1 | 588300 | 8.5 | 554520 | 8.0 |
| 1987 | 575000 | 8.2 | 4100 | 0.1 | 579100 | 8.3 | 536070 | 7.7 |
| 1988 | 562500 | 8.0 | 3600 | 0.1 | 566100 | 8.0 | 528990 | 7.5 |
| 1989 | 540000 | 7.6 | 3300 | 0.0 | 543300 | 7.7 | 495690 | 7.0 |
| 1990 | 525000 | 7.4 | 3000 | 0.0 | 528000 | 7.4 | 493770 | 6.9 |
| 1991 | 510000 | 7.1 | 3100 | 0.0 | 513100 | 7.1 | 489840 | 6.8 |
| 1992 | 500000 | 6.9 | 3400 | 0.0 | 503400 | 6.9 | 476000 | 6.5 |
| 1993 | 485000 | 6.6 | 3400 | 0.0 | 488400 | 6.7 | 486280 | 6.6 |
| 1994 | 486000 | 6.6 | 3400 | 0.0 | 489400 | 6.6 | 446000 | 6.0 |
| 1995 | 487000 | 6.5 | 3000 | 0.0 | 490000 | 6.5 | 447770 | 6.0 |
| 1996 | 487000 | 6.4 | 3100 | 0.0 | 490100 | 6.5 | 456680 | 6.0 |
| 1997 | 480000 | 6.3 | 3000 | 0.0 | 483000 | 6.3 | 457270 | 6.0 |
| 1998 | 465000 | 6.0 | 3800 | 0.0 | 468800 | 6.1 | 422470 | 5.5 |
| 1999 | 435000 | 5.6 | 4600 | 0.1 | 439600 | 5.6 | 419010 | 5.4 |
| 2000 | 430000 | 5.3 | 4900 | 0.1 | 434900 | 5.4 | 414360 | 5.1 |
| 2001 | 425000 | 5.2 | 5900 | 0.1 | 430900 | 5.3 | 422660 | 5.2 |
| 2002 | 415000 | 5.0 | 6600 | 0.1 | 421600 | 5.1 | 416360 | 5.0 |
| 2003 | 400000 | 4.8 | 7400 | 0.1 | 407400 | 4.9 | 403660 | 4.8 |
| 2004 | 388000 | 4.6 | 6600 | 0.1 | 394600 | 4.6 | 400600 | 4.7 |
| 2005 | 376000 | 4.4 | 7900 | 0.1 | 383900 | 4.5 | 390370 | 4.5 |
| 2006/1 | 380726 | 4.4 | 6799 | 0.1 | 387526 | 4.5 | 403500 | 4.7 |
| 2007/1 | 361665 | 4.2 | 7308 | 0.1 | 368974 | 4.3 | 391144 | 4.5 |
| 2008/1 | 346419 | 4.0 | 8397 | 0.1 | 354816 | 4.1 | 384644 | 4.5 |
| 2009/1 | 318029 | 3.7 | 4703 | 0.1 | 322733 | 3.8 | 387426 | 4.5 |
| 2010/1 | 300451 | 3.5 | 2481 | 0.0 | 302932 | 3.5 | 394746 | 4.6 |

1 Per adult data based on 2005 population
Source: Manufactured cigarettes and all tobacco products, Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. Hand-rolled cigarettes, see Notes on sources of sales data: Estimates of number of hand-rolled cigarettes, p.47. Population, see Population, Methods p. 14

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



[^5]Table 3 Manufactured cigarettes: percentage of total sales as filter cigarettes, and as menthol cigarettes; sales-weighted average machine yield per cigarette of $\operatorname{tar}$ (SWAT) and nicotine (SWAN)

| Year | Filter \% | Menthol \% | SWAT mg/cig | SWAN mg/cig |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 | 0.1 |  |  |  |
| 1947 | 0.2 |  |  |  |
| 1948 | 0.3 |  |  |  |
| 1949 | 0.3 |  |  |  |
| 1950 | 0.6 |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 0.7 |  |  |  |
| 1952 | 1.3 |  |  |  |
| 1953 | 2.9 |  |  |  |
| 1954 | 9.2 |  | 37 | 2.6 |
| 1955 | 18.7 |  | 38 | 2.7 |
| 1956 | 27.6 |  | 34 | 2.7 |
| 1957 | 38.1 |  | 35 | 2.5 |
| 1958 | 45.3 |  | 31 | 2.0 |
| 1959 | 48.7 |  | 29 | 1.8 |
| 1960 | 50.9 |  | 27 | 1.6 |
| 1961 | 52.5 |  | 26 | 1.6 |
| 1962 | 54.6 |  | 26 | 1.5 |
| 1963 | 58.0 | 16 | 25 | 1.4 |
| 1964 | 60.9 | 16 | 23 | 1.3 |
| 1965 | 64.4 | 18 | 22 | 1.4 |
| 1966 | 68.3 | 19 | 23 | 1.5 |
| 1967 | 72.4 | 20 | 21 | 1.4 |
| 1968 | 74.9 | 21 | 21.6 | 1.35 |
| 1969 | 77.5 | 22 | 20.7 | 1.38 |
| 1970 | 80.1 | 23 | 20.0 | 1.31 |
| 1971 | 82.4 | 24 | 20.2 | 1.32 |
| 1972 | 83.7 | 24 | 19.9 | 1.39 |
| 1973 | 85.4 | 25 | 19.3 | 1.32 |
| 1974 | 86.7 | 27 | 18.4 | 1.24 |
| 1975 | 87.7 | 27 | 18.6 | 1.21 |
| 1976 | 88.5 | 28 | 18.1 | 1.16 |
| 1977 | 89.4 | 28 | 16.8 | 1.12 |
| 1978 | 90.9 | 28 | 16.1 | 1.11 |
| 1979 | 91.8 | 29 | 15.1 | 1.07 |
| 1980 | 92.5 | 28 | 14.1 | 1.04 |
| 1981 | 92.7 | 28 | 13.2 | 0.92 |
| 1982 | 93.2 | 29 | 13.5 | 0.89 |
| 1983 | 93.6 | 28 | 13.4 | 0.88 |
| 1984 | 94.2 | 28 | 13.0 | 0.89 |
| 1985 | 94.6 | 28 | 13.0 | 0.95 |
| 1986 | 95.0 | 28 | 13.4 | 0.93 |
| 1987 | 95.7 | 28 | 13.3 | 0.94 |
| 1988 | 96.0 | 28 | 13.3 | 0.94 |
| 1989 | 96.5 | 27 | 13.1 | 0.96 |
| 1990 | 96.8 | 26 | 12.5 | 0.93 |
| 1991 | 97.2 | 27 | 12.6 | 0.94 |
| 1992 | 97.5 | 26 | 12.4 | 0.92 |
| 1993 | 97.7 | 26 | 12.4 | 0.90 |
| 1994 | 97.9 | 25 | 12.1 | 0.90 |
| 1995 | 98.2 | 25 | 12.0 | 0.87 |
| 1996 | 98.0 | 25 | 12.0 | 0.88 |
| 1997 | 98.3 | 25 | 12.0 | 0.89 |
| 1998 | 98.3 | 26 | 12.0 | 0.88 |
| 1999 | 98.7 | 26 |  |  |
| 2000 | 98.7 | 26 |  |  |
| 2001 | 98.9 | 26 |  |  |
| 2002 | 99.0 | 27 |  |  |
| 2003 | 98.9 | 27 |  |  |
| 2004 | 98.9 |  |  |  |
| 2005 | 99.2 |  |  |  |

Source: see Notes on sources of sales data: Plain/Filter cigarette sales, p. 48, Menthol cigarette sales, p. 48 and Tar and nicotine machine yield of cigarettes, p. 48

Table 4M Prevalence of smoking, males: selected surveys by age (continues on p. 20)


Table 4F Prevalence of smoking, females: selected surveys by age (continues on p. 21)


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, continues on p. 26) Prevalence of smoking, males


Table 4F (continued from p. 23, continues on p. 27) Prevalence of smoking, females


Table 4M (continued from p. 24, continues on p. 28) Prevalence of smoking, males


Table 4F (continued from p. 25, continues on p. 29) Prevalence of smoking, females


Table 4M (continued from p. 26)


Source: Product:
see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49 Frequency:
MC = manufactured cigarettes
TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled) UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
$\mathrm{A}=$ all products. $\mathrm{A}^{*}$ additionally includes non-smokers who use smokeless tobacco

## R = regular or daily smokers

U

* All ages

A = all smokers (including occasional) = unspecified
$=$ refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49 relates to ages reported; as given in original source

Table 4F (continued from p. 27)
Prevalence of smoking, females


Source:
Product:
see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49 Frequency:
MC = manufactured cigarettes
TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled) $U$
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
$\mathrm{A}=$ all products. $\mathrm{A}^{*}$ additionally includes
non-smokers who use smokeless tobacco

A = all smokers (including occasional)
R = regular or daily smokers
= unspecified
$=$ refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49 relates to ages reported; as given in original source

Table 5M Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, males: selected surveys by age
(continues on p. 32)


Table 5F Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, females: selected surveys by age (continues on p. 33)


Table 5M (continued from p. 30)
Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, males


Source Product:

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

Table 5F (continued from p. 31)
Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, females:


[^6]Table 6M Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, males: selected surveys by age; with percentage total sales (continues on p. 36)


Table 6F Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, females: selected surveys by age; with percentage total sales (continues on p. 37)

|  | Age Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { ages } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \% <br> Total <br> sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ - \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ | 25 - 29 | 30 - 34 | 35 <br> - <br> 39 | 40 - 44 | 45 - 49 | 50 - 54 | 55 - 59 | 60 - 64 | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ - \\ 69 \end{gathered}$ | 70 - 74 | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ - \\ 79 \end{gathered}$ | 80+ |  |  |
| 4710 UC* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.3 |  | 7.6 |  | 4.9 |  | 2.6 |  | 1.2 |  |  |  |  | 5.1 | 101\%T |
| 554 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3 |  |  | 4.6 |  | 4.0 |  | 2.8 |  | 1.2 |  | 0.3 |  |  |  | $\frac{3.0}{0.7}$ | 60\%T |
| 5813 UC | 0.2 0.5 0.8 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 59 9 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 |  | ** |
| 5914 UC* | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 |  | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.4 | ** |
| 64 3 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73\%T |
| 651 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.2 |  | 7.2 | 7. |  |  | 5. |  |  |  | 1. |  |  | 5.4 | 69\%T |
| 659 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 4.0 | ** |
| 66 4 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.9 |  |  | 6.8 | 6. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. |  |  | 4.9 | 61\%T |
| 67 4 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4. |  |  |  | 1. |  |  | 4.8 | 61\%T |
| 684 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4. |  |  |  | 1. |  |  | 4.7 | 61\%T |
| 6820 UC | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |  | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.7 | ** |
| $70 \quad 3 \mathrm{UC}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.2 |  | 7.3 | 7. |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 1. |  |  | 5.5 | 65\%T |
| 7020 UC | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.1 | ** |
| 7220 UC | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.4 | ** |
| $74 \quad 1 \mathrm{UC}^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62\%T |
| 7420 UC |  | 0.3 |  | 2.3 |  | 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.8 | ** |
| 75 3 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.4 |  | 6.5 | 7. |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 1. |  |  | 5.5 | 64\%T |
| 7515 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 761 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.4 |  | 6.8 | 6. |  |  | 6. |  |  |  | 2. |  |  | 5.8 | 65\%T |
| 7615 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 7715 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| $78 \quad 1$ UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.6 |  | 6.4 | 6. |  |  | 6. |  |  |  | 1. |  |  | 5.6 | 65\%T |
| 7815 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 791 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.7 |  | 6.3 | 7. |  |  | 5.7 |  |  |  | 2. |  |  | 5.4 | 64\%T |
| 797 UC |  |  | 1.2 | . 2 |  |  |  | 6.7 |  |  | 7.1 |  | 7.8 |  |  |  |  | 3.8 |  |  |  | 5.5 | 68\%T |
| 798 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.8 | 7. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.2 | ** |
| 7915 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 3.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 7920 UC |  | 0.3 |  | 1. | 4 | 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | ** |
| 801 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.4 |  | 5.9 | 5. |  |  | 5. |  |  |  | 2. |  |  | 5.5 | 63\%T |
| 8015 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 81 15 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 827 UC |  |  | 1.0 | . 0 |  |  |  | 6.0 |  |  | 7.3 |  | 7.3 |  |  |  |  | 3.7 |  |  |  | 5.1 | 69\%T |
| 829 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 |  | ** |
| 8215 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 831 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.9 |  | 5.8 | 6. |  |  | 5.7 |  |  |  | 2. |  |  | 5.3 | 66\%T |
| 8315 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 8415 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 851 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.9 |  |  | 5.8 | 6. |  |  |  | 5. |  |  | 2. |  |  | 5.1 | 66\%T |
| 857 UC |  |  | 1. | 1 |  |  |  | 5.7 |  |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  | 4. |  |  |  |  |  | 4.8 | 70\%T |
| 858 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.4 | 4. |  |  |  | 2. |  |  |  |  |  | 3.8 | ** |
| 8515 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 863 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62\%T |
| 8615 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 87 1 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5. |  |  | 3 |  | 1. |  | 4.8 | 66\%T |
| 8715 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 881 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5. |  |  |  |  | 1. |  | 5.0 | 72\%T |
| 887 UC |  |  | 0.8 | . 8 |  |  |  | 4.7 |  |  | 5.8 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.2 | 68\%T |
| 8815 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| 898 UC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 | 3.7 |  |  |  | 2. |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 | ** |
| 8915 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| $901 \mathrm{UC}^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60\%T |
| 907 UC |  |  | 0. | 9 |  |  |  | 3.6 |  |  | 5.9 |  |  |  |  | 3. |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 | 69\%T |
| 9015 UC* |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |

Table 6M (continued from p. 34)
Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, males


Source: $\quad$ see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49
Product:

```
see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49
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. 49 relates to ages reported; as given in original source
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 6F (continued from p. 35)
Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, females


| Source: | see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49 |  | $=$ refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product: | MC = manufactured cigarettes | All ages: | relates to ages reported; as given in original source |
|  | TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled) | \% Total sales: | estimated \% of total sales of $\mathrm{M}=$ manufactured or $\mathrm{T}=$ total |
|  | UC = cigarettes (type unspecified) |  | cigarette consumption implied by survey, sexes combined |
|  | A = all products |  | ** = cannot be calculated |
|  | $U=$ unspecified |  | -- = 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)

Source: $\quad$ see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49
Product:

* $\quad=$ refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49

All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
\% Total sales: 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 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. 49
Product:
MC = manufactured cigarettes

TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
A = all products
J = unspecified

* refer to Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source \% Total sales: Adjustment factor used, estimated \% of total sales of $\mathrm{M}=$ manufactured or $\mathrm{T}=$ total cigarette consumption implied by survey, sexes combined,

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

| Year | Source ${ }^{2}$ | Product ${ }^{3}$ | Prevalence ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Number of cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Total cigarettes ${ }^{5}$ |  | All products ${ }^{6}$ |  | Unadjusted ${ }^{7}$ |  |  | Sales-adjusted ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | number/ person/day | Total sales \% |  |  | Ma cig num per | ured <br> s <br> ay | Total cigarettes ${ }^{\text {y }}$ number/ person/day |  |
|  |  |  | M | F |  |  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1935 | 11 | UC |  |  | 50 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 8.9 | $2.4)$ |
| 1944 | 5 | UC |  |  | 46 | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 8.8 | 5.2 ) |
| 1947 | 10 | UC+A |  |  | 59 | 28 | 70 | 28 | 13.8 | 4.8 | 101 |  |  | 13.6 | 4.7 |
| 1949 | 5 | UC |  |  | 52 | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 12.5 | 6.1 ) |
| 1955 | 4 | UC |  |  | 48 | 23 |  |  | 8.5 | 2.8 | 60 |  |  | 14.2 | 4.8 |
|  | 4 | UC |  |  | 52 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 | 3 | UC |  |  | 50 | 30 |  |  | 10.6 | 5.1 | 73 |  |  | 14.5 | 6.9 |
| 1965 | 1 | UC |  |  | 50 | 32 |  |  | 9.8 | 5.1 | 69 |  |  | 14.2 | 7.5 |
| 1966 | 1 | UC |  |  | 53 | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 14.3 | 7.4 ) |
|  | 3 | UC |  |  | 49 | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 14.3 | 7.5 ) |
|  | 4 | UC |  |  | 47 | 30 |  |  | 8.7 | 4.7 | 61 |  |  | 14.2 | 7.6 |
|  | 4 | UC |  |  | 47 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 | 4 | UC |  |  | 46 | 30 |  |  | 8.6 | 4.6 | 61 |  |  | 14.1 | 7.6 |
| 1968 | 4 | UC |  |  | 44 | 29 |  |  | 8.3 | 4.6 | 61 |  |  | 13.6 | 7.5 |
| 1970 | 1 | UC |  |  | 44 | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 13.3 | 7.6 ) |
|  | 3 | UC |  |  | 40 | 29 |  |  | 8.5 | 5.0 | 65 |  |  | 13.1 | 7.8 |
| 1974 | 1 | UC |  |  | 41 | 31 |  |  | 8.3 | 5.0 | 62 |  |  | 13.4 | 8.1 |
| 1975 | 3 | $U C+\mathrm{A}^{*}$ |  |  | 37 | 29 | 52 | 32 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 64 |  |  | 12.9 | 8.2 |
| 1976 | 1 | UC |  |  | 40 | 31 |  |  | 8.3 | 5.3 | 65 |  |  | 12.8 | 8.1 |
| 1977 | 1 | UC |  |  | 39 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 12.5 | 8.0 ) |
| 1978 | 1 | UC |  |  | 37 | 30 |  |  | 7.9 | 5.2 | 65 |  |  | 12.2 | 8.0 |
| 1979 | 1 | UC |  |  | 36 | 29 |  |  | 7.6 | 5.1 | 64 |  |  | 12.0 | 8.0 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 35 | 30 |  |  | 8.0 | 5.6 | 68 |  |  | 11.7 | 8.3 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 37 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980 | 1 | UC |  |  | 36 | 28 |  |  | 7.7 | 4.8 | 63 |  |  | 12.4 | 7.6 |
| 1982 | 7 | UC |  |  | 35 | 27 |  |  | 8.0 | 5.4 | 69 |  |  | 11.7 | 7.9 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 39 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | UC |  |  | 33 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 11.6 | 8.0 ) |
| 1983 | 1 | UC |  |  | 34 | 28 |  |  | 7.2 | 4.9 | 66 |  |  | 10.9 | 7.5 |
| 1985 | 1 | UC |  |  | 31 | 27 |  |  | 6.9 | 4.9 | 66 |  |  | 10.3 | 7.3 |
|  | 4 | $\mathbf{U C}+A^{*}$ |  |  | 31 | 24 | 38 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  | ( 10.8 | 6.9 ) |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 33 | 26 |  |  | 7.2 | 5.1 | 70 |  |  | 10.4 | 7.3 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 35 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8 (continued)

| Year | Source ${ }^{2}$ | Product ${ }^{3}$ | Prevalence ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Number of cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Manufactured cigarettes |  | Total cigarettes ${ }^{5}$ |  | All products ${ }^{6}$ |  | Unadjusted ${ }^{7}$ |  |  | Sales-adjusted ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | number/ person/day | Total sales \% |  |  | Ma <br> cig <br> nu <br> per | ured s <br> ay | Total cigarettes ${ }^{y}$ number/ person/day |  |
|  |  |  | M | F |  |  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1986 | 3 | $U C+A^{*}$ |  |  | 29 | 23 | 37 | 24 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 62 |  |  | 10.2 | 7.0 |
| 1987 | 1 | $U C$ |  |  | 30 | 26 |  |  | 6.5 | 4.6 | 66 |  |  | 9.9 | 6.9 |
| 1988 | 1 | UC |  |  | 30 | 25 |  |  | 6.8 | 4.8 | 72 |  |  | 9.5 | 6.7 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 29 | 23 |  |  | 6.7 | 4.4 | 68 |  |  | 9.8 | 6.4 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 32 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1990 | 1 | UC |  |  | 28 | 22 |  |  | 5.5 | 3.6 | 60 |  |  | 9.1 | 5.9 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 27 | 22 |  |  | 6.3 | 4.1 | 69 |  |  | 9.1 | 5.9 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 29 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991 | 1 | UC |  |  | 27 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 8.6 | $5.8)$ |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 26 | 23 |  |  | 5.7 | 4.4 | 70 |  |  | 8.1 | 6.2 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 29 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 1 | UC |  |  | 28 | 24 |  |  | 5.4 | 3.8 | 66 |  |  | 8.2 | 5.7 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 25 | 22 |  |  | 5.4 | 4.1 | 68 |  |  | 7.9 | 6.1 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 28 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1993 | 1 | UC |  |  | 27 | 22 |  |  | 5.1 | 3.4 | 63 |  |  | 8.1 | 5.4 |
|  | 4 | UC |  |  | 26 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 8.1 | 5.3 ) |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 23 | 20 |  |  | 5.1 | 3.8 | 66 |  |  | 7.7 | 5.7 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 26 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 1 | UC |  |  | 27 | 22 |  |  | 5.1 | 3.4 | 64 |  |  | 7.9 | 5.4 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 24 | 18 |  |  | 5.1 | 3.3 | 63 |  |  | 8.1 | 5.3 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 26 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 20 | 17 |  |  | 4.6 | 3.1 | 58 |  |  | 8.0 | 5.3 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 32 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 1 | UC |  |  | 26 | 22 |  |  | $5.0$ | 3.4 | $64$ |  |  | 7.8 | $5.3$ |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 20 | 17 |  |  | 4.7 | 3.0 | $59$ |  |  | 8.0 | $5.2$ |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 31 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 7 | UC |  |  | 20 | 17 |  |  | 4.7 | 3.2 | 61 |  |  | 7.7 | 5.3 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 31 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1997 | 1 | UC |  |  | 27 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | UC |  |  | 22 | 18 |  |  | 4.5 | 3.0 | 59 |  |  | 7.6 | 5.1 |
|  | 2 | UC |  |  | 27 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 20 | 19 |  |  | 4.7 | 3.5 | 65 |  |  | 7.2 | 5.4 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 31 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998 | 1 | UC |  |  | 26 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | UC |  |  | 21 | 18 |  |  | 4.3 | 3.0 | 60 |  |  | 7.2 | 5.0 |
|  | 2 | UC |  |  | 26 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 18 | 16 |  |  | 3.9 | 3.0 | 57 |  |  | 6.9 | 5.3 |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 30 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1999 | 1 | UC |  |  | 25 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | UC |  |  | 21 | 18 |  |  | 4.0 | 2.9 | 60 |  |  | 6.6 | 4.7 |
|  | 2 | UC |  |  | 25 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | UC |  |  | 20 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 6.9 | $4.4)$ |
|  | 4 | UC |  |  | 24 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | UC |  |  | 18 | 15 |  |  | 3.7 | 2.7 | 56 |  |  | 6.6 | 4.7 |
|  | 7 | UC+A |  |  | 28 | 23 | 33 | $24$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | $\mathbf{A}^{*}$ |  |  |  |  | 37 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8 (continued/2)


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. 49. Method: see Summary of adult smoking, Methods p. 13
2 See Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49
3 Product: $\mathrm{MC}=$ manufactured cigarettes, $\mathrm{TC}=$ total cigarettes (including hand-rolled), UC = cigarettes (type unspecified), $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{all}$ smoking products, $A^{*}=$ all smoking or smokeless 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
4 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 Calculations based on 2000 population.

Figure 3 Estimated prevalence of smoking of (i) cigarettes and (ii) all tobacco products ${ }^{1}$; by year of survey. Males and females aged 15 years and over



Source: Table 8
Table 8 also includes some estimates for earlier years (not shown in this figure).
1 Includes estimates shown in Table 8 as product A* which include non-smokers who use smokeless tobacco See also customisable version of Figure 3 in the Excel workbook

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


Source: Table 8
Table 8 also includes some estimates for earlier years (not shown in this figure).

## Notes

## 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. 59 under References.

## Sales data before 1920

Giovino et al (1994)
Cigarette consumption, given as total and per adult per year, quoting the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA). Selected years shown:

| Year | Total cigarettes | Cigarettes per adult ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (millions) | per year | per day |  |
| 1900 | 2500 | 54 | 0.15 |
| 1905 | 3600 | 70 | 0.19 |
| 1910 | 8600 | 151 | 0.41 |
| 1915 | 17900 | 285 | 0.78 |
| ${ }^{1920}$ | 44600 | 665 | 1.82 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Age 18+ |  |  |  |

Milmore and Conover (1956)
Consumption of tobacco products (unstemmed-processing weight) per adult ( $15+$ years old), quoting the US Internal Revenue Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA The weight of tobacco in finished products is approximately $25 \%$ less than the unstemmed processing weight. The original data are given in pounds per adult per year. From these we derived grams per adult per day:

| Year | Consumption per adult per day, unstemmed-processing weight, grams |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cigarettes | Cigars | Smoking <br> tobacco | Chewing <br> tobacco | Snuff | Total |
| 1880 | 0.06 | 1.69 | 0.91 | 3.92 | 0.15 | 6.72 |
| 1885 | 0.12 | 2.00 | 1.17 | 4.75 | 0.21 | 8.25 |
| 1890 | 0.22 | 2.21 | 1.39 | 4.96 | 0.27 | 9.06 |
| 1895 | 0.31 | 1.94 | 1.49 | 4.69 | 0.26 | 8.69 |
| 1900 | 0.20 | 2.47 | 1.77 | 4.42 | 0.37 | 9.23 |
| 1905 | 0.24 | 2.87 | 2.71 | 4.42 | 0.46 | 10.70 |
| 1910 | 0.51 | 2.72 | 2.70 | 4.16 | 0.58 | 10.68 |
| 1915 | 1.02 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 3.53 | 0.55 | 10.44 |
| 1920 | 2.35 | 3.05 | 1.86 | 2.93 | 0.58 | 10.77 |
| 1925 | 3.68 | 2.47 | 2.00 | 2.45 | 0.56 | 11.16 |

Rigdon and Kirchoff (1952) also give figures for per capita consumption of tax-paid tobacco products (1900-1950).

## Sales data for 1920-1973

See Table 1.1.
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 re-calculated without rounding and then converted to tonnes.

Notes as given in RP6:
(a) Details of the number of cigarettes and cigars and of the weight of tobacco consumed were obtained from the following sources:
1920-35 1st Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, May 1937.
1936-73 Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics.
These are published by the United States Department of Agriculture.
(b) Cigarettes were converted from number to weight using a factor of 2.205 lbs per 1000 up to 1951. Since that date allowance has been made for the increasing consumption of 'king' size, 'long' size, and filter-tipped cigarettes. Cigars were converted at a rate of 18.6 lbs per 1000 up to 1957 and at 18 lbs per 1000 from 1958-1963. From 1964 onwards the conversion factors used for large and little cigars were 17.5 lbs per 1000 and 2.5 lbs per 1000 respectively.

Giovino et al (1994) give data on numbers of cigarettes which are similar to the RP6 data except for 1940-1949 when they are higher, possible due to inclusion of US military forces overseas.
Brooks (1952) reports that 14 states had passed prohibitory legislation against cigarettes by 1921, but all had been repealed by 1927.
See also Sales data by type of smokeless and smoking tobacco before 1955, below, and Sales data by type of smokeless and smoking tobacco for 1955 onwards, p. 47.

## Sales data for 1974-2005

See Table 1.2.
USDA
Cigarettes and large cigars: Capehart (2005), USDA (2007)
Total US consumption, calculated (by USDA) for cigarettes as taxable removals, overseas forces and shipments to Puerto Rico and other US possessions, ships stores and small tax-exempt categories and estimated inventory change, and for cigars as total removals (or sales) from US factories plus those from Puerto Rico and imports, minus exports. Cigars includes large cigars and cigarillos weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, i.e. more than 1.36 g per cigar. Data were given by number; we derived the data by weight by estimating the average weight per cigarette and per cigar from tables giving the number and weight smoked per capita (data not shown: Creek et al (1994), USDA $(1998,2006,2007)$ ). The estimated average weight varied around 0.8 g per cigarette and 7 g per cigar.
During 1998-1999, price differentials led to some cigarettes being exported then re-imported. These grey market imports were estimated at less than $1 \%$ of total consumption in 1999, and then declined following legislative changes (USDA (2000)).
Small cigars: Capehart (2005), USDA (2007)
US taxable removals. Small cigars are described as "cigarette size", and are defined as less than 3 pounds per 1000 , i.e. less than 1.36 g per cigar. Data were given by number; we derived the data by weight by estimating the average weight per cigar as 1.13 g , based on the conversion factor used in RP6 for 1964-1973. (This differs from the conversion factor used in earlier editions of this report.)

Smoking tobacco: Capehart (2005), USDA (2007)
Total US consumption, calculated (by USDA) as total removals (or sales) plus imports, minus exports. Data for 1991-1999 are adjusted to reflect estimated re-exports to Canada. Originally given to nearest 100000 pounds, converted to tonnes and given to the nearest 10 tonnes. See also Sales data by type of smokeless and smoking tobacco for 1955 onwards, p. 47.

Smokeless tobacco: Creek et al (1994), USDA (2000, 2006, 2007)
Invoiced to domestic customers. Originally given to nearest 10000 or 100000 pounds, converted to tonnes and given to the nearest 10 tonnes. See also Sales data by type of smokeless and smoking tobacco for 1955 onwards, p. 47.

## Sales data for 2006 onwards

See Table 1.3.
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)
Data for 2003-2005 from these sources are also shown for comparison with the data in Table 1.2
Estimates of sales have been calculated as the sum of "Removed taxable including from Puerto
Rico" and "Imported from foreign countries". Data for 2010 are preliminary estimates.
Data given as weight in pounds have been converted to tonnes.
The distinction between small cigars and large cigars is not described, but USDA (2007), quoting the same source reports, defines small cigars as "Weight not more than 3 pounds per thousand" (i.e. not more than 1.36 g per cigar).

Data for cigarettes, large cigars and small cigars are given as numbers. These have been converted to weight assuming the same average weights for cigarettes and large cigars as were calculated for the USDA data (for 2003-2005), and continuing to use the 2005 USDA estimates for subsequent years (approximately 0.77 g per cigarettes and 7.4 g per cigar); and continuing to assume 1.13 g per small cigar.

## Sales data by type of smokeless and smoking tobacco before 1955

Smokeless tobacco: Creek et al (1994)
Smokeless tobacco has two main forms: chewing tobacco and snuff. Chewing tobacco is available in loose leaf form (formerly called scrap), in a pressed rectangle called a plug, or in a twist or roll. These are actively chewed. Snuff may be dry snuff (also called scotch snuff) which is dry, powdered tobacco, or moist snuff which is moist tobacco in fine particles or strips. Snuff is used by placing a pinch of tobacco between the cheek and the gum.
According to Christen et al (1982), during the 19th century, moist snuff, loose-leaf chewing, and block or plug tobacco were popular, with "dental snuff" later being promoted as a dental panacea. However by the end of the century, use declined as the practice of tobacco spitting became socially unacceptable and unlawful, especially in certain public places. However, smokeless tobacco remained popular until approximately 1913, when cheap mass-production and advertising boosted cigarette sales.

Prior to 1955, data are available for US output (Creek et al (1994)), from which we calculate the following percentages (5-year averages):

|  | Plug | Twist | Fine cut | Loose leaf | Snuff |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-39 | 38.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 29.5 | 25.1 |
| $1940-44$ | 35.6 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 31.1 | 26.4 |
| $1945-49$ | 34.4 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 30.5 | 28.6 |
| $1950-55$ | 31.5 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 30.8 | 31.6 |

Smoking tobacco 1933-1954: Milmore and Conover (1956)
The percentage of smoking tobacco used in roll-your-own (RYO) cigarettes was estimated as $46 \%$ for 1933-1940, and as 30\% for 1950-54.

## Sales data by type of smokeless and smoking tobacco for 1955 onwards

Smokeless tobacco: Creek et al (1994), USDA $(2000,2006,2007)$
Percentages in Table 1.5 are based on quantities invoiced to domestic customers. The classification of smokeless products changed at the start of 1982, removing fine-cut from the chewing tobacco category and reclassifying it as moist snuff. This change in classification therefore accounts for most, but not all, of the redistribution between chewing and snuff between 1981 and 1982. During the 1980s moist snuff began to be marketed packaged in small pouches resembling tea bags (Shelton (1982), Gritz et al (1985), Tilashalski et al (1994)).

Smoking tobacco: Capehart (2006), Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (20082011)

Percentages in Table 1.5 are based on consumption (as defined in Sales data for 1974-2005, p. 46).
Smoking tobacco comprises pipe tobacco and cut tobacco predominantly used in roll-your-own (RYO) cigarettes. Data for 2010 are preliminary estimates. From the late 1990s, higher cigarette taxes boosted cut tobacco consumption because of a resurgence in the RYO market.

## Estimates of number of hand-rolled cigarettes

1927-1949: Jackson (1950)
Described as "rough" estimates. Based on revenue from tax-paid packages of cigarette papers, converted to numbers of cigarette papers using the tax rate of 1 cent for 100 papers, and on numbers of tax-free cigarette booklets, assuming each booklet to contain 20 papers with a wastage rate of $20 \%$.

These estimates fit in with comment by Milmore and Conover (1956), that in the years 1933-40, consumption of RYO cigarettes was considerably higher than during later years and was probably above the pre-1933-40 period. Hammond (1958) noted that the decline in the use of hand-rolled cigarettes probably contributed to the apparent rise in manufactured cigarette consumption between 1935 and 1955.

1950: US Surgeon General (1989) quoting USDA (no details of reference)
The estimated consumption was given as $3.4 \%$ of total cigarette consumption, from which we derived the total consumption and the adult daily rate. (The original report also gave consumption as 126 per capita per year, although our calculation more closely matches this as a per adult estimate.)

1951-1954: We have taken as our estimate of hand-rolled cigarette consumption $26 \%$ of pipe and hand-rolling tobacco sales, at 0.80 g per cigarette.
This method of estimation was based on estimates for 1955 (see next paragraph and Table 1.5)
1955-2005: Capehart (2006)
For 1955-1994, estimates are based on shipments of cigarette papers and tubes, and for 1995 onwards are derived from domestic invoices and imports of RYO tobacco. Data for 1994 onwards are preliminary estimates. From these data, the weight of tobacco per hand-rolled cigarette can be derived, and was generally between 0.6 g and 0.9 g per cigarette.
2006-2010: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (2005-2011)
Data for roll-your-own tobacco given by weight has been converted to numbers assuming 0.85 g per hand-rolled cigarette. This value was chosen based on the estimates for the years 2000-2005 given by Capehart (2006).

## Plain/Filter cigarette sales

Creek et al (1994), USDA ERS (1996), USDA (1998-2002)
Represents the proportion of production rather than of consumption of filtered cigarettes. Data for 2005 are preliminary estimates.

## Menthol cigarette sales

Federal Trade Commission (2005)
Domestic market share of menthol cigarettes.
Data for earlier years are given by Garten and Falkner (2001) quoting Maxwell Associates (1977) (no details of reference), e.g.

| $1925-1932$ | 1935 | 1940 | 1945 | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $13 \%$ |

## Tar and nicotine machine yield of cigarettes

1954-1967: US Surgeon General (1981) quoting Wakeham (1976)
Data read from graph. No standard test method had been agreed at this time (Peeler (1996), Baker (2002)), and the method used is not stated. Alternative data given by Owen (1976) for 1955 are: 43 mg tar and 2.8 mg nicotine per cigarette.

1968-1998: Federal Trade Commission (FTC) (2000)
Yields are measured according to the standard FTC smoking regime of one 35 ml puff of 2 seconds duration, taken once per minute to a butt length of 23 mm for a plain cigarette, or the longer of 23 mm or the filter tipping overwrap +3 mm for a filtered cigarette (Baker (2002)).
Sales-weighted data are not available after 1998. The following table shows the distribution of market share (\%) by tar category (FTC (2005)), from which we tentatively estimate the salesweighted average tar:

| Year | More than <br> $\mathbf{1 5} \mathbf{~ m g}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 - 1 5} \mathbf{~ m g}$ | $\mathbf{9 - 1 2} \mathbf{~ m g}$ | $\mathbf{6 - 9} \mathbf{~ m g}$ | $\mathbf{3 - 6} \mathbf{~ m g}$ | $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{~ m g ~ o r}$ <br> less | SWAT* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1999 | 13.4 | 29.2 | 32.1 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 1.6 | 11.5 |
| 2000 | 12.9 | 36.7 | 26.7 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 1.3 | 11.7 |
| 2001 | 14.8 | 27.1 | 35.5 | 9.4 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 11.6 |
| 2002 | 15.1 | 26.7 | 35.7 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 11.6 |
| 2003 | 15.1 | 25.4 | 37.0 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 1.0 | 11.6 |

* Estimated by assuming means for the categories of $17,14,11,8,5,2 \mathrm{mg}$. Similarly calculated estimates for the years 1991-1998 would be within $+/-0.3 \mathrm{mg}$ of the data shown in Table 3 .


## Tar and nicotine yield of other tobacco products

No sales-weighted data are available for products other than cigarettes. Some authors have
published results from tests on a variety of other products, e.g. smokeless tobacco by Gritz et al (1981), Tilashalski et al (1994), Djordjevic et al (1995), cigars by Henningfield et al (1999) and bidis (a type of cigarette rolled in tendu leaf imported from India) by Rickert (1999), Malson et al (2001), Watson et al (2003).

## 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. 59 under References.

We have not attempted to include information specifically related to the use of smokeless tobacco. However, because many sources provide information on cigarettes only, and on all smoking and smokeless products combined (but not on all smoking products only), we have on occasion included data on the prevalence of "smoking or smokeless tobacco use". This is shown in Table 4 using the product code A*.

## Source <br> number

1, 2 National Center for Health Statistics (1980a, 1980b, 1985), Harris (1983), US Surgeon General (1983, 1988, 1994), Anonymous (1987, 1991a, 1992, 1993, 1994a, 1994b, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000a, 2001, 2002, 2003a, 2004, 2005a, 2005b), Fiore et al (1989), Novotny et al (1990), US Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) (Accessed June 2004)
a. National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS). Nationally representative sample of the US noninstitutionalized civilian population aged 18+. Before 1974, face-to-face interviews with one adult per household, giving proxy reports for other household members. Since 1974, smoking information taken from self-reports only, using telephone follow-up for household members not interviewed personally. Response rate before 1974 around $96 \%$, but decreased to $90 \%$ when limited to self-reports. Data were adjusted for non-response and weighted (by the original authors) to provide national estimates.

| Year | Sample <br> size | Response <br> rate $(\%)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1974 | 22052 | - |
| 1976 | 20978 | - |
| 1977 | - | - |
| 1978 | 10571 | - |
| 1979 | 21832 | - |
| 1980 | 9553 | - |
| 1983 | 20963 | - |
| 1985 | 31082 | - |
| 1987 | 44000 | - |
| 1988 | 44000 | - |
| 1990 | 41000 | 83 |
| 1991 | 43732 | 88 |
| 1992 | 24040 | 87 |
| 1993 | 20860 | 81 |
| 1994 | 19738 | 80 |
| 1995 | 17213 | 81 |
| 1997 | 36116 | 80 |
| 1998 | 32440 | 74 |
| 1999 | 30801 | 70 |
| 2000 | 32374 | 72 |
| 2001 | 33326 | 74 |
| 2002 | 31044 | 74 |
| 2003 | 30852 | 74 |
| 2004 | 31326 | 73 |
|  |  | - |

b. Results shown as source $\mathbf{1}$ are taken from published reports. Results shown as source $\mathbf{2}$ are derived from the public-access data files, and use 5-year age groups, so sample sizes may be small for the oldest age groups.
c. For some years, data for a particular product and frequency are available in several different breakdowns by age. These are presented in Table 4 if this aids comparisons between years. This may result in several different estimates for adult (age 15+) prevalence appearing in Table 8.
d. For 1966 and 1970, the All ages values in Table 4 refer to ages 18+; age-specific data are not available for the age groups marked *.
e. Current smokers: had smoked 100 cigarettes and (before 1992) answered affirmatively to question 'Do you smoke cigarettes now?' or (1992 onwards, shown as frequency A) reported now smoke every day or some days. According to Anonymous (1994a), the inclusion of some-day smoking increases the prevalence estimate by about $1.0 \%$. Regular smokers (source 2): had smoked 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day.
f. Prevalence of use of other tobacco products was estimated by Giovino et al (1994) as:

| Year | Cigar smoking |  | Pipe smoking |  | Smokeless tobacco |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1970 | 16.3 | 0.2 | 13.1 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 1.8 |
| 1987 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 0.6 |
| 1991 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.6 |

g. Consumption category estimation based on: $(1965,1976,1978,1979$ and 1983) <15, 15-24, and 25+ cigarettes/smoker/day; (1987) <15, 15-24, 25-34, and 35+. For 1974, 1990, and 1992-1995, consumption category estimation based on two categories, 1-24 and 25+ cigarettes/smoker/day, and resulting figures should be regarded with caution; for years where comparisons are possible, the estimates based on two categories are always lower than the directly calculated means (e.g. 1980 (males) 21.0 vs 23.4 , (females ) 17.3 vs 19.7 ; and 1991 (males) 19.5 vs 21.6 , (females) 15.9 vs 18.3 ). Prior to 1992 , cigarettes per smoker not restricted to regular smokers.
f. 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.

3 Waingrow et al (1968), US Department of Health Education and Welfare (USDHEW) (1973), USDHEW - Public Health Service (1976), US Surgeon General (1983), Pierce and Hatziandreu (1986), Anonymous (1987)
a. Adult Use of Tobacco Surveys.

In 1964 and 1966: primarily in-person household interviews. Sample size (1964) 5 794, (1966) 5768 ; response rate $76 \%$ and $72 \%$ respectively.

In 1970: 91\% telephone and 9\% personal interviews. Sample size 5200.
In 1975: 7\% personal interviews. Sample size 12000 ; response rate $60 \%$ for telephone interviews and $44 \%$ for non-telephone segment.
In 1986, 100\% telephone interviews, results adjusted to compensate for (inter alia) exclusion of non-telephone households. Representative of non-institutionalized civilian population. Sample size 13 031, response rate 74\%.
b. Product code A* $(1975,1986)$ includes non-smokers who use smokeless tobacco.
c. In 1986, only $0.4 \%$ of smokers aged 17 or older used RYO cigarettes (US Surgeon General (1988)).
d. Consumption category estimation based on (1964) 0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65+ cigarettes/smoker/day; (1986) 15 or less, 16-24, and $25+$.
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.

4 USDHEW - Public Health Service (1969), Ahmed and Gleeson (1970), Marcus et al (1989), Shopland et al (1992, 1996), National Cancer Institute (NCI) (2006)
a. Tobacco Use Supplements to Current Population Survey. Representative of civilian noninstitutionalized population. 1955 data originally in Haenszel et al (1956), later version with minor changes used. Since 2001-2002 the survey has been co-sponsored by NCI and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and has used about $75 \%$ telephone interviews and $25 \%$ personal home visits.

|  | Households | Response <br> rate (\%) | Individuals |  | Proxy interviews (\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1955 | 21000 | 96 | 45000 | Males | Females |  |
| 1966 | 35000 | 96 | 69000 | 65 | 17 |  |
| 1985 | 62500 | 96 | 114000 |  | 25 |  |
| 1993 |  | $95 / 88^{1}$ | 266988 | 18 | 18 |  |
| $1998-1999$ |  |  | 224902 |  | (2) |  |
| $2001-2002$ |  |  | 234227 |  | (2) |  |
| 2003 |  |  | 234247 |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Represents response rates for core questions and tobacco use supplement respectively
${ }^{2}$ About $20 \%$ proxy reports for a few measures, but not stated whether this refers to smoking
b. Regular smokers: $(1955,1966)$ smoked regularly, $(1999$ on) had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day. All smokers: $(1955,1966)$ smoked regularly or occasionally, (1985) had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smoked at the time of the survey, (1993 on) had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smoked every day or some days.
c. Product code A* (1985 only) includes non-smokers who use smokeless tobacco. For males, the percentages using each product (including users of more than one product) are snuff $1.8 \%$, chewing tobacco $4.0 \%$, cigars $2.1 \%$, and pipes $2.4 \%$.
d. Consumption category estimation based on: (1955, 1966) 1-9, 10-20, 21-40, and 41+ cigarettes/smoker/day; (1967 and 1968) <11, 11-20, 21-40, and 41+ cigarettes/smoker/day.
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.

5 Anonymous (1987), quoting Gallup Poll
a. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.

## 6, 7 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (Accessed February, October 2006)

a. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), formerly National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and SAMHSA. Multistage area probability sampling of civilian non-institutionalized population of US. For 1979-1990 this was restricted to persons living in households and excluded Hawaii and Alaska; from 1991 these states were added, as were residents of group quarters (such as college dormitories, group homes, shelters and rooming houses), civilians dwelling on military installations and persons with no permanent residence (i.e. excluding those with no fixed address, residents of institutional quarters and active military personnel). In most years, ethnic minorities and youths were oversampled, as were certain metropolitan or rural areas. In 1993-1995, cigarette smokers were oversampled.
b. Results shown as source 6 are taken from published reports. Results shown as source $\mathbf{7}$ are derived from online analysis of the public-access data files, which may differ from the full data sets due to different handling of missing data, or subsampling used in disclosure protection procedures (see Table below, 1999-2004). Estimates are weighted to take account of probability of selection, non-response and intercensual population estimates. The age categories used in Tables 4-7 are the narrowest of the categories provided in the online analysis.
c. Two questionnaires were used in 1994, and results presented separately, with 1994A comparable to earlier years and 1994B comparable to later years. At the same time, cigarette use questions changed from interviewer administered to self-completion (Kopstein (2001)). In 1999, computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted selfinterviewing (ACASI) were introduced (Gfroerer et al (2002)).

| Year | Interview response rate (\%) | Sample size |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Overall | Available in public-use file |
| 1979 | 83 | 7224 |  |
| 1982 | 81 | 5624 |  |
| 1985 | 84 | 8021 |  |
| 1988 | 77 | 8814 |  |
| 1990 | n.a. | 9259 |  |
| 1991 | 84 | 32594 |  |
| 1992 | 83 | 28832 |  |
| 1993 | 79 | 26489 |  |
| 1994 | A: 77 | A: 4372 |  |
|  | B: 78 | B: 17809 |  |
| 1995 | 81 | 17747 |  |
| 1996 | 79 | 18269 |  |
| 1997 | 78 | 24505 |  |
| 1998 | 77 | 25500 |  |
| 1999 | 69 | 66706 | 53560 |
| 2000 | 74 | 71764 | 58680 |
| 2001 | 73 | 68929 | 55561 |
| 2002 | 79 | 68126 | 54079 |
| 2003 | 77 | 67784 | 55230 |
| 2004 | 77 | 67760 | 55602 |

d. Regular cigarette smokers: (1979-1994A) smoked an average of at least 1 cigarette per day in last 30 days, (1994B-1998) smoked a cigarette every day in last 30 days, (1999-2004) smoked part or all of a cigarette every day in last 30 days. Cigarette smokers (marked as frequency A): (1979) smoked a cigarette in last 30 days and had smoked 5 packs in lifetime, (1982-1998) smoked a cigarette in last 30 days, (1999-2003) smoked part or all of a cigarette in last 30 days. Smokers of any product: smoked part or all of a cigarette or cigar, or a pipe in last 30 days. Users of any product (shown as product A* in Table 4 as includes non-smokers who use smokeless tobacco): smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipe tobacco or used chewing tobacco or snuff in last 30 days.
e. In 1999-2004, the survey has included information on the type of cigarette smoked, and the following results are included as an example:
Percentage of cigarette smokers by type of cigarette (brand smoked most often in last 30 days), 2003

| Age | Males |  |  |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12-17 | 18-25 | 26-34 | 35-49 | 50+ | Total | 12-17 | 18-25 | 26-34 | 35-49 | 50+ | Total |
| Lights | 39 | 52 | 55 | 41 | 38 | 45 | 51 | 57 | 51 | 47 | 45 | 50 |
| Ultra lights | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 27 | 18 |
| Full Flavour | 57 | 44 | 38 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 33 |
| Menthol | 36 | 28 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 37 | 31 | 25 | 36 | 31 | 32 |
| Regular | 64 | 72 | 81 | 77 | 73 | 75 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 64 | 69 | 68 |

Percentage of cigarette smokers who have smoked a hand-rolled cigarette in last 30 days, 2003
f. Consumption category estimation based on (1979-1998) 1-5, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, and >35, (1999-2001) 1, 2-5, $6-15,16-25,26-35$, and $>35$. For all years the calculation excluded those who smoked less than 1 cigarette/day and for 1994B-2001 also excluded those who did not smoke every day in last 30 days.

8 Kuulasmaa et al (1998), Wolf et al (1998), Molarius et al (1999), Tolonen et al (2000)
a. Regional surveys using both personal interviews and self-completion questionnaires, carried out in three phases, forming part of WHO MONICA Project:

| Region | Phase | Participationrate (\%) |  | Sample used |  | Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males | Females | Males | Females |  |
| Stanford | 1 | 64 | 70 | 698 | 802 | May 1979-Apr 1980 |
|  | 2 | 57 | 63 | 716 | 853 | May 1985-Jun 1986 |
|  | 3 | 57 | 64 | 725 | 856 | Jun 1989-Jun 1990 |

Participation rates for phase 1 refer to age 35-64 only, all other figures are for age 25-64
b. All ages column relates only to age 35-64 and is standardized to world population.
c. The US centre did not use the standard MONICA smoking questionnaire; the same questionnaire was used in all three phases. Regular cigarette smokers: smoked cigarettes daily. All smokers: smoked cigarettes, pipe, cigars or cigarillos regularly. Occasional cigarette smoking was not enquired about. However in phases 2 and 3, subjects who had smoked in last week but reported smoking 0 cigarettes per day were coded as occasional smokers and are included in UC A category in Table 4.

9 Hammond and Garfinkel (1961, 1964), Hammond and Garfinkel (1968), Thun et al (1997)
a. American Cancer Society Cancer Prevention Studies (Million Person Studies) conducted in 25 states, 1959-1960 and 1982-1986. Families with at least one member aged over 45 enrolled by volunteers. Not representative, as samples over-represented whites ( $97 \%$ and $93 \%$ respectively), married and better educated persons.
b. Entries for 1959 marked * in Table 4 represent analyses of a sub-set of the study (43 068 subjects) drawn proportionally from all study areas. The category A A includes a few subjects who smoked, but with smoking pattern uncertain, and a few women who smoked pipes or cigars only.
c. Data for 1965 refer to a follow-up of the 1959 sample, restricted to selected sampling units in 24 states. Sample size 502 631, $92 \%$ of eligible subjects.
d. Data for 1982 derived by combining prevalence data presented separately for white people and black people. The results are not adjusted for 'unclassifiable' subjects-these accounted for between $1.9 \%$ (white men aged 30-34) and $23.4 \%$ (black women aged 80-84).
e. Cigarettes per smoker and per person are based on regular cigarette smokers.
f. Consumption category estimation for 1959 by Thun et al (1997), based on mean value of categories published by Hammond et al (1977). However categories given by Hammond et al (1977), with means in parentheses, are 1-9 (4.8), 10-19 (12), $20(20), 21-39(29.2), 40(40)$, and $41+(58.6)$, and appear to refer to men only. Consumption category estimation for 1965 based on 1-9, 10-19, 20-39 and 40+ cigarettes/smoker/day.

## 10 Mills and Porter (1953)

a. Survey conducted in Columbus, Ohio. Sample size 4 387. House-to-house visits at random in all census tracts in the city, with blacks over-sampled. Information obtained directly or from a responsible household member.
b. Results were originally presented by race. Results presented here are standardized to the race- and age-specific population of the city as given. (This differs from earlier editions of this report, where results for whites only were given.)
c. Consumption category estimation based on two categories, <1 pack (assume 1-19) and $1+$ packs (assume 20+) cigarettes/smoker/day, and resulting figures should be regarded with caution.
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.

11 Rigdon and Kirchoff (1952), US Surgeon General (1980), quoting Fortune magazine (1935)
a. Nationally representative survey conducted by Fortune Magazine. Age range and product uncertain.
b. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.

## 12 Remington et al (1985)

a. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys, carried out during 1981-1983, in 28 states and District of Columbia, and supplemental survey conducted by University of Carolina in 1983 in all remaining states except Hawaii. In most states and in the supplemental survey, multistage cluster sampling using random-digit-dialling, otherwise simple random sampling. Telephone interviews with one adult per household. Sample size 22 236, median response rate $80 \%$. Results weighted to be representative of civilian population.
b. Results reported against 1982.
c. Smokers: had smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and currently smoke.
d. State-specific rather than national estimates are generally presented from this series. For instance, prevalence among men (in 49 states and District of Columbia) in 2004 ranged from $11.7 \%$ in Utah to $29.3 \%$ in Kentucky, and among women from $9.4 \%$ in Utah to $26.4 \%$ in West Virginia (Anonymous (2005c)).
e. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.

## 13 Horn et al (1959)

a. Survey by American Cancer Society of schools in and around Portland, Oregon. Sample size (boys) 11 060, (girls) 10920.
b. Smokers: had smoked more than a few times and smoked currently. Regular smokers:
smoked at least once a week.
c. Consumption category estimation based on 1-4, 5-9, 10-19 and 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day.

14 Salber et al (1961)
a. A survey of students in public high schools in Newton, Massachusetts. Approximate ages corresponding to school grades. Sample size: (boys) 3449 , (girls) 3361 , response rate $92 \%$.
b. Smokers: had smoked at least 10 cigarettes and considered themselves to be smokers.
c. Consumption category estimation based on <1 pack/week, 1-4 packs/week and 5+ packs/week (1-2, 3-10 and 11+ cigarettes/smoker/day assumed). This includes occasional smokers in the 1-2 cigarettes/smoker/day category and uses a low starting point for the heaviest smoking group and so the resulting figures should be treated with caution.

## 15 Johnston et al (2006)

a. Monitoring the Future surveys, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Conducted in the spring of each year, nationally representative sample of public and private school students in grade 12 since 1975 and additionally in grades 8 and 10 since 1991. Tables 4-6 show approximate ages corresponding to school grades. High school drop-outs (about $15-20 \%$ of each graduating cohort) are excluded. Self-completion questionnaires administered in class by research staff, with teachers present but not participating.

| Year | Sample size | Response rates (\%) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Schools |  | Students |  |  |
|  |  | Initial | Total | 8th | 10th | 12th |
| 1975 | 15791 |  |  | - | - | 78 |
| 1976 | 16678 |  |  | - | - | 77 |
| 1977 | 18436 | 59 | 98 | - | - | 79 |
| 1978 | 18924 | 63 | 99 | - | - | 83 |
| 1979 | 16662 | 62 | 97 | - | - | 82 |
| 1980 | 16524 | 63 | 95 | - | - | 82 |
| 1981 | 18267 | 71 | 96 | - | - | 81 |
| 1982 | 18348 | 71 | 97 | - | - | 83 |
| 1983 | 16947 | 66 | 99 | - | - | 84 |
| 1984 | 16499 | 72 | 98 | - | - | 83 |
| 1985 | 16502 | 67 | 96 | - | - | 84 |
| 1986 | 15713 | 66 | 99 | - | - | 83 |
| 1987 | 16843 | 72 | 99 | - | - | 84 |
| 1988 | 16795 | 71 | 98 | - | - | 83 |
| 1989 | 17142 | 68 | 99 | - | - | 86 |
| 1990 | 15676 | 70 | 99 | - | - | 86 |
| 1991 | 48323 | 59 | 98 | 90 | 87 | 83 |
| 1992 | 50263 | 55 | 98 | 90 | 88 | 84 |
| 1993 | 51099 | 60 | 99 | 90 | 86 | 84 |
| 1994 | 49717 | 53 | 97 | 89 | 88 | 84 |
| 1995 | 51090 | 52 | 96 | 89 | 87 | 84 |
| 1996 | 49065 | 53 | 96 | 91 | 87 | 83 |
| 1997 | 50807 | 51 | 98 | 89 | 86 | 83 |
| 1998 | 49866 | 51 | 99 | 88 | 87 | 82 |
| 1999 | 45228 | 57 | 99 | 87 | 85 | 83 |
| 2000 | 45173 | 62 | 97 | 89 | 86 | 83 |
| 2001 | 44346 | 56 | 98 | 90 | 88 | 82 |
| 2002 | 43716 | 49 | 97 | 91 | 85 | 83 |
| 2003 | 48467 | 53 | 98 | 89 | 88 | 83 |
| 2004 | 49474 | 62 | 99 | 89 | 88 | 82 |
| 2005 | 49347 | 63 | 97 | 90 | 88 | 82 |

b. Questionnaires include a tear-off sheet for personal information, except for half the 1998 sample and all following years for $8^{\text {th }}$ and $10^{\text {th }}$ graders which were anonymous. Comparison of the 1998 subsamples showed no effect of the change on daily or half-pack per day usage, but for any smoking (in past 30 days) showed a greater decline ( $0.6 \%$ ) in the group with unchanged methodology than in the overall sample ( $0.3 \%$ decline).
c. Regular smokers: smoked daily. All smokers: smoked any cigarette in last 30 days. Cigarettes per smoker (Table 5) refers to daily cigarette smokers.
d. Consumption category estimation based on 1-9, 10+ cigarettes/smoker/day and resulting figures should be regarded with caution.

## 16 Anonymous (1991b)

a. Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey (TAPS), which in 1989 focussed on tobacco use. Adolescents were sampled from households that had participated in the 1988 and 1989 NHIS. Computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or mail questionnaires (for homes without telephones and for initial non-respondents). Sample size 9 965, response rate $82 \%$. Data weighted to provide national estimates.
b. Among 17-18-year-olds, the prevalence of smoking during the previous week was substantially higher among those who had dropped out of school (43.3\%) than among nondropouts ( $17.1 \%$ ).
c. Smokers: smoked cigarettes in the 30 days preceding the survey. Regular smokers: smoked cigarettes in the 7 days preceding the survey.

## 17 Hearn et al (1991)

a. Survey conducted in 10 Minneapolis schools using a standardized questionnaire. Sample size (males) 237, (females) 202. Response rate $88 \%$. Age range not stated, but average age 15.0 years. Year not stated. Included for comparison with data for USSR from the same source (see Chapter 29 of second edition, source 41).
b. Smokers: smoked at least a few cigarettes per month. Regular smokers: smoked at least a partial pack of cigarettes a week.

18 Anonymous (1991c), Everett et al (2000), Brener et al (2005), CDC (2006), Eaton et al (2006)
a. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Nationally representative surveys of high school students in public and private schools. Self-completion questionnaires completed in class, with measures taken to ensure privacy of responses. Approximate ages corresponding to school grades 9-12.

| Year | Sample <br> size | Response rate (\%) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | School | Student | Overall |  |
| 1990 | 11631 |  |  |  |
| 1991 | 12272 | 75 | 90 | 70 |
| 1993 | 16296 | 78 | 90 | 70 |
| 1995 | 10904 | 70 | 86 | 60 |
| 1997 | 16262 | 79 | 87 | 69 |
| 1999 | 15028 | 77 | 86 | 66 |
| 2001 | 13627 | 75 | 83 | 63 |
| 2003 | 15240 | 81 | 83 | 67 |
| 2005 | 13953 | 78 | 86 | 67 |

b. Regular cigarette smokers: (1990) smoked on more than 25 of past 30 days, (1991-2005) smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days. Cigarette smokers: smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. All tobacco smokers: (1997) smoked cigarettes or cigars. All tobacco users (shown as product A* in Table 4 as includes non-smokers who used smokeless tobacco): (1990) smoked cigarettes or used chewing tobacco or snuff in past 30 days, (19972005) smoked cigarettes or cigars, or used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip in past 30 days.
c. Prevalence of use of smokeless tobacco (irrespective of smoking) was, for example, $19.1 \%$ in boys and $1.4 \%$ in girls in 1990, and $13.6 \%$ in boys and $2.2 \%$ in girls in 2005.
d. See also source 19 .

## 19 Escobedo et al (1997)

a. Youth Risk Behavior Supplement to the 1992 NHIS. Within each sample household, one youth who attended school and up to two who were not in school or whose student status was unknown were eligible. Questionnaire same as the national YRBSS surveys (see source 18). Face-to-face interviews using audiocassette technology to enhance privacy. Sample size 10645 , response rate $74 \%$.
b. Smokers: smoked cigarettes in past 30 days
c. A comparison of 12-19 year olds who attended school and those who did not gave prevalence of current cigarette smoking as: (school attenders) 20.4\%, (not attending school) $33.7 \%$ (Anonymous (1994c)).

20 USDHEW - Health Services and Mental Health Administration (1972, 1974), Green et al (1979)
a. National Teenage Tobacco Surveys. Telephone surveys. Sample size (1968) 4 414, (1970) 2 640, (1972) 2790 , (1974) 2553 , and (1979) 2 639. The 1968 survey included an additional $10 \%$ personal interviews in non-telephone households; results were found to be similar and they are not included in the results shown here.
b. Smokers marked frequency *: smoked cigarettes daily. Regular smokers: smoked one or more cigarettes a week. Smokers: smoked regularly but less than one cigarette a week.
c. For 18 year olds, the prevalence of regular smoking according to school status was as follows (USDHEW - Public Health Service (1972)):

|  |  | High school | College | Not in school |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | $\mathbf{1 9 6 8}$ | 28.0 | 31.6 | 55.7 |
|  | $\mathbf{1 9 7 0}$ | 38.9 | 35.4 | 59.1 |
| Girls | $\mathbf{1 9 6 8}$ | 16.8 | 18.2 | 27.2 |
|  | $\mathbf{1 9 7 0}$ | 21.4 | 17.6 | 41.0 |

d . Consumption category estimation based on 1-4, 5-9, and 10+ cigarettes/smoker/day.
21 WHO (2001, 2003), Currie et al (2004)
a. Part of the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) 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 . Results presented here are from online analysis of the public-access data files.
b. In 1996, children in grades 6,8 and 10 were sampled. Sample size 9938 of whom 294 were omitted due to missing data for smoking.
c. The US part of the 1997-1998 survey was carried out in April 1998. Multistage cluster sampling. Sample achieved was 386 schools (response rate $58 \%$ ) and 17000 students ( $83 \%$ ); some students were excluded from the data file due to missing data, giving a sample size of 15 686, and a further 494 had missing data for the key smoking question. Unlike other surveys in this series, results are available by age rather than school grade. Results for 11 year olds not presented here. See Currie et al (2000) for results by school grade.
d. The US part of the 2001-2002 survey was carried out in November-December 2001. Recommended minimum sample size was 1536 for each age group.

| Target age | Mean age | Sample size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 13.5 | 1921 |
| 15 | 15.5 | 1625 |

e. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. Regular smokers: (1996) smoked on at least 6 days in last month, $(1998,2001)$ smoked once a week or more. All smokers: (1996) smoked in last month, (1998) smoke now (including smoking less than once a week). Cigarettes per smoker (Table 5) and cigarettes per person (Table 6) refer to daily smokers.
f. Consumption category estimation (1996) based on 1, 2-5, 6-10, 11-20, and $21+$ cigarettes/smoker/day.
g. Calculation of cigarettes per person (1997-1998) based on percentage smokers (all products), and number of cigarettes per cigarette smoker, so may overestimate.

22 Anonymous (2000b, 2003b, 2005d), CDC (2001)
23 Global Youth Tobacco Survey Collaborating Group (2003)
a. Results shown as source 22 refer to the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS), conducted by the American Legacy Foundation in collaboration with the CDC Foundation. Three-stage cluster sample giving a nationally representative sample of students at public and private schools, grades 6-12. Anonymous self-completed questionnaire, in English. Approximate ages corresponding to grades 6-8 (middle school, includes 11 year olds), and 9-12 (high school).

| Year | Sample <br> size | Response rate (\%) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | School | Student | Overall |  |
| 1999 | 15061 | 90 | 93 | 84 |
| 2000 | 35828 | 90 | 93 | 84 |
| 2002 | 26119 | 83 | 91 | 75 |
| 2004 | 27933 |  |  | 88 |

b. Results shown as source 23 are reported as part of the GYTS (Global Youth Tobacco Survey) surveillance system supported by WHO and CDC. They refer to a subset of the 2000 NYTS survey, ages 13-15 only, sample size 16416.
c. Cigarette smokers: smoked cigarettes in last 30 days. All tobacco users (shown as product A* in Table 4 because includes non-smokers who used smokeless tobacco): used bidis, cigarettes, cigars, kreteks, pipes or smokeless tobacco in last 30 days. The authors comment that this does not include smoking of "roll-your-own" tobacco.

24 Simantov et al (2000)
a. Commonwealth Fund Survey of the Health of Adolescent Girls and Boys. Nationally representative stratified sample of students at public, private and parochial schools. Anonymous self-completion questionnaire completed in class and handed to teacher in sealed envelope. Sample size 5 513, response rate not determined due to method of sampling. Grades 5-12 were included, but no results available for grades 5-6. Approximate ages corresponding to school grades 7-8, 9-10 and 11-12.
b. Regular smokers: smoked several cigarettes per week or more. All smokers: smoked cigarettes at least sometimes.

25 Chollat-Traquet (1992)
a. No original source.

## Additional information (not presented in tables)

Jackson (1950) quoting Borden (date unknown) reported that in 1910 cigarette smoking was "limited to a very small percentage of men and to a negligible fraction of women."

Brooks (1952) reported that smoking by women was frowned upon in the early 20th century. An ordinance of 1908 made it illegal for them to use tobacco publicly in New York City. The first advertisement featuring an oriental female smoker appeared in 1919. There were frequent cases, in the 1920s, of women dismissed from employment, expelled from institutions of learning or otherwise penalized for daring to smoke. Heimann (1960) reported that "the nation's ladies took to smoking in large numbers..." while "opposition to tobacco during the 20 's continued to be based on social objections with the short-skirted cigarettebrandishing flapper as the symbolic target." However Howe (1984) reported that the first cigarette advertisements aimed at women did not appear until the mid 1920s, with the first woman smoking featured in 1933, and that "it was only during World War II that large numbers of women first adopted the smoking habit." Kellogg (2002, reprinted from 1922) reported that "It is claimed that $90 \%$ of all men smoke, while comparatively few women do so. .... There can be no doubt that the practice is no longer confined to street women and actresses and women of the 'smart set' as a few years ago, but is rapidly expanding to the more conservative classes." US Surgeon General (1980) concluded that "smoking rates among women did not exceed one-quarter until the onset of World War II."

Howe (1984) and US Surgeon General (1980) quoting the Milwaukee Journal presented data from an annual survey in the Greater Milwaukee area, of adult (age 18+) men from 1923 and also of women from 1934. In 1923, $87 \%$ of men smoked some form of tobacco, and $60 \%$ of male cigarette smokers also smoked pipe or cigars. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was as follows (selected years, mostly read from graph):

|  | Males | Females |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 1923 | 51.8 |  |
| 1930 | 57 | 16.7 |
| 1934 | 61 | 20 |
| 1935 | 62.5 | 27 |
| 1940 | 64 | 32 |
| 1945 | 66 | 38 |
| 1948 | 67.1 | 38 |
| 1950 | 65 | 42.9 |
| 1953 | 69 | 43 |
| 1955 | 69 | 45.4 |
| 1958 | 73 | 50 |
| 1960 | 63 | 45 |
| 1965 | 54 | 36 |
| 1970 | 38 |  |

Male cigarette smokers smoked 3.7 packs per week in 1923, and 4.8 packs in 1935 (equivalent to 10.6 and 13.7 cigarettes/smoker/day respectively). Women smokers smoked about half as many as male smokers in 1934.

In addition to the Milwaukee and Columbus surveys (reported above and as source 10), US Surgeon General (1980) gave estimates of the prevalence of adult smoking from other local consumer surveys of urban areas in 1948:

|  | Males | Females |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Omaha | 69.1 | 34.3 |
| Birmingham | 67.4 | 35.6 |
| Philadelphia | 69.4 | 46.7 |
| Seattle | 63.9 | 38.3 |
| San Jose | 63.4 | 34.0 |

Pirie et al (1988) reported a follow-up study in 1985 of students originally interviewed in 1979 and 1980 when in the $7^{\text {th }}$ grade in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Original sample size $7124.78 \%$ were still enrolled in their original school district and were surveyed using confidential self-completion questionnaires in class. $20 \%$ were located by other means and interviewed by telephone. The $2 \%$ (155) not re-interviewed include 7 deaths and 47 runaways. The prevalence of smoking (at least one cigarette per day in past 30 days) differed according to school status as follows:

|  | School status* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transfer | Drop-out | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In school | Absentee | 25.7 | 77.7 | 21.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males | 16.6 | 18.2 | 32.1 | 77.7 | 27.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* In school = still enrolled in the original school district and present on the date of the school survey; Absentee $=$ student still enrolled in the original school district, absent on the first day but surveyed in school 10 days later; Transfer $=$ enrolled in school elsewhere (includes students enrolled in schools outside the public school system and a few who had fallen behind their classes); Drop-out = not enrolled in any school.


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[^7]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnotes to Figures

[^1]:    Source: see Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data for 1920-1973, p. 45

[^2]:    Source: see Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data for 1974-2005, p. 46

[^3]:    Source: see Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data for 2006 onwards, p. 46

[^4]:    1 Reclassified as moist snuff from 1982
    Source: see Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data by type of smokeless and smoking tobacco for 1955 onwards, p. 47

[^5]:    1 Includes estimated hand-rolled cigarette consumption
    Source: Table 2

[^6]:    Source: see Notes on sources of survey data, p. 49 Estimated:
    Product:

    MC = manufactured cigarettes
    TC $=$ total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
    UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
    A = all products
    = unspecified
    $\mathrm{E}=$ 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. 49 relates to ages reported; as given in original source

[^7]:    § Original paper not obtained, but information taken as quoted by another author

